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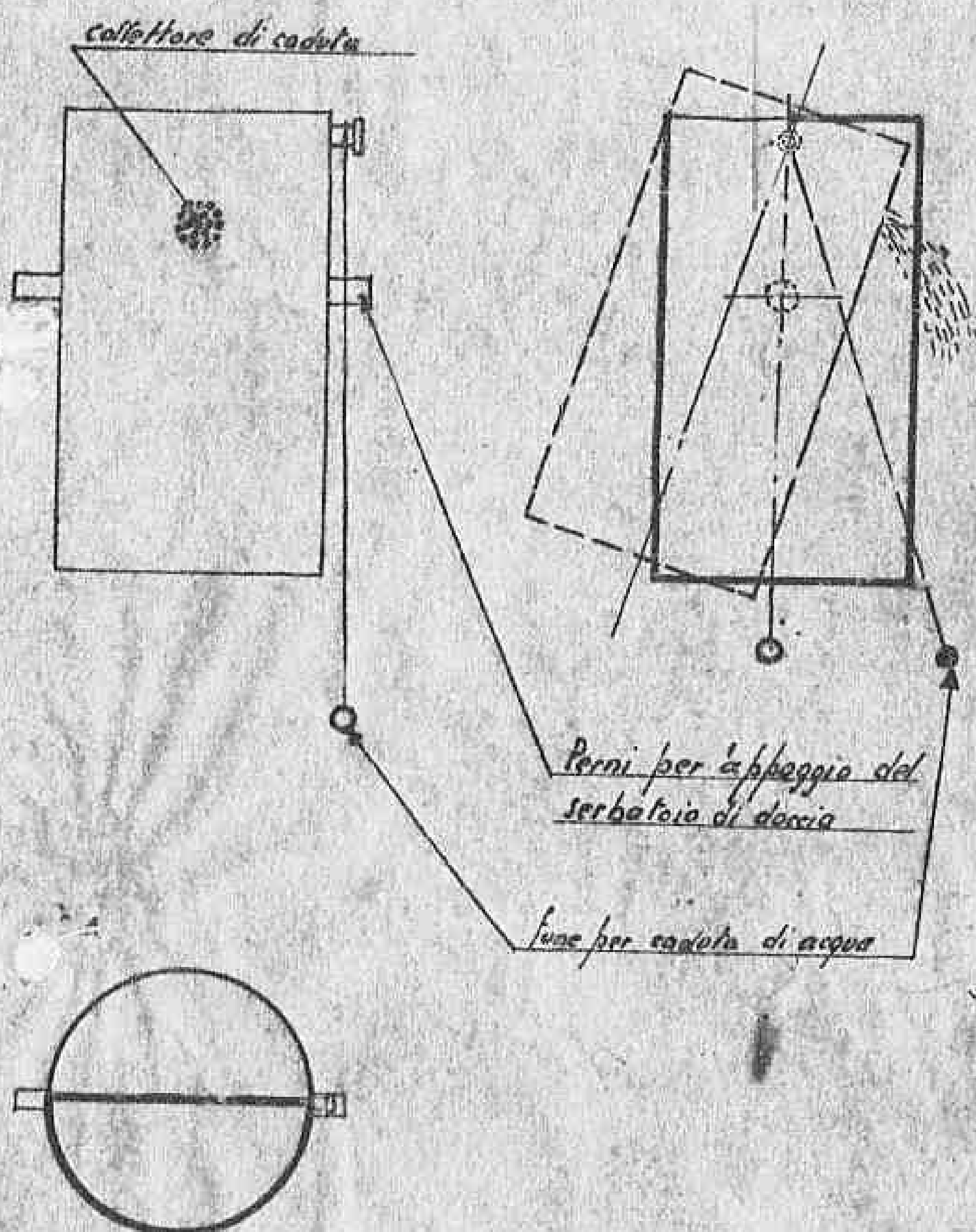
HYGIENE MEDICAL (GENERAL)

Feb. - Oct. 1945

HYGIENE MEDICAL (GENERAL)

Feb. - Oct. 1945

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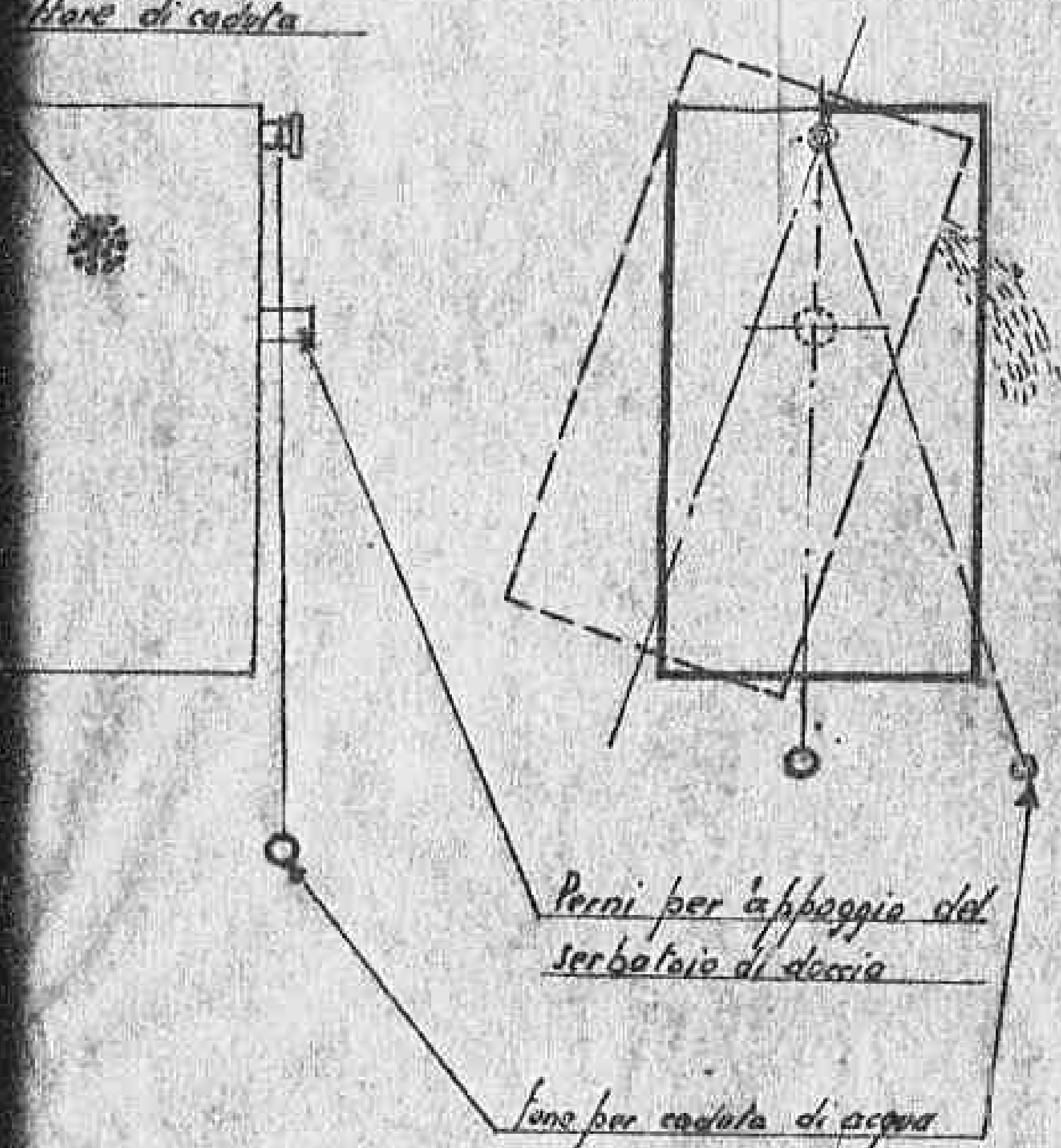


Tav. n: 6

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Tab. n: 6

Fig. 1

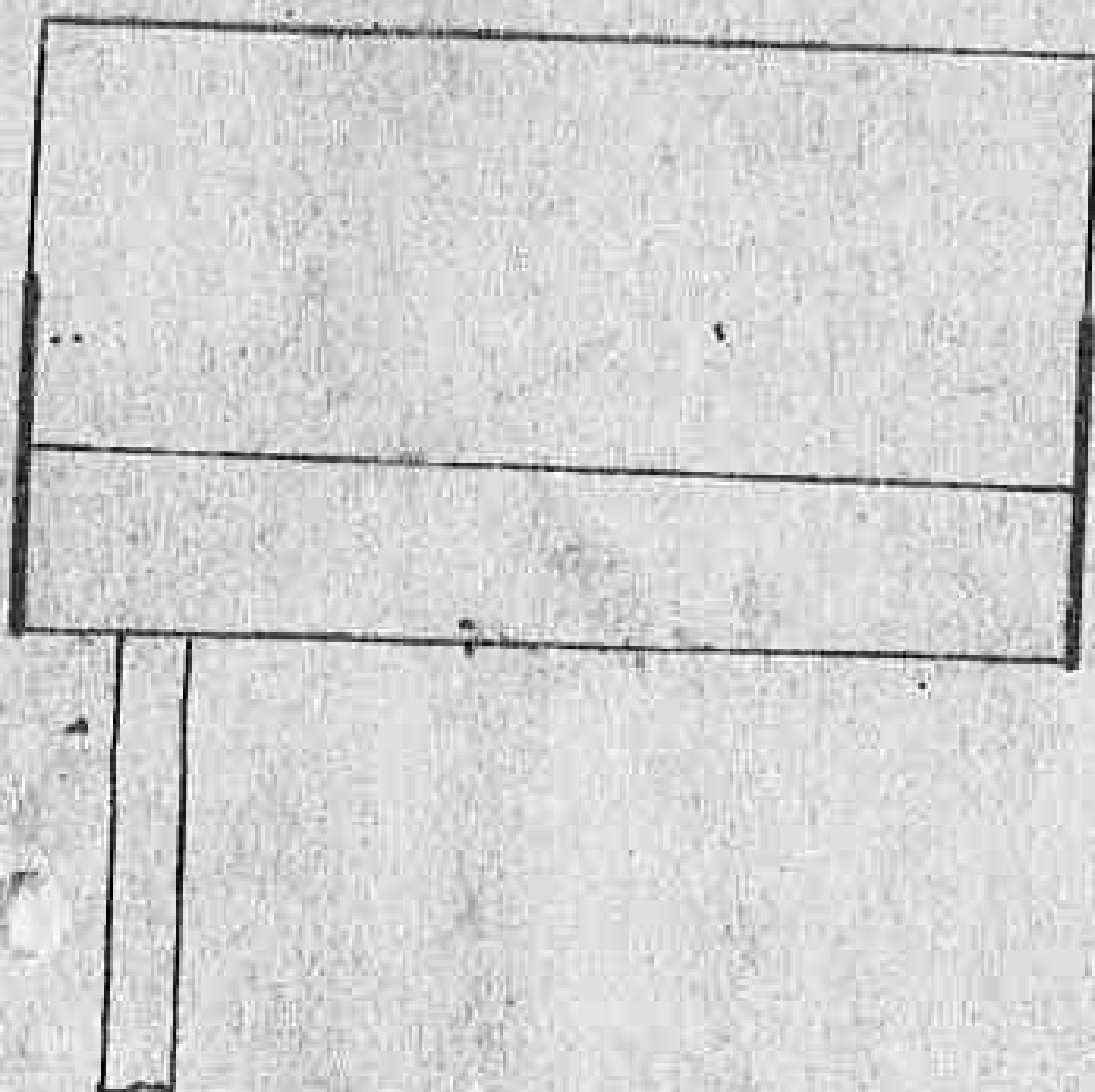


Fig. 3

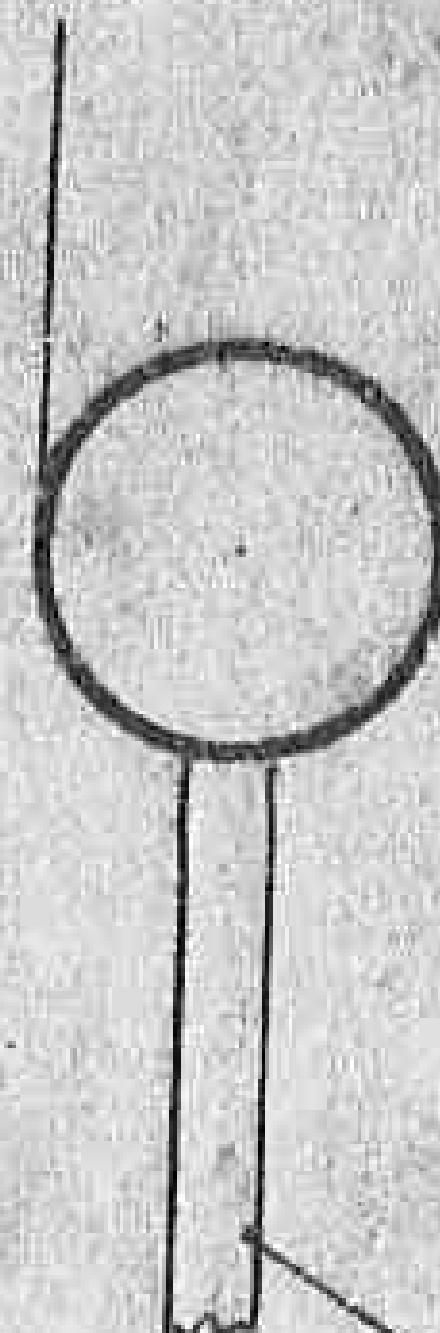
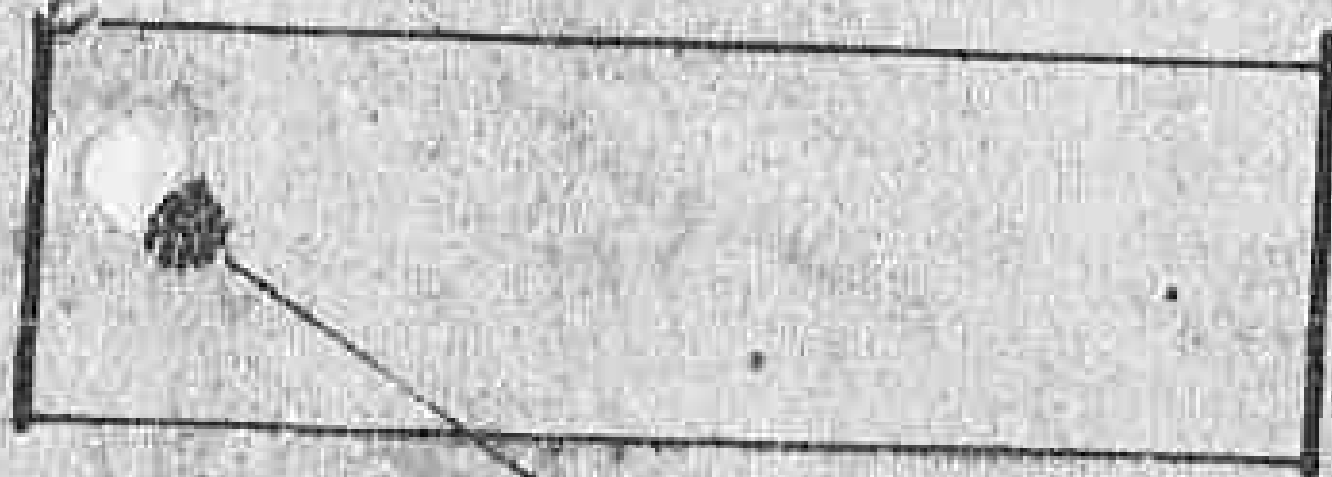
*Tubo di Scarico*

Fig. 2

*Collettore per scarico***Tav. n° 5**

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Fig. 3

Tubo di Scarico

Collettore per scarico

Tav. n° 5

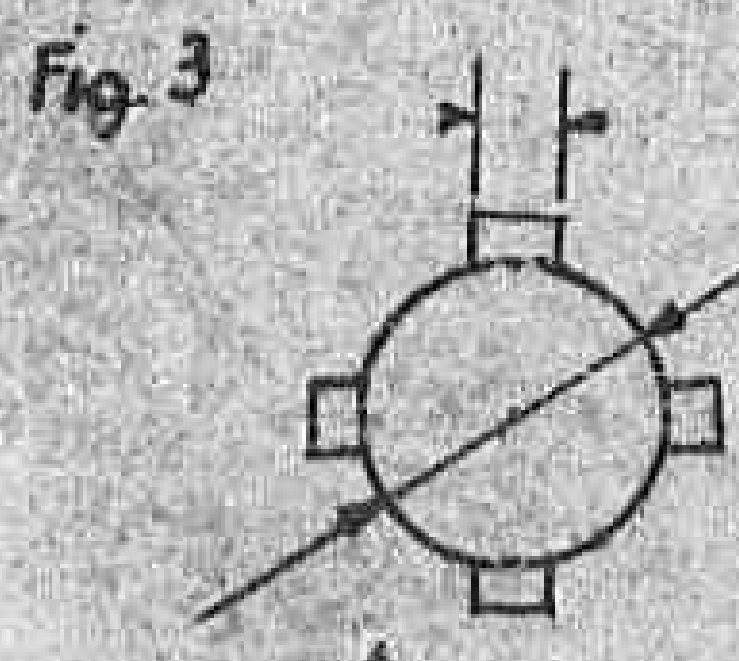
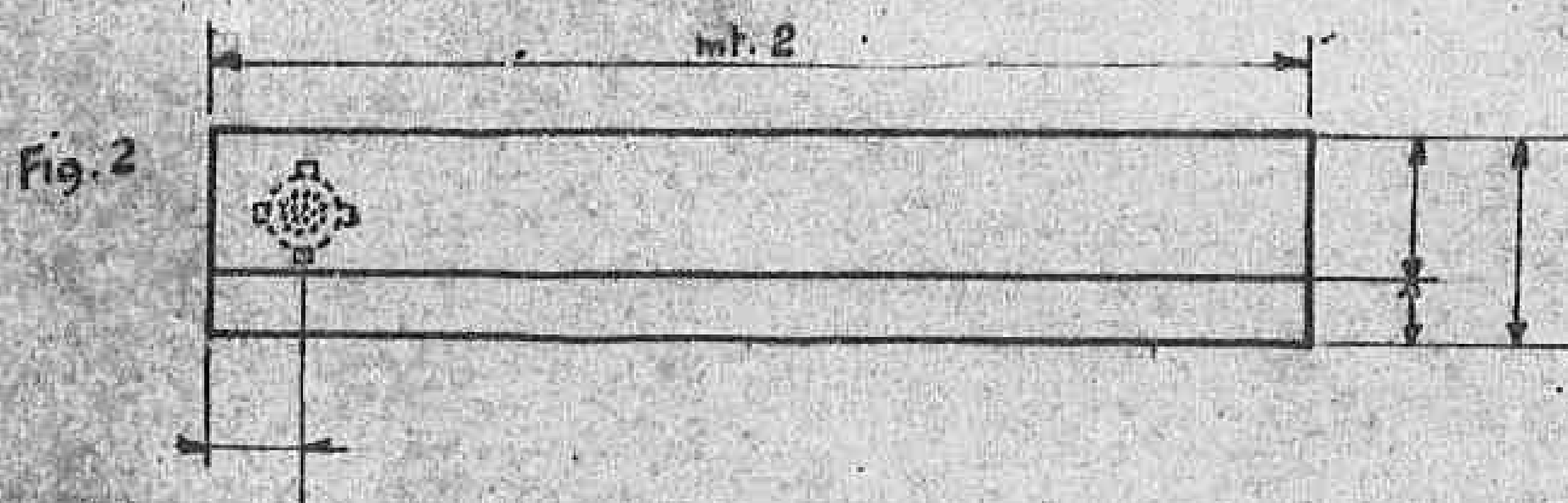
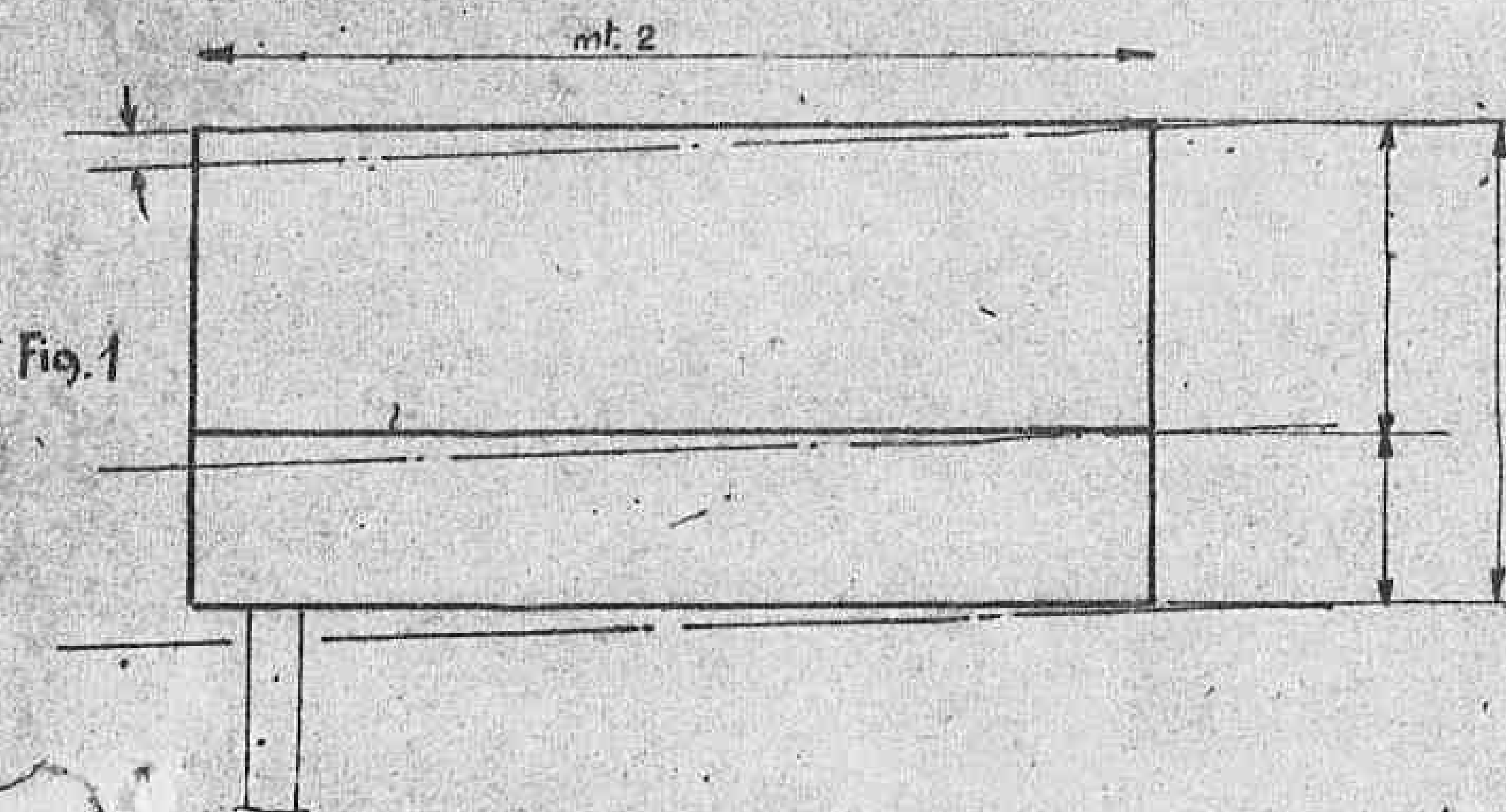
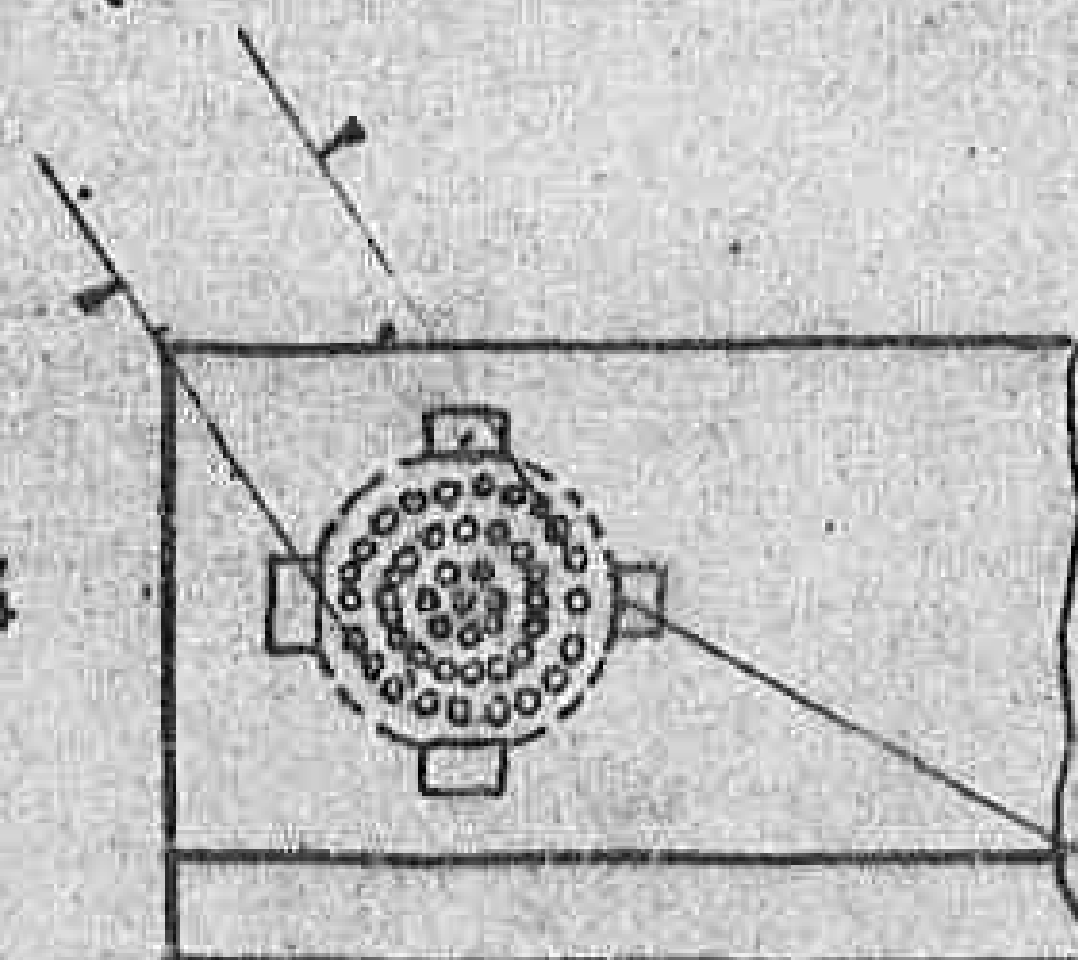
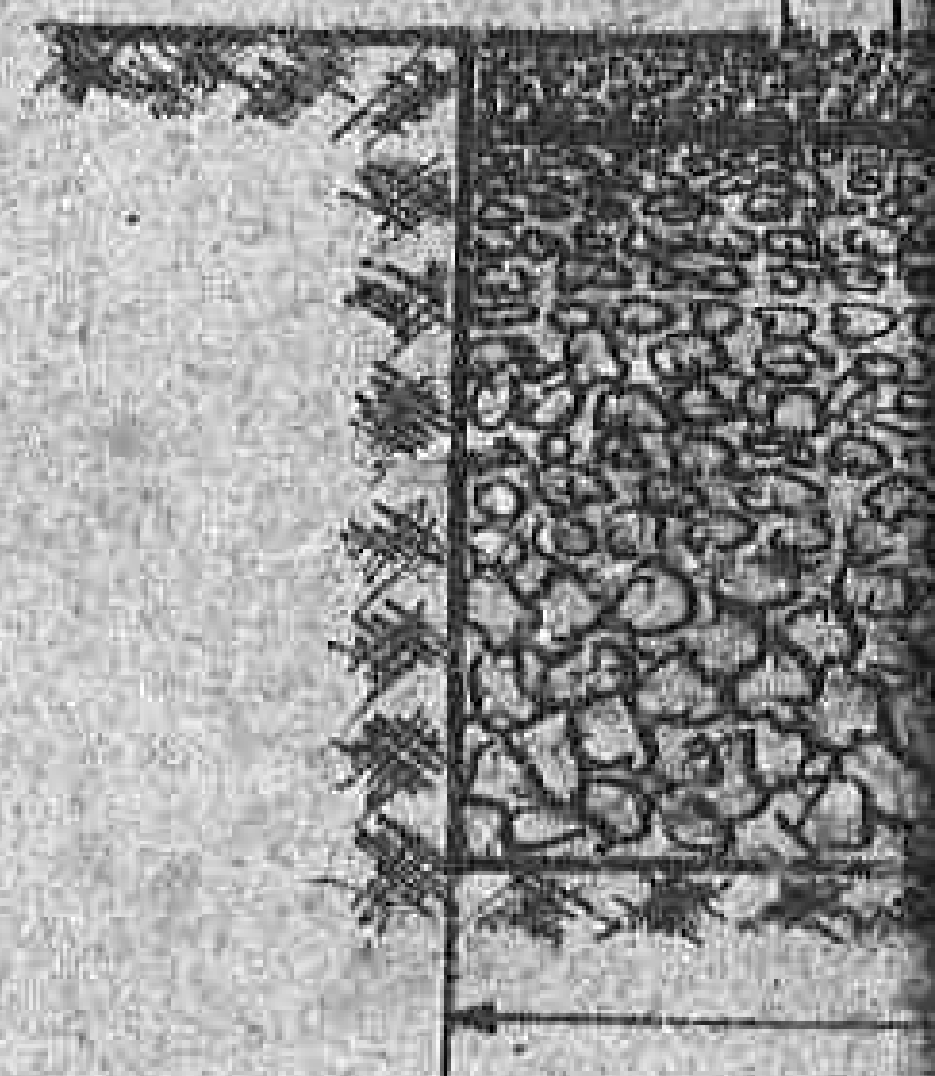


Fig. 4



Tacche per fissaggio tubo collettore

fig. 5



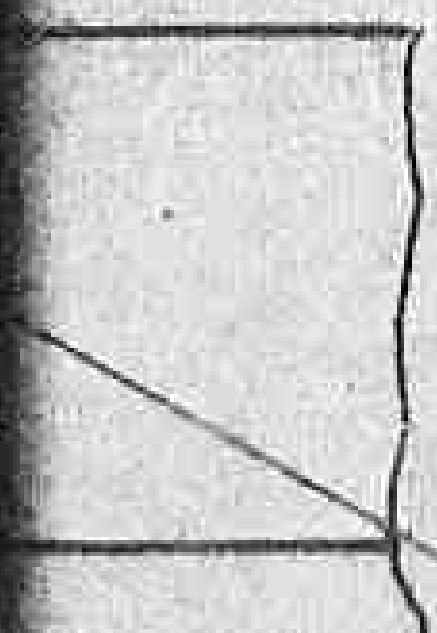
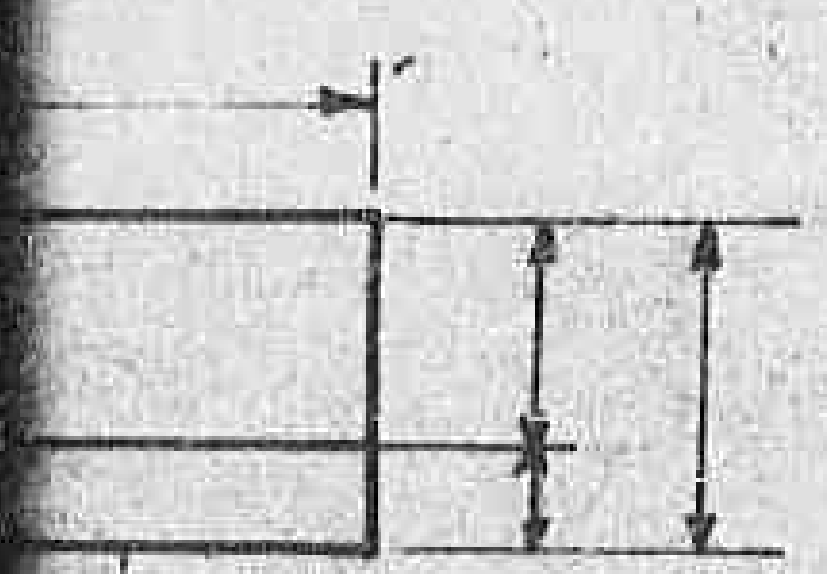
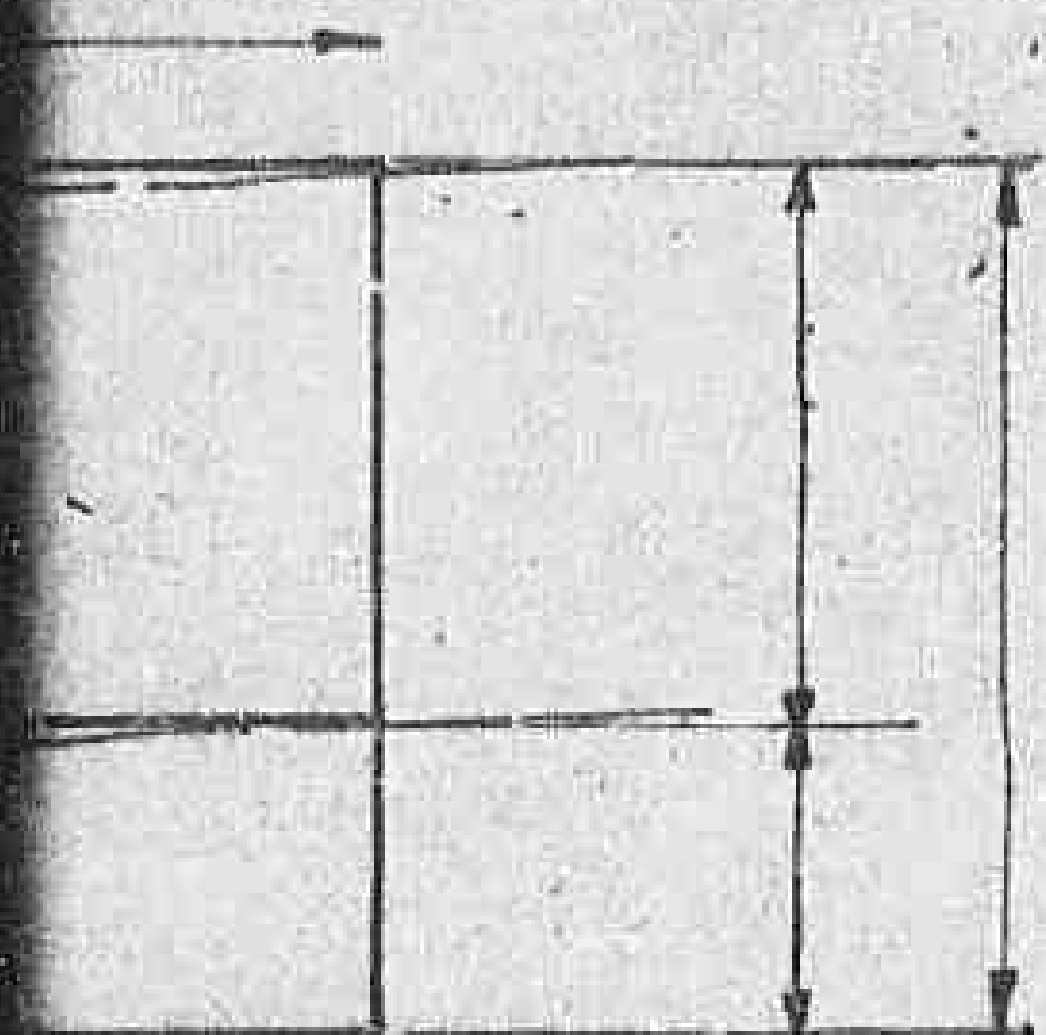
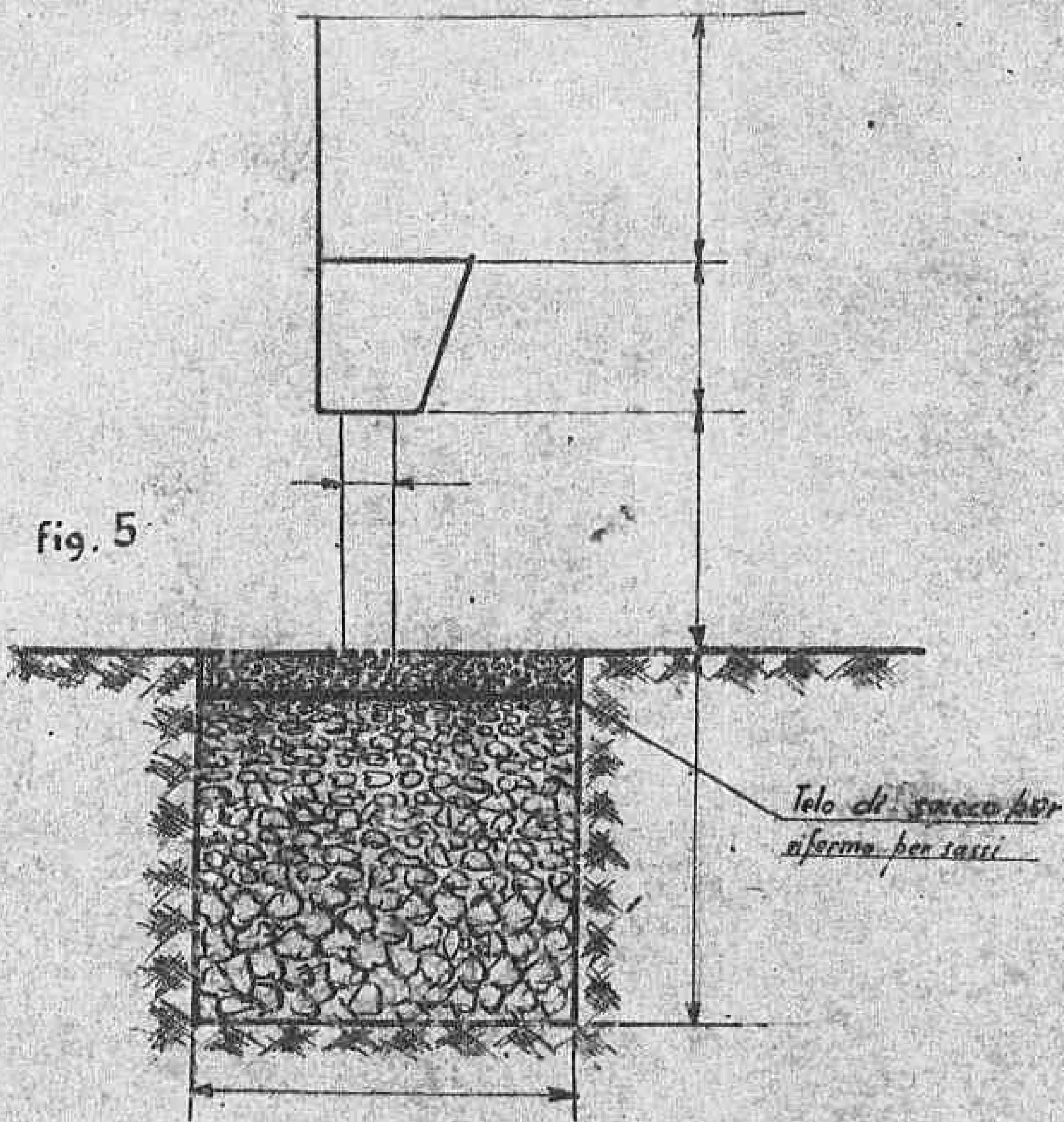


fig. 5



Tacche per fissaggio tubo collettore

Tav. n° 4

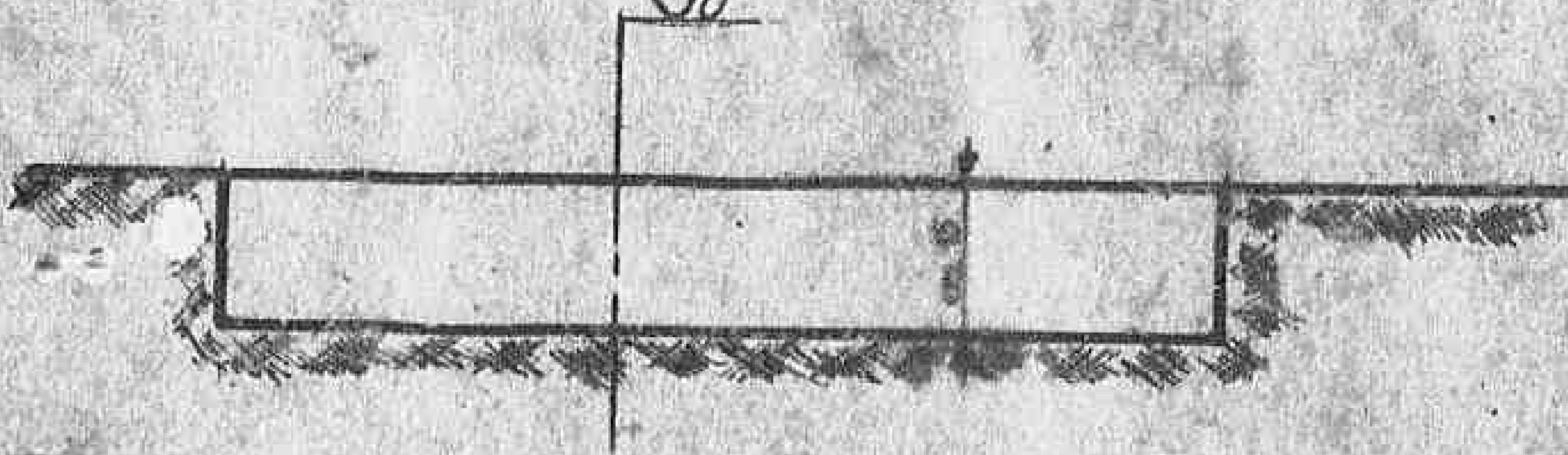
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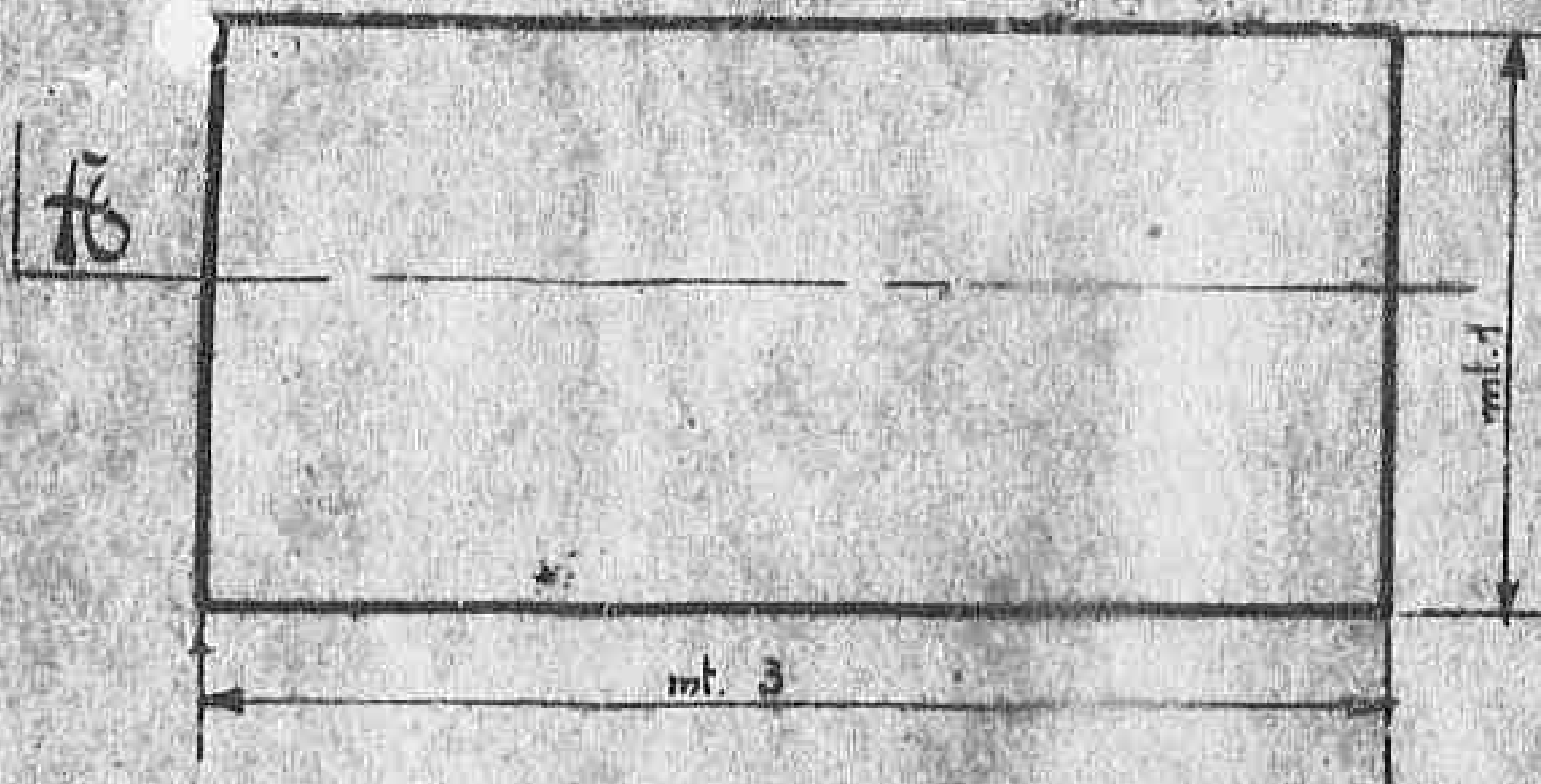
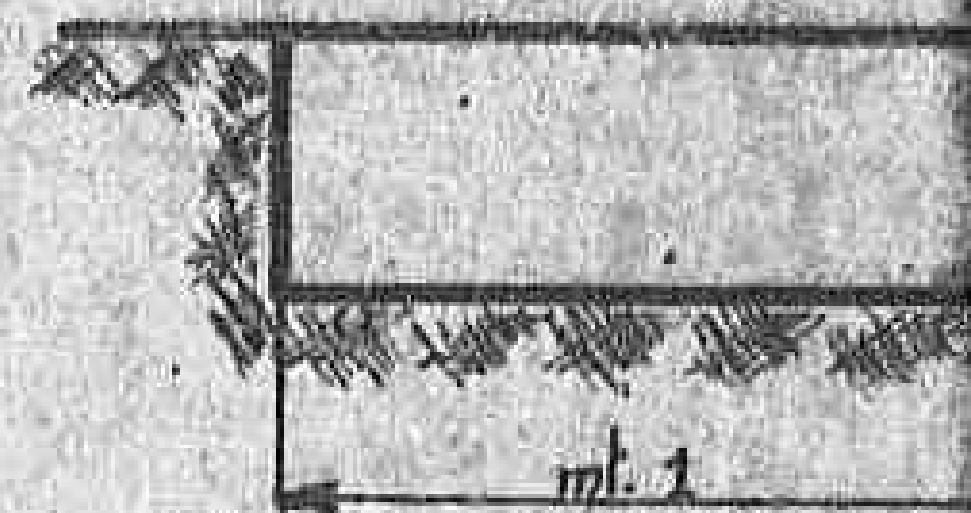
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Sezione "A",

B



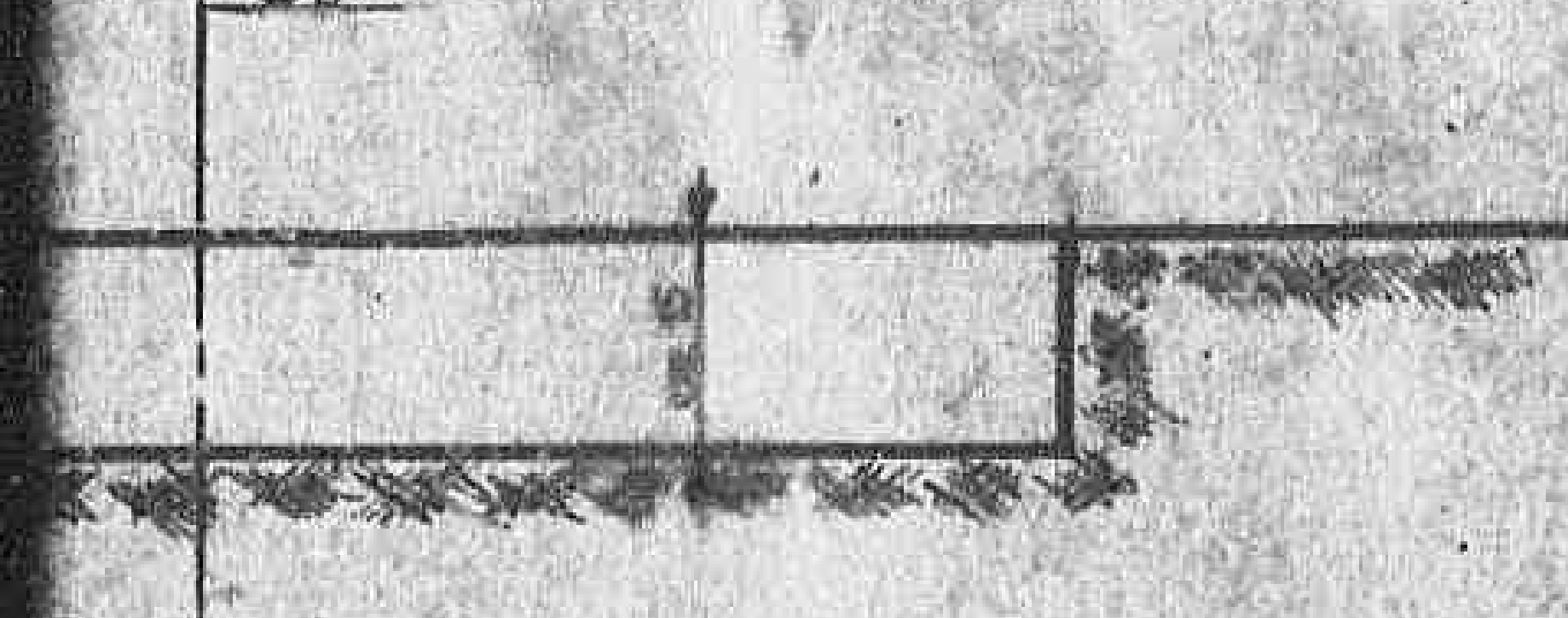
Sezione "C"



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Sezione A.

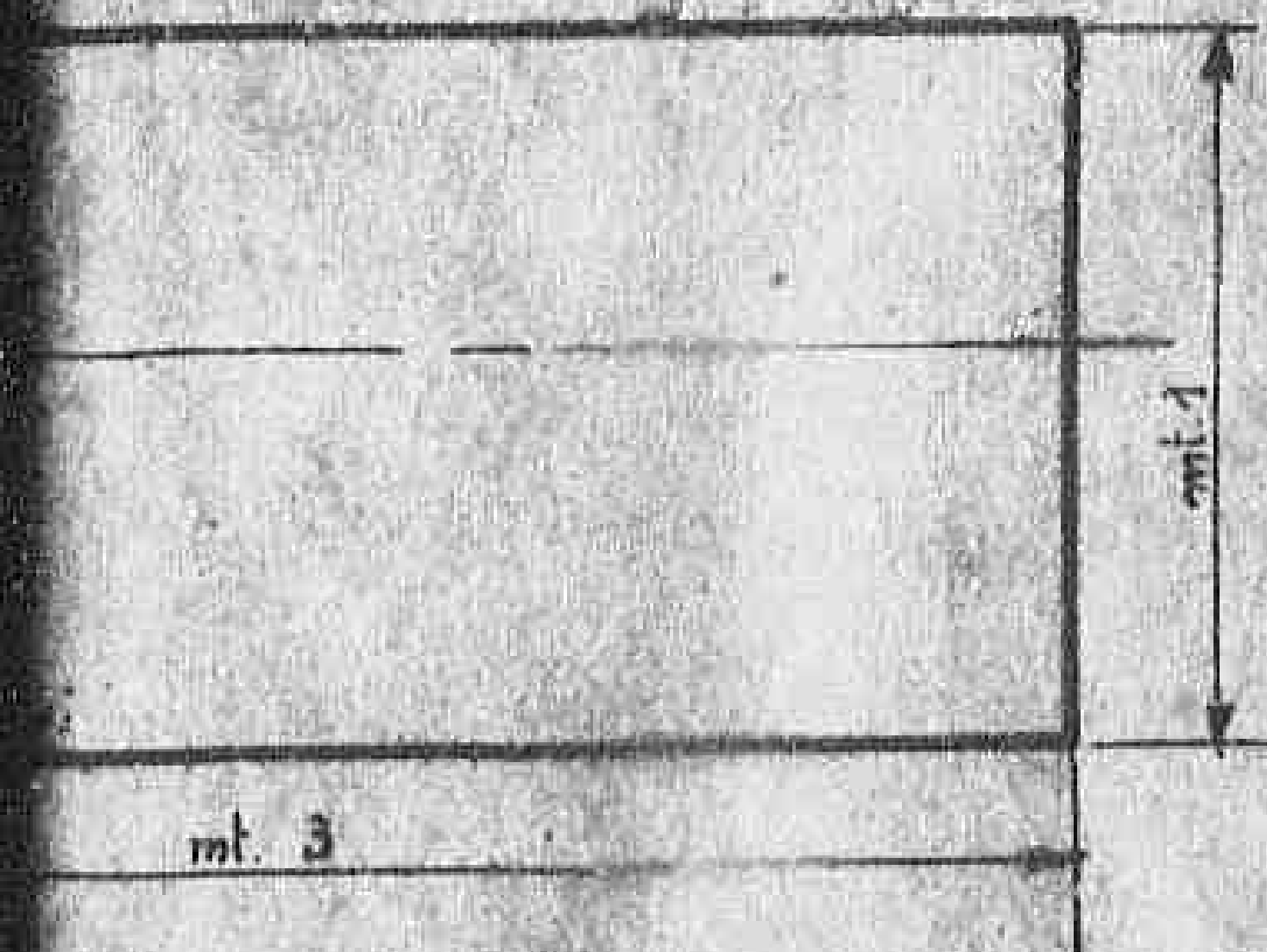
B



Sezione B.

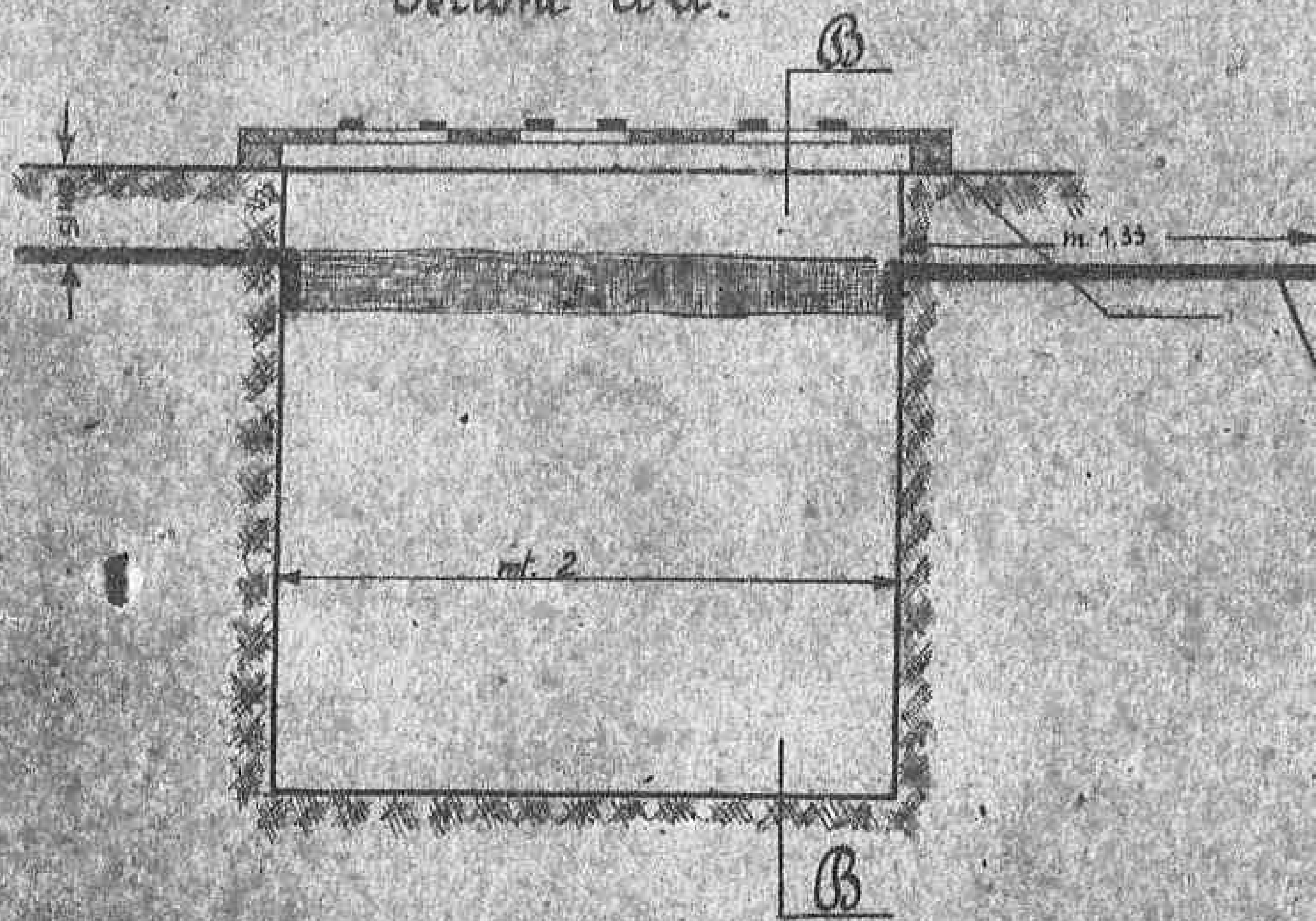


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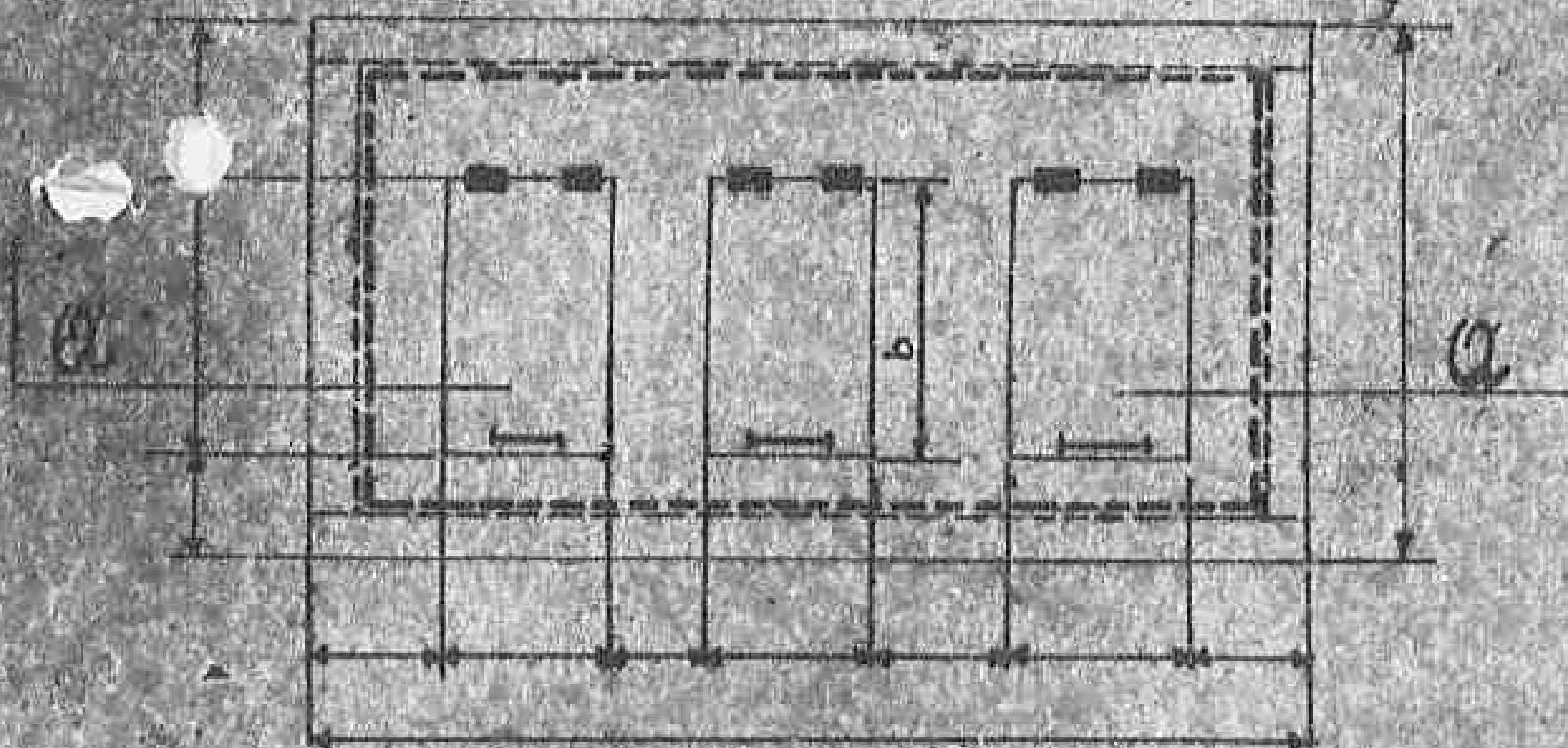
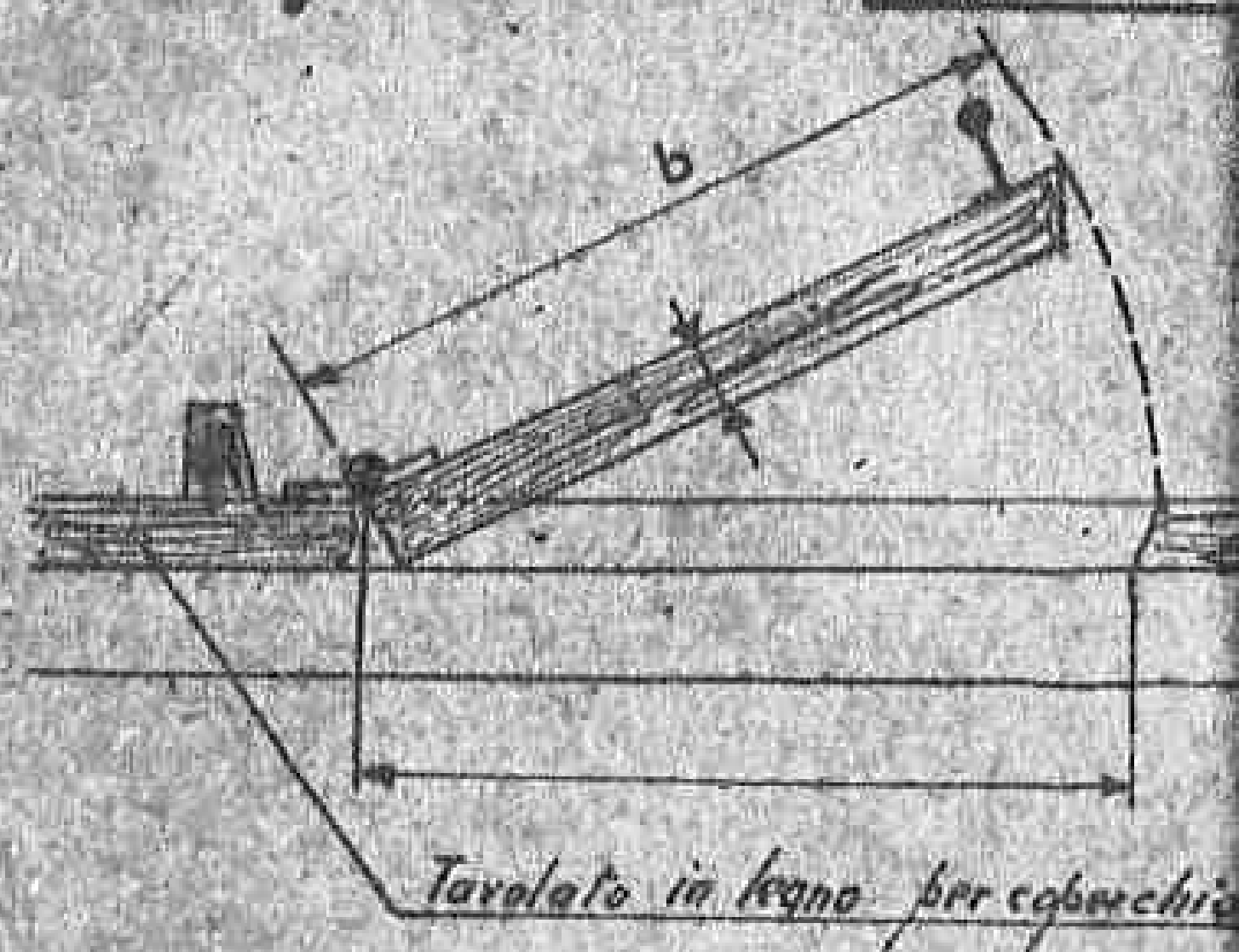
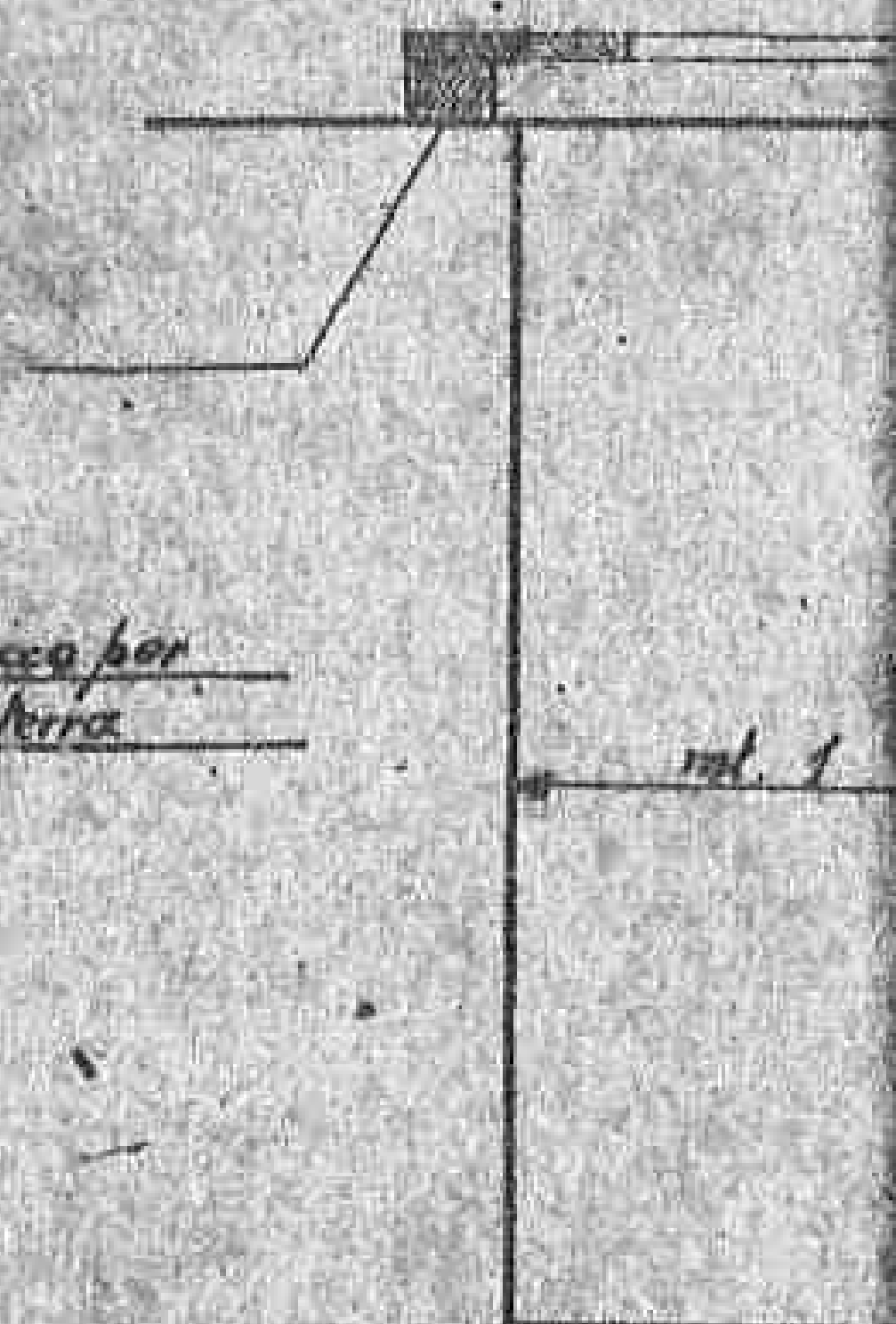
Tav. n. 3

Sezione A-A.



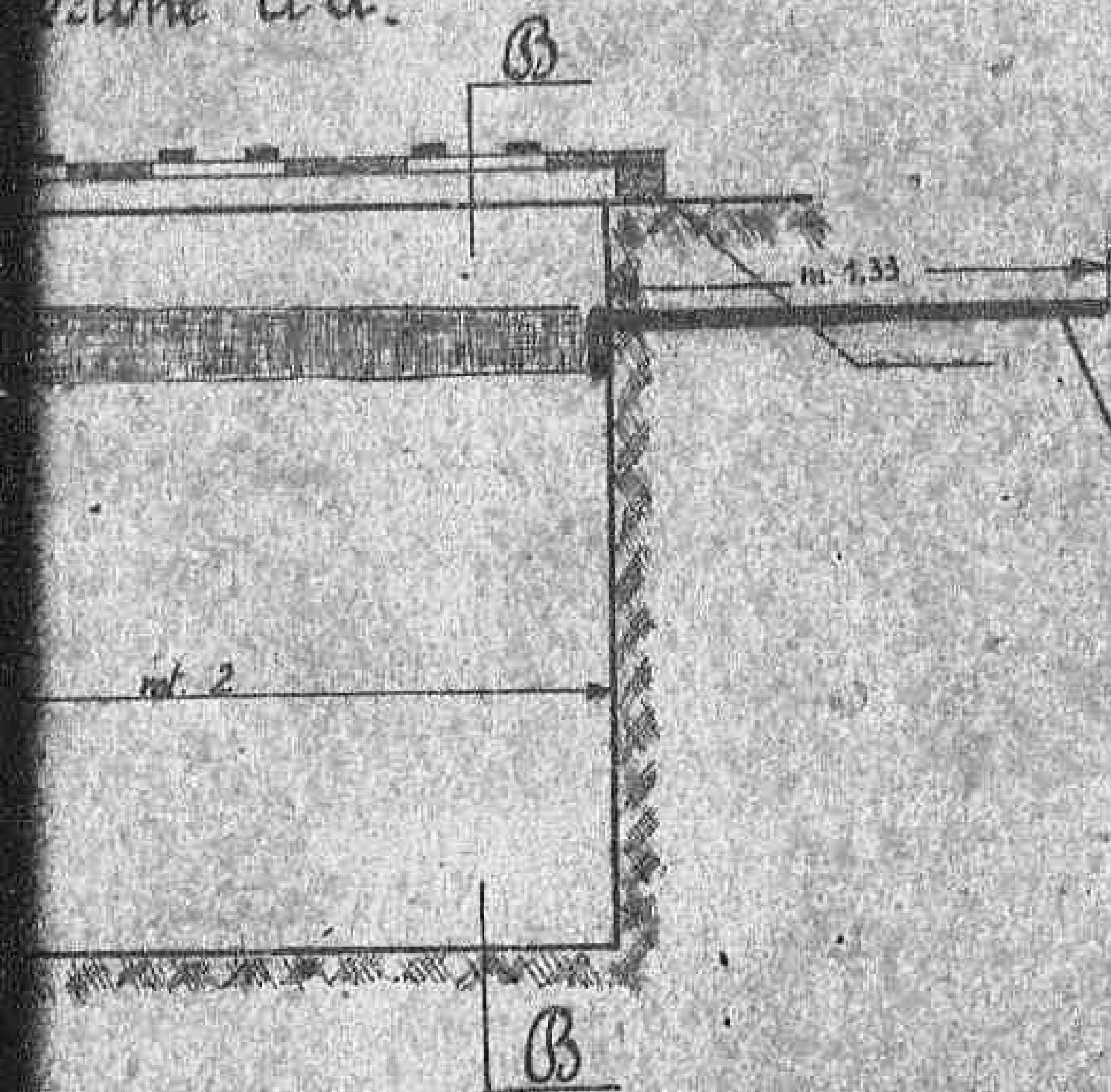
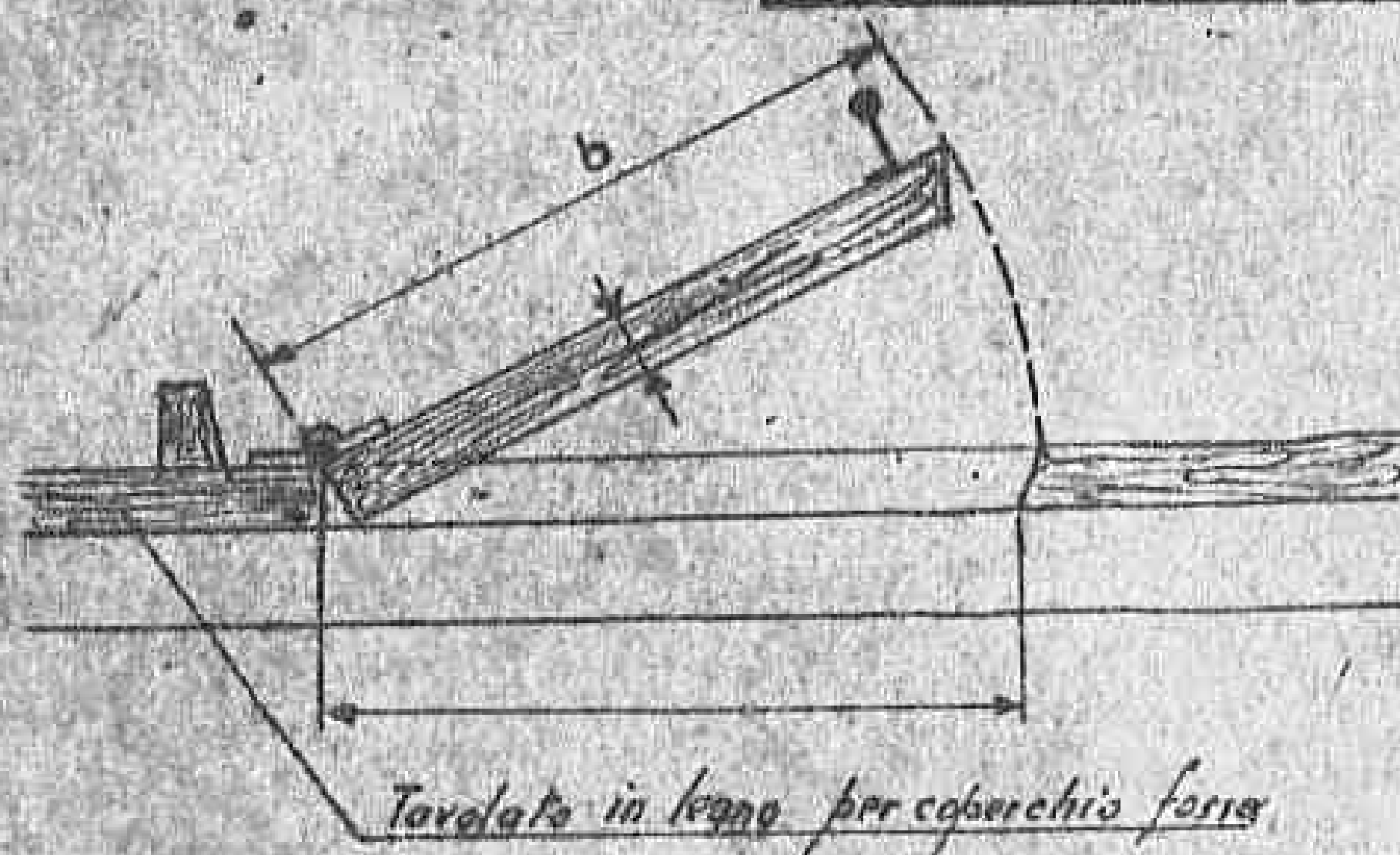
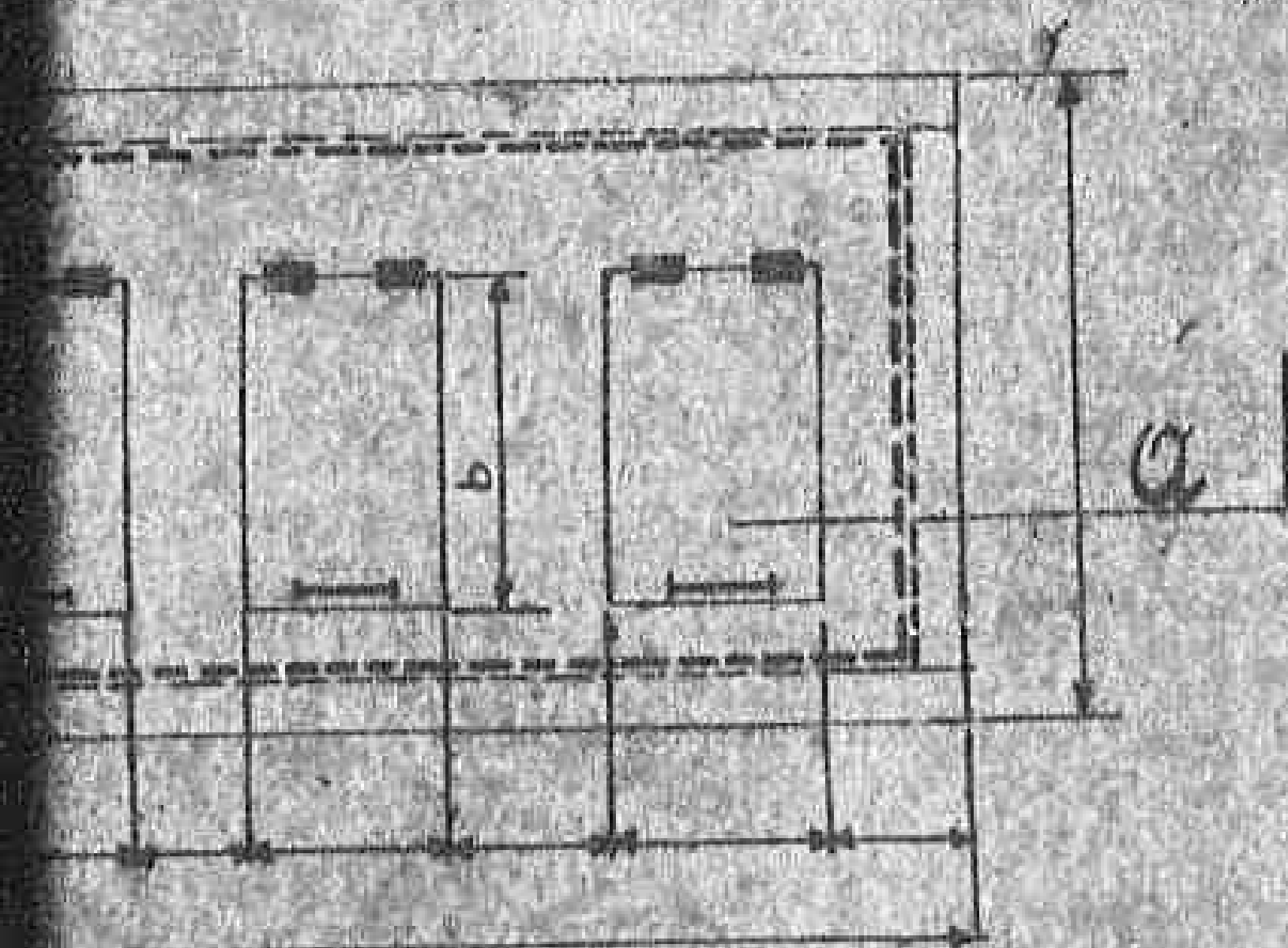
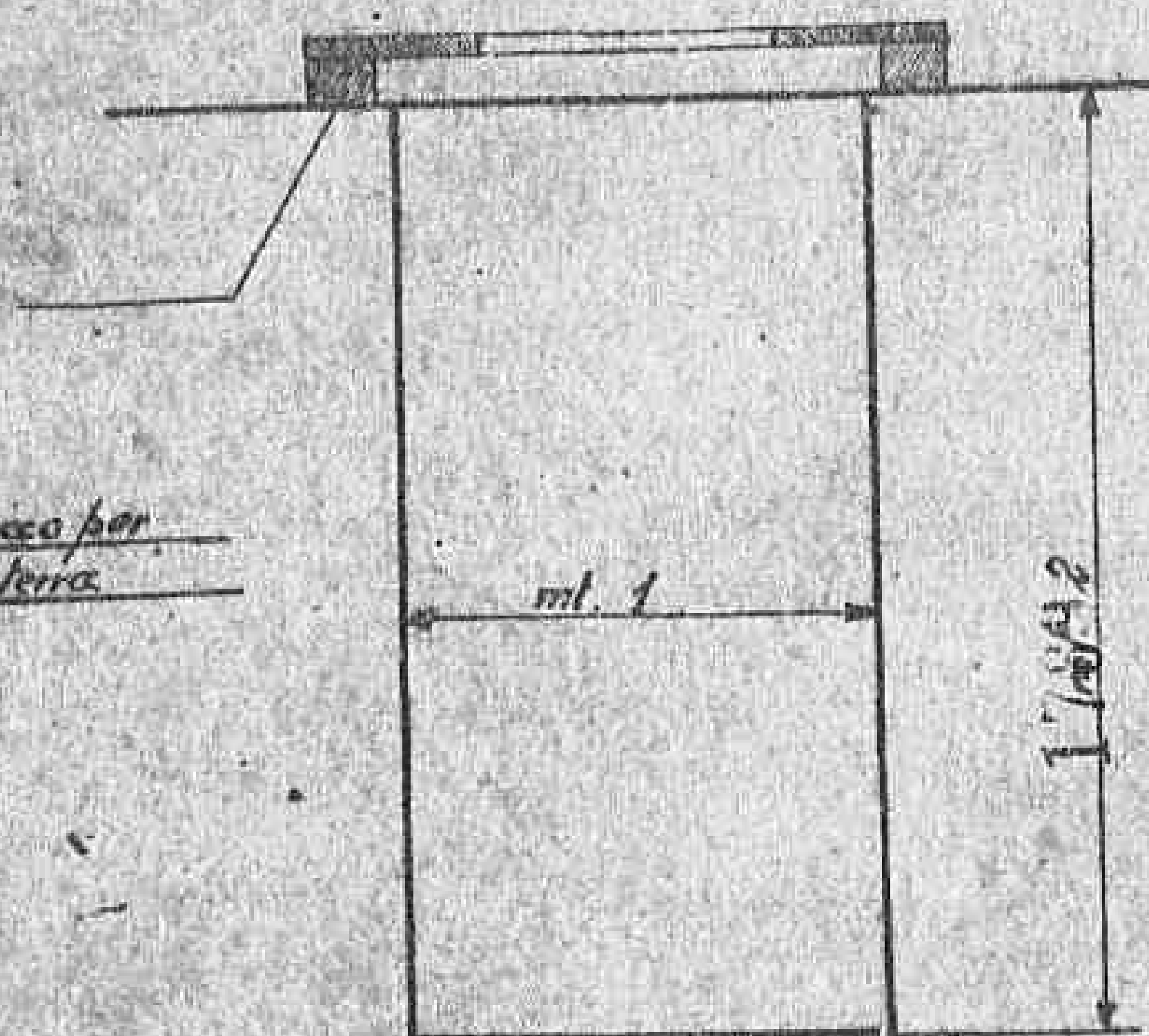
Telo o sacco per
ritorno terra

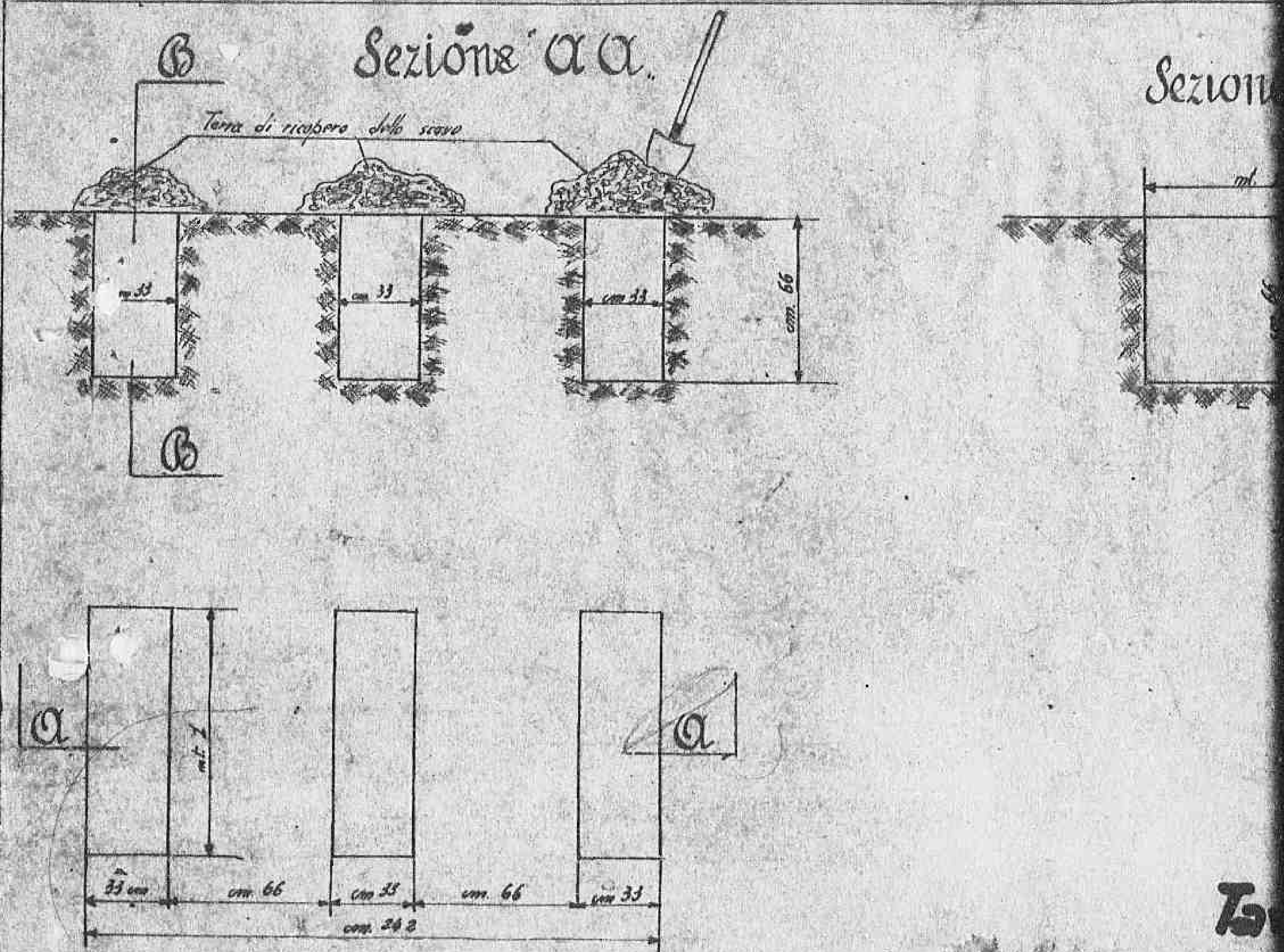
Sezione B-B



Sezione "A-A."

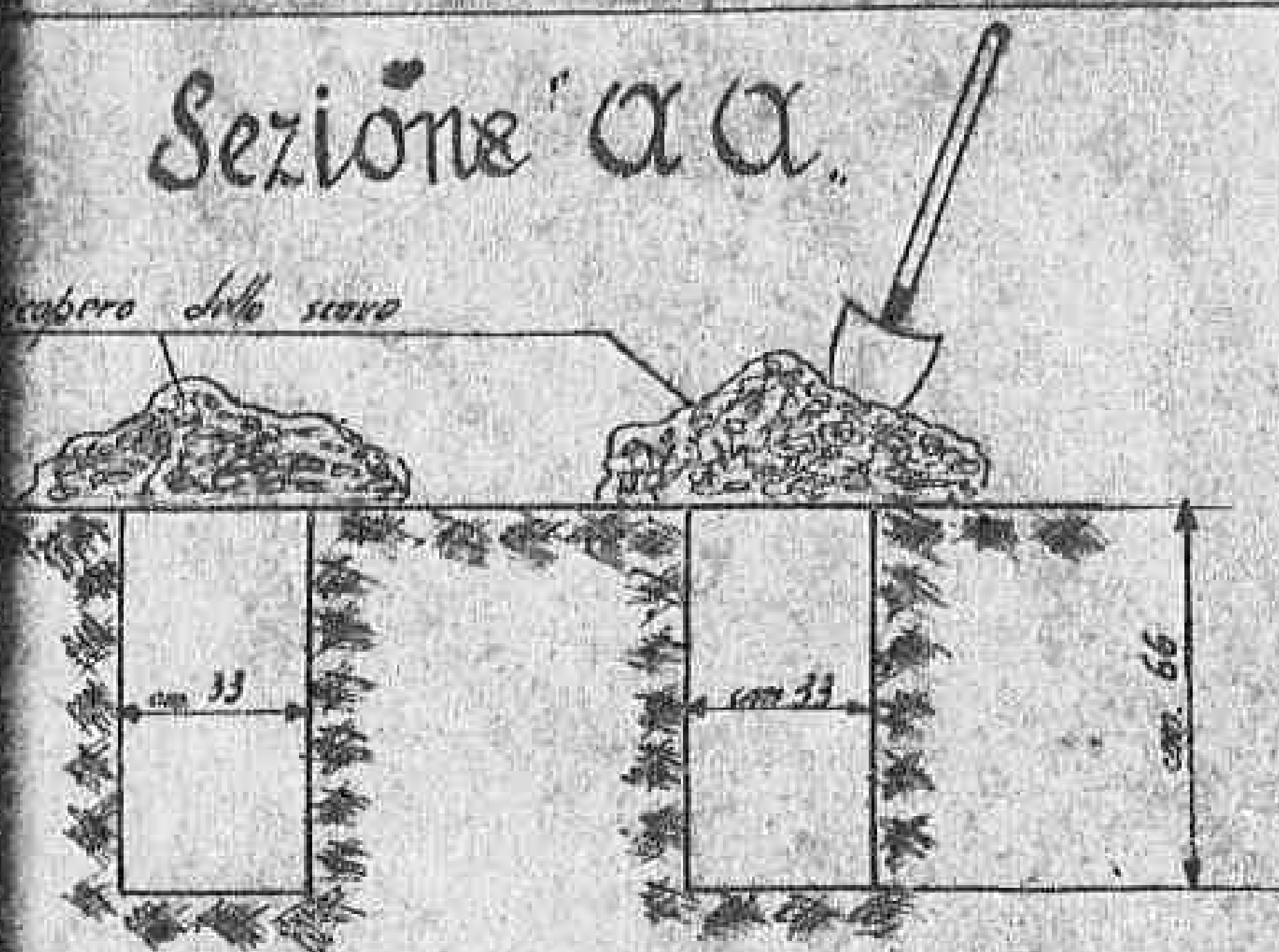
Sezione "B-B."

*Telo o sacco per
riferma terra***Tav. n° 2**

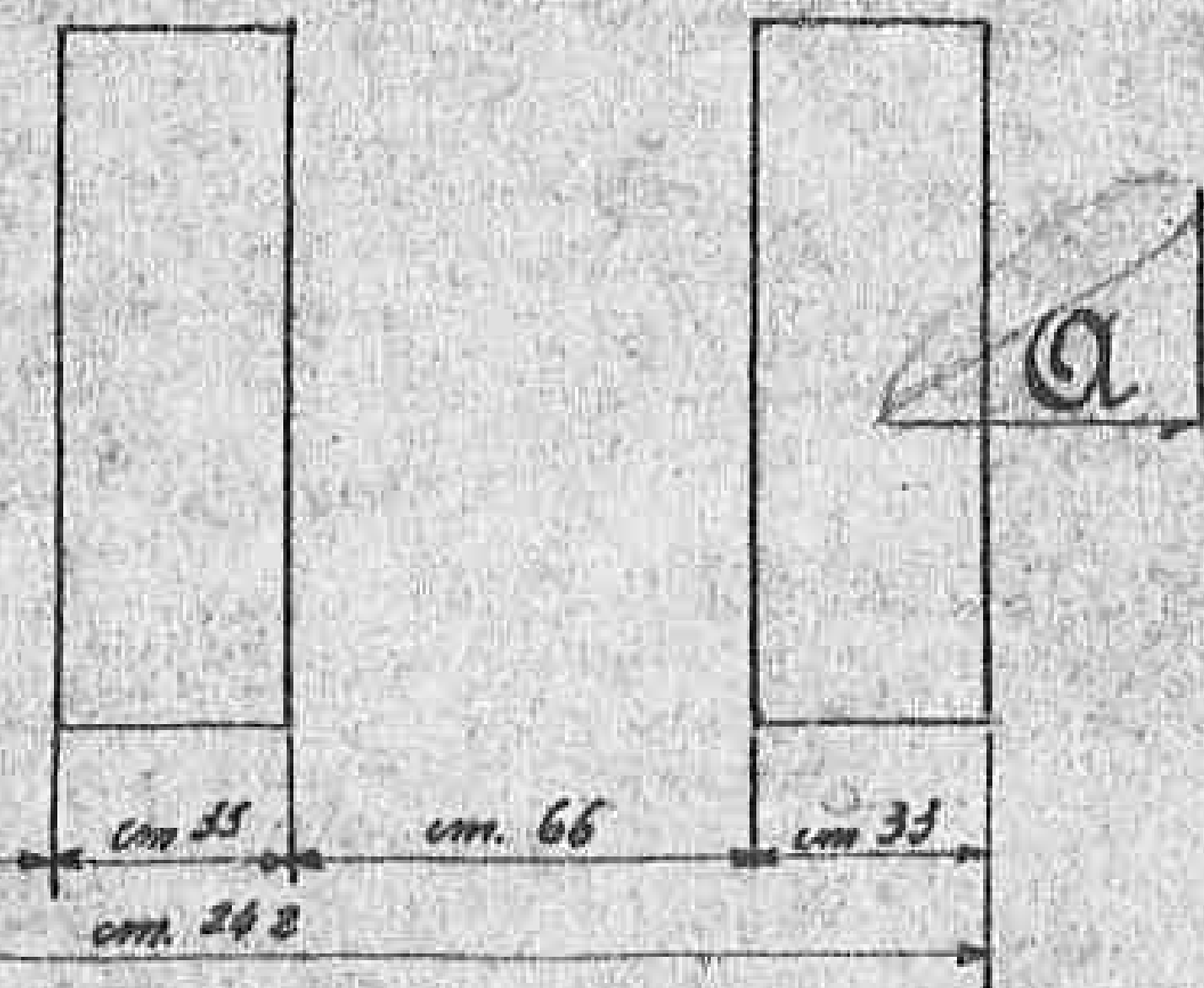
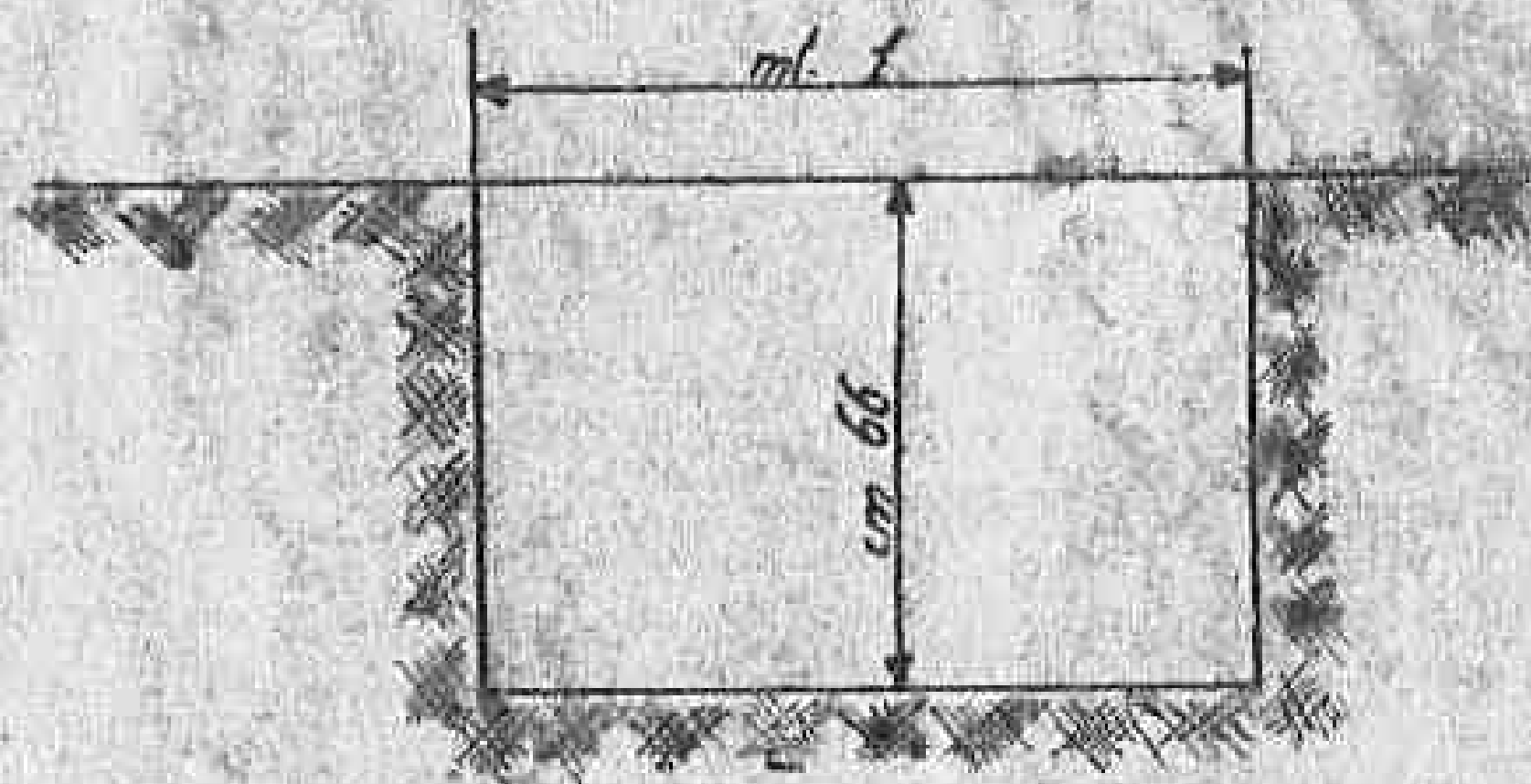


Sezione αα.

scoperto dello scavo



Sezione ββ.



Tav. n. 1

- 10 -

L'A.B. 68 (polvere insetticida in distribuzione) vi messa a settimane lungo le cuciture degli indumenti spruzzandolo accuratamente col dito o l'unghia in modo da farlo penetrare zone il fondo delle cuciture stesse. Un eccesso di polvere avrà su tutta la superficie degli oggetti di corredo, potrebbe causare un irritazione cutanea.

Questo sistema è ottimo specialmente come preventivo, in particolare per quelle categorie di persone (infermieri, ecc.) che più facilmente possono essere infestati da pidocchi.

La rivista il vestiario deve essere eseguita singolarmente, specie per il personale sanitario, tutte le sere prima di addormentarsi.

L'A.B. 69 serve contro le cimici

Quando si dorma, per stroncare una epidemia scoppiata tra la popolazione civile, disinfestare i borghesi su vasta scala, si adopera una tecnica particolare.

Si deve avere a disposizione una pompa per insufflare la polvere. Tale pompa può essere costruita con l'involucro di un innescio, una ventola di fortuna, come beccuccio, un tubetto un po' schiecciato alla punta.

Si procederà sistematicamente eseguendo 14 insufflazioni:

- 1) - nel copricapo.
- 2) - nei capelli, badando a coprire gli occhi.
- 3) - Tangenzialmente al torace, dall'alto in basso
- 4) - Versando per l'apertura superiore della camicia in direzione delle due ascelle, anteriormente.
- 5) - Rispettivamente nella parte inferiore delle due maniche, sotto le ascelle, al più alto possibile verso l'ascella.

3) - Anteriormente nei pantaloni in direzione del pube.

9-10) Anteriormente nei pantaloni in direzione degli inguini

che più facilmente possono essere infestati da pinocchi.

La maniera di vestirsi deve essere eseguita singolarmente, specie per il personale sanitario, tutte le sere prima di addormentarsi.

L'Ala 64 serve pure contro le cimici

Quando si dorme, per stroncare un' epidemia accoppiata tra la popolazione civile, disinfettare i borghesi su vasta scala, si adopera una tecnica particolare.

Si deve avere a disposizione una pompa per insufflare la polvere. Tale pompa può essere costruita con l'involucro di un insetto, uno stentato di fortune, come beccuccio, un tubetto un po' sgonfiato alla punta.

Si procederà sistematicamente eseguendo 14 insufflazioni:

- 1) - nel copricapo.
- 2) - nei capelli, badando a coprire gli occhi.
- 3) - tangendoli al torace, dall'alto in basso
- 4) - Pressando per l'apertura superiore della camicia in direzione
- 5) - della sua ascella, anteriormente.
- 6 -7- Rispettivamente nella parte inferiore delle due maniche, sotto il colletto, il più alto possibile verso l'ascella.
- 8) - anteriormente nei pantaloni in direzione del pube.
- 9-10) Anteriormente nei pantaloni in direzione degli inguini
- 11) - Tangendoli alla schiena passando dentro al colletto della camicia.

12-13) Nel colletto posteriormente in direzione delle due ascelle.

14) Posteriormente nei pantaloni, sul sacro.

Questa disinfestazione deve essere eseguita con la massima serietà, senza trascurare assolutamente alcuna delle posizioni prescritte, visto che si tratta di uomini che di notte.

- 11 -

DOCCIE

La Tavola 5 rappresenta un pratico modello di doccia da cam-
po ottenibile con il solito fustino da venti litri.

Nella parte superiore della superficie laterale si pratica
una rosetta di buchi; i perni di sostegno dell'apparecchio do-
vranno essere situati un po' sopra il baricentro.

La corda per provocare la caduta dell'acqua, fissata all'orlo
superiore del fustino, vicino alla rosetta, si può inferiormente
fissare all'estremità di una assicella che stia così lievemente
sollevata dal suolo. In tal modo si potrà azionare la doccia a
pedale.

Occorre porre posteriormente al fustino un traversino di leg-
gno che gli impedisca di inclinarsi in avanti oltre la posizio-
ne orizzontale.

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" 2 "

La femmina depone giornalmente 8 o 10 uova, preferibilmente nelle cuciture degli indumenti oppure alla radice dei peli.

Queste uova (lending) in 6-8 giorni danno origine a ninfe che in altri 6-8 giorni si trasformano in pidocchi.

L'insetto adulto che vivere alla temperatura del corpo umano, da cui si allontana sia con l'abbassarsi della temperatura stessa (morte) che con l'aumento di essa (febbre elevata durante il tifo esenterico), passando così sistematicamente dal malato al sano.

Il tifo esenterico è trasmesso non col morso del pidocchio infetto, ma coi suoi escrementi, che ne contengono l'agente infettivo che viene inoculato nell'individuo sano per mezzo dei gratti lento//.

La lotta sistematica contro il pidocchio va quindi sempre intrapresa adottando le seguenti misure:

- accurata scelta dei locali da occupare
- regolari ispezioni mediche del soldato e dei suoi indumenti.
- conferenze sui pidocchi e sulle malattie dei pidocchi
- cambio frequente (quando ciò sia possibile) della biancheria
- taglio dei capelli corti.
- vaccinazioni antidermotifiche
- disinfezioni, disinfestazioni ed uso di polveri insetticide.

La disinfezione si praticherà con le Stufe Giannoli o con le Stufe da campo a vapore fluente di facile costruzione.

Quando non si possa usare il vapore (oggetti di cuoio o gomma) si deve usare il cresolo al 2½ %.

sa (morte) che con l'aumento di essa (febbre elevata durante il tifo esantematico), passando così sistematicamente dal malato al sano.

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cheria

- taglio dei capelli corti.
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Per la disinfezione degli ambienti sono ottimi i blocchi ¹⁷⁸⁵ di zolfo e candela (uno ogni trenta metri cubi circa) che vanno accesi vicino al soffitto e dopo aver chiuso ermeticamente il locale e bagnato il pavimento. Dopo 12 ore si dà aria all'ambiente e si verifica accuratamente se i pidocchi sono morti schiacciandone qualcuno con la punta di una matita. Se il pidocchio è morto scoppia; se finge, giterà le zampe ed in questo caso non rimane altro da fare che ripetere la disinfezione.

Questo consta da una cassetta di legno la cui lunghezza deve essere tre volte la larghezza e la cui profondità deve essere superiore alla larghezza. Questa cassetta è divisa in tre scompartimenti (il primo e l'ultimo più ristretti e quello centrale assai più ampio) separati tra di loro da due paratie che giungano a due centimetri dal fondo.

L'acqua calda con i grassi disciolti entra nel primo scompartimento, passa sotto alla prima paratia e penetra nel secondo scompartimento dove tenderà a venire alla superficie; per fare ciò si mescolerà con l'acqua fredda contenutavi ed il grasso, solidificandosi, andrà a galla. In questo modo, nel terzo scompartimento passerà acqua praticamente priva di grassi. Dalla cassetta l'acqua scorre nel pozzo di assorbimento.

Nel caso di eliminazione di una notevole quantità di acqua calda contenente grassi (per es.: cucine di Btg.) è consigliabile costruire due pozzi di assorbimento in serie.

La paglia contenuta nel filtro ed il grasso che si raccoglie alla superficie dell'acqua dovranno essere rimossi giornalmente e bruciati; la cassetta stessa dovrà essere pulita completamente una volta la settimana.

Se non si può, per qualsiasi ragione, scavare un pozzo di assorbimento, si adatterà il sistema dei canalini a spirale di pesce: questo consiste in una serie di canali ramificati che si dipartono da un canale principale,, profondi e larghi i solidi 33 centimetri.

Il primo giorno si immetterà l'acqua nel primo di tali canali, il secondo giorno nel secondo e via di seguito. Generalmente, dopo quattro o cinque giorni, il primo sarà già asciutto e si ricomincerà da capo. Basta di tanto in tanto raschiare dalle pareti del canale un piccolo strato di terra per assicurare il buon funzionamento del sistema.

ti ento, passa sotto alla prima partita e penetra nel secondo scompartimento dove tenderà a venire alla superficie; per fare ciò si mescoler con l'acqua fredda contenutasi ed il grasso, solidificandosi, andrà a galla. In questo modo, nel terzo scompartimento passerà acqua praticamente priva di grassi. Dalla cassetta l'acqua scorre nel pozzo di assorbimento.

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La paglia contenuta nel filtro ed il grasso che si raccoglie sulla superficie dell'acqua dovranno essere rimossi giornalmente e bruciati; la cassetta stessa dovrà essere pulita completamente una volta la settimana.

Se non si può, per qualsiasi ragione, scavare un pozzo di assorbimento, si adatterà il sistema dei canalini a spina di pesce; questo consiste in una serie di canali ramificati che si dipartono da un canale principale,, profondi e larghi i solidi 33 centimetri.

Il primo giorno si immetterà l'acqua nel primo di tali canali, il secondo giorno nel secondo e via di seguito. Generalmente, dopo quattro o cinque giorni, il primo sarà già asciutto e si ricomincerà da capo. Basta di tanto in tanto raschiare dalle pareti del canale un piccolo strato di terra per assicurare il buon funzionamento del sistema.

LOTTA CONTRO LA PIDOCCHI

Vi sono varie specie di pidocchi. ¹⁷³pediculus capitis, pediculus vestimentis, pediculus pubis. Quest'ultimo non dà molestie ma solo fatti di irritazione cutanea.

Gli alari due portano: il tifo esenterico, la febbre rigorante e la febbre delle trincee.

ritagliata e ribattuta in alto. (Tavola 5)

In ambedue questi apparecchi l'orina che filtra attraverso un'area bucherellata nella parte più declive, è raccolta da un tubo facilmente ottenibile con scatolette cilindriche successivamente incastrate l'una nell'altra. (Tavola 4-Figure 3-4)

Se il terreno è molto poroso, specie se sabbioso, è pure praticissima la cosiddetta rosa del deserto, consistente in due latte e da benzina, una senza coperchio né fondo, infissa nel terreno e l'altra senza coperchio e col fondo bucherellato, incastrata obliquamente nella prima.

Per gli orinatori si possono usare disinfettanti e gli apparecchi debbono essere cosparzi ogni giorno di olio bruciato.

.....

In caso di uso delle latrine a secchio (che sono in distribuzione nell'Esercito Inglese) queste debbono essere vuotate giornalmente ad una certa distanza dal campo con le stesse precauzioni e modalità usate per la eliminazione delle feci con le latrine a fossa profonda. In questo caso la sovrastruttura della fossa è data da una parete di legno che ha da un lato l'apertura a coperchio in cui si versano le feci e dall'altro una trappola per le mosche.

I secchi non dovranno essere disinfettati ma solo abbondantemente cosparzi di olio bruciato che serve pure a facilitarne lo svuotamento.

ELIMINAZIONE DEI RIFIUTI

1783

Anche i rifiuti offrono possibilità alle mosche di cibarsi e deporvi le uova; occorre perciò eliminarli sistematicamente.

Pertanto si procederà anzitutto alla loro raccolta ponendo in prossimità delle tende e dei locali di riunione recipienti per la raccolta dei rifiuti secchi (carta straccia, scatole di sigarette,

da benzina, una senza coperchio ne fondo, un'altra nel terreno e l'altra senza coperchio e col fondo bucherellato, incastrata obliquamente nella prima.

Per gli orinatoei si possono usare disinfettanti e gli apparecchi debbono essere cosparsi ogni giorno di olio bruciato.

.....

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I secchi non dovranno essere disinfettati in solo abbondante cosparsi di olio bruciato che serve pure a facilitarne lo svuotamento.

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Pertanto si procederà anzitutto alla loro raccolta ponendo in prossimità delle tende e dei locali di riunione recipienti per la raccolta dei rifiuti secchi (carta straccia, scatole di sigarette, stracci, ecc.) e presso ogni cucina recipienti a buona chiusura per i rifiuti umidi e per le scatole vuote che contengono residui di cibo.

Tutti questi rifiuti dovranno essere, durante le soste brevi, bruciati mediante inceneritori di fortuna (costruiti con zolle di terra a forma di cilindro cavo) e per soste più lunghe con inceneritori appositamente costruiti. Il più semplice e pratico di

questi non è altro che un prisma triangolare di lotta ondulata di metri due di lunghezza e centimetri cinquanta di altezza, sollevato ad una delle estremità di centimetri cinquanta e che porta al lato inferiore tre serie di triangoli intagliati nella lotta e ribattuti nella parte interna ad angolo retto.

Per un buon funzionamento dell'apparecchio occorre orientarlo in modo che la estremità più bassa sia rivolta nella direzione della provenienza del vento. Si inizia la combustione coi rifiuti secchi e della parte inferiore, mentre quelli umidi, posti sulla parte più sollevata, a poco a poco, si asciugano e vengono spinti man mano in basso dove bruciano. Quando, per ragioni contingenti i rifiuti non si possono bruciare, debbono essere seppelliti in buche con sopra uno strato di almeno trenta centimetri di terra.

ACQUE DI RIFIUTO

Anche queste, a parte il lato estetico dell'impantatura del terreno circostante alle cucine ed ai lavatoi, possono essere pericolose per il nutrimento che offrono alle mosche ed alle zanzare. Quando non si possono avvalersi di uno sfogo naturale (mare, lago, fiume) ci si dovrà quindi preoccupare di privarle delle materie organiche che esse contengono e quindi della loro eliminazione. Per seste brevi sarà sufficiente filtrarle attraverso un fustino da olio col fondo bucherellato e per metà riempito di erbe o paglia. L'acqua verrà poi ⁱⁿversata in un canalino profondo centimetri 33 e largo centimetri 33, attraverso il quale si avrà un rapido ~~trascorimento~~.

In terreno sabbioso (per evitare il franamento delle pareti) ed in estate per evitare le acque stagnanti, sarà bene riempire il canale con sassi oppure con scatole vuote, bruciate e poi schiacciate.

della provenienza del vento. Si inizia la combustione coi rifiuti secchi e della parte inferiore, mentre quelli umidi, posti sulla parte più sollevata, a poco a poco, si asciugano e vengono spinti man mano in basso dove bruciano. Quando, per ragioni contingenti i rifiuti non si possono bruciare, debbono essere seppelliti in buche con sopra uno strato di almeno trenta centimetri di terra.

ACQUE DI RIFIUTO

Anche queste, a parte il lato estetico dell'impiantatura del terreno circostante alle cucine ed ai lavatoi, possono essere pericolose per il nutrimento che offrono alle mosche ed alle zanzare. Quando non si possono avvalersi di uno sfogo naturale (mare, lago, fiume) ci si dovrà quindi preoccupare di privarle delle materie organiche che esse contengono e quindi della loro eliminazione. Per soste brevi sarà sufficiente filtrarle attraverso un fustino di olio col fondo bucherellato e per metà riempito di erbe e paglia. L'acqua verrà poi ^{im}essa in un canalino profondo 1/3 metri 33 e largo centimetri 33, attraverso alle cui pareti si avrà un rapido assorbimento.

In terreno sabbioso (per evitare il franamento delle pareti) ed in estate per evitare seque stagnanti, sarà bene riempire il canale con sassi oppure con scatole vuote, bruciate e poi schiacciate.

Per soste più lunghe occorre scavare un pozzo di assorbimento con le stesse modalità di quelle adottate per la eliminazione delle urine.

Ma le acque calde delle cucine contengono disciolto una notevole quantità di grassi che porterebbero alla rapida impermeabilizzazione delle pareti del pozzo. Si deve in tal caso costruire un filtro per i grassi.

Perciò si dovranno costruire delle latrine con le seguenti modalità:

Per soste anche di breve durata (onde non recar danno ai Re-
parti che successivamente si fermeranno nella stessa località)
si costruiranno latrine a fossa superficiale, consistenti in bu-
che larghe 33 centimetri, lunghe 1 metro e profonde 66 centime-
tri. La terra di scavo si ammasserà all'estremità posteriore
in modo che chi usufruisce della latrine possa subito coprire le
proprie defezioni con un pò di terra servendosi dell'apposi-
ta paletta o semplicemente di una scatoletta di latta vuota. (Ta-
vola 1)

Questo latrine che bastano per circa venti uomini di truppa,
si disporranno parallelamente a 66 centimetri l'una dall'altra.
Quando il livello del contenuto è giunto a quindici centimetri
dall'orlo, si riceprone con uno strato di olio bruciato, si ricol-
ma con terra e si segna il posto con una "L".

Una seconda fila di latrine va costruita davanti alla preceden-
te rispetto al campo.

Per soste oltre due o tre giorni si costruiranno latrine a fos-
sa profonda. (Tavola 2) Tali latrine hanno la larghezza di metri
uno, la lunghezza di metri 2 o 3 (rispettivamente per tre o cin-
que posti⁽¹⁾) e la profondità almeno oltre i due metri. I buchi
praticati sulle sovrastrutture in legno dovranno essere chiusi
da un coperchio pure in legno ribaltabile, a buona tenuta e di
facile apertura e chiusura. Attorno alla latrine si scava la
terra per la profondità di quindici centimetri e per la larghez-
za di metri 1,33 e si stende su questa superficie una tela di¹⁷⁸¹
sacco impregnata di olio bruciato che scende nella fossa stessa
per quindici centimetri, (Tavola 2-a) ricolmando poi il terreno
scavato.

Gli escrementi trovandosi in ambiente buio, caldo ed umido, so-
no colliquanti della flora batterica e...

ta poletta o semplicemente di una scatoletta di latta vuota. (Tavola 1)

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Gli escrementi trovandosi in ambiente buio, caldo ed umido, sono colliquati dalla flora batterica e rapidamente assorbiti dal terreno; la latrina è perciò di lunghissimo uso.

(1) Queste sono le misure regolamentari inglesi; in pratica sarà opportuno aumentare lievemente la distanza tra i posti.

- 5 -

Non si debbono mai adoperare disinfettanti o deodoranti che porterebbero all'uccisione dei batteri e quindi alla rapida riempimento della fossa. Solo il coperchio si deve lavare giornalmente con una soluzione debolmente antisettica.

Le eventuali uova di mosca che potessero essere deposti nella buca potranno dare origine a crisalidi nel terreno circostante e quindi ad insetti, ma questi verranno inesorabilmente fermati ed uccisi dallo strato di olio bruciato posto intorno alla latrina.

La località scelta dovrà essere: lontana dalle cucine e sotto vento rispetto al campo.

Finito l'uso la buca dovrà venire ricolmata, si stenderà sopra una coltre di tela di sacco o stracci o cartaccia imbevuta di olio bruciato e si segnerà il posto.

ORINE

Anche colle orine si possono eliminare germi patogeni epper tanto si dovranno adottare per esse gli stessi criteri che per le feci.

Per soste brevi si costruiranno orinatori a fossa superficiale costituiti, per ogni 250 persone, da una buca larga metri 1, lunga metri 3 e profonda quindici centimetri; il fondo sarà zappettato per altri quindici centimetri. La terra di sotto sarà accumulata su tre lati. (Tavolo 3)

Per durate più lunghe si devono costruire i pozzi di assorbimento, costituiti in buche cubiche di metri 1,33 di spigolo, al cui fondo si porranno sassi grossi e poi sassi gradatamente più piccoli sino a quindici centimetri dall'orlo, quindi uno strato di tela di sacco e si ricolmerà con terra. (Tavola 4-Figura 5)

Il tubo collettore dell'orina passa attraverso la...

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di tela di sacco e si ricolmerà con terra. (Tavola 4-Figura 5)

Il tubo collettore dell'urina passerà attraverso la tela di sac-
co ed il getto di urina, disperso dai sassi su tutte le pareti,
viene rapidamente assorbito dal terreno. La sovrastruttura consta
di una doccia di latte lunga metri 2, con pendenza del 2% ed alta
da terre non più di settanta centimetri, la parete posteriore del-
la doccia deve essere alta almeno 1 metro (Tavola 4-Figura 1-2)
Serve per circa 150 uomini.

Si può usare con vantaggio una serie di bidoncini cilindrici
da olio (uno ogni 25 uomini) con una metà della parete laterale

Il primo consta di una lattina con sul fondo un pò di carne gustata o marmellata o miele; sul coperchio si fa un buco ed intorno a questo si pone, lievemente sollevato sul piano del coperchio, una gabbietta di rete metallica cilindrica contenente alla base un conetto di rete metallica o di latta forato all'apice. La mosca, attratta dall'odore del contenuto, striscia sotto la gabbietta e penetra nel barattolo; quando ha finito di mangiare vola in alto, verso la luce, e si trova imprigionata nel cilindro di rete metallica da cui non può uscire perchè non andrà mai verso il basso dove è il buio. I corpi delle mosche morte non venno rimossi che quando ostacolano il buon funzionamento dello apparecchio perchè servono essi pure ad attirare le mosche cernivore. Per uccidere le mosche ancora vive non si adoperino mai liquidi insetticidi, ma si immerga la gabbietta in acqua e poi si brucino le mosche morte e l'esca, che deve essere cambiata almeno una volta la settimana. (non si interrano !!)

L'altro modello consta di un vaso con un coperchio che porta due fenditure parallele attraverso a cui passa, a ponticello, una striscia di carta assorbente che pesca nel liquido insetticida contenuto nel vaso. Il liquido può essere arsenito di sodio al 1-1% oppure una miscela di due cucchiaini di dessert di formalina, due di zucchero ed un pizzico di bicarbonato per un litro di acqua.

Le cucine si proteggeranno, se in accantonamento, con reti metalliche alle finestre; al campo e il cibo da cucinare dovrà essere contenuto in recipienti coperti da reti metalliche di tela di sacco. Assai pratico è l'uso di quattro o più latte da benzina, senza coperchio, coricate e collegate tra di loro da una cornice di legno sul cui lato superiore si inchioda una tela di sacco che in basso vien tenuta tesa da una assicella.

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ELIMINAZIONE DEGLI EScrementi

Gli escrementi, che possono sempre contenere i germi delle malattie intestinali eliminati anche da individui apparentemente sani (portatori convalescenti e portatori sani) venno sempre e sistematicamente distrutti.

L'incenerimento degli escrementi si potrà solo fare in particolari casi e generalmente si dovrà ricorrere all'interramento.

già predigerita proprio negli escrementi) ed in un secondo tempo di cibi dolci, come si trovano facilmente nelle cucine.

I germi vengono portati sulle vivande con le zampe, con la saliva che l'insetto adopera per sciogliere le materie zuccherine, con gli escrementi che deposita sulle vivande ed infine col vomito che spesso la mosca si provoca quando si trovi, già a stomaco pieno, su un cibo al cui è particolarmente ghiotta.

La mosca depone le uova (120-150 per volta) sugli escrementi o sui rifiuti. Durante la sua vita di otto-dieci settimane, può deporle fino a venti volte. Da queste uova, in 8-24 ore, nasce la larva che, dopo qualche tempo, si sprofonda nel terreno dove si incista trasformandosi in crisalide; in questo stato può anche trascorrere tutto l'inverno. D'estate, dopo "3-4 giorni, dalla crisalide esce l'insetto già formato che perora il terreno sovrastante ed esce all'aperto.

Per la lotta contro le mosche occorre eliminare tutto ciò che può servire alla mosca stessa per cibarsi e per deporvi le uova.

Pertanto si dovranno costruire delle latrine nelle quali la mosca non possa penetrare, od almeno sottrarre rapidamente gli escrementi all'assalto delle mosche.

Gli escrementi degli animali (salmerie) si dovranno seppellire nel terreno.

I rifiuti dovranno sempre, quando sia possibile, essere bruciati. Se non si può bruciarli sieno interrati.

Contro l'insetto adulto si procederà con tutti i mezzi possibili: così riusciremo utilissime le polverizzazioni di liquidi insetticidi, fili metallici tesi attraverso gli ambienti e su cui si posano le mosche che vengono bruciate alla sera con un pezzo di carta accesa, fasci di felci in cui pure vanno volentieri a dormire le mosche che possono così venire eliminate in notevole

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Ottimi e pratici i due seguenti modelli di occhi appiccicati

IGIENE MILITARE AL CAMPO

Igiene è parola che significa: complesso di misure preventive per assicurare la salute.

Alta importanza ha quindi l'Igiene militare che serve a conservare l'efficienza delle truppe ed i cui precetti debbono essere fatti rigorosamente osservare dai Comandanti di Reparto che sono i diretti responsabili dell'attuazione pratica delle norme suggerite dagli Ufficiali Medici.

L'importanza dell'Igiene Militare è chiaramente dimostrata dal fatto che si sono potute fare scomparire dagli Eserciti moderni quelle spaventose epidemie che, più che le armi, decimavano le Armate durante le passate guerre.

Basta ricordare che durante la campagna di Russia dei 600.000 uomini dell'Esercito Napoleonico solo 60.000 morirono per ferite, tutti gli altri, tranne i 20.000 che rimpatriarono, perirono di malattie. E così pure il tifo esantematico, praticamente scomparso dagli Eserciti moderni, ha causato durante la presente guerra perdite gravissime tra i partigiani Jugoslavi e tra la nostra Divisione "Garibaldi", dove mancava ogni possibilità di applicazione delle necessarie misure igieniche.

Ancora oggi, ad ogni modo, gli ospedalizzati per malattia superano di gran lunga quelli specializzati per ferite, il che ci dice che il combattere contro le malattie è della massima importanza perchè un Esercito possa combattere contro il nemico.

LA MOSCA E LE MALATTIE

Tra le malattie che più frequentemente colpiscono il soldato al campo noi troviamo in primo luogo quelle intestinali e cioè:

TIFO

PARATIFI

COLERA

1777

suggerite dagli Ufficiali Medici.

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COLERA

DISSENTERIA BACILLARE

ENTEROCOLITI

I germi che danno origine a queste malattie vengono naturalmente eliminati attraverso le feci ed in molti casi anche attraverso le urine e di qui vanno ad infettare l'uomo sano in vari modi. Tra questi il più importante è quello rappresentato dalle mosche che amano cibarsi dapprima di carne (che trovano

Subject: Hygiene

HQ No 1 DISTRICT
Tel: 6243

M.O. att. 52 B.L.U. ✓

1D/457/M
3 Feb 45

I attach copy in Italian of an instructional pamphlet prepared by OC 12 Field Sanitary Section for the benefit of the FRIULI Combat Group when training in this District.

You may find it useful.

I have sent a copy to the DADMS Land Forces Sub Commission A.C. (MMIA), ROME, and suggested that it be printed in Italian and issued to all Combat Groups and Divisional units.

*Given Hygiene Officer
Copies of similar booklet
already distributed*

JMM/arm

J. W. M. Higgins

BRIGADIER,
DDMS

1775

~~MA 3115 AZ~~

T QVR2

FROM 55 AREA 030845A

TO DISTONE (Q)

INFO 52 BLU - MEDICAL

QQX GR44 BT

Q734 LEGNANO GROUP REQUEST AUTHY USE SULPHUR BATHS AT RAPOLANO

FOR MAXIMUM 10 PERSONNEL AT ONE TIME PLUS ONE ATTENDANT (.)

PERSONNEL SENT WOULD BE SELECTED BY 52 BLU MEDICAL AS SPECIFIC CASES (.) BATHS N O T YET REQUISITIONED BUT THIS WOULD BE DONE BY

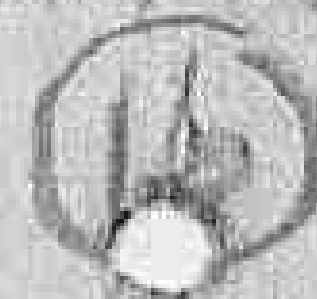
THIS HQ BT

THI 0915

SENT 3 0925 KGR AR K

RD 03003 0925 DDS K

E L S. 600


W. Smith

T QURE
 FROM 59 AREA 030845A
 TO DISTONE (Q)
 INFO 52 BLU MEDICAL
 001 GR44 BT
 0734 LEGNANO GROUP REQUEST AUTHY USE SULPHUR BATH AT RAPOLANO
 FOR MAXIMUM 10 PERSONNEL AT ONE TIME PLUS ONE ATTENDANT (.)
 PERSONNEL SENT WOULD BE SELECTED BY 52 BLU MEDICAL AS SPECIFIC
 CASES (.) BATHS NOT YET REQUISITIONED BUT THIS WOULD BE DONE BY
 THIS HQ BT
 TMI 0915
 SENT 03083 0925 KGR AR K
 ED 03083 0925 DDS K

E. L. S.


 1775
 [Signature]

ARMY FORM C2136 (Small)

MESSAGE FORM

Register No. 2

Call	Srl. No.	Priority	Transmission instructions
		QVR 2	

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY

FROM (A)	Originator	Date - Time of Origin	OFFICE DATE STAMP 
DISTONE		053010A	
For Action			Message Instructions GR
TO 55 AREA			
(W) For Information (INFO)			
52 BCU copy to medical			RRX 20

Originator's No.

Q160 Restricted Ref your 0734 dated 040

No objection was expressed to the RAPOLAND

Request you arrange requisition by Italian authorities

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN
BY ANY MEANS { EXCEPT WIRELESSIF LIABLE TO BE INTERCEPTED OR TO
FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS, THIS MES-
SAGE MUST BE SENT IN CIPHERORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS
DEGREE OF PRIORITY

SIGNED

SIGNED

Time	System	Op.
THI or TOR		
2045	F	181
Time cleared		
177 1/2		

3632/GHQ/44

SUBJECT : Hygiene & Sanitation.
- Legionnaires' Combat Group.

D.D.S.
No. 1 District. (3)

Copy : A.D.M.S.,
55 Area.

L2 File Sanitary Section,
No. 1 District.
Ref. No. 12738/202/84.

15 Feb 1945.

Further to this office letter Ref. 12738/2/02/80 dated 12 Feb 45, the survey of the above Group has now been completed. The following report incorporates the preliminary information contained in the above letter and additional details obtained.

visited :

Sections of each of the following units were

68 Inf. Regt.
"Golf" Special Inf. Regt.
11th Regt. of Artillery.
21st Mixed Eng. Bn.
250 Coy. Supply & Tpt.

and also

51st Medical Section.
Hygiene & Anti Malarial Pln.
332 Hd. Hospital.

1. ACCOMMODATION

The majority of units are billeted in school rooms, large houses, cottages, etc. Some billets are overcrowded and in others, beds are badly spaced.

Most billets visited were in a reasonable state of repair and on the whole, lighting and ventilation was fair.

2. COOKHOUSES

Preparation rooms were generally screened off from some sleeping quarters and often also in use as Ration Stores. Actual cooking is normally carried out in open lean-to sheds and on crude trench fires installed using wood fuel.

Cleanliness was generally fair, but provision of "trombone" petrol burners, as used by the "Frieda" Group, would vastly improve cooking arrangements.

Some paving of Cookhouse floors has been carried out, but further work in this direction is recommended.

Less food was normally being consumed by troops in sleeping quarters, offices, for the washing of messaging utensils and arrangements as laid down in G.R.O. 336/44 were not being carried out.

Some units complained of lack of cooking utensils.

3. RATIONS & RATION STORAGE

Visited :

68 Inf. Regt.
"Mortar" Special Inf. Regt.
11th Regt. of Artillery.
51st Mixed Eng. Bn.
250 Coy. Supply & Tpt.

and also

51st Medical Section.
Hygiene & Anti Malarial Pln.
552 rd. Hospital.

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The majority of units are billeted in school rooms, large houses, cottages, etc. Some billets are overcrowded and in others, beds are badly spaced. Most billets visited were in a reasonable state of repair and on the whole, lighting and ventilation was fair.

2. COOKHOUSES

Preparation rooms were generally screened off from some sleeping quarters and often also in use as Ration Stores. Actual cooking is normally carried out in open lean-to sheds and on crude trench fires installed using wood fuel. Cleanliness was generally fair, but provision of "Trombone" petrol burners, as used by the "Friedli" group, would vastly improve cooking arrangements. Some paving of Cookhouse floors has been carried out, but further work in this direction is recommended. Mess rooms were not usually provided and food was normally being consumed by troops in sleeping quarters, offices, etc. Invariably only one container was being provided for the washing of messing utensils and arrangements as laid down in G.R.O. 536/44 were not being carried out. Some units complained of lack of cooking utensils.

3. RATIONS & RATION STORAGE

The Issue Depot was inspected and found to be generally satisfactory. Dehydrated Cabbage did not appear to be very popular, with a resultant wastage in some units. Foodstuffs, in some instances, were in use.

4. WATER SUPPLIES

Water was normally being obtained by water tank trucks from fountains, etc. in various villages. Storage at units, in some cases, was carried out in wooden barrels or 4 gal drums. Sterilization of water was not being carried out although J.N.P. and Steridrol are both available. Waste removal tablets are not held at the moment. Malariazone Tablets are in stock at the medical stores.

2.

4. WATER SUPPLY (Cont)

Personnel of the Hygiene Platoon and those employed on Water Tank Trucks have not been trained in British methods of water sterilization. It is recommended that the Hygiene Platoon be trained in water duties at an early date and afterwards arrange instruction of unit water duty men. Water Tank Trucks - It was noted that many trucks were incomplete in stores and equipment and that repairs were required in many instances. It is recommended that an Italian translation of the working instructions be posted over the English version on the inside of the rear doors of all Water Tank Trucks in the Group.

5. ABLUTION & BATHING

Ablution arrangements in units are not organized. Men wash where they can, obtaining water chiefly from wells, fountains and water tank trucks.

One Italian "autobagno" is constantly travelling round the Group, taking approximately one month to complete all units.

Two portable Italian Bath Sets are due to arrive and one other is being repaired at Base. One improvised shower bath at CASTELLINA has been installed but it is felt that more improvisation by individual units is desirable.

A large number of units complained of lack of soap. D.A.D.C.S., 52 B.L.U. intimated that although the supply had been short, an issue of 5 oz per head for a fortnight would be made on 13 Feb 45.

6. DISINFESTATION

Four "Stove Denoll" Disinfectors (Italian Thresh type) are in use at various Hospitals in the Group. One British Field Portable Disinfector (No. 1 or 2) is on demand but has not yet been received. This will be issued to the Hygiene Platoon on receipt. British Field Portable Disinfectors No. 2 are on demand for Field Hospitals.

A.L.U. is held by most units and appears to be used regularly by the majority of troops.

No dust cans are held in the Group.

7. LATRINES & URINALS

A few units are using existing accommodation at premises occupied, but many have provided squat type Deep Trench latrines. It is obvious that most units have some knowledge of the type of appliances required by the British authorities, and have attempted to construct them. Six in 60 Inf. Regt. arrangements have been made to provide every Company with two hole latrine covers of British pattern; the covers being constructed by civilian labour.

Many instances were noted where improvised urinals have been provided.

Cleanliness generally of latrines and urinals was fair.

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A.L.G. is held by most units and appears to be used regularly by the majority of troops.

No bat guns are held in the Group.

7. LATRINES & URINALS

A few units are using existing accommodation at premises occupied, but many have provided squat type Deep Trench latrines. It is obvious that most units have some knowledge of the type of appliances required by the British Authorities, and have attempted to construct them. e.g. in 88 Inf. Regt. arrangements have been made to provide every company with two 4 hole latrine covers of British pattern; the covers being constructed by civilian labour.

Many instances were noted where improvised urinals have been provided.

Cleanliness generally of latrines and urinals was fair.

8. DISPOSAL OF WASTE WATER & REFUSE

Many units are utilizing land drains for disposal of waste water. Very few strainer traps, grease traps or soakage pits were in evidence, but it was only in a few cases where waste water was being disposed of over the surface of the ground.

Refuse is being dealt with mainly by burying, but this was usually done in a regulated manner and there were few examples of indiscriminate dumping. Burning of refuse was not being practiced; said to be due to lack of fuel.

Bins or wooden tubs, without covers, were often provided. Swill etc. was being disposed of as pig food.

3.

9. CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

Deafos, 52 L. 1. intimated that clothing is almost completely to scale. Facilities for boot repairs are available, but some units do not appear to be aware of this fact.

No overalls are provided for cookhouse personnel.

Blankets are issued on the scale of 3 per head, but there is not an equal distribution of British and Italian blankets. This is to be advised in view of the inferiority of the Italian issue.

10. ENGINEER SERVICES AND SUPPLIES ON MATERIALS.

The Group engineers are not constructing any sanitary appliances at present. The reason was given that supplies of the necessary materials were not available. It is recommended that 44-gallon drums, corrugated iron, etc. be made available for unit improvisation and the construction of field showers, etc. by the engineers.

11. HYGIENE & ANTI-MALARIAL PLATON.

This unit is complete to H.E. in personnel and has received training at the Army School of Hygiene, C.M.I.C. Most of the equipment on its establishment is held; the principle deficiencies being two 5-cent x 4 vehicles and the Field Portable Disinfectant.

The unit has been in its present locality for a very short period, but has already commenced to function on the lines of a British Field Hygiene Section. Several models have been made and C.S.C. and C.S. units have been given instruction by the D.C. before the Group moved to their present location. The C.C., Lt. R. Pietra, shows energy and initiative, but is severely handicapped by lack of transport which prevents his regular inspection of units. He has prepared and issued to C.S. 1/m/c units instruction on general sanitation methods in use in the British Army. (Copy attached)

The sanitation of the unit itself shows a marked improvement on that of other units. The shortage of materials is limiting the construction of models.

12. GENERAL REMARKS.

The standard of hygiene in this group shows a vast improvement on that found normally in Italian units. It is felt that a much higher standard will be attained when the C.C. Hygiene Platoon, as given the necessary transport to enable him to carry out satisfactorily the inspection of units in the Group. The results of his past efforts can already be seen, but the necessary 'follow-up' is urgently required.

The standard of hygiene in the Engineer Battalion and the Supply and Transport Company was considerably lower than that of any other units in the Group. Special attention should be paid by the senior Medical Officer to these units. It is recommended that all units be made aware that advice by Medical Officers and the Hygiene Officer must be acted upon. Direct support from H.E. Group is essential for these

11. HYGIENE & ANTI-MALARIAL PLATOON.

This unit is complete to H.Q. in personnel and has received training at the Army School of Hygiene, C. I. F. C. Most of the equipment on its establishment is held; the principle deficiencies being two 500 x 1 vehicles and the Field Portable Refrigerator.

The unit has been in its present locality for a very short period, but has already commenced to function on the lines of a British Field Hygiene Section. Several models have been made and C. C. and .Os. units have been given instruction by the C. C. before the Group moved to their present location.

The C. C., Lt. R. Pietra, shows energy and initiative, but is severely handicapped by lack of transport which prevents his regular inspection of units. He has prepared and issued to .Os. 1/a/c units instruction on general sanitation methods in use in the British Army. (Copy attached)

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The standard of hygiene in the Engineer Battalion and the Supply and Transport Company was considerably lower than that of any other units in the Group. Special attention should be paid by the senior Medical Officer to these units.

It is recommended that all units be made aware that advice by Medical Officers and the Hygiene Officer must be acted upon. Direct support from H. Q. Group is essential for these officers.

'Consolidated monthly health states' for December 44 and January 45 are attached.

Spill Lt. R. C.

Officer Commanding 12 Field Sanitary Section.

COMANDO GRUPPO DI COMBATTIMENTO "LANNANO" ---- (UFFICIO SANITA)

Consolidated Monthly Health State.

1770

Jana
1st

9

Strength	Officers O.Rs.	December 1st - 31st.	550 9521
Admissions	Officers O.Rs.		7 329
Ratio: Adms per 1000	Officers O.Rs.		12.75 35.50
Deaths (Excl. Battle cas's)	Officers O.Rs.		----- 2
Total adms. all causes			556
Diseases of alimentary system			27
Diseases of respiratory system			13
Diseases of skin			2
Psychoneurosis			-
Injuries accidental			21

FORO DI COMBATTIMENTO "LEGNANO" ---- (UFFICIO SANITA)

Consolidated Monthly Health State.

177M

	<u>December</u> <u>1st - 31st.</u>	<u>January</u> <u>1st - 31st.</u>
	550 9321	553 9401
	329	363
Officers	12.75	5.42
S.Rs.	35.50	36.61
Officers	-----	---
S.Rs.	2	---
System	330	365
System	27	21
System	75	120
	2	3
	-	2
	21	29

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	<u>DECEMBER 1944</u>	<u>JANUARY 1945</u>
Influenza	22	28
Inf. Hepatitis (Catarrhal Jaundice)	8	--
Malaria (Relapse Bf)	6	2
Pediculosis	9	5
Pneumonia	1	1
Scabies	125 (°)	121 (°°)
Gonorrhoea	31	28
Chancroid	6	9
Parotid	5	--
	<u>213</u>	<u>186</u>

(°) PIA 106 curati al corpo.

(°°) PIA 102 curati al corpo.

1769

Subject: Legnano Combat Group

HQ No 1 DISTRICT

Tel: 6243

52 BLU

1D/457/M

22 Feb 45

Copy to: DA & QMG
(reference conversation AAG - DADH
of 22 Feb 45; less report).

Herewith report of an inspection of the LEGNANO Combat
Group by OC 12 Field Sanitary Section.

J. Lee Ritchie
BRIGADIER, *H. Bal*

DDMS

1768

SUBJECT : Sanitation - 51st Mixed Engineer Btn.

52 B.L.U.
27th Feb. 1946.

HQ LEGNANO GRUPPO DI COMBATTIMENTO.

A report rendered by the inspecting officer of 12 Field Sanitary Section stated that the standard of sanitation in the Engineer Btn; was considerably lower than that of any other unit in the Gruppo.

Will you please take such steps as are necessary to have this rectified immediately.

CMF.
JHB/BB


Lieut. RAMC.
Med. Section.

Subject: Legnano Combat Group.

52 B.L.U.
C.M.F.

The A.D.H.,
H.Q. 1 District.

Your Ref 1D/457/M.

27 February, 1945.

Receipt is acknowledged of report of an inspection of the hygiene arrangements by the OC 12 Field Sanitary Section.

Recommendations in the report have been brought to the notice of the Officer i/c Hygiene Platoon. A 15cwt. truck has now been placed at the disposal of this officer, who is thus enabled to make more frequent tours of inspection.

The commanding officers of the Engineer Battalion and Supply and Transport Company have been informed that the standard of sanitation in their respective units must be improved and this is now receiving attention.

A number of oil burners have been received for use in cookhouses and cooking arrangements will improve as these are put into operation.


Lieut. RAMC.
Medical Section, 52 BLU.

Subject :- Water Supply and Water Supply Wgpt

52 British Liaison Unit
CMT

13 Apr 45

RE/02/3/29

Hq Legnano Combat Group.

1. Reference your memo No 03/1056 dated 10 Apr 45.

2. The normal Divisional Water Supply Equipment is designed with the express purpose of making each unit, down to Bn, Batteries, and Engr Coys, self supporting and completely independent, if necessary, of a central water point.

It is the duty of Divisional Engrs simply to supply water from the Source and to store, NOT to Clarify and Sterilize it.

Clarification and Sterilization is a unit responsibility, and each unit is, in fact, equipped with its own portable purification plant in the form of its water truck or trailer.

Each 15cwt, 230 or 210 gallon water truck is fitted with a power driven pump for drawing water from the storage tanks at the rate of 400 gallons per hour. The water pumped from storage passes through a "METAFILTER" built onto the truck, and reaches the tank in a clarified condition, the METAFILTER being sufficient to eliminate ANY suspended matter in the water.

Sterilization is carried out in the tank, by adding the requisite quantity of Water Sterilization Powder and is made more palatable by the addition of "Taste Remover". Where Horrocks Boxes are not available for determining the exact amount of chlorine required, Super-chlorination is carried out by adding 4 scoopfuls of Water - Sterilization Powder to each 100 gallons of water, and made palatable by adding 4 tablets of taste remover per 100 galls after the appropriate time - interval.

The 150 - gallon water-trailers operate in precisely the same way except that the pump is hand-operated and is capable of pumping and filtering at a rate of 200 gallons per hour.

3. Water Sterilization Powder and Taste Remover tablets are available through Divisional Supply Channels, each unit being responsible for demanding its own supplies.

1788

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Clarification and Sterilization is a unit responsibility, and each unit is, in fact, equipped with its own portable purification plant in the form of its water truck or trailer.

Each 15cwt, 230 or 240 gallon water truck is fitted with a power driven pump for drawing water from the storage tanks at the rate of 400 gallons per hour. The water pumped from storage passes through a "METAFILTER" built onto the truck, and reaches the tank in a clarified condition, the METAFILTER being sufficient to eliminate ANY suspended matter in the water.

Sterilization is carried out in the tank, by adding the requisite quantity of Water Sterilization Powder and is made more palatable by the addition of "Taste Remover". Where Horrocks Boxes are not available for determining the exact amount of chlorine required, Super-chlorination is carried out by adding 4 scoopsfuls of Water - Sterilization Powder to each 100 gallons of water, and made palatable by adding 4 tablets of taste remover per 100 galls after the appropriate time - interval.

The 180 - gallon water-trailers operate in precisely the same way except that the pump is hand-operated and is capable of pumping and filtering at a rate of 200 gallons per hour.

3. Water Sterilization Powder and Taste Remover tablets are available through Divisional Supply Channels, each unit being responsible for demanding its own supplies.

4. Reference para 3 of your memo.

With efficient administration, no disciplined unit should experience any difficulty in guaranteeing that purification is properly carried out, as the process is the essence of simplicity and there need be no loss of time as the whole process of filtration and sterilization is carried out in the water truck at the Water Point.

5. It is understood that all units have men who are trained in the use of the Water Truck and Trailer, and that the Gruppo is complete to strength in both types of vehicles. It should, therefore already be completely self-supporting.

6. Reference para 4 of your memo.

It is emphasised that the 30cwt Mobile Purification Set RE and the Paterson Trailer are normally issued only for the establish-ment of Static or semi-static Water Points in Corps, L of C or Base areas, and are only available to Divisions under exceptional circumstances.

CID/aa

L.M. Taylor
Lieut Col
GS

Copy to :- Medical 52 BLU (original memo 03/1056 of 10 Apr, and m/s translation returned herewith)

1765

T/pm

COMANDO GRUPPO COMBATTIMENTO "LEGN. D."
- Sezione Servizi -

-----oOo-----

N° 03/1056 di prot.

P.M. 155, li 10 aprile 1945

Oggetto: Water-points.-

AL 52 BRITISH LIAISON UNIT

A seguito conversazione tra il Col. DOUGLAS ed il sottoscritto.

Si precisa che il materiale ricevuto per l'attrezzatura dei water-points dovrebbe essere completato con gli apparecchi per la filtrazione e per la potabilizzazione dell'acqua.

L'apparecchio per la filtrazione è necessario in quanto talvolta non è sufficiente la decantazione. L'acqua del T. Idice, ad esempio, contiene dell'argilla in sospensione, per cui occorrono circa 24 ore per la decantazione, a parte il fatto che l'argilla decantata passa di nuovo in sospensione non appena si mettono in moto le acque.

L'apparecchio per la potabilizzazione è pure necessario per evitare che tale operazione venga effettuata presso i reparti. Si avrebbe in questo caso una dispersione di sterilizzanti, scarsa garanzia che il trattamento venga fatto nel modo prescritto, perdite di tempo talvolta non tollerabili per la scarsezza delle autobotti perché in movimento.

Si prega pertanto voler trattare la questione con le competenti autorità in modo che il Gruppo, con il completamento delle attrezzature, abbia la autonomia per il servizio idrico.-



d'ordine

IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE

- Col. F. Garofoli -

1764

TranslationSubject :- Water PointsHQ Legnano Group
Sezione Servizi

03/1056

10 Apr 45

To : 52 BLU

Following upon conversation between Col Douglas and myself.

Attention is drawn to the fact that water-point equipment has yet to be completed. Filtering and Sterilizing apparatus is still deficient.

Filtering apparatus is necessary because sometimes mere sedimentation is insufficient. Water from the IDICE for example, contains clay in suspension and needs about 24hrs for sedimentation and the clay passes into suspension again as soon as the water is moved.

Sterilizing apparatus is also necessary in order to avoid that this operation be carried out at units. This would lead to sterilizers being distributed out to units and there would be no guarantee that sterilization was being carried out properly, and would lead to great losses of time - both because of the scarcity of water trucks and when those which are held are out on duty.

Please put the question before the competent authorities with a view to getting the necessary equipment so that the Gruppo becomes completely self-dependent in this respect.

By Order
Chief of Staff
Col F Garofoli

1763

Subject: Water sterilization - ITALIAN UNITS

52 B.F.F.
C.M.F.
5th March, 1945;

H.Q. LEGNANO GRUPPO DI COMBATTIMENTO.

A copy of a letter received from MMIA regarding the sterilization of water is enclosed herewith. It is suggested that the contents be brought to the attention of all personnel concerned with water duties, especially as there is now an outbreak of typhoid in the Arezzo province.

John H. [Signature]
Lieut. RAMC;

1752

Subject: Water Sterilization - Italian Army Units

Land Forces Sub Com.

A.G. (MILA)

RMCE

W/2/895

27 Feb 45

Ministry of War,
Direzione Generale di Sanita Militare

1. Reports from various sources state that Italian units are not carrying out water sterilization.

2. Italian units are not equipped with Horrocks boxes and the alternatives are to have the water tested by a nearby unit or sterilize by the superchlorination method using either water sterilizing powder (W.S.P.) or the Italian product 'Steridrol'.

3. Abundent supplies of Steridrol are available from all Italian Depots of Medical Stores. Instructions are attached to each box, 100 gallons = 450 litres (approx.) Steridrol should always be used in preference to W.S.P.

4. Where W.S.P. is used, 4 scoops of W.S.P. per 100 gallons are made into a paste, added to the water tank and thoroughly stirred. After a period of 1 hour add 4 detasting tablets and stir again.

Major,
D.A.D.M.S.,
Land Forces Sub Com. AG. (MILA)

/RM

Copy to: Hqs 50, 51, 52, 53 and 56

Hq 25th Reg Centre, Italian Combat Force

Hq Reinforcement Corps of Orsieto

Trend

Abruzzo

for medical
officers where
applicable

1781

1. Reports from various sources state that Italian units are not carrying out water sterilisation.
2. Italian units are not equipped with Harrocks boxes and the alternatives are to have the water tested by a nearby unit or sterilise by the superchlorination method using either water sterilising powder (W.S.P.) or the Italian product 'Steridrol'.
3. Abundant supplies of Steridrol are available from all Italian Depots of Medical Stores. Instructions are attached to each box. 100 gallons = 450 litres (approx.) Steridrol should always be used in preference to W.S.P.
4. Where W.S.P. is used, 4 scoopsful of W.S.P. per 100 gallons are made into a paste, added to the water tank and thoroughly stirred. After a period of 1/2-hour add 4 detasting tablets and stir again.

A. G. Heggie

Major,
D.A.D.M.S.,
Land Forces Sub Comm, AO. (MCLA)

/RMG

Copy to: ELUs 50, 51, 52, 53 and 56
ELU Rive Ing Centre, Italian Combat Force
ELUs Reinforcement Camps of Orvieto
Trent
Afragola

1761

For medical
officers where
applicable

SUBJECT: Infestation - Italian Combat Reinforcements.

LEGNANO GRUPPO DI COMBATTIMENTO.

(Sezione Servizi.)

52 B.I.U.,

C.M.F.

20th April, 1945.

For the attention of Ufficio Sanità.

It has been reported by AFHQ that a high percentage of Italian Combat Reinforcements arrive at Reinforcement Depots suffering from scabies or pediculosis and full instructions have been issued to ensure that these troops are cured before being posted to Gruppi.

If reinforcements arrive at this Gruppo and are found to be so infested it is requested that the B.I.U. be informed, giving if possible details of the draft concerned, date of departure, number of cases etc., and the name of the doctor examining the troops before departure from the Base Reinforcement Depot. This will enable a report to be made to MMIA as it is considered that any further action should be of a disciplinary nature against the individual officers responsible for allowing reinforcements to be posted while suffering from the above complaints.

John H. B. [Signature]
Lieut. RAMC.

JHB/B.

Copy to MMIA/Lo. 52, B.I.U.

1769

SUBJECT : Hygiene Inspection

OC
52 B.L.U.

Headquarters,
8 Gen Tpt Coln RASC. CMF
Phone : JONATHAN Via DAVID

SGTC/11 AG
26 May 45

The attached copy report is forwarded for your information,
and such action as you consider advisable.

EGA/EAF

TOS 0900 B hrs.

Bakery now moved from last

location. Lt. Pietro Hygiene Officer

51st Sq. Santa asked to visit
at new location & show
this report.

Capt RASC.

for Lt/Col. CEASE.

4/6/45. Lt. Pietro reports bakery in
new location - Hygiene OK.

C O P Y.

SUBJECT:- Hygiene Inspection.

SGTC/11 A/G
25 May 45

C.R.A.S.C.,
8 Gen Tpt Coln.

PRIMATICCIO PANNETTIERE - LEGNANO GRUPPO.

On 22 May 45 I made a Hygiene Inspection of the location and personnel of the a/n unit.

The location showed almost complete lack of hygiene.

- (1) It is tented and situated some 20 yards from old civilian refuse dump with recent dump in very close proximity. The old dump is mainly composed of tins and empty cans and is not causing a nuisance, but the recent refuse is a fine breeding ground for flies. The unit was just on the point of starting to deal with this by means of transportation and burning. It is suggested that this be expedited.
- (2) The latrine in use by the officer and his 40 men is just an open pit. Instructions were given to dig a proper deep-trench latrine forthwith and to contact R.E. to provide a flat "Clap Latrine Cover" of the Italian or Native Type.
- (3) Ration Store consisted of a tent in which two men slept with no attempt being made to deter flies. Utensils were only moderately clean. It is suggested that a separate tent is required for combined Ration Store and Preparation Room and that indent be submitted for flyproofing material such as old mosquito-nets, to drop down at either end of the tent.
- (4) What cooking was being done was being carried out in the open on a primitive camp fire with the assistance of a No. 1 Petrol Burner which the cook did not know how to use and was attempting to repair.
- (5) Personal cleanliness was quite good with attention being paid to cleanliness of hands. No men were found unfit for duties as cooks or bakers.
- (6) This unit will require considerable chasing to keep them up to a standard even resembling that expected of a British Unit.

(SIGNED) JAMES W. MARTIN, Capt. R.A.M.C.

1758

Subject:- Dysentery and Diarrhoea Posters.

HQ 2 District, C.M.F.
Tel. BLENHEIM Ext 64
9619 M.

20 Jul 45.

ADsMS 59 Area
60 Sub Area
151 Sub Area
215 Sub Area
DADMS 66 AA Bde
MLO 51 BLU
MLO 52 BLU —

100 copies of the above poster have
been forwarded to you for distribution.

JEP.

L. Nisler
Lt Col.
Brigadier
DMS

1758

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
BERGAMO PROVINCE

12-32-13

Tel: 2357

Ext: 1

Subject: Hospital Heating Arrangement,

To : 52 British Liaison Unit.

9th Oct. 1944

- 1.- Reference your communication in date of 7th October requesting release of heating equipment from Municipio of Trescore, which equipment had been removed from Te S. Pancrazio, Trescore.
- 2.- This is your authority to take possession of all heating equipment removed from the a/n locality which is at located at the Municipio of Trescore.
- 3.- Enclosed is letter to the Sindaco of Trescore directing to release this equipment to you.

For Provincial Commission:

John G. Davis
J.G. Davis
Lt. /Adj.

Ext: 1

9th Oct. 194

Subject: Hospital Heating Arrangement,

To : 52 British Liaison Unit.

- 1.- Reference your communication in date of 7th October requesting release of heating equipment from Municipio of Trescore, which equipment has been removed from Te S. Pancrazio, Trescore.
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For Provincial Commission

J. G. Davis
J. G. Davis
Lt./Adj.

1757

Subject:- sickness - Italian Service Units

52 British Liaison Unit

CMP

11 Feb 45

LO A/3.

Chief of Staff
LEGNAO Combat Op.

The Ministry of War in letter No 141/ML of 27 Jan 45 have issued certain instructions to all Medical Directorates, which are summarised below for your information and action.

1. In the past Unit Med Offrs have frequently, given soldiers "Attend C" (Exoused duty) or "Attend B" (Light Duty) for periods up to 30 days.

Although no maximum duration is laid down by Army Regulations as regards the period a soldier may be given Attend "B" or "C", it is intended that these periods should only be of short duration and where a patient is suffering from a minor ailment curable within the unit.

2. The maximum period for which a soldier may be given "Attend C" is now laid down as 4 days from the date of reporting sick. Should a soldier still be suffering from the ailment after 4 days are completed, he will be sent to the Company M.I. Room or Sick Bay, but if he is sufficiently improved he may be given "Attend B" for a further period of 4 days.

3. The total period of Sickness for slight ailments or wounds for which "Attend B" may be awarded, or alternatively ~~for which~~ "Attend C" followed by "Attend B" is therefore 8 days. Should a soldier still be uncured after the completion of 8 days, he will be admitted to the Corps M.I. Room.

4. "Attend B" or "Attend C" cases will be visited daily by a Medical Officer until such time as they are either cured or admitted to the Sick Bay.

1756

PMM/ae

Wm. E. E. E.
Major

1. In the past Unit Med Officers have frequently, given soldiers "Attend C" (Excluded duty) or "Attend B" (Night Duty) for periods up to 30 days.

Although no maximum duration is laid down by Army Regulations as regards the period a soldier may be given Attend "B" or "C", it is intended that these periods should only be of short duration and where a patient is suffering from a minor ailment curable within the unit.

2. The maximum period for which a soldier may be given "Attend C" is now laid down as 4 days from the date of reporting sick. Should a soldier still be suffering from the ailment after 4 days are completed, he will be sent to the Company M.I. Room or Sick Day, but if he is sufficiently improved he may be given "Attend B" for a further period of 4 days.

3. The total period of sickness for slight ailments or wounds for which "Attend B" may be awarded, or alternatively ~~for which~~ "Attend C" followed by "Attend B" is therefore 8 days. Should a soldier still be uncured after the completion of 8 days, he will be admitted to the Corps M.I. Room.

4. "Attend B" or "Attend C" cases will be visited daily by a Medical Officer until such time as they are either cured or admitted to the Sick Bay.

FMH/aa

Copy to:- "C"

A/Q

Lt J Breakspear RAMC

Major

RAMIA IO

LEONARD Combat Op

1756

SECRET

SUBJECT: - MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS -
(LEGHANO COMBAT GROUP)

HQ No 1 DISTRICT
Tel: Ext 6107

1D/417E/M
13 Feb 45

52 B.I.U.
(For Medical)

1. Treatment and Evacuation of Sick

Will you please confirm

(1) that 224 FD HQSP at PIMTRAFITTA, and
332 FD HQSP at SANFUSME
are holding cases of minor Sick

(2) that Sick requiring admission to Hospital are
evacuated as follows:

(a) from 224 Pd Hosp and Troops in the TAVERNELLE -
IMPRUNETA area to ITALIAN MILITARY HOSPITAL,
FLORENCE

and
(b) from 332 FD HQSP to Italian Pd Hosp ERASSINETTO
(MR 2421) and thence, if necessary, to ITALIAN
MILITARY HOSPITAL, PERUGIA.

2. Medical Supplies

Are your requirements of Medical Stores being
supplied by Italian Depot of Medical Stores in FLORENCE. ?

3. Dental Treatment

Are there any facilities for Dental Treatment within
your GROUP ? If not, are Dental cases being sent for
treatment to either FLORENCE or PERUGIA ?

If the answers to both are in the negative, I propose
routing a Mobile Dental Unit to your Group to deal with any
cases requiring urgent Dental Treatment in the near future.

1755

Will you please confirm

- (1) that 224 FD HOSP at PIETRAFITTA, and
332 FD HOSP at SANFUSME
are holding cases of minor Sick
- (2) that Sick requiring admission to Hospital are
evacuated as follows :
- (a) from 224 Fd Hosp and Troops in the TAVERNELLE -
IMPRUNETA area to ITALIAN MILITARY HOSPITAL,
FLORENCE
- and
- (b) from 332 FD HOSP to Italian Fd Hosp FRASSINETTO
(MR 2421) and thence, if necessary, to ITALIAN
MILITARY HOSPITAL, PERUGIA.

2.

Medical Supplies

Are your requirements of Medical Stores being
supplied by Italian Depot of Medical Stores in FLORENCE. ?

3.

Dental Treatment

Are there any facilities for Dental Treatment within
your GROUP ? If not, are Dental cases being sent for
treatment to either FLORENCE or PERUGIA ?

If the answers to both are in the negative, I propose
routing a Mobile Dental Unit to your Group to deal with any
cases requiring urgent Dental Treatment in the near future.

JMW/jho

J. W. Williams.

BRIGADIER,
D.D.M.S.

Copy to: ADMS 55 AREA

(With reference to HQ No 1 DISTRICT
No 1D/2712/2/Q dated 3 FEB 45)

SUBJECT - Outbreak of typhoid.

52 B.I.U.
C.M.F.

5th March, 1945.

H.Q. IEGNANO GRUPPO DI COMBATTIMENTO.

The following message has been received from MMIA and is passed to you for information. The medical section of the Gruppo have already been informed verbally.

" Ministry of War report 40 cases of typhoid verified among civilian population at San Giovanni CMA Valdarno CMA Arezzo province. Instruct Italian Medical Services to take full precautions and expedite all TAB inoculations.


Lieut RAMC.

1794

785020

ARMY FORM (2126 (Small))

MESSAGE FORM

MED

Register No. 173

Call

Sgt. No.

643



QVR2

Transmission Instructions

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY

FROM
(A)

MMIA

Originator

Date-Time of Origin
03/435

For Action

MMIA LO DISTONE 52 BLU.
DDMS DISTONE

TO

(W) For Information (INFO)

Office-Index No.

0750

Message Instructions

GR

QGX

05

Originator's No.

17883

Restricted ministry of war report 40 cases of
typhoid among civilian population
at San Francisco CMA. Valuable CMA reports
from O. Belmont. Medical service to take
full precautions and expedite all TAB inoculation

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN
BY ANY MEANS EXCEPT WIRELESSIF LIABLE TO BE INTERCEPTED OR TO
FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS, THIS MES-
SAGE MUST BE SENT IN CIPHER

SIGNED

ORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS
DEGREE OF PRIORITY

Time

System

Op.

THI or TOR

2200

Time cleared

P

R.B.

1753

800500

U
R
T

52 British Liaison Unit.

cut.

9 Mar 45

Ag/8/74

To:- HQ Legnano
Gruppo di Combattimento

Herewith copy of message received from HQ 5 Army today, forwarded for your information and ^{our} necessary action.

LEAP/AMM.

for DAVINCI.

copy

FROM:-- 5 APRIL

DATE: 08

To:- ATHQ. 15 ARMY GP.

INFO:- 13 Corps, MMIA, PAAC, 52 BLD, 53 BLD, 56 BLD,
DISTRICT, Move Eastern Italy.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SD 743 (.) SECRET (.)

Ref AFHQ EX 38793 of 6 Mar and 15 Army Gp SD 1323 of 7 Mar not (net) to all (.) First (.) 866 Italian Fld Hospital moves under arrangements MMIA 10th March from SAN-GIOVANNI to FLORENCE thence under arrangements MOV 5 Army to area Q 826903 (.) Hospital under operational com'd 5 Army temporary Admin Com'd (LEGNANO?) GRUPPO on arrival destination (.) Second (.) Destination for 522, 576 and 470 Fld Hospitals and 113 Italian Mobile X-Ray unit area Q 826903 (.) All units under operational com'd 5th Army admin com'd LEGNANO GRUPPO on arrival Third (.) All units in first and second to send reps ahead to ADAMS (British) 5th Army

Important.

Copy to:- Lt Breakpear, RAMC.

785020

IAP/WW.

for DAA&CMG.

COPY

FROM:- 5 ARMY

DATE: 08

To:- AFHQ. 15 ARMY GP.

INFO:- 13 Corps, MMIA, RAAC, 52 BLU, 53 BLU, 56 BLU,
CISTHREE, Note Eastern Italy.

Originators No

SD 743 (.) SECRET (.)

Ref AFHQ FI 38793 of 6 Mar and 15 Army Gp SD 1323 of 7 Mar
not (not) to all (.) First (.) 866 Italian Fld Hospital moves
under arrangements MMIA 10th March from SAN-GIOVANNI to FLORENCE
thence under arrangements MOV 5 Army to area Q 826903 (.)

Hospital under operational com'd 5 Army temporary Admin Com'd
(LEGNAO?) GRUPPO on arrival destination (.)

Second (.) Destination for 522, 576 and 470 Fd Hospitals and 113

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operational com'd 5th Army admin com'd LEGNANO GRUPPO on arrival **02**

Third (.) All units in first and second to send reps ahead to

ADMS (British) 5th Army

Important.

Copy to:- Lt Breakspear, RAMC.

RAMC Branch.

52 BLU.

0075

785020

ARMY FORM (2136 (Small)

MESSAGE FORM

Regulator No.

Call

Ser. No.

Transmission Instructions

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY

FROM
(A)

Originator

Date-Time of Origin

Office, L. STAMP

O.C., 68 Field Dressing Stn, CWT. 121400

For Action

C.H.S., 2nd Echelon, C.W.F.

TO

(W) For Information (INFO)

52 B.L.V. (for attention O.C., 68 Regt. Panteria).

Message Instructions

GR

Originator's No.

31/2 Restricted (.)

No.155 Sold. OMBINI L., 68 Reggimento Panteria (Italian) -
Diagnosis; Crushed Chest (Acc) - taken off S.S. List M.C.F.
12 MAR 45.

Officio Sanit. informed.

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN
BY ANY MEANS EXCEPT

WIRELESS

IF LIABLE TO BE INTERCEPTED OR TO
FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS, THIS MES-
SAGE MUST BE SENT IN CIPHER

ORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS
DEGREE OF PRIORITY

Time System Op.

YNI or TOR

Time cleared

1751

SIGNED

T.H.O.P., R.A.S.C.,

SIGNED

GV225 Wt 952 194 2.000.000 P. 12 5/4 R. 4 S. Ltd. 21-01-45/6

785020

ARMY FORM C2136 (Small)

MESSAGE FORM

Register No. 6

Call

Srl. No.

Priority

Transmission Instructions

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY

FROM
(A)

Originator

Date-Time of Origin

OFFICE DATE STAMP

O.C., "N" Field Dressing Station

111800A

For Action

GHQ, 2nd Echelon, CMB.

TO

(W) For Information (INFO)

52 BLU (for attention O.C., 68 Reggimento
- Panteria - (Italian)).

Message Instructions

GR

Originator's No.

SI/2 Restricted (.)

Progress report (,) No. 155 Sold. ORSINI L. 68 Reggimento Panteria condition
comfortable (.) Still on S.I. List.

Wf. Med. informed

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE SENT AS WRITTEN
BY ANY MEANS EXCEPT

WIRELESS

IF LIABLE TO BE INTERCEPTED OR TO
FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS, THIS MES-
SAGE MUST BE SENT IN CIPHERORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS
DEGREE OF PRIORITY

Time System Op.

THI or TOR

Time cleared

1750

SIGNED

Major, RMC.,
O.C.

SIGNED

MESSAGE FORM

Call	Srl. No.	Priority	Transmission Instructions	Register No.
------	----------	----------	---------------------------	--------------

ABOVE THIS LINE FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.

FROM (A)	Originator MIA IO 52 BLU	Date-Time of Origin 24 1240 A	Office Date Stamp
-------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------

TO	For Action MIA	Message Instructions GR
----	-------------------	----------------------------

(W) For Information (INFO)
Legnano Combat Group
52 BLU
Lieut. Breakspear, RANC.

Originator's No.

10/A/3

Notified (.) Your W/1111 of 15 (.) Retention of nurses with Legnano Group very strongly recommended on following grounds (.) First (.) their services are essential during surgical operations and to a certain extent hospital organisation largely devolves on them (.) Second (.) they are volunteers and have all served previously in forward areas rendering exceptionally good and valuable service (.) Third (.) they strongly desire to remain with Group and two at least will resign from nursing service if transferred elsewhere (.) Fourth (.) Their withdrawal would constitute grave moral and material loss (.) Fifth (.) Consider their work here far more necessary than in rear areas (.) Urgently request you obtain Ministry's approval their retention with Group on foregoing grounds (.)

1749

Legnano Combat Group

52 BLU

1st Lt. Breakpear, RMC.

Originator's No.

10/4/3

Restricted (.) Your N/1111 of 15 (.) Retention of

nurses with Legnano Group very strongly recommended on following grounds (.) First (.) their services are essential during surgical operations and to a certain extent hospital organization largely devolves on them (.) Second (.) they are volunteers and have all served previously in forward areas rendering exceptionally good and valuable service (.) Third (.) they strongly desire to remain with Group and two at least will resign from nursing service if transferred elsewhere (.) Fourth (.) their withdrawal would constitute grave moral and material loss (.) Fifth (.) Consider their work here far more necessary than in rear areas (.)

Urgently request you obtain Ministry's approval their retention with Group on foregoing grounds (.)

1749

This message may be sent AS WRITTEN by any means except

WIRELESS

Signed

Signed

If liable to be intercepted or to fall into enemy hands this message must be sent IN CIPHER.

Originator's Instructions Degree of Priority

Important

Time	System	Op
Time of TUR		
Time Cleared		

SUBJECT - Italian Nurses "Legnano Gruppo."

52 B.L.U.

C.M.F.

(20th March, 1945)

MMIA/IO.

52 B.L.U.

With reference to the four Italian sisters now with the 244 and 332 Field Hospitals, a message from MMIA (No. M1111 dated 15th March, 1945) has been received requesting their return to HQ Red Cross, Rome.

I have been asked by Colonel Polese to make every effort to retain their services and should be very much obliged if you can assist in this matter. There are two sisters with each hospital and as the Italians perform operations in the field it is considered that their services are essential in this respect alone, they also form the backbone of the hospital nursing service. They are not, unfortunately, on the war establishment.

John Wright 1748
Lieut RAMC.

SUBJECT: Tents for Nucleo Chirurgico and Hygiene Platoon.

GRUPPO DI COMBATTIMENTO LEGNANO.
(Sezione Servizi.)

52 B.L.U.
C.M.F.

21st April, 1945.

For the attention of the Ufficio Sanità.

With reference your request for a marquee for each of the above units I regret that I am at present unable to obtain these through the BLU as the tentage demand for the Gruppo has now been fully met. I would suggest that you approach Major Terranuova who may be able to assist by a re-allocation within the Gruppo.

JHB/B.

John H. B. B.
Lieut. R.A.M.C.

1747

SUBJECT: Tentage for Auxiliary Hospitals.

GRUPPO DI COMBATTIMENTO LEGNANO.
(Sezione Servizi.)

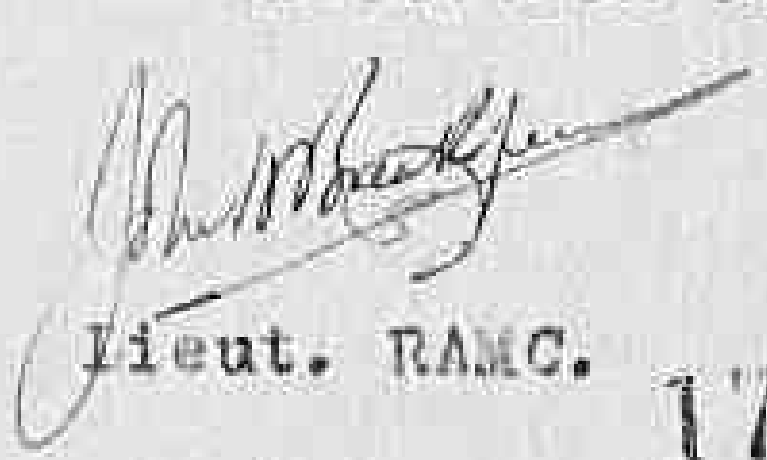
52 B.I.U.,
C.M.F.
21st April, 1945.

For the attention of the Ufficio Sanità.

With reference to the request received from ADMS Legnano Gruppo that surplus tents at the 866 Auxiliary Hospital, Caffagiolo, be distributed between the 576 and 470 Auxiliary Hospitals, I have brought this matter to the attention of the DAA/CMG of 52 BIU and asked him to assist if possible.

It should be pointed out that tentage is a "Q" controlled store, and, in this case, is not being dealt with by DADOS 52 BIU, who is responsible for hospital equipment only. It is recommended that Major Zagami, who has been appointed the Senior Medical Officer of the Hospital Area and is the channel for all administrative procedure, should approach 215 Sub-Area, under whose administrative command the hospitals are placed, and raise the question of re-allocation of tents with that formation.

JHS/B.


Lieut. RAMC.

1745

SUBJECT: Tentage.

D.A.A./D.M.G.,
52 B.L.U.

52 B.L.U.,
C.M.F.
21st April, 1945.

The ADMS Legnano Gruppo has requested me to bring the following to your notice. In the hospital centre at Caffagiolo, near Florence, there are at present the 866, 522(closed), 576 and 470 Auxiliary Hospitals, the last two of which come under DADOS 52 BLU for Ordnance matters and receive evacuated patients from the Gruppo. The 866 is reported to be holding 11 marquees surplus to requirements and Col. Polese would like 3 to be given to the 576 and 2 to the 470, which he states are deficient of tentage.

These hospitals come under Fifth Army for operational and 215 Sub-Area for administrative command. Under the circumstances I am not sure that anything can be done but if you could assist it would be appreciated by Col. Polese, who is anxious to have these two hospitals properly equipped as it is understood that they are primarily for the use of the Legnano Gruppo.

JHB/B.
Enclosed copy of letter to Legnano.

John H. B. B.
Lieut. RAMC.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY

OUTGOING MESSAGE

REF. NO: 1004 CLASSIFICATION: RESTRICTED DATE: 19 MAY 48
 TIME DATE: 152304B PRECEDENCE: ROUTINE
 ORIGINATING SECTION: MEDICAL BR 1ND APPROVED:

TO:

(H.H. KENSHOLE COL ADMS)

SIX SOUTH AFRICAN ARMD DIV
 TWO ONE FIVE SUB AREA
 TWO ONE SIX SUB AREA
 FIVE ZERO BAKER LOVE UNCLE
 FIVE TWO BAKER LOVE UNCLE
 FIVE THREE BAKER LOVE UNCLE
 ONE FIVE ARMY GROUP
 ASLE FOX HOW QUEEN

(ACTION)
 (ACTION)
 (ACTION)
 (INFO)
 (INFO)
 (INFO)
 (INFO)
 (INFO)

RESTRICTED PD MED BR ONE THREE TWO EIGHT PD FOR MED PD OFFICE
 A D M S
 ABLE DOG MIKE SUGAR BRIT INC FIFTH ARMY LOCATED GARDONE RIVIERA
 FOX THREE THREE SEVEN FIVE WITH EFFECT FROM ONE SEVEN MAY

1745

785020

SUBJECT- Military Hospital, Bergamo.

A.D.M.S.,

Br. Inc. Fifth Army.

52 B.I.U.
C.M.P.

18th May, 1945.

As instructed yesterday I have today visited AMG, Bergamo, regarding the question of opening the Clementina Hospital. Colonel Fletcher of AMG informs me that this hospital was originally civilian but was taken over by the German forces and used for military purposes.

The civilian Medical Officer of Bergamo informs me that there are now 38 patients, all, with one exception, military personnel. Amongst the patients are a number of fascist prisoners and partisans. The staff consists of 7 medical officers and 1 pharmacist, all Italian republicans, and about 10 nursing orderlies. The present available beds number 400 but this could be increased to 2,000. I am also informed that there is very little military medical ~~equipment~~ ^{equipment} at this hospital.

This hospital appears to have been allotted to AMG for use as a refugee centre for repatriated prisoners from Germany and they were unaware that it was required by MMIA, as stated in MMIA instruction dated 12th May, 1945, which does not mention the Clementina by name. AMG are aware of the need for a military hospital in Bergamo and will be pleased to cooperate in finding suitable premises, the present difficulties appear to be due to a misunderstanding due to the fact that no hospital was mentioned by name in the MMIA instruction and the requisitioning of premises for the Legnano Field Hospitals, which caused some confusion.

There are at present in Bergamo the Maggiore and Santa Lucia Hospitals in addition to the Clementina. The normal capacity of the former is 1500 and this can be increased to 2300. It contains besides others 1200 prisoners, mostly German, of whom 300 are now ready for discharge to a concentration area. The Santa Lucia has at present 104 beds which could be increased to 200. This hospital is now empty and is being reserved pending further instructions from Army. It has inadequate kitchen facilities and the civilian Medical Officer would like to use it as an isolation hospital in conjunction with the Maggiore.

AMG would be prepared to allow part of the Clementina to be used for military purposes but I was informed that the General of the Legnano Gruppo does not agree to mixing civilian and military personnel.

I have explained to AMG that I have no authority to open a hospital and merely wished to determine the position regarding the Clementina. Colonel Fletcher is anxious to have a military hospital here and I shall be glad to receive further instructions either from yourself or MMIA. At present a detailed examination is being carried out of all the civilian hospitals by a representative of AMG and the

beds number 100 but this is not correct. I have informed that there is very little military medical ~~equipment~~ ^{equipment} at this hospital.

This hospital appears to have been allotted to AMG for use as a refugee centre for repatriated prisoners from Germany and they were unaware that it was required by MMIA, as stated in MMIA instruction dated 12th May, 1945, which does not mention the Clementina by name. AMG are aware of the need for a military hospital in Bergamo and will be pleased to cooperate in finding suitable premises, the present difficulties appear to be due to a misunderstanding due to the fact that no hospital was mentioned by name in the MMIA instruction and the requisitioning of premises for the Legnano Field Hospitals, which caused some confusion.

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AMG would be prepared to allow part of the Clementina to be used for military purposes but I was informed that the General of the Legnano Gruppo does not agree to mixing civilian and military personnel.

I have explained to AMG that I have no authority to open a ^{new} hospital and merely wished to determine the position regarding the Clementina. Colonel Fletcher is anxious to have a military hospital here and I shall be glad to receive further instructions either from yourself or MMIA. At present a detailed examination is being carried out in all the civilian hospitals by a representative of AMG and the civilian Medical Officer, who will furnish me with such further information as Army may require.

JHB/B.


Lieut. RAMC.

Subject :- Salvage

HQ, No 2 District, CMT
Tel No - BIRMINGHAM 65
9579 K

13 Jul 45

ADMS, 6 (SA) Arm'd Div
59 Area
60 Sub Area
151 Sub Area
215 Sub Area
SMO, 66 AA Bde
MIO, 51 BIU
MIO, 52 BIU

The following extract from DMS AFHQ letter M.4516 dated 10 Jul 45 is forwarded for information and action as necessary.

"Consequent on the present redeployment of large numbers of units in this theatre, the Director of Salvage anticipates heavier arisings of salvage for disposal by him.

The practice in the past has been for units to dispose of their salvage to local salvage depots at their own discretion. There is no reason to change this procedure where small tonnages are involved.

It is, however, desired that when any large amount of salvage becomes available for disposal that the advice of the Salvage Officers at District etc. H.Q. be obtained before such salvage is disposed of."

All units under your administration should be instructed to adopt this procedure.

MMV.

A. G. S. Sumanath
Captain
Brigadier,
D.D.R.S.

1743

Copy to :- CG, 10 Adv Depot of Medical Stores.

SUBJECT: Returns - Civilian Labour.

D.D.M.S.

HQ 2 District.

52 Brit. Liaison Unit.

C.M.F.

13th July 1945.

Reference your letter 9710 M 2 dated 11th July 1945.

It is not understood from your letter whether these returns are required from the various medical units of the Legnano Gruppo di Combattimento. There were no civilians employed at any of the Field Hospitals etc. during the month of May but it would be appreciated if we can be informed whether such returns are required in the event of civilians being employed in the future.

No civilians are employed in any medical capacity at 52 BLU.

JHB/B.


Lieut. R.A.M.C.

1742

Subject: - Returns - Civilian Labour.

HQ 2 DISTRICT, CMF.
Tel: Blenheim 64.
9710 M 2
18 Jul 45.

MLO,
52 BLU.

Reference your memo dated 13 Jul 45.

The return referred to is not required
in respect of civilians employed in Italian medical
units.

AMH.

James Brown Major
Brigadier,
D.D.M.S.

1741

Subject:- Civilian Labour Return.

HQ 2 DISTRICT, CMF.
Tel: Blenheim 64.
9737 M

30 Jul 45.

ADMS,
6 (SA) Armd Div.
59 Area,
60 Sub Area,
151 Sub Area,
215 Sub Area,
DADMS 66 AA Bde.
MLO 51 BLU
MLO 52 BLU

Reference this office MD 267 dated 26 Jul 45.

1. It is confirmed that MAI 141, Serial 7 of 1945 is being cancelled. The return called for in para 1 of GRO 519 of 1945 is in future required only from Base Depots of Medical Stores who will continue to submit the return in duplicate to DMS, AFHQ, through the usual channels.
2. It is pointed out that this does not mean that unlimited numbers of civilians may be employed for an indefinite period. Attention is drawn to "Regulations for the Employment of Civilian Labour (Italy, Sicily and Sardinia)", para 12.

AMH.

James Brown Mayes
for Brigadier,
D.D.M.S.

1749

SUBJECT:- Inspections

52 British Liaison Unit
CMF

3 Aug 45

To:- HQ Legnano

Gruppo di Combattimento

G/65/14

As the outcome of the report from HQ 59 Area contained in their letter No. G.25/8 dated 22 July 45 on the inspection of 2nd Bn 68 Regt. on 20 July 45., it has been pointed out to me by HQ, MMIA that in accordance with the original directive issued by them on Command and Liaison I as Officer i/c a BLU and my staff are empowered to carry out such inspections as are considered necessary.

In the past I have treated any visits that I have paid to units as courtesy visits, so I must now therefore ask that in future they be treated as inspections; and that all members of my staff be given facilities to carry out similar inspections when desired.

In view of the heavy commitments in M.E. Workshops the SC. REME and his assistants are not able to inspect unit M.T. as often as they should, and I am therefore instructing Major Borda, A/Staff Captain of this BLU, who is experienced and keenly interested in M.T. matters to visit units and inspect their M.T., and offer any assistance that he is able to. It is hoped that this may assist to improve the standard of M.T. maintenance.

JSHD/VN.

John Borda
Lieut-Col.
G.S.

1739

Copy to:- Major Borda - A/Staff Captain.

Major Hamilton)

Major Hill)

Major Evans)

G.II.

DAA&QMG.

SORA.

SORE.

Page

Training Majors.

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S. H. Borda

Lieut-Col.
G.S.

JSHD/WN.

1739

Copy to:- Major Borda - A/Staff Captain.

Major Hamilton)

Major Hill)

Major Evans)

G.II.

DAA&QMG.

SORA.

SORE.

DADST

DADOS

Capt REME

Lieut RAMC

Camp Omdt.

Training Majors.

SUBJECT :-

Convalescent Centre - LEGNANO Gruppo52 British Liaison Unit,
AQ/6/130,
1 Sept 45.HQ 59 AREA

1. 224 Field Hospital - LEGNANO Gruppo - at present located in BERGAMO has been converted to a Convalescent Centre for soldiers of the Gruppo.
2. It is proposed to establish this at VILLA SPORMI, CERNOBBIO. The Senior Medical Officer of LEGNANO Gruppo and the BLU Medical Officer have approached the Town Major COMO who is quite agreeable.
3. May your authority be granted please.

A. Borda

Lieutenant Colonel,

Commanding 52 British Liaison Unit.

1738

FIELD
HDL/BB

Copy to :-

Lt BREAKSPEAR, RAMC: 52 BLU.

SUBJECT: Graves of Allied Troops.

52 British Liaison Unit.

C.M.F.

11th September, 1945.

G.S.O.L.

52 B.L.V.

Further to the visit of Signora Previtali Dell Oro of CROCETTE, near Ponte San Pietro, to this HQ on the 8th instant, when she reported that two allied soldiers had been buried on her premises, I have today visited her and beg to report as follows.

This lady's property consists of a house and villa adjoining a large cultivated area and wood, on the edge of the latter are several artificial caves formed by the mining of stone for the manufacture of cement. These workings are now abandoned and in a very ruinous state, large falls of roof having recently taken place.

During the period 8th September to 1st October 1943 about sixteen allied ex P.O.s took refuge in the wood and used the caves as a sleeping place. These troops included English, Russian, Greek and Cypriot soldiers. They were provided with blankets and food supplies by Signora Dell Oro and informed her that two of their number were severely wounded in the chest and abdomen respectively. As it was impossible to secure medical attention these men subsequently died. The remaining troops refused the loan of spades etc. and stated that they had buried the bodies near the place where they were living, using only their hands and pieces of wood. No attempt was made to mark the graves as it was feared that this would disclose the position of the remainder to the enemy and also because it was possible that the country people might disinter the bodies for the sake of loot.

I have inspected the whole area in company with Capt. Davies, Royal Engineers, and we have formed the opinion that the only place where burial can have taken place is in the loose earth inside the caves. There are one or two partly obliterated inscriptions on the wall of one of the caves, but there is nothing to show that these refer to a burial. Owing to the falls of roof it would be impossible to search for the bodies without shifting a very considerable quantity of earth and rubble.

Signora Dell Oro is unable to furnish the names of the deceased as the whole party spoke only a few words of Italian and would not disclose any information of this nature. She is not raising any objection to the bodies being left in their present position but is very anxious that they should be given a proper burial if they can be located.

JHB/B.

Lieut R.A.M.C.



During the period 8th September to 1st October 1943 about sixteen allied ex P.O.Ws took refuge in the wood and used the caves as a sleeping place. These troops included English, Russian, Greek and Cypriot soldiers. They were provided with blankets and food supplies by Signora Dell Oro and informed her that two of their number were severely wounded in the chest and abdomen respectively. As it was impossible to secure medical attention these men subsequently died. The remaining troops refused the loan of spades etc. and stated that they had buried the bodies near the place where they were living, using only their hands and pieces of wood. No attempt was made to mark the graves as it was feared that this would disclose the position of the remainder to the enemy and also because it was possible that the country people might disinter the bodies for the sake of loot.

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JHB/B.


Lieut R.A.M.C.
Medical Liaison Officer 52 BLU.

SUBJECT :- Graves of Allied Troops

52 British Liaison Unit,
AQ/11/386,
13 Sept 45.

TO: HQ 59 AREA

The attached report is forwarded to you for such action as you consider necessary.

It will be appreciated if you could notify this HQ of what action you take so that I may notify Signora Previtali Bell Ore of Crocette and set her mind at rest.

It would seem also from the attached report that it would be appropriate to include her name in the list of those who have assisted Allied POWs, which I understand entitles her to a letter of thanks from the highest authorities.

FIELD
JSHD/BB

Lt. Col. J. H. B. Jones
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding 52 British Liaison Unit.

Copy to :- Lt BREAKSPEN, 52 BLU.

1735

SUBJECT : Convalescent Centre.

52 British Liaison Unit
CMF

13 Sep 45

AQ/6/132

HQ Legnano Gruppo

Ref your 01/3429 of 30 Aug 45.

Authority is granted for the establishment of
the Convalescent Centre at VILLA SPORMI, CERNOBBIO.

WN/aa



Major
DAA&CMG

Copy to :- Lt Breakpear, RAMC 52 BIU.

1735

SUBJECT: Heating arrangements.

52 British Liaison Unit.

C.M.P.

7th October, 1945.

A.M.G.,

BERGAMO.

Reference conversation with Lieut. Col. Morley Fletcher on 6th October.

The 332 Ospedale da Campo, Legnano Gruppo, is now situated at Terme S. Pancrazio, TRESORE, Bergamo. Previously this building was used as a hospital by the Germans, and, when they left, all the heating apparatus was removed to the Municipio at Trescore. The Commanding Officer of the 332 Hospital has been in touch with the Municipio and has ascertained that the stoves etc. can be made available if permission can be obtained from A.M.G.

It would be much appreciated if such permission could be sent to the undersigned at 52 BLU as soon as possible as the matter of heating the hospital is now of great importance.

The official description of the apparatus required is:

"Materiale per riscaldamento - stufe elettriche e parigine, curve, tubi, ecc."

332 O.C. Legnano

Ottenere dal A.M.G. il permesso di prendere dal Municipio di Trescore Balneario il materiale per il riscaldamento (stufe elettriche e parigine, curve, tubi, ecc.) per il 332 O.C.

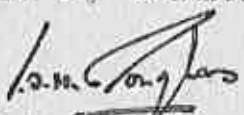
52 British Liaison Unit.
C.M.F.

Capitano Medico Enrico Foderà, Medical Officer of the Quartier Generale, "Legnano" Gruppo di Combattimento, has acted as Medical Officer to 52 British Liaison Unit over a period of eight or nine months, and is still functioning in that capacity.

He has attended both Officers and other ranks on many occasions when there have been no British Medical Services in the area. He has at all times displayed great medical skill and kindness in attending his patients.

I would like to express my appreciation of Capitano Foderà's services, which have been carried out voluntarily and often at considerable inconvenience to himself. His prompt attention and medical skill have been much appreciated by all ranks under my command.

7th October, 1945.


Lieut. Colonel.
GSO.1. 52 BLU.

1733

SUBJECT:- TestimonialCONFIDENTIAL52 British Liaison Unit.
CMF.12 Oct 45To:- HQ LegnanoAQ/31/21

Capitano Medico Enrico Fodera, Medical Officer of the Quartier Generale, Legnano Division has acted as Medical Officer and rendered valuable service to this BLU during the past 8 or 9 months, and I trust that he will continue to do so if and when necessity arises. Lieut Breakspear is leaving 52 BLU for U.K. and release to civil life in a few days and I am forwarding this report to you now as he is most anxious that Capitano Fodera's services should not be overlooked.

For my own part I am deeply grateful and appreciative of all that Capitano Fodera has done, and I trust that it may be of some use to him if the attached testimonial can be attached to his records of service.

Lt. Col. J. H. Breakspear
Lieut-Col.
G.S.

JSHD/WN.

Copy to:- Lieut JH Breakspear. RAMC.
Capt. E. Fodera. - Sezione Sanità

1732

