

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

785020

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D.H.S.C. REPORTS

1st Cover

Jan. 1945 - July 1946

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
Public Health Sub-Commission

AG/3616/HI

10 July 1946

Subject : - Report for the month of June 1946
From : - V.P. CA Section
To : - Executive Commissioner, HQ A.C.

1. June has proved to be an excellent month as regards the incidence of communicable disease. The only disease considered worthy of mention by the office of the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health has been Small-pox and the figures are the lowest to be reported for very many months. The total for the whole of Italy has been only 10, comprising 30 from Bari Province, 9 from Salerno and 1 from Reggio Calabria.

2. Vital Statistic for Rome Comune for the month of May are as follows :
Population 1,513,640. Total number of births 2,570.
Deaths 1,131. Deaths in children under one year of age 156. The infant mortality rate is therefore 60.7, as compared with 72.3 in April. Deaths from all form of Tuberculosis totalled 139 as compared with 202 in April. Of these 126 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Medical Branch
Land Forces Sub Comm.
A. C. (MMIA)

Seen

DADMS

S/Capt

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Date Received

M/210

15 JUL 1946

G.M. FRIZZELL
Colonel,
Director,

Public Health Sub-Commission

2340

RECEIVED 12 JUL 1946
9905

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

11 June, 1946

AC/3016/PH

Subject : - Report for the Month of May, 1946.
Thru : - VP. CA Section
To : - Executive Commissioner, HQ A.C.

1. The situation in Italy as regards communicable diseases remains satisfactory. Small-pox and poliomyelitis are again, as in the previous month, the only two infectious diseases requiring notification. There were 65 cases of small-pox in May, all of them occurring in Southern Italy. The highest incidence took place in the province of Bari, which registered 37 cases as against 39 in April.

2. Practically all cases of poliomyelitis have instead occurred in Northern Italy. On the whole 81 cases were reported in May, as against 40 in April, but there do not seem to be localised outbreaks worthy of note. The provinces of Milan, Venice and Bergamo registered the highest number of cases, the figures being 10, 10 and 9 respectively.

3. Vital statistics for the month of April are as follows. Population of Rome Commune 1,509,274. Total number of births 2,587. Deaths 1,267. Deaths in children under one year of age 188, which gives an infant mortality rate of 72.3 as against 66.9 in March and 84.8 in February. In the same Commune deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during April were 202 compared to 188 in March. Out of this figure, 159 deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

Medical Branch
Land Forces Sub Commission
A. C. (MMIA)

Seen

G.M. FRIZELLE
Colonel,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission

LADMS

S/Capt

File Ref

Date Received

M/20/601

13 JUN 1946

2339

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AS/3016/PH

Med
11 May 1946

Subject : - Public Health Sub-Commission
Report for the Month of April

To : - See distribution below

RECEIVED
6767
11 MAY 1946

Herewith for your information, copy of this Sub-Commission report of activities for the Month of

FOR THE DIRECTOR

W. W. Sampson
W. W. SAMPSON
Captain Sn.C.
Executive Officer
Public Health Sub-Commission

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HQ Adriatic Base Command, Office of the Surgeon, APO 388, U.S. Army
HQ E. Prince Doria Pamphili, Mayor of the City of Rome, Campidoglio, Rome
American Embassy, Rome, Attn. Mr. B. Bernadoni, Economic Section
Malaria Control Demonstration Unit.

Medical Branch
Land Forces Sub-Commission
A. C. (AMIA)
Seen

1 DMS

1/Capt.

File Ref

Date Received 13 MAY 1946

2338

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 391
Public Health Sub-Commission

AG/3016/PR

11 May 1946

Subject : - Report for the Month of April, 1946.
Thru : - VP. CA Section
To : - Executive Commissioner, HQ. A.C.

1. The position regarding communicable diseases in Italy for the month of April was extremely satisfactory. The only diseases requiring notification were small-pox and poliomyelitis. Small-pox showed a sporadic incidence, only isolated cases appearing throughout the Country, with the exception of the Province of Bari, where a small outbreak comprising 39 cases occurred. In the Province of Naples the number fell from 18 in March to 10 in April.

2. As regards poliomyelitis, the greatest number of cases reported during the month was 5 from the Province of Florence, while the total for the whole of Italy was 40.

3. The infant mortality rate for Rome Commune for the month of March shows a considerable decrease compared with the February figure, being 66.9 as against 84.8. In the same Commune, deaths from all forms of tuberculosis declined from 312 in February to 188 in March.

G. F. F. F.
G. F. F. F.
Colonel,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission. **2337**

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

RECEIVED 15 MAR 1946
3055 (DATE)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

15 March 1946

Subject : - Public Health Sub-Commission
Report for the Month of February

To : - See distribution below

Medical

Herewith for your information, copy of this Sub-Commission
report of activities for the Month of

FOR THE DIRECTOR

W. W. Sampson
W. W. SAMPSON
Captain Sn.C.
Executive Officer
Public Health Sub-Commission

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Army Medical Center, Washington, 12 D.C.
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MqE. Prince Doria Pamphili, Mayor of the City of Rome, Campidoglio, Rome
American Embassy, Rome, Attn. Mr. B. Bernadoni, Economic Section
Malaria Control Demonstration Unit.

Land Forces Sub Commission
A. C. (MMIA)

Seen

L ADMS

S/Capt

File Ref

M/20/247

Dele Received

15 March 46

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

12 March 1946

SUBJECT : - Report for the Month of February 1946
Public Health Sub-Commission

THRU : - VP, CA Section

TO : - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLITICAL

Although the close-down of this Sub-Commission has not materialised as yet, preparations are being carried out in anticipation of that event. Minimum liaison functions are being carried on.

2. MEDICAL REPARATION HOSPITAL COMMAND.

(A) Between 29 July 1945 and 31 January 1946, 12,137 patients were admitted and 10,484 patients were discharged from this hospital centre.

(B) Three of the fourteen hospitals have been closed.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A) Typhus. No cases were reported during the month.
(B) Plague. No cases of bubonic plague were reported in Italy during the month of February. In view of the sporadic cases occurring in certain localities in North Africa, the High Commissioner for Public Health, Italian Government, has taken appropriate measures for the necessary control at Italian ports as regards incoming shipping from such localities.

(C) Small-Pox. Fourteen cases were reported from Naples province, while only one was reported from the City of Naples. From the rest of Italy were reported the following number of cases: Bari 5, Benevento 3, Caserta 2, Lecce 5, Salerno 18, Taranto 1, Venezia 8.
(D) Malaria. Nothing noteworthy to report.

(E) Tuberculosis. During January 1946, 227 deaths occurred from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome Commune, including 199 deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

(F) Poliomyelitis. Ten cases were reported during February.
(G) Measles. This disease has been prevalent in Piemonte region for some time. It reached a peak in January (1577 cases) and is slowly subsiding at the present time.

(H) Diphtheria. The number of cases, which was especially high in Northern Italy, has been steadily declining.

(I) Vital statistics.

(1) As of January 1946

(B) Plague. No cases of bubonic plague were reported during the month of February. In view of the sporadic cases occurring in certain localities in North Africa, the High Commissioner for Public Health, Italian Government, has taken appropriate measures for the necessary control at Italian ports as regards incoming shipping from such localities.

(C) Small-Pox. Fourteen cases were reported from Naples province, while only one was reported from the City of Naples. From the rest of Italy were reported the following number of cases: Bari 5, Benevento 3, Caserta 2, Lecce 5, Salerno 18, Taranto 1, Venezia 3.

(D) Malaria. Nothing noteworthy to report.

(E) Tuberculosis. During January 1946, 227 deaths occurred from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome Commune, including 199 deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

(F) Poliomyelitis. Ten cases were reported during February.

(G) Measles. This disease has been prevalent in Piemonte

region for some time. It reached a peak in January (1577 cases) and

is slowly subsiding at the present time.

(H) Diphtheria. The number of cases, which was especially high in Northern Italy, has been steadily declining.

(I) Vital statistics.

(1) As of January 31, 1946, the population of Rome Commune was 1,496,068.

(2) Live births numbered 2930 in the city of Rome during

January. (3) Deaths in children under one year of age were 218, giving an infant mortality rate of 70.9 as compared with 80.93 of December.

4. PERSONNEL.

The Director of this Sub-Commission, Col. G. M. Frizelle left for the U.K. on LIAP.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

The health and welfare program of Udine province is proceeding smoothly under the supervision of the Italian Red Cross representatives and Italian health authorities. Thirty thousand food and clothing parcels are to be received from E.N.D.S.I. and distributed to

three classes of communes arranged according to the percentage of damage. Sixty dispensaries have been opened by O.M.I. but more are needed.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL.

The anticipated closing down of this Sub-Commission still has not occurred. Minimum liaison functions are being carried on.

2. PERANO HOSPITAL COMMAND.

Between 29 July 1945 and 31 January 1946, 12,137 patients were admitted and 10,481 discharged.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A) No cases of typhus were reported.
(B) No cases of plague were reported in Italy.
(C) There is a general decline in the number of small-pox cases throughout Italy.

(D) There was nothing of interest to report on malaria.
(E) There were 227 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome Commune during the month of January 1946.

(F) Ten cases of poliomyelitis were reported.
(G) The epidemic of measles which had been raging in Piemonte region is abating.

(H) There is a steady decline in the number of cases of diphtheria throughout Italy.

(I) A slight decrease is noted in the rate of infant mortality.

4. PERSONNEL.

One British Officer left for the U.K. on L.I.P.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

The smooth working of the Udine province health and welfare program under Italian hands is noted.

FOR THE DIRECTOR :

W W Simpson
William W. Simpson
Captain Sn.C.
Executive Officer
Public Health Sub-Commission

785020

RECEIVED 25 FEB 1946
2122

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AG/3015/PH

16 February 1946

Medical

Subject : - Correction of January 1946 Monthly Report
Thru : - VF CA Section
To : - Executive Commissioner, HQ A.C.

1. Please delete paragraph 3 (E) of the monthly report for January 1946, and substitute therefor the following :

" (E) Infant mortality: During December 1945, 2224 live births were registered in Rome Containe, with 172 deaths in children under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 80.93 as compared with 66.5 in November."

FOR THE DIRECTOR :-

Medical Branch
Land Forces Sub-Commission
A.C. (SMIA)

Seen

W. W. Sampson
William W. Sampson
Captain Sn.C.
Executive Officer
Public Health Sub-Commission

L. DMS

SI Capt

File Ref

Date Received

M/22/181.

25 Feb. 46.

2334

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

RECEIVED 25 FEB 1946
2120

15 February 1946

AC/3016/FH

Subject : - Public Health Sub-Commission
Report for the month of **January**

To : - See distribution below

Medical

Herewith for your information, copy of this Sub-Commission report of activities for the month of

G. M. Fritzelle
G. M. FRITZELLE
Colonel,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission

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HQ Adriatic Base Command, Office of the Surgeon, U.S. Army
Filippo Doria Pamphili, Mayor of the City of Rome
American Embassy, Rome Attn. Dr. Bernardoni, Economic Section
Malaria Control Demonstration Unit.

2333

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

RECEIVED 25 FEB 1946
12th February 46

AC/3016/PH

SUBJECT: - Report of the Month of January 1946
Public Health Sub-Commission

THRU : - VP, CA Section.

TO : - Executive Commissioner, H. AC.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) During the last weeks of December the last field representatives was withdrawn from Naples. The hand-over to the High Commissioner was thus fully completed by the beginning of January.

(B) The anticipated closing of this Sub-Commission has, as yet, not occurred, so that liaison functions are still being carried out.

2. MERANO REPAIRATION HOSPITAL COMMAND:

There is nothing of interest to report.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) TYPHUS: Only one case of typhus was reported. This was from the town of Arcana in Novara province. As usual, the man was a repatriated person from the Balkan area.

(B) Plague: No cases of plague have been reported from Southern Italy during the month of January.

(C) Small-pox: Thirty-seven cases of small-pox were reported from Naples while thirty-five cases were reported from that province.

From the rest of Italy there were reported the following cases, 3 from Avellino, 33 from Bari, 5 from Benevento, 2 from Campobasso, 1 from Caserta, 1 from Lecce, and 13 from Salerno.

(D) Malaria: There is nothing of interest to report.

(E) Infant Mortality: During December 2230 live births were registered in Rome, with 1605 deaths among infants under 1 year of age.

(F) Tuberculosis: In December 198 deaths occurred in Rome from all forms of tuberculosis.

4. PERSONNEL:

Capt H. A. Sampson, executive officer, was promoted to his **2332**
rank.

Medical

(A) Typhus: Only one case of typhus was reported. This was from the town of Arona in Novara province. As usual, the man was a repatriated person from the Balkan area.

(B) Plague: No cases of plague have been reported from Southern Italy during the month of January.

(C) Small-pox: Thirty-seven cases of small-pox were reported from Naples while thirty-five cases were reported from that province.

From the rest of Italy there were reported the following cases, 3 from Avellino, 33 from Bari, 5 from Benevento, 2 from Campobasso, 1 from Caserta, 1 from Lecce, and 13 from Salerno.

(D) Malaria: There is nothing of interest to report.

(E) Infant Mortality: During December 2230 live births were registered in Rome, with 1605 deaths among infants under 1 year of age.

(F) Tuberculosis: In December 198 deaths occurred in Rome from all forms of tuberculosis.

4. PERSONNEL:

rank. Capt W. L. Sampson, executive officer, was promoted to **2332**

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL

The anticipated closing of this Sub-Commission has not occurred, so that liaison functions are still being carried out.

2. MEDICAL REPAIRATION HOSPITAL COMMAND

Nothing of interest to report.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH

(a) No cases of Bubonic Plague have been reported from Southern Italy during the month.

(b) The incidence of Small-pox showed an increase.

(c) Only one case of Typhus was reported.

Medical Branch

Land Forces Sub-Commission

A. C. (WMA)

Seen

L. DMS

S/Capt

File Ref M 20 180

Date Received 25 Feb 46.

(D) There is nothing of interest to report on malaria.
(E) Infant mortality rates show an increase.
(T) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome numbered 198 in December as compared with 100 in November.

4. PERSONNEL

One American officer was promoted to the rank of Captain.

For the DIRECTOR:

H. H. Simpson

H. H. SIMPSON, Captain Sn. C.
Exec. Officer,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

No. 785020

North Church
New York City Commission
4-2 (rev. 10/61)

Seen

File Ref: M/20/55
Date Rec'd: 16 Jan 46

med

Griffiths

429 15/1/46

2331

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 Col. Paul F Russell, Chief of the Division of
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 HQ Adriatic Base Command, Office of the Surgeon, U.S.Army
 Prince Doria Pamphili, Mayor of the City of Rome
 American Embassy, Rome Attn. Dr. Bernardoni, Economic Section
 Malaria Control Demonstration Unit.

UNITED STATES ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

10th January 1946

SUBJECT : - Report for the Month of December 1946-??
Public Health Sub-Commission

THRU : - VP, CA Section

TO : - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLITICAL :

(A) During December the last Northern Public Health representative was withdrawn from Piemonte Region. The official hand-over of the Northern Regions, which is to take place at midnight on 31st December will therefore make no difference to the 'status quo' which already existed as far as the functions of this Sub-Commission are concerned.

(B) It is anticipated that by the end of January the Public Health Sub-Commission will be abolished and that the Health Division of U.M.R.R.A. will assume the liaison and advisory functions which are now being performed by the Sub-Commission.

2. MORANO REPATRIATION HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

(A) On 15th December the Italian Red Cross, under the direction of the High Commissioner for Public Health, assumed responsibility for the operation of the Morano Hospital Commission.

(B) Figures available as of 30th November are as follows: -

Total admissions.....	10130
Cases evacuated to the	
South (including Sicily)....	7559
Cases remaining.....	2440

Cases remaining:.....	52%	Tubercular
	36%	Medical
	6%	Surgical
	6%	V.D.

(C) Owing to a considerable influx of patients from the Russian zone, it was not possible to close more units in Morano and on 30th November 13 hospitals were in operation. From 11th until 30th November a total of 1116 patients arrived by freight trains from Russia and these arrivals were in very poor condition, many having had no food for as much as four days at a time during a 37 days journey as well as being without medical attention en route.

(D) Work on the organisation of Sondalo Sanatorium continues. This Sanatorium is destined to receive tubercular patients from Morano and

2930

(B) Figures available as of 30th November are as follows: -

Total admissions..... 10130
 Cases evacuated to the
 South (including Sicily).... 7559
 Cases remaining..... 2440

Cases remaining:.....
 Tubercular 524
 Medical 365
 Surgical 65
 V.D. 65

(C) Owing to a considerable influx of patients from the Russian zone, it was not possible to close more units in Merano and on 30th November 13 hospitals were in operation. From 11th until 30th November a total of 1116 patients arrived by freight trains from Russia and all these arrivals were in very poor condition, many having had no food for as much as four days at a time during a 37 days journey as well as being without medical attention en route.

(D) Work on the organization of Sondalo Sanatorium continues, so relieve pressure on the bed accommodation in that Centre. Dr. Baroni, the Italian Commissioner for Sondalo has already received from Sanitatis Park, Feltre, a very large stock of blankets, mattresses, sheets, pillow-cases and other articles of hospital equipment. In addition the American Red Cross has distributed to Merano thousands of sweaters, shirts, shoes and trousers as well as comforts such as razor blades, tooth paste, shaving soap, games, etc.

(E) It is learned with regret that Mr. Sigerist is soon to be withdrawn from Merano. Ever since this project was initiated, Mr. Sigerist has worked with unflagging zeal and tireless enthusiasm both at Merano and Sondalo and the present success of the Merano Command owes much to his initiative and resource.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH :

(A) PLAGUE :

No cases of plague were reported from Taranto during December. One case was reported from Reggio Calabria in a seaman who had been working in Taranto and who returned in November to his home where he fell ill. Owing however to his having previously been immunized with anti-plague vaccine in Taranto, his symptoms were slight and he made a good recovery.

785020

(E) TYPHUS.

During December three cases of typhus occurred in repatriates. The first two, which were discovered in Milan and Naples respectively, had returned from Russia, while the third, which occurred in Piacenza, had returned from Yugoslavia. Both the Naples and the Piacenza cases died.

(C) SMALLPOX.

(a) There has been a marked decrease in the incidence of smallpox during December. Naples figures have dropped to 11 for the City and 12 for the Province, while the Ischia outbreak is now finished. 10,700 vaccinations were carried out in Naples during the month.

(b) Figures from other provinces are as follows : - Avellino 10, Bari 4, Benevento 8, Caserta 10, Campobasso 3.

(D) MALARIA:

(a) Regular inspections of mosquito catching stations in the Delta Area were halted as of December 1, 1945. However, an inspection service was maintained throughout the month on a modified scale. This service included inspections of premises where mosquitoes were frequently found during the season and where finding of mosquitoes during the off season seemed most probable. A second part of this inspection service included examination under bridges and in culverts which appeared as probable hibernating quarters. A total of nine mosquitoes were located under bridges.

(b) Results of the inspections for the month were as follows :-

Total Stations examined	Total mosquitoes located
256	36

All of the thirty-six mosquitoes were hibernating; none of them were found on surfaces which had been treated.

(E) INFANT MORTALITY:

During November 219 live births were registered in Rome with 147 deaths in infants under one year of age. The resulting infant mortality figure is 69.04 as compared with the October figure of 56.5

(F) TUBERCULOSIS:

In November 180 deaths occurred in Rome from all forms of tuberculosis. The October figure was 190. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 150 as compared with the October figure of 164.

4. PERSONNEL:

(A) During December Lt. Colonel Raymond Kenny left for the U.S. on 15 days P/D and Lt. William W. Sampson was appointed Executive Officer 2329

(B) Captain Battaglia and Lt. Wehrle returned to the U.S. on redeployment.

SUMMARY**1. POLITICAL:**

(E) INFANT MORTALITY:

During November 2119 live births were registered in Rome with 147 deaths in infants under one year of age. The resulting infant mortality figure is 69.04 as compared with the October figure of 66.5

(F) TUBERCULOSIS:

In November 180 deaths occurred in Rome from all forms of tuberculosis. The October figure was 179. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 150 as compared with the October figure of 151.

PERSONNEL:

(1) During December Lt. Colonel Raymond Kamy left for the U.S. on 15 days P/O and Lt. William W. Sampson was appointed Executive Officer 2329 (2) Captain Battaglia and Lt. Fehrlie returned to the U.S. on redeployment.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

The Last Public Health representative was withdrawn from the North during December. It is anticipated that this Sub-Commission will soon be abolished and that its functions will be assumed by the Health Division of U.N.R.R.A.

2. MEDICO NUTRITION HOSPITAL COMMAND:

The Italian Red Cross, under the direction of the High Commissioner for Public Health, assumed responsibility for the Morano Hospital Command on 15th December. During November 1116 patients arrived from Russia. They were all in poor condition and had received no medical attention en route. Work is proceeding in the organization of Sordale Sanatorium for the reception of tubercular cases from Morano and such equipment has already been obtained.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) No further cases of plague have been reported from Taranto. One case occurred in Reggio Calabria later in November in a seaman who had returned from Taranto.

(B) Three cases of typhus occurred in repatriates, two of whom had returned from Russia and one from Yugoslavia. Two of these cases died.

(C) The incidence of smallpox has shown a marked decrease during December.

(D) Only thirty-six hibernating mosquitoes were found in the Tiber Delta area in December.

(E) The November infant mortality rate in Rome Commune was 62.04 as compared with 66.5 in October.

(F) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome numbered 180 in November as compared with 196 in October.

4. PERSONNEL:

Three officers returned to the United States during December, one being on T/D.

Wm. F. Fizzle

G. H. FITZELLE
Colonel,
Director
Public Health Sub-Commission.

22223

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

11 December 1945

SUBJECT : - Report for the Month of November 1945
Public Health Sub-Commission

Medical Branch
Land Forces Sub Commission
A. C. (MMIA)

ADMS *Medical* *Seen*
S/Capt
File Ref
Date Received

MEMO : - VP, CA Section
TO : - Executive Commissioner, HQ AG.

1. POLITICAL :

(A) The suggested cessation of the functions of this Sub-Commission on 1st December has not taken place and at present no accurate forecast can be given as to when this will occur.

(B) The Sub-Commission has now a representative only in Piemonte Region and he will shortly be recalled to this HQ. On his withdrawal, the High Commissioner for Public Health will resume direct control over the medical administration of all the northern regions with the exception of Venezia Giulia, even though the official hand over of these areas has not yet taken place.

2. MERANO REPARATION HOSPITAL COMMAND :

(1) This Command is continuing to function satisfactorily and as of 15th November the following figures are available :

Total admissions.....	7803
Total discharges.....	6231
Patients under care.....	1445
Personnel - Doctors.....	89
" - Nurses.....	205
Bed capacity.....	3161
Deaths.....	127

While the bed capacity is at present much in excess of the number of patients being cared for, it is not proposed to reduce the size of the centre to any great extent as it is still a matter of conjecture as to when a fresh influx of patients may suddenly arrive. Each of the four hotels are being closed down and it may be possible soon to do the same with others. The two Italian field hospitals which were originally situated at Lana and which in the first days of the project rendered such outstanding service, have now been returned to the Italian Army.

(2) The problem of evacuating patients to central and southern Italy still presents some difficulties. A hospital train arranged by the Pontifical Commission left Merano during November, but unfortunately there was a lack of coordination with the other interested organisations and this resulted in some confusion. The High Commissioner for Public Health has now sent an Official to Merano, whose function it will be to coordinate the work of the

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(E) The problem of evacuating patients to central and southern Italy still presents some difficulties. A hospital train arranged by the Pontifical Commission left Merano during November, but unfortunately there was a lack of coordination with the other interested organisations and this resulted in some confusion. The High Commissioner for Public Health has now sent an official to Merano, whose function it will be to coordinate all evacuation arrangements. It is essential that reception facilities should be properly organised before the departure of any hospital train is authorized.

(U) It is greatly to be regretted that during November Lt. Colonel L. Snodaker has had to leave for the United States. His enthusiasm and organising ability have been among the most important factors in the successful establishment of the Merano project, and he has received the fullest possible support from Captain De Angelis and Mr. Sigrist of the American Red Cross. With the departure of Captain De Angelis only Mr. Sigrist is left at Merano. It is hoped that an Allied Liaison Officer will be appointed to work with the Command as the services of such an officer are very desirable.

(D) A meeting was held in Rome at the end of November at which it was proposed that the responsibility for administering the Command should now be assumed by the Italian Red Cross under the direction and supervision of the High Commissioner for Public Health. At the meeting the Italian Red Cross was not prepared to give a formal reply to this proposal but it is hoped that this will shortly be forthcoming.

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(E) The organization of the Sanatorium at Sondalo for the reception of tubercular patients from Morano is proceeding. The Official appointed by the High Commissioner has visited Sondalo with Lt-Colonel Snodcker, has made a preliminary survey and has returned to Rome for consultations. There remains much to be done in the way of organization, the procurement of equipment, transport, fuel and rations. In these matters the appointment of a liaison officer to work at Sondalo as well as Morano would be of the greatest possible assistance. The Regional Commissioner of Lombardy Region is being asked that both he and the Provincial Commissioner for Sondrio Province should afford all possible assistance to enable the Sondalo Sanatorium to operate successfully and efficiently.

3. CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN MILAN TIVES OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

(A) During November the American Red Cross found itself faced with a problem of considerable interest. Out of the large number of marriages that have been contracted between American soldiers and Italian girls during the past two years, it has been found that a certain proportion of the Italian wives are suffering from tuberculosis. As this prevents their being allowed entry into the United States, provisions will have to be made for their care and treatment in Italy.

(B) A meeting was held at this time between representatives of the American Red Cross and the High Commissioner for Public Health at which the whole problem was fully discussed and it was agreed that beds should be made available in the "Principio di Piemonte" Sanatorium, Naples, for such cases; that primarily the Italian Government would assume financial responsibility for their treatment but that an agreement would have to be reached as to the sum to be contributed by the husbands for the care of their wives. The Government has also agreed that periodic progress reports will be furnished for transmission to the husbands whether here or in the United States.

(C) Already provision has been made for the transfer of four cases from the 300 American General Hospital to the "Principio di Piemonte" Sanatorium and it is anticipated that the Sanatorium will set aside a special ward for the treatment of these cases.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A) PLURAL.

Only one case of plague is reported to have occurred in Taranto during November. This proved fatal. No subsequent cases have been reported. The total number of cases since the beginning of the outbreak until the end of November is 26 with 14 deaths.

(B) TYPHUS.

One case of typhus was reported from Palermo on 11th November. No particulars are available concerning the case. Another case was reported on 19 November from Belluno Province, occurring in a Polish refugee. It was stated to be recovering in hospital when the report was received.

(C) SMALLPOX.

(a) Smallpox continues to be reported from Central and Southern Italy. The number of cases in Avellino Province has dropped to 17, while no cases have been reported from Sardinia during November.

(b) In Naples City there were 12 cases as compared with 6 in

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or in the United States.

(c) Already provision has been made for the transfer of four cases from the 300 American General Hospital to the "Principe di Piemonte" Sanatorium and as and when cases are discovered and proper bed space becomes available it is anticipated that the Sanatorium will set aside a special ward for the treatment of these cases.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A) PLAQUE.

Only one case of Plague is reported to have occurred in Taranto during November. This proved fatal. No subsequent cases have been reported. The total number of cases since the beginning of the outbreak until the end of November is 24 with 14 deaths.

(B) TYPHUS.

One case of typhus was reported from Palermo on 14th November. No particulars are available concerning the case. Another case was reported on 19 November from Belluno Province, occurring in a Polish refugee. It was stated to be recovering in hospital when the report was received.

(C) SHALLBOX.

(1) SHALLBOX continues to be reported from Central and Southern Italy. The number of cases in Avellino Province has dropped to 17, while no cases have been reported from Sardinia during November.

(2) In Naples City there were 12 cases as compared with 6 in October, and in Naples Province 30 as compared with the October figure of 17. These figures include a small outbreak in the Island of Ischia, which is now subsiding.

(3) Figures are reported from other provinces as follows:-

Pari 5, Benevento 29, Caserta 5, Foggia 1, Livorno 1, Salerno 30, Taranto 3, Padova 4.

(D) MALARIA.

(1) MALARIA of mosquitoes in the district covered by the Tiber Delta River Project has progressed rapidly during the month of November. Reports for the last week of the month indicate that nearly all mosquitoes captured have proved for the cold season.

(2) With the advent of cooler weather, the number of adult mosquitoes captured declined late in the month. During the first weeks of the month captures had been only slightly lower than for October.

(3) In the Macerata area, mosquitoes were found in only one breeding station between November 19 and 25; the last week of the month reported here.

(4) For the same period, no positive stations were found in the Marche area. This area has shown a negative count for the past six weeks.

(5) Six positive stations were noted in the Acilia-Ostia area for the same period.

(f) The following table indicates the adult A. maculipennis captured for the month of October:

Week commencing	Fixed Catching Stations			Total Stations		
	No. Exam.	Percent positive	Avg. No. Adults per Station	No. Exam.	Percent Positive	Average No. Adults per Station
Adults						
11/29	176	5.7	0.11	109	3.4	0.09
11/5	193	9.8	0.20	132	5.1	0.12
11/12	198	5.6	0.15	146	3.1	0.10
11/19	181	4.0	0.05	104	2.0	0.01

(g) The Malaria Demonstration Unit, working in the closest possible collaboration with the Italian Government and U.S.R.R.A. is formulating plans for a malaria eradication programme in Sardinia. The methods to be used will be a combination of those employed so successfully by the Rockefeller Foundation in their "Gambia" eradication project in Upper Egypt together with those which have been used this year in the Mbera malaria experiment.

(h) As this project will take at least two seasons, it will be continued by the Rockefeller Foundation in conjunction with U.S.R.R.A. and the Italian Government after the eventual closure of this Sub-Commission.

(E) INFANT MORTALITY:

There were 7133 live births in the Commune of Nove during October with 112 deaths in infants under one year of age. The infant mortality figure is therefore 66.5. The September figure was 55.2.

(F) TUBERCULOSIS:

In October there were in Nova Commune 196 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, compared with 213 in September. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 161, the September figure being 187.

5. PERSONNEL:

The strength of the Sub-Commission was further depleted during November by the departure for the United States of Lt. Colonel Eamon Snodden, Major Paul Savage and Major Ballou.

SUMMARY

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upper esophageal sphincter with those which have been used this year in the ulcer Delta experiment.

(b) As this project will take at least two seasons, it will be continued by the Rockefeller Foundation in conjunction with U.N.R.R.A. and the Italian Government after the eventual closure of this Sub-Commission.

(3) INFANT MORTALITY:

There were 7233 live births in the Command of Rome during October with 142 deaths in infants under one year of age. The infant mortality figure is therefore 6.5. The September figure was 55.2.

(4) TUBERCULOSIS:

In October there were in Rome Command 196 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, compared with 223 in September. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 167, the September figure being 187.

5. PERSONNEL:

The strength of the Sub-Commission was further depleted during November by the departures for the United States of Lt. Colonel London Snodgrass, Major Paul Savage and Major Bellon.

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SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

This Sub-Commission continues to function. Its remaining representative in the North will be shortly recalled to this HQ. On his withdrawal the High Commissioner for Public Health will resume control over the medical administration of all the Northern Regions with the exception of Venezia Giulia.

2. MEDICO HOSPITALIZATION HOSPITAL COMMAND:

Up until 15th November this Command had admitted 7933 patients and discharged 8221. Its bed capacity is 3161 and the number of patients being cared for is 1445. Some reduction in the bed capacity will be effected by the closure of four hotels and the return of the two Italian field hospitals to the Italian Army. It is not proposed, however, to take any large scale reduction in beds, as it is not possible to forecast the admissions which may still arrive. The evacuation of patients to the south by hospital trains still presents some difficulties, but every effort is being made to coordinate the activities of all the interested agencies. It is hoped that responsibility for the Marine Hospital Command will soon be assumed by the Italian Red Cross under the direction and supervision of the High Commissioner for Public Health. The organization of Special Sanatorium for the reception and care of tubercular patients from Morano is proceeding, but administrative problems still remain to be solved.

3. CASES OF TUBERCULAR ITALIAN WIVES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS:

Out of the large number of marriages contracted between American soldiers and Italian girls, it has been found that a certain proportion of the wives are suffering from tuberculosis. Provision has to be made for their care and treatment in Italy and the American Red Cross approached the Italian Government through this Sub-Commission with a view to establishing a routine method of dealing with such cases. It was agreed that the Government would make available beds in a Sanatorium in Naples for their care in the first place. Arrangements however would have to be made for the husbands to contribute their share towards defraying these expenses.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) Only one fatal case of plague was reported from Parasto during November. This brings the total number since the beginning of the outbreak to 28, with 14 deaths.

(B) Two cases of typhus occurred during November - one in Palermo and one in Belluno provinces.

(C) Smallpox continues to be reported from central and southern Italy though no large scale outbreaks have occurred.

(D) The Tiber Delta Project reports a considerable decline in the number of adult mosquitoes captured. This is due to the advent of cold weather. The Malaria Demonstration Unit is planning, in conjunction with the Italian Government and U.N.R.R.A., a large scale malaria eradication programme in Basilicata, which will take at least two seasons to complete.

(E) The October infant mortality rate for Rome Commune was 63.5 as compared with 55.2 in September.

(F) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome during October numbered 196. The September figure was 221.

5. PERSONNEL:

Three more American Officers returned home during November.

Copy to Mr.
G. M. FRIZZALE
Colonel,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

of frequent discussions. Deviation of policy and planning created are the subject of frequent discussions.

(2) Venezuela (Caracas) came under the jurisdiction of this Headquarters and during the month of October the decision of its medical supplies for the first six months of 1964 was referred to this office. As was pointed out in last month's report, until the closure of the COMED this Sub-Commission no longer had personnel or had in actual supply problems and it is hoped that this function will shortly be assumed by the Pharmaceutical Division of the Industry Division.

(3) It is noted that the functions of this Sub-Commission in all cases by last December. The implementation of this proposal would leave the Headquarters without any medical representation elsewhere.

2. MEDICAL CARE AT CARACAS HOSPITAL TO 1967:

(1) During October, a meeting of all the authorities interested in this project was held in Caracas. At this meeting, the availability of serving the hospitalized and the medical and medical cases was emphasized. 23223 and it was pointed out that a large empty sanatorium existed at Comandante which would be available to serve the patients. It was further pointed out that by sending tuberculosis patients to this Sanatorium, pressure on accommodation in Caracas would be eased, certain hotels used as hospitals could be directed to receive and return to their owners, and public safety at night, many P.R. patients in a hotel resort would be alleviated.

(2) The High Commissioner for Public Health agreed to appoint a consultant to study the operation of the Comandante Sanatorium and organize the equipment of the building, the transportation of patients.

(3) In Caracas there are many chronic patients, chiefly tuberculosis, from Central and Southern Italy who are generally unable to return to the vicinity of their own homes. A kind of roll of such patients are now being prepared, together with lists of vacancies in Sanatorium in Southern Italy and when these are accumulated a program will be made to allow to provide an immediate living for the evacuation of these patients. Such a program would reduce still further the pressure on accommodations in Caracas and would give beds for the reception of any more cases from Germany. The latest reports, however, indicate that few more arrivals may be anticipated.

(D) It is hoped that by 15 November, complete control of the hospital centre will be taken over by the Italian Red Cross and the High Commissioner for Public Health. Dr. Sigmund, of the American Red Cross, will remain in Novato in a supervisory capacity.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) PLAGUE

(a) During October no cases of plague occurred at Taranto until the 13th, when one case was reported. This case died on the 20th. Another case occurred on the 25th, and as nothing has been heard to the contrary, it has presumably recovered.

(b) At the request of UNRRA the experts on disinfection were flown out from England during October, and under their direction an intensive rat catching campaign was instituted in Taranto. Later, a short course in modern methods of disinfection was held at the Istituto Superiore di Sanita' in Rome, attended by officials nominated by the High Commissioner for Public Health.

(B) TYPHUS

Only one case of typhus was reported from Taranto on the 2nd October, and no subsequent cases have occurred.

(C) SMALLPOX

(a) The outbreak of smallpox in Avellino province, reported last month as abated somewhat, there having been 63 cases in October as compared with 166 in September.

(b) For the first time this year, smallpox has been reported from Saragat, 50 cases having occurred in the island during October.

(c) In Naples city there were 6 cases as compared with 10 in September, and in Naples province 17 cases as compared with 22 in September. Other provinces affected were Benevento with 21 cases, Caserta with 2, Salerno with 30, Reggio Calabria and Roma with 2 each and Padova with 2. It will be seen therefore that smallpox still remains endemic in Central and Southern Italy.

(D) MALARIA

During the first two weeks of October there was a marked decline in numbers of adult mosquito catches in the Tiber Delta Project. This was probably due to the cold weather prevailing at the time. The winter weather experienced during the last two weeks of the month probably accounted for another slight rise in captures. However, this late season rise is of no significance.

The first hibernating mosquito was captured just outside the treated zone on October 12th. The first hibernator was caught inside the zone on October 17th.

The following table indicates the adult *A. maculipennis* mosquito captures for the month of October:

Week Commencing	Times Catching Stations	Total Stations

(D) MALARIA:

During the first two weeks of October there was a marked decline in numbers of adult mosquito catches in the Elber Ditt, Project. This was probably due to the cold weather prevailing at the time. The warm weather experienced during the last two weeks of the month probably accounted for another slight rise in captures. However, this late season rise is of no significance.

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The following table indicates the adult A. maculipennis mosquito capture for the month of October:

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	No. Exam.	Percent positive	Av. No. Adults per Station	No. Exam.	Percent positive	Av. No. Adults per Station
<u>Adults</u>						
10/1	195	5.1	0.07	460	3.7	0.06
10/3	196	3.0	0.07	460	2.4	0.05
10/15	192	8.3	0.20	457	5.3	0.11
10/23	190	7.0	0.25	446	4.2	0.13

(E) VENEREAL DISEASE:

In accordance with the outline given in the September report, the High Commissioner for Public Health prepared instructions for circulation to Directors of all V.D. Hospitals and these were forwarded to AFHQ. The AFHQ reply to this memorandum has not yet been received.

(F) INFANT MORTALITY:

In September there were 2224 live births in the Comune of Rome with 123 deaths in infants under one year of age. The resulting infant mortality rate is 55.2 as compared with 76.2 in August.

(G) TUBERCULOSIS:

In September there were 223 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome Comune. The August figure was 226. Of these 223 deaths, 167 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with 181 in August.

4. WELFARE

(a) Owing to the fact that nearly all the welfare officers of the Sub-Commission formerly on duty in the various regions have been re-employed and have left this theatre, the functions of the Welfare Branch are now practically at an end.

(b) Lt. Colonel Kenny, who succeeded Lt. Colonel McNamery as Chief of the Welfare Branch, will assume the duties of Executive Officer on the departure of Major Paul E. Savage for the United States. He will also handle such welfare matters as come to the attention of the Sub-Commission in addition to his duties as Executive Officer.

5. PERSONNEL

(a) During October, Colonel Thomas M. Page (A), the Director of the Sub-Commission was recalled to the United States and Colonel G. H. Prizelle (B) was appointed Director in his place. It is to be regretted that Colonel Page, whose work as a Regional Public Health Officer was outstanding, had only such a short term of office as Director.

(b) Colonel J. Farr (B) returned from leave in England and was appointed Chief Public Health Officer, Venezia Giulia Region.

(c) Lt. Colonel Spencer (A), Lt. Colonel Birt (A), Major Turner (A) and Captain Brown (A) all returned to the United States during October, while Captain Fazio (A) the 1340 Lombardia Region was appointed Medical Officer to the 2675 Regiment.

(d) With the number of officers now leaving this Sub-Commission it is impossible to make special mention of the splendid work contributed by each individual in his own particular sphere. But for their tireless efforts, however, the Sub-Commission would never have been able to achieve the success it has done in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

SUMMARY1. POLITICAL.

With the withdrawal of almost all Public Health representatives from the North, the High Commissioner for Public Health has resumed direct control over his Italian Provinciali in Venezia, Lombardia and Liguria Regions. It is proposed that the functions of this Sub-Commission will cease on 1st December.

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S U M M A R Y

1. POLITICAL.

With the withdrawal of almost all Public Health representatives from the North, the High Commissioner for Public Health has assumed direct control over his Medical Provincial in Venezia, Lombardia and Liguria Regions. It is proposed that the functions of this sub-Commission will cease on 1st November.

2. GERMAN REGISTRATION HOSPITAL SPAIN:

At a meeting held in Rome during October, the advisability of separating the tuberculous from the medical and surgical cases at Istituto was emphasized. For this purpose it was proposed to utilize a large sanatorium at Soriano and the High Commissioner for Public Health agreed to appoint an official to organize the equipment of the building and the reception of patients. Arrangements are suggested for the transfer of chronic P. S. patients whose domicile is in Central and Southern Italy to Sanatorium in the vicinity of their homes. It is hoped to transfer control of the Hospital Command to the Italian authorities on 15th November.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH

Two cases of plague with one death were reported from Ravenna during October.

One case of typhus occurred during the month, also in Ravenna. The guillipox epidemic in Walling province is subsiding, there having been only 63 cases in October as compared with 186 in September.

Smallpox has been reported from Barlaria, while cases still continue to occur in Central and Southern Italy.

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(D) October showed a marked decline in the number of adult mosquito catches in the Fiber Delta Project, especially during the first two weeks.

(E) The Italian Government's instructions to Directors of V.D. Hospitals have been forwarded to WHK for approval.

(F) The September infant mortality rate for Rome Commune was 55.2 as compared with 76.2 in August.

(G) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome during September were 223 as compared with 228 in August.

4. WELFARE :

The functions of the Welfare Branch are now practically at an end.

5. PERSONNEL :

The Director, Colonel Page, was recalled to the United States during October and Colonel Friboille was appointed Director in his place. Colonel Page returned from leave and was appointed Chief Public Health Officer for Venezia Giulia. Four more American officers returned to the United States.

G. V. PRIZELL
Colonel,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

15 October 1945

SUBJECT: - Public Health Sub-Commission,
Report for the Month of **September 1945.**

TO: - Land Forces Sub-Commission (MMA)

Medical

Herewith for your information, copy of this Sub-Commission's
report of activities for the month of **September 1945.**


DIRECTOR,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

Incl:
As above stated.

11/2/330 2321

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

PH/SMP/ja
10 October 1945

AC/3016/PH

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

FROM : - VP, GA Section.

TO : - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) The month of September has seen considerable activity on the part of the Northern Italian Public Health officials who are eager to form a separate regional organization, largely autonomous responsible only in matters of policy to the Central Authority. It was hoped by them that such an organization could be formed under the aegis of HQ before the Northern Regions were handed back to the Italian Government and direct appeals to this effect were made to the Headquarters of the Public Health Sub-Commission.

(B) It was known to this HQ, however, that the Italian Government had already sent a Commission to Sicily to study the operation of the Regional Medical organization inaugurated there in 1943. The findings of this Commission will in due course be reported to the Government and the Government will then come to a decision, based upon these findings, as to whether it is thought desirable or not to institute a Regional system of administration for the whole of Italy. It was natural, therefore, that at this particular juncture, the Central Authority should be most unwilling for the Northern Provinces to set up an organization of their own. This HQ in consequence fully supported the view taken by the High Commissioner for Public Health and nothing further has been heard of the Northern proposition.

(C) Such political moves, have, of course, in no way affected the efficient manner in which the Northern Medical Provinciali have carried out their professional duties and this is especially fortunate in view of the fact that although no handover has taken place by the end of the month, redeployment has further reduced the staff regional staffs. Liguria, Piemonte and Lombardia are now left with only one Medical Officer each, while Venezia Region is being run by one Captain (Q), and, thus, when the hand-over does take place it will be only a token hand-over, for, as far as Public Health activities are concerned, the Italian Authorities are already administering their own affairs with the absolute minimum of interference.

(2) It was known to this HQ, however, that the Italian Government had already sent a Commission to Sicily to study the operation of the Regional Medical organization inaugurated there in 1943. The findings of this Commission will in due course be reported to the Government and the Government will then come to a decision, based upon these findings, as to whether it is thought desirable or not to institute a Regional system of administration for the whole of Italy. It was natural, therefore, that at this particular juncture, the Central Authority should be most unwilling for the Northern Provinces to set up an organization of their own. This HQ in consequence fully supported the view taken by the High Commissioner for Public Health and nothing further has been heard of the Northern proposition.

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2. ITALIAN RED CROSS:

(1) On 14th May 1945 there was instituted a General Inspectorate of the Italian Red Cross for Northern Italy with Headquarters in Milan. This was for a period of 3 months with a further extension on 14th August. The Inspectorate was set up for the special purpose of coordinating the activity of IAC Mobilization Centres in Northern Italy and extending aid to repatriated prisoners of war and internees, as at that time the Central Committee was not in a position to carry out its functions of directing, coordinating, and financing such activities.

(2) It became apparent, however, that the Northern Inspectorate rapidly adopted a schismatic attitude and, when the Central Committee was at last in a position to exert its full authority, was unwilling to submit to the HQ's office, showing every sign of wishing to become an autonomous body. In view of this and in order to preserve the essential unity of the Italian Red Cross, the Northern Inspectorate was abolished on 15th September 1945.

(3) The Italian Red Cross has been hampered in many of its activities by a serious shortage of funds.

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This grave drawback has however been overcome by the prompt action of Professor Bergami, the High Commissioner for Public Health who, during September obtained from the Italian Government a grant of 100 million lire, as a result of which, the work of the Italian Red Cross has received a tremendous stimulus. In addition, the Director of this Sub-Commission has made a number of cogent suggestions regarding the raising of funds by public subscription. Hitherto, the Italian Red Cross has been entirely financed by the Government. The Director has felt that if public interest can be sufficiently aroused in the all-important work of the Italian Red Cross by a well organized publicity campaign, subscriptions would reach a high level and thus ease to a large extent the burden borne by the Government.

3. HEALTH REPARATION HOSPITAL COMING:

(4) September has been a month of intense activity in this Command. 5500 repatriated Italians have been received and of these, already 2200 have been evacuated to the South. Information has been received from AMG that no more hospital trains are scheduled for arrival at this time and it is therefore assumed that the repatriation from Germany has come to an end, though it is possible that there may be further arrivals from other countries. However, nothing definite is known about this and it can only be surmised that the number 5500 does not comprise all the sick Italians in Europe awaiting repatriation.

(5) Many of the difficulties mentioned in last month's report have been overcome. Authority has been received from AMG to draw medical stores and housekeeping equipment from captured enemy stocks and to maintain a pool of ambulances and vehicles for essential services. The American Red Cross had made a shipment of 17,691 hospital garments and the first delivery of coal has been collected. The work of organization and coordination still continues and it is hoped that within the next few weeks the project will be operating even more smoothly than it is at present.

(6) One weakness is the scarcity of Italian Red Cross personnel. Wage scales have, however, been raised in the North so as to put them on the same basis as those obtaining in other branches of the labour market and the Italian Red Cross feels that as a result of this, recruiting will be stimulated. It is of the utmost importance that the IAC and Italian Health Services should combine in a position to take over the responsibility of this Command, for the time will come when the Allied staff will have to be withdrawn. The Italian authorities are, however, fully alive to this contingency and have sent representatives of the IAC, the High Commissioner for Public Health and the High Commissioner for Post War Relief to study conditions on the spot.

(7) In all this work, close liaison has been maintained with HQ No. 2 District and as a result of the keen interest shown by the DMO, a Central Laboratory and disinfection service has been maintained. Grateful acknowledgment is made to the military authorities for all the assistance they have afforded, while the utmost praise is due to Lt Colonel Snedden and his staff for what they have achieved.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) Plague:

(i) On 8th September a signal was received from the AG Liaison Officer,

(c) One weakness is the scarcity of Italian Red Cross personnel. Many seals have, however, been raised in the North so as to put them on the same basis as those obtaining in other branches of the labour market and the Italian Red Cross feels that as a result of this, recruiting will be stimulated. It is of the utmost importance that the IRC and Italian Health Services should soon be in a position to take over the responsibility of this Command, for the time will come when the Allied staff will have to be withdrawn. The Italian authorities are, however, fully alive to this contingency and have sent representatives of the IRC, the High Commissioner for Public Health and the High Commissioner for Post War Relief to study conditions on the spot.

(d) In all this work, close liaison has been maintained with HQ No. 2 District and as a result of the keen interest shown by the DMS, a Central Laboratory and disinfection service has been maintained. Grateful acknowledgment is made to the military authorities for all the assistance they have afforded, while the utmost praise is due to Lt Colonel Gaedeker and his staff for what they have achieved.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) Plague:

(i) On 8th September a signal was received from the AC Liaison Officer, Bari, notifying this HQ of 10 cases of Plague with 4 deaths amongst dockworkers in the past 24 hours. The High Commissioner for Public Health and the DMS, 52 Area had already been informed. Such necessary steps as isolation of contacts, closing of public premises and churches and disinfection of houses had already been undertaken. The High Commissioner for Public Health sent a medical inspector and a bacteriologist immediately to investigate the outbreak. This HQ in turn notified all AC/All Regions and UNHRA, with the request that UNHRA, London should notify the International Health Office in Paris.

(ii) On 12th September an urgent request was received by this office for special supplies and on the morning of the 13th, in response to this request, 1500 blankets, 200 pounds of sulphur, 150 pounds of DDT (supplied by UNHRA), 1 power sprayer and 6 hand sprayers were dispatched by road to Turin, where the Army Medical Authorities, in conjunction with the civil authorities, were carrying out extensive DDT dusting of ships and warehouses. Large scale inoculations were also carried out with vaccine released by AFHQ and with some existing Italian stocks.

(c) In order to prevent reimplication of activities and demands for supplies, the High Commissioner for Public Health set up by Decree a local Anti-Plague Committee composed of representatives of the Italian civil, military and naval authorities, requesting this committee to work in close collaboration with the Allied Naval and Military commands. A similar central committee was formed in Rome for the purpose of watching and supervising developments. The Director of the Sub-Commission is a member of this Committee.

(d) The latest information up to and including 28th September is to the effect that there has been 30 civilian cases, 10 of which died, 2 cases in the Italian Navy and one case in a British Military Policeman. The majority of cases occurred in dock laborers working in a warehouse of the Royal Naval Shipyard and the infection is believed to have come from a ship plying between Brindisi, Taranto, Ancona and Venice which unloaded a cargo of cotton and rags at this warehouse.

(E) Typhus:

(a) Two cases of Typhus were reported during September, one from Ferrara and one from Taranto.

(b) The case in Taranto occurred coincidentally with the outbreak of plague and strict supervision is being maintained in this area in order to prevent any possible spread.

(F) Shillpox:

(a) September, unfortunately, saw a reoccurrence of Shillpox in Central and Southern Italy. The most outstanding occurrence was an outbreak in Avellino Province from which one hundred and eighty-six cases have been reported. The mobile town which was working in Naples was sent to Avellino to deal with this outbreak.

(b) Naples City had ten cases and Naples Province twenty-two. Other provinces affected were Benevento with seven cases, Foggia with two, Catanzaro with one, Gaeta with seven, Reggio Calabria with two, Salerno with fifteen, Rome with one, Potenza with one and Milan with two.

(G) Malaria:

The following A moultipennis (Libranchiae) mosquito catches were made by the Malaria Control Demonstration Unit in stations of the River Delta Project during the month of September:

Week Commencing	Mixed Catching Stations			Total Stations		
	No. Exam.	Per cent Positive	Aver. No. Adults per Station.	No. Exam.	Per cent Positive	Aver. No. Adults per Station
Adults						
9/2	193	11.4	0.25	433	10.8	0.33
9/9	195	10.8	0.46	421	8.0	0.45
9/16	193	9.3	0.23	450	8.4	0.33
9/23	195	6.7	0.16	472	5.7	0.16
Larvae						
9/2	196	9.7	1.13	273	9.1	1.02
9/9	196	10.2	0.84	276	10.8	1.15
9/16	196	10.2	0.70	276	10.8	1.15
9/23	196	10.2	0.70	276	10.8	1.15

Week Commencing	Mixed Catching Stations			Total Stations		
	No. Exam.	Per cent Positive	Aver. No. Adults per Station.	No. Exam.	Per cent Positive	Aver. No. Adults per Station
Adults 9/2 9/9 9/16 9/23	193	11.4	0.25	433	10.8	0.33
	195	10.8	0.16	421	8.0	0.45
	193	9.3	0.23	450	8.4	0.33
	195	6.7	0.16	472	5.7	0.16
Larvae 9/2 9/9 9/16 9/23	196	9.7	1.13	273	9.1	1.02
	196	10.2	0.84	276	10.8	1.15
	193	10.9	0.78	262	12.2	0.97
	190	10.0	0.90	253	12.0	1.08
				2319		

two foci for larvae remained the same as for the month of August, namely the Lago Itaipano area and Itacuruse. An additional focus was accountable for some larvae and adult increase at one point, namely a section of the Tiber River just before Isola di Torre Beneciana. In this vicinity numerous larvae were unexpectedly picked up in the main river stream.

It has definitely been concluded that nearly all the mosquitoes found in the Itacuruse area came from larvae developing in the rice fields. The crop will be out in the very near future, after which the area will be dry.

Considerable reconstruction has occurred in the Delta area recently. This affords untreated resting surfaces on which many mosquitoes are captured. An interesting occurrence of this kind is a location where a new roof has been placed over a pigsty. Numerous mosquitoes have been noted resting on the new untreated roof, but none have been observed resting on the old treated walls.

There is every evidence that the first DDT applied about the beginning of March of this year is still effective against both mosquitoes and flies. This covers an elapsed time of seven months.

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(E) Venereal Disease:

During September a favourable reply was received from the Italian Government to the proposals made by AFHQ. A meeting was then held at this HQ with the High Commissioner for Public Health and the Allied Advisor in Venereology. At this meeting it was agreed that the High Commissioner would prepare instructions for circulation to all Directors of VD hospitals in Italy, outlining the AFHQ proposals on treatment and indicating the way in which Allied Medical Officers would afford assistance and supervision when these instructions were ready for circulation. AFHQ would then issue parallel instructions to all military formations and simultaneous bilateral action would thus be ensured.

(F) Infant Mortality:

During August, there were 2139 live-births in Rome Commune with 163 deaths in infants under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 76.2 as compared with 99.9 in July.

(G) Tuberculosis:

In August the deaths for all forms of Tuberculosis in Rome Commune were 226 as compared with 236 in July. Of these 164 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the July figure being 192.

4. VETERINARY:

(A) As was forecast in last month's report, the Veterinary Branch closed down during September and the Chief of the Branch, Lt Colonel Rowland W. Rushmore has returned to the USA. All veterinary activities in Italy are therefore now in the hands of the Italian Veterinary Service and this Sub-Commission has no further responsibility in these matters.

5. WARFARE:

(A) The chief work of the month was trying to complete certain pending matters. The long months of effort to get aluminum and other materials for the manufacture of orthopedic equipment for mutilated Italian civilians and soldiers has not been completed. It is hoped that this effort will be carried forward. Also no completed agreement has been reached with German Sub-Commission to have the 217 tons of blankets turned over to this Sub-Commission for storage and distribution by the AFHQ. Lt Colonel Kenny assures a continuation of this effort. Cooperation was given by Lt Colonel Achaburn, Education Sub-Commission, to get equipment for Boy Scouts.

(B) Regular meetings held each Friday with Doctor Valenti of the Ministry of Interior.

6. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

(A) With the handing over of the Florence Depot to the Italian Government during September and the closing down of 2665th CGAD, this Sub-Commission has finally ceased to have any dealings with medical supplies.

(B) 2665th CGAD was an organization instituted and directed by AFHQ.

has returned to the USA. All veterinary activities in Italy are therefore now in the hands of the Italian Veterinary Service and this Sub-Commission has no further responsibility in these matters.

5. REPAIRS:

(1) The chief work of the month was trying to complete certain pending matters. The long standing effort to get aluminum and other materials for the manufacture of orthopedic equipment for mangled Italian civilians and soldiers has not been completed. It is hoped that this effort will be carried forward. Also no completed agreement has been reached with Commerce Sub-Commission to have the 217 tons of blankets turned over to this Sub-Commission for storage and distribution by the UNRRA. Lt Colonel Kenny assures a continuation of this effort. Cooperation was given by Lt Colonel Washburn, Education Sub-Commission, to get equipment for Day Scouts.

(2) Regular meetings held each Friday with Doctor Valenti of the Ministry of Interior.

6. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

(A) With the handing over of the Florence Depot to the Italian Government during September and the closing down of 2665th OAD, this Sub-Commission has finally ceased to have any dealings with medical supplies.

(B) 2665th OAD was an organization instituted and directed by AFHQ and Captain Dushard was only attached to this headquarters for the purpose of liaison with the Italian Government. As Captain Dushard has now relinquished his temporary attachment to this headquarters, the slender thread that connected this Sub-Commission with medical supply provision and distribution has now been broken.

(C) This point is emphasized, as many problems and requests concerning medical supplies are still referred to this office which has neither authority nor the personnel to deal with them.

7. PERSONNEL:

(1) Colonel G. H. Prizelle has been appointed Deputy Director of the Sub-Commission and will serve in this capacity in addition to his duties as Chief of Public Health Branch.

(2) Lt Colonel Raymond Kenny was appointed Chief of the Welfare Branch on the departure of Lt Colonel McBrookney.

(3) Further awards have been made to personnel of this Sub-Commission as follows:

LEWIS OF MERIT
Colonel John McBrookney.

in Colonel Orpheus J. Biazozero.

BRONZE STAR

Major Paul S. Savage.

T/5 Guy V. D'Alce.

(b) The following American Officers have departed for the United States:

Lt Colonel Rushmore
Lt Colonel McGowan
Major Harrell
Major Anderson
Captain Hill

Lt Colonel Adams
Major Carrier
Major Bisci
Captain Manzelli

In addition, Doctor Louis A. Ricci of the Rockefeller Foundation Malaria Unit departed for his home in the United States.

It is regretted that space will not permit individual mention of the splendid work and achievements of these officers and Doctor Ricci.

S U M M A R Y

1. POLITICAL:

An attempt by northern Medici Provinciali to set up a Regional Medical organization, largely autonomous and responsible only in matters of policy to the Central authority, has been disapproved by the Italian Government and this HQ.

2. ITALIAN RED CROSS:

A similar tendency towards separation from the Central Office has been noted in the northern branches of the Red Cross. To combat this, the Inspectorate for Northern Italy which was set up in May for the purpose of supplementing the activities of the Rome Headquarters, has been abolished. The Red Cross has received a grant of a hundred million lire from the Italian Government.

3. MERANO REHABILITATION HOSPITAL COMRAID:

5500 repatriated Italians have been received and 2200 have been evacuated to the South. AMM has advised that no further hospital trains are to be expected at this time but further information is being sought in this matter. Many of the difficulties mentioned in last month's report have been overcome and much assistance has been afforded by No. 2 District. The question of handing over more control to the Italian authorities is now under consideration.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) During September an outbreak of Plague occurred in Taranto with a total twenty-three cases and ten deaths. Energetic measures were taken by the local Allied Military authorities in conjunction with the Civil authorities to combat this outbreak. This HQ sent to Taranto 180 pounds of DDT (supplied by GMRRA), 1500 blankets, 200 pounds of sulphur, 1 power sprayer and 6 hand sprayers.

(B) Only one case of Typhus was reported during September, one from Tarant and one from Rome.

(C) Smallpox has, unfortunately, increased considerably in Central and South Italy during September. Noteworthy was an epidemic in Avellino Province which spread and many cases have been reported.

3. PERITO REINTEGRATION HOSPITAL COMAND:

5500 repatriated Italians have been received and 2200 have been evacuated to the South. AFHQ has advised that no further hospital trains are to be expected at this time but further information is being sought in this matter. Many of the difficulties mentioned in last month's report have been overcome and much assistance has been afforded by No. 2 District. The question of handing over new control to the Italian authorities is now under consideration.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) During September an outbreak of Plague occurred in Taranto with a total twenty-three cases and ten deaths. Energetic measures were taken by the local Allied Military authorities in conjunction with the Civil authorities to combat this outbreak. This included the use of DDT (supplied by UNRRA), 1500 blankets, 200 pounds of sulphur, 1 power sprayer and 6 hand sprayers.

(B) Only two cases of Typhus were reported during September, one from Tarant and one from Bari.

(C) Smallpox has, unfortunately, increased considerably in Central and Southern Italy during September. Most noteworthy was an epidemic in Avellino Province from which one hundred and eighty-six cases have been reported.

(D) Weekly searches at collecting stations in the Tiber Delta continued to show a very low mosquito density.

(E) The Italian Government has agreed to the AFHQ proposals concerning advisors in Venereal Diseases and it is anticipated that the new scheme should shortly come into force.

(F) The August Infant Mortality rate for Rome Commune was 76.2 as compared with 99.9 in July.

(G) Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in Rome during August were 228 as compared with 238 in July.

5. VETERINARY:

The Veterinary Branch of this Sub-Commission was abolished during the month and all Veterinary matters are now being dealt with by the Italian authorities.

6. WELFARE:

Due to the departure of Lt Colonel John McSweeney during September there has been little to report in the Welfare field.

7. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

With the hand-over of the Florence warehouse to ICE, this Sub-Commission has now finished all dealings in medical supplies.

8. PERSONNEL:

Colonel G.B. Prizelle was appointed Deputy Director in September. Two more officers of this Sub-Commission were awarded the Legion of Merit and one officer and one Enlisted man the Bronze Star. Nine more officers have returned to the United States while another member of the Malaria Control Unit has left Italy.

Thomas H. Page

THOMAS H. PAGE, Colonel, MC
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

15 September 45

AC/3016/PH

SUBJECT: - Public Health Sub-Commission,
Report for the month of August 1945

TO : - Land Forces Sub-Commission (MMIA)

Herewith for your information, copy of this Sub-Commission's
report of activities for the month of August 1945

McDye
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

Incl: As above stated

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HEADQUARTERS UNITED COMMISSION

APG 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

10 September 1945

AC/3016/PH

SUBJECT: - Report for the Month of August 1945.

TO : - VP, CA Section.

FROM : - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLITICAL

(A) The appointment of an Alto Commissario for Public Health, as stated in last month's report to be imminent, has been formally announced in the "Gazzetta" and in addition, Legislative Decree No. 146 of 31st July 1945 sets forth the organization and function of the High Commissioner's Office.

(B) In some ways this Decree has proved to be a disappointment, for, although the Division of Public Health in the Ministry of Interior has been abolished, and the function of that Division assumed by the High Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Council of Ministers, no other important changes have been effected as regards the administration of Public Health matters in Italy. For example, it is specifically mentioned that the function of the Prefect as regards Public Health matters remains unchanged and so we still have the anomalous position that a layman at the head of each province is responsible for the administration of that province's health problems, while the Medico Provinciale has access to the High Commissioner only through the Prefect.

(C) It had been hoped that with the formation of the High Commissioner's Office, a more drastic change in the whole of Italian Public Health Administration would have been effected, but such changes may still be envisaged by the Authorities.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH

(A) Merano Repatriation Hospital Command.

(a) The movement of patients into Merano has been considerably speeded up until the 27th of August 2402 sick Italians have been received, which was much more than the original schedule called for. Such rapid arrivals are straining hospital accommodation to the utmost, as the departing Germans are releasing sufficient hospital space only just in time to make beds for the incoming Italians. In addition, 62 patients and

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the is directly responsible to the Council of Ministers, no other important changes have been effected as regards the administration of Public Health matters in Italy. For example, it is specifically mentioned that the function of the Prefect as regards Public Health matters remains unchanged and so we still have the anomalous position that a layman at the head of each province is responsible for the administration of that province's health problems, while the Medico Provinciale has access to the High Commissioner only through the Prefect.

(c) It had been hoped that with the formation of the High Commissioner's Office, a more drastic change in the role of Italian Public Health Administration would have been effected, but such changes may still be envisaged by the authorities.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH

(A) Merano Repatriation Hospital Command.

(a) The movement of patients into Merano has been considerably speeded and up until the 27th of August 2402 sick Italians have been received, which was much more than the original schedule called for. Such rapid arrivals are straining hospital accommodation to the utmost, as the departing Germans are releasing sufficient hospital space only just in time to make beds for the incoming Italians. In addition, 62 patients arrived unheralded from the Russian Zone, having been 35 days on the way, with insufficient food and no medical attention. AFHQ has been informed of this and will endeavour to prevent any repetition of such an occurrence.

(b) Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient Italian Red Cross personnel, but the Red Cross is making every effort to improve this situation. The problem is caused by the low wage scales which do not encourage recruiting and consequently there is a shortage of Doctors, Nursing and Technical personnel. The Red Cross is sending a deputation to Merano to study the situation on the spot.

(c) On 22nd August, the OC Merano Hospital Command held a conference in Rome with representatives of the American Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross and the Ministry of Post War Assistance at which all the problems regarding present administrative difficulties and future hand over to the Italian authorities were discussed. Minutes of this meeting have been forwarded to the High Commissioner for Public Health with the request that this Authority should work in close conjunction with the I.R.C. and the Ministry of Post War Assistance on the subject.

(d) The use of ambulance transport P.O.L. and servicing facilities is an essential for the smooth operation of the Command. At present the I.O.E. Sub-Command is giving invaluable assistance but when its vehicles are withdrawn, the project will face disruption, unless alternative transport is provided.

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AFHQ has therefore been requested to allocate for the sole use of the Hospital Command, 20 ambulances, 6 Autobuses, 2 Buses, 8 Medium trucks, and 6 Heavy trucks together with adequate facilities for servicing and maintenance.

(e) Similarly it is essential that authority be obtained for the use of medical equipment and hospital supplies already at Merano and this, despite several representations to Higher Authority, has unfortunately not yet been obtained.

(f) It will be seen that for the efficient and smooth operation of the Merano Command, such coordination is required, as the administrative problems are complex. Unless prompt action is obtained from all the organizations concerned, the whole project may face disaster, which, in view of the humanitarian importance of the issue, would be a major tragedy.

(B) TYPHUS

(a) Only one case of Typhus was reported during August. This occurred in a refugee aged 24 years, who arrived at Palermo from Selgrade.

(b) One case was notified early in August as having occurred at Lentini, Syracuse Province on 25th July. No further notifications have been received either from Lentini, or any other part of Sicily.

(C) SMALLPOX

(a) The August figure for Naples City and Province indicates that the epidemic may now be considered at an end. 11 cases only were reported from the City as compared with 22 in July and 17 from the Province as compared with 81 in July. This improvement can be attributed to the work of the Smallpox Team together with the services of the 3 motor ambulances referred to in last month's report, which were lent by AFHQ.

(b) Smallpox has been reported from only three other Italian Provinces during August, as compared with eight during the July period. These Provinces are Avellino, with 17 cases as compared with 48 in July, Salerno, with 6 as compared with 34 in July, and Reggio Calabria, with 1. No cases were reported from Reggio Calabria last month. It would appear therefore that the wide-spread vaccination programme initiated by the Italian Government throughout the Provinces is at last showing its effect.

(D) MALARIA

The Malaria Control Demonstration Unit reports that during August, weekly searches of catching stations of the Tiber Delta Project areas showed the following results: -

Week	Fixed Catching Stations	Total Stations	AV.	MC.
No. Exam.	Percent Positive	No. Exam.	Percent Positive	No. Exam.

Provinces during August, as compared with eight during the July period. These 6 as compared with 34 in July, and Reggio Calabria, with 1. No cases were reported from Reggio Calabria last month. It would appear therefore that the widespread vaccination programme initiated by the Italian Government throughout the provinces is at last showing its effect.

(D) MALARIA

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Week	Fixed Catching Stations			Total Stations	AV.	No.
	No. Exam.	Percent Positive	AV. No. Adults per Station	Percent Positive	Adults per Station	
Adults						
5/6-12	195	7.2	0.23	6.3	0.20	
5/27-9/2	196	13.2	0.16	11.3	0.70	
Larvae						
5/6-12	192	10.0	1.10	9.0	0.21	
5/27-9/2	200	12.5	0.91	12.0	1.11	

During the month of August there have been two persistent mosquito foci, one in the immediate environs of Lago Triono and the other in the vicinity of recently flooded rice fields near Macerese.

During the last week of August searches for adults in these regions showed the following: (1) Fiumicino Section (Lago Triano) of 158 stations examined 12.6 were positive for adult *Anopheles* with an average of 0.32 adults per station (2) Maccarese Section, 111 stations examined 16.3% positive with 1.25 adults per station. This represents an increase of about four times in the anopheline density at the beginning of the month. In spite of this, there is no cause for concern with regard to malaria transmission.

An intensive investigation of the factors concerned in the increase of anophelines, particularly in Maccarese, is under way, but more data are needed for definite conclusions.

During the last two weeks of August a survey to determine the malaria indices of the DDT treated region of the Volturno Delta and the untreated region just south of the Garigliano River was conducted. Palpations of spleen and blood smears were taken on children between the ages of four and fifteen years; results are not yet available.

(E) MALARIAL DISEASE.

No reply has yet been received from the Italian Government to the proposals made by ARHQ were mentioned in the July report. It is believed, however, that an answer will be forthcoming within the next few days.

(F) INFANT MORTALITY.

During July there were in Rome Communes 2123 live births and 193 deaths in infants under one year of age. The resulting infant mortality rate is 29.9 as compared with 26.9 in June.

(G) TUBERCULOSIS.

The July death rate for all forms of tuberculosis in Rome Communes was 236 as compared with 233 in June. Of these, 192 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

3. VETERINARY.

(A) A chief veterinarian for the A.M.G., 13 Corps Area was appointed by that Headquarters following consultation with and action by this Branch. This is now a provincial veterinarian active in Cuneo Province, one having taken the post during the month. The death of the Director, Veterinary Laboratory, Reggio, has necessitated the temporary assignment of Dr. Sai, of Lecce, to that post.

(B) HYGIEOLOGICAL PRODUCTION AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL. The following is an account of communicable disease and the control measures employed:

(a) Dourine. The presence of this disease was first reported on about 1st August. Investigation has shown that at least 12 stallions in Veneto region and Ferrara Province are infected and that a minimum of 17 more are

(6) TUBERCULOSIS.

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(A) A chief veterinarian for the A.W.C., 13 Corps Area was appointed to that headquarters following consultation with and action by this Branch. There is now a provincial veterinarian active in Cuneo Province, one having taken the post during the month. The death of the Director, Veterinary Laboratory, Foglia, has necessitated the temporary assignment of Dr. Sati, of Lecce, to that post.

(B) BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTION AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL. The following is an account of communicable disease and the control measures employed: -

(a) Dourine. The presence of this disease was first reported on about 1st August. Investigation has shown that at least 12 stallions in Veneto Region and Ferrara Province are infected and that a minimum of 47 mares have been exposed. These are all minimum figures and time will probably show that the infection is much more widely spread. An outline of the control program now being effected by Professors Barbelli, Padova, and Grassi, Ministry of Interior is as follows: -

(1) Veterinarians in all provinces are being assembled **2315** to **2315** and those adjacent to the infected provinces are being assembled **2315** to **2315** to advise them with the symptoms, diagnosis and control measures. **2315** to **2315** infected animals have been made so as to demonstrate the diagnostic clinical lesions.

(2) All infected or exposed equines will be denounced. **2315** to **2315** has been ordered to cease immediately in all provinces where the disease exists.

(3) Stallions and/or mares exhibiting symptoms, or which have been exposed to the infection are being branded on the left forehoof with the letters "MCM" the abbreviation for Morbo Contagio Maligno. Animals bearing such a brand may not be moved from the owners premises until pronounced free of dourine by a licensed veterinarian.

(4) Treatment of stallions and mares exhibiting symptoms is to be started by the appropriate communal veterinarian at the earliest possible date.

These control measures are not comparable to those employed by the United States Department of Agriculture. However the present circumstances here do not warrant or make possible the employment of comparable measures. In the near future it is planned that equine artificial insemination centers will be activated in the infected zone following short courses of instruction conducted by a few Italian equine insemination specialists. The complementation test will be employed to the greatest extent possible in the near future. However, the use of this test will be extremely limited due to an almost complete lack of transport facilities and a shortage of laboratory animals, technicians and equipment. Slaughtering of infected animals is entirely impossible as the live is highly inflated, making sufficient indemnity payment impossible.

(b) Airpneal lympho-tractitis. During the month a diagnosis of pseudo-pust or New Cattle disease was then quite generally agreed upon. However, the results of tests now being made in Washington with the local virus are awaited for with interest. Vaccination of susceptible birds continues on a very large scale.

(c) Rabies. Though stray dogs are continually being impounded, the incidence of rabies in each territory under Italian Government control and that under A.M.S. has been considerably less than last month. This is probably due largely to the civilian administrations ordering leash and muzzle for all dogs.

(d) Foot and Mouth Disease. Reported incidence has been the lowest of any month this year. Vaccine production in the Rome laboratory continues at a small scale but production in northern laboratories is at a standstill due to the impracticability of introducing active virus where the disease is not now active. Headquarters, U.S. Forces, European Theater has sent notice of an outbreak of what appears to be the malignant form of Foot and Mouth Disease in Spain. If requested by that Headquarters it may be possible to aid control from here through vaccine production.

(e) Other Diseases. Hog cholera has been prevalent in Lombardian Region but antisera from the Brescia laboratory is available. No reports of additional diseases have reached this Branch during the month.

(C) ALLIED VETERINARY MEDICAL SUPPLIES. The supplies referred to in the July report have been made available to veterinarians. As a result of recent conferences it appears that the supplies now in the pots will be handled with facility in the near future. According to stock inventory reports all the Allied Veterinary medical supplies requisitioned by this Branch are now in Italy.

(D) MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES. Funds were made available to the Directorate for artificial insemination, Milan, so as to allow for its continued operation during the next 3 months. Transportation was made available to the provincial Veterinarian Milan.

In view of the fact that the Chief, Veterinary Branch has been declared non-essential to AFUSA and that no replacement is anticipated, the Chief, Italian Veterinary Service has been notified of the fact that this Branch will probably cease to function in the very near future.

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(D) MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES. Funds were made available to the Institute for Artificial Insemination, Milan, so as to allow for its continued operation during the next 3 months. Transportation was made available to the provincial Veterinarian Milan.

In view of the fact that the Chief, Veterinary Branch has been declared non-essential to UNOSGK and that no replacement is anticipated, the Chief, Italian Veterinary Service has been notified of the fact that this Branch will probably cease to function in the very near future.

(E) SUMMARY. The appearance of Equine Dourine in Venezia Region and Ferrara Province has necessitated the instigation of control measures there. Studies pertaining to the epizootic poultry disease now prevalent have continued with the objective of establishing a diagnosis and increasing preventive measures. Other communicable disease problems have not been serious during the period. Allied veterinary medical supplies have been actually placed at the disposal of the veterinary service during the month with prospects of additional supplies for the very near future. Personnel problems have been minor during the month but two vacancies have been filled.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

(A) The 2065th Central Civilian Medical Depot has made complete shipments of Allied Medical Supplies as requested by requisitions from Regional Public Health Officers of Emilia, Venezia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria Regions. These supplies were sufficient to take care of all requirements on the basis of disease and unrest among the civilian population up to 1 September 1945. The Italian Government has been given instructions by the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission, Headquarters, Allied Commission that it is their responsibility to instruct their Agency to make distribution in APO territory after 1st September 1945, except AMG, 13th Corps or Venezia Giulia Region.

(B) Medical Supplies have been shipped to AMG 13th Corps (Venezia Giulia Region) on CAD basis to take care of the civilian population up to the 1st December 1945. After that date, if future supplies are needed it is the responsibility of the Regional Public Health Officer to order his supplies from ETO.

(C) Displaced Persons and Registration Sub-Commission, HQ, Allied Commission submitted their requirements for medical supplies to include up to the 1st December 1945. These supplies have been shipped by CCMD on the 15th August 1945. Future supplies, if required, as of 1st December 1945 will be handled by ETO.

(D) There are sufficient supplies in CCMD warehouses that are being turned over to the Italian Government plus two-thirds of the last six months period due in September 1945 to take care of all Italy on the basis of disease and unrest up to approximately 1st April 1946.

(E) Military Category "B" Supplies finished as of the August 1945 locations and it is the responsibility of the Italian Government and F.F.A. to assume the responsibility of future supplies for Italy under Category "B" program.

(F) The turning over of Allied Medical Supplies earmarked for Italy to the Italian Government by the 2065th Central Civilian Medical Depot is progressing very smoothly. Approximately \$1,300,000 of medical supplies were turned over by the Naples Depot. The Naples Depot closed 20 August 1945 and the Company was transferred to the Florence Depot.

(G) The Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero (ICE) has assumed the responsibility of receiving at dockside of all future medical supplies earmarked for Italy as of 15 August 1945.

5. WELFARE.

(A) PERSONNEL. No changes except by Special Orders 199, Para 1, Lt. Col. Kenny, G520477 was relieved of duty with the Command. He and assigned to

(E) Military Category "A" Supplies finished as of the August 1945 loadings and it is the responsibility of the Italian Government and F.I.A. to assume the responsibility of future supplies for Italy under Category "B" program.

(F) The turning over of Allied Medical Supplies earmarked for Italy to the Italian Government by the 2665th Central Civilian Medical Depot is progressing very smoothly. Approximately \$1,300,000 of medical supplies were turned over by the Naples Depot. The Naples Depot closed 20 August 1945 and the Company was transferred to the Florence Depot.

(G) The Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero (ICE) has assumed the responsibility of receiving at docksides of all future medical supplies earmarked for Italy as of 15 August 1945.

5. WELFARE.

(A) PERSONNEL. No changes except by Special Orders 192, Para 1, Lt. Col. Kenny, 0520479 was relieved of duty with Company M and assigned to Headquarters, 2675 Regiment, on 25th August.

(B) All clothing and food distributions are in the hands of ENDSI and UNRRA. Plans are being put in operation whereby individual cases sent to ENDSI can be investigated and cared for. This relieves the Welfare Branch of one of its rather serious problems.

The Commerce Sub-Commission has offered the Chief, Welfare Branch, 217 tons of blankets for distribution. Two investigation trips were made, one north and the other south, to learn what facilities were available for storage and for distribution of this large quantity of blankets into the rather isolated sections which may still have great need for such material this winter. The reports of these trips have been made to ENDSI. With the withdrawal of so many of our Regional Welfare Officers it will be necessary to cooperate much more closely with ENDSI and UNRRA in such work.

The closing of northern regions and the returning of the welfare work to the Italian people marks the beginning of a period of watchful waiting.

Splendid work has been done by the R.W.O.s both in Army and A.C. territory and we hopefully expect the Italian Officials and welfare minded civilians to carry on this good work for the benefit of the less fortunate of Italy.

The Chief, Welfare Branch has been lending every assistance to the Opera Nazionale Maternit  ed Infanzia and other Italian Health and Welfare agencies to help them get possession again of their requisitioned properties. The Army and Air Corps have been asked to include this type of property among those first to be released. If the old and permanent locations can be re-established before winter sets in, the program will be greatly facilitated.

(C) The two trips referred to disclosed great quantities of salvage aluminum. The Ministry of Industry is being urged to buy all of this valuable metal which is offered for sale and then resell the usable portion of it without profit to the officials of factories who can use it for the manufacture of orthopedic equipment.

Dr. Valente has also been requested to ask the Prefect of Catanzaro to release 100 tons of raw wool for the use of local manufacturers or to be sent to the blind school and hospitals for the patients there to use in connection with their occupational therapy. This wool was called to our attention by Capt. Silveira of UNRA.

(D) The Chief, Welfare Branch is collaborating with the Director of Education in an effort to get camping equipment and clothing for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of Italy. Until all the needy children have been partially provided with the bare necessities in the way of clothing the Chief, Welfare Branch has proposed special equipment for the Scouts but now it appears that a semblance of a uniform can and should be provided so as to build the morale and provide inspiration for these young Italians.

An effort is being made to get salvage tents, mess equipment and other needed materials for the use of these worthwhile organizations.

Meetings.

(a) Two of the regular weekly meetings with Dr. Valenti were cancelled because of the two trips taken by the Chief, Welfare Branch. The chief question pressed and discussed in each meeting has been the incorporation of Public Health Sub-Commission Memorandum No. 58 into the Italian Welfare Decree. So far a telegram of instructions to Prefects has been sent by the Ministry of Interior, authorizing the creation of a central head for the welfare committees of the Provinces and thereby giving these Committees the semblance of Departments.

(b) Miss Punister of UNRA has been very cooperative. She keeps us informed of her work and duplication is almost entirely avoided now. We feel that our former A.C. Welfare Officers Captains Wilcox and Silveira will continue their good work in UNRA where they are now assigned. In the meeting held with her she has spoken favorably of our officers.

(c) Miss McMullock, the civil institutional specialist of UNRA has been met with several times during the month. The Chief, Welfare Branch has

Girl Guides of Italy. Until all the newly children have been partially provided with the bare necessities in the way of clothing the Chief, Welfare Branch has opposed special equipment for the Scouts but now it appears that a semblance of a uniform can and should be provided so as to build the morale and provide inspiration for these young Italians.

An effort is being made to get salvage tents, mess equipment and other needed materials for the use of these worthwhile organizations.

Meetings.

(a) Two of the regular weekly meetings with Dr. Valentini were cancelled because of the two trips taken by the Chief, Welfare Branch. The chief question pressed and discussed in each meeting has been the incorporation of Public Health Sub-Commission Memorandum No. 56 into the Italian Welfare Decree. So far a telegram of instructions to Prefects has been sent by the Ministry of Interior, authorizing the creation of a central head for the welfare committees of the Provinces and thereby giving these Committees the semblance of Departments.

(b) Miss Bannister of UNRRA has been very cooperative. She keeps us informed of her work and duplication is almost entirely avoided now. We feel that our former A.C. Welfare Officers Captains Wilcox and Silveria will continue their good work in UNRRA where they are now assigned. In the meeting held with her she has spoken favourably of our officers.

(c) Miss Boullock, the child institutional specialist of UNRRA has been met with several times during the month. The Chief, Welfare Branch has been asked to cooperate with Education Sub-Commission and the Welfare Branch of UNRRA in setting up certain programs. Completed reports will be submitted.

(d) The usual irregular but frequent meetings with representatives of EMSCI have been held. We have cooperated in getting the DON Suisse permission to carry its welfare work in Italy which is similar to that of American Relief for Italy.

(E) We welcome Lt. Col. Kenny at HQ. His very successful experience in setting up welfare departments in the provinces of Venetian Region will help in our efforts to have the Italian Government legalize this program. His aid and council will be invaluable in these days when we return welfare activities to the Italian Government, when many questions are being asked and advice is sought.

(F) We are encouraged by the successful and apparently efficient way the Italians are assuming their welfare responsibility. We have reason to believe that the long and patient work of our R.N.Os. together with that of their able Red Cross assistants will bear fruit in the improvement of the conditions of the less fortunate of Italy.

6. PERSONNEL.

(A) The Directorship of the Sub-Commission has been assumed by Colonel Thomas N. Page who has relinquished the dual role of Deputy Regional Commissioner and RPO Venezia Region. Lt. Col. Raymond Kenny has also been posted to this HQ from Venezia Region.

(B) The following awards have been gained by officers and EM of this Sub-Commission: -

Legion of Merit.	Colonel Page.
	Lt. Col. Rushmore.
Bronze Star.	Lt. Col. Kenny.
	Major Guisti.
	S/Sgt Spinosa.

(C) The Sub-Commission's staff has been further depleted by the departure of Lt. Col. Mizzozzo and Dr. Floyd S. Markham. Lt. Col. Mizzozzo was one of the original members of the AMGOT team to enter Sicily and has been prominently associated with AMG ever since, while Dr. Markham is well known for his work in the Typhus Control Unit during the Naples epidemic and subsequently.

(D) In addition to these departures a number of American Officers have been declared surplus to establishment. In consequence, the effective strength of the Sub-Commission has been considerably reduced during August.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

Both the appointment of an Alto Commissario for Public Health and a confirmation of the functions of the Alto Commissario have been announced by legislative decrees during the month of August.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(1) Up until 27th August, 2,402 Sick Italian repatriates have arrived at Merano. These have been much in excess of schedule and the bed capacity of the Hospital Command is being strained to its utmost limits. Many difficulties are being experienced in obtaining sufficient Italian Red Cross personnel and every effort is being made by this HQ in conjunction with the Italian Red Cross, the High Commissioner for Public Health and the Ministry of Post War Assistance to meet the necessary requirements of the Merano Repatriation Hospital Command. HQ authority for the use of captured hospital equipment, ambulances and doctors

POLITICAL:

Both the appointment of an Alto Commissario for Public Health and a definition of the functions of the Alto Commissario have been amended by the relative decree during the month of August.

VIDEO HEADS:

(A) Up until 27th August, 2,402 Sick Italian repatriates have arrived at Merano. These have been much in excess of schedule and the bed capacity of the Hospital Command is being strained to its utmost limits. Many difficulties are being experienced in obtaining sufficient Italian Red Cross personnel and every effort is being made by this Hq in conjunction with the Italian Red Cross, the High Commissioner for Public Health and the Ministry of Post War assistance to meet the necessary requirements of the Merano Repatriation Hospital Command. ARHQ authority for the use of captured hospital equipment, ambulance and domestic transport for the needs of the Hospital Command have been sought but not yet obtained. The project is one of such international importance that unless it can be secured, the project is given by all authorities concerned, serious reparation are bound to occur.

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(E) Only one case of Typhus was notified during August in all of the Regrade. One isolated notification referable to the end of July was received from Sicily.

(C) Smaller figures both in Naples and elsewhere in Italy versus the increased and very practicing decrease.

(D) Weekly searches at collecting stations in the Tiber Delta continue to show a very low mosquito density. Although two particular areas have yielded a large increase in figures this is purely relative and causes no concern with regard to Malaria Transmission.

(M) No reply has yet been received from the Italian Government regarding the ARHQ proposals regarding the staffing of VA Hospitals by Allied Consultants.

(F) The infant mortality rates for Rome Communes for July was 99.9 as compared with 96.9 in June.

(G) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome during July were 236 as compared with 253 in June.

3. VETERINARY:

It is anticipated that the activities of the Veterinary Branch will cease at the end of August. The Italian Government has been notified accordingly. Partial distribution of all veterinary supplies has been made and it is anticipated that distribution of the remainder will soon be effected. No further imports of veterinary supplies will take place. No serious outbreaks of communicable disease amongst animals have occurred during August.

4. WELFARE:

The Welfare Branch has now turned over to UNRRA and UNRCAF all problems pertaining to the distribution of food and clothing. 217 tons of blankets have been made available by the Commerce Sub-Commission for distribution. Increasing responsibility for Welfare matters is being turned over to the Italian authorities.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

EMULEA has in August only completed the distribution of its key supplies in Italian Government territory. The supplies in the Naples warehouse, valued at \$1,130,000 have been handed over to the Istituto Commercio Estero the organization designated by the Italian Government for accepting such supplies. The Florence warehouse is in the process of being handed over. With the dissolution of 2665 COMD no further requisitions for medical supplies for 1946 have been submitted. The future responsibility for Category III medical supplies will be accepted by UNRRA and FSA.

6. PERSONNEL:

Colonel Thomas, N. Page has been appointed Director of this Sub-Commission. The Legion of Merit has been awarded to two officers of the Sub-Commission and the Bronze Star to two officers and one Enlisted Man. The staff of the Sub-Commission has been further depleted by the departure of Lt. Col. Sizozero and Dr. Markham, while a number of American Officers have been declared surplus to establishment.

EMILIA has in August only completed the distribution of its key supplies in Italian Government territory. The supplies in the Naples warehouse, valued at \$1,330,000 have been handed over to the Istituto Commercio Estero the organization designated by the Italian Government for accepting such supplies. The Florence warehouse is in the process of being handed over. With the dissolution of 20th COMD no further requisitions for medical supplies for 1946 have been submitted. The future responsibility for Category "B" medical supplies will be accepted by UNRRA and FEA.

6. PERSONNEL:

Colonel Thomas. N. Page has been appointed Director of this Sub-Commission. The Legion of Merit has been awarded to two officers of the Sub-Commission and the Bronze Star to two officers and one enlisted man. The staff of the Sub-Commission has been further depleted by the departure of Lt. Col. Minozero and Dr. Markham, while a number of American Officers have been declared surplus to establishment.

Thomas N. Page

THOMAS N. PAGE, Colonel, U.S.A.
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

22 August 1945

AC/3016/PH

SUBJECT: - Public Health Sub-Commission,
Report for the month of July 1945

TO : - Land Forces Sub-Commission, LMA

Herewith for your information, copy of this Sub-Commission's
report of activities for the month of July 1945

Chapman
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

ADMS 15 Lups
WP
Incl: As above stated
M/2/2996

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

13 August 1945

SUBJECT : - Report for the month of July 1945,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

THRU : - VP, CI Section

TO : - Executive Commission, HQ AC.

1. BACKGROUND :

(a) The appointment of an Alto Commissario for Public Health, though not yet announced in the "Gazzetta" has been ratified by the Government and the Alto Commissario will be Prof. Bergami. Professor Bergami, who was Professor of Physiology at the University of Naples, is no stranger to this Sub-Commission, as he was Counselor for Health in Naples Commune at the time of the typhus epidemic and rendered the Typhus Control Unit much valuable assistance. Prior to this present appointment Prof. Bergami was High Commissioner for Food, and he therefore brings to his new post both medical and governmental experience in no small measure. Discussions with him reveal that he has an acute and fundamental grasp of present Italian Public Health requirements and so is believed that under his guidance important developments will take place.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM :

(a) Morano Hospital Project.

(a) During July it became known that a large number of sick Italian prisoners of war and refugees were to be repatriated and that they would all require immediate hospitalization. The number was first estimated to be 40,000 but this was later reduced to 5000. At the moment it is not known in the latter figure is correct or if an intake nearer to the original estimate is to be anticipated.

(b) Owing to the shortage of hospital accommodation in Italy the problem was one of considerable complexity, and conferences were held at this HQ by the VP, CI Section to discuss the best way in which the task might be undertaken. Col. Farr, of the 5th Army, stated that there was at Morano, in Bolzano Province, a large German hospital colony and that as and when the Germans were returned to Germany, the hospital accommodation, beds and equipment could be utilized for the hospitalization of the returning Italians. This proposal was accepted and Colonel Farr returned to the North in order to initiate the project which necessitates involved a tremendous amount of

guidance important developments will take place.

2. PUBLIC ITALIAN ISRAHOL:

(a) Morano Hospital Project.

(a) During July it became known that a large number of sick Italian prisoners of war and refugees were to be repatriated and that they would all require immediate hospitalization. The number was first estimated to be 10,000 but this was later reduced to 5000. At the moment it is not known in the latter figure is correct or if an intake nearer to the original estimate is to be anticipated.

(b) Owing to the shortage of hospital accommodation in Italy this problem was one of considerable complexity, and conferences were held at this HQ by the VP, CA Section to discuss the best way in which the task might be undertaken. Col. Parr, of AMG 5th Army, stated that there was at Morano, in Bolzano province, a large German hospital closed and that as and when the Germans were returned to Germany, the hospital accommodation, beds and equipment could be utilized for the hospitalization of the returning Italians. This proposal was accepted and Colonel Parr returned to the North in order to initiate the project, which, necessarily, involved a tremendous amount of organization, especially as the time interval before the arrival of the first train was very short.

(c) The Italian Red Cross was asked to provide the medical and ²³¹¹ staff for these hospitals and though five doctors and fourteen nurses were made available at once, it would obviously take time before a full staff could be recruited. AMG 5th Army, therefore, as an emergency measure sent up two Italian field hospitals with an approximate capacity of 500 beds close to Morano in order to receive any patients who might arrive before the Morano hospitals were ready. The wisdom of this move was apparent when a hospital train arrived by mistake on the 27th July, arriving to Morano instead of Milan.

(d) Meanwhile we went forward as regards the procurement of Allied personnel to assist Col. Parr, the provision of medical supplies and ration. Unfortunately Col. Parr at this juncture had to leave for England under a leave scheme and the Regional Commissioner of Emilia Region kindly agreed to the release of Lt. Col. Schneider to replace Col. Parr.

(e) By August 1st a German hospital of approximately 1700 beds will be free and it is anticipated that by August 8th a further 1000 bedded hospital will be available.

(f) The problem of obtaining sufficient IRC personnel is of some magnitude, as it is a tax on any organization to produce sufficient staff at a moment's notice to look after 5000 sick persons. As already mentioned the IRC immediately sent to Bolzano five doctors, fourteen nurses and approximately 20 PW/CWs and in the process of sending more from every town of any size in the north of Italy.

Fortunately additional welcome assistance has been offered by the Swiss Red Cross, which was already operating in the north and a team of fifteen doctors and forty nurses under Dr. Bloch of the Swiss Red Cross will be available early in August. This will supplement the efforts of the IRO until such time as a complete IRO staff is available.

(3) While the original organization of the project is being undertaken by AC/AGS, the time will eventually come when the IRO and the Italian Government will have to assume control. It is believed that all the sick will have been moved to Merano before this occurs and that the subsequent control will only consist of taking care of the hospital cases and transferring such as are recovered or are well enough to be moved to their own homes.

2. (B) Typhus:

(a) Only three sporadic cases of typhus were reported during the month in repatriated persons from Croatia and Albania. One occurred in Milan, one in Alessandria and one in Parma. Only the case in Milan died.

(b) During July the Typhus Control Unit gave to the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission 2834 lbs. of anti louse powder and 99 hand disinfectant for use in their camps as it is now felt that the DPF available can best be used by the displaced persons and repatriation Sub Commission in its program of routine disinfection of all refugees entering Italy.

(C) Malaria:

(a) The Naples Sanitary figures show a further reduction in July, there being 22 cases reported from the city and 81 from the provinces as compared with 28 and 117 respectively in June.

(b) Avellino province had an increase in the number of cases, 46 being reported as compared with 25 last month, while Salerno similarly showed a rise, the July figure being 34 as against 9 in June.

(c) The remaining figures in Italy are low, there being reported only 6 from Potenza province, 3 from Frosinone and 1 each from Latina, Modena, Verona and Sireacusa.

(d) The British Military Authorities have kindly put three ambulances at the disposal of the Naples Public Health Department and this loan is most gratefully acknowledged.

(D) Malaria:

The malaria Demonstration Unit reports that spraying in the Tiber delta project was completed in the month of June. In the whole 120 square miles of the test area almost 5800 buildings ranging from large apartment houses in Ostia Lido and great dairy barns in Maccarese to remote huts and huts were sprayed. These structures included nearly 47000 rooms. Some 275 barrels of kerosene and 6800 pounds of DDT concentrate were applied at the approximate rate of 200 mg. per square foot.

As soon as the spraying was completed in each of the subdivisions of the project the adult and larval collecting program was initiated. Weekly searches at the 198 regular collecting stations of the area, in each of which at least one bedroom, one barn and a pigsty are searched, reveal the average

being reported as compared with 25 last month, while Salerno similarly showed a rise, the July figure being 54 as against 2 in June.

(c) The remaining figures in Italy are low, there being reported only 6 from Potenza province, 3 from Frosinone and 1 each from Latina, Molise, Viterbo and Sireacusa.

(4) The British Military Authorities have kindly put three embassies at the disposal of the Naples Public Health Department and this loan is most gratefully acknowledged.

(D) Malaria:

The malaria Demonstration Unit reports that spraying in the Milera delta project was completed in the month of June. In the whole 120

square miles of the test area almost 5000 buildings ranging from large apartment houses in Ostia Lido and great dairy barns in Maccarese to rabbit hutchies were sprayed. These structures included nearly 4,7000 rooms. Some 275 barrels of kerosene and 6000 pounds of DDT concentrate were applied at the approximate rate of 200 mg. per square foot.

As soon as the spraying was completed in each of the subdivisions of the project the adult and larval collecting program was initiated. Weekly searches at the 198 regular collecting stations of the area, in each of which at least one beehive, one barn and a pigsty are searched, reveal the average number of anophelines captured as 0.22 per station in mid-July.

(E) Venereal Diseases:

The meeting referred to in last month's report between Italian Government and medical representatives from AMHQ was held early in July. The Allied representatives were anxious that every hospital for the treatment of infected prostitutes which was to be sponsored by AMHQ would have in it an Allied medical officer to act as consultant and advisor. The Italian Government was not anxious to release the administration of V.D. treatment to Allied Authorities, while the Allied point of view was that the medical supplies and equipment volunteered by AMHQ could not be given unless under the supervision of an Allied medical officer. It was then agreed that AMHQ representatives would prepare a statement as to the technical administration of the hospitals and the relationship which should exist between the Allied and Italian medical staff. This has been submitted and passed to the Italian Government whose reply is now being awaited.

(F) Infant Mortality:

During June there were 1940 live births in Rome Commune with 166 deaths in infants within one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 96.9 as compared with 73.6 in June.

(G) Tuberculosis:

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome Commune in June was 233 as compared with 250 in May. Of these 194 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

3. VETERINARY BRANCH.

(A) Personnel.

The assignment of a provincial Veterinarian to Leghorn province and one to Cuneo province has been arranged for during the month. A member of the veterinary staff, Ministry of the Interior, who had moved north with the Republican Government in May 1944 has applied to the Lombardy Region for an assignment as provincial veterinary. His application has been sent forward to the High Commissioner for Public Health for action at the appropriate time.

(B) Biological production and communicable diseases control.

The following is an account of the diseases present and the control measures employed:

(a) Foot-and-mouth disease. The provinces of Vieti, Terzi and Perugia are newly infected zones. Vaccinations have been made only in these provinces and a sufficient quantity of vaccine is being produced at the Rome laboratory. Drought cattle arriving at the Rome abattoir from Sardinia are being used for virus production prior to slaughter, thereby facilitating vaccine production.

(b) Swine Dysentery. A heavy incidence is to be found in Cuneo province. Obligatory vaccination has been instigated there and supplies of all biologicals are most ample for the control of this disease. Incidence in other areas has been only sporadic.

(c) Swine Cholera. Scattered reports of cholera have made necessary an increase in the production of vaccine. Sufficient crystal violet for the manufacture of two million doses of vaccine has been requisitioned as there is no available local supply. Generally, there is an ample supply of antiserum and vaccine for effective control of cholera during the next two months when incidence is expected to be comparatively high.

(d) Trichomoniasis. There is less in Vieti province than was the case in April. Artificial insemination centres are now functioning there, which has and will continue to reduce the prevalence of this disease in this area.

(e) Abdominal lymphogranulosis. This continues in epidemic proportions though control through vaccinations (5 million in all) continue. As there is some doubt as to exactly what this disease is, extensive experimental studies of it are being carried on in Perugia, Milan and Rome. Material to all these experiments has been received from the Army Veterinary Laboratory, Washington.

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(b) Swine Dysentery. A heavy incidence is to be found in Ounco province. Obligatory vaccination has been instituted there and supplies of all biologicals are most ample for the control of this disease. Incidence in other areas has been only sporadic.

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(d) Trichinosis. There is loss in most provinces than was the case in April. Artificial insemination centres are now functioning there, which has and will continue to reduce the prevalence of this disease in that area.

(e) Atypical Laryngotracheitis. This continues in epidemic proportions though control through vaccinations (5 million in all) continue. As there is some doubt as to exactly what this disease is, extensive experimental studies of it are being carried on in Perugia, Milan and Rome. Material to aid these experiments has been received from the Army Veterinary Laboratory, Washington.

(f) Rabies. There has been a marked increase in the number recorded cases since last month. Of 200 stray dogs impounded in the Rome municipal impound during the last 60 days, 19 were rabid. In Allied Military Government Territory Leashing and muzzling of dogs is obligatory and every possible means of impounding stray dogs is being used. In this territory, with the exception of Naples Comune there has been none reported during the month. In that territory under Italian Government control the disease has been quite prevalent as very meager control measures are being employed. The appropriate officials in the Public Health Division will be constantly encouraged to effect more rigid control measures.

(g) Other diseases. Piroplasmiasis, brucellosis, equine infections, anemias, septicas, equine infections lymphangitis, anthrax and blackleg have been sporadic during the month.

(G) Allied Veterinary Medical Supplies:

Considerable time and effort has been devoted by this branch to this urgent problem during the month. Supplies in the amount of about 2 1/2 million lire have not only been in the Central Civilian Medical Depot Naples ready for shipment for more than six weeks but every possible arrangement to facilitate distribution has been made by this branch with the fine assistance and cooperation of the above mentioned Depot. Even though issue vouchers have been prepared, signed and distributed, weeks ago and numerous conferences with Ministerial officials including one with the High Commissioner for Public Health have been held, the

supplies have not been moved.

(D) Other activities.

Arrangements are under way for the sale of a considerable quantity of Italian produced veterinary biologicals for use in Austria, where supplies are extremely scarce. It is expected that this transaction will be made effective before 15 August.

The Acting Regional Veterinary for Sicily has reported personally to this Branch that the veterinary service there is functioning very well. Fovine sterility work and artificial insemination has started in those provinces where short courses of instruction for veterinarians were conducted during the past five months.

An annual report on the activities of this Branch has been prepared during the month.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH.

(A) Requisitions for medical supplies from the Italian Government have been filled by our agents. MEDICA warehouses are full of medical supplies but they have still not made any distribution in the last three months. Complaints have been received by this Office; these have been referred to the High Commissioner of Public Health, Italian Government, stating that MEDICA has not been fulfilling their agreements and that action should be taken so that medical supplies in the future be properly distributed.

(B) In the early dissolution of the 2665th C.C.M.B. is contemplated, AMB, C-3 Section on the 2nd July 1945 gave authority to permit acceptance of future shipments earmarked for Italy at Casale by the Italian Government, and to take charge of those supplies in COM warehouses. A meeting was held on the 12th July attended by the representatives of the Public Health S/C, Finance S/C, Public Health Division, Italian Government, Treasury Department Italian Government, ICE (Italian Government Commerce Agency). The Italian Government informed this Office on the 21st July that ICE had been appointed by them as their representative and that they would accept full responsibility for those supplies and for their distribution. This Office notified ICE that the supplies in the Naples depot had to be inventoried and turned over to them on or before the 15th August 1945 and accept stocks in the Florence depot by the 1st of September 1945.

(C) Displaced Persons and Repatriation S/C has submitted a 3 months requisition to this office. These supplies will be sufficient to meet their requirements up to the 1st of November 1945. It will then be the responsibility of the Italian Government and UNRRA to handle future requirements.

(D) Twelve tons of medical supplies have been shipped to Venice Giulia for their August requirements. COM, Florence is now preparing 15 CAD units to be shipped for September, October and November. As of the 1st December, 1945 EPO will furnish supplies if required at that time.

(E) One CAD Unit was shipped to Merano for sick Italian Prisoners of War who are being returned from Germany. These supplies are sufficient to

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(C) Displaced Persons and Repatriation S/C has submitted a 3 months requisition to this office. These supplies will be sufficient to meet their requirements up to the 1st of November 1945. It will then be the responsibility of the Italian Government and UNRRA to handle future requirements.

(D) Twelve tons of medical supplies have been shipped to Venezia Giulia for their August requirements. GAD, Florence is now preparing 15 GAD Units to be shipped for September, October and November. In the 1st December, 1945 UNO will furnish supplies if required at that time.

(E) One GAD Unit was shipped to Novara for sick Italian Prisoners of War who are being returned from Germany. These supplies are sufficient to take care of about 10,000 PWs for a 3 month period. No future medical supplies will be required as stated by the officer in charge of the hospitals.

(F) Ten million multivitamin tablets have been released from the U.S. Army stocks which have been declared excess. These vitamins were shipped to GAD, Naples where the Italian Government will take delivery for distribution to various institutions for children, hospitals and clinics.

5. WELFARE BRANCH.

(A) Personnel. No changes.

(B) Food, clothing and blankets. No changes.

(a) No clothing and food have been distributed by this branch this month.

(b) Pursuant to agreement reached at the meeting of Welfare Officers in Milan the 29th of June, the greater portion of the blankets allotted to the Welfare Section of the Public Health Sub Commission were assigned to the Regional Welfare Officer, Emilia Region, because of the greater devastation there. So far thirty-five thousand have been distributed to elementary institutions in this one Region.

(c) Cooperation has been asked of the C.W.P. by EPSI in obtaining beds for civilian hospitals. If material could be obtained, the beds could be constructed by Italian blacksmiths. A short trip was made to Naples to try to obtain this material and also aluminum for the manufacture of orthopedic equipment. A separate report on this mission has been submitted.

(d) The Regional Welfare Officer, Venezia Region met with the Director, Public Health Sub-Commission and urged that a request be made to the Italian Ministry of Interior, that Memorandum No. 58 be substituted for or incorporated in the Italian legislation decree on Welfare. The Italian decree provides for Welfare committees in each province and No. 58 provides for a Welfare Department with separate institutions and Child Care divisions. Pursuant to VOGO of the Director, Public Health Sub-Commission, efforts were made to accomplish the proposal suggested by the Regional Welfare Officer, Venezia, or at least to effect a compromise. This will be reviewed to under meetings.

(e) Requests have come in for canvas and other salvage materials from the Regional Welfare Officers. The rather smoothly working program of having the Ministry of Industry buy all useful salvage and then distribute it to other Italian agencies is being disrupted by giving priorities to other agencies. The Chief, Welfare Branch still hopes that some plan will be established and followed, which will get this material flowing into useful Welfare channels.

(f) The reports of all Regional Welfare Officers intimate great unemployment and attending relief problems unless coal and raw materials can be furnished to keep the factories running. The Regional Welfare Officers are to be highly commended for their untiring efforts to provide now for winter needs and for their cooperation with other Allied and Italian agencies in trying to prevent serious welfare conditions by urging now the making available of certain supplies for future needs.

(C) Meetings.

(a) At each of the regular meetings with Dr. Valenti of the Welfare Division of the Italian Ministry, the question of incorporating our Memorandum No. 58 as part of the Italian Welfare decree was discussed. The Doctor sent a message, which he assures us has legislative significance, to all Prefects urging that in these provinces where a Welfare Department has been set up by AMI and AC Officers, the person acting as Welfare Commissioner really becomes the head of the Welfare Committee which would be established under the Italian decree. In the provinces where Welfare Committees are in operation the message authorizes the creation of one member as chairman, with power to act as Welfare head. More complete clarification is being worked out. The Doctor is also getting clarification on the exact duties of all the agencies of the Italian Government now doing welfare or quasi welfare work.

(b) Miss Pina Palermo who worked with Captain Brown in Milano, was here and gave an account of her work. She in turn met with Italian Officials and corroborated our statement with regard to needs for funds for welfare purposes and the necessity of continuing the work set in operation by the officials.

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(c) Mr. Vantini of the Joint Distribution Committee has come in for several meetings. His fine cooperation is being continued and through the use of his truck many welfare needs have been met.

(d) Meetings were held with Miss Phebe Bannister, head of the Division of UNRRA and Miss Martha McCulloch, an Institutional specialist of UNRRA. These were very profitable. A better picture of the exact activities of UNRRA were presented and we have started plans which will augment each others work. We are assigning blankets for them to distribute. They are cooperating in the use of transportation.

(e) Meetings with officials of MDSI occur when lists come in from the War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission enumerating the articles of salvage available. Request has been made to have additional lists of available salvage materials sent to the Public Health Sub-Commission which will be in turn sent to MDSI. Italian Red Cross and other Welfare Groups see that the items desired by each are checked.

6.

PERSONNEL.

(A) The departure of Brigadier G.S. Parkinson for England has deprived the Sub-Commission of a Director who devoted himself unstintingly to the innumerable problems of the past two years. His quick grasp of and deep interest in Italian Public Health matters was immediately appreciated by the Italian officials who soon came to regard him with the same measure of affection and respect as did his Officers.

Under his direction the Sub-Commission has made many important contributions to the health of the Italian nation and his reputation will last for a long time in Italian Health circles. The measure of his popularity can only be gauged by the universal regret which is felt at his departure. During July Col. Parr has gone home under the LIOP scheme while Major Mackenzie has returned to England on a permanent change of station. Each of these officers has contributed enormously to the success of AMG in the field.

(E) Lt. Colonel G.M. Frisella has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL.

The appointment of an 'Alto Commissario' for Public Health has been ratified by the Italian Government and the Alto Commissario will be Prof. Bernardi who has been Professor of Physiology at the University of Naples, Counsellor for Health in Naples Comune and High Commissioner for food in the Roman Government. Much is expected to result from this appointment.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A) The anticipated return in August of some 5,000 sick Italian prisoners of war and refugees created a hospitalisation problem of some magnitude. There is, however, at Merano in Bolzano province a very large German hospital colony and it was felt that as the Germans were returned to their country, the incoming Italian sick could use the same buildings and hospital facilities, provided the rate of flow was strictly controlled. An IC/AG administrative organisation was rapidly set up, radical supplies and hospital rationing were sent to Merano, while two Italian field hospitals were despatched to take care of any emergency overflow of cases. The Italian Red Cross was asked to provide the medical and nursing staff and agreed to do so, though at short notice this obviously taxed the organisation to the utmost. A small holding staff was, however, immediately despatched to Merano while the remainder would be built up as quickly as possible. The Swiss Red Cross, which was already operating in the area, kindly volunteered the services of 15 doctors and 40 nurses to assist until such time as the IC staff was at its full complement.

(B) Only three cases of typhus were reported during July among repatriated refugees. One of these cases died. The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission was given 2834 lbs. of anti-louse powder and 50 Admiral dust guns.

(C) Smallpox figures have shown a further decrease both in Naples city and province and the loan of three motor ambulances by the Military Authorities is much appreciated. There has been a rise in smallpox in the

and it was said that as the Germans were returned to their country, the incoming Italian side could use the same buildings and hospital facilities, provided the rate of flow was strictly controlled. An AG/AM administrative organization was rapidly set up, medical supplies and hospital vehicles were sent to Merano, while two Italian field hospitals were despatched to take care of any emergency overflow of cases. The Italian Red Cross was asked to provide the medical and nursing staff and agreed to do so, though at short notice this obviously taxed the organization to the utmost. A small holding staff was, however, immediately despatched to Merano while the remainder would be built up as quickly as possible. The Swiss Red Cross, which was already operating in the area, kindly volunteered the services of 15 doctors and 40 nurses to assist until such time as the IRC staff was at its full complement.

(B) Only three cases of typhus were reported during July among repatriated refugees. One of these cases died. The displaced persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission was given 2034 lbs. of anti-louse powder and 50 seasonal dust guns.

(C) Smallpox figures have shown a further decrease both in Naples city and province and the loss of three motor ambulances by the Military Authorities is much appreciated. There has been a rise in Smallpox in Avellino and Salerno provinces but elsewhere in Italy the figures are negligible.

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(D) Weekly searches at 198 collecting stations in the River delta project indicate a very low mosquito density, the average number captured in mid July being only 0.22 per station.

(E) The AT/AG proposals concerning the use of Allied drugs and the cooperation of Allied medical officers in a consultant capacity in hospitals for the treatment of infected prostitutes have been passed to the Italian Government and their reply is awaited.

(F) The infant mortality rate for Rome Comune in June was 96.9 as compared with 74.8 in May.

(G) Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in Rome in June were 233 as compared with the May figure of 250.

3. VETERINARY.

Foot and Mouth disease has spread to the province ofieti, Ternd and Perugia, where vaccination has been made obligatory. Swine erysipelas is sporadic except in the province of Gumeo where the incidence is high. Production of vaccine against swine cholera is to be increased as the result of reports of further scattered cases. There has been a marked increase in rabies during July. The distribution of Allied Veterinary supplies, which should have been affected by EMERCA six weeks ago has yet been undertaken.

Arrangements are being made for the export of Italian veterinary biologicals to Austria.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY.

Despite repeated representations to the Italian Government, EDI 24 has not made any distribution of medical supplies for three months. 2605 CCED is closing down in August on AFHQ instructions and further supplies for Italy are to be accepted at dock side by an agency nominated by the Italian Government. IOE (Institute for External Commerce) is the agency which has been appointed. Displaced persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission will be supplied with a three months stock of medical requirements, after which supplies will have to be met by UNRRA and the Italian Government. Venezia Giulia is also being supplied with stocks sufficient to last until the end of November after which EDI will furnish what is required. Ten million multivitamin tablets, declared excess by the U.S. Army Quartermaster have been bought by the Italian Government for distribution to hospitals and clinics.

5. WELFARE.

Sixty five thousand blankets have been distributed in Emilia Region and any surplus from other regions will be sent there on account of its greater need. Efforts have been made to obtain the incorporation of Dracutiv Memorandum No. 58 into the latest Italian welfare decree.

6. PERSONNEL.

The Director of the Sub-Commission, Brigadier G.S. Parkinson and Major Mackenzie have returned to England on permanent change of station. Colonel Ray has not been home on 60 days leave. One British promotion has been announced.

G.M. Fungella
for DIRECTOR
Public Health Sub-Commission.

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G.M. Fungella
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DIRECTOR
Public Health Sub-Commission.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

785020

HEAD-QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AEO 3-11
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

17 July 1945

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

TO - Land Forces Sub-Commission, NMIA

Herewith for your information, copy of this Sub-Commission's
report of activities for the month of June 1945.

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

Incl:
As above stated.

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M/2/2697

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

PH/GMF/ja
12 July 1945SUBJECT: - Report for the month of June 1945,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

THRU : - VP, CA Section.

TO : - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) The hand-over to the Italian Government of further provinces of Toscana Region during June has released two officers for duty in the more Northern Regions. This has been most welcome as the strength of the Sub-Commission is rapidly being depleted by the departure of various officers to their country of origin. Very fortunately, conditions in the North are so favourable from a Public Health point of view that the departure of these officers - for whom no replacements are available - has not proved to be the serious matter it might have been.

(3) That the Italian Government is taking an active interest in Public Health matters is proved by the proposed appointment of an Alto Commissario for Public Health. If this step is taken, the Santa' Pubblica Division of the Ministry of Interior will lose its subordinate and invidious position as a division of the Ministry and a new service will be created, the head of which will be directly responsible to the Council of Ministers. It is much too early to make any further comment on this projected innovation but it is felt that it may well be a significant event, the development of which is fraught with considerable interest and will be followed with the closest attention.

(5) As stated in the Sub-Commission's report for May, Doctors Soper and Markham of the Typhus Control Unit, made an extensive tour of the North and reported upon the desirability of accepting the Swiss Government's offer for the establishment of a Gorden Sanitaire extending from Lake Garda to the Adriatic. As a result of their investigations they decided that such a step would considerably hamper the smooth onward movement of refugees and divert many persons from the main roads where check posts would be situated, thus increasing the liability of importation of disease into the country. It was decided, therefore, to decline the kind offer of the Swiss Government and this decision was communicated to AFHQ. A copy of Doctors Soper and Markham's comprehensive and interesting report on conditions regarding refugees in the North and advice on dusting procedures is to be found at appendix "A".

(D) As stated in last month's report...

Ministry and a new service will be created, the head of which will be directly responsible to the Council of Ministers. It is much too early to make any further comment on this projected innovation but it is felt that it may well be a significant event, the development of which is fraught with considerable interest and will be followed with the closest attention.

(C) As stated in the Sub-Commission's report for May, Doctors Sezer and Markham of the Typhus Control Unit were on extensive tour of the North and reported upon the desirability of activating the Swiss Government's offer for the establishment of a Gordon Sanitaire extending from Lake Garda to the Adriatic. As a result of their investigations they decided that such a step would considerably hamper the smooth onward movement of refugees and divert many persons from the main roads where check posts would be situated, thus increasing the liability of importation of disease into the country. It was decided, therefore, to decline the kind offer of the Swiss Government and this decision was communicated to AFHQ. A copy of Doctors Sezer and Markham's comprehensive and interesting report on conditions regarding refugees in the North and advice on dusting procedures is to be found at Appendix "A".

(D) As stated in last month's report, Doctor Stoppani of the Swiss Red Cross made a tour of the devastated areas in order to study local conditions and report his findings to the Swiss Red Cross. Unfortunately Doctor Stoppani had to return to Switzerland immediately after his tour so no meeting could be held and it is therefore impossible to record his recommendations.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH:

(A) Typhus:

(a) During the month a certain number of sporadic cases of Typhus have been reported from the Mainland, chiefly among refugees. These reports have comprised one case at Udine, one at Darfo near Brescia, one (unconfirmed) at Reggio Emilia, one at Bolzano in a man returned from Dachau and two at Crispino near Pisa, these latter two not being refugee cases.

(b) In Sicily, no more cases have been reported from Capizzi and nothing more has been heard of the three unconfirmed cases at Marocco, while only three cases have occurred in Palermo during the month of June.

(c) AFHQ has agreed to release DDT and spray guns in whatever quantity is required for the purpose of dusting refugees and application for powder should be made to AMG 5th Army which will obtain the quantity desired from PBS through 5th Army Quartermaster, in accordance with AFHQ instructions.

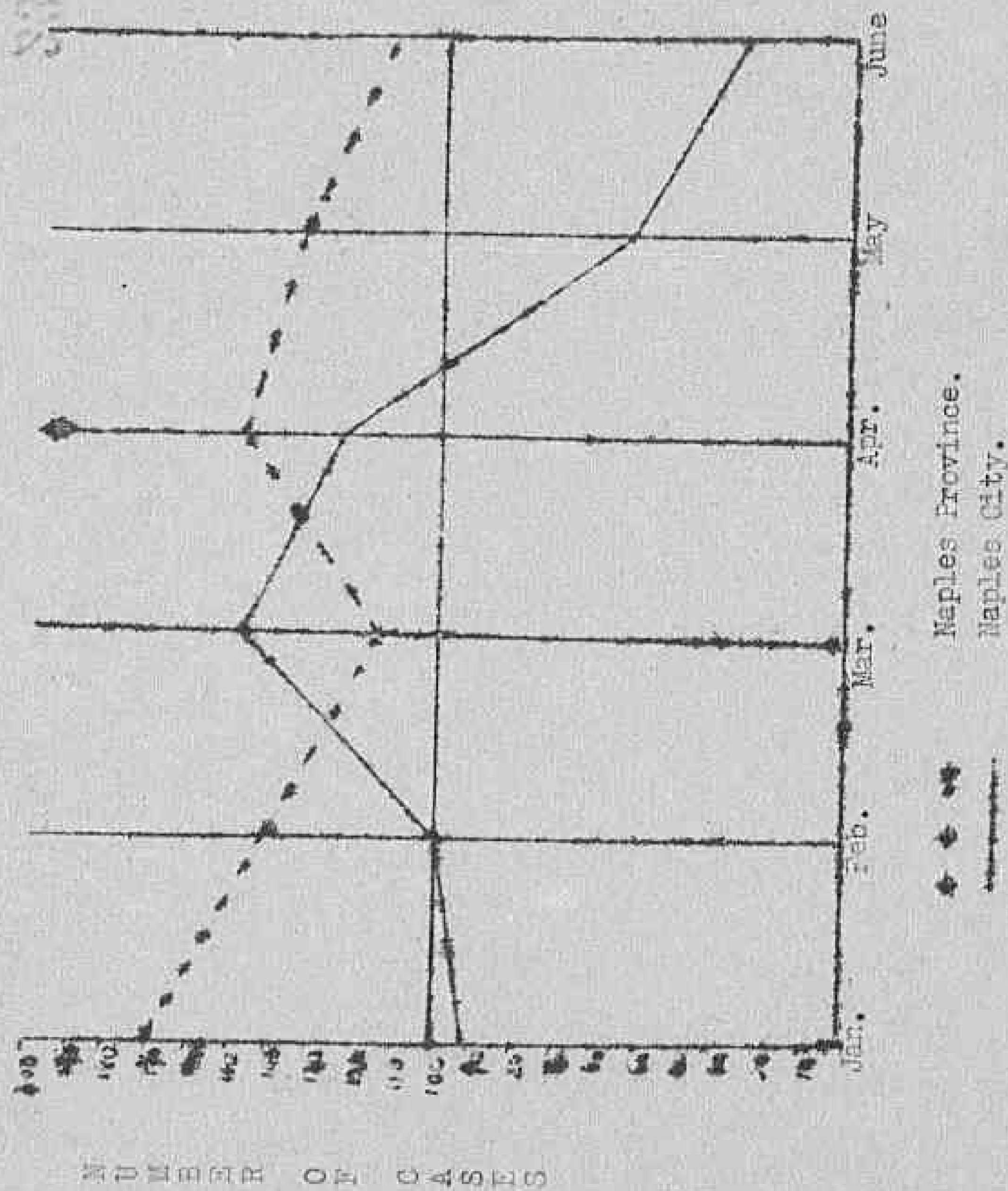
No. 1785020

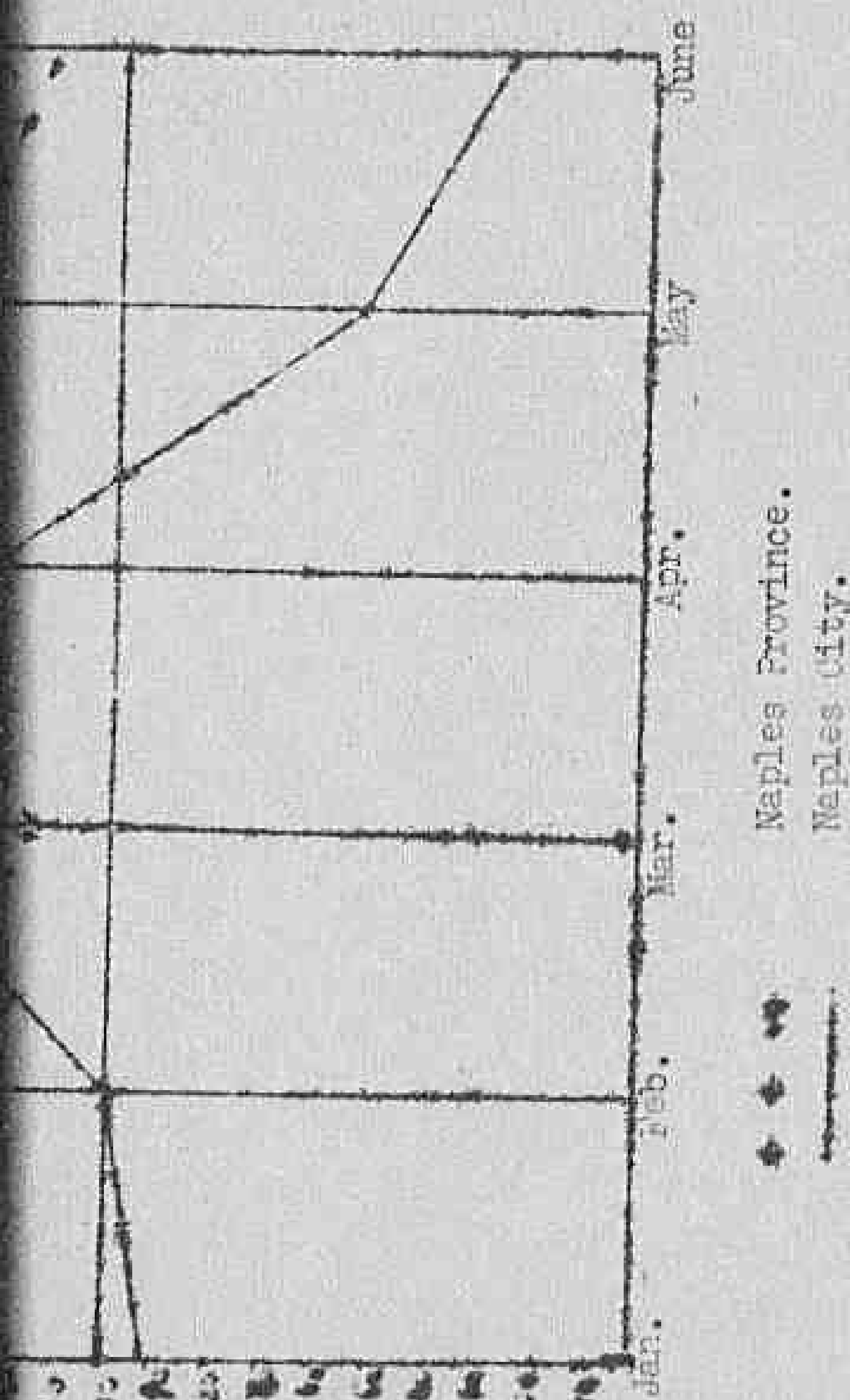
(F) Smallpox:

(a) The June figures from Naples show a further decrease as compared with those of last month, 26 cases being reported from Naples City and 117 from the Province as compared with 54 and 133 respectively in May. Avellino Province has reported 23 cases as against 26 in May; Salerno 9 as against 11 in May; Procinone and Littoria have had 6 and 4 respectively; Benevento 2 and Cosenza, Palermo and Foggia 1 each.

(b) The following graph shows the position to date in 1945 as regards the Naples outbreak:

SMALLPOX CASES IN NAPIER'S CITY AND PROVINCE - 1915.





(c) At a conference held at Naples on 1st June, between representatives of No. 3 District, PBS, 56 Area, 8th Port, the Medico Provinciale and AMG Naples Commune, the slow progress in control measures outside the city was stressed and the outstanding difficulties were cited as being insufficient ambulances, lack of adequate supervision through scarcity of transport, and unreported cases. The conference recommended that AFHQ be requested to provide on loan three ambulances and five Medical Officers. This request was duly forwarded to higher authority and it is believed that favourable consideration is being given to this plea.

(C) Malaria:

(a) Spray guns and 20,000 liters of Pyrethrum Spray have been collected by Venezia Region while arrangements are being made for the delivery of a further 10,000 liters this month. When this is done, the existing stocks of Pyrethrum Spray will be exhausted.

(b) Supplies of Paris green are arriving satisfactorily. 30 tons have already been repaid to the Army and a further 10 tons are being delivered to the Italian Government.

(c) Spraying in the Tiber Delta project was completed during the month of June and the adult and larval capture phase of the work was initiated. Early field reports, based on captures at a series of fixed inspection stations throughout the area, indicate that mosquito densities in the treated zone are exceedingly low. The capture program promptly revealed a few outbuildings that had either been built after the premises had been treated or missed at the time. These structures have now been sprayed. The chief trouble spot in the area was Lago Frazzino which produced large numbers of mosquitoes until the water level in the basin was raised. Collecting stations in the untreated periphery at the northern and southern extremities of the project show heavy breeding and an abundance of adults in the dwellings and animal shelters. A valuable by-product of the mosquito program in the Tiber Delta region is the corresponding marked reduction in flies in treated area. Houses, stables and pig-pens are practically free of these insects.

(D) Typhoid:

No outbreaks of any significance have been reported during June.

(E) Veneral Disease:

The incidence of Veneral Diseases among the troops in Italy as well as amongst the civilian population has been viewed with concern by AFHQ. In consequence a proposal was made that a number of hospitals in Italy where prostitutes receive treatment should be supervised by Allied medical personnel and supplied with additional stocks of anti-luetic drugs. The Government is anxious to discuss the whole matter more fully and a meeting with representatives of AFHQ will be held early next month for the purpose of reviewing the whole situation.

(F) Infant Mortality:

The May figure for livebirths in Rome Commune was 2018 with 151 deaths in infants under one year of age. The resulting Infant Mortality rate is 74.8 as compared with 70.7 in April and 87.4 in March.

(G) Tuberculosis:

The number of deaths in Rome Commune in May from all forms of Tuberculosis was 250 as compared with 237 in April.

3. VETERINARY BRANCH:

(A) A survey of the Veterinary Service in Lombardia, Piemonte, Venezia and Sicilia was conducted during the month. Generally, the service in those Regions is functioning well and is of a far superior quality to that in any region surveyed to date.

(E) Personnel: Due to Fascist political activities, five former provincial veterinarians of Northern provinces have been removed from office and two others

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(B) Personnel: Due to Fascist political activities, five former provincial veterinarians of northern provinces have been removed from office and two others are deceased. All seven vacancies have been filled temporarily with either the communal veterinarians or the provincial capital commune or an individual with a civil service rating comparable to that of Junior Provincial Veterinarian. Communal veterinarians are in some areas less in number than **2304** case prior to the war but the present number is most adequate.

Directors of the Stazioni Zooprofilattiche are serving as advisors to RPHOs in the various Regions as they are best informed on regional veterinary problems.

(C) Biological Production: Two of the five veterinary laboratories in the North were damaged severely. Steps have been taken in an attempt to make funds available for the repair of these two institutions which are situated in Torino and Milano. The directors of the damaged laboratories have concentrated equipment so as to continue production on a limited scale. The three undamaged laboratories were found to be functioning very well and they have sizeable stocks of all essential products. The only Swine Cholera antiserum producing plant, located in Brescia, is producing on a small scale at present but stocks are sufficient for the whole of the Mainland, Sicily and Sardegna for a year. A circular letter to all RPHOs and Agriculture Officers stating the location of all available vaccines, antisera and diagnostic agents is now in print. This was done to aid provincial veterinarians in locating necessary supplies.

The laboratory in Torino has developed a satisfactory concentrated vaccine for Foot-and-Mouth Disease which is believed to be of world-wide interest.

O. Waldmann did, in 1943, perfect a complement-fixation test for differentiating three strains of Foot-and-Mouth Disease virus which has not been widely published due to the war. Information is being gathered so as to present this information for publication.

Kondo vaccine for Swine Dysentery has been used most successfully in Piemonte Region during the past year.

100,000 doses of vaccine for Foot-and-Mouth Disease have been produced at the Rome Veterinary Laboratory since April 1, 1945.

At the present time local production of all necessary biologicals is most adequate thereby eliminating the necessity of requisitioning Allied supplies.

(D) Veterinary Schools: The school in Bologna was found to be in fine condition and without doubt a very good school. In Milano and Torino the schools have been damaged considerably. Repair will be made in the near future. At present the undamaged portions are being utilized to best advantage.

Request has been made for derequisition of a part of the Perugia School and Veterinary Laboratory. HQ has ruled that 8 additional rooms be made available to the School and Laboratory. This was accomplished through the fine co-operation and able assistance of the Education Sub-Commission.

Short courses of instruction on bovine sterility and artificial insemination for veterinarians have been conducted in Teramo, Pescara, Naples and Salerno Provinces during the month. These courses continue to attract much interest and are considered to be most valuable. Swine, equine and ovine sterility and artificial insemination centers in all Northern Regions are excellent.

(E) Meat Inspection: Some slaughtering is permitted in Lombardia Region and communal veterinarians are making anti-mortem and post-mortem inspection at all abattoirs. In other Northern Regions inspection is limited to disabled animals and no other legal slaughtering is authorized. Considerable slaughtering of livestock from Sardegna has been done at the Rome abattoir during the month.

(F) Communicable Diseases: Though no detailed information regarding the incidence in AMG Territory is available, generally the incidence is as follows:

- (a) Equine infectious anemia is quite prevalent in Lombardia Region.
- (b) Swine Cholera is sporadic in all Regions.
- (c) Swine Dysentery is sporadic in all Regions with a fairly high incidence in Piemonte.
- (d) Laryngo-Tracheitis is epizootic in all four Northern Regions.

Control measures are being employed efficiently in all Regions. At least 3 million birds have been vaccinated for Laryngo-Tracheitis and vaccinations continue.

(G) Photographs of some Veterinary Branch activities were taken for use by the WHOUSA Veterinarian in compiling a history of the American Veterinary Service in this Theater.

L. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(A) A 14 day trip in connection with the distribution of Allied supplies was made by the Medical Supply Branch.

Some slaughtering is permitted in Lombardia Region and abattoirs. In other Northern Regions inspection at all and no other legal slaughtering is authorized. Considerable slaughtering of live-stock from Sardegna has been done at the Rome abattoir during the month.

(F) Communicable Diseases: Though no detailed information regarding the incidence in AMT Territory is available, generally the incidence is as follows:

- (a) Equine infectious anemia is quite prevalent in Lombardia Region.
- (b) Swine Cholera is sporadic in all Regions.
- (c) Swine Erysipelas is sporadic in all Regions with a fairly high incidence in Piemonte.
- (d) Laryngo-Tracheitis is epizootic in all four Northern Regions.

Control measures are being employed efficiently in all Regions. At least 3 million birds have been vaccinated for Laryngo-Tracheitis and vaccinations continue.

(G) Photographs of some veterinary Branch activities were taken for use by the HQUUSA Veterinarian in compiling a history of the American Veterinary Service in this Theater.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(A) A 24 day trip in connection with the distribution of Allied medical supplies was made by the Medical Supply Officer to all the Regions in AMT Territory of the North of Italy. This survey also included the possibilities of Italian manufactured drugs that are similar to CAS items which could be replaced to cut down the requirements of Allied supplies.

Regions of Emilia, Venezia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria Regions were contacted. All Health Officers reported that supplies received from requisitions filled and forwarded by COMD, Florence to the various Regions plus these drugs manufactured from Italian origin were sufficient to meet all civilian requirements to take care of disease and unrest.

There is a large number of pharmaceutical and biological firms in the North that are in production to take care of most of the civilian requirements. These supplies are being released for sale through normal Italian channels to all the Regions as well as to all parts of liberated Italy.

These items include all biologicals, Italian specialties, drugs and also 20,000 dozens of X-Ray films manufactured in Genoa as well as a great many U.S.P. and M.P. items.

Insulin is the only outstanding item that has been critically short in the North. Supplies of this item are being taken care of by the 2665th COMD, Florence warehouse upon the request of the 124th.

The length of time and the amount of production of Italian drugs manufactured varies a great deal ranging from 3 to 6 months depending on raw materials. There are sufficient finished stocks in manufacturers' warehouses to last at least for 3 to 4 months.

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(E) Additional 20 tons of DM have been released by Army to AMG-Northern Regions to dust all refugees before boarding ship or being transferred to liberated Italy. This is a routine measure to protect against the outbreak of Typhus.

(G) 56,000 confinement bags have been turned over to the Ministry of Interior of the Italian Government for distribution by the Opera Nazionale Maternita' ed Infanzia which is a state institution and is distributing this item at cost.

(D) Requisitions have been received by this office from the Ministry of Interior for medical supplies for all of liberated Italy for the period June-July. These requisitions have been screened on population basis and forwarded to the 2665th CC&D to be filled.

(E) ENIPIA still continues to operate very slowly in the distribution of medical supplies. They have shipped supplies to their various warehouses from their main depot in Naples but they still have not made any distribution to the wholesalers of the various provinces in the past month. This office has notified the Ministry of Interior on the slowness of ENIPIA in their distribution, no improvement has been notified yet.

(F) 2665th CC&D has received during the month of June, 2309 tons of G&D medical items shipped from the U.S.A.

5. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) Personnel: - No changes.

(B) Food and Clothing:

(a) The Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorso per l'Italia continues its supplemental feeding program with milk and vitamins. ENIPIA is preparing to take on more and more of this supplemental feeding program in hospitals. The Regional Welfare Officers' reports from the North disclose no serious feeding problems.

(b) One of our chief difficulties has been the supplying of clothing to the isolated individual. The ECAs in various communes had taken care of such distribution. In Rome area no such outlet had been established. Now Consignor Carroll-Abbing, cooperating with ENIPIA, is making available to individuals clothing and other necessities at his residence via Cassanese 25, Rome.

(c) Blankets. The 120,000 blankets assigned to the Chief, Welfare Branch for distribution above the 45th line are being efficiently handled by the Regional Welfare Officers. We realize that this imposes a great burden on the Welfare Officers because of their limited transportation. Among what was supposed to be civilian grey blankets were many OD comforters and sleeping bags. The distribution of the latter was confined to hospitals and other eleemosynary institutions. The Director, Commerce Sub-Commission sent us a letter assuring us the right to distribute these government issue comforters and sleeping bags as part of our aid program to prevent disease and allay unrest. Copies of this Commerce Sub-Commission letter were sent to the Regional Welfare Officers.

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(c) Blankets. The 100,000 blankets assigned to the Chief, Welfare Branch for distribution above the Catholic line are being efficiently handled by the Regional Welfare Officers. We realize that this imposes a great burden on the Welfare Officers because of their limited transportation. Using what was supposed to be civilian grey blankets were many 90 comforters and sleeping bags. The distribution of the latter was confined to hospitals and other sleepover institutions. The Director, Commerce Sub-Commission sent us a letter asking us the right to distribute these government issue comforters and sleeping bags as part of our aid program to prevent disease and other unrest. Copies of this Commerce Sub-Commission letter were sent to the Regional Welfare Officers.

(C) Meetings:

(a) Doctor Valentini of the Welfare Division of the Italian Ministry of Interior was faithful in his attendance of our regular Friday meetings. He has been very cooperative in carrying to the Ministers any information that reaches his office and in cooperation in making all phases of our welfare program in the ASL territory more and more an Italian Government problem. We feel that the Doctor will continue to help in the manufacture of equipment for mutilated children and in our use of salvage program as well as in the other minor activities inaugurated in this Branch. We hope to have the probation and parole system which was set up in Naples carried more effectively into other provinces.

(b) Meeting with Baroness de Blaw, the assistant director of the Soldiers and Sailors and Airman's Family Association, to discuss the distribution of American Red Cross layettes to Italian fathers who are wives of British subjects. Additional layettes are being shipped and Miss Dupree of the ASG is cooperating so that all Allied Soldiers' wives will have early consideration.

(c) Meeting with Dr. Forti and other officials of ONMI (Opera Nazionale Maternita' ed Infanzia) in which they reported on their trip to the North. An unfortunate condition exists in Milan where a separate group of officers, calling themselves national in scope, has been set up to administer the ONMI. It is hoped that after the new Cabinet is in operation that unity in the working of all nationally administered welfare organizations will be required.

6. PERSONNEL:

(A) Officers of this Sub-Commission are now being withdrawn at such frequent intervals that it becomes impossible to cite the excellent work which has been done by individuals. One can only say that any success achieved by this Sub-Commission has largely resulted from the untiring work of its representatives in the field, and their efforts are most sincerely appreciated.

(B) Those officers who have now left the Sub-Commission for good are Lt.-Col D.C. MacDonald (B), Lt.-Col G.K. Marshall (B), Lt.-Col Robert L. Cherry (A), Major John A. Lewis (A) and Major S.W.H. Stewart (B).

SUMMARY.1. POLITICAL:

(A) The Italian Government is proposing to appoint an Alto Commissario for Public Health, thus freeing the Health Service from its present subordinate position in the Ministry of Interior. The Alto Commissario will be directly responsible to the Council of Ministers.

(B) Doctors Saver and Marichan, of the Rockefeller Foundation, have advised against the formation of a cordon Sanitaire in the North and AFHQ has been requested to decline the kind offer made by the Swiss Government of medical aid in the North.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) Three cases of typhus have been reported from Palermo during the month. No further cases have occurred at Capizzi. Sporadic cases have been reported from the Melfian.

(B) A marked decrease has occurred in the incidence of Smallpox in Naples City but there is little diminution in the number of reports from Naples Province. AFHQ has been asked to provide assistance in ambulances and medical officers.

(C) Spray guns and 20,000 liters of Pyrethrum Spray have been delivered to Venetia Region and further shipments are being arranged. 30 tons of Paris Green have been repaid to the Army. Spraying in the Tiber Delta project has been completed and field reports indicate that mosquito densities in the treated areas are exceedingly low. In addition, a marked reduction in flies is noticeable.

(D) Proposals made by AFHQ concerning the supervision of VD hospitals by Allied medical personnel have been received by the Italian Government and a joint meeting is scheduled to take place early in July.

(E) The Infant Mortality rate in Rome Commune in May was 74.8 as compared with 70.7 in April.

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(E) The Infant Mortality rate in Rome Comune in May was 74.8 as compared with 70.7 in April.

(F) Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in Rome were 250 in May as compared with the April figure of 237.

3. VETERINARY:

A survey of veterinary activities in the Northern Regions indicates that these are being operated much more efficiently than those in any other area. Three veterinary laboratories were found to be undamaged and functioning satisfactorily, as well as having ample stocks on hand. The Turin laboratory has produced a satisfactory vaccine against Foot and Mouth disease. Courses of instruction in bovine virility and artificial insemination have continued in the South. Swine Cholera and Swine Erysipelas are sporadic in all Northern Regions.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

A tour of the Northern Regions revealed a satisfactory position as regards medical supplies, except for the scarcity of insulin, which is being delivered to the North by the Florence HQ. 50,000 confinement bags have been handed over to the Italian Government for distribution by ONI. ERIDEA is still extremely slow in its delivery of medical supplies and the Ministry of Interior has been informed of this fact.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 7850205. WELFARE:

UNDSI is continuing its distribution of milk and vitamins. Machinery is now set up in Rome for the supply of clothing to isolated individuals. This is done in the communes by ECA.

6. PERSONNEL:

Two American and three British officers left the Sub-Commission for good during June.

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

APPENDIX "A" - "Suggestions Regarding Disinfestation in the Refugee
Camps of Northern Italy", Doctors Sogar and Markham.

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APPENDIX "A" - "Suggestions Regarding Disinfestation in the Refugee
Camps of Northern Italy", Doctors Soper and Markham.

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APPENDIX "A"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission
Malaria Demonstration Unit

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING DISINFESTATION
IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS OF NORTHERN ITALY

At the request of the Allied Commission and the Surgeon's Office MCOUSA the writers made a tour of the refugee camps in recently liberated Northern Italy. The purpose of the tour was twofold: to examine the need and practicability of establishing a cordon sanitaire from Lake Garda to the Adriatic and to inspect the facilities, supplies and practices employed in the disinfection of refugees Italians and Allied nationals coming out of Central Europe. Between May 31st and June 12th observations were made at the camps in 13 different localities between Lake Garda and Udine.

In general it may be said that the nutritional and physical state of the great bulk of refugees seen was far better than anticipated. Many, though by no means all of the transients, were travel-stained, weary and fretful of delays and missing comforts, but the ragged starved and disease ridden labor slaves of the recent past were conspicuously absent. Possibly there are many such unfortunates in Central Europe awaiting the opportunity to return to their homes, but the present problems appear to be created largely by the mass movement of unemployed farm and factory workers who are anxious to return to their normal places of residence and occupation.

From the view point of public health these people present few medical problems aside from the possible introduction of typhus fever by having come into contact with prisoners who were recently released from concentration camps where typhus has been prevalent. At Delfo, north-west of Brescia, we saw a typhus patient who became ill two or three days after arriving home from a Prison Camp at Munich. He claimed to have slipped past the frontier barrier and walked all the way, except for the last 40 kms., when he got a ride in a truck. It is contended that such casual cases as this patient that gives rise to the concern over the likelihood of returning refugees spreading typhus throughout Italy - where except for the Naples epidemic the disease has not been present for many many years. On the other hand, tuberculosis, small-pox, typhoid, diphtheria and comparable infectious diseases are not new to Italy and there is no suggestive evidence that the refugees now coming into the country have been more exposed to these diseases than those who stayed at home.

In the light of these considerations it is felt that no essential good is to be accomplished by establishing a sanitary barrier which would impede the time consuming inspection and examination. The quarantine system is decidedly contra-indicated because the necessary accommodations are not available at points where control posts would be most effective and because it could

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From the view point of public health, these people present few medical problems aside from the possible introduction of typhus fever by having come into contact with prisoners who were recently released from concentration camps where typhus has been prevalent. At Orzio, north-west of Brescia, we saw a typhus patient who became ill two or three days after arriving home from a Prison Camp at Munich. He claimed to have slipped past the frontier barrier and walked all the way, except for the last 40 kms., when he got a ride in a truck. It is contact with such casual cases as this patient that gives rise to the concern over the likelihood of returning refugees spreading typhus throughout Italy - where except for the Naples epidemic the disease has not been present for many many years. On the other hand, tuberculosis, small-pox, typhoid, diphtheria and comparable infectious diseases are not new to Italy and there is no suggestive evidence that the refugees now coming into the country have been more exposed to these diseases than those who stayed at home.

In the light of these considerations it is felt that no essential good is to be accomplished by establishing a sanitary barrier which would impose the consuming inspection and examination. The quarantine system is demonstrably indicated because the necessary accommodations are not available at points where control posts would be most effective and because it would inevitably slow up movement and drive large numbers out of the main channels of traffic thus preventing the discovery of the obviously ill. Concurrence in this opinion was expressed by practically every administrative officer contacted throughout Northern Italy. Typhus Fever, therefore, remains as the primary epidemic target and through proper handling, the likelihood of its introduction may be minimized without seriously interfering with the rapid movement of the refugees.

The thorough systematic dusting of incoming refugees is a practical procedure which requires only proper organization and supervision and adequate supplies and equipment. In most of the camps visited satisfactory plant facilities for dusting were present or under consideration. Practices in these camps however, varied widely from dusting everyone once or twice to no treatment at all. In order to unify and improve the procedures the following recommendations are made:

1. All persons arriving at frontier camps such as Udine, Bolzano and Como (and at San Candido, Malles or others when they commence operations) should be powdered immediately upon arrival and before entering the general camp compound or receiving rations.

2. All persons who are to be dusted are listed and certified as having been moved and be admitted to frontier and other camps without dusting.
3. All persons, whether or not previously treated and certified, are to be dusted before embarking or embarking at rail and water-head camps such as Bologna, Forli, Venice and Genoa.
4. Camps at intermediate, collecting or disorienting points may dispense with routine dusting but should maintain on hand a limited supply (not to exceed 20 pounds) of powder to treat lousy persons discovered in these camps.

SUPERVISION AND PERSONNEL:

Two of the prime essentials of good dusting are adequate supervision and personnel. The technique does not require skilled labor, therefore, one can use cheap or volunteer workers for the actual dusting. But, such workers, up to 12 or 13 per supervisor, must be under the close active supervision of a competent and conscientious person. In a number of the camps Italian Red Cross nurses are being used to do the dusting. It is suggested that these nurses, who for the most part have given very excellent service, be utilized as supervisors and that they be given the necessary number of assistants to do the actual dusting. It is unnecessary to remove any of the clothing or for men to drop their trousers in order that a satisfactory job of dusting may be done. Loosening the belt and pulling out the shirt so that the nozzle of the pump can be pressed into the front and rear of the trousers is sufficient. In this way the dusting can be applied to without sacrificing efficiency. For periods of 3 to 4 hours, the average worker can do an acceptable job of dusting at the rate of 40 to 50 persons per hour. The number of dusters required for any given camp will be determined by its normal rate of processing. If a camp is organized to register 500 persons per hour it should be staffed to dust at the same rate. Dusters should not be expected to maintain a rate of 40 to 50 persons per hour for more than 3 or 4 hours, because the quality of work falls rapidly after this period. Dusting is brisk, hard work and staff calculation should be made accordingly.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT:

Exclusive of bedding and extra clothing, one pound of powder is sufficient to powder 15 adults. Camps should therefore be supplied with powder on the basis of the expected maximum per day and the rate at which stores of powder can be delivered at the points where it is to be used. Ample allowance must be made for the difficulties and uncertainties of transport and communications under existing conditions in the North. The entire stock of 10% DDT powder in the 14 camps visited (excluding Bologna which had just drawn about 1500 pounds from I.M. at Modena) was less than enough for one week's work. Uline, one of the key frontier points, had only 15 pounds of 4-6-3 and no DDT; the important rail-head camp at Forli had 10 pounds of 4-6-3 and no DDT; the

periods of 3 to 4 hours. The average worker can do an acceptable job of dusting at the rate of 40 to 50 persons per hour. The number of dusters required for any given camp will be determined by its normal rate of processing. If a camp is organized to register 100 persons per hour it should be staffed to dust at the same rate. Dusters should not be expected to maintain a rate of 40 to 50 persons per hour for more than 1 or 2 hours, because the quality of work falls rapidly after this period. Dusting is brisk, hard work and staff calculation should be made accordingly.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT:

Inclusive of bedding and extra clothing, one pound of powder is sufficient to powder 15 adults. Camps should therefore be supplied with powder on the basis of the expected maximum per day and the rate at which stores of powder can be delivered at the points where it is to be used. Ample allowance must be made for the difficulties and uncertainties of transport and communications under existing conditions in the North. The entire stock of 10% DDT powder in the 14 camps visited (excluding Bologna which had just drawn about 1500 pounds from G.M. at Modena) was less than enough for one week's work. Uline, one of the key frontiers points, had only 15 pounds of AL-63 and no DDT; the important rail-head camps at Forli had 40 pounds of DDT and one "Cadet" pump with which to dust the 6 or 8,000 refugees in the two crowded camps.

To be effective the DDT powder must be brought into contact with lice - which requires that it be well distributed in the clothing next to the skin where lice are obliged to feed. Proper pumps are essential to good distribution of powder. The small "Hudson Cadet" duster is unsatisfactory for this work because it is wasteful of material and time and because it is incapable of developing sufficient pressure to carry the powder far enough from the points where the gun is inserted under the clothing. The Hudson "Admiral" and Robbins "Superbuilt" dust pumps are most suitable for this work. These guns should be used with an 8 foot extension (readily made by cutting off the long delivery tube with which the gun is supplied and packed) so that the powder is expelled beyond the construction of the clothing about the wrists, collar and waist. Adequate supplies of 10% DDT pumps are present in the theatre and a determined effort should be made to secure and deliver them at the points where they are to be used. Only 13 of this type of pump were found in the 15 camps and 7 of these were in one camp where no dusting was being attempted.

APPENDIX "A" (Sheet three)

In conclusion it may be said that the effective handling of the delousing of refugees is dependent upon further co-ordination of transport and supply agencies. At present, numerous civilian organizations providing transport for incoming refugees appear to be without over-all supervision and are at liberty to pick up and haul refugees wherever they choose. This makes it possible for refugees to arrive at camps without coming into any of the camps where routine dousing is being done. At Brescia, for example, it was estimated by a local worker that little more than 10% of the refugees passing through that city made contact with the camps operated by official Allied agencies. At Bolzano, refugees simply disappeared by taking any available transport for whatever price they chose since there was no official route or means of transport laid out for them.

Regarding the supply of powder and pumps, AFHQ has authorized refugee volunteers to call on the 5th and 8th Armies for these materials, but it should be remembered that the medical supply officers of the Combat Forces have not laid in stores for civilian needs and that what is available in their depots is what remains over and above the actual needs for their own personnel and prisoners of war. In view of these circumstances, it is suggested that the U.S.P.S.C. supply officer through his regional 5th and 8th Army representatives take immediate steps to determine the amount of powder and the number of the proper type of pumps which the 5th and 8th Armies are prepared to release to the U.S.P.S.C. and to supplement these available supplies by obtaining releases for the additional material necessary from PDS through AFHQ. Definite allotments should be made to the Refugee Officers in the 5th and 8th Armies upon and upon receipt of the necessary releases can be effected to the benefit of their medical transportation and problems.

L. SEVER
P. S. BARKHAM

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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A. L. SOPER
A. S. HARKIN

APPENDIX "A" (Sheet Four)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS IN CASES

5th Army	Pounds Portion	No of Pumps	Plant Facilities	Organization and Supervision	Date of Visit
Verona	30	1 Cadet	Fair	Good	June 2
S. Candido	120	1 Admiral 1 Cadet	Fair	Not Operating	June 5
Belano	120	1 Admiral 1 Cadet	Good	?	June 5
Enosola	42	2 Cadet	Good	Good	June 7
Cano	200	2 Flit	Good	Not Operating	June 8
Cromona	130	1 Cadet	Good	Good	June 9
Leggio	120	5 Flit Boys	Good	Good	June 9
Modena	200	8 Cadet	Good	Fair	June 9
Bologna	2700	40 Cadet	Good	Good	June 10
8th Army Padua	5	0	Good	None	June 3
Treviso	520	10 Cadet	Good	Good	June 3
Verona	200	7 Admiral 3 Cadet	Poor	None	June 3

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Cromona	130	1 Cadet	Good	Good	June 9
Peggio	120	5 May 10 Jun	Good	Good	June 9
Modena	100	5 Cadet	Good	Fair	June 9
Bologna	2700	10 Cadet	Good	Good	June 10
San ALBY Padua	0	0	Good	None	June 3
Trevise	520	10 Cadet	Good	Good	June 3
Verona	200	7 Admiral 2 Cadet	Poor	None	June 3
Udine	15	4 Admiral	Good	?	June 4
Corli	60	1 Cadet	Good	None	June 10
Riccione	40	2 Cadet	Good	Good	June 10

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No. 785020

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 3/1
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

14 June 1945

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

TO : - Land Forces Sub-Commission, MMIA
HQ AC.

med.
15/6.

Herewith for your information, copy of this Sub-Commission's
report of activities for the month of May 1945.

G. G. Parkinson
Brig
G. G. PARKINSON, Brigadier
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

Incl:
As above stated.

M/2/2429

P/A 2299

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

PH/GMF/ja
11 June 1945

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

THRU : - VP, CA Section.

TO : - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) With the cessation of hostilities, the teams for the Northern areas have all moved simultaneously into their respective territories and although direct Regional control has not yet been instituted, the normal operative procedures are already in being and highly satisfactory reports are being received at this HQ. In no Region is there any undue incidence of infectious disease and a most gratifying feature is that water supplies have not been interfered with. The menace of water-borne infection is therefore obviated and an adequacy of water for personal hygiene is ensured. Although in some areas there has been destruction of hospital accommodation, this not a general feature and even where damage has occurred no undue strain has been placed upon the remaining hospital facilities. An adequacy of medical supplies has been discovered and it is felt by the RPHO of Lombardia Region that Milan may soon be able to produce sufficient medicines to supply the whole of Italy. In fact, the Public Health picture in the North is, to date, the most satisfying one to be seen since the original Sicily landings.

(B) The refugee problem is one which is causing most anxiety from a Public Health point of view. The return to Italy of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons, many of them louse infested and coming from Typhus stricken areas, many suffering from Tuberculosis and malnutrition is a matter for concern, and all interested agencies are fully alive to the potential danger of this mass movement. The Swiss Government through the International Red Cross has offered the assistance of 80 doctors and 150 soldiers from Swiss Army medical units for the purpose of establishing a sanitary cordon between Lake Garda and the Adriatic to prevent the spread of illness. The acceptance of this very generous offer has been agreed to in principle by AFHQ and Doctors Soper and Marikham of the Typhus Control Unit have conferred with the Swiss representative in Rome concerning the offer. After the conference, Doctors Soper and Marikham of the Typhus Control Unit have made a tour of the Northern Regions where they will effect liaison with all the agencies interested in dealing with refugees, placing special emphasis upon the importance of efficient disinfection as near the points of entry into Italy as possible. It is thus hoped that a fully integrated policy for dealing with refugees, a radical standpoint will soon be achieved.

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(B) The refugee problem is one which is causing most anxiety from a Public Health point of view. The return to Italy of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons, many of them long fasted and coming from Typhus stricken areas, many suffering from tuberculosis and malnutrition is a matter for concern, and all interested agencies are fully alive to the potential danger of this mass movement. The Swiss Government through the International Red Cross has offered the assistance of 80 doctors and 150 soldiers from Swiss Army medical units for the purpose of establishing a sanitary cordon between Lake Garda and the Adriatic to prevent the spread of illness. The acceptance of this very generous offer has been agreed to in principle by AFHQ and Doctors Soper and Marikhan of the Typhus Control Unit have conferred with the Swiss representative in Rome concerning the offer. After the conference, Doctors Soper and Marikhan of the Typhus Control Unit have made a tour of the Northern Regions where they will effect liaison with all the agencies interested in dealing with refugees, placing special emphasis upon the importance of efficient disinfection as near the points of entry into Italy as possible. It is thus hoped that a fully integrated policy for dealing with refugees, a medical standpoint will soon be achieved.

(C) A representative of the Swiss Red Cross has recently arrived in Italy with an offer of assistance in the form of mobile hospitals and laboratories. At a meeting held with representatives of the Italian Government and Italian Red Cross it was decided that sufficient agencies were at present operating in the North on the refugee problem and that this welcome and generous offer should be accepted and utilized for devastated areas in Central and Southern Italy. Dr. Stoppeni, the Swiss representative, agreed to make a tour of these areas, at the conclusion of which he would be in a better position to suggest the most effective means of implementing the Swiss offer.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH:

(A) Typhus:

(a) During May an outbreak of Typhus was reported from the small town of Capizzi in the Province of Reggio, Sicily. Captain Battaglia was sent to Sicily with 12 spray guns and 120 pounds of DDT to investigate the outbreak and supervise dusting procedures. In addition, within one week a team of workers with 1000 pounds of DDT to participate in disinfection measures.

The outbreak first began in March, but the early isolated cases were not recognized as Typhus, the disease not being diagnosed as such until May. There have been 37 cases which have occurred from March until May with 9 deaths. The last reported case occurred on 11th May. Captain Battaglia found on arrival that the Medico Provinciale had taken effective action, having set up a temporary hospital and started disinfection. The UMREA team continued the work of disinfection and is still engaged on similar measures in the surrounding villages.

(b) Captain Battaglia also investigated a reported outbreak of Typhus in Palermo. He was of the opinion that these cases were really Typhus though they could have been mistaken for Typhoid in the early stages. The entire area where the cases occurred has been deloused and no fresh case has been reported since 12th May. The total number of cases affected was 13, two of which died. There is now at Palermo a stock of 500 pounds of DDT sent over by UMREA.

(c) Captain Battaglia's report on the Casiggi and Palermo outbreaks is to be found at Appendix "A".

(d) One case of confirmed Typhus has been reported from Aosta in Piemonte Region.

(e) A febrile illness of undetermined origin has been reported from the town of Maracco in the Province of Catania, Sicily. Ten cases have occurred and though they were at first thought to be Typhus, no confirmation of this diagnosis has been received. No further cases have been reported since the middle of the month.

(f) The mass disinfection of returning refugees necessitates the use of large quantities of DDT in excess of stocks held by AC. AFHQ with ready appreciation of the situation, has agreed to make Army stocks available and has also indicated that the military will if asked, render every possible assistance in solving public health problems.

(B) Smallpox:

The Naples epidemic is at last showing signs of abating, either due to the mass vaccination campaign or to an acquired immunity. The figures for May are: Naples City, 54; Naples Province, 133, as compared with Naples City, 126 and Naples Province, 148 in April. Twenty-eight cases were reported from Avellino Province, 11 from Salerno, 2 from Littoria and 1 each from Palermo, Catanzaro, Cosenza and Foggia.

(C) Malaria:

(a) Deliveries of pyrethrum spray and spray guns have been made to Emilia Region while the Italian Government is arranging for similar distribution in its own territory.

(b) 3,000 spray guns are ready for delivery to Venezia Region but have not yet been shipped owing to transport difficulties. The same transport problem applies to pyrethrum spray, 30,000 liters of which are being prepared at CIP refinery, Bari for Venezia Region.

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(c) Supplies of Paris green are still arriving slowly and it is not yet possible to repay the Army the 50 tons which were borrowed last month.

(d) Doctor Richi of the Malaria Control Demonstration Unit reports that the residual spray work in the Tiber Delta project during the month of May was confined to that part of the area north of the Tiber River and known as Maccarese Section. During the month 863 buildings including 4603 rooms were treated requiring 2031.26 gallons of kerosene and 1101.84 pounds of DDT concentrate. At the end of the month all of the experimental area had been treated with the exception of the northern tip in the region of Palidoro. Work is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that spraying will be completed within a few days.

Survey work for adult and larval mosquitoes has been in progress in the sections Aelia and Ostia since the 19th May and squads for this work were being organized in the sections Fiumicino and Maccarese at the end of the month. Reports have shown the capture of a very limited number of adults and the presence of larvae of both Anopheles and Culex mosquitoes.

Field work of surveys to determine the incidence of malaria were completed for the Tiber Delta and the Castelvolturno projects. Palpation of spleens and collection of blood smears were used as a basis for the indices; determination of smears is in progress.

Householders and inspectors have repeatedly mentioned the scarcity of flies in the Tiber Delta Region since treatment of the buildings with DDT.

(D) Typhoid:

No outbreaks of Typhoid of any significance have been reported during

1957.

(E) Venereal Disease:

The Ministry of Interior has reported that increasingly active measures have been instituted to control clandestine prostitution in Rome. Houses of clandestine prostitution have been visited and 257 persons have been put in jail. There has been increasing police vigilance and it is stated that an effective campaign is in progress. In addition, provision is being made for the publication of articles on Venereal Disease and delinquency in the daily press.

(F) Infant Mortality:

During April there were 1865 live births in Rome and 132 deaths in infants under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality rate of 70.7 as compared with 87.4 in March and 111.5 in February.

(G) Tuberculosis:

The number of deaths in Rome Comune from all forms of Tuberculosis - both pulmonary and non-pulmonary - was 237 in April as compared with 256 in March and 190 in February.

3. VETERINARY BRANCH:

(A) Courses of instruction on bovine sterility and bovine artificial insemination have been conducted for the benefit of all interested veterinarians in the provinces of Rieti, Aquila and Teramo during the month. A high incidence of Tri- goninosis was found in the cattle of Rieti Province at the time the course was conducted there. Efficient control measures including the immediate installation of three bovine artificial insemination centres are in effect now. As artificial insemination is one of the most essential measures to accomplish control of this protozoan infectious disease the course of instruction in Rieti proved very timely. Veterinarians, farmers and Prefetti are showing great interest and enthusiasm for artificial insemination. Several Prefetti have already allocated funds for the installation of insemination centers or clinics.

(B) Allocations of funds by the Ministry for the control of communicable animal diseases are now being made to provinces on the pre-war basis. This service adds materially in the successful control of such diseases.

(C) A survey of the work of the Veterinary Service during the past year is

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(B) Allocations of funds by the Ministry for the control of communicable animal diseases are now being made to provinces on the pre-war basis. This service aids materially in the successful control of such diseases.

(C) A survey of the work of the Veterinary Service during the past year is now in progress. The results of this survey will be available within about one month.

(D) The communicable diseases of animals during the past month as reported, include the following: Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Brucellosis, Swine Erysipelas, Rabies, Sheep Scabies, Laryngotracheitis and Splenic Lymphangitis. The degree of, location of, and control measures effected for these diseases were as follows:

(a) Foot-and-Mouth Disease: Incidence has been sporadic in the same areas as were present last month. 32,000 doses of vaccine have been produced and distributed during the month. 17,000 doses of this vaccine were produced from virus tissue sent by plane from Bardonia as a result of the probability that a second virus strain is now active there.

(b) Brucellosis: There have been a few cases reported in sheep during the month from Grosseto Province only. Brucellin is available and positive reactors have been disposed of.

(c) Swine cholera: Only sporadic cases have occurred with no newly infected areas. 160,000 swine in the provinces South of Florence and including Sardinia have been vaccinated with locally produced crystal violet vaccine. Vaccine production in Siena, Rome and Naples continues. Though demands for antiserum have been greatly reduced as a result of vaccine production, serum from the plant in Brescia will be needed in Central and Southern provinces very soon.

(d) Swine erysipelas: Sporadic cases have been reported in Ascoli Piceno, Teramo and Perugia provinces. Immunization for this disease in Central and Southern provinces has surpassed pre-war standards due to the increased production of the avirulent vaccine in Perugia and Teramo and the increased value of swine.

(e) Rabies: One suspected case of canine rabies was reported in Bari Province. Routine Italian control measures were employed with compulsory muzzling and leashing ordered for all dogs there.

(f) Sheep scabies: The incidence as reported has been much less than last month but is most prevalent in Ascoli Piceno, Teramo, Ancona, Rome and Viterbo Provinces. Dipping of sheep with lime-sulphur dip as well as nicotine sulphate is being carried out to the maximum degree that the supply of the chemicals will permit. The Ministry of Agriculture was supplied with several hundred copies of the previously referred to lime-sulphur dip circular at their request. The publication of this circular has helped to make a large quantity of nicotine sulphate previously hidden in the black market available at a high but fairly practicable price to the sheep-owners.

(g) Larvage tracheitis: There have been but a few cases reported in Ancona and Ascoli Piceno Provinces during the month. Vaccinations are being carried out in these areas but sanitary control measures when they have been carried out efficiently have proved much more practical.

(h) Epizootic lymphangitis: One case in Rome Province was isolated for treatment and the usual sanitary measures employed on the premises.

(i) No further importations of sheep from the Sudan are being made thereby eliminating all possibility of introducing reindeerpest from that area.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(A) ENDEMA has submitted plans for the North on distribution of Allied medical supplies to the Ministry of Interior, Direction of Public Health and to this office. At present Allied medical supplies are distributed in AMG territory by Regional Public Health Officers. There still arise disagreements between ENDEMA, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of the Treasury over the proper operations and supervision of ENDEMA in the accounting and distribution of supplies. Slowness and misunderstanding between ENDEMA and the Ministry of Interior in proper coordination of requisition and break-down approval of supplies to the various provinces has caused a great deal of delay in the delivery of medical supplies to many sections of Italy.

(B) This office in cooperation with Finance Sub-Commission sent out a memorandum on accounting procedure to be used in distribution of medical supplies in forward areas by ENDEMA. This memorandum is being distributed to the

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(B) This office in cooperation with Finance Sub-Commission sent out a memorandum on accounting procedure to be used in distribution of medical supplies in forward areas by RPHOs. This procedure is very similar to that set up for AMG 5 and 8 Areas under instructions in Executive Memorandum #34, HQ, A.G. A copy of this memorandum is to be found at Appendix E.

(C) Medical supplies from the States for civilian needs for Italy for the period of Jan. 1st, 1945 to July 1, 1945 are now arriving at the various ports of Italy namely Naples, Bari and Leghorn.

The following is a list of various items taken from ship manifests of supplies that have arrived up to the 15 of May, 1945:

Anti Hog-Cholera Serum	Tons	3
Ascorbic Acid	"	5
Paris Green	"	12
Dental Supplies	"	5
Absorbent Cotton	"	265
Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin)	"	75
Confinement Supplies	"	210
D.B.T. Powder	"	5
Sulphathiazole	"	33
Various Medical Supplies	"	357
TOTAL.....	Tons	970

(D) As of the first of the year, Central Civilian Medical Depots in Naples and Florence have been warehousing approximately 600 tons of USMA medical supplies. These supplies are inventoried and issued under instructions of the USMA representative and regular consolidated monthly reports are given to USMA HQ, Rome.

(E) Warehouse space of both the Naples and Florence warehouses is becoming critically short at present, due to the lack of rail and water transportation, for transport of supplies. This situation will soon be relieved when this warehouse in Genova will open and transportation requirements for the Army will let up.

(F) Distribution of Anti-Malaria Drugs and Paris green for malaria control have been made throughout Italy this past month. 50 tons of Paris green have been borrowed from Army stocks for distribution in Italy. This supply will be returned to the Army when civilian supplies arrive from the U.S.

(G) D.B.T. and dust guns have been distributed with medical supplies to all Northern Regions to take care of outbreaks in some infected areas. An additional 10 tons of D.B.T. have been allocated by the Army to handle any emergency that might occur.

(H) This office has forwarded a questionnaire to all Regional Public Health Officers of the North requesting information on the medical supply problems in forward areas. The information requested pertained to C.A.D. items or items similar to those listed in the C.A.D. Basic Medical List that are of Italian manufactured origin. Also the amount of raw materials available to produce what quantity of each item and for that period of time. These reports will help in disassembling certain medical items from the U.S. for the second period of 1945 that are produced in sufficient quantity to take care of all Italy to prevent disease and unrest among the civilian population.

S. WILKINSON

(I) Personnel - the changes in office personnel were the loss of Lt. Paul Stole, the former Regional Welfare Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region,

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5. Major Dr. Nili:

(a) Personnel - the changes in officer personnel were the loss of Lt. Paul Buck, the former Regional Welfare Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region, whose departure for America took from our staff a very capable, energetic and efficient officer - and Lt. Charles H. Kahan, who also left for America. Lt. Kahan had acted as Regional Welfare Officer in Toscana Region, and had done splendid work in organizing welfare committees and in securing the BAs in the various provinces.

(B) Food and Clothing -

(c) The Dato Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorso per Irit: **2296** times its supplemental food program with milk and vitamins.

(b) Further efforts have been made to get materials for clothing. A special 10 days trip was made to Leghorn, Pisa, Florence, Bologna and Ancona to obtain salvage material in the hope that the material which could not be remade by hand labor could be supplied to factories thereby performing two welfare functions, that of giving employment and also supplying clothing and other materials. A complete report of this 10 day trip has been submitted.

(c) Blankets - Approximately 180,000 blankets were assigned to welfare for distribution above the Gothic Line. Of these 15,000 were assigned to each of the Regional Welfare Officers for immediate use and the remaining ones will be allotted after the Regional Welfare Officers have had a chance to make a survey of their Regions and learn more definitely of the needs. Reports came down from Florence of the influx of Italian prisoners of war who were returning from Germany. EMDSI had been called into AMG territory to help relieve the situation and we authorized the use of some of the blankets assigned to us for the use of the prisoners of war.

(C) Meetings -

(a) Regular meetings were held with Dott. Valenti, routine welfare matters being discussed.

(b) The biweekly meetings were held with Mr. Byron Taylor. A letter which we had received from Australia asking for shipping space for materials, clothing, etc., to be sent by people of Italian extraction in Australia for the people of Italy was discussed. Efforts will be made to obtain this space. Special efforts will also be made to give proper credit to the Australians and not have their efforts confused with those of American Relief for Italy.

(c) Mr. Antonio Di Genova called relative to his presenting his home and properties in Campobasso Province for an orphanage. The Italian Government has been asked to make proper arrangements for acceptance.

(d) The purchase of all useful salvage materials by EMDSI has proved to be satisfactory and acceptable to all other welfare organizations of Italy. However a ruling of the War Materials Disposal and Italian Prisoners of War Sub-Commission gives this material first to the Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce. A request is being made to have this Ministry buy all salvage and then let EMDSI take that portion which is useful for its purposes.

(E) Conclusion: The recent trip North gave further substantiation to the statement in the April Report that conditions are much better than had been anticipated. However planning and coordination must go on. We hope to arrange a welfare conference in some conveniently located Northern city where Regional Welfare Officers can give their various experiences and where some unified plans can be more definitely made.

6. PERSONNEL:

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6. PERSONNEL:

(A) Two errors were made in the April report on personnel -- Para 6 (B). Lt Colonel Charles L. Adams is still assigned to and on duty with the Sub-Commission, while the name of Major Samuel O. Hill should be substituted for that of Major Milton T. Hill.

(B) The Director and Executive Officer made a tour of all the newly occupied Northern Regions during the month.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

(A) Public Health reports from the Northern Regions are most satisfactory. There have been no epidemics, water supplies are untouched, hospital accommodation is adequate and many medical supplies have been discovered.

(B) The medical care of refugees is a matter causing concern, especially from the point of view of careful disinfection of persons coming from zones where Typhus has been reported. The Swiss Government through the International Red Cross has offered the assistance of 80 doctors and 150 soldiers from Swiss Army medical units.

Doctors Soper and Berkman of the Typhus Control Unit have left for the North of Italy to confer with all the agencies interested in dealing with refugees and as a result of their tour it is hoped that a unified policy of dealing with this important medical problem will be achieved.

(C) A representative of the Swiss Red Cross is at present touring the devastated areas of Central Italy with a view to deciding the areas most in need of medical assistance which has generously been offered by the Swiss Red Cross.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) Two outbreaks of Typhus occurred in Sicily; one in the Province of Messina, the other in Palermo. In Messina there were 37 cases with 9 deaths and in Palermo there were 13 cases with 2 deaths. Captain Battaglia of this Sub-Commission was sent to Sicily to investigate and supervise control measures and UNRRA sent a team of workers as well. No further cases have been reported since the middle of May and there are now at least 500 pounds of DDT under UNRRA control in Sicily. One case of Typhus was reported from Aosta in Piemonte.

(B) Smallpox is at last declining in Central Italy. 187 cases occurred in Naples (both City and Province) during May as compared with 274 in April. 28 cases were reported from Avellino Province, 11 from Salerno and 1 each from the Provinces of Palermo, Catanzaro, Cosenza and Reggio.

(C) Pyrethrum spray and spray guns have been delivered to Emilia Region but difficulties of transport have so far held up deliveries to Venezia Region. Spraying on the Tiber Delta Valleys. Control project is nearly at an end and survey work has already begun. Initial reports have shown the capture of only a very limited number of adult mosquitoes.

(D) Increasingly active measures are being taken by the Italian authorities against clandestine prostitution and a press campaign concerning Venereal Disease is to be inaugurated in the Rome newspapers.

(E) Infant Mortality in Rome is decreasing progressively. The April figure was 70.7 as compared with 87.4 in March and 111.5 in February.

(F) Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis in Rome were 237 in April as compared with 255 in March.

3. VETERINARY:

Further courses of instruction in bovine sterility and artificial insemination were held during the month, and these courses have provoked much interest amongst Italian veterinarians. The Ministry has re-established the pre-war allocation of funds for the control of communicable animal diseases. The incidence of animal diseases was not high during the month of May. Foot-and-Mouth Disease being only sporadic and a few cases only of Brucellosis being reported from Grosseto. 150,000 swine in Central and Southern Italy and Sardinia have been vaccinated against Swine Cholera. The incidence of Swine Dysentery. Rabies (one case only).

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4. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

Complete agreement has not yet been reached between ENITEL and the Ministries of Interior and Finance concerning the accounting for and distribution of supplies. Lack of proper coordination between ENITEL and the Ministry of Interior has led to delay in the delivery of supplies to many provinces. A memorandum of accounting procedure in forward areas has been issued. Medical supplies to cover the first six months of the current year are arriving at Naples, Bari and Leghorn and the warehouses at Naples and Florence are becoming overcrowded. It is hoped that the situation will be relieved by the opening of a warehouse at Genoa. Regional Public Health Officers in the Northern Regions have been circulated with a questionnaire concerning the medical supply situation in their Regions.

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5. WELFARE:

The distribution of milk and vitamins by EMDSI continues. Further efforts have been made to obtain salvage materials for the purpose of turning it into clothing. 15,000 blankets have been allocated to the Welfare Officers of the Northern Regions while a reserve is held in case further demands should be forthcoming. An offer has been received from people of Italian extraction in Australia to send clothing to Italy.

6. PERSONNEL:

A tour of all the Northern Regions was made during the month by the Director and Executive Officer.

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

APPENDICES:

Appendix "A" - Report of Investigation for Typhus at Capizzi, Sicily -
Captain Russell L. Battaglia.

Appendix "B" - Memorandum on Accounting Procedure to be Used in Distribution
of Medical Supplies in Forward Areas by APHOS.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

APPENDICES:

Appendix "A" - Report of Investigation for Typhus at Capizzi, Sicily -
Captain Russell L. Battaglia.

Appendix "B" - Memorandum on Accounting Procedure to be Used in Distribution
of Medical Supplies in Forward Areas by RPHOs.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "A"

AC/3040/PH

28 May, 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Investigation for Typhus
at Capizzi, Sicily.

TO : - Commanding Officer, Public Health S/C.

1. According to orders issued by this Headquarters an investigation for typhus was made at Capizzi, Sicily. Capizzi is a small Sicilian town, population 5,000, in the Province of Messina. The town is perched high on a mountain and surrounded by beautiful country. However, Capizzi itself is a backward, neglected and forgotten town full of dirt and swarming with flies and all kinds of animals fill the streets and even occupy the homes. The people are all farmers poor and uneducated - a neglected people. Inspection revealed that almost all people were lousy and fleas were very much in evidence.

2. The town is under the jurisdiction of Dr. Gotta, Romano Ferruccio, Medico-Provinciale Messina, who is a very capable man. He had sent a squad of sanitary workers to form a temporary hospital to carry on delousing work and to conduct other services that might be necessary. Much assistance was given by the town Mayor, a Signor La Via and the town doctor, Dr. Orlando.

3. Upon arrival a typhus suspect case was shown to me. This patient, Laganga Antonio was a typical case of typhus and critically ill. Immediate disinfection with DDT was carried out in the family and the surrounding area. A review of the previous convalescent cases gave a good history for typhus with positive Weil-Felix reactions and positive Castaneda's done at the time of my visit May 18-21-1945.

4. Investigation and review of the cases demonstrated a definite beginning and localization of the cases in the center of the town, mostly in the vicinity of Via Teatro and Via Roma. Many of the people were related and therefore contact established. If not related they lived close by and most likely did have contact.

5. Apparently the first case began with Calandra Checco Antonia fu Salvatore, female, age 40, in March 12, 1945. From conversation with the patient and the doctor the story is one of typhus. No Weil-Felix was done and the Castaneda on May 18, 1945 was doubtful. At any rate from Calandra Antonia subsequent cases followed.

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6. It is difficult to obtain the origin of this outbreak. ²²⁹⁴Interrogation of Signora Calandra revealed that she was a housewife and that she did laundry for other people. The town doctor is certain no other cases of typhus have taken place. However he does recall that in September 1943 he had three suspicious cases of typhus in the family of Schizzo who were seen by an Allied Medical Officer who said that they may be light cases of typhus. The whereabouts of this family is unknown as they were strangers and people displaced from their homes.

7. The Medico Provinciale gave an interesting story of typhus breaking out in the prison of Nicosia among the Libian prisoners during the month of July 1943. Out of 130 prisoners, twenty of them developed typhus with positive Weil-Felix. It is known that these people broke out from the prison in August with the Allied invasion. A similar outbreak of typhus occurred at the prison of Milazzo amongst the Libian prisoners from the months of January 1943 to April 5, 1943 with a total of 37 cases and a mortality of 25%. The Medico Provinciale assured me there were no known cases among the civilians but that the disease was confined to Libian prisoners only. The prisons were thoroughly deloused, clothes autoclaved and strict isolation enforced. Since that interval of typhus outbreak in the prisons of Nicosia and Milazzo no other cases have been found or reported.

APPENDIX "A" - Sheet "2"

8. Interrogation of the convalescent cases for occupation etc. revealed no clues as to the original source of the typhus outbreak. These people seldom travel out of the town and many had never been more than 10 kilometers away from home. However contact between cases is clearly demonstrated thru relationship, thru friendship or nearness of abode. Signor La Via took ill as he was taking the town census in a house to house campaign. Signor Laganga the most recent case (May 11, 1945) probably contacted the disease because of nearness of abode and because of a history disclosing the fact that he was collecting fertilizer for use on his farm.

9. Castaneda tests were performed on the following and found to be positive.

La Via Pasquale, Amoroso Anotonio, Colabose Giovanni, Medica Salvatore fu Giacomo, Colabose Antonio, Calandra Checco Giuseppina, Calandra Checco Antonina, Cammarota Maria Amoroso Angela, Mairmane Baronello Lucia, Messina Antonia, Melli Giuseppe, Sarra Antonio, Sarra Antonia, Castaneda were negative on Pagano Concetta and Colabose Antonina. Weil-Felix done at 15th General Laboratory were positive for:

Laganga Antonino 1/2560 P. Guinea pig injected on May 20th and is at 15th General Laboratory.

Messina Antonia	1/640 P.
Mairmane Baronello Lucia	1/260 P.
Mela Giuseppa	1/640 P.

Review of 22 hospital records indicated that probably all had typhus. Almost all had a positive Weil-Felix. The number of cases total thirty-seven. Two children with a fever for several days were hidden in the country by the fearing parents. It is understood these children were later found to be convalescent and Castaneda test was positive on both. Nine deaths are reported.

10. In a period of two months there were thirty-seven cases of typhus with nine deaths. I had the opportunity to see only one ill, Laganga, and he was a typical case and very ill. The question arises as to whether these are murine or classical typhus? The answer is difficult. Certainly the elements for both are present, rats, lice and fleas. If Laganga is an example of the rest of the cases one must seriously consider classical typhus because of the severity of the illness. However the question has never been clarified as to whether murine or classical typhus are not both the same disease, one reverting to the other depending on circumstances (seasons, nutrition, reservoir, etc.).

11. Immediate dusting with DDT was ordered especially in the center of the town. It was recommended that UNRA leave ample powder and guns to the Medico Provinciale of Messina. The town is under the process of thorough dusting by UNRA.

VIST TO PALERMO:

total thirty-seven. Two children with a fever for several days were hidden in the country by the fearing parents. It is understood these children were later found to be convalescent and Castaneda test was positive on both. Nine deaths are reported.

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VISIT TO PALERMO:

1. While I was in Sicily cases with positive Weil-Felix and Widal were reported in Palermo. With Dr. Savoia the Regional Medical Officer these cases were all seen in the Palermo hospital. All were recovered and none appeared as if they had been thru ar & ordeal. The cadaver of Amoroso Girolamo was inspected. No typical rash was found but many petechial bites from lice were evident. It was my impression that the Weil-Felix had more significance than the Widal since it persisted longer, raised in titre, and since it was present in a few cases with a negative Widal. Study of the cases showed that all of the cases came from one sector of Palermo, in fact one court-yard area. The area is the acme of dirt, filth and crawling insects.

2. It is interesting to note that of the 13 cases it was localized to the family of Amoroso, Pistoia and Cutino. The first cases began on April 4, 1945 and the last case was on May 12, 1945. I saw this last case as he was coming into the hospital, Giuseppe Amoroso, age 7. He was not critically ill, ran a sl. fever and his body was peppered with petechial bites.

3. Blood specimens of Ferrante Maria and Giuseppe Amoroso were taken and analysis at 15th General Laboratory gave positive W.F.'s Ferrante 1/320, C. Amoroso 1:80 P.

APPENDIX "A" - Sheet "3"

4. In discussion of the cases it may be said that clinically the patients were not too ill, although there were 2 deaths out of 13; that the rash was petechial and discrete resembling insect bites. It must be remembered that I saw only one case, Giuseppe Amoroso, who certainly was not very ill. However with the sequence of cases, the presence of lice and fleas, the positive Weil-Felix, the petechial, and the death of 2 people, typhus was the obvious diagnosis. I think the presence of a positive Widal caused a hesitancy in the diagnosis of typhus.

5. Dr. Savoia was asked to delouse the entire area immediately, and this procedure was duly carried out.

CONCLUSION:

1. Typhus exists in Capizzi - 39 cases - last case May, 11, 1945.
2. Typhus exists in Palermo - 13 cases - last case May 12, 1945.
3. There is no doubt that some of the localities in Sicily are ideal for the cultivation of typhus. Perhaps other sporadic and unknown cases exist. The plight of some of these people is pitiful - poor housing, poor sanitation, poor food, etc. I may venture to say that the nutritional standard is very low and perhaps is a factor in the occurrence of typhus.
4. One may say that there is no cause for alarm. Certainly the number of cases do not warrant calling the situation an epidemic.
5. It is doubted whether many more cases of typhus will be reported from Capizzi and Palermo following dusting with DDT.

RUSSELL L. BATTAGLIA,
Captain M.C.

APPENDIX "B"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM ON ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE TO BE USED IN DISTRIBUTION
OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES IN FORWARD AREAS BY REGIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH
OFFICERS.

1. Normally Medical Supplies in Forward Areas will be distributed by Public Health Officers 5 and 8 Army. The procedure for such distribution is as laid down in "Instructions in relation to accounting for Medical Supplies" issued by Public Health Sub-Commission, Part IV, Sub-Section B.
2. Distribution of Medical Supplies in all other parts of Liberated Italy is the responsibility of ENDIMEA.
3. When Regions at present in enemy hands are liberated it is possible that AMG 5 and 8 Army may hand over to AG Regional Control very soon after the occupation of such Regions. Regional Public Health Officers would therefore have to take over responsibility for distribution of Medical Supplies from PHOs 5 and 8 Army i.e.
 - (a) Normally all Medical Supplies issued by RPHOs will be treated as "Free Issues in Forward Areas".
 - (b) Requisitions for Medical Supplies will be made out by RPHOs and sent to the nearest Branch Civilian Medical Depot who will issue such supplies to RPHOs on a Transfer Voucher.
 - (c) RPHOs will issue Medical Supplies on an Issue Voucher marking it as a "Free Issue in Forward Areas". Copies of Issue Vouchers will be sent to 2665 Central Civilian Medical Depot (OVHD) monthly.
 - (d) Should any Medical Supplies be sold for cash the money should be paid in to the nearest Sub-Accountant by the RPHO. Such payment in should be accompanied by a copy of the Issue Voucher to which the transaction relates.
 - (e) Stock Records should be kept by the RPHO showing receipts and issues of all Medical Supplies.
5. An ENDIMEA branch will be set up in each of these Regions at the earliest possible date. When such branch is organized the RPHO will hand over the responsibility for distribution of Medical Supplies in his Region. RPHO will also hand over to ENDIMEA on an Issue Voucher all stocks of Medical Supplies that he has remaining on hand.

(signed) H.G. Crawshaw
Chief Accountant,
For Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

2292

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

785020

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PB

16 May 1945

SUBJECT: - Public Health Sub-Commission,
Report for Month of April 45.

TO : - Land Forces Sub-Commission, HQ. A.C.

Recd.

17/5

Herewith for your information, copy of this Sub-Commission's
report of activities for the month of April 1945.

G. S. Parkinson
Brig

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

Incl:

As above stated.

M/2 / 2/22

Walt.

2291

17/2

File

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

PH/CMF/ja
12 May 1945

AC/3016/PH

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

THRU : - VP, 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 Home.
- 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

- 1 Chemist.
- 2 Veterinarians, particularly competent in Veterinary hygiene.
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- 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 General 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
- 1 Representative of Chemists
- 1 Representative of Pharmacists
- 1 Representative of Engineers.

Chosen by their respective
local Associations.

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.

(B) During the war the Council continued to function satisfactorily up until the events of September 1913 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 1915, there was published in the Official Gazette, Legislative Decree of the Lieut General No. 136 of the 22nd March 1915 by which there was established a Central Advisory Commission for Public Health, or "Commissione Consultativa 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 Commission 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 BRANCH:

(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, these 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.

(E) Smallpox:

(a) Despite the fact that over a million persons have been vaccinated in Naples Comune 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 the Province of

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(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 AG and have released 50 tons to this Sub-Commission, to be repaid immediately AG 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. Lt Colonel Spencer, Major Anderson, Major Hill and Captain Manselli were able to afford Professor Missiroli transport facilities through the cooperation of the HQ 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 WY transport over to a civilian agency, even for use in malaria control projects, important as these are.

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 Missiroli that the Pontine Marshes are in Italian Government Territory and that if transport is lacking 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 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 Medici Provinciali and Anti-malarial Consores, 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. Hankham 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. This has required the application of almost 12,000 gallons of kerosene and 5400 pounds of DDT concentrate of which over 1100 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 AMG Evacuation Camp, Florence, may now be considered at an end.

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

(E) Undulant Fever:

(a) Cases of undulant fever are still being reported from Toscana region 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.

(J) Typhoid:

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

(b) An exhaustive report on the San Marino-Rimini epidemic by Captain Davis is to be found at Appendix "2".

(E) Undulant Fever:

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

(T) 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 Command and who has promised to discuss it with the Advisor in Venereology as it is known that AFHQ is taking a deep interest in the matter. 2289

(c) A further communication dated 28th April has been received from the 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 expected. This letter lays down, in addition, more stringent desiderata 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 87.4 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 our 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 G.E. 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 comparative small tonnage involved. A plan for distributing future shipments of supplies by placing them under the complete control of veterinarians direct from the G.O.M. Depts 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 lymphotrichosis. 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, Rome, 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 150 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, 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

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

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(c) Sheeppox: 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 Forlì 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 abattoir 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 Grosseto during the month. Much interest and enthusiasm has 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.

(E) An information circular pertaining to availability and method of procuring veterinary vaccines was circulated to all Regional Public Health Officers, SPICs, AMB 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) EMILIA 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 EMILIA and Sanita' pubblica of the Italian Government over proper management and operation of the organization.

(E) This office made a new directive, AC/3072/2/PR, 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 Italian Government and to EMILIA. 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 East Italy. Requisitions have been made out and forwarded to CC B Depots to be filled. These supplies are now ready for shipment to all Regions in AM Territory where EMILIA is not operating.

(D) Paris green and anti-malarial drugs have been released from the CCMD Depots to the Italian Government for distribution in malarious areas. Similar supplies have been set aside for AG 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 EMILIA 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 program are being continued.

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(C) Plans have been made and approved for the distribution of medical supplies for North East Italy. Requisitions have been made out and forwarded to CC 9 Depots to be filled. These supplies are now ready for shipment to all regions in this Territory where UNRRA is not operating.

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(B) Food and Clothing: The regular feeding programs are being continued. Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorso 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 ERMINEA.

This Branch, through close cooperation with the Industry **2388** 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 get 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. ERMINEA 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 ERMINEA, buy all released salvage materials. ERMINEA 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.

(6) 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 D.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 D.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 this 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 Sarajina. 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. DISCUSSION:

(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 Duties. One British Officer has been posted to Home Establishments on compassionate grounds, one has gone to England under the "Pothon" Scheme and will not return while two have gone to England on leave and the question of their return is perhaps problematical.

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

Colonel Charles J. Parinacci, M.C.

Lt. Colonel Charles E. Adams, Sn. Corps)

Major Milton T. Hill, Sn. Corps

Captain Theodore M. Wilcox, 32nd Regt.

Major John W. Hallow, Spac Res

Captain Bernard D. Daitz, Sn. Corps

It. Porter Wright, AUS

For other comments,

On temporary duty.

To Detached Patients,
 Your company's safety.

The British Officers who will not return are:

Martin I. G. Thompson, D.D.

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6. PERSONNEL:

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

Colonel Charles J. Terinacci, M.C.
 Lt. Colonel Charles L. Adams, Sn. Corps
 Major Milton T. Hill, Sn. Corps
 Captain Theodore W. Wilcox, Spec Res.
 Major John W. Ballow, Spec Res.
 Captain Bernard B. Daitz, Sn. Corps
 Lt. Porter Wright, AUS

For other commitments.

On temporary duty.
 To Detached Patients.

The British Officers who will not return are:

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

The British Officers who have gone on leave are:

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

(C) In consequence of these changes, AM 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 terms for the Northern Regions have, perforce, to be cut to an almost dangerous 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.

SUMMARY:1. POLITICAL:

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. It is anticipated that with the liberation of the North, the original Superior Council for Public Health which fell into obscurity in September, 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 North with stocks of DDT and spray-guns in the same manner as has already been done for the provinces 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 Salerno; 6 from Frosinone and 1 from each of the provinces of Rome, Palermo, Catania and Campobasso.

(c) Malaria. During the month the military authorities kindly agreed to lend this Sub-Commission fifty tons of Paris green to be repaid when 40 stocks eventually arrive. Of these 50 tons, 30 have been allocated to the Italian Government and 10 tons each have been given to Emilia and Venetia Regions. The anti-malaria project on the Pontine Marshes continues under the direction of Professor Mancini. 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 14350 buildings including over 39,000 rooms have been treated in an area of approximately 120 square miles.

(d) A small outbreak of typhoid which occurred in an anti-refugee concentration camp in Florence is being treated.

(c) Malaria. During the month the military authorities kindly agreed to loan this Sub-Commission fifty tons of Paris green to be repaid when AG stocks eventually arrive. Of these 50 tons, 30 have been allocated to the Italian Government and 10 tons each have been given to Emilia and Venezia Regions. The anti-malaria project on the Pontine Marshes continues under the direction of Professor Messiroli, 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 8th. Every effort is being made to obtain types 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 4,350 buildings including over 39,000 rooms have been treated in an area of approximately 120 square miles.

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

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

(f) The Italian Government has replied to this Sub-Commission's recommendations concerning the establishment of a 600 bedded 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. 2287 17110.

(g) The infant mortality rate for Rome was 37.4 in March as compared with 111.5 in February.

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

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.

Foot and Mouth Disease, hog cholera, sheep scabies, brucellosis and larvegothrucheitidis 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 SUPPLIES:

EMILIA 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 RPHOs. Provincial Commissioners, Italian Government and UNRRA. 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 Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorso per l'Italia. Quantities of salvage materials such as canvas, leather covers and cot covers 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 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	10,000
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, during the month

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

Appendix "A" - "The San Marino-Estero Outbreak". - Capt. Bernard Dalitz.

785020

AMC

HQ, EIGHTH ARMY, REAR
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFAREAPPENDIX "A"
Sheet 1.

RIK/HK/5.5

HDD/JCS

16 April 1945

SUBJECT: - The San Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak.

TO : - S.C.A.O., AMC, 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, shouldering 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 there 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 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 runs parallel to the coast and 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

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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. HUSBANDRY FACTORS:

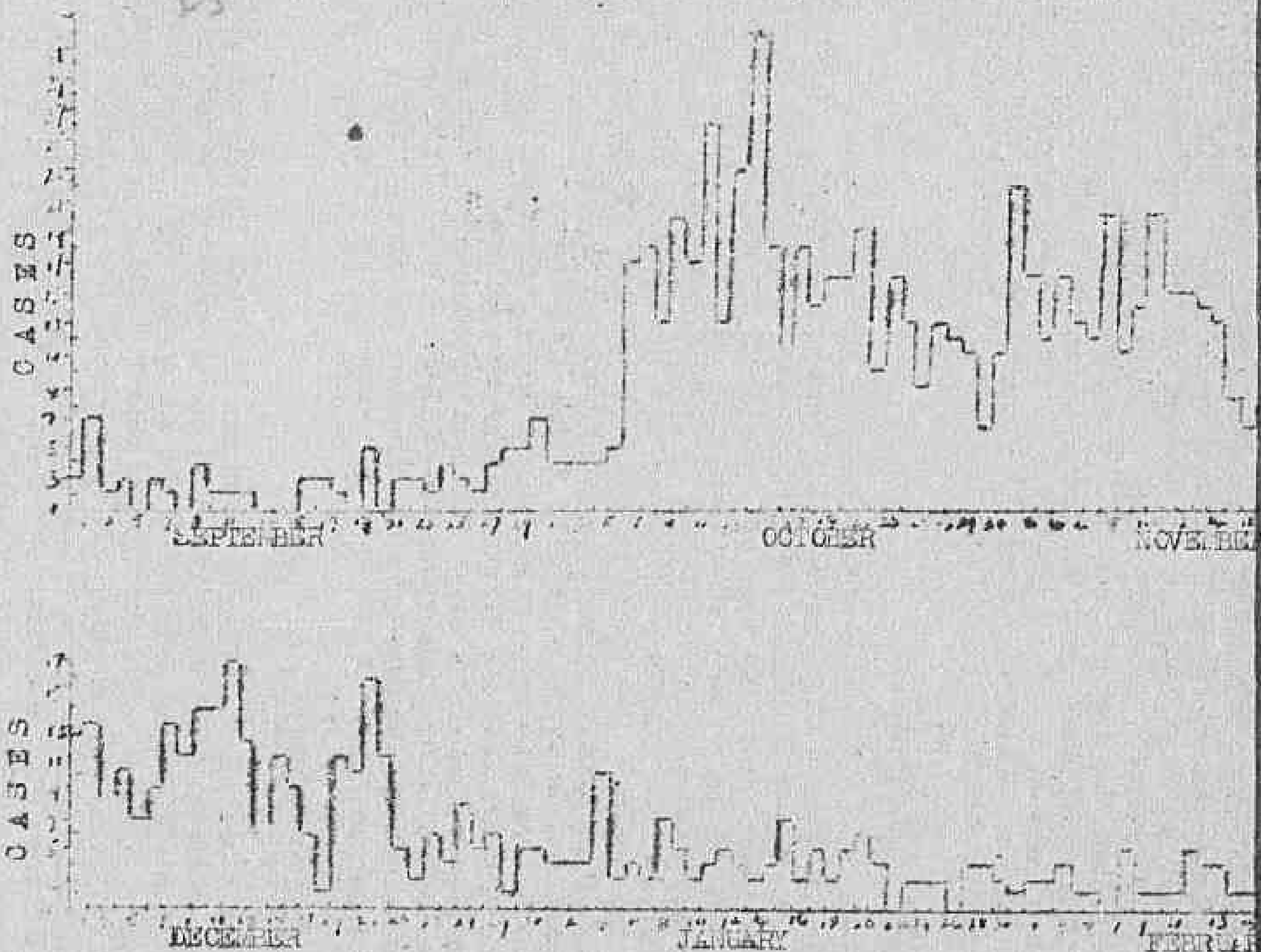
The region was normally known to be one in which Typhoid and Para-typhoid fevers were endemic. Reported cases in the Comune of Rimini General averaged some thirty to eighty per year and those in the Republic, about thirty. The greatest prevalence occurred during the Summer and early Fall months. During 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 239 cases. Thirteen (13) carriers were discovered following this episode, of which ten (10) were still known to be eliminating organisms in August 1944.

In normal times water supply and waste disposal facilities were generally

FIGURE 1.

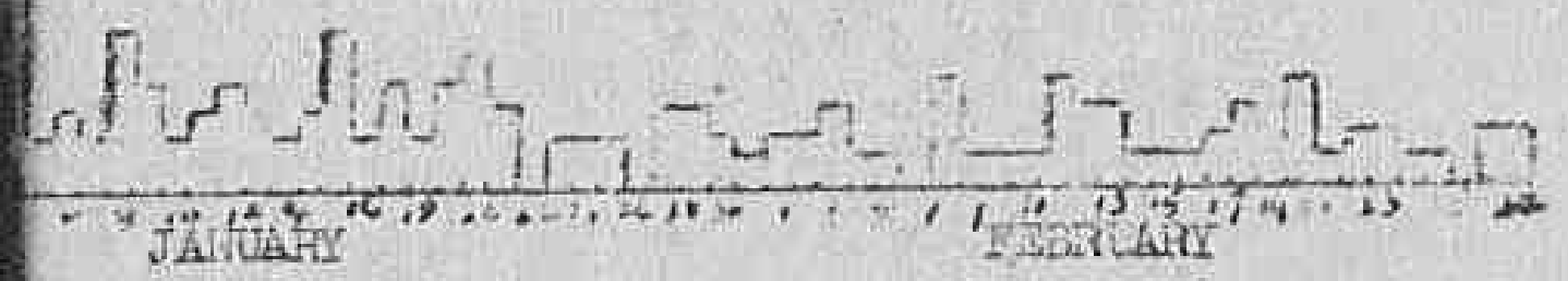
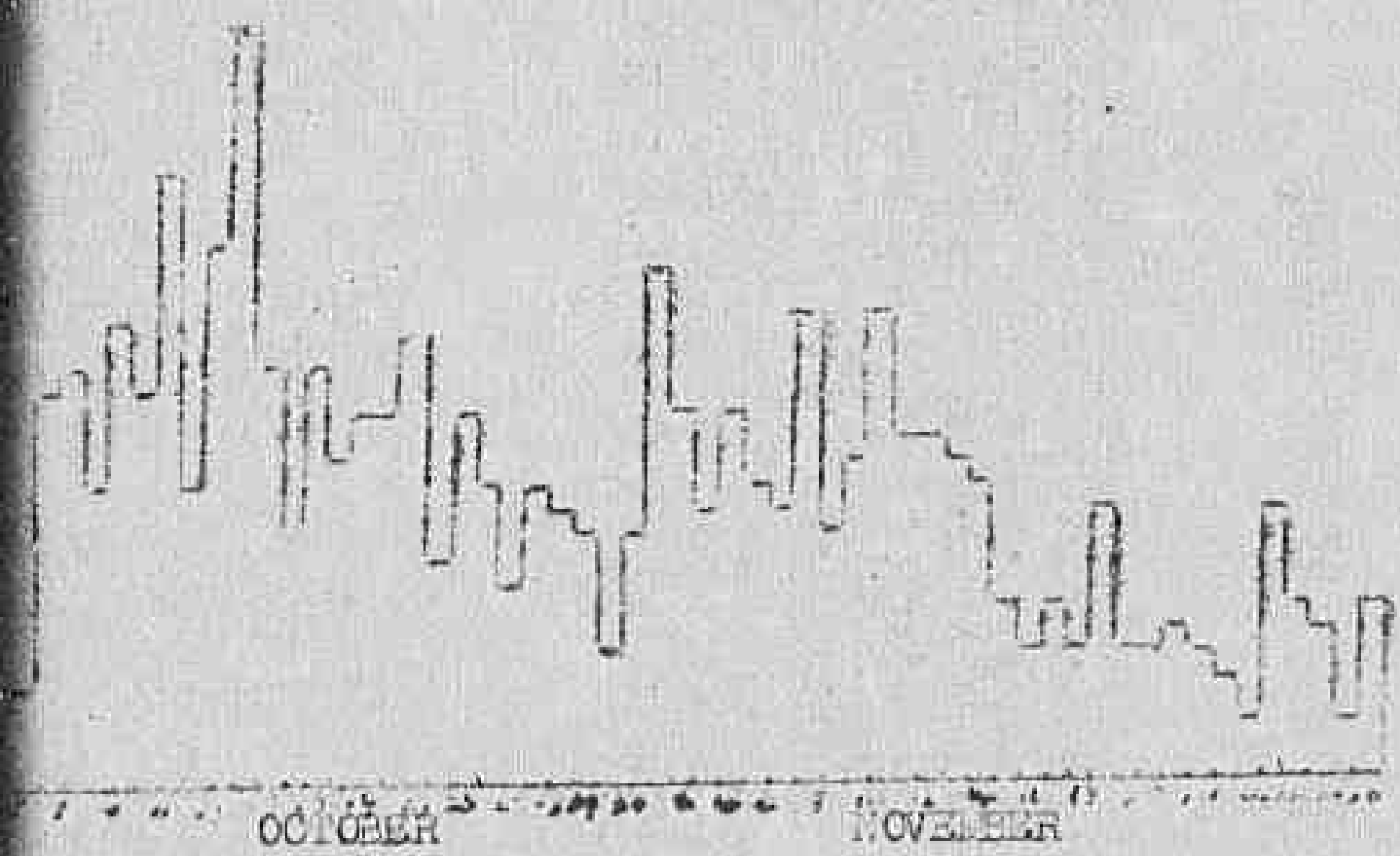
Distribution of Cases by Date of Onset
San Marino - Rimini Outbreak
1944 - 1945.

APPENDIX HAS
Sheet 2



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

tion of Cases by Date of Onset
San Marino - Rimini Outbreak
1944 - 1945.



APPENDIX "A"
Sheet 3.

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 resorted to after the 1915 outbreak because of the occasional breaks in the lines. Waste disposal facilities were generally unsatisfactory, with cesspools and even sewers running 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 1942. 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 36,000 refugees inside the Republic which prior to the war had a normal population of approximately 14,000.

The crossing of the Foglia River above Pesaro by Allied troops started the Gothic Line break through and was the cause for a further influx of refugees into the Republic which brought the total, estimated on the basis of rationing issued, to approximately 86,000 persons, more than five times the population of the Republic, between the 10th to 20th of September. Such shelter as existed was already crowded to capacity and with the new arrivals, the houses, churches, convents, schools, caves and the railway tunnels were jammed with humanity, its animals 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 each water as was consumed came 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 ill with enteric disease. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever cases are listed in reports of communicable diseases of both Rimini Comune and the Republic of San Marino for the months of July and August.

4. 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 contribution of cases by date of onset, the outbreak was in the incubation phase and the cases of illness which were actually reported during the

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

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Sheet 5

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. Perinacci, 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 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, 289 reported residence in the Republic prior to illness. Of this number 149 or 51.6 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 14.2 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.

T A B L E 1
REPORTED PLACE OF ORIGIN 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	54
Serravalle	18
Tunnel 1	16
Tunnel 2	14
Piorino	5
Piorino Tunnel	2
3. City of San Marino Zone	52

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

San Marino-Bimini Enteric Outbreak
1944-1945

Reported Place of Refuge	Number
1. TOTAL	149
2. Serravalle Zone	51
Serravalle	16
Tunnel 1	16
Tunnel 2	14
Fiorini	5
Fiorini Tunnel	2
3. City of San Marino Zone	52
City	53
Railway Tunnel	2
Suburbs	1
4. Borgo Maggiore Zone	12
Borgo Maggiore	4
Railway Tunnel	4
Valeragone	4
5. Casale Zone	12
Casale	1
S. Mustiola	9
Railway Tunnel	2
6. Domagnano Zone	5
Domagnano	2
Fectano	2
Corisanino	1
7. Acquaviva	4

APPENDIX "A"
Sheet 5

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

b. Etiology:

A total of 1,346 suspected cases was recorded, 810 by the Republic for the period 1 July 1944 to 28 February, and 494 by the Comune of Rimini for the period 1 September to 28 February. Study of the cases reported by the Comune 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 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 1944-1945				PERCENT	
		CASES		Rey of		Rimini	Rep of
		TOTAL	Comune	S. Marino	TOTAL	Comune	S. Marino
1. TOTAL, All Cases Reported	1261	451	810		100.04	99.99	100.00
2. Positive Cases	1152	342	810		91.40	73.33	100.00
a. Typhoid	152	(143)	(5)		(13.20)	(43.50)	(0.40)
b. Paratyphoid	73	(66)	(7)		(6.30)	(19.50)	(0.60)

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

San Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak 1944-1945					
	C A S E S		P E R C E N T		
	TOTAL	Rimini Commune	Rep of S. Marino	Rimini Commune	Rep of S. Marino
1. TOTAL, All Cases Reported	1261	451	810	100.04	99.99
2. Positive Cases	1152	342	810	91.40	73.83
a. Typhoid	{ 152 }	{ 149 }	{ 3 }	{ 13.20 }	{ 43.50 }
b. Paratyph	{ 73 }	{ 66 }	{ 7 }	{ 6.30 }	{ 19.30 }
c. "Enteric"	{ 927 }	{ 127 }	{ 800 }	{ 80.50 }	{ 37.15 }
3. Not Diagnosed	61	61	-	4.83	13.52
4. Not Enteric	48	48	-	3.81	11.34
					2284

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

The Rimini totals are for the period
1 September 1944 - 28 February 1945

APPENDIX "A"
Sheet 6

On the basis of viral reactions and clinical findings the San Marino cases appeared to be approximately sixty percent typhoid and forty percent Paratyphoid "B". On the basis of some 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 238 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 bacteriological studies. To date results have been received on seven (7) of the isolations, two (2) being reported as Type "A", four (4) as Type "D1", and one (1) Type "D2".

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 29th November. A second major peak apparently developed early in December with the highest number of cases, 18 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 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 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.

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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.

4. Case Relationships and Origins:

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 Rimini Commune data reveals that multiple cases in a household or family occurred in 56 instances and involved 165 individuals of a total of the 342 positive cases recorded in Rimini Commune.

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

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE CASES BY AGE AND SEX

San Marino-Pimini E
1944-194APPENDIX "A"
Sheet 7

Age groups	CASES							
	MALES		FEMALES		Males	Females	Both Sexes	MALES
	S. Marino	Pimini	S. Marino	Pimini				S. Marino
TOTAL, All Age Groups	369	150	441	204	307	640	1152	100.0
Under 10	67	22	57	25	69	82	171	18.17
Under 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1-4	16	3	16	7	21	23	44	4.9
5-9	49	19	41	16	68	59	127	13.9
10 - 19	122	58	121	74	160	195	375	33.05
10-14	59	24	56	32	83	88	171	16.00
15-19	63	34	65	42	97	107	204	17.1
20 - 29	61	21	111	50	102	161	263	21.94
20-24	49	16	69	37	65	106	171	13.3
25-29	32	5	42	13	37	55	92	8.6
30 - 39	46	17	77	24	63	101	164	12.46
30-34	25	6	42	13	31	55	86	7.8
35-39	21	11	35	11	32	46	78	5.7
40 - 49	24	11	30	20	35	50	85	6.50
40-44	11	6	17	9	19	26	45	2.9
45-49	13	3	13	11	16	24	40	3.5
50 - 59	11	4	27	0	22	35	57	4.88
50-54	8	2	16	3	10	21	31	2.1
55-59	10	2	11	3	12	14	26	2.7
60 and over	9	4	15	2	13	17	30	2.44
Not Recorded	2	1	3	1	3	4	7	0.4

TABLE 3

ION OF POSITIVE CASES BY AGE AND SEX

Saa Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak
1944-1945

2283

AGE	COUNT			PERCENT						
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	MALES		FEMALES		Males	Females	Both Sexes
				S. Marino	Rimini	S. Marino	Rimini			
204	307	645	1152	100.0	100.16	100.03	100.07	9.92	100.00	99.98
25	89	62	171	18.17	15.96	12.92	12.45	17.52	12.72	14.82
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	21	23	44	4.9	2.1	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.8
18	68	59	127	13.9	13.8	9.3	8.8	13.4	9.1	11.0
74	160	195	375	33.05	42.06	27.40	36.16	35.47	30.24	32.48
32	83	88	171	16.00	17.4	12.7	13.7	16.4	13.6	14.8
42	97	107	204	17.1	24.6	14.7	20.6	19.1	16.6	17.7
50	102	161	263	21.94	15.24	25.17	24.52	20.12	24.96	22.81
37	65	106	171	13.5	11.6	13.6	18.1	12.0	16.4	14.5
13	37	55	92	8.6	3.6	9.5	6.4	7.3	8.5	8.9
24	63	101	164	12.46	12.43	17.45	11.76	12.42	15.65	14.28
13	31	55	86	6.8	4.4	9.5	6.4	6.1	8.5	7.5
11	32	46	78	5.7	7.9	7.9	5.4	6.3	7.1	6.8
20	35	50	85	6.50	7.75	6.09	9.79	6.90	7.75	7.36
9	19	26	45	2.9	5.6	5.9	4.4	3.7	4.0	3.9
11	16	24	40	3.5	2.2	2.9	5.4	3.2	3.7	3.5
6	22	35	57	4.68	2.90	6.12	3.92	4.94	5.42	4.94
5	10	21	31	2.1	1.5	5.6	2.4	1.9	3.5	2.7
3	12	14	26	2.7	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
2	15	17	30	2.44	2.9	5.40	0.96	2.56	2.64	2.60
1	5	4	9	0.4	0.72	0.61	0.45	0.59	0.22	0.65

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF SAN MARINO CASES
BY NATIONALITY AND BY AGE AND SEXSan Marino-Rimini By
1944-1945

Age Group	TOTAL	San Marino		Italian		TOTAL
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
TOTAL, All Age Groups	310	261	286	101	155	101
Under 10	124	46	38	21	19	15
10 - 19	243	89	79	33	42	30
20 - 29	192	66	77	15	34	23
30 - 39	123	28	44	18	33	15
40 - 49	54	16	23	7	7	6
50 - 59	45	12	16	3	11	5
60 - 69	20	5	7	4	1	2
+	4	-	1	-	3	0
Not Determined	5	-	1	2	2	0

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF SAN MARINO CASES
BY AGE AND SEXSan Marino-Mimini Enteric Outbreak
1944-1945

CASES			PERCENT				
Age	Italian		TOTAL	San Marino		Italian	
	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
66	104	155	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.5	100.1
33	21	19	15.3	17.4	13.3	20.5	12.3
79	55	12	30.0	33.6	27.6	31.8	27.1
77	15	34	23.7	24.9	26.9	14.4	21.9
42	18	33	15.2	10.6	15.4	17.5	21.3
23	7	7	6.7	6.0	8.1	7.7	4.5
16	3	11	5.6	5.7	5.6	2.9	7.1
7	4	1	2.5	1.9	2.5	3.8	2.6
1	-	3	0.5	-	0.4	-	1.9
1	2	2	0.6	-	0.4	1.9	1.4

APPENDIX "A" - Sheet 9

Case studies of this group were made to determine whether the multiple household cases were contemporaneous or secondary in origin. Of the 56 households contemporaneous infection was indicated in 28 and secondary infection in 27. In the remaining one instance the household had a mixed infection of Typhoid and Paratyphoid.

Thus far 31 or 9.1 percent of the family contacts cases have been found to be eliminating organisms in repeated examinations of feces or urine. Of this number 19 had had Typhoid Fever and the remainder 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 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 9 individuals. The carrier was admitted to hospital where a diagnosis was made of Typhoid Gravidity. Cultures of material removed from an abscess of the left testicle were positive for *E. typhosus*. Organisms were also isolated in the urine.

4. Age and Sex:

Young people were characteristically most often affected, approximately 79 percent of all cases having involved individuals over 10 and under 30 years of age. Slightly more than 30 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 childhood exposure received during service in the Italian Army.
- (3) Greater exposure risk of families 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 at the beginning of the study of the cases which developed in the Republic of

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 influenza soon received during service in the Italian Army.
- (3) Greater exposure risk of females because they generally are the ones who nurse ill 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. Evidently 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.

TABLE 5

AGE SPECIFIC CASE FATALITY RATES *
SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY AGE AND SEXSan Marino-Rimini
1948-1954

Age Group	Deaths					TOTAL
	TOTAL	San Marino		Rimini		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
TOTAL, All Age Groups	93	29	32	15	17	6.1
Under 10	7	4	1	-	2	4.1
10-19	27	5	9	0	7	7.2
20-29	22	6	11	3	2	6.4
30-39	14	5	5	2	2	8.5
40-49	12	5	9	2	2	14.1
50-59	7	3	3	•	1	12.3
60-69	4	1	-	2	1	13.3
70 and older	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Determined	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

TABLE 5

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

San Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak
1944-1945

Deaths				Age Specific Fatality Rate per 100				
San Marino		Rimini		TOTAL	San Marino		Rimini	
Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
29	52	15	17	6.1	7.0	7.3	10.0	4.3
4	1	-	2	4.1	5.9	1.0	-	6.0
5	9	4	7	7.2	4.1	7.4	10.3	9.5
6	11	3	2	6.4	7.4	9.9	14.5	4.0
5	5	2	2	6.5	10.9	6.5	11.6	6.3
5	3	2	2	14.1	20.0	10.0	16.2	10.0
3	3	-	1	12.3	16.7	11.1	-	12.5
1	-	2	1	13.3	11.2	-	50.0	50.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

APR 1971 - Sheet 11

2. Hospitalities:

As of 20 February, almost-three (93) deaths were reported, the total representing 8.1 percent of the total positive cases. This fatality rate is within normal expectancy for typhoid fever outbreaks despite the fact that the figure has been somewhat lowered by the rigid 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 may be seen in Table 2 which shows a direct correlation of the mortality rate with age. It should be pointed out that the rates are based upon a relatively small number of cases so that variations may produce disproportionate rates.

3. CONTROL MEASURES:

When the prospect of a serious epidemic outbreak was recognized early in October 1966, control measures were undertaken by personnel loaned by Army and Allied Military Government organizations in the area. Initial and American Red Cross personnel were sent particularly to assist with the reactivation of civilian 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 seen that in all instances the health officer of the Republic, Dr. Enzo Gheri-Velli, was most cooperative.

4. Case History and Reporting:

Case cards containing essential epidemiological data were prepared for each case reported. Information was elicited from the national statistics, hospital and laboratory reports.

The data obtained from the early cases clearly indicated that a massive infection had occurred within the Republic of San Marino and the cases which were then appearing were those which had been infected in September. It was also quite clear that the cases had no immediate correlation to the traditional sanitary conditions in the City of Rimini.

5. Hospital and Laboratory Facilities:

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the vaccination of civilian residents.

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 Officer of the Republic, Dr. Eusebio Valli, was a most cooperative.

A. Case History and Recording:

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

The data obtained from the early cases clearly indicated that massive infection had occurred within the Republic of San Marino and the cases which were then appearing, now those which had been infected in September. It was also quite clear that the cases were no longer confined to the Republic but were spreading to the City of Rimini.

B. Hospital and Laboratory Facilities:

Any medical personnel had, over the administration of the Civil Hospital in the City of Rimini, which was converted to an isolation facility for contagious diseases. Italian physicians and nursing personnel were used under the direction of the military staff.

Hospitalization of all known enteric cases was considered to be one of the most important features of the control program. In the fact that the initial cases of the outbreak in 1940 existed in the control measures were undertaken, the primary essential was that of limiting the development of secondary cases.

Of all the hospital enteric cases reported in Rimini, all but ten were admitted to hospital. In the early days of the outbreak some of the cases were sent to hospital for isolation. The main time interval which elapsed between report of onset of illness and admission to hospital was 8.7 days. This is a rather significant fact in that it indicates that a rather significant portion of the cases were removed to hospital before they had an opportunity to transmit the infection.

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

Civilian laboratory service was non-existent both in Rimini Province and in San Marino. Formerly a branch laboratory of the Forlì Province Laboratory served the part of the Province in which the Comune of Rimini is located. The laboratory in the Republic though well equipped could not operate because of the lack of electricity.

The Zna Mobile Bacteriology Laboratory (British) was established in the area and performed the necessary laboratory examinations. Routine examinations of blood, feces and urine were made, resulting in 288 isolations; vitals 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.

9. 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 falling 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 visited 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, devel-

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.

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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 touched 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 Parma 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 SOLAVO and used for by the two Provinces.

2. 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

APPENDIX "A" - Sheet 13

Pimindi 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 main and some 60 interruptions were found in the entire system.

Most habitable buildings remained were soon crowded by civilians who returned after Pimindi 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 Engineers 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 Mi. 11 Tregional Unit. Street cleaning service was reactivated and refuse containers were distributed.

An extensive reconstruction project is now under way in Pimindi 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 cresol and lime. Limited supplies of cresol were made available to deal with the requirements of disinfectant disinfection.

Crescospols constituted another problem because the pumping apparatus customarily required to empty them had been put out of commission. Buckets were used to empty the crescospols and the crescospols became full. The crescospols

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 hand 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 cresol and lime. Limited supplies of cresol were made available to deal with the requirements of domiciliary disinfection.

Cesspools caused still another problem because the pumping apparatus occasionally required to empty them had been put out of commission. Buckets were resorted to in the instances where cesspools became full. The temptation to employ disinfectant such as cresol to disinfect cesspools was frequently encountered. This practice defeats the purpose of the cesspool because bacterial decomposition of wastes is desirable. Typhoid and paratyphoid organisms are suppressed and eliminated by the other more viable organisms generally present.

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

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

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

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APPENDIX "A" - Sheet III

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

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

f. Multiple typhoid cases occurred in 56 instances involving 167 individuals, or 44 percent of all the positive cases reported in Rimini Commune. Families predominated in these household groups, accounting almost 60 percent.

g. Carrier studies thus far made of the Rimini Commune cases have identified 31 individuals who are eliminating organisms, 19 Typhoid and 12 Paratyphoid.

h. 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.

i. The outbreak resulted in 23 known deaths giving a case fatality rate of 8.1 percent. There was a positive correlation of age.

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

k. The characteristic difficulties of lack of civilian hospital, laboratory and transport facilities were encountered. Fifth Army Medical Services rendered indispensable assistance.

BERNARD D. DITZ,
Captain, Sanitary Corps, A.U.S.
Epidemiologist.

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

785020

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

17 April 1945

SUBJECT: - Public Health Sub-Commission,
Report for month of March 1945.

TO : - Land Forces Sub-Commission, HQ AC.

Herewith for your information, copy of this Sub-Commission's
report of activities for the month of March 1945.

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

Incl:
As above stated.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 374
Public Health Sub-Commission

EH/PT/ja
10 April 1945

AC/3016/PA

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

TO : - CA Section.

FROM : - Executive Commissioner.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) By April let a considerable change will have taken place in the distribution of officers of this Sub-Commission in liberated Italy. In accordance with the policy of handing over to the Italian Government as much authority and control as possible in Italian Government territory, the one Medical Officer remaining in Sicily will be withdrawn and the staff of Lazio-Umbria and Abruzzi-Marche Regions will relinquish control over Lazio and Abruzzi areas respectively. A new Region comprising Umbria and Marche areas will come into being, in which there will be only three officers of this Sub-Commission.

(B) Naples Government remains as AG Territory will, for the time being, retain two Medical Officers and one Sanitary Corps Officer, but the time may soon come when this staff will be reduced.

(C) As was stated in this Sub-Commission's report for November 1944, no Public Health representative has been in Sardinia since that date and this has never been the cause of any anxiety. All health matters in Sardinia have been adequately dealt with in routine fashion by the Italian authorities and it can be confidently anticipated that a similar measure of control will now obtain in Sicily and those other areas from which Allied Public Health Officers have been withdrawn. This step is welcomed as the Italian authorities must, sooner or later, resume control over their own affairs, and it is felt that the sooner this can be done the better, both for the Italian Public Health authorities and also for this Sub-Commission which has constantly to consider its numerous commitments in other spheres. It must be emphasized, however, that in the realm of venereal disease control and small-pox control the Italian authorities have experienced considerable difficulty and that in a number of cases the assistance of the military authorities has had to be invoked. It may well be that further assistance will be required in the future. The aid rendered by the military authorities is most gratefully acknowledged, for without such aid both the Italian and AG Public Health branches would have been unable to achieve the desired aims.

(c) As was stated in this Sub-Commission's report for November 1944, no public health representative has been in Sardinia since that date and this has never been the cause of any anxiety. All health matters in Sardinia have been adequately dealt with in routine fashion by the Italian authorities and it can be confidently anticipated that a similar measure of control will now obtain in Sicily and those other areas in which Allied Public Health Officers have been withdrawn. This step is welcomed as the Italian authorities must, sooner or later, resume control over their own affairs, and it is felt that this does not be done the better, both for the Italian public health authorities and also for this Sub-Commission which has consistently to consider its numerous commitments in other spheres. It must be emphasized, however, that in the realm of venereal disease control and small-pox control the Italian authorities have experienced considerable difficulty and that in a number of cases the assistance of the military authorities has had to be invoked. It may well be that further assistance will be required in the future. The aid rendered by the military authorities is most gratefully acknowledged, for without such aid both the Italian and AG Public Health Teams would have been unable to achieve the desired results.

(d) The headquarters of this Sub-Commission will remain in its present location and will continue to work in the closest possible liaison with the Italian Government and keep a careful watch on all health problems in Italian Government Territory.

(e) Should the Allied military authorities in Italian Government Territory desire that immediate local action be taken on any question relating to public health matters they should approach the Medico Provinciale through the Prefect. The local Government Sub-Commission is preparing a memorandum on the Italian Civil Administration for circulation to the military authorities explaining the organization of provincial and communal government. On matters pertaining to overall control, however, it is hoped that the military authorities will communicate with AG Headquarters which will represent their views to the Central Authority.

2. Publications

(a) It is with regret that this Sub-Commission has to announce the discontinuance of publication of the "Bollettino Medico" first referred to in the report for January 1945. Although two numbers only have been published the appearance of the "Bollettino Medico" has been received with much favourable comment.

(b) The reason for the cessation of this publication is that the publication Section has moved from its present location and cannot undertake any further projects other than short term ones.

(3) It is understood, however, that the United States Information Service is underwriting the publication in Italian of an even more extensive medical journal than the "Bollettino medico" and is, in addition, arranging for the import of a quantity of American medical literature. The Italian medical profession will therefore not suffer from the discontinuance of the "Bollettino medico". The Public Health Subcommittee will, however, not be associated with the publication of the new journal.

3. PLAN FOR:

(a) Further progress has been made during the month in planning for the North. Lists of known hospital accommodations have been circulated to all concerned and agreement has been reached with the military that the requisitioning of civil hospitals will be kept to the bare minimum that necessary requires. A similar agreement has been reached with regard to Red Cross Hospitals, buildings and equipment; lists of which are being circulated to all concerned. Lists of directives issued by the Italian medical authorities and by this Sub-Commission have been prepared and given a full circulation.

4. STATUS REPORT HEREON:

(A) Typhus.

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

(b) The cases at Sasage mentioned in last month's report all occurred in the same family. The father died early in February and his illness was diagnosed as "Septicemia of undetermined origin". His wife was taken ill on February 22nd and her symptoms which were associated with a rash led to the clinical diagnosis of Typhus which was confirmed by a positive Castelloneda reaction. On investigation it was found that two of her daughters were convalescent from mild febrile attacks which had not been considered sufficiently serious to require medical attention. Both these cases showed positive Castelloneda. Other members of the family when examined gave negative Castelloneda reactions and also had negative Castelloneda reactions. Body lice and nits were found in this family as well as in nearby families while rats abounded in the neighborhood. It is thus evident that three definite cases of Typhus occurred in Sasage during February while the fourth member of this family who died was in all probability a Typhus case. It is difficult to state whether these cases were of the epidemic or endemic variety.

(c) On the 15th of March a Typhus Demonstration was given to the three medical provincial offices of Cortina, Udine and Pordenone and each Medical Provincial was given 20 pounds of DDT and 2 dust-guns. With the conclusion of this demonstration the whole of the area and its territory has been covered.

(d) In view of the wide-spread Typhus control demonstrations and the policy of handing over to the Italian Government full responsibility for public Health matters in liberated Italy, together with the approach of winter and the well known fact that

symptoms which were associated with a rash, which was confirmed by a positive Castaneda reaction. On investigation it was found that two of her daughters were convalescent from mild febrile attacks which had not been considered sufficiently serious to require medical attention. Both these cases showed positive Castaneda. Other members of the family when examined gave negative classical histories and also had negative Castaneda's as was the case with all other contacts that were interrogated and examined. Body lice and nits were found in this family as well as in nearby families while rats abounded in the neighborhood. It is thus evident that three definite cases of typhus occurred in Mazague during September while the fourth member of this family who died was in all probability a Typhus case. It is difficult to state whether these cases were of the epidemic or endemic variety.

(c) On the 15th of March a Typhus Demonstration was given to the three medical provincial of Cardenas at Cardenas and each medico provincial was given 20 pounds of DDT and 2 dust-guns. With the conclusion of this demonstration the whole of the Cardenas territory has been covered.

(d) In view of the wide-spread Typhus control demonstrations and the policy of handing over to the Italian Government full responsibility for public health matters in liberated Italy, together with the approach of spring and the small incidence of typhus throughout the whole of Italy, it has been decided to close down the Typhus Control Unit in Naples with effect from the 1st of April. The Ministry of the Interior has been informed of this decision and has been told how additional stocks of DDT may be obtained by any medico provinciale who may require them for Typhus control purposes. It is proposed that AG's assistance will only be invoked in a major outbreak of typhus should occur. A copy of the letter sent to the Ministry of Interior will be found in Appendix B.

(2) Small-pox:

(a) Ten cases of small-pox have been reported from Parronino in the Province of Pavia. The medico provinciale has experienced much difficulty in removing cases for isolation owing to the hostile attitude of the public which has openly intimidated the authorities when they have attempted to remove cases from their homes. Unfortunately, the public health authorities have not received from the prefect and the police the support which they might have expected. They have, however, made the strongest possible representations to the Government; the prefect has been warned and it is hoped that the new authority will afford greater support to the medico provinciale who is fully alive to the dangers of the domiciliary treatment.

(b) One case was reported from Catania on March 26th. According to the last available figures only two cases of small-pox occurred in Benevento town and three in Benevento Province during March, while the cases reported from Palermo have dropped to nine as compared with twenty-three in February. Three cases of small-pox were reported from Rome during the month of March. Two hundred sixty-five cases occurred in Naples Province during March, comprising one hundred forty-nine cases in Naples City and one hundred sixteen in the remainder of the Province.

(c) From the time of the onset of small-pox in Southern Region until 28th February the following numbers of vaccinations have taken place: -

Naples Province	2,220,691.
Naples Comune	992,234.
Benevento Province	99,311.
Avellino Province	158,164.
Salerno Province	90,000.

(C) Malaria:

(a) Work on the Tiber Delta malaria control project, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, is now more than half completed. Appendix VIII contains an extract of a report made by Dr. Floyd S. Markham to the Surgeon's Office, HQUSSA.

(b) Dr. Markham wishes to emphasize that the suggested formula to be used to estimate the amount of DDT necessary for any area is still a provisional one and time will be required to test its accuracy.

(c) It is feared that the 100 tons of Paris green expected for delivery by the middle of April may not arrive until the middle of May. Although a certain number of provinces in liberated Italy may have sufficient stocks of Paris green left over from previous years, it is felt that it may be necessary to ask the Military authorities for the loan of certain quantities until the anticipated 100 tons arrive.

(d) The CIP has 112,000 liters of pyrethrum insecticide available for distribution this year. Arrangements are being made for the diversion of this stock between Italian Government territory and the North as well as for the distribution of sprays for the application of the insecticide.

(e) The Italian Government is greatly interested in the control work in the Lagoon marshes and has appointed Professor Missiroli of the Institute of Hygiene to take charge of this scheme. At the request of the Government, Lt Colonel Spencer, Major Anderson, Major Hill and Captain Benvenuti, all of whom have wide experience in anti-malaria work, will render temporary assistance to Professor Missiroli until circumstances require their release for other assignments.

(D) Typhoid:

(1) The Typhoid epidemic in the Lagoon has been considered as a

(d) The CIP has 112,000 liters of pyrethrum insecticide available for distribution this year. Arrangements are being made for the diversion of this stock between Italian Government Territory and the North as well as for the distribution of spray-bait for the application of the insecticide.

(e) The Italian Government is greatly interested in the control work in the online miasmas and has appointed Professor Missiroli of the Institute of Hygiene to take charge of this scheme. At the request of the Government, Lt Colonel Spencer, Major Anderson, Major Hill and Captain Manzelli, all of whom have wide experience in anti-malaria work, will render temporary assistance to Professor Missiroli until circumstances require their release for other assignments.

(B) Typhoid:

(a) The Typhoid epidemic has now been considered at an end. A few endemic cases continue to occur but the numbers are now negligible. A total of approximately 40,000 primary and secondary inoculations have been carried out and this covers the static population of the town. The water supplies are all chlorinated and a considerable margin of free chlorine is being maintained.

(C) Chlorine:

(a) Through the efforts of the Industry Sub-Commission the Aniene Works at Rome have begun to produce chlorine from rock salt imported from Sicily. Production is not yet on a large scale but it is hoped that in time sufficient chlorine will be produced to sterilize all water supplies in Italy which require sterilization. There is, however, a considerable shortage of containers for the liquid chlorine and users must return containers to the Works as soon as they are empty. If this is not done a supply system will be unable to function. The Industry Sub-Commission is the authority for release, and all applications for the use of chlorine for water sterilization purposes should be made to that Sub-Commission.

(F) Venereal Disease:

(a) The high incidence of Venereal Disease in Rome has caused considerable anxiety both to the Military and Allied Commission Authorities. In order to explore the possibilities of intensifying the campaign against clandestine prostitution and also of improving the methods of diagnosis and treatment of infected prostitutes, a meeting was held at AC Headquarters on the 29th of March which was attended by the Surgeon, the APM and the G-1, RAC, a representative of the Public Safety Sub-Commission, AC and representatives of the Italian Republica and pubblica Sicurezza branches of the Ministry of Interior as well as a representative from the Rome Questura. As a result of the meeting it was decided to make the following recommendations to the Italian Government:

- (1) That a 600 bed hospital for the adequate examination and treatment of apprehended prostitutes be opened. That this hospital be adequately staffed and equipped and that prostitutes be kept in for a minimum of three days to ensure proper examination. That Allied Commission be informed if the Italian authorities feel they cannot undertake this step and if so Allied Commission will make representations to higher authority that assistance in equipping and staffing such a hospital be requested from military sources and that the military will then be allowed to exercise supervision over methods of diagnosis, treatment and the control of standards of cure before infected women are discharged.
- (2) That representation be made to the Italian Legal Authorities to find a way by which arrested prostitutes could be brought to trial without being released and allowed to continue their trade for weeks before trial.
- (3) That increasingly active measures be taken against pimps.
- (4) That the existing curfew hours for minors be enforced.
- (5) That a wide-spread press campaign against Venereal Disease be instituted with special warnings to prostitutes that more active measures will be taken against them.
- (6) That an effort be made to stimulate welfare societies to take an active interest in the destitute children roaming the streets.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of a reply to be received from the Italian Government.

(b) The supervision of the Pace Hospital in Naples by Allied resident medical and police personnel continues to yield beneficial results, but there is a shortage of certain drugs which can not be supplied in full by AC. In consequence of this, AC has appealed to the Military authorities to supply those drugs which are lacking.

(G) Infant Mortality:

(a) During February there were 1,819 live births in Rome and 164 deaths occurring in children under one year of age. This gives an Infant Mortality figure of 111.5 as compared with 148.7 in January.

(H) Tuberculosis:

(5) That a wide-spread press campaign against Venereal Disease be initiated, with special warnings to prostitutes that more active measures will be taken against them.

(6) That an effort be made to stimulate welfare societies to take an active interest in the destitute children roaming the streets.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of a reply to be received from the Italian Government.

(b) The supervision of the Peace Hospital in Naples by Allied resident medical and police personnel continues to yield beneficial results, but there is a shortage of certain drugs which can not be supplied in full by A.C. In consequence of this, A.C. has appealed to the Military authorities to supply these drugs which are lacking.

(G) Infant Mortality:

(a) During February there were 1,619 live births in Rome and 184 deaths occurring in children under one year of age. This gives an Infant Mortality figure of 111.5 as compared with 118.4 in January.

(H) Tuberculosis:

(a) The February figure for the number of deaths in Rome from all forms of Tuberculosis is 190 as compared with 257 in January.

5. VETERINARY BRANCH:

(1) Brucella abortus vaccine is being produced in Rome and administered to the dairy calves of herds in the vicinity of Rome.

(2) A few isolated cases of Anthrax in cattle have been reported from Terni Province. The large scale immunization of swine against swine cholera with Crystal Violet vaccine and antiserum continues. In Siena province alone 25,500 swine have been vaccinated with locally produced vaccine. In Rome, 14,000 doses of vaccine have been produced and manufacture has begun in Naples.

(3) Foot-and-mouth Disease is wide-spread in all the provinces of Southern Italy as well as in Lucania, Siena, Fisticcia, Florence and Gardinia. Vaccine against this disease is being produced in rapidly as available supply of virus tissue, purity and it is hoped that production will be greatly increased during April.

(4) 10,000 leaflets concerning the manufacture and use of live-sulphur dip for sheep scabbers are now ready for distribution to agricultural officials and farmers while arrangements have been made for the allocation of sulphur to each province so that local production may begin.

(E) The first of a series of routine artificial insemination demonstrations will take place in Rome early in April.

(F) It is felt that sheep-pox has been checked, at least temporarily, as no reports of any extension to new areas have been received.

(G) The report of the Veterinary Branch is to be found at Appendix "C".

6. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(a) During the month of March MEDICA has completed distribution of Allied medical supplies for the January-February period to the whole of Italian Government Territory.

(B) Although ENIDIMEA has increased the numbers of its warehouses and representatives and so solved some of its distribution problems, transportation still remains a very great difficulty and the organization is by no means functioning smoothly as yet.

(C) A new directive published by 2667th CCW on the accounting of medical supplies entering the Mediterranean Theater of Operations has been sent to all RHQs. A copy of this directive is to be found at Appendix "D".

(D) The RHQs of newly activated regions in I G Territory will, when they begin to function, obtain medical supplies from 2667th CCW Depots until such time as ENIDIMEA will begin operating in their regions.

(E) The Italian Government has submitted a list of its medical requirements for the second six months of this year and this list, after having been screened, has been forwarded to higher authority.

(F) The medical supplies for the first six months of this year have not yet arrived and it is feared that they will not arrive until May. All supplies that are on hand at the moment must therefore be used with the utmost economy. Appendix "E" contains the report of the Medical Supply Branch.

7. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) The withdrawal of Welfare Officers from Italian Government Territory has resulted in the severance of direct contact with the many Welfare schemes which have been undertaken. It is hoped, however, that the Welfare Branch of the HQ of this Sub-Commission will be able, through UNRRA and the Italian Government, to maintain liaison and to assist in all the projects already undertaken.

(B) The Welfare Branch has, through the Commerce Sub-Commission, obtained release of 182,000 blankets for distribution, and hospitals will have first priority. The method of distribution in the Italian Government Territory presents some difficulty and it is thought that the best approach would be through the Medical Provincial. In any emergency distribution can be made through the RHQs and their Welfare Officers.

(P) The medical supplies for the first six months of this year have not yet arrived and it is feared that they will not arrive until May. All supplies that are on hand at the moment must therefore be used with the utmost economy. Appendix up contains the report of the Medical Supply Branch.

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(b) The Welfare Branch has, through the Commerce Sub-Commission, obtained release of 102,000 blankets for distribution, and hospitals will have first priority. The method of distribution in the Italian Government Territory presents some difficulties and it is thought that the best approach would be through the Medical Provinciali. In any territory distribution can be made through the RSCCs and their Welfare Officers.

(c) The report of the Welfare Branch is to be found at appendix up.

8. PERSONNEL:

(a) During March this Sub-Commission lost the services of Dr. Henry D. Kurn who was head of the Valeria Central Unit. Dr. Kurn who came in July, 1944 worked with tireless enthusiasm on the Valeria control projects of the Fiber Delta and his departure is greatly regretted. Dr. Verdier has now taken charge of the Valeria Central Unit.

(b) The Director and Executive Officers made two extensive trips to Emilia Region and 6th Army area and plan to return to Toscana Region.

(c) Major Ronald V. Pasmore, Chief of the Veterinary Branch, has been promoted to Lt Colonel.

2276

1. POLITICAL:

By the 1st of April there will be no representatives of the Public Health Sub-Commission in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, with the exception of three in Naples which remain AM Territory. These changes are in accordance with the policy of handing over to the Italian Government control in their own territory.

The Headquarters of this Sub-Commission will remain in its present location and will continue to maintain liaison with the Italian Public Health authorities on question of policy. Military medical authorities who wish local action to be taken on health problems can now approach the Medico Provinciale through the prefect.

2. PUBLICATIONS:

Owing to GVE policy it is regretted that no further copies of the "Bollettino Medico" will be published. This journal will, however, be followed by another and more extensive journal published in Italian by the United States Information Service and so the Italian medical profession will be assured of receiving modern medical articles published in the Italian language. The United States Information Service is also arranging for the import of a quantity of American literature.

3. PLANNING:

Agreement has been reached with military and medical authorities that requisitioning of both civil and Italian Red Cross hospitals in the North will be restricted to the barest minimum.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) No cases of Typhus were reported during the month of March. The Typhus Demonstration visit to Sardinia has completed these demonstrations throughout the whole of ASG and AC Territory. The Typhus Control Unit in Naples has closed with effect from the 1st of April and the Italian Government has been informed that apart from a major epidemic the responsibility for Typhus control in liberated Italy rests with the Italian authorities.

(b) Ten cases of Smallpox have been reported from Frosinone Province, three from Rome and one from Catania. Benevento town has had only two cases and Benevento Province three during the month. The Salerno figures have fallen to nine, while Naples City has reported one hundred forty-nine and Naples Province one hundred sixteen cases.

From the time of the onset of Smallpox in Southern Region until 26th February the following numbers of vaccinations have taken place:

Naples Province	2,220,691
Naples Commune	992,234
Benevento Province	99,311
Avellino Province	150,184
Salerno Province	90,000

(c) Work on the Tiber Delta anti-Malaria project is now more than half completed. The Malaria Control Unit has worked out a provisional formula for use in estimating the

The Headquarters of this Sub-Commission will remain in its present location and will continue to maintain liaison with the Italian Public Health authorities on question of policy. Military medical authorities who wish local action to be taken on health problems can now approach the Medico Provinciale through the prefect.

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4. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) No cases of Typhus were reported during the month of March. The Typhus Demonstration visit to Sardinia has completed these demonstrations throughout the whole of AMI and AC Territory. The Typhus Control Unit in Naples has closed with effect from the 1st of April and the Italian Government has been informed that apart from a major epidemic the responsibility for Typhus control in liberated Italy rests with the Italian authorities.

(b) Ten cases of Small-pox have been reported from Frosinone Province, three from Rome and one from Catania. Benevento, however, has had only 300 cases and Benevento Province three during the month. The Salerno figures have fallen to nine, while Naples City has reported one hundred forty-nine and Naples Province one hundred sixteen cases.

From the time of the onset of Small pox in Southern Region until 25th February the following numbers of vaccinations have taken place:

Naples Province	2,220,691
Naples Commune	992,234
Benevento Province	99,311
Avellino Province	150,184
Salerno Province	90,000

(c) Work on the Liber Delta Anti-Malaria project is now more than half completed. The Malaria Control Unit has worked out a provisional formula for use in estimating the

(b) Ten cases of Small-pox have been reported from Frosinone Province, three from Rome and one from Catania. Genovento town has had only two cases and twenty provinces three during the month. The Salerno figures have fallen to nine, while Naples City has reported one hundred forty-nine and Naples Province one hundred sixteen cases.

From the time of the onset of Small pox in Southern Region until 28th February the following numbers of vaccinations have taken place:

Naples Province	2,220,691
Naples Commune	992,234
Benévvento Province	99,311
Avellino Province	150,154
Salerno Province	90,000

(c) Work on the Tiber Delta Anti-Malaria project is now more than half completed. The Malaria Control Unit has worked out a provisional formula for use in estimating the amount of DDT required to treat any given area. It is feared that the 100 tons of DDT ordered, the arrival of which was anticipated in April, may not be delivered until May. If this is so, it may be necessary to ask the Military authorities for a temporary loan.

(d) The Franco Typhoid epidemic may now be considered finished.

(e) The production of liquid chloroma has begun in Rome and it is hoped that sufficient will be produced to sterilize all water supplies which require sterilization.

(f) The high incidence of Venereal Disease in Rome is causing anxiety. As the result of a meeting held between AG, RAC and Italian Government officials, representations have been made to the Italian Government to intensify the campaign against clandestine prostitution and to improve the diagnosis and treatment of infected women.

(g) The Rome Infant Mortality figure for February was 111.5 as compared with 143.2 in January.

(h) The Rome Tuberculosis figure (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in February was 190. The January figure was 257.

5. VACCINES:

Ericeffe abortus vaccine is being produced in Rome and administered locally to dairy cows. The large scale immunization of swine against swine cholera with Crystal Violet vaccine and antiseptic ointments. Swine and Rome are both producing this vaccine. Foot-and-Mouth Disease is wide-spread and every possible effort is being made to increase the production of vaccine against this disease. 10,000 leaflets concerning the manufacture and use of lime-sulphur dip for sheep scabbers are ready for distribution to agriculture officials and farmers.

6. MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

EMHMA has completed the distribution of Allied medical supplies for the January-February period to the whole of Italian Government Territory and has also increased the number of its warehouses and representatives. New activated regions in AM Territory will obtain their medical supplies from 2065th AGAD Depots until EMHMA is able to start distribution in their Regions. It is feared that the first six months medical supplies for the current year will not arrive until May.

7. WELFARE:

The Welfare branch of this Sub-Commission hopes to continue contact with welfare organizations in the Italian Government Territory through the Italian Government and UNRRA. The release of 182,000 blankets has been obtained and distribution of these will be made both to the Italian Government as well as AM Territory, hospitals having the first priority.

8. PERSONNEL:

Dr. Henry W. Ryan has now left the Malaria Control Unit for another assignment. The Director and Executive Officer made two extensive tours during the month. One further American promotion is announced.

C. J. MAXWELL, Brigadier,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

EMHMA 010531

Appendix "A" - Letter dated 29 Mar 45 of Typhus Control Unit closing.

reference made both to the Italian Government as well as to the United States Government, and the first priority.

8. PERSONNEL:

Dr. Henry W. Kumm has now left the Malaria Control Unit for another assignment. The Director and Executive Officer made two extensive tours during the month. One further American promotion is announced.

G. T. HARTMAN, Brigadier,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDICES:

- Appendix "A" - Letter dated 29 Mar 48 on Typhus Control Unit closing.
- Appendix "B" - Letter dated 3 April 48 on Fiber Delta Malaria Control Project.
- Appendix "C" - Monthly Report, Veterinary Branch - Lt Col Zolotarev, Immunity, Chief.
- Appendix "D" - Directive - Accounting for Medical Supplies Entering the M.U.
- Appendix "E" - Monthly Report, Medical Supply Officer - Capt Vladimir W. Bushart.
- Appendix "F" - Monthly Report, Welfare Branch - Lt Col John McSwaney, Chief.

2275

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION.
APO 324
Civil Affairs Section.

AC/3040/PH

27 March 1945.

SUBJECT: - Typhus Control.

TO : - Ministry of Interior, Italian Government,
Rome - Attention H.E. Solimena.

1. As you have already been informed, the Typhus Control Unit at Naples is being closed down with effect from 1 April 1945. This step has been taken in view of the approach of spring, together with the small incidence of Typhus cases throughout the whole of last winter.

2. During the winter, lectures and demonstrations in methods of Typhus Control were given to representatives of all provinces in Liberated Italy as well as to those in the forward areas and every province has been supplied with 10 pounds of DDT and dust-guns to take action should any case of Typhus occur.

3. It must be clearly understood that in Italian Government Territory the control of Typhus, as of all other diseases, is the responsibility of the Italian Medical authorities and that only in the event of a major outbreak of Typhus will AC render assistance.

4. Supplies of DDT will be available at Naples, Rome and Florence. Should any Medico Provinciale in Italian Government Territory require additional stocks of DDT for Typhus control purposes he should immediately telephone the Ministry and the Ministry should pass his request to the Public Health Sub-Commission, AC. For provinces in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, Public Health Sub-Commission will authorize release of DDT from the Central Civilian Medical Depot, Naples. For provinces in Central Liberated Italy, release will be authorized from Rome.

5. For provinces in AMG Territory and Army areas, while AMG are responsible the actual work of control will be in the hands of the Italian Medical staff and the Medico Provinciale should make application for DDT to the Regional Public Health Officer or Senior Public Health Officer respectively, who will authorize issue from the Florence Depot. The Medici Provinciali will organise their control methods under the supervision of the Regional Public Health Officer or Senior Public Health Officer.

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5. For provinces in AMG Territory and Army areas, while AMG are responsible the actual work of control will be in the hands of the Italian Medical staff and the Medico Provinciale should make application for DDT to the Regional Public Health Officer or Senior Public Health Officer respectively, who will authorize issue from the Florence Depot. The Medici Provinciali will organize their control methods under the supervision of the Regional Public Health Officer or Senior Public Health Officer.

6. The releases of DDT will be made without payment and will be debited by the Depots concerned to the AC Typhus Control Unit. It must be understood that requests for DDT should only be made to replenish stocks used in the control of cases of Typhus and for no other purpose.

7. In the event of a major outbreak of Typhus in Italian Government Territory in which the Government requires assistance from AC (beyond the supply of DDT) requests for assistance will be made by the Government to Public Health Sub-Commission of AC.

8. It would be appreciated if you would be good enough to issue instructions to all your Medici Provinciali in Italian Government Territory in accordance with the terms of this letter.

For the Chief Commissioner,

G. R. UFFORD, Brigadier,
VP, CA Section.

Copies to: See Over.

2274

785020

Copy to:-

DMS AFHQ
 DDMS No 1 District
 " No 2 District
 " No 3 District
 Surgeon PBS
 Surgeon RAAC
 DADMS MIA Allied Commission
 HQ RN Naples
 HQ COM 8th Fleet APO 728
 HQ MAF - CMF
 HQ 15th AAF APO 520
 SCAC AMB 8 Army Att: SPHO
 SCAC AMG 5 Army Att: SPHO
 RC Sicilia Region Att: RPPO
 " Southern Region " "
 " Umbria-Marche Region Att: RPPO
 " Toscana Region Att: RPPO
 " Emilia " "
 " Liguria " "
 " Piemonte " "
 " Lombardia " "
 " Venezia " "
 Provincial Commissioner, AMG Naples Att: RPPO
 AC Liaison Officer - Bari
 " " " Catania
 " " " Palermo
 " " " Cagliari
 OC CCMD AL 512
 OC BCMC c/c AMG Florence
 UNHRA (Italian Mission, Rome)
 Dr Markham, HQ AC.

APPENDIX "B"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION ON
PUBLIC HEALTH S.E. COMMISSION ON

APR 30 1945
Malaria Communication Unit

3 April 1945

SUBJECT: - Supplies for the A.S. Malaria Control
Demonstration Unit.

TO : - Chief of the Preventive Medicine Section,
Surgeon's Office M.H.A.

1. Work on the Tiber delta project which began February 27th is now more than half complete. The program was being planned to concentrate on the delta project for estimating the amount of DDT concentrate required for the delta project and that one of the secondary objectives of this unit, which would be the direct control of malaria for estimating the needs in this area of control work. At this end detailed records have been kept of the number of urban and rural buildings treated and the number of rooms and inhabitants in these buildings. While requirements are basically determined by the arithmetic calculation to be applied per unit area and the total surface area to be treated, the latter factor is largely unknown and most difficult to estimate, save in exceptional instances.

2. For the Tiber Delta project it was decided to apply 200 mg. of DDT concentrate per square foot and to employ a 0.5 per cent solution, by weight, in kerosene. Of using this relatively heavy treatment, before treatment began it was known that the mosquito population would be killed and that a single treatment would suffice for the entire season. At the end of the first month's work, which has been made, rural districts where a great variety of dwellings and farm buildings have been treated, the following figures are of interest:

	Rural		Urban	
	Buildings	Rooms	Buildings	Rooms
No. 1. Tents used	1,070	6,860	3,312	24,600
No. 2. Rooms treated	2,241	14,212	3,554	23,871

2. For the fiber belt project it was decided to apply 200 mg. of DDT concentrate per square foot and to employ a 0.5 cc per sq ft solution, by weight, in treatment. By using this rate, the larval house/room would be treated at a higher level than the untreated control. It was found that this concentration would be effective and that a single treatment would suffice for the entire season. At the end of the first month's work, which has been small, rural districts have a great variety of dwellings and farm buildings have been treated, the following figures are of interest:

	Total			Mean
	Cellia	Detia	Flumicaria	Cellia villages
No. houses used	170	6086	5012	2160
No. rooms treated	221	4422	4851	2381
No. inhabitants	136	2353	2270	1999
No. liters per person	3.6	2.97	2.56	1.23
Grams of DDT per person	254.0	193.0	166.4	79.95
Grams of DDT per room	124.0	107.0	107.0	67.15
No. persons per room	247	554	511	84

3. Each of the three rural districts was done by a different agency and each presents slightly different conditions. The village of Cellia is unique in that it consists of 226 10-room dwellings all built on the plan. Each house has approximately 10 square meters of treated surface. Apply 200 mg per square meter 11.5 cc of 0.5 per cent solution are required. The average amount applied for the 226 houses was actually 29.2 cc per square meter. Comparable information for the other two villages is not available. All of the rural work is combined, the amount of material used per room or per inhabitant remains fairly constant from day to day.

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APPENDIX "B" - Sheet 2.

4. Since it is usually easier to obtain fairly accurate estimates of population than of the number of rooms in a given area it seems more practical to use a factor based on the number of rooms. In the rural work to date, approximately 200 grams of cornstarch have been used per person. This figure includes homes and all other types of buildings. For the village of Acollia 60 grams per person were used in the urban installations, exclusive of shops, churches, schools and other public buildings. (At 100 grams per person for the village as a whole when these public buildings are included). If population is to be used as a basis for estimating needs, the population density as indicated by the number of persons per room will be an important influence, so that ultimately it may be necessary to do a sample survey in an area and correct for this factor. Our data are too few and incomplete to be helpful in this point at present.

M. S. KALAMAY, Supervisor
Public Control
Demonstration Unit.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFC 394

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

Appendix "C"

AC/3008/13/PH

31 March 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Veterinary Activities, 1 to 31 March 1945.

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

1. Total production of small-pox vaccine by Italian Veterinarians now amounts to more than 6 million doses. The Veterinary Laboratory in Palermo has produced more than 5 million and the Veterinary Division, Institute of Public Health, Rome more than 5 million doses.
2. Activities of this Branch during the month most closely related to health have been as follows:
 - a. Brucella abortus vaccine (strain n.19) is being produced in Rome and administered to the dairy calves of herds adjacent to Rome.
 - b. Bacillin was requested by and sent to Pistoia province where cases of undulant fever, presumably from ovine origin have occurred.
 - c. A few isolated cases of anthrax in bovines were reported in Rome Province.
3. The control of swine cholera is being reasonably well effected through the continued immunization of swine with crystal violet vaccine and anti-serum. 25,000 swine in Siena province have been vaccinated with locally produced crystal violet swine cholera vaccine. The larger veterinary laboratory near Rome has produced 14,000 doses of this vaccine. In Naples this product is in the process of production. There is now little probability that supplies of crystal violet vaccine will need to be requisitioned for use in Italy during the year. However, unless anti-serum producing plants in Northern Italy are found to be in working condition an additional supply of this biologic will if necessary be requisitioned.

4. Vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease has been produced in quantities as great as the available supply of virus tissue would permit. With the disease now in the provinces of Lucce, Siena, Pistoia, Florence as well as in Sardegna and all provinces south of it, including Rome and Calabria, requests for vaccine have been far greater in amount than the rate of production could afford. Arrangements have been made for the immediate shipment of slaughter cattle to Rome from Calabria and of horses to

4. The control of swine cholera is being reasonably well effected through the continued immunization of swine with crystal violet vaccine and anti-serum. 25500 swine in Siena province have been vaccinated with locally produced crystal violet swine cholera vaccine. The larger veterinary laboratory near Rome has produced 11,000 doses of this vaccine. In Naples this product is in the process of production. There is now little probability that supplies of crystal violet vaccine will need to be requisitioned for use in Italy during the year. However, unless anti-serum producing plants in Northern Italy are found to be in working condition an additional supply of this biologic will of necessity be requisitioned.

5. Vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease has been produced in quantities as great as the available supply of virus tissue would permit. With the disease now in the provinces of Fiesse, Siena, Pistoia, Florence as well as in Sardegna and all provinces south of an including Rome and Genoa, requests for vaccine have been far greater in amount than the rate of production could afford. Arrangements having been made for the immediate shipment of slaughter cattle to Rome from Bologna and of virus tissue from Siena, production will be greatly increased during April.

6. 10,000 information leaflets regarding the manufacture and use of lime-sulphur dip for sheep scabies are now ready for distribution to agriculture officials and farmers. Arrangements for the allocation of sulphur to each province for use in sheep dip are now being made through the Agriculture Sub-Commission.

7. The first of a series of demonstrations showing bovine artificial inoculation is planned in Rome province for 5 April. Requisitioned bovine artificial inoculation equipment has arrived for sale and distribution to Italian Veterinarians. **2272**

8. There has been no reports of sheep pox extending to new areas indicating that spread of the disease has been at least temporarily checked. No additional suspected cases of Equine Inoculation have occurred.

P. L. V. G. S.
ROYAL W. HUSBAND,
Lt. Colonel Vet. Corps,
Chief, Veterinary Branch.

0 8 2 4

APPENDIX "D"

HEADQUARTERS

2665th CENTRAL CIVILIAN MEDICAL DEPOT (CCMD)
AFO 512 U S ARMY

1 March 1945

CCMD/G/MS

SUBJECT: Accounting for Medical Sup. Mater.
Entering Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.

TO : See Distribution.

I GENERAL

1. Pursuant to authority conferred upon the Chief Accountant, AC, by G-5 AFHQ, the following instructions prepared by the Chief Accountant, AC, are issued in relation to the accounting for civilian medical supplies shipped into or purchased in Italy for distribution in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations (MTO).

II CENTRAL CONTROL OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES BY AFHQ

1. Control of all medical supplies entering MTO has been taken over by Allied Force Headquarters as of 1 January 1945. AFHQ has assumed responsibility for the receipt, storage, and issue of medical supplies to Italy and Balkan Countries.
2. 2665 Central Civilian Medical Depot (CCMD) (OVHD) at Naples and the Branch Civilian Medical Depots (BCMD's) at Bari and Firenze, heretofore operated by the Allied Commission have been transferred to AFHQ, together with all supplies, equipment facilities, and necessary military personnel.
3. In accordance with previous arrangements an inventory as of the close of business on 31 December 1944, has been taken of all supplies on hand and in transit within Italy.
4. All medical supplies imported and/or drawn from the Allied Armies after 31 December 1944 will be accounted for by AFHQ. Medical supplies required for Italy, the Republic of San Marino and Vatican State, will be issued by CCMD and BCMD's to the Allied Commission in the manner hereinafter outlined; and AC will render an accounting thereon, reporting such supplies as received from AFHQ. Medical Supplies required for the Balkan countries will be shipped to these countries and the Military Liaison of such countries will render the accounting on their receipts to AFHQ.

III ACCOUNTING FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES

1. The accounting record maintained at the Central Civilian Medical Depot will be based on the opening inventory of medical supplies taken over on 31 December 1944; on receiving reports for incoming imports beginning 1 January 1945; and on issue vouchers for medical supplies distributed to the countries in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.

by the Allied Commission have been transferred to AFHQ, together with all supplies, equipment facilities, and necessary military personnel.

3. In accordance with previous arrangements an inventory as of the close of business on 31 December 1944, has been taken of all supplies on hand and in transit within Italy.

4. All medical supplies imported and/or drawn from the Allied Armies after 31 December 1944 will be accounted for by AFHQ. Medical supplies required for Italy, the Republic of San Marino and Vatican State, will be issued by CCMB and BCMD's to the Allied Commission in the manner hereinafter outlined; and AG will render an accounting thereon, reporting such supplies as received from AFHQ. Medical Supplies required for the Balkan countries will be shipped to these countries and the Military Liaison of such countries will render the accounting on their receipts to AFHQ.

III ACCOUNTING FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES

1. The accounting record maintained at the Central Civilian Medical Depot will be based on the opening inventory of medical supplies taken over on 31 December 1944; on receiving reports for incoming imports beginning 1 January 1945; and on issue vouchers for medical supplies distributed to the countries in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.

2. The physical inventories taken in CCMB and BCMD's warehouses as of 31 December 1944, will be agreed upon and handled over to AFHQ by means of an issue voucher. Such inventory must include any medical supplies in transit between CCMB, BCMD's and regional warehouses. The Allied Commission will render an accounting through 31 December 1944, as under existing regulations. Shortages in quantities due to breakages, damages, other losses, and out-of-date vaccines, sustained prior to 1 January 1945, will be reported by AG. The opening inventory of AFHQ shall therefore represent only these medical supplies determined to be on hand and in transit by actual physical inspection and count.

3. The following sources of medical supplies are anticipated:

- (a) Direct imports from USA
- (b) Direct imports from UK
- (c) Issues from America or British Medical Company Depots to AFHQ
- (d) Stocks returned by AG/AMC
- (e) Captured or confiscated supplies
- (f) Issues from US or UK Armies in the field
- (g) Local purchases.

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APPENDIX "A" Sheet 2

- (a) and (b). When imports are unloaded at a warehouse receiving report will be prepared in duplicate by the Warehouse Supervisor. One copy will be sent to the administrative office COMZ, Naples; and one copy retained for use in posting the stock cards. Goods will be checked against the ships manifests and bills of lading which must be sent to the receiving warehouse by the Port Liaison Officer. Receiving reports shall show the name of the vessel, date of receipt of the specific commodities, quantities billed, and the specific commodities and quantities actually received, the receiving report will also show total weight of the shipment. Cases containing a variety of goods will be opened and each item separately checked and entered on the receiving report. Each receiving report will show source of origin of supplies.
- (c) Goods received from American Army (Company) or British Army Depots should be accompanied by US shipping tickets or British issue vouchers. Actual receipts should be checked against the tickets or vouchers and any discrepancies notified to the issuing depot.
- (d) Medical Stocks returned by AG/AM will be a rare occurrence. In such cases however, a receiving report should be prepared and distributed as previously outlined in sub paragraphs (a) and (b). Supplies so returned to AFHQ will not be shown as an original receipt on the stock reports (since they have already been reported) but will be shown as a deduction or negative issue (bracketed if report is typed and in red pencil or ink if handwritten).
- (e) Captured or confiscated supplies will be taken on charge in the stock records and a receiving report prepared and distributed as outlined in sub paragraph (a). Care must be taken to see that this class of supplies is not confused with other sources of origin.
- (f) Occasionally medical supplies will be drawn from US or UK armies in the field. Invariably these supplies will be issued to the AMG 5th Army or AMG 8th Army. Receiving reports should be made out by the AMG 5th and AMG 8th Army. There will however be no necessity for these goods to be taken on charge in the stock records in as much as issue to AMG 5th Army and AMG 8th Army are to be regarded as free issues. (See also paragraph on issues).
- (g) Locally purchased supplies fall under several categories. So far as practicable it is essential to relieve AFHQ and AG of accounting in respect to such transactions. Local medical supplies will not be stocked by COMZ and ECMD's. Purchases of local supplies will be made under the following circumstances:
- (1) In areas where ENDIMEA are operating all required Italian produced medical supplies will be purchased from the supplier direct by ENDIMEA.
 - (2) In forward areas where the AMG 5th Army and AMG 8th Army are operating, the Public Health Officer for the areas will have authority to purchase local medical supplies not imported by AFHQ (e.g. bacteriological supplies). Payment will be made to the Italian supplier by the AMG Finance Officer upon production by the supplier of a Payment Voucher Form F/E-3 prepared by the Public Health Officer. The voucher must be accompanied by an invoice verified by PHO. The voucher should also contain a statement that the supplies are being

unavailable these supplies will be issued to the AMG 5th and AMG 8th Army. There will be no necessity for these goods to be taken on charge in the stock records in as much as issue to AMG 5th Army and AMG 8th Army are to be regarded as Free Issues. (See also paragraph on issues).

(.) Locally purchased supplies fall under several categories. So far as practicable it is essential to relieve AFHQ and AG of accounting in respect to such transactions. Local medical supplies will not be stocked by COMD and ECOMD's. Purchases of local supplies will be made under the following circumstances:

(1) In areas where ENDIMEA are operating all required Italian produced medical supplies will be purchased from the supplier direct by ENDIMEA.

(2) In forward areas where the AMG 5th Army and AMG 8th Army are operating, the Public Health Officer for the areas will have authority to purchase local medical supplies not imported by AFHQ (e.g. bacteriological supplies). Payment will be made to the Italian supplier by the AMG Finance Officer upon production by the supplier of a Payment Voucher Form F/P-3 prepared by the Public Health Officer. The voucher must be accompanied by an invoice verified by PW. The voucher should also contain a statement that the supplies are being purchased for Free Issue in Forward Areas. It is not necessary to take the receipt and disposition of such supplies into the stock records.

(3) In areas where ENDIMEA are operating, and it is found necessary to purchase local supplies for issue to displaced persons or refugees, both of which are treated as "free issues", a procedure similar to that in the preceding paragraph will be adopted. The payment voucher, also prepared by PW, should show "Free Issues to Displaced Persons or Refugees".

(4) Italian produced Medical Supplies purchased for shipment to Balkan countries shall be procured by AG on behalf of AFHQ. Certified invoices for such purchases will be sent to Foreign Trade Section Commerce Sub-Commission AG who will arrange payment. Accordingly these items will not come into the stock records of AFHQ.

APPENDIX 100 Sheet 3

IV. ACCOUNTING FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES ISSUED IN ITALY

1. Medical supplies issued by CCMD and ECMD warehouses under AFHQ control will be made to the following organizations:

- A. Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali degli Alleati (agent of the Italian Government).
- B. AMG 5th Army and AMG 8th Army.
- C. Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission (for refugees, internees, etc).
- D. Public Health Sub-Commission (for typhus control, malaria control, experimental and similar purposes).
- E. Director of Health United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation (UNRRA) Italian Mission.
- F. Balkan countries (Albania, Greece, Yugoslavia).

(a) ENDIMED

1. Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali degli Alleati acts as the warehousing and distributing agency of the Italian Government for medical supplies furnished by the Allied Nations to the civilian populations of liberated Italy and the Republic of San Marino, except in forward areas of the AMG 5th Army and 8th Army. ENDIMED is not required to make payments in lire to the Allied Commission. Charges for the value of imported medical supplies against the Italian Government, will be kept in London and Washington on the basis of shipments and reports furnished by AFHQ.

2. The Director of Sanita' Pubblica (Italian Government) will requisition required supplies through the Public Health Sub-Commission AC. The Medici provinciali will submit requisitions once each month for medical supplies to the Director General Sanita' Pubblica. These requisitions will be consolidated and screened on a population basis, approved by the Italian Government, and submitted to the Public Health Sub-Commission AC. The Director Public Health Sub-Commission or his designated representative will screen and approve or revise these requisitions and forward them to CCMD or ECMD for filling and release to ENDIMED.

3. The issuing warehouse, either CCMD or ECMD, will prepare an issue voucher in triplicate in the case of CCMD, and in quadruplicate in the case of the ECMD warehouse. Each branch warehouse will forward one copy of the issue voucher to the Central Civilian Medical Depot, Naples. Two copies of the issue voucher will accompany the medical supplies. The original issue voucher will be signed by the representative of ENDIMED as acknowledgment of receipt of the goods, and

the Republic of San Marino, except in forward areas of the 4th and 5th Armies and the Army. ENDIMEA is not required to make payments in lire to the Allied Commission. Charges for the value of imported medical supplies against the Italian Government, will be kept in London and Washington on the basis of shipments and reports furnished by ARHQ.

2. The Director of Sanita' Pubblica (Italian Government) will requisition required supplies through the Public Health Sub-Commission AC. The Medici Provinciali will submit requisitions once each month for medical supplies to the Director General Sanita' Pubblica. These requisitions will be consolidated and screened on a population basis, approved by the Italian Government, and submitted to the Public Health Sub-Commission AC. The Director Public Health Sub-Commission or his designated representative will screen and approve or revise these requisitions and forward them to CCMD or PCMD for filling and release to ENDIMEA.

3. The issuing warehouse, either CCMD or PCMD, will prepare an issue voucher in triplicate in the case of CCMD, and in quadruplicate in the case of the PCMD warehouse. Each branch warehouse will forward one copy of the issue voucher to the Central Civilian Medical Depot, Naples. Two copies of the issue voucher will accompany the medical supplies. The original issue voucher will be signed by the representative of ENDIMEA as acting agent of receipt of the goods, and thereupon given to the warehouse supervisor. The duplicate will be used by the agent or other consignee to account to ARHQ. The triplicate copy will be retained in the issuing warehouse for posting stock records. Each issue voucher will show source of origin of supplies.

4. When medical supplies are prepared for delivery to ENDIMEA, care must be exercised to show on the issue voucher the specific articles and the exact quantities. No allowances whatever will be made to the recipient for breakages or losses in transit. The signed issue voucher (original) will be transmitted with the stock movement report at the end of each month to the Chief Accountant, ARHQ. These vouchers will constitute the supporting evidence of the charges against ENDIMEA.

5. In areas where ENDIMEA is operating, all local purchases of medical supplies will be made by that organization, and will therefore not enter into ARHQ accounts.

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APPENDIX "D" Sheet 4

(B) AMG 5th and 8th Army Areas

1. ENDIMEX will not distribute medical supplies in forward area under AMG 5th and 8th armies excepting where authorized so to do by SCAG, 5th or 8th Army. Requisitions for supplies for areas under the AMG 5th and 8th Armies will be prepared or approved by the AMG Public Health Officer. Goods so requisitioned will be assembled and dispatched by the issuing warehouse, on a transfer voucher, (Form P/F56,) made out in triplicate by SCAG and quadruplicate by ECMD's. The original and duplicate should be forwarded with the goods. The original will be signed and returned by the PHO acknowledging receipt of the goods, the duplicate will be held by the PHO; the triplicate will be retained by the issuing warehouse for posting the stock records. In the case of branch warehouse the quadruplicate will be forwarded to the Central Civilian Medical Depot, Naples. At the end of the month the signed original transfer voucher will be forwarded with monthly report to the Chief Accountant, AG.

2. Medical supplies issued to the AMG 5th and 8th Armies will generally be treated as expended supplies. Should shortages arise on such shipments, because of loss in transit, breakage or damage, a report should be made to the issuing warehouse, but unless error occurred in the original billing no adjustment will be made in the stock records. The entire shipment will be reported as "Free Issues in Forward Areas" on the basis of the quantities dispatched from the warehouse platform.

3. In rare cases, sales of medical supplies may be made for cash in AMG 5th and 8th Army areas. When payment is received, in such cases, a Receipt Voucher (Form F/Fl) will be prepared by the PHO original being handed to the customer and copy lodged with the Sub-Accountant to whose account the proceeds of these sales are deposited.

(C) Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission

Issues to AG/AMG units such as Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission for distribution will be treated in the same manner as para (b) (1). Except that such issues will be shown in the stock reports as "Issues to Refugees, etc"

(D) Public Health Sub-Commission

Issues of medical supplies to the Public Health Sub-Commission for malaria control, typhus control, and similar purposes will be treated in the same manner as in para (b) (1), except that such issues will be shown as "Issues for Health Protection".

(E) UNRRA

Issues of medical supplies may also be made to Director of Health United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) under arrangements entered into between AG and that organization. Such issues will be treated in the same manner as para (b) (1) and will be shown in the appropriate column in

(C) Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission:

Issues to AC/AG units such as Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission for distribution will be treated in the same manner as para (b) (1). Except that such issues will be shown in the stock reports as "Issues to Refugees, etc"

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Issues of medical supplies to the Public Health Sub-Commission for malaria control, typhus control, and similar purposes will be treated in the same manner as in para (b) (1), except that such issues will be shown as "Issues for Health Protection".

(E) UNRRA:

Issues of medical supplies may also be made to Director of Health United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) under arrangements entered into between AC and that organization. Such issues will be treated in the same manner as para (b) (1) and will be shown in the appropriate column in the Stock Report.

(F) Balkan Countries:

1. Shipments to the Balkan Countries will be made upon instructions issued by AFHQ, after consultation with the ML of the particular country.

2. In the case of shipments to the Balkans, an AFHQ Shipping ticket will be made out in triplicate by COMD, and in quadruplicate by ECOMD. The original shipping ticket will be signed for by the ML or its designated representative at the time the goods are withdrawn from the warehouse as acknowledgement of issue; the duplicate will be held by ML and the triplicate retained by the warehouse for posting the stock records; the quadruplicate prepared only by ECOMD's will be forwarded to COMD, Naples. Each shipping ticket will show source of origin of supplies.

If issues of medical supplies are made direct to the Vatican State it will be necessary to show such issues in a separate column on the Stock Movement Report. The procedure for making these issues will be similar to that set out in F (2) above except that AC Issue Vouchers will be used instead of AFHQ Shipping tickets.

V GENERAL RULES FOR ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING:

1. Sources of supply must never be confused. The stock records kept must enable receipts and issues from the different sources to be readily determined from the related record.
2. Losses in transit and in warehouses and losses by deterioration are bound to occur. Losses in transit to warehouse will be dealt with in the receiving reports, and extended therefrom to the statement of stock movements. When breakages or losses are found in the warehouses an issue voucher should be made out. A copy will be sent to CCMD. Losses by deterioration occur when such items as, vaccines become out of date. These losses also should be dealt with by an issue voucher which should be signed by the PHO authorizing the write-off.
3. As CCMD Naples is to become the Headquarters where all records and information regarding the receipt and issue of medical supplies in MTC are to be kept, it is essential that the branch warehouse supervisors keep records of all supplies received and issued by their respective warehouses. CCMD warehouse therefore will keep:
 - (1) A copy of each receiving report
 - (2) A copy of each issue voucher
 - (3) Stores ledger by commodities
 - (4) Bin cards attached to each separate commodity in the section of the warehouse in which same is stored.
4. Each branch warehouse will be required to send at the end of each month to CCMD, Naples, copies of all receiving reports for the month, copies of all issue vouchers for the month; and a stock movement report. The monthly report should be forwarded not later than two days after the close of the month.
5. CCMD, Naples will follow exactly the same procedure for the Naples Warehouse. In addition it will consolidate the stock movement reports, so as to include all movements of medical supplies in a single statement.
6. The consolidated statement should be made out in triplicate. Two copies will be forwarded to the Chief Accountant AC and one copy retained by CCMD.
7. To check the accuracy of the stock records, a complete physical inventory should be taken at least once every three months but a partial inventory should be taken each month.
8. CCMD shall send to the Chief Accountant AC every month with the consolidated statement of stock movements.

(L) Bin cards attached to each separate commodity in the section of the warehouse in which same is stored.

4. Each branch warehouse will be required to send at the end of each month to CCMD, Naples, copies of all receiving reports for the month, copies of all issue vouchers for the month; and a stock movement report. The monthly report should be forwarded not later than two days after the close of the month.

5. CCMD, Naples will follow exactly the same procedure for the Naples warehouse. In addition it will consolidate the stock movement reports, so as to include all movements of medical supplies in a single statement.

6. The consolidated statement should be made out in triplicate. Two copies will be forwarded to the Chief Accountant AC and one copy retained by CCMD.

7. To check the accuracy of the stock records, a complete physical inventory should be taken at least once every three months but a partial inventory should be taken each month.

8. CCMD shall send to the Chief Accountant AC every month with the consolidated stock movement report detailed schedules, priced and extended, of the total items of each class of supply in each of the following columns:

- Issues to
- ENDINEA
 - 8th Army AMG
 - 5th Army AMG
 - Displaced Persons
 - Typhus and Malaria Control

CCMD will send also a statement of the total live value of the items completed ²²⁸⁹ all columns on the Receipts side and the remaining columns on the Issue side of the Stock Movement Report. Totals from different sources of original to be shown separately.

9. Local Purchases and Captured and Confiscated Supplies where these arise should be shown separately at the end of the Stock Movement Report.

(Signed) M. E. GRIFFIN,
Colonel, MC,
Commanding.

785020

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMAND 331.0

11-0 324

Public Health Sub-Commission

"APPENDIX 2"

AC/3072/73/PH

7 April, 1945

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report for March 1945
Medical Supply Officer.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. During the month of March EMILIA has completed distribution of Allied medical supplies for the period of January and February 1945 to the following Regions: Southern, Sicily, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi and Pescara. This covers all of liberated Italy.

2. EMILIA 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 and functioning smoothly. Distortion still arises between EMILIA and Sanita' Pubblica of the Italian Government over proper management and operation of the organization.

3. This office forwarded to all RHQs the new directive published by 2665 COMD on the accounting for medical supplies entering Mediterranean Theatre of Operations. This new directive includes accounting of all medical supplies to EMILIA, 4th and 5th Armies, Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission and Public Health Sub-Commission as well as the Balkan countries.

4. It has now been worked out by the Finance Sub-Commission and this office that RHQs in newly activated Regions in IIF territory will be able to requisition emergency medical supplies from 2665 COMD Depots to take care of their needs until such a time that EMILIA will be able to operate within their areas.

5. There have been three meetings with Industry Sub-Commission on the production of certain pharmaceutical and biological products that can be produced in Italy in sufficient quantities to take care of civilian needs. These items will no longer need to be requisitioned from the United States. Items as sulphur ointment, biologicals and alcohol are among those not being requisitioned from the States.

6. On March 22, 1945 the writer made a trip to Emilia Region and 8th Army Area for the purpose of clarifying Italian Decree on Italian drug prices as well as Allied drug prices. Also to check on requisitioning and distribution of Allied medical supplies.

4. It has now been worked out by the Finance Sub-Commission and this office that RAIOS in newly activated regions in AEG territory will be able to requisition emergency medical supplies from 2665 300D Depots to take care of their needs until such a time that AEGHMA will be able to operate within their areas.

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6. On March 22, 1945 the writer made a trip to Emilia Region and 8th Army Area for the purpose of clarifying Italian prices on Italian drug prices as well as Allied drug prices. Also to check on requisitioning and distribution of Allied medical supplies.

7. Public Health Division, Italian Government, has submitted to this office on the 10th of March a list of medical items that represent their requirements of Italy for the period July to December 1945. This office screened the requisition as to allowance authorized for Italy as per C.A.G. This requisition has been forwarded to higher HQ. on the 13th of March 1945 for action.

8. Medical supplies for the period of January 1, 1945 to June 30, 1945 have not arrived, but notices have been received that they will arrive sometime in May 1945. A circular has been sent out to all RAIOS incursions to notify Medical Provincial to use supplies sparingly and economize. At the present time there are no great shortages in medical supplies for Italy except for confinement bags and X-ray supplies.

FRANCIS W. BUSHARD,
Captain S.M.C.
Medical Supply Officer.

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APPENDIX F

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFO 398

Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3076/10/25

10 April 1945

SUBJECT: -- Report of Welfare Branch for March 1945.

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

1. The closing of the Welfare Section of the Southern Region took from our staff Capt. C.C. Goddington. He had made valuable connections with Army and Navy Officers and had thereby established sources of supplies of salvage materials. He made these materials available to eleemosynary institutions where members of the staff together with other people who had been committed to the institutions were converted into valuable and useful clothing for both children and adults. The Welfare Branch together with the needy people of Southern Italy will greatly miss the splendid work of Capt. Goddington.

Capt. George Brown, Regional Welfare Officer, Lazio-Umbria has also been withdrawn. On his arrival in Rome he was confronted with a tremendous welfare task; he established feeding stations and a housing program in the shortest time. His work was quickly and efficiently done. He established helpful relations with the Vatican. His exhaustive institutional survey will be of invaluable assistance to UNRRA and later to the Italian Government. Similar surveys and compilations of information have been made in Naples and other Regions. Lt. Luck, Regional Welfare Officer in his comprehensive report shows the loss of many of his own personnel. Other Regions show reductions also.

This office has already undertaken the task of coordinating in every way with remaining officials to carry on the efficient work of Capt. Brown and Goddington in the Lazio-Umbria and Southern Regions respectively. March 13-14-15-16 were spent in Naples making plans for the closing of the Welfare Branch in the Southern Region.

2. (A) Clothing:

The chief source of supply has been the American Relief for Italy. These distributions were made through the ARSI. The minutes of the Advisory Group concerning relief for Italy which holds its meetings each Monday at 10 AM show in detail the amounts and the locations of these distributions.

Capt. Goddington sent to this office samples of clothing -- a child's warm jacket, dresses, little boys pants; all made from salvage canvas and blankets. There were even for children woven from travelled shelter halves and British tent ropes. This demonstrates conclusively that the ARSI and the

his assistance to India and later to the Indian Government. Similar surveys and compilations of information have been made in Burma and other regions. It is noted that the loss of many of his best Chinese personnel. Other regions show similar conditions.

This office has already undertaken the task of cooperating in every way with remaining officials to carry on the efficient work of Central Bureau and Ceylon in the Indo-China and Southern Regions, respectively. Closing of the Welfare Branch in the Southern Region.

2. (4) Clothing:

The chief source of supply has been the American Relief for Italy. These distributions were always made through the ARFI. The uniforms of the Advisory Group concerning relief for Italy which help its meetings each Monday at 10 AM show in detail the amounts and the locations of these distributions.

Gen. Washington sent to this office samples of clothing - a child's warm jacket, dresses, little boys pants, all made from salvaged canvas and blankets. There were also for children's woven from travelled shelter halves and British tent ropes. This demonstrates conclusively that there are still and abundance of these institutional people with absolutely no cost to A.C.

In this category we can mention the 162000 blankets assigned to this Sub-Commission for distribution. ARFI has offered its transportation facilities for this important work. Hospitals have first priority. The ARFI have been informed and they with their welfare officers will have first right to make allocations. After their needs have been met the ARFI can make the remaining distribution. In the case of individual needs the distribution should be through the local A.C.

A trip to Naples was made to inspect these blankets: to plan for labor to load our trucks without delay and proper measures to be taken for with the officials of the warehouse. A complete report of this trip has been submitted.

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(1) Food:

There is still a great demand for milk and food - RNDST has distributed large quantities of milk and vitamin tablets, and said reported that supplies will continue to come in.

3. The following meetings were held during February:

(4) Italian Of Models:

March 2-9-23, the regular weekly meetings were held during February. Dr. Valenti of the Italian Department of Education. The topic of the meeting was the cancellation of the 1933-34 school year.

The chief topic is the obtaining of materials for the manufacture of artificial limbs for mutilated Italian civilians and soldiers. No report that population had been sent in for materials that Sgt. Padell, who has been authorized by Col. Chapman of Security Sub-Committee to advise, thinks would be adaptable to this work. UNRRA has been asked to obtain some of the material's necessary for this equipment. A regulation that has been prepared for this.

Dr. Valenti reported that the maintenance allowance for Italian civilians has been raised 5% per month per capita.

Major Mackenzie was also discussed. This local organization will have great responsibilities in an effort will be made to increase its prestige and get it on a sound working basis by giving it a staff committee but in portable work to it.

(8) The Mr. Byron Taylor and Mrs. Campbell has been regularly at 1000 hours each week, with the exception of the 1000 hours which is being discussed. The functions of UNRRA, UNRRA and the United Nations Committee are being classified and thereby duplication of efforts is being eliminated.

(9) Major Mackenzie. He discussed his very distinctive committee of international institutions which he, the local committee, has been serving with 0.3.4.3.4. and those committees had to be made to effect a transfer for the work but with no success.

(10) Representations of the Order of St. John - Count Caracciolo and Mrs. Maria Caracciolo - came to discuss the possibility of their receiving salvage directly from the experts and manufacturing is into clothing for children in institutions. This quantity is being taken up and under existing orders it is apparent that it can be put out.

(11) Lt. Col. Charles E. Plummer, Region 1 - discussed clothing and blanket distribution for his region. He was informed that the present 182,717 blankets were for the season of 1933-34 and that an additional 100,000 blankets would be available for the region above this time.

(12) Lt. Paul Luck, Regional Office Officer, Gibraltar - discussed the former concentration camp. Our plans are to build a new camp for the former concentration camp.

No.

[illegible]

(D) Representations of the Order a Sales - Count (Caracciolo and avv. Nicola Caracciolo - same to discuss the possibility of their receiving a large directly from the airport and manufacturing it into children in institutions. This question is being taken up and under existing orders it is apparent that it can be worked out.

(2) (d) 1st Col. Charles Pitt - Personnel Section - discussed clothing and blanket allocation for his section. He was informed that the present 182,717 blankets were for the section of Italy below the Alpine line and that an additional 100,000 blankets would be available for this region above this line.

(ii) Lt. Paul Buck, Miami Mail - also a partner, Lubrizo, is, perhaps, the only one of the group who has had no experience in the former concentration camp in whom there is no doubt as to his honesty.

b. Jail Affairs School. With his approval of the Director, Public Health & Sub-Commission, the Chief of the Jail Branch was asked to present the affairs phase of A.S. activities in Librated Italy at Ex Civil Affairs School which is being conducted under Lt. Col. M.P.H.

5. Proposed will form conformant. The proposed will form conformant planned for April has been given up because of the uncertainty of the status of 30 units of the of these three ranges and it is on order.

6. The fifteen or more Italian women who volunteered to help Capt. Brown - former naval officer of the Italian Regia (now Italian) to make his institutional survey give evidence of the confidence and efficient work these people can do with a little encouragement and leadership. The reports from various other regions also show that voluntary volunteer work is being carried on under Italian leadership.

JOHN W. STUBBS, L.C.S.D., Spec. Inst.
Tues., 4:45 P.M. Grad.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

PH/GMF/ja
12 March 1945

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

THRU : - VP, CA Section.
TO : - Chief of Staff.

1. POLITICAL:

There is little of interest in the political field to report for the month of February.

2. PLANNING:

A considerable amount of work has been done during the month in planning for the Northwest. Conferences have been held both with the Military and Regional Medical Staffs concerned in order that there may be smooth and efficient cooperation between the Army and AMG and that each will understand and recognize the functions of the other. Lists of known hospital accommodation are being prepared and will be circulated to all concerned.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH:

A. Typhus:

(a) Two cases of Typhus have been reported during February, one at Latiano near Brindisi, the other at Modica near Ragusa in Sicily.

(b) Three further suspected cases of Typhus were reported at the end of the month from Mesagne, a town about five or six miles from Latiano. Full particulars concerning these cases are not yet available but they will be described in detail in next month's report.

(c) The case occurring in Latiano was typical Typhus in a man of 24 who recovered from the disease. His father, mother and brother had died during December and January and the respective causes of death were given as Broncho Pneumonia, Myocarditis and Septicaemia. It is highly probable that the cause of death in each case was Typhus. Captain Battaglia of the Typhus Control Unit, on arrival, found that the local military authorities had control measures well in hand, both in the town of Latiano and the neighboring towns of Fracevilla and Mesagne.

(d) The case in Modica occurred in a member of the Italian Army who had been living in Greece since 1943. He left Greece for Taranto in December, being deloused before departure and on leaving Taranto for Sicily towards the end of December he was again deloused.

WMM 16/3 Feb

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3. PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH:

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(d) The case in Modica occurred in a member of the Italian Army who had been living in Greece since 1943. He left Greece for Taranto in December, being deloused before departure and on leaving Taranto for Sicily towards the end of December he was again deloused and given a certificate stating that he had been through a disinfection center. He took ill in the middle of January and was first thought to have Influenza and Broncho Pneumonia. He was, however, finally diagnosed Typhus, his Weil Felix being positive. On examination by Captain Battaglia the house was found to be clean and none of the family lousy. The family had already been dusted with DDT by local workers and as all the surrounding houses were found to be clean, no mass powdering was instituted. The patient when seen was afebrile and recovering from his illness.

(e) During the month the Demonstration Unit completed a successful tour of Abruzzi-Marche Region and 8th Army Area. Demonstrations were held at Aquila, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Ancona, Pesaro, Ravenna and Forli and these were well attended by the Medici Provinciali and nominated by them.

(f) Arrangements are at present being made for a demonstration tour in Sardinia. When that has been completed, the whole of AMG and AG Territory on the Italian Mainland and the Islands will have been covered by the Demonstration Unit.

(g) Although isolated cases may still occur, it is felt, with the approach of spring, that the danger of a widespread Typhus epidemic is receding and that the precautions taken during the past winter have been successful in preventing an outbreak such as occurred in Naples during the winter of 1943-1944.

B. Small box:

(a) The Benavento smallpox epidemic may now be considered at an end. During February only 11 cases were reported and none have occurred since the 20th February. The whole population has now been either vaccinated or re-vaccinated. A table of comparative figures is set out below:

[illegible]

Typhoid Cases - Banavento - 1944 - 1945.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No. 785020

CO 205

Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
10				
20				
30				
40				
50				
60				
70				
80				
90				
100				
110				
120				
130				
140				
150				
160				

Typical Cases - Benevento

Major King, whose two months work in Benevento has shown such excellent results, was withdrawn during February.

(b) The Naples figures show a slight decrease in February, being 241 as compared with 261 in January. These 241 consisted of 100 cases in Naples City and 141 in the remainder of Naples Province. 67,838 persons were vaccinated in the City and Province during the month.

(c) Scattered cases have been reported from other provinces on the Mainland, the only number of any importance being 23 in Salerno where mass vaccination of the entire province is being undertaken, 90,000 persons having been vaccinated during February.

C. Malaria:

(a) During February, a meeting was held at the Ministry of Interior with members of the Malaria Control Branch, UNRRA, Professor Missiroli of the Institute of Hygiene, and the Italian Authorities. The outline of the coming year's programme was discussed. Approval has been given by the Combined Chiefs of Staff for the delivery of 100 tons of Paris Green ordered by the Medical Supply Branch but unfortunately this consignment is not expected to arrive until April. This Sub-Commission agreed to place at the disposal of the Italian Government 50 million Atebrine tablets and all the available Italian quinine preparations which were obtained from Italian Army sources. The whole of the latter and 20 million of the 50 million Atebrine tablets have already been made available to the Italian authorities. UNRRA agreed to provide a further 50 million tablets and stated that it was shipping DDT Powder into the country, some of which might be used in malaria control projects. UNRRA also agreed to attempt to procure tyres for cars used by Medici Provinciali and malaria officials and thigh boots for workers in canals. It was emphasized that owing to lack of Medical and Sanitary Corps officers, the Public Health Sub-Commission could not take an active part in any malaria control programme in Liberated Italy this coming season.

(b) The malaria control project in the Ostia Lido and Maccarese areas mentioned in the January report was begun during the latter part of February and is now proceeding satisfactorily.

D. Typhoid:

(a) In Arezzo Province a water-borne epidemic of Typhoid which began in January, flared up early in February and in all 134 cases have been reported with 3 deaths. The number of infected males has been very small and this is believed to be due to the fact that many of the men were immunized against Typhoid during their military service. All the cases have been hospitalized, mass immunization is in progress, polluted wells have been sealed off, hygienic propaganda has been employed both from the pulpit and by poster and the epidemic which is showing marked signs of diminution is already under control.

(b) The Prato Typhoid epidemic referred to in last month's report, is responding to the energetic measures taken to bring it under control. Only twenty-eight cases were reported during February. In all 105 cases

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(b) The Prato Typhoid epidemic referred to in last month's report, is responding to the energetic measures taken to bring it under control. Only twenty-eight cases were reported during February. In all, 495 definitely confirmed cases have occurred from September 1944 until February 1945. Six inoculation teams are now at work and 35,800 primary inoculations have been carried out. At Appendix "A" is to be found a comprehensive report on the epidemic and the countermeasures taken, compiled by Major Taylor, RMC, the local DADH. This Sub-Commission is greatly indebted both to him and to his predecessor for the extremely valuable work they have done throughout the epidemic.

E. Infant Mortality:

During January there were 1963 live births in Rome and 2912 deaths occurring in children under one year of age. This gives an Infant Mortality figure of 148.2 as compared with 148.8 in December.

F. Tuberculosis:

The January figure for the number of deaths in Rome from all forms of Tuberculosis was 257 as compared with 213 in December and 269 in January 1944.

4. VETERINARY BRANCH:

A. During the past month all possible anticipatory measures have been taken to deal with incidence of animal disease which may be expected with the advent of warm weather.

B. The local production of Crystal Violet Sine Cholera vaccine has aroused the utmost interest in Veterinary circles. Production has already begun at the SOLAVO Institute in Siena and it is hoped that laboratories in Rome and Naples will soon be in a position to begin turning out this vaccine.

C. Owing to the shortage of cattle for slaughter purposes, the production of vaccine against Foot-and-Mouth Disease is proceeding slowly. It is hoped that more cattle will be made available in the future.

D. The Veterinary Branch has taken steps to interest the Italian Authorities in the use of lime-sulphur dip for Sheep Scab. This dip, which is highly efficacious and can easily be prepared from local resources, has never been used previously in Italy. A demonstration showing methods of production and use has been held and the Italian Veterinary Division of the Ministry of Interior has issued instructions concerning production.

E. Veterinary supplies for the second six months of this year have been requisitioned.

F. The report of the Veterinary Branch is to be found at Appendix "B".

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

A. During February ENDIMEA has increased the number of its warehouses and also of its representatives. At present there are warehouses in Naples, supplying Southern Region and Sicily, a warehouse in Cagliari, supplying Sardinia, a warehouse in Rome which supplies Lazio-Umbria and Abruzzi-Marche Regions and one in Florence for Tuscany Region. It is hoped during March to acquire a warehouse in Palermo for Sicily Region. The operation of ENDIMEA is, however, slow and still far from satisfactory and there is little cooperation between their central office and their field representatives. The Medical Supply Branch affords the organization every possible assistance but it is still dilatory in its methods of handling the numerous problems which face it. A distribution chart (Appendix "C") has been prepared by this office, showing the method by which requisitions should be submitted and supplies forwarded. This was sent to all RPHCs for information.

B. Further plans have been made for the distribution of medical supplies in the North, so as to enable Public Health Officers of Regions to effect distribution in the same manner as SPHCs of AMG Armies until ENDIMEA is in a position to operate.

C. Supplies for the first six months of this year have arrived until the 1st of March.

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C. Supplies for the first six months of this year are not expected to arrive until the middle of April. Arrangements have been made that essential shortages can be met by drawing upon the WTO stockpile.

D. Appendix "D" contains the report of the Medical Supply Branch.

6. WELFARE BRANCH:

A. Much good has been achieved by the distribution of clothing in the forward areas, in Sicily and in the devastated areas. Distribution of milk, supplied by the American Relief for Italy, is being coordinated by Regional Welfare Officers together with the local Italian communal and provincial committees.

The Welfare Branch is taking an active interest in the procurement of materials for the manufacture of orthopedic appliances for mutilated Italian soldiers and civilians. It is estimated that five to six thousand Italian soldiers and fifty-thousand civilians will need to be supplied with such appliances. The Ministry of War and interested civilian agencies have submitted estimates of the materials and quantities required.

C. Close contact has been maintained with Regional Welfare Officers and tour of Toscana Region and 5th Army Area was undertaken.

D. The full report of the Welfare Branch is to be found at Appendix "E".

7. PERSONNEL:

A. This Sub-Commission sustained a severe loss in February due to the death of Colonel Maurice King (B) in a motor accident. Colonel King, who came to the Public Health Sub-Commission from the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, was an officer of wide experience who had been nominated as RPHO of one of the Northern Regions.

B. Lt Colonel J.I. Swanson (R) who was attached to the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, has been assigned to this Sub-Commission.

C. Major Robert L. Cherry (A) has been promoted to the rank of Lt. Colonel.

D. Plans have been completed to staff all the Northern Regions as and when they are opened up.

E. Dr. Fred L. Soper of the Rockefeller Foundation left for Egypt during February.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

There is little of interest to report.

2. PLANNING:

Much work has been done during the month in planning for the Northwest and satisfactory liaison has been established between the Military and Regional Staffs concerned.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) Two verified cases of typhus were reported, one at Lariano near Brindisi and one at Modica near Ragusa in Sicily. Three other suspected cases were reported at the end of the month from Mesagne, a small town about five or six miles from Lariano. Fuller details of these last three cases will be given in the March report. The typhus demonstration unit completed a successful tour of Abruzzi Marche Region and 8th Army Area and a demonstration visit to Sardinia has been arranged for the middle of March. It is felt that with the approach of Spring and the preventive measures which have been taken all over Liberated Italy the possibility of a large sized epidemic is now negligible.

(b) The smallpox situation in Naples remains much as before, 241 cases having been reported as compared with 261 in January. 67,031 persons were vaccinated during February.

Much work has been done during the month in planning for the Northwest and satisfactory liaison has been established between the Military and Regional Staffs concerned.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) Two verified cases of typhus were reported, one at Latiano near Brindisi and one at Modica near Ragusa in Sicily. Three other suspected cases were reported at the end of the month from Mesagne, a small town about five or six miles from Latiano. Fuller details of these last three cases will be given in the March report. The typhus demonstration unit completed a successful tour of Abruzzi Marche Region and 8th Army Area and a demonstration visit to Sardinia has been arranged for the middle of March. It is felt that with the approach of Spring and the preventive measures which have been taken all over Liberated Italy the possibility of a large sized epidemic is now negligible.

(b) The smallpox situation in Naples remains much as before, 241 cases having been reported as compared with 261 in January. 67,838 persons were vaccinated during February. Scattered cases have been reported from other provinces on the mainland, the greatest number - 23 - occurring in Salerno Province where 90,000 people have been vaccinated. Only 11 cases have been reported from Benevento and no cases have occurred since 20 February.

(c) Early in February a meeting on Malaria Control measures for the coming year was held at the Ministry of Interior, the Italian Authorities, the Malaria Control Branch, UNRRA and the Institute of Hygiene being represented. The Public Health Sub-Commission agreed to place at the disposal of the Italian Authorities 50 million atabrin tablets, all available stocks of Italian quinine preparations and 100 tons of Paris Green, the arrival of which was not anticipated before April. UNRRA agreed to provide further supplies. The Public Health Sub-Commission stated that owing to lack of Medical and Sanitary Corps Officers, the Malaria Control programme in Liberated Italy would have to be undertaken by the Italian Authorities. The only exception to this is the Control project in the Ostia Lido and Maccarese region which has already begun and is proceeding satisfactorily.

(d) In Ancona Province a typhoid epidemic which flared up early in February is now under control. In all 134 cases have been reported with three deaths. Energetic measures to combat this epidemic have yielded most satisfactory results.

The Prato epidemic is virtually at an end, only 28 cases being reported during February. Approximately 35,800 primary inoculations have been carried out. The help given by the Military Medical Authorities has been invaluable.

- (e) The Rome Infant Mortality Rate for January 1945 was 148.2.
- (f) The Rome Tuberculosis figure (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) for January was 257.

4. VETERINARY:

Production of Crystal Violet Swine Cholera Vaccine has begun at the Solavo Institute, Siena. It is hoped that Rome and Naples will soon follow suit. Vaccine against foot and mouth disease is being produced slowly. The introduction of lime sulphur dip against sheep scab is contemplated and the Italian Veterinary authorities have issued instructions concerning production. Veterinary supplies for the last half of this year have been requisitioned.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

ENDIMEA has increased the number of its warehouses and representatives but distribution operations still remain far from satisfactory. Further plans have been made to secure adequate distribution of medical supplies in the North. Delivery of the requirements for the first six months of this year is not anticipated before April.

6. WELFARE:

The distribution of clothing in Sicily, the devastated areas and the forward areas has been greatly appreciated. Milk, supplied by ENDISI, is to be distributed through Welfare Officers and local Italian Committees. Material has been procured for the manufacture of orthopaedic appliances for mutilated Italian soldiers and civilians.

7. PERSONNEL:

It is with great regret that the death, in a motor accident, of Colonel Maurice King (R) is reported.

Another American promotion was announced during the month.

Dr Fred Soper left for Egypt.

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

APPENDICES:

Appendix "A" - Report of Epidemic at Prato - Major G.C. Taylor, RANC.

7. PERSONNEL:

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APPENDICES:

- Appendix "A" - Report of Epidemic at Erato - Major G.C. Taylor, R.A.M.C.
- Appendix "B" - Veterinary Branch Monthly Report - Major Rowland W. Rushmore.
- Appendix "C" - Requisition & Distribution Allied Medical Supplies (Instructions and Chart) - Captain Francis W. Bushard.
- Appendix "D" - Medical Supply Branch Monthly Report - Capt Francis W. Bushard.
- Appendix "E" - Welfare Branch Monthly Report - Lt Colonel John McSweeney.

EPIDEMIC OF ENTERIC GROUP FEVER
CITY of PRATO (June 1944 - February 1945)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

APPENDIX "A"

1. HISTORICAL & TOPOGRAPHICAL

The industrial city of Prato, in the Province of Florence, Region of Tuscany, situated some twelve miles from Florence, lies at the foot of Monte Ruffalo to the North East, and Monte Lovello to the North West. It lies mainly on the west bank of the river BISUMIO which flows from North East to South West. The city itself is an 11th Century level walled town and was evacuated by the Germans on 7th September 1944 after having carried out a systematic demolition of all services which included incidentally the water supply which was derived from Mont piano, 18 miles distant, and was delivered by means of a 16" water main to the city.

2. SOIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

The population of the Comune is 30,000 approximately. About 35,000 are at present living within the city walls. This number has been swollen by 600 refugees who came principally from Vernio.

(a) HOUSING. The general standard of housing represents an extreme. Fifty per cent appear to be below average standard, the rest up to this standard. A piped Public Water supply serves the town. Sewage is collected in a series of individual cess pits numbering 5000 within the city proper and 12,000 in the Comune. These are normally emptied by Private Contract. A high percentage are defectively lined and underground sewage is common. They are serviced irregularly and are invariably situated near private wells.

(b) WATER SUPPLY. Before the aqueduct at Montepiano was rendered useless by enemy action on Sept. 1944, an unlimited Water Supply to Prato was available. Following this the population existed from September to November on private well water supplies. No Public supply was available. In December 1944, Carcano aqueduct was reconditioned and Carcano spring realising a flow of 12 litres/sec. was tapped, to the main water system. This was supplemented by wells situated at MACELL, Via Duccio, LA PIRATA, and other points. These relied on Electric power in order to pump the water and although a maximum of 30 litres/sec. was envisaged, the electric pumps boosted the town supply to about 15 litres/sec. only (250,000 gallons per day).

(c) SEWAGE. Within the city of Prato no piped Sewage System exists (vide para 2 supra (a)). All cess pits are emptied by contractors and sold to local farmers, as fertiliser. Regularised controlled disposal by contractors into two large 5000 cubic metre tanks on the outskirts of the city was instituted and after a period of natural digestion was sold to the farmers as fertiliser. This did not represent by any means an ideal, but rather the only system which could be adopted to avoid blockage of the material.

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(b) WATER SUPPLY. Before the aqueduct at Montepiano was rendered useless by enemy action on Sept. 1941, an unlimited water supply to Prato was available. Following this the population existed from September to November on private well water supplies. No public supply was available. In December 1941, Car-teano aqueduct was reconditioned and Car-teano spring realising a flow of 12 litres/sec. was tapped, to the main water system and this was supplemented by wells situated at MALLI, Via Duccio, LA PILLA, and other points. These relied on electric power in order to pump the water and although a maximum of 30 litres/sec. was envisaged, the electric pumps boosted the town supply to about 15 litres/sec. only (250,000 gallons per day).

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3. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

(a) STATISTICS.

Enteric Fever Cases

1940.....	16
1941.....	49
1942.....	123
1943.....	131
1944.....	70

Suspect and
ascertained cases
(Civilian Population)

2262

The latter figure of 704 was made up of 459 ascertained and 245 cases suspect. In general the yearly epidemic curve has shown an upward trend although a false impression may be given by these figures up to 1943, as notification was not carried out efficiently, and domiciliary treatment of pyrexial cases, and cases ascertained as Typhoid fever, was common.

APPENDIX "A" - Page 2

In 1945 up to the middle of February, thirty-six cases of Undulant Fever complicated the picture. Regular bacteriological and diagnostic control was finally established during the month of January 1945.

The statistical difficulties which were experienced by the Typhoid Control Centre were a direct result of the inability of the local Hygiene offices to produce any reliable data, without cross-checking by this Centre.

(b) GENERAL EPIDEMIC CONTROL. Major Leiper A.A.M.C. took over as D.A.M.C. in December 1944 and by improvisation carried out an investigation of the situation.

During the months of July and August cases were springing up in the country districts and in the town, at regular intervals. In November however a sudden "flare up" took place and was traced to a male nurse who was privately employed by Dr. Falcini. This man Otello Tempestini living at Vicolo Stoviglia is thought to have been the cause of some forty cases, directly or indirectly.

Professor Pisani, Director of the Civil Hospital estimated that the epidemic could be divided into three phases.

- Phase 1. Spread by legumes & fruits brought to Prato from the Country districts where night soil was used as fertiliser. (June-September 1944).
- Phase 2. Spread by water (September-November 1944).
- Phase 3. Carriers spread (November 1944-February 1945).

Major Leiper embodied these recommendations in his report of 12th January 1945:-

- (a) Central Control should be instituted under an A.M.C. Public Health Officer.
- (b) A Central Bureau should be established.
- (c) Control of Sewage and Refuse instituted.

On the 6th January 1945 I was delegated to take over from Major Leiper and was set the task of integrating and operating an organisation based on these proposals. In this I received the co-operation of the P.O. H.G. authorities, and the Army authorities.

4. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL.

This was vested in the Typhoid Control Centre and consisted of the following subdivisions.

(a) THE TYPHOID BUREAU. This bureau was concerned with the compilation of the Family Card Index System, Carrier Register, Convalescent Register, Immunisation Register, Donor Card Case Records, Case Dismissal Register, and provision of Hospital comforts.

(b) CARETAKERS, SANITATION, AND REFUSE DISPOSAL. This was vested in various A.M.C. Public Health Officers, under central direction. Under this system 5 Public Health Nurses (Italians), 5 Italian Medical Students, and 5 Italian Doctors together with Clerical Staffs were employed.

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4. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL.

This was vested in the Typhoid Control Centre and consisted of the following subdivisions.

(a) THE TYPHOID BUREAU. This bureau was concerned with the compilation of the Family Card Index System, Carrier Register, Convalescent Register, Immunisation Register, Domiciliary Case Records, Case Dismissal Register, and provision of Hospital comforts.

(b) SAFETY SUPPLIES, SANITATION, AND REFUSE DISPOSAL. This was vested in various A.M.G. Public Health Officers, under central direction. Under this system 5 Public Health Nurses (Italians), 5 Italian Medical Students, and 5 Italian Doctors together with Clerical Staffs were employed.

A. HOSPITAL CONTROL. Suspect cases of Typhoid were hospitalized. General practitioners were forbidden to treat domiciliary cases, and under these conditions hospitalisation and isolation became effective for the first time. Acute cases were admitted to the Civil Hospital and when convalescent were transferred to the Italian Red Cross Hospital (Casa de Riposo) which had been renovated staffed and opened for this purpose.

B. CARRIER CONTROL. This proved difficult to start with. It involved examination of about 350 convalescent cases who had been treated in the Civil Hospital or in their houses, and who had never had a regularized Bacteriological examination in my estimation. For this purpose the 2nd American Bacteriological Laboratory examined these by rectal swabbing at the "Casa di Riposo". The suspect carriers were brought in by a "milk round" system employing ambulances and Italian Medical Students. By these methods 16 carriers were isolated and hospitalized.

Mass examination of Food handlers was considered impracticable in view of the large numbers involved and the limited bacteriological facilities

APPENDIX "A" - Sheet 3

available, so that a selective examination has been carried out which involved examining only those food handlers, who were suspect and were case contacts.

C. BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL.

Two Bacteriological teams worked to full available capacity, the 2nd American Laboratory commencing in January, and the n. 5 Mobile Bacteriological supplementing it toward the end of the month.

Convalescent cases were discharged on 3 negative stools.

Carriers received only one examination.

Rectal swabbing was carried out in the case of the carriers and Salinite F enrichment broth inoculated, and subsequently plated on Desoxycholate Citrate media.

D. IMMUNIZATION.

From the start I regarded that mass immunization of the population was essential if a long term policy was envisaged or required from a military point of view.

It represented the only certain and sure method of building up an adequate barrier to the early spread of the disease and it was an ideal which could be achieved, and did the fact that all other control measures could never be absolutely effective. This was patently obvious from the lack of facilities available, and the general apathy of the population. Accordingly immunization was carried out at the clinic, using propaganda but this was largely a failure and subsequently compulsory immunization was arranged, after consultation with the industrialists, and local business owners through the P.O. A.M.G. In this way five clinics were operated successfully.

E. PROPAGANDA.

Posters were used throughout the Campaign together with a loud speaker, at the Comune. The Church was advised.

In my opinion propaganda was ineffective until it was backed by some other measures such as a control of payment of salaries, which was adopted in Prato, to speed the immunization programme also employing Garabini, in ordering carriers to report for examination.

F. DOMESTIC CONTROL.

Card indexing of all cases on a family basis was instituted and routine home visits carried out by Public Health Nurses, and with the aid of a questionnaire, all members of the family were checked, including method of consumption of vegetables fruit and milk products and water.

G. SUMMARY AND APPENDICES.

- (1) Control of an epidemic of Typhoid Fever was carried out employing recognized Public Health measures.
- (2) These measures were carried out in an Italian Industrial Community suffering from general poverty, mainly unhygienic conditions.

B. PROPAGANDA. Posters were used throughout the Campaign together with a loud speaker, at the Comune. The Church was advised.

In my opinion propaganda was ineffective until it was backed by some other measures such as a control of payment of salaries, which was adopted in Prato, to speed the immunisation programme also employing Carabinieri, in ordering carriers to report for examination.

F. VACCINATION CONTROL.

Card indexing of all cases on a family basis was instituted and routine home visits carried out by Public Health Nurses, and with the aid of a questionnaire, all members of the family were checked, including method of consumption of vegetables fruit and milk products and water.

G. SURVIVAL AND PREVENTION.

- (1) Control of an epidemic of Typhoid Fever was carried out employing recognized Public Health measures.
- (2) These measures were carried out in an Italian Industrial Community, suffering from general poverty, mainly wordless existing on a minimal diet.
- (3) Routine tidal bandinations were carried out by the Civil Hospital. To what extent rising tides were fallacious I am not certain as routine use of "Antifol" (Sclavo) was employed in the Civil Hospital.
- (4) Transport difficulties were commonplace throughout the campaign however these limitations were largely overcome by improvisation and working on foot.
- (5) No cases of Typhoid were notified amongst Allied troops during this period although some thousands were stationed within the city. This is a tribute to immunisation with W.A.D. vaccine, and to the hygiene discipline of the Commanding Officers.
- (6) The results achieved in this epidemic will not have been possible had it not been for the willing co-operation of the Central and local A.L.C. authorities, Army Authorities, and American Red Cross under Mrs. Sexsmith A.C.
- (7) Up to date (20th Feb) some 10,000 of the population have been immunised and this continues at the rate of 1500 approx. every day.

Signed: Gordon A. Taylor
G. C. Taylor, Major
R.A.M.C. - 9th A.F. Prato

2281

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "B"

AG 7008/13/EH

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

28 February 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Veterinary Activities 1 to 28
February 1945 inclusive.

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

1. The activities of the Veterinary Branch during the month have been aimed at preparatory measures to reduce high incidence of animal disease which has normally appeared with warm weather. These measures have included, first, the manufacture of veterinary vaccines and antisera to prevent and afford treatment for both animal diseases which have been present for many years and for those few animal diseases not commonly present but which have occurred under present conditions; secondly, steps have been taken to assure the use of certain livestock dips so as to prevent and treat skin diseases; thirdly, veterinary medical supplies have been requisitioned for use by Italian Veterinarians.

2. Effective immunity imparted following swine vaccination with crystal violet swine cholera vaccine from the United States during the past season, and the incidence of swine cholera has created great interest in the local production of this vaccine. Every assistance possible to instigate local production is being afforded by this Branch. Conferences have been held with the Allied Officers, Prefetto, Inspektorato, Provincial Veterinarians, and officials of the Institute "Sclavo" in Siena in this respect. The method of procurement of virus blood from swine has been demonstrated and the necessary chemicals made available in Siena. Similar assistance has been given to the veterinary laboratories in Rome and Naples, all to instigate production as soon as possible. In Siena production has actually started with a total of 35 swine having been inoculated, the blood withdrawn, and vaccine in the process of manufacture. The local production of this vaccine now not only saves shipping but affords experience in the manufacturing process which will be of great assistance in future years. One thousand litres of anti-swine cholera serum has arrived from the United States and has been turned over to the appropriate Italian officials for distribution.

3. Vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease is being produced at a very slow rate due to a lack of slaughter cattle for virus production. Only sixty slaughter bovines have been made available for legal slaughter in the Rome abattoir during the period 15 December to 15 February. This has afforded enough virus to produce 3000 doses of vaccine. Agricultural officials who hold all authority for the release and transport of such cattle have been contacted in conferences, per letters, and per telephone. They are giving all possible co-operation to the program and more cattle, virus and vaccine are expected in near future. Shipments of previously manufactured vaccine are expected to arrive by air and sea.

veterinary laboratories in Rome and Naples, all to instigate production as soon as possible. In Siena production has actually started with a total of 35 swine having been inoculated, the blood withdrawn, and vaccine in the process of manufacture. The local production of this vaccine now not only saves shipping but affords experience in the manufacturing process which will be of great assistance in future years. One thousand litres of anti-swine cholera serum has arrived from the United States and has been turned over to the appropriate Italian officials for distribution.

3. Vaccine for foot-and-mouth disease is being produced at a very slow rate due to a lack of slaughter cattle for virus production. Only sixty slaughter bovines have been made available for legal slaughter in the Rome abattoir during the period 15 December to 15 February. This has afforded enough virus to produce 3000 doses of vaccine. Agricultural officials who hold all authority for the release and transport of such cattle have been contacted in conferences, per letters, and per telephone. They are giving all possible cooperation to the program and more cattle, virus and vaccine are expected in the near future. Shipments of previously manufactured vaccine were made to Sardegna by air and sea transport.

4. Diagnostic Brucellin was sent to the Provinces of Pistoia and Ravenna following a few cases of undulant fever as Brucellin is effective in testing goats and sheep for brucellosis.

5. Several provincial veterinarians in the Abruzzi-Marche Region have filed requests for veterinary biologics. These requests have been fulfilled from locally manufactured stocks.

6. Steps have been taken to assure the use of lime-sulphur dip for sheep scab during the coming months. Nicotine dip had previously been used but due to an acute shortage of nicotine and a widespread incidence of sheep scab lime-sulphur will be employed. Though there has been an over-abundance of sulphur and lime in Italy this most efficient dip was never employed here. The Veterinary Division of the Ministry of the Interior has circulated instructions on the manufacture and use of this dip. A demonstration showing the production and the actual dipping of infected sheep was sponsored jointly by Captain Kein, Agriculture and this Branch in Viterbo Province on 24 February. FWB took pictures of the

APPENDIX "B"

SHEET 2

demonstration and will publicize it very soon. If possible several thousand circulars of information on the manufacture and use of this dip will be prepared and distributed in the near future.

7. Veterinary medical supplies have been requisitioned for distribution during the last six months of this year.

8. The Veterinary Division, Ministry of the Interior, is preparing an information circular on the preparation and use of arsenical dips to prevent piroplasmiasis. Though there is little hope of this dip being employed on a large scale this year this circular should be the beginning of its use in Italy. A sizeable quantity of Pirevan has been requisitioned for use in the treatment of infected animals.

RWR/mtc

Rowland W. Rushmore
ROWLAND W. RUSHMORE,
Major Vet. Corps,
Chief, Veterinary Branch.

Appendix "C"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3072/2/P4

4 February, 1945

SUBJECT: - Requisition and Distribution of
Allied Medical Supplies.

TO : - See Distribution.

1. With the formation of EMUHEA and the requisitioning and distribution of Allied medical supplies the responsibility of the Italian Government in the liberated parts of Italy, some confusion has arisen as to the channels of requisitioning and distribution. A chart is attached which shows this in a graphic form.

2. It is expected that in each Region the Regional Public Health Officer will continue to keep in touch with distribution in his area and give every possible assistance to the agencies doing distribution in his area. It could also be of assistance to this office if any evidence of improper or unsatisfactory distribution is reported to this office promptly with recommendations for corrective action.

3. The provincial medical doctors submit requisitions, through the Prefects, to the Public Health Director, Italian Government. Beginning this month, these requisitions are to be for two months supply, and are to be submitted one month in advance, i.e. in February for March and April.

4. The Director Public Health, Italian Government, consolidates these Provincial requisitions into a Regional requisition, and submits this to HQ, AG. The Medical Supply Officer, Public Health Sub-Commission screens these requisitions against allowances by population and availability, approves amounts to be issued, and forwards to the 2665 Civilian Medical Depot for filling.

5. The 2665 CMD is not an Allied Commission organization, but the depot fills these requisitions and turns the merchandise over to the EMUHEA representative who signs the issue vouchers and arranges for transportation. The 2665 CMD has in the past, and will in the future, give EMUHEA every possible assistance in obtaining required transport.

6. Issue vouchers are forwarded to the Director Public Health, Italian Government, and HQ, A.C. Public Health Sub-Commission. From their copy of these issue vouchers the Italian Government, Public Health, prepares the break-down list of supplies for the Provinces, and sends this to EMUHEA.

7. The following lists for distribution are forwarded by the Italian Government to EMUHEA:

8. A break-down list

4. The Director Public Health, Italian Government, consolidates these Provincial requisitions into a Regional requisition, and submits this to HQ., AC. The Medical Supply oficer, Public Health Sub-Commission screens these requisitions against allowances by population and availability, approves amounts to be issued, and forwards to the 2665 Civilian Medical Depot for filling.

5. The 2665 CMD is not an Allied Commission organization, but the Depot fills these requisitions and turns the merchandise over to the ENITEL. The 2665 CMD has in the past, and will in the future, give ENITEL every possible assistance in obtaining required transport.

6. Issue vouchers are forwarded to the Director Public Health, Italian Government, and HQ., A.C. Public Health Sub-Commission. From their copy of these list of supplies for the Province, Public Health, prepares the break-down Government to ENITEL.

7. The following lists for distribution are forwarded by the Italian Government to ENITEL:

- a. A break-down list of supplies by Province.
- b. A Provincial wholesaler list (those authorized to distribute Allied medical supplies in each Province by the Italian Government).

8. The Provincial wholesaler receives the supplies from ENITEL, makes the required deposits in the designated bank and distributes the supplies according to plans of the Public Health, Italian Government, under the supervision of the Prefect and the medico provinciale.

9. Emergency requisitions:

- a. The Italian Government has made provision for emergency requisition being forwarded whenever necessary, this applies to any medical supplies require, whether the supply is to be of Allied or Italian origin (biological products).
- b. If it is found that the medico provinciale or the Prefect fail to contact the Italian Government on emergency requirements,

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Appendix "C"
Sheet 3

REQUISITION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OF ALLIED MEDICAL SUPPLIES (For a region)

R.P.M.O.
emergency
requisition

PROVINCIAL DOCTORS
Two months supply requisitions

Provincial Prefects

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
DIV. GEN. SANITA' PUBBLICA
Prepares two months supply
regional requisition

E.N.D.M.E.A.
Centr. office
transmits
requisition to

E.N.D.I.M.E.A. Represent
in U.C.M.D.

Sn.O.
CENTR. CIV. MEDICAL DEPOT

The depot fills the requisition
E.N.D.M.E.A. represent, check the supplies
" " sign the vouchers
The supplies are turned to the
ITALIAN GOVERN.

SUPPLIES

VOUCHERS

E.N.D.I.M.E.A.

Regional depot.

Break-down of the supplies
for the provincial whole-
salers as per Italian Gov.

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
Div. Gen. San. Pubbl.
transmits

1/ vouchers
2/ distribution's
plans
3/ wholesaler list
to:

2258

The depot fills the requisition
S.N.D.I.L.A.A. represent, check the supplies
" " sign the vouchers
The supplies are turned to the
ITALIAN GOVERN.

SUPPLIES

VOUCHERS

S.N.D.I.L.A.A.

S.N.D.I.L.A.A.

Regional depot.

Break-down of the supplies
for the provincial whole-
salers as per Italian Gov.
plan.

TO:

R.I.H.O.
for
emergency
distribution

Provincial
doctor

PROVINCIAL WHOLESALE
for distribution
to

HOSPITALS
AMBULANCE
CLINICS
DRUG STORES

MINISTERO INTERNO
Div. Gen. San. Pubbl.
transmits

1/ vouchers
2/ distribution's
plans
3/ wholesaler list
TO:

S.N.D.I.L.A.A.
Center office

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 384
Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "D"

AC/3072/73/PK

2 March 1945

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report for February.
Medical Supply Officer.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. During the month of February EADIARA has made some improvements within their organization as well as some progress in the distribution of Allied Medical Supplies. Though they have improved their organization at large it is far from satisfactory in the distribution of supplies. During the month there were held 15 meetings with representatives from the director General of the Sanita' Pubolice and EADIARA in regards to improving distribution problems. As a result of these meetings EADIARA has increased the number of their warehouses and also their representatives. At the present time they have warehouses in Naples with 3 representatives which handle shipments from our Naples depot for all the Southern part of Italy and Sicily. They also have a warehouse with a representative in Sardinia. The same warehouse handles the distribution for Rome City, Lazio-Imbria Region as well as Marche and Abruzzi Region. The warehouse in Florence takes care of distribution for Toscana Region. The warehouse in Rome takes care of distribution for Lazio-Imbria Region.

EADIARA's inter-communication is not functioning as to be expected. There is poor cooperation between the General Office and their field representatives. This is slowly being corrected.

Transportation is still the big problem for EADIARA in the distribution of supplies. They are able to bid for transportation either by rail or by truck, but they still are quite slow in getting around to submitting bids in advance for future shipments of their supplies.

There is some dissension between Sanita' Pubolice of the Italian Government and EADIARA over proper management and operation of EADIARA. These dissensions are gradually coming to light and corrections are being made as soon as they are noticed.

2. There has been a question on certain prices of Allied Medical Supplies. A new landing cost price list on U.S. Dollar basis has been made up and forwarded to all concerned on U.S. medical supplies.

3. Distribution plan of EADIARA with chart explaining in complete detail the exact channels of flow requisitions and supplies are to be handled was forwarded to all EADIARA for their information to instruct Medical Provinciali in Northern areas so that supplies could move along more smoothly and shortages in certain provinces would not arise.

4. A meeting has been held with Ministry Sub-Commission on the

There is some discussion of their supplies.

Government and EMILIA over proper management and operation of EMILIA. These discussions are usually coming to light and corrections are being made as soon as they are noticed.

2. There has been a question on certain prices of Allied Medical Supplies. A new landing cost price list on U.S. Dollar basis has been made up and forwarded to all concerned on U.S. medical supplies.

3. Distribution plan of EMILIA with chart explaining in complete detail the exact channels of how requirements and supplies are to be handled was forwarded to all Regions for their information to instruct Medical Provinciali in Northern areas so that supplies could move along more smoothly and shortages in certain provinces would not arise.

4. A meeting has been held with Industry Sub-Commission on the rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological firms in Italy, to work out plans between the two Sub-Commissions and the Italian Government. This plan is to get essential firms into production, producing items that are low in stock in our Medical Depot and are important for civilian health. Items such as sulphur ointment, biological and alcohol are not ordered from the United States because sufficient is produced in this country to take care of civilian requirements.

5. Additional plans for the distribution of medical supplies in the North have been made. Regional Public Health Officers will be ^{20,000} ~~20,000~~ ⁷ make distribution of supplies on the same basis as AGO Armies until ~~20,000~~ ⁷ time that EMILIA can step in and operate. This plan will take care of any shortages that might arise after AGO Armies turn over territory to Regions. The plan has been approved by Finance Sub-Commission.

6. Medical supplies for the period of January 1, 1945 to June 30, 1945 have not arrived, but notice has been received that they will arrive some time in the middle of April. In case of shortage of essential medical supplies arrangements have been made with the 2685 COMD to draw supplies from MTO Stockpile.

FRANCIS H. BUSIARD, Capt Sn C,
Medical Supply Officer.

Appendix "E"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3078/10/PR

6 March 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Welfare Branch for February 1945.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. Personnel - No change in officer personnel.
Six full days of this month were spent in visiting Toscana Region and the 5th Army Area - 12 Feb through the 16. The chronological report of this trip will be attached.
2. More definite planning for a welfare program can be undertaken soon because some of the more pressing needs for food and clothing are being met.
(A) Clothing: - In AWS Territory the Red Cross personnel has continued its effective distribution of clothing even in communes that are still being shelled by the enemy.
The clothing sent to Sicily did much good, much more is needed.
The devastated Area has also obtained clothing. All of these groups and agencies have been helpful. Our efforts have been directed toward coordinating these activities and trying to get a coverage of need without duplication.

(B) Food: - Milk continues to be supplied by American Relief for Italy, Inc. Director, Public Health Sub-Commission has approved the request to supply the Italian Government and indirectly the EDAI with copies of our welfare regional reports on institutions. These reports in the Regions in which they have been made will be helpful for facilitating an equitable distribution of this milk because they contain accurate information as to number of wards in and the general condition of the eleemosynary institutions. The Regional Welfare Officers together with the welfare committees of Italian personnel which have been set up are all to be consulted before milk distribution is made. This was agreed to by Mr. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Myron Taylor and by officials of the EDAI.

3. The following meetings were held during February:

(A) Italian Officials - Three of the regular weekly meetings were held with E.E. Dott. Valente, Vice Prefect, head of Welfare Department in the Ministry of Interior on the 2nd, 9th and 23rd of February. The Chief, Welfare Branch was away Friday, February 16th.

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(B) Food: - Milk continues to be supplied by American Relief for Italy, Inc. Director, Public Health Sub-Commission has approved the request to supply the Italian Government and indirectly the EMDI with copies of our welfare regional reports on institutions. These reports in the Regions in which they have been made will be helpful for facilitating an equitable distribution of this milk because they contain accurate information as to number of wards in and the general condition of the eleemosynary institutions. The Regional Welfare Officers together with the welfare committees of Italian personnel which have been set up are all to be consulted before milk distribution is made. This was agreed to by Mr. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Myron Taylor and by officials of the EMDI.

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A separate detailed report is submitted to the Director, Public Health Sub-Commission. However, one of the chief items discussed was the obtaining of material for orthopaedic appliances for mutilated Italian soldiers and civilians. No directive assigning this problem to another Sub-Commission could be found. It is reported that fifty thousand civilians and between five and six thousand Italian soldiers will need braces or appliances of some kind. The Italian Minister of War together with representatives of the civilian who were wounded by the war submitted a list of required material from which these appliances could be made. Colonel Chapman of Security Division permitted his Staff Sergeant Padula to be called into these meetings. The Sergeant is an expert in the manufacture of highly specialized equipment for mutilated people. He approved the lists of materials submitted and we will proceed to get whatever is available.

(B) National Committee representatives or EMDI. The regular Monday meetings have been attended. The chief discussion has been the building up of the Italian Red Cross by having it and not newly created civilian organizations taking over the raising of money and the collection of clothing and materials from the Italian people for the use of their fellow Italians in the devastated areas.

Appendix "E"
Sheet 2

(C) Lt Colonel C.A. Cliver, of Displaced Persons Sub-Commission discussed the possibility of the LAR of Rome and the ECA of other communes helping in the care of bombed-out people, a question for Italian authorities to decide.

4. The Italian Ministry of Interior gave approval for a complete survey and check up on all institutions in the Rome area. Although similar surveys had been made under direction of the Regional Welfare Officers, these earlier ones chiefly were for information about clothing and food.

If the reports of the Rome area survey disclose sufficient useful information the same complete checkup will be requested in other Regions.

5.

Welfare Officers in HQ during the month:

- (A) Major Charles Eirt, Piemonte Region. Keeps in touch with HQ while working on his clothing manufacturing program in Naples.
- (B) Major John Ballou, 8th Army rear. Spent several days in Rome and frequent conferences of a general nature were held.
- (C) Captain Thomas Wintersteen, EMO Emilia Region. Brought in some problems, among them the action EMOs should take with regard to the trials of juveniles. Under Article 8, Sec 5 of the Directive relative to juvenile offenders it stated that if possible a Welfare Officer should attend the trial. Captain Wintersteen had recently been called in to a court proceeding and asked for suggestions as to sentence or accused. The Captain had no list of juvenile institutions so could make no specific recommendations. This list has been prepared by Major Hurdum of the Security Dept, and will be sent to the EMOs for their use in similar circumstances.

6. Our officers in the field are meeting their varying problems with great initiative and promptness. When the experiences of all these officers can be given in a general conference, from this we hope to evolve a simple but universal welfare plan which will apply and work effectively in all Italy.

JOHN McSWEENEY
Lt Col, Spec Res,
Chief, Welfare Branch

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

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JOHN MCSTURNEY
Lt Col, Spec Res,
Chief, Welfare Branch.

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

785020

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 99H
Public Health Sub-Commission

AG/3016/PH

17
15 February 1945.

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

TO : - Land Forces Sub-Commission, HQ Alcom

Herewith for your information, copy of this Sub-Commission's
report of activities for the month of January 1945.

L. S. Robinson
14 Feb 45

L. S. ROBINSON, Brigadier
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission

Incl:
As stated above.

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COMMITTEE ON ALLIED COMMISSION

AFO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

PH/GMF/ae
10 February 1945

10/3016/PH

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

FROM : - VP, CA Section.

TO : - Chief of Staff.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) No points of major political importance were discussed during January.

2. PUBLICATIONS:

(A) Since 1939 the Italian Medical Profession has been cut off from its colleagues in Great Britain and USA. This isolation has been particularly felt in the field of medical publications. Moreover, since the liberation of Rome there has been a dearth of indigenous medical periodicals. For these reasons there is a great and urgent demand for literature on recent medical advances in the Allied countries.

(B) Publications Section PHE-WHE has arranged for a regular supply of medical literature from US and UK, both in a single copies of medical publications and in reprints, extracts and prints of original articles prepared by MOI-CHI.

(C) Six weeks ago it was decided that the servicing from US and UK was adequate and regular enough to contemplate publishing under the auspices of PHE, a Medical Bulletin in Italian for the information of the Italian Medical Profession.

(D) At this stage PHE consulted the Public Health Sub-Commission AG. This Sub-Commission wholeheartedly approved of the idea. The Chief of the Public Health Branch agreed to act as editor in the selection of material to be published.

(E) It was decided to publish an eight page monthly bulletin. The columns a page (roughly 10,000 words) and 15,000 copies to be distributed free to Italian doctors and hospitals all over liberated Italy, a proportion to be stock-piled for the North.

(F) The following problems had to be solved by Publication Section, PHE: - translation of the English copy (this meant finding competent technical translators), printing and production (which called for policy and financial approval by PHE) and finally distribution.

(G) All these problems have been solved and the first number of the "Bulletin Medico" will be off the presses in the first week of February. The second number is being prepared.

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(G) All these problems have been solved and the first number of the "Bulletin Medico" will be off the presses in the first week of February. The second number is being prepared.

(H) Distribution will be handled locally by FMB outposts. Florence has ordered 3,000 copies, Bari 2,500, Palermo 2,000.

(I) In Rome distribution will be direct to the hospitals and clinics, also through the Sindacato dei Medici, the doctor's professional society to whose office they have to go regularly to get patrol coupons, etc. 2,500 copies will be distributed in Rome monthly.

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3. PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH:

(A) Typhus:

(i) The Typhus Demonstration Unit completed a tour of Toscana Region and 5th Army Area during the month, holding demonstrations in each provincial capital. Dr. Rubino's report on the tour is to be found at Appendix A.

(ii) A tour of Abruzzi-Marche Region and 6th Army Area is now being arranged and will take place during the first half of February.

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

(iv) Requests from many sources have been received for quantities of DDT for disinfection campaigns. It must be emphasized that the available supplies of DDT are limited and are being held in case an outbreak of typhus should occur. If the stocks to which this Sub-Commission has access are dissipated by according to the requests of every agency which wishes to carry out a disinfection, the Typhus Control Branch might find itself in the invidious position of being short of supplies when they would be most needed. While every sympathy is felt for the needs of disinfection, it must be emphasized that only in very special cases can DDT be diverted for any use except that of Typhus Control.

(E) Smallpox:

(i) One case of smallpox occurred in the Cinocivita' Refugee Camp in Rome during the middle of January. Prompt action was taken and no further cases have occurred.

(ii) In January a conference was held with the ADH II. 3 District concerning the Burevato epidemic. More strenuous measures have been initiated to control the disease. An A.C. medical officer has been living in Rapavento for more than a month; vaccination stations have been opened and penalties have been imposed on persons failing to present themselves for vaccination. The number of cases has fallen from 61 in December to 51 in January, there being no deaths, while 24,000 persons have been vaccinated during the month.

(iii) The Naples figures have also shown a slight decrease, being 261 as compared with 285 in December. Of these 261, 91 occurred in the city of Naples and 170 in the province. 93,410 people were vaccinated in Naples Province during January.

(iv) Isolated cases have been reported from various provinces during the month, but no further cases have occurred in Sicily.

(G) Malaria:

(i) The first month of the new year was occupied in preparing reports and in planning the winter spraying projects. The latter will include an experiment in the destruction of hibernating anophelines at Bonifica Castel Volturno near Naples, and a malaria control demonstration in the area around the mouth of the Lirio River near to Rome. Major I.I.S. Aitken drew up the proposals for the experiment to be made in the Castel Volturno area. The spraying was done during the last three weeks of January by a group of Italian laborers supervised by Captain Kesteven and Corporal D'Alco. Lieutenant Fisher, Entomologist from the 15th General Laboratory, carried on routine inspections for hibernating mosquitoes. He reported finding no anophelines in the sprayed area of the Bonifica, though they were encountered in houses situated in the untreated periphery of that zone.

(ii) Between January 16th and 29th Drs. Casimiri and Rubino examined 456 children in the Castel Volturno area. They verified both the term and the bonifica, finding a general splenic index of 25.6%. In the bonifica the rate had fallen from what it was during 1944 as shown below:

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(ii) Between January 16th and 29th Drs. Casati and Rubino examined 156 children in the Castel Volturno area. They visited both the town and the bonifica, finding a general splenic index of 25.6%. In the bonifica the rate had fallen from what it was during 1944 as shown below:

Results of Spleen Surveys at Bonifica Castel Volturno

Date when Spleen Surveys were made	N. of children palpated	N. of children with palpable spleens	Percent with Spleno- megaly
May 1944	485	207	42.1%
Aug 1944	575	245	42.6%
Oct 1944	531	207	39.0%
Jan 1945	362	96	26.5%

(iii) A great deal of time was spent discussing the malaria control demonstration to be made in the large tract of flat land near to the delta of the

Tiber river. It was proposed that all buildings within a seven miles radius of Ostia Lido be sprayed before the onset of the mosquito breeding season. Dr. S.A. Soper and Colonel Stone approved that project, when it was discussed at Caserta in Colonel Stone's office on January 29th. Two tons of DDT concentrate, at present stored in the Typhus Control Office in Naples and in the basement of the Institute of Public Health in Rome, will be available for that purpose. Dr. Soper felt that the project should be extended to include the whole of the Maccanese plain as well as the area covered by an area with a seven miles radius, encircling the town of Lido di Rm.

(iv) Three farms were drawn up to be used in the survey and treatment of houses situated in the zone. Data such as the number of inhabitants, both human and animal, the number of structures and the number of rooms of each type are to be recorded. A daily bulletin will be made out giving the number of houses treated as well as the number of rooms of each kind sprayed. Other records, to be kept daily, cover the amount of DDT solution used and the equipment in hand.

(v) A large map on a scale of 1 to 12,500 was prepared showing the exact location of all inhabited buildings on the coastal plain of Rome Province. This includes the towns of Lido di Roma, Ostia Antica, Fregene, Fregene and Lido di Ostia as well as all rural settlements in that region. It will be extended to include the Maccanese plain and will be valuable in orienting the spraying teams.

(vi) Mr. Knipe continued to supervise the production of a new type of Knapsack Sprayer designed to deliver between one and two quarts of oil to the acre. He also arranged to have a dozen long extension arms made to be used with the knapsack sprayers for treating high ceilings and inaccessible corners inside the larger buildings. During the month he gave two demonstrations of his new spraying equipment to groups of British Officers taking the course of instruction at the 10th Malaria Field Laboratory.

(vii) A revision was made of Colonel Russell's manuscript entitled "Malaria and its Control in liberated Italy from January to September 1944". At the express request of Dr. Lorenzo Verney this is to be submitted for possible publication in the Rivista di Malaria. Also a report under the joint authorship of L.A. Kiehl and G. Giacini was written covering the "Studies made at Castel Volturno, Italy, on the Control of adult Anopheles mosquitoes with DDT". In addition Mr. Fred W. Knipe prepared a descriptive article entitled "Notes on improvements made to equipment for killing both larvae and adult mosquitoes with DDT".

(D) Venereal Diseases:

(i) Owing to shortage of staff this Sub-Commission no longer has the services of a specialist in venereal disease. In consequence, contact has largely been lost with the work of the Italian V.D. clinics and liaison with Allied V.D. consultants has become difficult. To overcome the difficulties arising from this situation, the Ministry of Interior has been approached with the suggestion that in liberated Italy Allied Military V.D. consultants should have direct approach to Italian specialists and clinics and the Ministry has agreed to this suggestion. This agreement has been communicated to the appropriate Headquarters.

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(vii) A revision was made of General Russell's manuscript entitled "Malaria and its Control in liberated Italy from January to September 1944". At the express request of Dr. Lorenzo Verney this is to be submitted for possible publication in the Rivista di Malariologia. Also a report under the joint authorship of L.A. Richi and G. Desini was written covering the "Studies made at Castel Volturno, Italy, on the Control of adult Anopheles mosquitoes with DDT". In addition, Fred W. Krieger prepared a descriptive article entitled "Notes on Improvements made to equipment for killing both larvae and adult mosquitoes with DDT".

(B) Venereal Diseases:

(i) Owing to shortage of staff this Sub-Commission no longer has the services of a specialist in venereal disease. In consequence, contact has largely been lost with the work of the Italian V.D. clinics and liaison with Allied V.D. consultants has become difficult. To overcome the difficulties arising from this situation, the Ministry of Interior has been approached with the suggestion that in liberated Italy Allied Military V.D. consultants should have direct approach to Italian specialists and clinics and the Ministry has agreed to this suggestion. This agreement has been communicated to the appropriate headquarters.

(ii) During January the Director and First Assistant of the Pado Hospital, Naples, which is solely devoted to the treatment of infected prostitutes were approached on grounds of administrative irregularities and are being detained pending trial. The DMS No. 3 District has kindly lent a British VD Specialist to supervise and re-organize the running of the hospital while the Italian Government has been asked to supply a capable pathologist. This hospital was inspected by the Director of the Sub-Commission during his visit to Southern Region in January and a conference was held with the DMS No. 3 District, the Area Commander, the Commissioner and the SPAD.

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(E) Typhoid:

(i) A typhoid epidemic of some severity has existed at Prato during December and January. As from 15th December until 12th January 115 new cases were notified and the total number of cases reported to be 721. The epidemic is water-borne, due to destruction of sewers and water mains and the pollution of surface wells. An AC Medical Officer has been sent to Prato to assist in control measures, while, as usual, invaluable help has been rendered by Military Medical Officers, especially the DMS of the Area and the 2nd US Medical Laboratory.

(ii) At present attention is being focussed on carriers and mass examination of recovered cases is taking place, all of whom will have rectal swabs taken.

immunization with DDT is proceeding, hygiene inspections and propaganda are being carried out and special care is being devoted to the control of refuse and the maintenance of a safe water supply.

(iii) The most recent reports from ASD 5th Army state that the epidemic is now under control.

(iv) ASD 3th Army states that the typhoid epidemic at San Marino and Rimini may now be regarded as completely checked.

(F) Undulant Fever:

(i) A certain number of cases of Undulant Fever among the civil population have been reported from Prato and Ravenna. There is little that can be done except to warn the population to boil their milk before use and repeat similar instructions to Allied personnel, together with warning them of the danger of eating local cheese.

(G) Infant Mortality:

(i) The infant mortality figure for December in Rome can now be computed from the data supplied. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 227, while the number of live-births was 1525. This gives an infant mortality rate of 148.2, compared with 100.2 in November.

(ii) The number of live births has been the lowest on record in 1944, while the number of deaths under one year of age has been the highest since August. The lowering of the one figure and the increase in the other accounts for the high infant mortality rate, which, be it noted, is only 14 greater than that of August of this year.

(H) Tuberculosis:

(i) The December figure for the number of deaths in Rome from all forms of tuberculosis both pulmonary and non-pulmonary is 213. The November figure was 193. The figure for December 1943 was 217.

(I) Penicillin:

(i) This office is constantly receiving requests to furnish Penicillin for the use of Italian civilians. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the supplies of penicillin in this Theater are so limited that the DMS, AFHQ has issued an instruction to the effect that it must only be used for the treatment of wounded soldiers and none can be released for civilian use. The Italian Medical profession, in addition, seems to think that Penicillin is a universal panacea and makes many requests for this drug to treat cases in which it would not be the least avail. The Ministry of Interior has been asked to issue a press statement to the effect that Penicillin cannot be procured from Allied sources for civilian use.

L. VICTORIANI BRANCH

(1) Tuberculosis:

(1) The December figure for the number of deaths in Rome from all forms of tuberculosis both pulmonary and non-pulmonary is 213. The November figure was 193. The figure for December 1943 was 217.

(2) Penicillin:

(1) This office is constantly receiving requests to furnish Penicillin for the use of Italian civilians. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the supplies of Penicillin in this theater are so limited that the DMS, AFHQ has issued an instruction to the effect that it must only be used for the treatment of wounded soldiers and none can be released for civilian use. The Italian Medical profession, in addition, seems to think that Penicillin is a universal panacea and makes many requests for this drug to treat cases in which it would not be the least avail. The Ministry of Interior has been asked to issue a press statement to the effect that Penicillin cannot be procured from Allied sources for civilian use.

L. VETERINARY SERVICES:

(A) The yearly veterinary report for the Commune of Rome reveals that in this area 376 dogs were impounded as rabies suspects. Of these 376, 58 were found to have rabies. Approximately 15,000 cattle were vaccinated against foot and mouth disease and none of the vaccinated animals developed any sign of infection.

(B) Foot and mouth disease has appeared in the Provinces of Siena and Florence during the month. Plans for the preparation of vaccine for use in these provinces are now complete.

(C) Swine Cholera is prevalent in many provinces and has recently appeared in the Province of Siena, to which vaccine and anti-serum have been supplied. The veterinary laboratory at Portici and the Selve Institute at Siena are ready to begin large scale production of crystal violet vaccine provided they receive the necessary blood. The Regional Agricultural Officers of the respective Regions have promised to supply the swine for the collection of blood.

(D) There is at present a high general incidence of sheep scab. The supply of nicotine for nicotine dipping is limited and it is therefore recommended that lime-sulphur dipping, which is, in anything, more efficacious be employed instead. Instructions in Italian for the preparation of lime-sulphur dip have been sent to all Provincial Veterinarians and the Industry Sub-Commission is assisting this Sub-Commission by arranging for the procurement of sulphur.

(E) Reports of the occurrence of Equine encephalomyelitis have not been substantiated.

(F) Sheep Fox has been reported from Taranto Province, as well as from Lecce, Naples and Brindisi Provinces. The provincial laboratory at Foggia is turning out adequate quantities of vaccine for immunization.

(G) The report of the Veterinary Branch is to be found at Appendix B.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(A) The position regarding the distribution of medical supplies by EMIMA was still unsatisfactory during the month and energetic action had to be taken to effect immediate distribution in Rome City and Toscana Region. A number of meetings was held with the Director General of the Sanita' Pubblica with the object of eliminating bottle-necks in distribution and exploring every means of making EMIMA operate as efficiently as possible.

(B) The supplies for this theater covering the first six months of the year are not expected to arrive before March due to delay in approval of the indents by the War Department. At present there is no shortage except for examination bags and X-ray films. The Italian Government has been asked to prepare by the 15th February, an indent for the last six months of this year covering the whole of Italy. Plans for distribution to the Northern Italy, should these suddenly be required, have been prepared.

(C) A new price list, giving the landed cost of allied supplies was issued. The Italian Government will, from this list, prepare a list of wholesale and retail prices.

(D) Close touch is being maintained with the Industry Sub-Commission concerning the requirements of raw materials for the rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological firms and the distribution of finished products.

(E) The 2665th Central Civilian Medical Depot (OVMB) was activated on 6th January and all American Medical Supply personnel were transferred to this organization. The 2665th SCMB will serve both this theater and other countries in the MIO and is under the direct command of AFHQ. The Medical Supply Branch of this Sub-Commission will cease to exist on 11th February, when Colonel Griffin will leave for AFHQ and Captain Busbard will remain attached to this HQ acting as liaison officer to the Italian Government and EMIMA.

(F) The report of the Medical Supply Branch is to be found at Appendix C.

(G) Appendix D contains a descriptive historical summary of the activities and development of distribution channels effected by the Medical Supply Branch during the past year.

6. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) The Welfare Branch operated in close cooperation with EMIS and through the latter has organized the distribution of relief supplies to the civilian population.

(D) Close touch is being maintained with the Industry Sub-Commission concerning the requirements of raw materials for the rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological items and the distribution of finished products.

(E) The 2665th Central Civilian Medical Depot (CCMD) was activated on 6th January and all American Medical Supply personnel were transferred to this organization. The 2665th CCMD will serve both this theater and other countries in the MTO and is under the direct command of AFHQ. The Medical Supply Branch of this Sub-Commission will cease to exist as from 15th February, when Colonel Griffin will leave for AFHQ and Captain Bushard will remain attached to this HQ acting as liaison officer to the Italian Government and EDOUSA.

(F) The report of the Medical Supply Branch is to be found at Appendix C.

(G) Appendix D contains a descriptive, historical summary of the activities and development of distribution channels effected by the Medical Supply Branch during the past year.

6. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) The Welfare Branch operated in close cooperation with EUSI and through the latter has organized the distribution of 100 tons of clothing for Sicily. Distribution of clothing for Sardinia is also under consideration and when the needs of these islands have been taken care of, arrangements will be made for clothing to be sent to the Potenza area of Southern Italy.

(B) EUSI officials, at the request of the Welfare Branch, are incorporating existing communal and provincial welfare committees with the EUSI organization, thus facilitating both the receipt of information and the process of distribution. By this means, distribution of newly arrived stocks of milk will be hastened.

(C) Meetings have been held with representatives of the Italian Government with the object of unifying the financial programmes of all ECAs and OMIs. **2252** Data were presented to the Government on which a plan may be constructed. Regular weekly meetings on this subject will continue to be held.

(D) The question of feeding, housing and financing destitute Allied nationals is an important one. It has been agreed with the ECAs that these institutions will look after Allied Nationals while their cases are being investigated by the appropriate authorities. The problem of former Allied Nationals who have become "stateless" on account of enforced service in any army is being considered and a draft proposal is being prepared for presentation to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees.

(E) Juvenile delinquency is a serious problem in Naples where plans are being made to open a training centre for children in order to avoid their being sent to prison. If this scheme should prove successful, it is proposed to open similar centres in other large cities.

(F) The report of the Welfare Branch is to be found at Appendix B.

7. PERSONNEL:

(A) The Director and the Executive Officer visited southern Region during the month.

(B) Dr. Fred L. Soper and Dr. Floyd L. Markham have returned from the USA.

(C) One British and a number of American promotions occurred in this Sub-Commission during January. These are as follows:

- Lt Colonel to Colonel:

Lt. Colonel T. Barr (B) Senior Public Health Officer, MS 5th Army.

- Major to Lt Colonel:

Major London Amelkhar (A) Regional Public Health Officer, Emilia Region
 Major Raymond Kenny (A) Welfare Officer, Venezia Region
 Major John McCreaney (A) Chief, Welfare Branch, HQS.

- Captain to Major:

Capt John H. Bullock (A), Public Welfare Officer, MS 5th Army
 Capt Ernesto Cavallini (A), Public Health Officer, MS 5th Army
 Capt Joseph L. Mishi (A), " " Venezia Region
 Capt Paul S. Savage, Executive Officer, HQS
 Capt Edmund L. Turner, Regional Sanitation Officer, Emilia Region.

- 1st Lt. to Captain:

1st Lt. Thomas E. Antonsen, Regional Welfare Officer, Emilia Region.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

(A) Nothing of major importance to report.

2. PUBLICATIONS:

(A) The Publications Section of FBI is receiving a number of both American

Capt John W. Sullivan (A), Public Health Officer, AM 5th Army
 Capt Augusto Casullini (A), Public Health Officer, Venezia Region
 Capt Joseph L. Ruisi (A), Executive Officer, NOS
 Capt Paul J. Savage, Regional Sanitation Officer, Emilia Region.
 Capt Edward A. Turner, Regional Sanitation Officer, Emilia Region.

- 1st Lt. to Captain:

1st Lt. Thomas E. Ranzorstein, Regional Welfare Officer, Emilia Region.

SUMMARY

1. POLITICAL:

(A) Nothing of major importance reported.

2. PUBLICATIONS:

(A) The Publications Section of PHS is receiving a number of both American and British medical journals. It was advised that the supply of medical literature was sufficient to complete the publication of a medical Bulletin in Italian for the information of the Italian medical profession. The Public Health Sub-Commission accordingly selected material suitable for publication and PHS made all arrangements for translation, printing, production and distribution. The first number of the "Bulletin Medico" will be ready early in February and five distributions throughout Italy will take place, while a proportion of copies will be stock-piled for the North. The second number is being prepared.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) No cases of Typhus were reported during January. The Demonstration Unit completed a tour of Toscana Region and 5th Army Area and will tour Abruzzi-Marche Region and 6th Army Area in February. It is emphasized that stocks of DDT Powder must be husbanded in case a typhus epidemic should occur and these stocks cannot be dissipated on disinfection programmes.

(B) One case of Smallpox occurred in Rome in the month of January. In Benavento the number of cases reported during January was 51 as compared with 21 in December, 24,000 persons being vaccinated during the month. The Naples Province figure was 261 as compared with 235 in December. 93,110 people were vaccinated. 150 latent cases have been reported from various provinces in Southern Region.

(C) An experimental spraying project at Bonifacio del Volturno was carried out during January. Inspections carried out following this experiment revealed no mosquitoes in the sprayed houses. In the same Bonifacio a splenic examination carried out on school children showed the percentage with splenomegaly had fallen from 43.1 in May 1944 to 26.5 in January 1945. It is proposed to hold a malaria control project on the Liber Alta area, spraying all buildings within a seven mile radius of Ostia Lido before the onset of the mosquito breeding season. Dr. Senger has proposed that this project should also include the whole of the Maccanese Plain. Mr. Knipe of the Rockefeller Foundation has supervised the production of a new type of knapsack sprayer.

(D) A typhoid epidemic of some severity has existed at Prato for several months, the total number of cases reported being 734. No assistance in control measures has been afforded by the local DCH and by members of the 2nd U.S. Medical Laboratory. The most recent reports state that the epidemic is under control. The epidemic at San Marino and Rimini may not be regarded as at an end.

(E) Some cases of Malignant Fever have been reported from Prato and Ravenna. To keep this in check, the boiling of milk and avoidance of local cheeses is recommended.

(F) The Raro Infant Mortality figure for December was 140.6.

(G) The Raro Tuberculosis (both pulmonary and non-pulmonary) rate for December was 213.

(H) Allied stocks of Penicillin in this theater are limited and can only be used for the treatment of Allied soldiers. It is impossible to release Penicillin for the treatment of civilians.

4. VACCINATION:

Of 14,000 cattle vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease during the year in Rome Province, none developed any signs of infection. The veterinary laboratory at Portici and the Solano Institute at Siena are prepared to produce vaccine for Swine Cholera, which is prevalent, when they can obtain the necessary blood. The incidence of Sheep Scab is high and the use of lime-sulphur dip is recommended. Sheep pox is reported from the Provinces of Naples, Turin, Lecce and Brindisi.

5. MILITARY SUPPLY:

ANDRUE's distribution system during January was not satisfactory and every effort has been made to improve it. There is an anticipated delay until March of the arrival of the first six months consignment of medical supplies for this theater. At present there is no shortage of supplies except for confinement bags and X-ray films. The requisition for the second six months, covering the whole of Italy, is in preparation. The new 2665th Central Postal Directory (CPD) was activated on 6th January. Its organization, which is under the direct command of AFHQ, will serve both this theater and other countries in the ITO.

6. WATER:

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5. MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

UNIMEX's distribution system during January, was not satisfactory but every effort has been made to improve it. There is an anticipated shortage until March of the arrival of the first six months consignment of modified supplies for this Theater. At present there is no shortage of supplies except for combat bags and Kevlar films. The requisition for the second six months, covering the whole of Italy, is in preparation. The new 2665th Central Civilian Supply Depot (OWHD) was activated on 6th January. This organization, which is under the direct command of AFHQ, will serve both this Theater and other countries in the MTO.

S. Tsubota:

The Welfare Branch, in cooperation with UNDSI is arranging for the distribution of 100 tons of clothing to Sicily. Following this, Sardinia and the Potencia area of Southern Rigi will be supplied. Plans for the unification of the Municipal programmes of all ECAs and UNIs are under consideration. Arrangements are being made for the care of destitute Allied Nationals and also "Stateless" former Allied Nationals. It is hoped to open a training center for juvenile delinquents in Naples in order to avoid their being sent to prison.

P. PEGIBETI:

The Director and Executive Officer visited Southern Region during the month. Drs. Soper and Parke returned from the U.S. One British and nine American professionals were announced among members of the Sub-Commission during January.

2251

De: Erasmus van Bins

C. S. FARMERSON, Secretary

Oliver got

Public Health Sub-Committee

APPENDICES:

- APPENDIX "A" - Report on Typhus Demonstration Tour - Dr. Alexander Rubino.
- APPENDIX "B" - Monthly Report, Veterinary Branch - Major Rowland W. Rushmore, Chief.
- APPENDIX "C" - Monthly Report, Medical Supply Branch - Col Martin E. Griffin, Chief.
- APPENDIX "D" - Report on Medical Supply Situation in Liberated Italy - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.
- APPENDIX "E" - Monthly Report, Welfare Branch - Lt Colonel John McSweeney, Chief.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "A"

AC/3010/4/PA

12 January 1945

SUBJECT:

Report on the Typhus Demonstration Tour
Dec 27, 1944 to Jan 10, 1945.

TO:

Chief, Public Health Branch, Public Health
Sub-Com, W. A. C.

1. Talks and demonstrations were given in the following cities:
Grosseto, Livorno, Pisa, Lucca, Pistoia, Firenze, Siena and Arezzo.

2. The talk was given in as informal a manner as possible and
was usually held in a room in the Prefettura. Following is a copy of the
notes used on the topics covered:

a. Why do we interest in typhus at the moment.

b. Geography and distribution of typhus - where will it strike
from? North or South?

c. Where lice are found.

d. Where blackflies are found.

e. Clinical characteristics of: (hint)

(1) old world typhus - epidemiology and serology.

(2) Marine typhus

(3) Flea bite typhus

(4) Brill's disease.

Old methods of diagnosis.

Can method of diagnosis be used in - where and what to do.

Methods used in laying epidemic:

(1) Cases reported by Medical Prefecture.

(2) Cases reported by Service.

(3) Case Contact following - spot and blot.

(4) Flying Squadron and Special Service.

(5) Forwarding stations.

(6) Recovery service.

(7) Propaganda.

That is to be done in case typhus appears.

3. In instruction sheet on the method of application of salines
ing powders and one on the typhus disease was given to each representative
member of group. Everyone was instructed to use the term "typhus"
in lieu of abbreviation for old world typhus and "Dermatitis murina" for the
marine type in all communications. Reference was made to Brill's disease
so that this type be no longer used as a synonym for murine typhus.

(3) covered consequences.

- (1) Brill's disease.
- Old methods of disinformation.
- Any method of disinformation - what and what to do.
- Methods used in Naples epidemic.
- (1) Cases reported by Medical Provost Marshal.
- (2) Cases visiting service.
- (3) Cases Contact delousing - spot and block.
- (4) Flying Squadron and Special Service.
- (5) Forwarding stations.
- (6) How to service.
- (7) Propaganda.

1. That is to be done in case typhus appears.

3. In instruction sheet on the method of application of delousing powder and one on the typhus disease was given to each representative member of group. Everyone was instructed to use the term "Typhus" without abbreviation for old world typhus and "Dermatitic typhus" for the typhus type in all communications. Reference was made to Brill's disease so that this term be no longer used as a synonym for typhus typhus.

4. The demonstrations were given in the city jail's exempt in insect and pinworm where refuge, camps were used. The jails are more recommended because of greater odds with which subjects may be procured. A pamphlet for delousing instruction was suggested by Major Robert Jones (A.M.G. Public Health - Florence), which was adopted. The procedure is as follows:

- a. The instructor places the persons to be instructed in a circle around himself.
- b. He then treats one or two subjects and explains each step. The subject's clothes are examined after each step as to demonstrate the effect.
- c. Each person is then given a subject to treat and follows the instructor step by step until he is familiar with the technique.
- d. A detailed report on the persons in attendance at each demonstration is not available until the final and reports forgotten in Paris (A.M.G. Ha) are procured.

APPENDIX "A"

Sheet 2

6. Each Hudson Provincial was given a 10 lb. sealed tin of DDT powder and a pump. He was instructed as to when to use it.

7. Several Indian Provincials were frankly apprehensive of an outbreak of typhus and everyone appeared to be grateful for the demonstration.

8. Refuges are being deloused with DDT or DDT in several cities, but the inferior Hudson Codon Pump is still being supplied.

DR. ALEXANDER BURNING

HEADQUARTERS ARMED COMMISSION
LFO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "B"

AC/5006/13/24

31 January 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Veterinary activities
for the period 1 to 31 January 1945.

13 : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission,
M. Allied Commission.

1. The report of Italian veterinary activities within the Province of Siena during the past year reveals several intense and important facts about infectious animal disease and the slaughter of livestock in that area. There were 150 dogs appearing as rabies suspects, 50 of which were rabid. 15 persons reported for treatment following dog bites. The present decrease pertaining to the control of rabies must continue to be rigidly enforced. Approximately 15,000 cattle, most of which are dairy stock, were vaccinated for foot and mouth disease. Immunity following administration of this vaccine has been very good. One herd of 200 dairy cattle and 30 calves centrally located became infected approximately two weeks after the cattle on all adjacent farms had been vaccinated. There has not to this date been a single case of the disease reported among the 15,000 vaccinated animals. The vaccine which has all been produced in Rome has been made by the Waldmann process. There were 56,787 sheep as well as a number of equines, ovines and swine, slaughtered in the Rome Abattoir during the year. Practically all of the sheep were slaughtered prior to the liberation of the Comune. The Director of the Abattoir reports that these sheep were slaughtered primarily for the pelts.

2. Foot-and-mouth disease has appeared in the provinces of Siena and Florence during the month. Following numerous conferences with the appropriate Agricultural Officers, Italian Veterinary, Provincial Commissioners, Prefects and other provincial officials, plans are now being made for the harvesting of virus which will be used for vaccine for use in the A/R provinces.

3. Swine cholera continues to be acute prevalent in many provinces. It has appeared in Siena province where there are an estimated 100,000 swine. 10,500 doses of vaccine and a small quantity of antiserum has been shipped to Siena. Intensive vaccinations are now being made there. Due to requests from several provincial veterinarians for large quantities of the crystal violet vaccine at least one biologic producing laboratories plan to produce this vaccine on a large scale. The Veterinary Laboratory in Porto, Naples, is equipped to produce large quantities of this vaccine. At a recent conference with the director of this laboratory and the Province of Veterinarian Naples, it was agreed that production could and would begin within 7 to 10 days provided the previously assured assurance of the appropriate Agricultural Officers is obtained. The Regional Agricultural Officers, Southern Region, has given verbal assurance that he will help in every way he possibly can to make available the necessary virus from which to harvest blood. In Siena the "Solano" Institute is equipped to produce the vaccine and the director of the laboratory is most anxious to begin production. There, as in Southern

Florence during the month. Following numerous conferences with the appropriate agricultural officials, Italian veterinarians, Provincial Commissioners, Prefects and other provincial officials, plans are now complete for the harvesting of virus which will make vaccine for use in the a/n provinces.

3. Swine cholera continues to be quite prevalent in many provinces. It has appeared in Sicily province where there are an estimated 100,000 swine, 10,000 calves of vaccine and a small quantity of antiserum has been shipped to Sicily. Preventive vaccinations are now being made there. Due to requests from several provincial veterinarians for large quantities of the crystal violet vaccine, at least the Veterinary Laboratory in Portici, Naples, is equipped to produce large quantities of this vaccine. In a recent conference with the director of this laboratory and the provincial Veterinary Naples, it was agreed that production could and would begin within 7 to 10 days provided the previously secured assistance of the appropriate agricultural officials is obtained. The Regional Agricultural Officer, Southern Region, has given verbal assurance that he will help in every way he possibly can to make available the necessary swine from which to harvest blood. In view of the "slave" Institute is equipped to produce the vaccine and the director of the laboratory is most anxious to begin production. There, as in Southern Region, verbal assurance has been given by the Regional Agricultural Officer that every effort will be made to afford swine from which to harvest the necessary blood. The progress made towards actual production of this vaccine will be reported frequently.

4. The Chief, Veterinary Division, Ministry of the Interior, has a very comprehensive report of present livestock diseases to the recent meeting of agricultural officials in Rome. Close collaboration between agricultural officials and veterinarians in solving several livestock disease problems namely swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, sheepscab, and lymphogranulomatosis, is most essential at this time.

5. The use of lime-sulphur dip for dipping swine with scabies is to be encouraged at this time. This encouragement is most important at this time because the supply of nicotine dips may be inadequate for the coming year, the lime-sulphur dip is known to be equally if not slightly more effective than nicotine, and the incidence of sheep scab is now very great. Instructions in Italian for the preparation of lime-sulphur dip have been mimeographed and one copy sent to each provincial veterinarian of the liberated provinces. Additional copies of these in-

tions can be made available upon request. Remedial plans are, in conjunction with the Italian Division, Industry Sub-Commission, to make up to 100 tons of elemental sulphur available in Rome at controlled prices. The other necessary chemicals, lime, is known to be plentiful. This branch will give all possible assistance to encourage the wide-scale use of this dip upon request from the Regions.

6. The importation of sheep for military use will of necessity continue as the appropriate Italian officials have not assured an adequate local supply.

7. Laryngotracheitis continues to take a monthly toll of chickens. Controllable vaccine for this disease has been produced and distributed by a privately owned and operated veterinary laboratory in Ascoli Piceno. At last report, thirty tons of this vaccine was available there. The laboratory in Rome is equipped to produce vaccine and will begin production when fertile eggs are released for the purpose.

8. There is no concrete evidence from reports of the recent investigations by assigned Italian veterinarians that equine encephalomyelitis has actually occurred. There have been reported 20 to 30 suspected cases, over a period of 4 months, in two provinces. This branch is endeavoring to find suspected animals. Near Lodi, a full report from personal observation will be rendered.

9. Sheep pox has now been reported in Vareso Province. This brings to four the number of provinces in which the disease is reported, namely Brindisi, Lecce, Naples, Turin. Vaccine for sheep pox is available at the Foglia laboratory. A number of sheep in areas surrounding all infected herds have been immunized. This procedure appears to have eliminated the disease in at least two counties.

10. The reported incidence of other animal diseases has been negligible during the month.

For the Director

ROSLAND W. WICKHAM, JR.,
Major, Vet Corps,
Chief, Veterinary Branch.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ARO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "C"

AC/3072/73/PH

3 February 1945

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report for January 1945,
Medical Supply Branch.

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

1. The second month of operation of EMILIA continues to be in a measure unsatisfactory, however, there has been considerable improvement over the first month's operations. One of the principle defects was the fact that both EMILIA and the Italian Government had not requisitioned sufficient supplies for Rome City, but had taken care of Rome Province. The other glaring defect was a marked delay on the part of the Italian Government in furnishing a break-down for the distribution in Toscana Region for the months of January and February. By the end of the month, supplies had however been distributed in Rome City, and in Toscana Region. In the other Regions, except for a minor delay in Abruzzi-Marche, distribution has been a parently satisfactory.

2. During the month, five (5) meetings were held with the Director General of the Sanita' Pubblica, regarding methods of improving the operations of the EMILIA organization. It was pointed out to the Italian Government representatives that in liberated Italy the final distribution of supplies was the responsibility, and that they should give EMILIA every possible assistance. As a result of these meetings, it was decided to put all Regions on a two (2) months requisition basis, in the hopes that this would give everyone more time in which to get the supplies prepared for shipment, give EMILIA more time to prepare their bills to the wholesalers, and give the Italian Government more time to prepare their break-downs of requisitions to EMILIA for each Province. In addition EMILIA and the Italian Government has made arrangements so that payments by the wholesalers will be made immediately, and that financial transactions will not in the future hold up the distribution of supplies.

3. Requisitions for all Regions for February were transmitted to the CCAD depot for filling before the end of the month. Requisitions for March and April will be transmitted to this office the first week in February, and will allow of ample time for all necessary actions. A new price list of all Allied supplies was prepared during the month, and copies furnished everyone concerned. This new price list is based on latest CAD list, and gives landed costs only. Wholesale and retail prices are the responsibility of the Italian Government.

4. Shipment of medical supplies for Italy, for the period 1 January to 30 June, 1945, are not expected to arrive in this theater prior to March. It is understood that the delay in approval of this requisition occurred in the War Department. Urgent signals have been sent out from G-5, AFHQ asking that these supplies be expedited. At the present time there are no shortages in medical supplies for Italy except for confinement bags and x-ray equipment.

to the wholesalers, and give the Italian Government more time to prepare their break-downs of requisitions to EMUASA for each Province. In addition EMUASA and the Italian Government has made arrangements so that payments by the wholesalers will be made immediately, and that financial transactions will not in the future hold up the distribution of supplies.

3. Requisitions for all Regions for February were transmitted to the CCMB depot for filling before the end of the month. Requisitions for March and April will be transmitted to this office the first week in February, and will allow of ample time for all necessary actions. A new price list of all Allied supplies was prepared during the month, and copies furnished everyone concerned. This new price list is based on latest CAD list, and gives landed costs only. Wholesale and retail prices are the responsibility of the Italian Government.

4. Shipment of medical supplies for Italy, for the period 1 January to 30 June, 1945, are not expected to arrive in this theater prior to March. It is understood that the delay in approval of this requisition occurred in the War Department. Urgent signals have been sent out from G-5, AFHQ asking that these supplies be expedited. At the present time there are no shortages in medical supplies for Italy except for confinement bags and x-ray supplies.

5. Anticipating that additional supplies might be required for the period 1 July to 31 December, 1945, the Italian Government has been asked to prepare a requisition covering that period for submission to this office not later than 15 February. This office is giving the Italian Government all possible assistance in the preparation of this requisition, and will screen same against CCMB allowances and local availabilities.

6. Plans have been made for the distribution of medical supplies to the Northern Regions of Italy in the event of a sudden collapse. These plans are secret and are therefore not included in this report.

7. A meeting was held between representatives of the Industry Sub-Commission and this office with regard to establishing responsibilities in connection with rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological manufacturers in Italy. It was agreed that Industry Sub-Commission would be responsible for obtaining all required raw materials for these firms, and that Public Health would assume responsibility with the Italian Government agencies for the distribution of finished medicinal products. It was further agreed that representatives of this office in the field would give every assistance in this work to the Industry Sub-Commission, and that the two Sub-Commissions would keep each other closely informed of actions taken, to the end that the required medical supplies might be produced in Italy if at all possible.

APPENDIX "C" - Sheet 2

8. The 2665 Central Civilian Medical Depot (Cvmd) was activated on 6 January 1945, and personnel formerly working in the Medical Supply Branch, Hd. AC, and in the Central Medical Depot, Naples, and the Florence and Bari sub-depots were all transferred to this new organization. The undersigned and Captain Bushard were placed on temporary duty with Hd. AC, to continue the activities of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission. In the future, the Allied Commission will draw required supplies from the 2665 CCMD, or its branch depots, while the accounting will be done by the 2665 CCMD depot. All supplies in this depot and the branch depots are now Army property, and the Finance Sub-Commission has prepared an accounting procedure for this depot and for the Allied Commission, which when published will clearly outline the necessary actions to be taken by all concerned. The 2665 CCMD has received a large consignment of medical supplies from the Mid-East stockpile, which can be used for filling requirements for Italy, as well as other countries in the MEO.

9. Since the operation of medical depots in Italy is not a function of AMH, and since the principle work of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission will be liaison with the Italian Government, and AMHSA, it is considered that one officer should be sufficient for this work. Captain Bushard has for the past month been handling these problems in a most commendable manner while the undersigned has been occupied with the organization of the 2665 Central Civilian Medical Depot. It is therefore recommended that Captain Bushard be made the Medical Supply Officer, Public Health Sub-Commission, and that the Medical Supply Branch, as such, be abolished effective 14 February 1945, when the undersigned is to be relieved from temporary duty with Allied Commission.

M. E. Gifford

MARTIN E. GIFFORD
Colonel MC,
Chief, Medical Supply Branch.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFG 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "D"

AG/3072/CH

13 January 1945

SUBJECT: - Report on Medical Supply Situation in Liberated Italy.

THRU : - VP, CA Sect on.

TO : - Chief Commissioner,
AG, Allied Commission.

1. From the beginning of Allied Military Government activities in Italy, up to 1 January 1945, there have been imported into Italy approximately 3500 tons of medical supplies, having an approximate value of 6,000,000 dollars. Practically all of these medical supplies were of United States origin, the bulk of them having been shipped to this theater direct from the United States. A small portion was shipped from U.S. Medical Supply depots within this theater. A negligible amount was of British origin being principally supplies which were furnished direct from British Medical depots to AGI installations in emergency.

2. It must be remembered that the amounts of medical supplies furnished to Italy by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, is only that amount of supplies that will save life and prevent the spread of disease to Allied troops. For Italy this represents five-thirtieths of the estimated requirements as computed on the status of medical practices in Italy and the numbers of hospital beds. The kinds of supplies allowed, and the quantity are limited by this policy, and it is not possible to fill all requests made by the Italian civilian population. Penicillin is one example of an excellent drug which is not available to Italian civilians because of its short supply to the Allied troops. Medical supplies are therefore furnished on an emergency basis, and first priority is given to the AGI Army areas; second to the hospitals, clinics, and ambulatories; third to doctors; and lastly to pharmacies for general sale to the public. The Italian system of requiring a doctor's prescription for practically all drugs is not generally known by Allied personnel. Pharmacies are more completely controlled by Italian law than is the case in the U.S. or U.K., and all Allied drugs require a doctor's prescription. This has been done to prevent a "black market" of Allied drugs.

3. Up to 1 November 1944, the system of distribution of medical supplies in Liberated Italy was as follows:

a. A Central Medical Depot, AGC was established in Naples, with branches located wherever necessity demanded. At one time there was a branch at Bari, later in Rome, and now in Florence. Supplies from the United States were received in this Central Depot, and were distributed to the various Regions. All accounting was done at this Central Depot, which operated under the direction of the AGI.

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3. Up to 1 November 1944 the system of distribution of medical supplies in Liberated Italy was as follows:

a. A Central Medical Depot, ACC was established in Naples, with branches located wherever necessity demanded. At one time there was a branch at Bari, later in Rome, and now in Florence. Supplies from the United States were received in this Central Depot, and were distributed to the various Regions. All accounting was done at this Central Depot, which operated under the direct control of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission.

b. Italy was divided into Regions for administrative purposes and in each of these Regions there was a Regional Public Health Officer who was responsible for the distribution of medical supplies within his Region. Each of these Regional Public Health Officers obtained the monthly requirements for the several provinces within his Region, he consolidated these requirements into a monthly requisition, this was forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission, HQ, ACC, where it was screened against the allowances for the Region, based on population, and on the ~~2340~~ ²³⁴⁰ as prescribed by higher authority. This requisition was then sent to the Depot, or to the proper branch of this Depot, and the supplies were shipped to the Regional warehouse which was either operated by the Regional Public Health Officer or by a wholesale drug firm, under his supervision. The Medico Provinciale of each province, working under the Prefect of the Province, was held responsible by the Regional Public Health Officer for the final distribution of medical supplies in the province. This system required a Regional Public Health Officer in each Region, and further required additional personnel to assist in the supervision of distribution. As more and more regions were liberated, it was soon found that there was not sufficient personnel to accomplish this mission, and more and more reliance was placed in the use of civilian wholesale drug firms, who operated under the supervision of the Medico Provinciale of the provinces. Under this system the

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APPENDIX "D" - Sheet 2

medical supplies were paid for by the Medical Provincial or by the Wholesale Drug Firm, upon delivery from the Regional Warehouse, by depositing the money value of the supplies in the AMFA account to the credit of Public Health Sub-Commission.

c. In the Army areas, each AM Army has its own medical supply office or who operates his own medical depot, under the direction of the Senior Public Health Officer of the AMG Army, who is responsible for medical supplies in his area. The requests for medical supplies for these areas are forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission, as for the Regions, and the supplies are shipped to the AM Army Medical Depot. The accounting for these supplies is carried as a "credit issue" in that no deposits are made to AMFA accounts, since in Army areas there is found usually no organized Italian Government to take care of this financial obligation. Collection for these supplies is made by the Finance Sub-Commission by debiting the value of supplies shipped to these AMG Army areas to the Italian Government. This same system of supply continues to be used for each of the two Army Areas, and will continue to be used until the Armies release all of Italian territory to the control of the Italian Government. In the AMG Army areas, the Senior Public Health Officer has attached to his staff American Red Cross personnel who supervise the final distribution of medical supplies, and who ascertain the requirements of the hospitals in the area. It is the opinion of this office that in the Army areas because of the requirements and the follow-up are done by personnel working directly under the military that the system of distribution is adequate and that no black market activities of Allied furnished supplies occurs.

d. Medical supplies for Refugees and Displaced Persons Camps are drawn from the Central Medical Depot, on requisitions approved by Public Health Sub-Commission each month. These supplies are shipped to a central point and the final distribution is the responsibility of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. These supplies are shipped on an issue voucher, with the final payment being made by the Italian Government, in that no deposits are made by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. No change is to be made in this system of supply, so long as the Allied Commission is responsible for the supply of these camps.

h. The last distribution of medical supplies to the several Regions on the system enumerated in paragraph 2 above was made in October, and was for the month of November. Starting 1 November 1944, the responsibility of medical supply distribution in liberated Italy, not including AMG Army areas, was passed to the Italian Government. The Italian Government, with the assistance of the Public Health Sub-Commission, had organized an Italian corporation, known as ENDEITA (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinali degli Alleati). This organization as initially as initially organized, was composed of three Italian wholesale drug firms, that had been handling Allied supplies under the Regional system, and had been found to be quite efficient in the areas where they operated. This Corporation is responsible to the Italian Government, for distribution of required medical supplies from the Central Medical Depot, to the Provinces. Deliveries are made to wholesale drugists in the provinces as indicated by the Sanita' Pubblica. The Sanita' Pubblica obtains the requirements from the several provinces of liberated Italy, from the Medico Provinciale, and passes these to the Public Health Sub-Commission who checks each request to see that the amounts are within the allowance for the province as

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4. The last distribution of medical supplies to the several Regions on the system enumerated in paragraph 2 above was made in October, and was for the month of November. Starting 1 November 1944, the responsibility of medical supply distribution in liberated Italy, not including AMG army areas, was passed to the Italian Government. The Italian Government, with the assistance of the Public Health Sub-Commission, had organized an Italian corporation, known as ENDIMEA (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinale degli Alleati). This organization as initially as initially organized, was composed of three Italian wholesale drug firms, that had been handling Allied supplies under the Regional system, and had been found to be quite efficient in the areas where they operated. This Corporation is responsible to the Italian Government, for distribution of required medical supplies from the Central Medical Depot, to the Provinces. Deliveries are made to wholesale drug-sists in the provinces as indicated by the Sanita' Pubblica. The Sanita' Pubblica obtains the requirements from the several provinces of liberated Italy, from the Medico Provinciale, and passes them to the Public Health Sub-Commission who checks each request to see that the amounts are within the allowance for the province as determined by the population of the province and the rules of higher authority. The approved requisition is then filled by the Central Medical Depot and turned over to ENDIMEA for the distribution as indicated by the Sanita' Pubblica. ENDIMEA obtains through the Prefects of the several provinces payment for the supplies delivered, from the wholesale drugists who are to distribute these supplies, and deposits this money in the Bank of Labor. The Public Health Sub-Commission no longer makes any collections but furnishes the Italian Government with a copy of all issue vouchers to ENDIMEA, with a copy to the Finance Sub-Commission. These accounts are now kept by the Finance Sub-Commission as either dollar or pound accounts, not lire accounts as formerly. Public Health Officers of the Public Health Sub-Commission working in the Regions are giving ENDIMEA every possible assistance in their distribution, as is the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission. This assistance consists of helping this agency find transportation, tires, gasoline and obtaining required passes so that their personnel may travel from province to province to supervise their work. With the acute shortage of cars and tires, this has been a major problem. This office has also arranged for both train and boat transport for medical supplies in order to accelerate distribution.

5. The Italian Government is wholly responsible for the final distribution of imported medical supplies, and has delegated this responsibility down to the prefects of provinces with the Medico Provinciale of the province. A standard system of in and out bookkeeping is kept by each wholesale distributor and by each pharmacy,

APPENDIX "D" - Sheet 3

and this is checked by an inspection survey of the Sanita' Pubblica. In the past month instances of irregularities have been found, and persons properly punished. Insulin is handled as a doctor's prescription item, and its sale is absolutely controlled, so that only a diabetic patient who can produce a doctor's prescription may purchase this item. The same is true of all narcotic drugs. The only action that the Public Health Sub-commission can take to ensure equitable distribution, is first to check requests to see that each province obtains what is allowed that province, and second by occasional inspections by our limited field personnel to see that hospitals and clinics have supplies, and that the wholesalers are furnishing all items possible to the pharmacist.

6. In an effort to send more supplies to the Provinces, with the hope that the pharmacies may receive adequate supplies, this office is now insisting that each province obtain during this month, two months' supplies. This action is considered advisable since there has been practically a month's delay in the effective distribution of medical supplies by the Italian Government. In spite of this delay, this office has had no report of shortages in hospitals and clinics. It is the opinion of this office that this new system of distribution will be working satisfactorily in another two weeks, and that it will continue to function effectively if political activities are not infiltrated into this organization.

7. Effective as of 6 January 1945, the 2865th Central Civilian Medical Depot (Cvhd) took over the activities of the Central Medical Depot, AC, which relieved the Allied Commission of the responsibility of storage, and shipment of supplies in Italy. This office is still responsible for estimating the six month's advance requirements of the civilian population of Italy, for the forwarding of all requests from the Italian Government, and acts in an advisory capacity to WHMRA and the Italian Government in the distribution of Allied supplies, and renders such assistance in obtaining required transport for these medical supplies. There is now in the CCMD sufficient stocks to handle all liberated Italy through the month of March. Supplies for the period 1 July to 31 December 1945 were requisitioned in September, and should have started arriving this month, but to date cables indicate this requisition has not received final approval and allocation by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Plans have been made for the orderly distribution in the northern provinces of Italy when liberated. Transport difficulties continue to be the major problem in distribution.

8. In addition to imported Allied supplies, there has been found a fair amount of Italian and other supplies, with a small amount of medical supplies being manufactured in Italy. Biological products are being manufactured on a modest scale, and the distribution of these Italian made products is the complete responsibility of the Italian Government. Prices for all medical supplies have been established by Government decree, and persons found dealing in "black market" activities are properly prosecuted.

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

2245

APPENDIX "B"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3078/10/H

4 February 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Welfare Branch for
January 1945.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. Personnel - No change in officer personnel. The assignments of Red Cross personnel are entirely in the hands of Red Cross officials.

2. Food and clothing is still the pressing need in practically all provinces of each region.

(A) Clothing. This office is still operating in conjunction with the ENDSI. Reports came to the Welfare Branch of the serious needs of Sicily and Sardinia; these reports together with a detailed description of the needs of these islands was presented to the ENDSI. Officials of this organization have made further personal investigation and, finally, plans for the distribution of 100 tons in Sicily now more later were completed. Sardinia will be considered in later plans. With these two islands receiving some help leaves only the mountainous region around Potenza of the Southern Region which has not yet been taken care of with a clothing distribution.

(B) Food: Milk has come in through American Relief for Italy. This office has authorized the Regional Welfare Officers in whose regions distribution will be made to make available all institutional as well as generally needed information, to the ENDSI committees so that the distribution will be as equitable as possible. The ENDSI officials have been requested by Chief Welfare Branch to make the already established welfare committees of the Provinces integral parts of the committees set up by ENDSI. This is working well: is lessening the time for investigations and hastening distribution.

3. Many meetings were necessary during the month.

(A) Italian officials. Two meetings were held with Dottor Valente - Vice-Prefetto, Head of the Assistance Branch of the Ministry of Interior in an effort to get a stabilized financing program set up for all Anti Communal Assistenza and O.N.M.I.s. The Regional Welfare Officer

usually, plans for the distribution of 100 tons in Sicily were more later were completed. Sardinia will be considered in later plans. With these two islands receiving some help leaves only the mountainous region around Potenza of the Southern Region which has not yet been taken care of with a clothing distribution.

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(A) Italian officials. Two meetings were held with Dottor Valente - Vice-Prefetto, Head of the Assistance Branch of the Ministry of Interior in an effort to get a stabilized financing program set up for all Enti Comunali Assistenza and C.N.M.I.T. The Regional Welfare Officer Lazio-Umbria Region and Lt. Kagen who is cooperating in Welfare under the Regional Commissioner of Region VIII were present. Facts were presented by our Branch upon which the Italian Government can predicate future budgets. Regular weekly meetings were discussed and planned for each Friday at 10. The Regional Welfare Officers will be notified of these regular meetings and should they be in Rome or plan to be in Rome to arrange to attend these meetings and bring in their present needs for consideration.

(B) Representatives of Allied Nationals. The question of financing Allied Nationals has become urgent. The Chief Welfare Branch has felt that I.C.A.S can meet the immediate pressing needs of these people while investigations are being made by the respective Delegations. Lt. Rick Regional Welfare Officer, Region V, brought this Allied National question to the office while in Rome on other business. A meeting was held with Captain Trigg of Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and the above procedure was decided upon. Further provision had to be made for former Allied Nationals who had become "stateless" because of being forced to serve in enemy armies or for other reasons. A meeting to take up the care of these persons was held with Major B. H. Culleton of Region IV and Mr. Imjdjens of the Royal Netherlands Mission who is Chairman of a voluntary group representing forty Allied countries. Result of meeting was to have Maj. Culleton draft a

request to have this group through its Chairman Mr. Luijckens present the claims of the stateless nationals to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees which is authorized to establish a status for these people. After which they will receive financial assistance on the same basis as other Allied Nationals.

(C) American Red Cross. Meeting with Mr. Crawley to discuss personnel and clothing distribution in Region VIII. Lt. Kazen was present from Region VIII.

(D) Italian Disabled Veterans. Several meetings were held with officials to discuss their problems. The exact status of these groups has not been established and so no definite action was taken.

4. The urgent need for a survey of eleemosynary institutions of the Rome area was presented by the Regional Welfare Officer Lazio-Umbria Region. The Istituto San Michele, Tor Marancia, was visited. Somewhat over four hundred children were housed in this very modern and well equipped institution where at least twelve hundred could be cared for and also trained in their wood working and machine shops as well as in their sewing rooms. It is felt that similar conditions exist all over Italy. With furniture and bedding many homeless youngsters can be placed without requiring additional buildings.

5. Juvenile delinquency exists in Naples. The Regional Welfare Officer Southern Region is continuing his efforts to establish an institution for these youngsters so they will not be sent to the prisons. The Provost Marshall of P.B.S. is cooperating. If this training center proves successful in Naples, similar ones can be established in the industrial cities of the North of Italy, if necessary.

6. Welfare Officers in HQ. during the month:

(A) Maj. Charles Birt - Piemonte Region - has been in both Rome and Naples working effectively in his well worked out clothing program.

(B) Lt. Paul Puck - Regional Welfare Officer, Region V - among other problems presented the one of Allied Nationals discussed above.

(C) Lt. Charles Kazen, representing the Welfare Officer of Region VIII, presented the needs for clothing and food in that Region and worked with the Chief Welfare Branch in an effort to find new sources of these needed supplies.

5. Juvenile delinquency persists in Naples. The Regional Welfare Officer Southern Region is continuing his efforts to establish an institution for these youngsters so they will not be sent to the prisons. The Provost Marshall of F.B.S. is cooperating. If this training center proves successful in Naples, similar ones can be established in the industrial cities of the North of Italy, if necessary.

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- (A) Maj. Charles Birt - Piemonte Region - has been in both Rome and Naples working effectively in his well worked out clothing program.
- (B) Lt. Paul Buck - Regional Welfare Officer, Region V - among other problems presented the one of Allied Nationals discussed above.
- (C) Lt. Charles Kazen, representing the Welfare Officer of Region VIII, presented the needs for clothing and food in that Region and worked with the Chief Welfare Branch in an effort to find new sources of these needed supplies.

7. The work done by ENOSI, the Joint Committee under Jewish supervision, the American and British Friends, together with other welfare organizations, has been very effective. Their speed and efficiency in distributing clothing and food has been a tremendous help in reducing suffering among needy people of Italy during this severe winter.

John McSteeney

JOHN MCSTEENEY,
Lt. Col. Spec. Res.
Chief, Welfare Branch.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 354
Public Health Sub-Commission

2

AC/3016/PH

15 January 1945.

SUBJECT: - Public Health Sub-Commission,
Report for Month of December 1944.

TO : - Army Sub-Commission, HQ AC. ✓

Herewith for your information, copy of this Sub-Commission's
report of activities for the month of December 1944.

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

WGA
14/1/45

M/2/1945

Incl:
As stated above.

2243

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ARM 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

HH/GIF/ja
10 January 1945SUBJECT: - Public Health Sub-Commission
Report for Month of December 1944.

THRU : - VP, CA Section.

TO : - Chief of Staff, HQ Allied Commission.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) On the occasion of preparing the twelfth monthly report made by the Headquarters of this Sub-Commission it is thought that a brief review of the work done by the Sanita' Public Division of the Ministry of Interior during 1944 would be of interest.

(B) When contact was first made in late January with the Italian medical authorities in Salerno, it was found that their position was a very difficult one. Without files, without adequate staff, without even moderately adequate means of communication with their federal provincial and crowded into inadequate office accommodation they, nonetheless, began to work with energy and vigour. A great number of the original staff of the Ministry was either still in Rome or dispersed widely over the country, with the result that a staff of sixties, of whom almost none were medical men, had to begin from the bottom the task of re-organising the Governmental Medical Department. In contrast to this, the manpower staff of this Sub-Commission numbered in the hundreds of whom were experienced in the tasks allotted to them.

(C) From the first, daily conferences were held between this Headquarters and the Italian authorities, at which all questions vulnerable to them in Sanita', the General, infectious diseases, rehabilitation of hospitals, veterinary problems, medical supply and welfare matters in particular and the whole field covering the efficient re-organization of the country's health services in general, were discussed in an atmosphere of complete cordiality. So close was the liaison, that for a time the Principal Medical Officer occupied an office at the Sub-Commission's Headquarters for certain hours of the day. By degrees communications improved, conditions became somewhat better and the organization, despite its cramped quarters and shortage of materials, began to function as a cohesive whole.

(D) Then came the fall of Rome and the move of the Government from Salerno. Conditions now demanded fresh feats of organization, including the absorption and allocation of personnel found in the capital, the administration of fresh areas of liberated territory and the complete re-organization of the Department. It was fortunate that the Ministry had at its disposal the services of the Director General, the Principal Medical Officer and the original Salerno staff, who had had experience of dealing with such problems.

in contrast to this, the Headquarters staff of this Sub-Commission numbered at fifteen, all of whom were experienced in the tasks allotted to them.

(6) From the first, daily conferences were held between this Headquarters and the Italian authorities, at which all questions referable to malaria control, control, infectious diseases, venereal diseases, venereal diseases, venereal diseases, medical supply and welfare matters in particular and the whole field covering the efficient re-organization of the country's health services in general, were discussed in an atmosphere of complete cordiality. So close was the liaison, that for a time the Principal Medical Officer occupied an office at the Sub-Commission's Headquarters for certain hours of the day. By degrees communications improved, conditions became somewhat better and the organization, despite its cramped quarters and shortage of materials, began to function as a cohesive whole.

(7) Then came the fall of 1940 and the move of the Government from Salerno. Conditions now demanded fresh forms of organization, including the absorption and allocation of personnel found in the casual, the administration of fresh areas of liberated territory and the complete re-organization of the Department. It was fortunate that the Ministry had it in disposal the services of the Director General, the Principal Medical Officer and the original Salerno staff, who had had experience of dealing with such problems from the early days. The new administrative system soon became a veritable entity and more and more men of experience were added. The Ministry staff has now increased to 50 persons while this Sub-Commission Headquarters staff has shrunk to 7.

(8) During the past year, this Sub-Commission has had to make any demands upon the Italian Public Health authorities, all of which have been scrupulously carried out according to the personnel and materials available to them. The Italian authorities, on their part, had many problems of a technical and at times 2242 extremely incalculable nature to present to this Sub-Commission but it is hoped that these problems have always been fairly dealt with. The daily conferences still continue and the personal contacts which have been made during the past year between the Italian officials and the officers of this Sub-Commission have been a long way towards the simplification of many difficulties. At the present moment, the demands and problems are becoming less and less and the Italian authorities are tackling their difficult task with determination and energy.

2. ITALIAN RED CROSS

(A) In pre-fascist days the Italian Red Cross had the normal characteristics of all national Red Cross societies, these being bodies which minister to the medical and hygienic needs of the civil population, undertake relief work at times of national disaster and are administered by their own governing bodies according to the constitution of the League of Red Cross Societies. With the institution of the Fascist regime, however, a new Statute was passed and the Italian Red Cross became a semi-military organization, largely state controlled and depending upon the Ministries of War and Interior. Thus, coincident with the armistice between the Allies and Italy, came the collapse of all integral direction of the I.R.C.

(B) In addition to this blow to the organization there came the German pillaging of Red Cross material and equipment. Hospitals were looted and medical stores and laboratory equipment, sheets and blankets, and even bedsprings were removed. In Rome alone the damage to Red Cross Hospitals is estimated at 53 million lire. Nearly all the motor ambulances owned by the I.R.C. were taken by the retreating Germans together with uniforms, mattresses and food supplies destined for prisoners of war. The Central Depot of Medical Supplies in Rome was plundered and eight hospital trains were sent to the north. In all, the damage and loss caused by the Germans is estimated, so far, at 520 million lire and it is obviously impossible to evaluate the loss which will be found in regions now under German control. Thus in early 1944, faced with internal disorganization and incalculable damage to property, materials and equipment, the I.R.C. had stuporous difficulties to overcome.

(C) However, under the able and energetic guidance of the newly appointed President General and Secretary General every effort was made to see what reconstruction could be undertaken and by degrees the I.R.C. began to rise phoenixlike from its ashes. The organization was first re-activated in the spirit of the Constitution of the League of Red Cross Societies, i.e. with its primary objective being of a non-military nature devoted to the relief of suffering and the improvement of social conditions. To regularize its present status, the I.R.C. proposes to make a new draft of its statute and abrogate the Statute of 1929, which bore the political impress of the times, while in August a Committee of investigation was set up to enquire into all the administrative activities of the I.R.C. in the past fifteen years.

(D) In addition to this, the Red Cross has reconstituted and re-organized the Committee of Visiting Nurses and the Administrative Council for the boarding schools of professional nurses in Rome. A proposed new statute for the Junior Italian Red Cross is being studied and, for the first time, all I.R.C. accounts are being audited. Particular care and interest is being taken in all the provincial organizations which are being circumscribed with instructions and memoranda. Re-organization of all I.R.C. hospitals has been undertaken and every effort is being made to repair damaged hospitals, buildings and warehouses. The Red Cross has also taken charge of medical care of Italian refugee camps, health supervision on refugee trains and supervision of repatriated prisoners of war. The sick among repatriated prisoners of war are cared for in I.R.C. hospitals. The Red Cross is also, where possible, transforming its war premises into first aid stations to minister to the needs of the civilian population. At the request of the Allied authorities it has organized six units for service with the Allied Armies. A very fine and humanitarian work has been the opening of a Central Information Bureau for the assistance of refugees and displaced persons.

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(E) The most recent activity of the Italian Red Cross has been its participation in the National Agency for the Distribution of Relief to Italy by American Relief, Inc. under the sponsorship of the President's Personal Representative to the Vatican. The I.R.C. in cooperation with representatives of the Vatican, the Italian Government and the American Red Cross has set up provincial committees charged with the distribution of supplies as they arrive. The primary distribution will be to those areas most devastated by the war. In all these activities with the Allied Commission and the Allied Red Crosses, the I.R.C. acts through its Liaison Officer, the Director of this Sub-Commission.

The greatest possible praise is due to the I.R.C. for the almost unbelievable amount of work it has accomplished in the past year. Its most hampering factor has been lack of transport and, despite every possible effort made by this Sub-Commission to obtain tyres, inner tubes and even ambulances, conditions have, so far, remained unchanged. It is understood, however, that within the past few days A.R.H.Q. has released to the Red Cross a large quantity of used tyres and inner tubes.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH

(A) Typhus

In the last month's report it was stated that Dr. Cipolat, of the Typhus Control Unit, was sent to Sardinia to investigate a suspected case of typhus among the Italian troops stationed in the Island. He found two cases of "endemic" typhus, neither of them louse infested, and both convalescent when he examined them. He lost 10 pounds of DDT powder and a spray gun with the Medical Provindale of Cagliari for use, in case of emergency.

(ii) Two cases of typhus occurred in the village of Mugnano, on the outskirts of Naples, on December 11th. The cases were found in a hotel where the father, mother and five children, all louse infested, were sleeping in the same bed. The mother aged 39 died, but the daughter aged 11 recovered. None of the other members of the family became infested. Vigorous block-dusting methods prevented any local spread of infection. It is not yet known for certain if these cases were murine or epidemic typhus. Guinea pigs have been inoculated, but the results of these tests are not yet available.

(iii) Early in December, demonstrations on typhus control methods were held in Rome Province of Lazio Umbria Regions and were well attended by teams from the various provinces. All teams were given a 10 pound tin of DDT and a spray gun before returning to their respective provinces.

(iv) A Demonstration Unit set out on the 27th of December on a tour of Toscana Region and 7th Army area. As transport and rationing difficulties prevented teams from various provinces assembling at certain centres, the Unit in making a separate visit to each provincial capital. This has necessarily prolonged the period of the tour beyond original expectation, but it is hoped that a tour of Abruzzi-Marche Region and 6th Army area can be arranged soon after the termination of the present tour.

(v) Conditions in the Regina Coeli Prison, Rome, were such that a request was received from the Public Safety Sub-Commission for disinfection measures to be taken. An inspection of the prison and prisoners revealed a much better state of affairs than was anticipated and a surprisingly low percentage of lice infestation. None-the-less, disinfection was done and the total of 806 prisoners were dusted.

(vi) As we indicated in last month's report, dusting teams have been trained in Rome and a dusting station set up at the Pretestina Railway Station where incoming refugees are treated. During December a total of 4,794 persons have been dusted, while the refugee camps at Cinecittà, S. Croco, La Marmora and Cesmo have received careful attention. Altogether, a total of 12,437 persons in Rome have been dusted by the Typhus Control Unit.

(vii) In Naples the "ricovero" service is still working steadily as the number of persons living in these shelters has not greatly diminished. In addition to the "ricovero" service, the general delousing service, both inside and outside Naples, has continued throughout the winter. This has been kept up systematically as Naples is regarded as possibly the most dangerous potential starting point of a fresh epidemic. Inside Naples a total of 70,325 persons was deloused during the month while outside Naples the figure was 2,889.

(B) Small-pox

(i) One case of small-pox occurred in Rome during the month in a person who had come to the city from Naples; no more cases have been reported. Vaccination stations have been set up in Rome and the public notified in the press where and when they may be vaccinated. Arrangements are on hand for the vaccination of the

and a dining station set up at the "Mancini" barracks. Incoming refugees are treated. During December a total of 4,701 persons have been treated, while the refugee camps at Cinecittà, S. Croce, La Marmora and Gaiola have received careful attention. Altogether, a total of 12,437 persons in Rome have been treated by the Typhus Control Unit.

(vii) In Naples the "Mancini" barracks is still working steadily as the number of persons living in these shelters has not greatly diminished. In addition to the "Mancini" Service, the general delousing service, both inside and outside Naples, has continued throughout the winter. This has been kept up systematically as Naples is regarded as possibly the most dangerous potential starting point of a fresh epidemic. Inside Naples a total of 70,325 persons was deloused during the month while outside Naples the figure was 2,889.

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(i) One case of small-pox occurred in Rome during the month in a person who had come to the city from Naples; no more cases have been reported. Vaccination stations have been set up in Rome and the public notified in the press where and when they may be vaccinated. Arrangements are on hand for the vaccination of the civilian staff of this Headquarters.

(ii) 12 cases of small-pox were reported from Palermo during December as compared with 29 in November.

(iii) In Naples province the incidence of small-pox has decreased slightly; the December figure being 285 as compared with 317 for November.

(iv) The Benavento outbreak continues with 81 cases in December compared with 69 in November. The latter figure amends the figure of 30 given in last month's report. An A.C. Medical Officer has once more been sent to Benavento to supervise and stimulate the vaccination, case finding and follow-up program, while an inspector from the Sanità Public Health Branch of the Ministry of Interior will shortly arrive to provide additional assistance. Vaccine manufactured by the Selvo firm of Palermo is being used and the R.P.H.C. is satisfied with the potency of this vaccine.

(v) Sporadic cases of small-pox have occurred in Salerno, Reggio and Avellino provinces.

(C) Malaria:

(i) Early in the month, a meeting was held with representatives of the Italian Government, Dr. Rumi of the Rockefeller Foundation and Professor Missiroli of the Institute of Hygiene, to discuss the malaria program for the coming year. The Government accepted, in principle, the proposals made by Professor Missiroli and on this basis ordered quantities of material and equipment for use in 1945.

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The Government stated, however, that it would require assistance both from the Foundation and from UNRRA to implement the program. Dr. Luma stated that until the return of Dr. Soper from the U.S.A. he was unable to state to what extent the Rockefeller Foundation was prepared to participate. Dr. Soper is expected to return early in January and on his return it is hoped to coordinate the activities of the Italian Government, Rockefeller Foundation, UNRRA and A.C.

(ii) During the month Lt. Col. Dudley Hackie, Chief Medical Officer of the Health Division of U.K.A.R.A. met the Director General of the Sanitary Public Health and discussed with him problems bearing upon malaria control for the coming year.

(D) Infant Mortality:

(i) The Ministry of Interior amended during the month the figure for the November Rome infant mortality rate. This is now 100.2 instead of 131.9 as stated in last month's report, the component figures being 1556 live births and 156 deaths under one year of age.

(ii) This sub-Commission will not make any statement on the December figures until next month's report, as complete figures on one particular month are not available until approximately half way through next month. This applies as well to statistics on tuberculosis.

(E) Vital Statistics:

(i) This sub-Commission is frequently asked to publish figures in the field of Vital Statistics, especially comparative tables covering the last few years. It is, on the whole, extremely reluctant to comply with such requests as it is felt that in many cases the figures will be both inaccurate and misleading for the following reasons.

(ii) The spread of hostilities from Sicily northward through the mainland has resulted in the destruction of many municipal and provincial records. In addition, when the Germans retreated from Rome they took with them many important and valuable documents from the Institute of Statistics. Furthermore, during the past year, the standard of reporting of figures concerning adult and child mortality has fallen to a low level, especially in the country districts and even yet, although communication facilities are improving, it has not reached the pre-war mark. It is felt, therefore, that at the present moment, any survey covering wide areas of liberated Italy would result only in figures from which erroneous conclusions would be drawn.

4. VETERINARY BRANCH:

(A) The Rome Institute of Public Health is now producing vaccines for the protection of cattle against brucellosis. This production has been begun since the importation of the cultures of "Brucella abortus" reported last month. The same Institute is also producing small-pox vaccine.

(B) Close contact is being maintained with the Agriculture Sub-Commission on all matters in which Agriculture and the Veterinary Branch have common interests.

(C) While Rabies is reported sporadically from various provinces it is at the moment prevalent in Perugia.

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(B) Close contact is being maintained with the Agriculture Sub-Commission on all matters in which Agriculture and the Veterinary Branch have common interests.

(C) While Rabies is reported sporadically from various provinces it is at the moment prevalent in Perugia Province where active measures are being taken for its suppression.

(D) It is hoped that local production of Saine Cholera vaccine will soon be begun, thus eliminating the necessity of import from the United States. Vaccine to protect against Foot and Mouth Disease is being turned out by the Rome Veterinary Laboratory.

(E) The Veterinary Branch Report is to be found at Appendix "A".

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(A) The first month of operation of EMIMEA has been beset with some difficulties due to slowness in obtaining infants from the provinces and in appointing wholesale distributors. Various conferences were held with the Italian Government and EMIMEA as a result of which the Government appointed a representative to act fully in all dealings with the Medical Supply Branch and EMIMEA. It is hoped that this appointment will tend to eliminate some of the previous delays. A third difficulty has been shortage of transport and in this, the Medical Supply Branch has tried to assist EMIMEA in every way possible.

(B) A T/O and E has been authorized for the Central Medical Depot and this organization, when activated, will take over operation of the Depots at Florence, Naples and Rome.

(C) During the past year, the Medical Supply Branch has taken an active interest in the rehabilitation of pharmaceutical and biological firms in liberated Italy. This has been done to serve a twofold interest: firstly, the reactivation of Italian industry and secondly, the diminution of the necessity for importing such materials from the U.S.A. or the U.K. The efforts of the Branch, in conjunction with the Industry Sub-Commission, have met with some success, in that it has been possible to put into production approximately 14 pharmaceutical firms and 3 biological firms. In addition, the manufacture of neutral glass tubing for vials has also been started. Although the 14 firms mentioned above are only producing at about 25 per cent capacity, it is felt that this is a considerable step in the right direction. The biological firms, on the other hand, are producing at about 65 per cent of capacity.

(D) Penicillin mould which was imported by this Sub-Commission from Washington and London was turned over to the Institute of Hygiene in Rome. Since then, cultures have been furnished to two biological firms and it is hoped that after a time small quantities of the drug will become available to the public. As the manufacturing process is difficult and tedious, no great hope is held out of an early completion of the finished product.

(E) During December, the Director of the Medical Supply Branch visited Cairo and Haifa on supply matters on behalf of S-5, A.F.H.Q.

(F) It is anticipated that the Central Medical Supply Depot will be able to assist UNRRA in the storage of supplies which that organization will bring into Italy.

(G) The report of the Medical Supply Branch is to be found at Appendix "B".

6. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) Much time has been spent by the Welfare Branch during the past month in assisting in the distribution of food and clothing for the devastated areas and cooperating with the American Relief for Italy Inc. in their programme of importation of food and clothing for the needy. The latter agency, known in Italy as the Ente Nazionale per la Distribuzione dei Soccorsi all'Italia, or E.N.D.S.I., has already imported 1500 tons of clothing while a ship, chartered by the Vatican, has unloaded 1974 tons of clothing from Spain.

(B) The Welfare Branch has, in addition, made arrangements to obtain salvage of discarded clothing in ports from ships' chattrains and in other areas from Army sources. It is hoped that this salvage may be put to good use in supplementing the imports which are already taking place.

(C) The report of the Welfare Branch is to be found at Appendix "C".

7. PERSONNEL:

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(B) The Welfare Branch has, in addition, made arrangements to obtain salvage of discarded clothing in ports from ships' chaplains and in other areas from Army sources. It is hoped that this salvage may be put to good use in supplementing the imports which are already taking place.

(C) The report of the Welfare Branch is to be found at Appendix "C".

7. PERSONNEL:

(A) During the absence, in December, of the Vice-President of Civil Affairs Section, the Director of this Sub-Commission acted as Vice-President.

(B) Major Anthony Pino (A) has been assigned to another theater. Major Pino was among the original A.M.G.O.F. officers who first landed in Sicily and later acted as V.D. Officer for the island.

(C) Major G.H. Wilhelm (A) who has done excellent work in the Medical Supply Branch and was largely instrumental in the setting-up of TALLITA has received another assignment. His place at this Headquarters has been taken by Capt. Francis A. Bushard (A).

(D) One British Officer, Major R. King has been transferred to this Sub-Commission from Tripolitania.

(E) Dr. Floyd S. Mariman of the Typhus Control Unit left for Washington during the month.

(F) The Medical Officers belonging to the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission were, during the month, assigned to this Sub-Commission, but remain attached to their original Sub-Commission carrying out their normal duties.

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SUMMARY1. POLITICAL:

(A) An account has been given of the development of the work of the Sanitary Public Division of the Ministry of Interior during 1944 where it started in Salerno with a staff of sixteen. The Rome staff has now increased to eighty-six and the Ministry is playing an active and energetic part in the rehabilitation of all Public Health services in liberated Italy.

2. ITALIAN RED CROSS:

(A) The history of the Italian Red Cross in pre-Fascist and Fascist days has been briefly touched upon; the losses it has suffered, due to German pillaging, have been described. These include the removal of medical stores, laboratory equipment, sheets, blankets, mattresses and food supplies. Nearly all the motor ambulances were removed and 6 hospital trains were sent to the North. The damages are estimated, so far, at 520 million of lire.

(B) An account has then been given of the internal re-construction undertaken by the Red Cross and the many activities to which it has devoted itself in the past year, including re-organization of hospitals, the medical care of refugees, the re-organization of nursing standards, the opening of first-aid stations to care for civilians, the institution of an Information Bureau for the assistance of refugees and the participation in the distribution of relief supplies imported from America by the American Relief for Italy Inc.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(A) Two cases of typhus have been reported from the outskirts of Naples during the month. Laboratory tests have not yet revealed whether these were Murine or Epidemic Typhus. Demonstrations on Typhus Control measures were held in Rome for the Provinces of Lazio and Umbria Region, and the Typhus Demonstration Unit has begun a tour of Toscana Region and 5th Army area. Disinfection of the Regina Coeli prison in Rome has been undertaken and incoming refugees and refugee camps have been disinfested, a total of 12,137 persons having been dusted in Rome. Dusting continues both inside and outside Naples in dusting stations and "ricoveros". Inside Naples 70,325 persons were treated, while the figure for those outside Naples was 2,889.

(B) There was one case of small-pox in Rome during the month, while twelve were reported from Palermo. In Naples province, 285 cases were reported as compared with 317 in November. Benevento has had 81 cases compared with 89 in November. Sporadic cases have occurred in Salerno, Foggia and Avellino provinces.

(C) The Italian Government has ordered quantities of material and equipment for anti-malarial work for 1945 and has invoked the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation and UNRRA in the coming year's anti-malarial programme.

(D) The amended infant mortality figure of 100.2 for the month of November is

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(C) The Italian Government has ordered quantities of material and equipment for anti-malarial work for 1945 and has invoked the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation and UNRRA in the coming year's anti-malarial programme.

(D) The amended infant mortality figure of 100.2 for the month of November is now reported instead of the figure 134.7 given last month. In view of the non-availability of complete figures until the middle of the month, the December rate will not be published until next month's report.

(E) The difficulty of publishing accurate tables of vital statistics covering the past few years has been stressed.

4. VETERINARY BRANCH:

(A) The Rome Institute of Public Health is now producing vaccine for the protection of cattle against brucellosis in addition to small-pox vaccine, while the Rome Veterinary Laboratory is turning out vaccine which protects against Foot and Mouth Disease. There is little Rabies in the country, except in Perugia province where active measures have been taken for its suppression. Close liaison is maintained with the Agriculture Sub-Commission on all matters in which Agriculture and the Veterinary Branch have the same interest.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(A) UNRRA has not been very successful during the first month of its operation. The specific difficulties which have hindered its smooth operation have been recognized and every effort is being made to eliminate these difficulties and build up a steadily running organization.

(A) The Medical Supply Branch with the active cooperation of the Industry Sub-Commission has, during the past year, been successful in putting approximately 100 pharmaceutical firms and 3 biological firms into partial production with a twofold result: that the Italian industry is stimulated and the necessity of importing pharmaceutical and biological products is diminished. Penicillin has been furnished to two biological firms and it is hoped that in due course small quantities of this drug will become available for use. As the manufacturing process takes time, it is not anticipated that the finished product will be ready in the near future.

6. WELFARE BRANCH:

(A) The activities of the Welfare Branch, during last month, have largely been devoted to the distribution of food and clothing for the devastated areas and in helping the American Relief for Italy Inc. in its importation of 1500 tons of clothing. Arrangements have also been made with naval and military sources to obtain discarded clothing and shoes for distribution to the needy.

7. PERSONNEL:

(A) This Sub-Commission has, during the past month, lost two officers who were assigned to other theatres and gained one officer who has been transferred from Tripoli.

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

APPENDICES:

- Appendix "A" - Monthly Report of Veterinary Branch.
- Appendix "B" - Monthly Report of Medical Supply Branch.
- Appendix "C" - Monthly Report of Welfare Branch.

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

785020

AP-INDICES:

- Appendix "A" - Monthly Report of Veterinary Branch.
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- Appendix "C" - Monthly Report of Welfare Branch.

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Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDIX "A"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

AG/3000/PH

31 December, 1944.

SUBJECT: - Report of Veterinary Activities for the Period 1 to 31 December, 1944.

To: - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission,
HQ, Allied Commission

1. The production of vaccine for bovine brucellosis from the cultures of brucella abortus strain 59. 15 is now under way in the Veterinary Division of the Institute of Public Health, Rome. The first calves will be vaccinated on or about 5 January, 1945. All data which are necessary to determine the effectiveness of this vaccine in the Rome area will be carefully recorded including the agglutination titer of all calves before vaccination and at the various intervals following.

2. It is conservatively estimated that 2,000,000 doses of small-pox vaccine will have been produced in the a/m laboratory within the very near future. Calf lymph for this vaccine has been harvested from calves without the loss of a single animal.

3. Several veterinary problems in which the Agriculture Sub-Commission has a common interest are being approached by that Sub-Commission and this Branch jointly. At the request of the a/m Sub-Commission, this Branch has made recommendations which it is believed will help to solve the following problems:

- a. Closer cooperation between the Italian Veterinary Service and Italian Agricultural officials.
- b. The widespread practice of bovine artificial insemination in liberated Italy.

Information regarding the present diseases of livestock and the available means for their control was, at the request of Agricultural officers, furnished by this Branch. This information was mimeographed and distributed among all Allied and Italian Agricultural officials who attended the recent agricultural meeting in Rome.

The importance of production, allocation, and distribution of tobacco extract and nicotine sulphate during the early part of 1945

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The importance of production, allocation, and distribution of tobacco extract and nicotine sulphate during the early part of 1945 has been emphasized. Scabies in sheep will result in serious losses during the coming year unless large scale dipping is employed in all liberated provinces during March, April and May, 1945.

4. Rabies is quite prevalent in Perugia Province at the present time. Decreases allowing for the impounding and immediate destruction of stray dogs is being enforced. The production of vaccine for the widespread immunization of dogs in that province is contemplated for the near future. Sporadic cases of rabies continue to occur in several provinces.

5. Sporadic cases of swine erysipelas continue to be reported from Terzi, Perugia, Ascoli Piceno, Ancona, Pesaro, Terni and Aquila Provinces. Immunization of swine is continuing in all of these areas.

6. Plans have been laid for the local production of swine cholera vaccine during the early months of 1945. It is anticipated that a sufficient supply of such vaccine to meet all demands will be produced locally, thereby eliminating the necessity of importing such supplies from the United States. Antisera will continue to be imported as facilities are not available for local production at this time.

7. Vaccine for foot and mouth disease is produced monthly at the Veterinary Laboratory in Rome. Demands for this vaccine have increased noticeably during the month as the disease is now present in Sardinia. 4,500 doses of vaccine were shipped to Sardinia on 17 December and additional supplies will be sent at an early date. The supply of virus harvested during October for vaccine production is now exhausted. It is probable that an additional supply will be obtained from Perugia cattle to be slaughtered in Rome during the next few weeks.

8. The reported incidence of Glanders, Anthrax, blackleg and poultry diseases has been comparatively small during the month. *S. J. G.*

For info, & Distribution
HOWLAND W. RUSHLOWE, Major VC,
Chief, Veterinary Branch.

APPENDIX "B"

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3072/PH

2 January 1945

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report for December 1944, Medical Supply Branch.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission, AC.

1. The first month of operation of the Italian Government organization, INDIFA, has not been as satisfactory as it was hoped. The principle cause for this unsatisfactory operation has been due to inability of the Italian Government and INDIFA to quickly set up an efficient method of obtaining requirements from the several provinces of Liberated Italy, and in a slowness in appointing Provincial and Communal Wholesale Distributors. In an effort to assist, this Branch has with the help of the Director of this Sub-Commission, called several meetings with both the Public Health Department, of the Italian Government and the INDIFA representatives, in an endeavor to streamline their methods of operation. One of the principle results of these several conferences has been the appointment by the Public Health Department, Ministry of Interior of Dr. Daconto as the direct representative of the Government who will have full authority to act for the Public Health Department, in all dealings with this office and with INDIFA with regard to medical supplies. It is felt that this appointment will materially assist in the correction of delays that occurred during this first month of operation by INDIFA.

2. The second difficulty which has resulted in delays in distribution of supplies by the Italian Government, has been the shortage of transport. This Branch has given every possible assistance to INDIFA, in obtaining transportation, and in helping this agency to obtain tires for their trucks. Some delays have been experienced in making shipments from the AC medical depots, due to transport shortages, but these have not been too serious.

3. Major George H. Wilhelm, was relieved from assignment to this Branch, and Captain Charles D. McDonald was assigned as his replacement on 19 December 1944. Captain Barker, who has been operating the AC Medical Depot, at Florence, has reported to this Headquarters and will be in charge of the Italian distribution. Captain McDonald has taken over the Naples Depot, and Captain Coffey will take over the Florence Depot. The Branch Depot at Bari is at present under the charge of W/Sgt. Joseph Winters. The material stored at this later depot is all supplies for Greece and the Balkans.

4. Under date of 21 December 1944, Hq., MFO, established a T/O & E for the 2665th Central Medical Depot (TMD). This new depot organization, when activated, will take over the operation of all of the depots enumerated

2. The second difficulty which has resulted in delays in distribution of supplies by the Italian Government, has been the shortage of transport. This branch has given every possible assistance to MEDUSA, in obtaining transportation, and in helping this agency to obtain tires for their trucks. Some delays have been experienced in making shipments from the 40 medical depots, due to transport shortages, but these have not been too serious.

3. Major George H. McHale, was relieved from assignment to this branch, and Captain Charles D. McDonald was assigned as his replacement on 19 December 1944. Captain Eustard, who has been operating the 40 Medical Depot, at Florence, has reported to this headquarters and will be in charge of the Italian distribution. Captain McDonald has taken over the Naples Depot, and Captain Coffey will take over the Florence Depot. The branch Depot at Bari is at present under the charge of Lt/Sgt. J. S. Winters. The material stored at this later depot in all supplies for Greece and the Balkans.

4. Under date of 21 December 1944, HQ, MFO, established a T/O & S for the 4055th Central Medical Depot (OWH). This new depot organization, when activated, will take over the operation of all of the depots enumerated in paragraph 3 supra. A list of the proposed personnel for this organization has been submitted by the Surgeon, MFOUSA, to G-1, through G-5, AFHQ, and upon publication of assignment orders, this organization will be activated. Upon activation, it is assigned to MFOUSA, attached to PPS for administration and supply, and is under the operational control of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, AFHQ.

5. Throughout the past year the Medical Supply Branch of the Public Health Sub-Commission has been interested in the rehabilitation of Pharmaceutical and Biological firms within Liberated Italy. It has been the intent of this Sub-Commission to help as many of the essential firms to get back into production as possible. By so doing, this branch has been able to cut down on the quantities of medical and biological supplies required to be shipped from the United States and the United Kingdom, and, secondly by assisting these Italian Firms to obtain required raw materials to produce Italian products, it has been possible to at least partially rehabilitate the Pharmaceutical and Biological Industry and thereby contribute something of economic value to the nation.

Approximately thirty (30) percent of Italian pharmaceutical production is in that portion of Italy that has been liberated by Allied Forces and of this thirty (30) percent, it has been possible to put into production approximately forty-four (44) pharmaceutical firms and three (3)

biological firms. It has also been possible for this Branch to assist in the rehabilitation of a glass-tubing manufacturer, for the manufacture of neutral glass tubing for vials to be used both in pharmaceutical and biological products. The firm, Cristalleria Nazionale located in Naples is producing over thirty (30) tons per month of this neutral glass tubing of various sizes. Although these forty-four (44) pharmaceutical firms are all in production at the present time, they are only producing at about twenty-five (25) percent of capacity, based on pre-war volume. This low production level is due to the scarcity of raw materials available in liberated Italy. Materials that are available have been blocked and issued to the various firms on the basis of priority on the quality and type of products which they manufacture. Some of the more important firms that have resumed production are as follows:

1. Maltoni S.A., Florence.
2. Sorono, Rome.
3. Munetti & Roberts, Florence.
4. Lancellotti S.A., Naples.

The Biological firms in liberated Italy are few, but all are now at about sixty-five (65) percent production capacity. For this reason it has not been necessary for this Branch to requisition many biologicals from the United States or the United Kingdom. Sufficient raw materials and animals have been made available to these firms to enable them to get back into production on a large enough scale to take care of most of the requirements of liberated Italy. In addition, this Branch has furnished cultures of penicillium notatum to two of the biological plants, with a write-up of the production methods and assay of penicillin sodium, and it is hoped that in the next few months that this valuable drug will be available in small amounts for the use of Italian civilians. The main biological firms that are now in production are as follows:

1. Selavo, Siena.
2. Istituto Sperimentale Nazionale, Naples.
3. Istituto Campi Militari, Palermo.

6. During the month, the undersigned made a trip to Cairo and Haifa in the interests of G-5, AFHQ.

7. As a result of conversations with UNRRA representatives it is assumed that the Central Civilian Medical Depot, HQ., will assist UNRRA in the storage of such medical supplies as are brought into Italy, or as may be acquired by UNRRA in Italy.

MARTIN J. GRIFFIN,
Colonel MC,
Chief, Medical Supply Branch.

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1. Solavo, Siena.
2. Istituto Sieroterapico Nazionale, Naples.
3. Istituto Campi Filattico, Palermo.

6. During the month, the undersigned made a trip to Cairo and Haifa in the interests of G-5, AMM.

7. As a result of conversations with UNRRA representatives it is assumed that the Central Civilian Medical Depot, AMO., will assist UNRRA in the storage of such medical supplies as are brought into Italy, or as may be acquired by UNRRA in Italy.

MAXIM E. GREENMAN,
Colonel MC,
Chief, Medical Supply Branch.

APPENDIX "C"HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

40/3076/PH

7 January, 1945

SUBJECT: - Report of Welfare Branch, for
December, 1944.

TO: - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. Personnel - No change in officers of the various regions - a few changes and additions in Red Cross personnel.

2. This Branch has confined its activities to obtaining food and clothing for the devastated areas. Although a month has passed it seemed unnecessary to visit the Northern Regions and the officers in charge unless the welcomed news could be brought to them that supplies were being definitely arranged for or on their way. Maj. Charles Birt, Regional Welfare Officer, Piemonte, has located a supply of materials and has been untiring in his efforts to have them processed and ready for the Piemonte Region. This supply may be sufficient to help in other regions.

3. By VOSO 5/C the Chief, Welfare Branch was to cooperate with Mr. Myron Taylor in the distribution of food and clothing supplied by the American Relief for Italy Group. This assignment has required the time of the Chief, Welfare Branch from 0930 hrs. until noon and often afternoon.

4. It is apparent that there is no time for theorizing or permanent social planning until the needy Italian people are better clothed and fed. Every effort of the Welfare Branch is being bent in this direction.

5. It is regretted that only a few meetings could be held during the month with Italian officials. With the extensive Christmas plans for children completed and plans definitely in progress to get clothing and food into the devastated areas before passage is blocked with snow - the fine contacts established by the former Chief, Welfare Branch will now be taken up and continued.

6. Everything possible is being done to strengthen the Ente Comunale Assistenza. Lazio-Umbria was visited and an ECA meeting on housing was attended. This meeting has been covered in the Regional

supplied by the American Relief for Italy group. This assignment has required the time of the Chief, Welfare Branch from 0930 hrs. until noon and often afternoon.

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7. Two trips were made during the month - one to the devastated areas in the vicinity of Cassino and Frosinone on 24 December, 1944 in company with Mgr. Carral-Abbott. A separate complete report has been made.

Second trip was to Naples under S.O. 331 par 6 to facilitate the docking and unloading of a Spanish ship, the Guidad de Melilla, which was a neutral and had been denied a berth for five days and also to wait for the Liberty-ship - the Evergreen White and speed up the unloading of her relief cargoes. A complete special report on this work will be available.

8. The juvenile delinquency program has had some setbacks especially in Naples Province where special progress had been made. The Chief, Welfare Branch while in Naples met with the Provost Officers and other interested officials of A.C. The encouragement from this meeting was the fact that P.B.S. and the British Area Command had begun to realize that the Welfare Officers had a problem which could not be solved without army support. A complete report of this meeting is being prepared and it is hoped to make the findings a basis for similar programs in all large cities of Italy.

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CLOTHING

9. 197 tons of clothing arrived in Naples.
50 tons have so far been obtained by Maj. Birt.
1500 tons are now under the American Relief for
Italy for distribution.

The Regional Welfare Officer Southern Region reports that the Navy chaplains will continue their fine cooperation of notifying welfare officers in the vicinity of the various ports of any shoes or discarded clothing on board. The Regional Welfare Officer will immediately have institutions send transportation to receive this material. Through the year this will involve hundreds of tons of much needed equipment.

A request was made to a representative of the Quarter-Master Generals Dept. (A) that all salvage be turned over to the Public Health Sub-Commission to be treated as expendable and charged off - this would cut down waste - reduce greatly black market activities and indirectly affect juvenile delinquency. This material with that being sent in would go far toward meeting the present needs of Italy's destitute, (B) that the requirement for the fabrication of these salvage materials be revised so that all of it could be distributed directly to orphanages, hospital and welfare organizations all of which in turn would make this material into articles which they needed.

Instead of several factories doing this work we shall have hundreds of institutions - with their great supply of efficient although youthful labor getting these much needed things in 1/10th the time.

JOHN MCSWENEY,
Major Spec. Res.,
Chief, Welfare Branch.

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