

PROGRESS REPORT NO. 12356 Section 3.3/300 No.

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DEC. 1942 - DEC. 1943

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. Army

SPECIAL ORDERS AND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR
OPENING AND FUNCTIONING OF SCHOOLS

Introduction. The following orders and authorizations have resulted from a conference of the Provveditori agli Studi of Sicily, and are considered by them necessary and desirable in order to open and conduct the schools successfully during the period of military Government, except where these orders and authorizations negate, replace, or supplement existing Italian laws and regulations, all existing laws and regulations of the former Italian Government continue in full force. In general it is the policy of the Allied Military Government to avoid end changes in the legal situation, the administrative organization, or the school program, except where such changes are necessary to eliminate Fascism or to make schools function in the absence of a regular ministry of Education of the Italian Government with jurisdiction over occupied territory in Italy.

In accordance with the above statement the following policies, authorizations, and orders are hereby issued and are immediately effective in all parts of Region 3.

1. Teachers

- a. Teachers who were "vincitori" in the "corsi" for the title of "ruolo B" in schools of the second grade, held in the spring of 1943, will, upon presentation of credentials from the Minister of Education, be given "ruolo" by the Provveditori agli Studi even though the official publication of the list of "vincitori" has not been received by the Provveditori.
- b. Teachers "incaricati" employed for the school year 1943-44 will be paid for ten months, beginning December 1, 1943. Teachers employed for this school year and unable to do a full year's work because of unavailability of school buildings, will nevertheless receive ten months pay provided they have been employed by Provveditori agli Studi and teach more than half the school year.
- c. The distinction between "grande sede" and "piccola sede" is suspended for the year 1943-4. Teachers may therefore be transferred from any city to any other city.

- d. When a teacher claims to have been excluded from a concorso because of anti-Fascist sentiment, the Provveditore agli Studi to whom such teacher applies will proceed as follows:
- (1) He will appoint a small commission to hear the claim. This commission will report its findings to the Provveditore agli Studi as soon as possible.
 - (2) The above mentioned commission reports that the teacher was in fact deprived of the opportunity to take the concorso because of not being fascist, the Provveditore agli Studi will immediately appoint a commission to hold a concorso for this teacher and if the teacher is successful in the concorso he will be considered a "vincitore" of the last National Concours. All Provveditori agli Studi will recognize this status and these rights in making appointments and fixing salaries. A record of all such "ruoli" issued by Provveditori agli Studi must be sent promptly to the Chief of the Education Division of the region, through the Senior Civil Affairs Officer.
- e. Widows of members of the armed forces of Italy, if they have had three or more years of successful teaching experience will continue to have the right to a "ruolo" in the subject and grade for which they are qualified. Any Provveditore agli Studi to whom such a widow applies is authorized and directed as follows:
- (1) To investigate her claim, and if the claim is found to be valid, to issue a certificate of "ruolo" to the widow;
 - (2) To recognize such certificates issued by any Provveditore agli Studi and accord teachers holding them all rights and privileges of any teacher with "ruolo".
 - (3) To notify the Chief of the Education Division of the Region, through the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, of the name, address and qualifications of each person to whom such a "ruolo" is issued.
- f. Provveditori agli Studi are authorized to assign to classes in the first year of the Scuola Magistrale Superiore, the Istituto Tecnico Superiore or the Istituto Scientifico Superiore any teacher having qualifications which would have authorized him to teach similar subjects in the fourth year of the corresponding inferior secondary schools. Such appointment will not, per se, in any way change the salary, status, or any of the rights or duties of the teachers concerned.
2. INSPECTORS AND VIGILANCE. The Provveditore agli Studi is authorized subject to the approval of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer and the Regional Chief of the Education Division, to appoint any person whom he considers to have the requisite ability and experience to fill

any vacancy as a School Director, Preside, or Inspector of secondary or elementary schools, even if that person has not passed the concorso for such a position; provided, however, such appointments shall be temporary and shall terminate when the successful candidates of the next succeeding concorso for Directors, Presidi, or Inspectors, respectively, has been announced. Such officials shall be exempt from teaching duties and shall receive compensation equivalent to that of persons initially assuming the same office. Such compensation shall continue throughout the period of employment of these temporarily appointed officials.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION. Inferior secondary schools shall be as follows:

- a. (1) Scuola Magistrale Inferiore
 (2) Istitut. Tecnico Inferiore
 (3) Istitut. Scientifico Inferiore
 (4) Ginnasio Inferiore
- b. Each of these four types of inferior secondary schools shall have courses of three years in accordance with laws in effect last year for the Scuola media Unica.
- c. Certificates of graduation from any of the four types of inferior secondary school will admit any student to any type of superior secondary school.
- d. Provveditori agli Studi are authorized to permit transfer at any time from one inferior secondary school to another, regardless of type of school, with the exception of the Scuola di Avviamento Professionale.
- e. Fees for all four types of inferior secondary school (Magistrale Tecnica, Scientifica, and Ginnasio) shall be equal and shall be the same as those charged in 1942-3 for the Scuola media Unica.
- f. Superior secondary schools shall be as follows:
 - (1) Scu. Magistrale Superiore - four years
 - (2) Istitut. Tecnico Superiore - five years
 - (3) Istitut. Scientifico Superiore - five years
 - (4) Ginnasio Superiore - two years, and Liceo Classico - three years

- g. Fees for the superior secondary schools will be the same as in 1942-43. The exemptions provided in the regulations of 1942-3 will continue to be granted.
4. PROGRAMS. Programs for 1943-4 for all elementary and secondary schools shall be those prepared by commissions of Italian Teachers and school officials authorized by the Education Division of the Allied Military Government and Published by authority of said Education Division. Provveditore agli Studi will be responsible for the execution of this order.
5. When a Provveditore agli Studi finds that in a commune there are a number of children desiring secondary education; that no secondary school exists in that commune; and that there is no adequate transportation available to enable children to attend an existing secondary school in a neighboring commune, the Provveditore is authorized to arrange with a secondary school in another commune to establish classes "distaccate" in the commune which needs them.
6. TEXT BOOKS
 - a. Elementary schools. Only those text books authorized by the Education Division of the Allied Military Government will be used in any public or private elementary school.
 - b. In all secondary schools, public and private, the text books used will be those authorized by the Allied Military Government. Lists of text books approved and condemned have already been issued by the Division of Education of the Allied Military Government. Books not included in these lists or the supplements thereto are to be treated under two categories as follows:
 - (1) Text books in Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, and purely technical books in the applied sciences and arts may be approved by the Provveditore agli Studi, subject to the approval of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, provided that a list of such approved books must be sent by the Provveditore agli Studi, through the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, to the Regional Chief of the Education Division with title, author, publisher and price of each.
 - (2) The Provveditore agli Studi shall send to the regional Chief of the Education Division, through the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, a sample of each other book which he wishes to have approved for use in schools under his jurisdiction, and will use such books only after receiving, in writing, the approval of the Regional Chief of the Education Division.

c. PRICES OF TEXT BOOKS

- (1) No text books published prior to 1944 shall be sold or bought for a price in excess of seventy percent (70%) above the price indicated on the cover.
- (2) Text books published after December 31, 1943, shall not be sold or bought at a price above the retail price listed at the time of publication and printed thereon.
- d. New TEXT BOOKS. No text books shall be published except as authorized in writing by the Education Division of the Allied Military Government.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Kriegs:

LORD FORESTER
LT. COLONEL, A.M.G.
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Douglas N. Batson
DOUGLAS N. BATSON
1st Lt., CAP
Actg Asst Adj Gen

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10/28

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEANZO
REGIONE TERZA

NORME E ISTRUZIONI PER LA RIAPERTURA E
IL FUNZIONAMENTO DELLE SCUOLE

PREMESSA. Le scuole e istruzione, sono state sconsigliate con 1 al funzionamento delle scuole, non sono state riunite.

R. Provveditorì degli studi in apposita riunione.
La materia non contemplata nelle presenti disposizioni sarà regolata dalle leggi e dai regolamenti in vigore del cessato Governo italiano.

Per quanto concerne l'organizzazione amministrativa e l'or- dinamento didattico delle scuole, nell'assenza di un ministro regolare dell'Istruzione Nazionale con giurisdizione sul territorio occupato in Italia, è intendimento del Governo Militare Alleato di non modificare la legislazione italiana, quando ciò non sia strettamente necessario al fine di eliminare il fascino e non sia richiesto dalla necessità per il funzionamento della scuola.

Nello spirito di tale dichiarazione, le norme e istruzione decorative al presente Regolamento entrano immediatamente in vigore per le scuole delle regione.

I. INSEGNANTI.

- a. Gli insegnanti "vincitori" del concorso, svoltosi nel primo mese del 1943, per cattedre di ruolo B delle scuo- le di secondo grado, saranno nominati "al ruolo" dal R. Provveditore degli Studi competente, previa presentazio- ne da parte degli interessati, delle partecipazioni Nazio- nali, ovvero del cessato ministero dell'Educazione Nazio- nale e ciò anche se non sia pervenuta, al R.R. Provvedi- tori agli studi, interessati, la pubblicazione ufficiali delle relative graduatorie.

- b. Gli insegnanti "vincitori" per il corrente anno scolasti- co saranno retribuiti, per dieci mesi, a far tempo del 15 dicembre 1943. Avranno diritto alla retribuzione, comunque anche quelli "vincitori" che per

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dell'educazione nazionale con giurisdizione sul territorio occupato in Italia, e' intendimento del Governo Militare Alleato di non modificare la legislazione italiana, quando ciò non sia strettamente necessario al fine di eliminare il fascino e non far richiesto delle necessità per il funzionamento della scuola.

Nello spirito di tale dichiarazione, le norme e istruzione concrete al presente esponente intediamomento in vigore per le scuole delle regione.

I. INSEGNANTI.

- a. Gli insegnanti "vincitori" del concorso, esultosi nei primi mesi del 1945, per cattarà di ruolo 3 delle scuole di secondo grado, saranno nominati "al ruolo" dal Provveditore degli Studi competente, previa presentazione da parte degli interessati, delle presentazioni di nomina avute dal cessato Ministro dell'Educazione Nazionale e ciò, anche se non sia pervenuta, al P.R. Provveditore degli studi, interessati, la pubblicazione ufficiale delle relative graduatorie.
- b. Gli insegnanti "incaricati" per il corrente anno scolastico saranno retribuiti, per dieci mesi, a far tempo dal 1° dicembre 1943. Avranno diritto alla retribuzione, compre per dieci mesi, anche quelli "incaricati" che per il corrente anno scolastico, non potranno compiere per intero l'anno di insegnamento, per mancanza di loculi, ma a condizione che siano stati impiegati a prestare servizio presso il Provveditore degli Studi ed abbiano insegnato per un periodo di tempo superiore alla metà dell'anno scolastico.
- c. E' esclusa, per il corrente anno scolastico, la distinzione fra grande e piccola sede. Sono pertanto autorizzati i "comandi" degli insegnanti al qualsiasi centro scolastico anche alle scuole delle grandi città.

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785016

- a. Su eventuali reclami di insegnanti, nei casi in cui questi si sono stati esclusi dal concorso perche' non iscritti al Partito presso:

(1) Nominali opposite commissioni col compito di esaminare i reclami o riferire sollecitamente sulle relative risultanze.

- (2) Nel caso in cui, dalla relazione della Commissione anziano che questi sia stato effettivamente privato nel senso che egli sia stato escluso dal concorso allora il Provveditore agli Studi competente nominerà senz'altro una Commissione aggiuntiva indetto un concorso per l'insegnamento interessato, cui sarà sottoposto alle prescritte prove di queste suvvia considerato, come vincitore dell'ultimo corso Nazionale e, come tale sarà nominato al ruolo del provveditore agli Studi, attribuendogli lo stipendio e gli assenti di legge. Una copia delle relativa deliberazione e dei ruoli composti col procedimento di cui sarà sollecitamente rimessa, de parte del RR. provveditore agli Studi interessati, attraverso lo SCAO, all'ufficio competente di questo Comando Militare Alletto.
- e. Le vedove di militari delle Forze Armate Italiane, sempre che provvi nell'insegnamento, hanno diritto alla nomina come insegnante di ruolo per le materie del loro insegnamento o soprattutto. Al RR. provveditore agli Studi, che riceveranno le istanze delle insegnanti vedove anzidette, e' fatto obbligo:
- (1) Di esaminare le istanze stesse, ove questo risultino fondate, deliberare la nomina in ruolo delle insegnanti vedove interessate;
- (2) Di comunicare al competente ufficio di questo Comando Militare Alletto, attraverso la S.C.A.O. le Generalita' al completo, l'indirizzo e le qualifiche di ogni insegnante vedova nominata di ruolo.

Lo stesso Provveditore agli Studi, attribuendogli lo stipendio e gli accenni di legge. Una copia dell' relativa deliberazione e dei ruoli composti col procedimento di cui scrive, nollecitamente rimessa, da parte del RR. Provveditore agli Studi interessati, attraverso l' SCAO, all'ufficio competente di questo Comando Militare Alleato.

e. Le vedove di militari della Forze Armate Italiane, sempre che abbiano superato con esito favorevole almeno un triennio di provve nell'insegnamento, hanno diritto alla nomina come insegnanti di ruolo per le materie del loro insegnamento e saranno collocate nel grado loro spettante.
Al P.R. Provveditore agli Studi, che riceveranno la istanza delle insegnanti vedove anzidette, e' fatto obbligo:

- (1) Di esaminare le istanze stesse e, ove queste risultino fondate, deliberare la nomina in ruolo delle insegnanti vedove interessate;
- (2) Di comunicare al competente ufficio di questo Comando Militare Alleato, attraverso la S.C.A.O. Il generalita' al completo, l'indirizzo o le qualifiche di ogni insegnante vedova nominata di ruolo.

f. I provveditori agli studi sono autorizzati ad assegnare a clausula del primo anno dell'Istituto Magistrali Superiore, dell'Istituto Tecnico Superiore o dell'Istituto Scientifico Superiore gli insegnamenti che avrebbero avuto diritto all'assegnazione, per le rispettive materie di insegnamento, a una classe di quarto anno della corrispondente scuola Secondaria Inferiore. Rotta pertroppo inteso che tale assegnazione non implicherà alcuna variazione di stipendio né modificherà l'attuale posizione in ruolo o condizioni giuridiche ne il complesso dei diritti e dei doveri degli insegnanti interessati.

2. ISPETTORI E DIRETTORI.

I RR. Provveditori agli Studi sono autorizzati, ove nulla osti dalla S.C.A.O. o dal competente Ufficio del Governo Militare Alleato, di incaricare, per coprire posti vacanti, come Direttore di Scuola

(2)

(secondo regia o elementare), Procede o Repubblica Scuole superiori di provvista onnipotenti ed esperienza, anche se non abbiano mantenuto rapporti relativi concorsi. Questa prova, inteso che tali insegnanti sono temporanei e revocabili e possono appena saranno nominati, per corso, i titolari dei rispettivi posti. Gli insegnanti dovranno insegnare, per la durata dell'incarico. Ai esami generali corrispondono un compenso che è egual al loro stipendio a quello iniziale delle tabella riportativa.

3. ORGANIZZAZIONE AMMINISTRATIVA.

- a. Le scuole secondarie inferiori saranno:
 - (1) Scuole di istruzione Inferiore;
 - (2) Istituto professionale Inferiore;
 - (3) Istituto scientifico Inferiore;
 - (4) Ginnasio Inferiore;
- b. Ognuno dei quattro tipi di Scuola Secondaria Inferiori, composta in giorni di tre anni sicure, in conformità alle leggi e ai regolamenti prima vigenti per le Scuole Medie Unioniche.
- c. La durata del corso d'istruzione dei quattro tipi d'Istituti anteriori.
- d. Si autorizzano, pertanto, i RR. Provveditorati agli Studi a settore, in ogni tempo, il proseguimento di un tipo di scuola Secondaria Inferiore a un altro, salvo i vincoli di legge. Al momento professionale.
- e. La durata delle scuole scolastiche, uguale per ogni tipo di Scuole Secondarie Inferiore, è quella superiore dell'anno scorso per le scuole Medie Unioniche.
- f. Le scuole Secondarie Superiori saranno:
 - (1) Scuola Superiore della Superiori 4 anni
 - (2) Istituto Tecnico Superiore 4 anni
 - (3) Istituto Scientifico 5 anni
 - (4) Ginnasio Superiore 2 anni o Liceo Classico 3 anni
- g. Le tre scuole Secondarie per comune di tutti scuole Secondarie Superiori appartiene delle stesse misure, al quale del 1942-1943 verranno concesse, il consenso per l'esercizio richiesto nel regolamento vigente nel decorso anno.

- c. Un liceo e un corso, Inferiore dei quattro tipi d'Istituti
anzidetti da' edito e qualunque scuola Secondaria d'ordine ou-
periore.

d. Si autorizzerà, pertanto, l'R.R. provveditori negli Studi o per-
mettere, in ogni tempo, il passaggio di un tipo di scuola Se-
condaria Inferiore a un altro, all'infuori delle Scuole di
Avviamento Professionale.

e. La misura delle classi Scolastiche, uguale per ogni tipo di
Scuola Secondaria Inferiore, o, quella etessa aelli, anno de-
corso per le scuole "Media Union".

f. Le scuole Secondarie Superiori serviranno:

- (1) Scuole Marginali Superiori 4 anni
- (2) Istituto Tecnico Superiore 4 anni
- (3) Istituto Scientifico 5 anni
- (4) Ginnasio Superiore 2 anni o Liceo Classico 3 anni

g. Le tasse Scolastiche per ognuna di tali scuole Secondarie Su-
periori verranno stabilite a mezzo di quelle del 1942-1943
e serviranno come rientri agli esami per la categoria richiesto nel
regolamento vigente nel decimo anno.

4. PROGRAMMI

I programmi per il 1943-1944 per tutte le Scuole Elementari e Se-
condarie saranno curati dai Consigli di insegnanti Italiani
e competenti autorizzati dal Comitato del Governo Militar-
e Allegato. Tali programmi saranno pubblicati a cura dell'Ufficio Enzi-
ne ecupolare di quest'ordine.

5. CLASSI DI SCUOLE SECONDARIE "DISTACCATE"

Per i Comuni appartenenti al Scuole Secondarie, sempre che un con-
gruo numero di ragazzi ivi residenti ne manifestino il desiderio e
non abbiano la possibilità di frequentarli in un centro Scuola 100
Venezia (per affratti, ai comuni), l'R.R. Provveditore negli
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eranno distinti in due categorie come segue:

(1) Libri di testo di Greco, Latino, Matematica, Scienze fisiche e naturali e libri d'indole puramente teorica di scienze applicate e Arte. Questi libri possono essere approvati dall'Avv. Provveditore agli Studi provvisorio autorizzatore delle S. C. A. O. purché in elenco di tali libri approvati si inserisca, dall'provveditore agli Studi, attraverso la S. C. A. O. stessa, "il competente Ufficio Regionale con l'indicazione del titolo, dell'autore, dell'editore e del prezzo di ogni copia".

(2) Libri di diverse genere che il V. Provveditore agli Studi accorderà che siano approvati per l'uso nelle scuole delle Guermeurizzazioni. In questo caso, egli dovrà rimettere al competente Ufficio del Governo Militare Alleato, attraverso la S. C. A. O. un esemplare di ciascuno di tali libri e solo dopo che avrà ricevuto, da parte dell'Ufficio stesso, l'approvazione scritta dei libri proposti, potrà disporne l'uso.

e. PREZZI DEI LIBRI DI TESTO

(1) Nessun libro di testo, pubblicato prima del 1944, può essersoggiornato o comprato per un prezzo che superi del 70% il prezzo segnato sulla copertina.

(2) I libri di testo pubblicati dopo il 31 dicembre 1943 non potranno essere venduti o acquistati ad un prezzo superiore al prezzo di 1 copertina.

f. Nuovi libri di testo. È fatto fermo di divulgare di pubblicare nuovi libri di testo, senza provvisorio autorizzazione scritta del competente Ufficio del Governo Militare Alleato.

185016

Per ordine del Tenente Colonnello, KRAFCE:

LORD FORESTER
Lt. Colonel, R.H.G.
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Douglas W. BATSON
1st Lt., USA
Acting Adj't Gen

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185016

ARMED FORCES GOVERNMENT
SIGNAL REGIMENT

24/12/42

GENERAL AND AUTOMOTIONS TO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS OF SCHOOLS

Introduction. The following orders and automotions have resulted from a conference of the Provost Marshal, Signal Regiment of Infantry, and are considered by them necessary and desirable in order to open and conduct the schools successfully during the period of Military Government. In full regulations, all existing laws and regulations of the former Italian Government continue in full force. In general, it is the policy of the Allied Military Government to avoid any changes in the legal situation, the administration, organization, or the school program, except where such changes are necessary to eliminate classes or to make schools function in the absence of a competent jurisdiction with jurisdiction over occupied territory in Italy.

In accordance with the above statement, the following colleges, authorizations, and automotions are hereby issued and are immediately effective in all parts of Sicily.

COLLEGES

- a. Teachers who were members in the "comitato" for the battle of "Vittorio Emanuele II" in the second year, held in the spring of 1943, will, upon presentation of credentials from their minister of Education, be given "mutili" by the Provost Marshal until November 1, 1943. Teachers so employed will stand and teach more than half of the school year.
- b. Teachers immediately employed for the school year 1943-44 will be paid for services received by the Provost Marshal, according to full pay rates for the school year.
- c. The distinction between "mutili" and "mutili" will be abandoned for the school year 1943-44. Teachers will receive the same pay as those who have been employed by the Provost Marshal, according to full pay rates for the school year.
- d. When a teacher claims to have been excluded from a concession because of "insufficient sentiment", he Provost Marshal will study to whom such teacher applies and proceed as follows:

- (1) He will receive a small commission to keep the claim. His commission will report its findings to the Provost Marshal as soon as possible.
- (2) The above mentioned commission reports that the teacher was in fact denied a concession because the teacher was in fact denied a concession because of his/her conduct.

785016

TEACHERS and TEACHING immediately effective in all parts of Sicily.

- a. Teachers who were "vincitori" in the "concorso" for the title of "maulo" in schools of the second grade, held in the spring of 1943, will, upon presentation of credentials from the Minister of Education, be given "maulo" by the Provveditore agli Studi even though the official publication of the list of "vincitori" has not been received by the Provveditore.
- b. Teachers "vincicati" employed for ten months, beginning December 1, 1943, teachers employed for a full year's work because of unavailability of school buildings, will nevertheless receive ten months pay provided they have been employed by Provveditore agli Studi and teach more than half the school year.
- c. The distinction between "grande sede" and "piccola sede" is suspended for the year 1943-4. Teachers may therefore be transferred from any city to any other city.
- d. When a teacher claims to have been excluded from a concorso because of antifascist sentiment, the Provveditore agli Studi to whom such teacher applies will proceed as follows:
 - (1) He will appoint a small commission to hear the claim. This commission will report its findings to the Provveditore agli Studi as soon as possible.
 - (2) The above mentioned commission reports that the teacher was in fact fascist, the Provveditore agli Studi will immediately appoint a commission to hold a concorso for this teacher, and if the teacher is successful in the concorso he will be considered a "vincitore" of the last National Concorso. All Provveditore agli Studi will recognize this status and these rights in making appointments and fixing salaries. A record of all such "mauli" issued by Provveditori agli Studi must be sent promptly to the Chief of the Education Division of the Region, through the Sindaco Civil Affairs Officer.
- e. Widows of members of the armed forces of Italy, if they have had three or more "mauli" in the subject and grade for which they are qualified, Any provveditore agli Studi to whom such a widow applies **100%** authorized and directed as follows:
 - (1) To investigate her claim, and if the claim is found to be valid, to issue a certificate of "maulo" to the widow;

185016

(2) No recognized school certificates issued by any Proprietors and Schools
and agents of such schools shall be valid or privileged as any document
unless countersigned.

(3) No notice of the Chair of the Education Division or the Board, giving the
name, address and qualifications of each teacher, of the name, address and qualifications
of each person to whom such a "fuclo" is issued.

2. PROTECTORIATO STUDI are authorized to assist in the management
of the Schools of secondary superzone, the Instituto Secondario or the
Institute Science Schools or superzone any teacher having qualifications which would
have authorized him to teach similar subjects in the fourth year of the secondary
secondary schools. Such appointment will now, however, in
any case accept, unless, or any of the rights or duties of the persons
concerned.

3. INSPEZIONI AND DIRECTORE. The Provveditore agli Studi is authorized, subject to the
decision of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer and the Regional Chief of Education,
to appoint any person whom he considers to have the requisite ability and
experience to fill any vacancy as a School Director, President, or Inspector of
secondary or elementary schools, even if that person has not passed the concorso
for such a position, provided, however, such appointments shall be temporary and
shall terminate when the successful candidates of the next succeeding concorso of
Directors, Presidents, or Inspectors, respectively, has been announced. Such officials
shall be exempt from teaching duties and shall receive compensation equivalent
to that of persons similarly assuming the same office. Such appointment shall
continue throughout the period of employment of these temporary officials.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION. Inferior secondary schools shall be as follows:

- a. (1) Scuola Maristella Inferiore
- (2) Istituto Veneto Inferiore
- (3) Istituto Scientifico Inferiore
- (4) Gimnasio Inferiore

b. Each of these four types of inferior secondary schools will have courses of
three years in accordance with laws in effect last year for the Scuola Reale
Udine.

- c. Certificates of graduation from any of the four types of inferior secondary
school will admit any student to any type of superior secondary school.
- d. Inferior secondary schools are authorized to permit transfer at any time from one
inferior secondary school to another, regardless of type of school, without
exception of the Scuola di Avviamento Professionale.
- e. Fees for all four types of inferior secondary school (Gimnasio Inferior, Maristella
Inferior, and Scientifico) shall be equal and shall be the same as those
charged in Italy for the Scuole Istituti Unica.

concern throughout the period of employment on these terms:
officials.

- a. (1) Scuola Scientifica Inferiore
 - (2) Istituto Tecnico Inferiore
 - (3) Istituto Scientifico Inferiore
 - (4) Gimnasio Inferiore.
- b. Each of these four types of inferior secondary schools shall have courses of studies varying in accordance with laws in effect last year for the Scuola delle Infie.
- c. Certificate of promotion from any of the four types of inferior secondary schools.

d. Intermediate students are authorized to receive transfer at any time from one inferior secondary school to another, regardless of type of school, with the exception of the Scuola di Avviamento Professionale.

e. Fees for all four types of inferior secondary school (Scuola Scientifica Inferiore, Scuola Scientifica Superiore, Istituto Scientifico Superiore e Istituto Professionale) charged in 1912-13 for the schools hereinafter.

2. Superior secondary schools shall be as follows:

- (1) Scuola Scientifica Superiore - Four years
- (2) Istituto Scientifico Superiore - Five years
- (3) Istituto Scientifico Superiore - Five years
- (4) Ginnasio Superiore - two years; and Istituto Superiore - two years

f. These fees are subject to annual regulation. In the regulation of 1912-13 will continue to be the same as in 1912-13.

g. The fees for the regulation of 1912-13 will consist of the following:

h. Intermediate, secondary for 1912-13, for all elementary and secondary schools, and those dependent on them, and school officials, will consist of the following:

185016

By the Education Division of the Allied Military Government and published by authority of state education Division, Provosts or civil guard will be responsible for the execution of this order.

2. When a Provost or civil guard finds that in a commune there are a number of children desiring secondary education; that no secondary school exists in that commune, and that there is no adequate transportation available to enable children to attend an existing secondary school in a neighboring commune, the Provost or civil guard is authorized to arrange with a secondary school in another commune to establish classes "distacées" in the commune which needs them.

3. TEXT BOOKS.

a. Elementary schools. Only those text books authorized by the Education Division of the Allied Military Government will be used in any public or private elementary school.

b. In all secondary schools, public and private, the text books used will be those authorized by the Allied Military Government. Lists of text books approved and condemned have already been issued by the Division of Education of the Allied Military Government. Books not included in these lists or the supplements thereto are to be treated under two categories as follows:

- (1) Text books in Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Physical Sciences, and pure technical books in the applied sciences and arts may be approved by the Provost or civil guard subject to the approval of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, provided that a list of such approved books will be sent by the Provost or civil guard through the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, to the Regional Chief of the Education Division with title, author, publisher and price of each.
- (2) The Provost or civil guard shall send to the National Office of the Education Division, through the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, a sample of each other book which he wishes to have approved for use in schools under his jurisdiction, and will use such books only after receiving, in writing, the approval of the National Office of the Education Division.

c. PRICE OF TEXT BOOKS

- (1) No text books published prior to 1914 shall be sold or bought for a price in excess of seventy percent (70%) above the price indicated on the cover.
- (2) Text books published after 31 December 1913 shall not be sold or bought for a price above the retail price listed at the time of publication and printed thereon.

By order of Lt. Colonel Charles FOULKE.

1850 b

- the same mode of action. The first stage of the process is the formation of a complex between the protein and the ligand, which is followed by a conformational change in the protein, leading to the final state where the ligand is bound in its active site. This process is known as allosteric regulation.

(2) Inhibition: Inhibition is a process where a substance (inhibitor) interferes with the normal function of a protein. There are two main types of inhibition: reversible and irreversible. Reversible inhibition occurs when the inhibitor binds to the protein and can be removed by dilution or by adding excess substrate. Irreversible inhibition occurs when the inhibitor reacts with the protein to form a covalent bond, which cannot be removed by dilution or by adding excess substrate.

(3) Activation: Activation is a process where a substance (activator) increases the rate of a reaction catalyzed by a protein. Activators can be either allosteric or covalent. Allosteric activators bind to a regulatory site on the protein, which causes a conformational change that increases the rate of the reaction. Covalent activators, such as phosphorylation, add a group to the protein, which changes its properties and increases its activity.

(4) Desorption: Desorption is a process where a substance (desorber) removes a substance (adsorbed molecule) from a surface. This process is important in many biological systems, such as the removal of toxins from the body or the release of hormones from cells.

• २० अक्टूबर १९७५ •

(T) We give books published by the Chinese in India, the
Bengal University Press, Calcutta, and the
University of Madras, Madras, and the
University of Mysore, Bangalore.

(2) Test tubes containing 1 ml. Dextrin-Turpentine emulsion or public solution emulsion were added to 1 ml. 1% Tungstic acid solution.

He is a real Christian.

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G. T. KEE

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SICILY

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THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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NAME: *John*
NO.:

SC - 1 MARCH 1943
MATERIAL TESTIMONIAL

CON-SIG. TITLUS, ELLIOT
DET. SCOTT, STILLE

14/1/43.

RE: Testimonial notes & observations relative to the incident
of 24/3/43. Incurred at the school, some stated concrete facts concerning

the collision between the two vehicles involved in the accident.
The vehicle involved in the collision was a 1940 Ford V-8 sedan
driven by Mr. John C. Williams, a student at the school, and was
driven by Mr. John C. Williams, a student at the school, and was

driven by Mr. John C. Williams, a student at the school, and was
driven by Mr. John C. Williams, a student at the school, and was

driven by Mr. John C. Williams, a student at the school, and was
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185016

Il governo italiano ha deciso di non partecipare alla manifestazione di protesta contro il progetto di legge sulle imposte sui guadagni, che si è svolta a Roma il 10 aprile. Il ministro dell'Economia, Romano Prodi, ha dichiarato che l'Italia non parteciperà alla manifestazione, ma ha invitato i partiti a partecipare al dibattito pubblico sulla legge.

glie Göttingen zu Lichtenstein, die eine mediatomische Rechtslage ist.

the first time, and the author's name is given as "John G. Nichols". The book is described as "A Manual of the Geology of the State of Maine", and it is noted that it was published by the State of Maine in 1859. The author is also mentioned as "John G. Nichols".

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Mr. In eventi di insegnanti, nel caso in cui questi siano stati esclusi dal concorso perché non iscritti all'università, il nuovo titolare degli studi competente si reculerà come successo:

- (1) Notaremo quindi, con riferimento col comitato di esaminare del suo candidato, che il suo del rispondente, reclamate direttamente o sollecitamente sulle relative ri-
- (2) Nel caso in cui, quale relazione delle Comendenze e dei Consigli, risultasse, per lui, che il suo effettivamente privata competenza di professore è tale, si deve dichiarare il corrispondente nominario generalmente. La Comendazione avrà, indetto un concorso alle insegnanze interessate: occorrerà sia a conoscere delle prescritte prove d'esame. Risultando l'esaminante favorevole al candidato, questi sarà considerato vinto quale dell'insegnamento concorso nazionale e, come tali, sarà nominato di ruolo dello stesso. Accertatoda nelli studi, attualmente gli le stipendio e gli esercizi di competenze di queste sc. Comunque il titolo allegato,
- Le vedove di militari delle Terre Amite Italiane, sempre che abbiano operato con estro favorevole almeno in tre anni di prova nell'insegnamento, hanno diritto alle nomina come insegnanti di ruolo per le materie del loro insegnamento e se sono collaudate nel campo loro ereditate, gli stessi provveditorati agli studi, che riceveranno le istanze delle vedove anzidette, è fatto obbligo, di inviare alle stesse la nomina in ruolo delle inco-
- (1) Di esaminare le istanze stesse e, ovve questo risultato no accolte, dichiarare la nomina in ruolo delle inco-
- (2) Di comunicare i competenti affari di questo Consiglio il titolare alleato, attraverso la S.C.O., le competenze di cui contiene vedova nominata di ruolo.

785016

l'origine del termine, e l'etimologia della parola. Il significato di questo termine, che si riferisce alla sostanza dei fatti, non può essere compreso se non si ha una conoscenza più o meno completa delle circostanze in cui esso è stato usato per la prima volta. Per questo motivo, il termine "falsa moneta" deve essere spiegato in modo più dettagliato, e le sue origini e il suo significato devono essere chiariti, perché si possa comprendere meglio il suo uso e il suo significato.

2 · THE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

Le scuole (seconarie o elementari), Istituto o Istitutore Scolastico persone di provata città ed esperienza, anche se non abbinano particolare relativa concorsi, nonché però inteso che tali licenziamenti sono tenoriedi provvidile certezzino attualmente non accreditati, per concorso, i titolari dei rispettivi posti, per cui incarichi in parola s'uno esentati dall'insegnamento, per la cura dell'incarico. Ad essi sarà comunitato un condono che adessi il loro stipendio e quello iniziale della scuola rispettive.

3. ORGANIZZAZIONE E INDIVIDUAZIONE

a. Le scuole Secondarie Inferiori servono:

- (1) Scuola giuridico Inferiore
- (2) Istituto Tecnico Inferiore
- (3) Istituto Scientifico Inferiore
- (4) Ginnasio Inferiore

Ottutto dei suddetti titoli di scuoli Secondarie Inferiori con si potrà in consi il tre anni ci lasciare, in conformità alle leggi e ai regolamenti prima vigenti per l'istituzione.

c. La licenza del corso di inferiore dei quattro tipi d'Istituti Superiori da ottenere da ciascuna scuola Secondaria d'origine.

d. Si autorizza, pertanto, i R.R. Provveditorii agli Studi e Consiglieri, in ogni tempo, il passaggio da un tipo di Scuola Secondaria Inferiore a un altro, all'inverso delle scuole. In avvenimento Preliminale.

e. Le misure delle tre scuole stiche, agli 10 per ogni tipo di scuole Secondarie Inferiore, è quella stessa dell'istituto superiore per le scuole Istituto Unico.

f. Le scuole Secondarie Superiori saranno:

- (1) Scuola Ministeriale Superiore- 4 anni
- (2) Istituto Tecnico Superiore- 4 anni
- (3) Istituto Scientifico- 5 anni
- (4) Ginnasio Superiore- 2 anni e Liceo Classico- 3 anni.

- c. La licenze del corso inferiore dei quattro tipi d'istituti di secondaria da edito su Liceo Scuola Secondaria d'ordine superiore.
- d. Si autorizza, portato, i R.R. Provvedimenti agli studi o permettere, in ogni tempo, il passaggio in un altro di Scuole Secondarie Inferiori e un altro, all'inizio delle scuole, in avvicinamento professionale.
- e. La misura delle tre Scuole Stiche, uguali per ogni tipo di Scuole Secondarie Inferiori, è quella stessa dell'anno scorso per le Scuole Media Unite.
- f. Le Scuole Secondarie Superiori saranno:
- (1) Scuola Magistrale Superiore - 4 anni
 - (2) Istituto Tecnico Superiore - 4 anni
 - (3) Istituto Scientifico - 5 anni
 - (4) Ginnasio Superiore - 2 anni e Liceo Classico - 3 anni.
- g. Le trasse Scuole tecniche per comunanza di tali Scuole Secondarie Superiori saranno quelle del 1942-1943. Saranno conservati gli esoneri per lo stesso richiesto nel regolamento vigente nel decesso attuale.
4. ZOOGRAFIA.
- I programmi per il 1943-1944 per tutte le Scuole Elementari e Secondarie saranno quelli preparati da Commissioni di insegnanti titolari e tenziori caratterizzati dal competente Ufficio del Governo Militare Alleato. Nelli programmi saranno pubblicati i corsi dell'Ufficio consigliate. I R.R. Provvedimenti agli studi sono responsabili dell'esecuzione scrupolosa di quest'ordine.
5. CLASSI DI SCUOLE SECONDARIE "INDISACCATE".
- Per i Comuni spavvisti di Scuole Secondarie, sempre che un congruo numero di ragazzi ivi residenti manifestino il desiderio e non esistano la possibilità di frequentarne in un centro scolastico vicinio (per difficoltà di comunicazioni), il R. Decreto

(3)

L'isola degli interessati, disposti all'organizzazione di competizioni, è caratterizzata come "il luogo dove i libri si incontrano", perché siamo istituite elioei "indissecessi" delle Scuole Secondarie di 2^a e 3^a Comune.

6. LIBRI DI TESTO.

A. Scuole secondarie. In qualsiasi scuola secondaria, il ministero di Pubblica Istruzione, secondo quanto stabilito dalla legge di testo preventivamente approvata da competente Ufficio del Governo nazionale allestito, avranno distinti in due categorie otto se-

guiti:
I. Scuole secondarie. In ogni scuola secondaria, per l'istruzione di privati, sono esposti soltanto libri preventivamente autorizzati da un consiglio di appalti o consigli dei rappresentanti dei genitori di libri allestito, secondo le norme stabilite dall'Ufficio del Governo nazionale allestito, a tempo di ogni scuo-

- (1) Libri di testo di Greco, Latino, Metematico, Scienze, Discipline naturali e libri d'inoltre armonico tecnico di scienze applicate ad Arte. Questi libri possono essere rinnovati a 1.2. Prevalutato agli Stati, previa rinnovazione della L.C.O., purché un consiglio di appalti, attraverso la commissione, dell'Ufficio nazionale allestito, concorde con l'indicazione del testo, adottato, dall'autore, della propria ed ogni scuo-
- (2) Libri diversi stante che in più, non rientrano nei libri di studio disposti che siano appartenuti per l'uso pubblico scuole delle S.U. giurisdizioni. In quei casi, egli occorre rinnovare al competente Ufficio del Governo nazionale allestito, a tempo di libri e solo dopo che esso ha riconosciuto, da parte dell'ufficio stesso, l'approvazione dei servizi da essi prestati, mettendo stampante il suo.

c. ENTRATI DI LIBRI DI TESTO.

- (1) Nessun libro di testo, pubblicato prima del 1911, può essere venduto o comprato per un prezzo che superi del 70% il prezzo pagato sulla sartina.
- (2) I libri di testo pubblicati dopo il 31 dicembre 1913

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e essere conformati col n. L'Avvocatore agli Studi, provvia di autorizzazione della S.C.O., purché un elenco di simili libri approvati sia mandato, dal Provveditore agli Studi, attraverso l'Ufficio stesso, al Consiglio Regionale con l'indicazione del titolo, dell'autore, dell'editore e del prezzo di ogni singolo.

(2) Titoli di diverso genere che il D. Provveditore agli Studi consideri che siano corretti per l'uso nelle scuole delle suddette giurisdizioni. In questo caso, egli dovrà rimettere al competente Ufficio del Governo Militare Attesto, attraverso la S.C.A.O., un esemplare di ciascuno di tali libri o solo dopo che avrà ricevuto, da parte dell'Ufficio stesso, l'apprezzamento scritto dei libri preposti, noterà disporne l'uso.

c. ZEPPEZI DEI LIBRI DI PESTO.

- (1) Negli anni 1919-20-21 testo, pubblicate prima del 1917, può essere venduto e comprato per un prezzo che non sarà del 70% il prezzo segnato sulla copertina.
- (2) I libri di testo pubblicati dopo il 31 dicembre 1913 non dovranno essere venduti o acquistati ad un prezzo superiore al prezzo di copertina.

d. Alcova libri di testo. I) feste formale divieto di pubblicare nuovi libri di testo senza previa autorizzazione scritta del competente Ufficio del Governo Militare Attesto.

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LCP certific del tenente colonelle CHARLES VOLLMER.

G. R. GOODMAN
Major, AUS
Chief of Education Division
Military Design

27 - 3 - 25 - 25 - 70
220's - CITY
HQ. - C. Educational Advisor, 201
Chief of Education Division, ITALY - JAPAN

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5

TOM DEEGEN

THE COUNTRY OF THE
HOT SPRINGS • HOTEL
KING GEORGE V.

SUBJECT:- Re-opening of Schools & Educational Establishments.

60
AMOT/3838/B/E2

To: S.C.A.O.

AMOT H.Q., STCLY.
24, Sept. 42.

S.C.A.O. will make a survey of educational institutions in their provinces and report on the state of educational buildings, submitting rough estimates of the costs and the time taken to repair damaged buildings sufficiently to enable them to be used for educational purposes.

Reports should be made also on the personnel available.

Attached you will find "Guidance for S.C.A.O.s on the formation of Provincial Educational Committees". This will form the basis of the educational committee which will function in each province.

In order to ensure that the reports called for shall be on a uniform basis you are asked to see that the Committee in your province works along the lines set out in the attached "Instructions for the work of the Provincial Committee".

As soon as your committee has commenced work you will arrange for the Provincial Advisor to visit the committee.

S.C.A.O. In making the enquiries through their provincial committees must be careful not to allow the impression to get abroad that Schools can be easily closed immediately.

Distribution:	
Administrator	6
Colonial Secretary	6
Colonial	6
Board	4
Police	6
Postman	2
Others	1

CHARLES M. SWINSON,
Lt. Col. G. S. O.
Chair of Audit Officer,

785016

In order to ensure that the report called for shall be on a uniform basis you are asked to see that the committee in your province works along the lines set out in the attached "Instructions for the work of the Provincial Committee".

As soon as your committee has commenced work you will arrange for the Provincial Minister to visit the committee.

S.C.A.C. is making the enquiries through their provincial committees that we cannot wait to allow the impression to get abroad that Schools can only be opened immediately.

CHARLES M. SHORTON,
Lt. Col. C.S.C.
Chief Staff Officer.

Disturbance:	6	6	4	35	26	24	23	22	21
Assistance:									
Committee:									
Canada:									
High:									
Province:									
Finance:									
Statement:									
Press and Media:									
Mission:									
Wilson Littlejohn,									
John Bell Martin									
Col. Hugh									
W.S. A.H.Q.									
Police									
Others									

1087

185016

SUBJECT: Guidance for S.C.A.O.s, on the
Formation of Provincial Educational
Committees.

60
AMGOT/8824/2/2d.

TO: S.C.A.O.s.

Before the schools can be opened much spade-work will have to be done. It is necessary to estimate the extent of the damage to school buildings, and what buildings are available, and to work out systems for excluding pro-Fascist teachers and text books.

At the outset, therefore, committees are to be formed in each province.

The following will inform S.C.A.Os. of the guiding principles to be observed in forming these committees. (As a reminder it should be pointed out that these committees are not concerned with Church Schools).

The committees should include approved representatives of the Provincial Educational authority (Providence or any other). In order, however, to begin developing a democratic tradition, the deliberations should not rest solely in the hands of these officials, who in the past have been completely under centralised control. Half the committee should consist of other, and purely provincial, interests. Among these are such as representatives of the universities, the more important schools and colleges, private schools, and societies and organizations concerned with educational and cultural problems.

It is recognized that the re-opening and controlling of schools will be essentially a provincial matter (once authority is granted for their re-opening), and these committees should be formed of members prepared for hard work and capable of carrying out not merely the task of these preliminary investigations, but also of re-starting the schools.

The responsibility of carrying out these preliminary investigations and planning should be placed by S.C.A.O. upon their committees from the start, under the guidance and supervision from time to time of the S.C.A.O., as it is quite clear that the S.C.A.O. has not the staff necessary to report on, and organize these educational arrangements.

185016

Document ref. No. 12356 Section 3.3/par No.

The committees should include approved representatives of the Provincial Educational authority (Provincialato agli studi). In order, however, to begin developing a democratic tradition, the deliberations should not rest solely in the hands of these officials, who in the past have been completely under centralised control. Half the committee should consist of other, and purely provincial, interests. Among these are such as representatives of the universities, the more important schools and colleges, private schools, and societies and organizations concerned with educational and cultural problems.

It is recognized that the re-opening and controlling of schools will be essentially a provincial matter (once authority is granted for their re-opening), and these committees should be formed of members prepared for hard work and capable of carrying out not merely the task of these preliminary investigations, but also of restarting the schools.

The responsibility of carrying out these preliminary investigations and planning should be placed by S.C.A.O. upon their committees from the start, under the guidance and supervision from time to time of the S.C.A.O., as it is quite clear that the S.C.A.O. has not the staff necessary to report on, and organize these educational arrangements.

10/26

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE WORK OF
PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES.

Costs of Reports :- Reports should be made as follows :-

- (1) Cost of repairing Elementary Schools.
- (2) Cost of repairing Higher Trade schools.
- (3) Cost of repairing private schools.
- (4) Cost of repairing College Universities,
and Institutes of higher education.

4. ELEMENTARY STATE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

- (1) Total Number of buildings in the Province
- (2) Average number of pupils in the whole province
- (3a) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time.....
- (3b) The total number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which have been totally destroyed.....
- (r) The number of schools which have been damaged but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as 2 months.
- (r1) The total number of pupils involved in these schools which are repairable.
- (r2) The number of unengaged schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets.....
- (r3) The number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which are being used as troop billets.....
- (x) Of these schools which are unengaged and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary hostels for bombed-out civilians.
- (x) The number of children involved in the case of schools

785016

- (iii) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time.....
- (iv) The total number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which have been totally destroyed.....

(v) The number of Schools which have been damaged but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as 2 months.

(vi) The total number of pupils involved in these schools which are repairable.

(vii) The number of undamaged schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets.....

(viii) The number of pupils involved in the case of these Schools which are being used as troop billets.....

(ix) Of these schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary hostels for boarded-out civilians.

(x) The number of children involved in the case of schools earmarked as temporary accommodation for boarded-out civilians

(xi) Total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for housing boarded out civilians.

(xii) The total number of pupils of those Schools who are not prevented by lack of accommodation from being sent to school again.

1085

B. Private Elementary School Buildings

- (i) Total number of buildings in the Province,.....
- (ii) Average number of pupils in the whole province,.....
- (iii) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time,.....
- (iv) The total number of pupils involved in the case of those schools which have been totally destroyed,.....
- (v) Schools which have been damaged but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as two months,.....
- (vi) The total number of pupils involved in those schools which are repairable,.....
- (vii) The number of undamaged schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets,.....
- (viii) The number of pupils involved in the case of those schools which are being used as troop billets,.....
- (ix) Of those schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are planned as temporary hospitals for bombed-out civilians,.....
- (x) The number of children involved in the case of children earmarked as temporary accommodation for bombed-out civilians,.....
- (xi) The total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for bombed-out civilians,.....
- (xii) The total number of pupils of these schools who are not prevented by lack of accommodation from being sent to school again,.....

(v) Schools which have been damaged but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as two months.

(vi) The total number of pupils involved in these schools which are repairable.

(vii) The number of undamaged schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets.

(viii) The number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which are being used as troop billets.

(ix) Of those schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary hospitals for bombed-out civilians.

(x) The number of children involved in the case of schools earmarked as temporary accommodation for bombed-out civilians.

(xi) The total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for hospitaling bombed-out civilians.

(xii) The total number of pupils of these schools who are not prevented by lack of accommodation from being sent to school again.

C. Higher Schools.

- (1) Total number of buildings in the Province.....
- (11) Average number of pupils in the whole province.....
- (111) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time.....
- (1V) The total number of pupils involved in the case of those schools which have been totally destroyed.....
- (V) The number of schools which have been damaged, but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as 2 months.
- (VI) The total number of pupils involved in these schools which are repairable.
- (VII) The number of undamaged schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets.....
- (VIII) The number of pupils involved in the case of those schools which are being used as troops billets.....
- (IX) Of those schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary hostels for bombed-out civilians.
- (X) The number of children involved in the case of schools earmarked as temporary accommodation for bombed-out civilians.
- (XI) The total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for housing bombed-out civilians.
- (XII) The total number of pupils of these schools who are not prevented by lack of accommodation from being sent to school again.

D. Private Higher Schools.

- (1) Total number of buildings in the Province.....
- (11) Average number of pupils in the whole province.....

- (ix) Of those schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary hostels for bombed-out civilians.
- (x) The number of children involved in the case of schools earmarked as temporary accommodation for bombed-out civilians.

- (xi) The total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for housing bombed-out civilians.
- (xii) The total number of pupils of those schools who are not prevented by lack of accommodation from being sent to school again.

D.

- (i) Total number of buildings in the Province.....
- (ii) Average number of pupils in the whole province.....

(iii) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time.....

- (iv) The total number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which have been totally destroyed

- (v) The number of Schools which have been damaged but can be repairable sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as 2 months.

- (vi) The total number of pupils involved in these schools which are repairable.

- (vii) The number of unburned schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets.....
- (viii) The number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which are being used as troop billets.....
- (ix) Of these schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary hostels for bombed-out civilians.....
- (x) The number of children involved in the case of schools earmarked as temporary accommodation for bombed-out civilians.....
- (xi) The total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for housing bombed-out civilians.....
- (xii) The total number of pupils of these schools who are not prevented by lack of accommodation from being sent to school again.....
- E. Colleges, Universities and other Advanced Educational Institutions.
- (1) Total number of buildings in the Province.....
- (2) Approximate number of students in the whole province.....
- (3) Number of buildings completely destroyed and irreparable within say reasonable measure of time.....
- (iv) The total number of students involved in the case of these schools which have been totally destroyed,
- (v) The number of schools which have been damaged but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as 2 months,
- (vi) The total number of students involved in these schools which are repairable,

E. Colleges, Universities and other Advanced Educational Institutions.

- (4) Total number of buildings in the Province.....
(4x) Average number of students in the whole province.....

- (44) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time.....
(4x) The total number of students involved in the case of those schools which have been totally destroyed.

- (x) The number of schools which have been damaged but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as 2 months.
(vi) The total number of students involved in those schools which are repairable.

- (vii) The number of unoccupied schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets.
(viii) The number of students involved in the case of these schools which are being used as temporary billets.

- (ix) Of those schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are converted as temporary hostels for handicapped children.
(x) The number of students involved in the case of schools damaged as temporary accommodation for handicapped children.

MEMORANDUM: FUNCTIONS OF A REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF EDUCATIONIntroductory Statement.

On arriving at this HQ on 4 Nov 1943 I was instructed by Lt. Col. Gayre, Educational Adviser, to go through the office files and familiarize myself with procedure up to date. Having done so, I was further instructed to make a brief resume of such procedure for the guidance of Regional Directors who had not yet arrived in the field. The following, which has been approved by Lt. Col. Gayre, is the result of these instructions. Appended is Memorandum No. 10 of 6 Nov 1943, from Major Washburn, with appendices, which is to be taken as an explicit directive for copying by all Regions (on Lt. Col. Gayre's authority).

A: Before detailing the specific functions of a Regional Director of Education it is desirable to summarize the general tasks facing the Educational Adviser and his staff, on the basis of experience gained up to the present (12 Nov 1943).

These tasks are briefly:-

(1) Short-term: (a) to vet all educational text-books, replacing

(b) to vet all educational text-books, replacing those banned by temporary texts until proper ones can be completed and published.

(c) to reopen educational establishments as rapidly as possible and on the largest scale possible, but purged of all Fascist influences and under suitable hygienic and academic conditions. In the circumstances prevailing, certain subjects will have at first to be omitted from the syllabuses

(d) to arrange for the examination-system to begin functioning again as quickly as possible.

(2) Long-term:

(a) to assist the Italian in the establishment of an educational system which shall be free of the political and financial corruption and the nepotism of the last twenty years, and in which the only standard shall be a cultural one in accord with modern ideas.

(b) in pursuit of the above to give to qualified groups of Italian educationists the opportunity to plan series of useful text-books of all sorts and to make, wherever desirable, lasting changes in the programmes and curricula of all types of educational institutions, so as to fit them to modern needs. In the performance of this task, the over-centralization of the last twenty years will be avoided, and corporatist encouraged to adapt their systems to local needs (on a provincial basis).

(c) to encourage the organization of youth-groups and adult-education groups, on a democratic basis, to replace the parochial organizations of the Fascist regime.

B: For the above tasks the following concrete means have been devised:

(1) The Provveditorate di Studi of each province, since he has been appointed, is given (a) authority of personal responsibility for

Fascist influences on certain subjects
ditions. In the circumstances prevailing, certain subjects
have at first to be omitted from the examination-system to begin
functioning again as quickly as possible.

- (d) to arrange for the examination-system to begin
Long-term: (a) to assist the Italians in the establishment of
an educational system which shall be free of the political and
financial corruption and the repetition of the last twenty years,
and in which the only standard shall be a cultural one in accord
with modern ideas.

(b) in pursuit of the above to give to qualified groups of
Italian educationists the opportunity to plan series of useful
text-books of all sorts and to make, wherever desirable, lasting
changes in the programmes and curricula of all types of educational
institutions, so as to fit them to modern needs. In the performance
of this task, the over-centralization of the last twenty years will
be avoided, and educationist encouraged to adapt their systems to
local needs.

(c) to encourage the organization of youth-groups and
adult-education groups, on a democratic basis, to replace the
paramilitary organizations of the Fascist regime.

para-military organizations have been devised:

- B: For the above tasks the following concrete means have been devised:
- (1) The Provveditore aglia Studi of each province, once he has been
approved, is given (a) the duty of personal responsibility for
Institutions below University level (Ispettori and School Directors)
may not be appointed by the Provveditore without his previous approval
of the Regional Director of Education, but he may appoint assistant
teachers provided he reports the matter for formal confirmation).
- (b) the duty of watching for the state of repair and
usability of educational institutions which are to be reopened (the
Provveditore is responsible to his SCAO, who reports to the Regional
Director of EA, who is in turn responsible, through the RGA, to the
EA Adviser).
- (2) In each Province a Committee of about half-a-dozen will be set up
with the Provveditore as Chairman, and consisting half of nominees
of the Provveditore, half of representative provincial educationists
selected by the Reg Dir of Ed direct. This Committee will
(a) prepare statistics of (i) numbers of schools,
(ii) numbers of teachers, and their availability
(iii) numbers of pupils to be catered for
(iv) subjects to be taught.
- All the above are essentially short-term, though (i),
and (iv) have a long-term aspect. In (iv) the Committee
will work according to a directive from the Reg Dir of

- Ed. (1) arrange for local examinations to be held in the immediate future both for teachers and for pupils, and work out any long-term reorganization of the examination-system which may prove necessary (11) work out a long-term plan for the use of textbooks in the Province according to local needs.
- (3) In Palermo a central Committee has been formed for the analysis and recasting of text-books for immediate purposes. As a result, directives are now being issued saying which books may be used, and which may be used with excisions. These directives apply to all Italy. (see Memo No. 10 of 6 Nov 1943, attached).
- (4) University Personnel: Rectors of Universities, Titular Professors and Deans of Faculties are appointed by the Ed Adv. All other appointments (professores incaricati, will be made by the Rector with the approval of the Regional Director of Education.
- (5) Finance: (a) All Educational institutions below University level must make their demands to the Provveditore. The latter assembles the claims and appends a brief summary of grounds upon which claims are based. He then submits claims to the Regio Tesoro, who will certify the correctness and then send on to the Prov Financial Officer. In the case of ordinary expenses these are the only authorities concerned. In the case of extraordinary expenses (bomb-damage etc) the Prov. F.O. will submit claims to the Reg Dir of Ed, who will decide whether the claims are justified on purely educational grounds, and if so will submit them to the CFO of the Region, who finally refers the matter to the HCAO to make the formal order for payment.
- (b) Institutions of University level will make their demands through the University Secretary to the Regio Tesoro. The remaining procedure is the same as (a).
- (6) Private and Church Schools: These do not come under the Provveditorato, though for convenience orders may sometimes be transmitted to them through the Prov. They may be opened as soon as all personnel and syllabuses, etc., have been vetted by the Reg Dir of Ed, provided no public funds are called for. Private and Church Schools cannot claim public funds in any circumstances other than bomb-damage etc, which will not be classified as educational expenses.
- In the case of Church Schools, conformity with general educational standards is to be reached by the appointment of Commissions of 4 in each Province (consisting of the Provveditore and an appointee of the P, and of two ecclesiastics appointed by the Archbishop) to regulate teaching and institute examinations.
- In the case of Private Schools, State examinations must be taken by all pupils.

C: The Regional Director of Education, on reaching his post, will therefore have to take the following steps (assuming for simplification that he starts com-

will submit claims to the Reg Dir of Ed, who finally refers the matter to the CFO of the Region, who finally refers the matter to the RCAA to make the formal order for payment.

(b) Institutions of University level will make their demands through the University Secretary to the Regio Tesoro. The remaining procedure is the same as (a).

(6) Private and Church Schools: These do not come under the Provveditorato, though for convenience orders may sometimes be transmitted to them through the Provv. They may be opened as soon as all personnel and syllabuses, etc., have been vetted by the Reg Dir of Ed, provided no public funds are called for. Private and Church Schools cannot claim public funds in any circumstances other than bomb-damage etc, which will not be classified as educational expenses.

In the case of Church Schools, conformity with general educational standards is to be reached by the appointment of Commissions of 4 in each Province (consisting of the Provveditore and an appointee of the P, and of two ecclesiastics appointed by the Archbishop) to regulate teaching and institute examinations.

In the case of Private Schools, State examinations must be taken by all pupils.

C: The Regional Director of Education, on reaching his post, will therefore have to take the following steps (assuming for simplification that he starts completely from scratch):

- (1) Get a rubber stamp made
- (2) Get the names of all Provveditori of Provinces vetted and their Schedas filled up and examined at Regional HQ. Where necessary appoint new Provveditori.
 - (a) Set up, through SCADS, Provincial Education Committees to carry out the tasks indicated in B (2)
 - (b) get the Provveditori to present completed Schedas, *1stly* recommendations, of all Ispettori and School Directors (Teachers below this level must also fill in Schedas in all cases, but the actual reinstatements, appointments or dismissals fall to the Prov directly, subject only to formal confirmation by the Reg Dir of Ed). In the case of Scuole Medie, as the Presidi were all appointed for political reasons, it will be necessary immediately to suspend them before any further action is taken.
 - (c) get University Rectors to present completed Schedas for themselves and also completed Schedas, with recommendations, of all Titular Professors (extraordinary and ordinari) and Deans of Faculties. These Schedas must be sent to the Ed dir to deal with. Below this level University appointments fall to the Rector himself, in the same way that appointments of assistant teachers, etc., fall directly to the Provveditore, subject to the approval of the Reg Dirs of Ed. (NB: Titular Professors are professors extraordinary and ordinary. Below

that rank there are Incaricati, liberti docenti, assistenti and administrative officials in order).

(4) Set up Provincial Commissions to deal with syllabuses and examinations in Church Schools (as set out in B(6)).

(5) Arrange for reopening of all Educational Institutions as soon as possible, given that

- (a) they are fit for use
- (b) personnel have been checked
- (c) texts sanctioned by the Ed Adv are available, or alternatively an explicit directive as to subjects and modes of teaching has been issued.

The President of all Scuole Medie must be suspended (see C (3) (b) above). Temporary Presidents should however be appointed pending the possible reinstatement of the old ones or final appointment of new.

(6) Immediately on the opening of the Schools, arrange for all text-books to be called in by the Provveditori for examination and (possible) reissue (see AMGOF/8600/B1/ED of 26 Oct 43)

(7) arrange for examinations to be held.

(For detail of division of responsibilities between HQ and Regions see AMGOF 8600/G/3d of 3 Nov 43)

A. VESSELLO,
Capt., A.E.C.

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A. VESSELO,
Capt., A.Z.C.

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that rank there are incaricati, liberi docenti, assistenti and administrative officials in order).

- (4) Set up Provincial Commissions to deal with syllabuses and examinations in Church Schools (as set out in B(6)).
- (5) Arrange for reopening of all Educational Institutions as soon as possible, given that

- (a) they are fit for use
- (b) personnel have been checked
- (c) texts sanctioned by the Ed Adv are available, or alternatively an explicit directive as to subjects and modes of teaching has been issued.

The Presidi of all Scuole Medie must be suspended (see C (3) (b) above). Temporary Presidi should however be appointed pending the possible reinstatement of the old ones or final appointment of new.

- (6) Immediately on the opening of the Schools, arrange for all text-books to be called in by the Provveditore for examination and (possible) reissue (see AMGOT/8600/BL/ED of 26 Oct 43)
- (7) arrange for examinations to be held.

(For detail of division of responsibilities between HQ and Regions see AMGOT 8600/G/Ed of 3 Nov 43)

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Capt., A.E.C.

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SUBJECT:- Re-opening of Schools & Educational Establishments.

60 A
AMGOT/88 N/E/EL

To: S.C.A.Os.

14. Sept. 42.

S.C.A.Os. will make a survey of educational institutions in their provinces and report on the state of educational buildings, submitting rough estimates of the costs and the time taken to repair damaged buildings sufficiently to enable them to be used for educational purposes.

Reports should be made also on the personnel available.

Attached you will find "Guidance for S.C.A.Os. on the Formation of Provincial Educational Committees". This will form the basis of the educational committees which will function in each province.

In order to ensure that the reports called for shall be on a uniform basis you are asked to see that the committee in your province works along the lines set out in the attached "Instructions for the work of the Provincial Committees".

As soon as your committee has commenced work you will arrange for the Educational Adviser to visit the committee.

S.C.A.Os. in making their enquiries through their provincial committees must be careful not to allow the impression to get abroad that Schools can or will be opened immediately.

Distribution:
 Avrigento 6
 Coltrussetta 6
 Catania 6
 Enna 4
 Palermo 35

CHARLES H. SPOTTED
 Lt.col. G.S.C.
 Chief Staff Officer.

Attached you will find "Guidance for S.C.A.U. on the formation of Provincial Educational Committees". This will form the basis of the educational committees which will function in each province.

In order to ensure that the report called for shall be on a uniform basis you are asked to see that the committee in your province works along the lines set out in the attached "Instructions for the work of the Provincial Committees".

As soon as your committee has commenced work you will arrange for the Educational Adviser to visit the committee.

S.C.A.U. In making the inquiries through their provincial committees must be careful not to allow the impression to get abroad that Schools can or will be closed immediately.

Distribution:	
A. Agents	6
C. Committees	6
Central	6
East	4
Palermo	35
Bogart	6
Sherman	24
Tread	6
Hawkins	0
ACOM Liaison	1
ACOM 6th Year	1
Col. H.Q.	1
W.S., AHQ	2
F.I.O.	1
PLAT	1

1080

785016

Use of Provincial
Educational Committees

(Letter of AMGOT Headquarters
to SCATOS, 10 September 1943)

A Before to J The Committee
(unnumbered)

ACC File. 10000/144/30.

6A
SUBJECT: Guidance for S.C.A.O.s. in the
Formation of Provincial Educational
Committees,

TO: S.C.A.O.s.

MGOT/BER/5/14

MGOT H.Q. STRICTLY.

U.S. Sept. 4/3.

Before the schools can be opened much spade-work will have to be done. It is necessary to estimate the extent of the damage to school buildings, and what buildings are available, and to work out systems for excluding pro-Fascist speakers and text books.

At the outset, therefore, committees are to be formed in each province.

The following will inform S.C.A.O.s. of the guiding principles to be observed in forming these committees. (As a reminder it should be pointed out that these committees are not concerned with Church schools).

The committees should include approved representatives of the provincial educational authority (providing a legal staff). In order, however, to begin developing a democratic tradition, the deliberations should not rest solely in the hands of these officials who in the past have been completely under centralised control. Half the committee should consist of other, and purely provincial, interests. Among these are such as representatives of the universities, the more important schools and colleges, private schools, and societies and organizations concerned with educational and cultural problems.

It is recommended that the re-opening and controlling of schools will be essentially a provincial matter (once authority is granted for their re-opening), and these committees should be formed of members prepared for hard work and capable of carrying out not merely the task of these preliminary investigations, but also of controlling the schools.

The responsibility of carrying out these preliminary investigations and plannings should be placed by S.C.A.O., upon their committees from the start, under the guidance and supervision from time to time of the S.C.A.O., as it is quite clear that the S.C.A.O. has not the staff necessary to report on, and organize these educational arrangements.

developing a democratic tradition, the deliberations should not rest solely in the hands of these officials, who in the past have been completely under centralised control. Half the committee should consist of other, and purely provincial, interests. Among these are such as representatives of the universities, the more important schools and colleges, private schools, and societies and organizations concerned with educational and cultural problems.

It is recognized that the re-opening and controlling of schools will be essentially a provincial matter (once authority is granted for their re-opening), and these committees should be formed of members prepared for hard work and capable of carrying out not merely the task of these preliminary investigations, but also of re-starting the schools.

The responsibility of carrying out these preliminary investigations and planning should be placed by S.C.A.O.s. upon their committees from the start, under the guidance and supervision from time to time of the S.C.A.O., as it is quite clear that the S.C.A.O. has not the staff necessary to report on, and organize these educational arrangements.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE WORK OF TEACHMENT EDUCATION COMMISSION

Costs of Repairs :- Reports should be made as follows :-

- (i) Cost of repatriating Elementary Schools,
(ii) Cost of repatriating High-Grade schools,
(iii) Cost of repatriating private schools,
(iv) Cost of repatriating College Universities,
and institutions of higher education.

THE LIVELY STYLING SEHOOL EDUCATION

- (1) Total number of buildings in the Province
(ii) Average number of pupils in the whole Province

(iii) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time.

(iv) The total number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which have been totally destroyed.

(v) The number of schools which have been damaged but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as 2 months.

(vi) The total number of pupils involved in these schools which are repairable.

(vii) The number of unoccupied schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets.

(viii) The number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which are being used as troop billets, which are being used as temporary hostels for bombed-out civilians.

(ix) Of these schools which are unoccupied and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary hostels for bombed-out civilians.

(x) The number of children involved in the case of schools destroyed as temporary accommodation for bombed-out civilians.

1785016

- (iv) The total number of pupils involved in the case of those schools which have been totally destroyed.....
- (v) The number of Schools which have been damaged but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as 2 months.
- (vi) The total number of pupils involved in these schools which are repairable.
- (vii) The number of undamaged schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets.....
- (viii) The number of pupils involved in the case of these Schools which are being used as troop billets.....
- (ix) Of these schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary hostels for bombed-out civilians.
- (x) The number of children involved in the case of schools earmarked as temporary accommodation for bombed-out ^{104,15} civilians
- (xi) The total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for housing bombed out civilians.
- (xii) The total number of pupils of these Schools who are not prevented by lack of accommodation from being sent to school again.

785016

B. Private Elementary School Buildings.

- (i) Total number of buildings in the Province.....
- (ii) Average number of pupils in the whole province,.....
- (iii) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time,.....
- (iv) The total number of pupils involved in the case of those schools which have been totally destroyed,.....
- (v) Schools which have been damaged but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as two months,.....
- (vi) The total number of pupils involved in these schools which are repairable,.....
- (vii) The number of undamaged schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets,.....
- (viii) The number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which are being used as troop billets,.....
- (ix) Of these schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary houses for bombed-out civilians,.....
- (x) The number of children involved in the case of schools earmarked as temporary accommodation for bombed-out civilians,.....
- (xi) The total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for housing bombed-out civilians,.....
- (xii) The total number of pupils of these schools who are not

- (i) Total number of buildings in the Province.....
- (ii) Average number of pupils in the whole province.....
- (iii) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time.....
- (iv) The total number of pupils involved in the case of those schools which have been totally destroyed.....
- (v) Schools which have been damaged but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as two months.....
- (vi) The total number of pupils involved in these schools which are repairable.....
- (vii) The number of undamaged schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets.....
- (viii) The number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which are being used as troop billets.....
- (ix) Of these schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary hospitals for bombed-out civilians.....
- (x) The number of children involved in the case of schools earmarked as temporary accommodation for bombed-out civilians.....
- (xi) The total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for housing bombed-out civilians.....
- (xii) The total number of pupils of these schools who are not prevented by lack of accommodation from being sent to school again.....

C. Higher Schools.

- (1) Total number of buildings in the Province.....
- (2) Average number of pupils in the whole province.....
- (3a) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time.....
- (3b) The total number of pupils involved in the case of those schools which have been totally destroyed.....
- (4) The number of schools which have been damaged, but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as 2 months.....
- (5) The total number of pupils involved in these schools which are repairable.....
- (6) The number of undamaged schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets.....
- (7) The number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which are being used as troops billets.....
- (8) Of those schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary hostels for bombed-out civilians.....
- (9) The number of children involved in the case of schools earmarked as temporary accommodation for bombed-out civilians.....
- (10) The total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for housing bombed-out civilians.....
- (11) The total number of pupils of these schools who are not ~~left~~ 77 vented by lack of accommodation from being sent to school again.

D. Private Higher Schools.

- (1) Total number of buildings in the Province.....

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(vii) The number of undamaged schools in the Province which are not present occupied by troops as billets.....

(viii) The number of pupils involved in the case of those schools which are being used as troops billets.....

(ix) Of those schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary hostels for bombed-out civilians.....

(x) The number of children involved in the case of schools earmarked as temporary accommodation for bombed-out civilians.....

(xi) The total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for housing bombed-out civilians.....

(xii) The total number of pupils of these schools who are not ~~not~~ 77 vented by lack of accommodation from being sent to school again.

D. Private Higher Schools.

(1) Total number of buildings in the Province.....

(2) Average number of pupils in the whole province.....

(3) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time.....

(4) The total number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which have been totally destroyed

(5) The number of schools which have been damaged but can be repairable sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as 2 months.....

(6) The total number of pupils involved in these schools which are repairable.....

785016

- (vii) The number of undamaged schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets.....
- (viii) The number of pupils involved in the case of these schools which are being used as troop billets.....
- (ix) Of these schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are earmarked as temporary hostels for bombed-out civilians.....
- (x) The number of children involved in the case of schools earmarked as temporary accommodation for bombed-out civilians.....
- (xi) The total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for housing bombed-out civilians.....
- (xii) The total number of pupils of these schools who are not prevented by lack of accommodation from being sent to school again.....
- E. Colleges, Universities and other Advanced Educational Institutions.
- (i) Total number of buildings in the Province.....
- (ii) Average number of students in the whole province.....
- (iii) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time.....
- (iv) The total number of students involved in the case of these schools which have been totally destroyed.
- (v) The number of schools which have been damaged but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as 2 months.
- (vi) The total number of students involved in these schools which are repairable.

E. Colleges, Universities and other Advanced Educational Institutions.

- (1) Total number of buildings in the Province.....
(ii) Average number of students in the whole province.....

(iii) Number of buildings completely destroyed and so irreparable within any reasonable measure of time.....
(iv) The total number of students involved in the case of these schools which have been totally destroyed.

(v) The number of schools which have been damaged but can be repaired sufficiently for use within a relatively short time, such as 2 months.

(vi) The total number of students involved in these schools which are repairable.

(vii) The number of unengaged schools in the Province which are at present occupied by troops as billets.

(viii) The number of students involved in the case of those schools which are being used as troop billets.

(ix) Of these schools which are undamaged and not occupied by troops, how many are converted as temporary hospitals for bombed-out civilians.

(x) The number of students involved in the case of schools converted as temporary accommodation for bombed-out civilians.

SUBJECTS TO BE TAUGHT.Elementary Schools:

- (1) The committees should work upon the principle that the 3 R's (reading, writing and arithmetic will be the first subjects taught).
- (2) As soon as those subjects have been re-started the subjects to be included in the curriculum should be such as, handicrafts, botany, and natural science, elements of physics, and physical geography.
- (3) History and political geography must receive most careful consideration so that authoritarian principles are not perpetrated.

Higher Schools:

- (1) The basic subjects should be mathematics, Italian language, and modern foreign languages (principally English and French in all probability), and classical languages.
- (2) Natural science, physics, mechanics in operation and electricity, logic, physical geography, prehistory, meteorology, climatology, botany, zoology, biology and genetics.
- (3) History, philosophy, anthropology, civics, and political geography require careful thought and planning by the committees before authority can be given for these subjects to be re-started.

Colleges, Universities and advanced educational institutions.

The committees are to present their views on the subjects which can be started in their order of priority, bearing in mind whether the association and facilities exist. Again, such subjects as raise contentious political philosophies will not be sanctioned, and even their objective treatment must be delayed to a later stage as far as possible will be required to consider such subjects.

TEN.

Those texts which the committees consider suitable to conform with the instructions laid down under the preceding heading of "subjects" should

(ii) Natural science, physics, mechanics in operation and electricity, logic, physical geography, prehistory, meteorology, climatology, botany, zoology, biology and genetics.

(iii) History, philosophy, anthroplogy, civics, and political geography require careful thought and planning by the committees before authority can be given for these subjects to be re-started.

Colleges, Universities and advanced educational Institutions.

The committees are to present their views on the subjects which can be started in their order of priority, bearing in mind whether the accommodation and facilities exist, again, such subjects as racial tendencies, political philosophies will not be sanctioned, and even their objective treatment must be delayed to a later stage as time will be required to consider such subjects.

TEXTS.

Those texts which the committees consider suitable to conform with the instructions laid down under the preceding heading of "Subjects" should be reported upon, stating whether they are immediately available or not.

UNIVERSITIES.

The Committees concerned are to report on whether courses can be continued for already enrolled students, and if so, what are the subjects.

1076

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(xii) The total number of undamaged schools which are not being used as billets and which are not earmarked for housing bailed-out civilians.

(xiii) The total number of students of those schools who are not prevented by lack accommodation from being sent to school again.

TEACHERS.

- A. (i) Total number of elementary state school teachers before the Allied Military occupation.
- (ii) The number who have fled either as evacuees or for political reasons.
- (iii) Number who have since died or otherwise become incapable of carrying on their duties.
- (iv) The total number remaining.
- B. (i) It should be brought by the S.C.A.O.s. to the notice of their committees that a questionnaire is being sent out by Major Roff of the Political Intelligence Section, which is to be filled in by all state employees. This will have to be completed by every teacher. A list should be given here of all those teachers, lecturers and professors in the province who are available and have completed that pro-forma issued by the Political Intelligence Section.
- (ii) Give here a list of available teachers who have not completed the questionnaire with reasons in each case why they have not done so.

C. The provincial committees should see that teachers and officials of private schools and institutions complete the pro-forma issued by Mr. Jon Roff.

Please again, should be submitted in two sections, follow-

(iv) The total number remaining.....

3. (i) It should be brought by the S.C.I.O.s to the notice of their committees that a questionnaire is being sent out by Major Office of the Political Intelligence Section, which is to be filled in by all state employees. This will have to be completed by every teacher. A list should be given here of all those teachers, lecturers and professors in the province who are available and have completed that pro-forma issued by the Political Intelligence Section.

(ii) Give here a list of available teachers who have not completed the questionnaire with reasons in each case why they have not done so.

C. The provincial committees should see that teachers and officials of private schools and institutions complete the pro-forma issued by Major Office.

These again should be submitted in two sections as follows:-

- (A) A list of private teachers and lecturers who have completed the questionnaire of the Political Intelligence Section.
- (B) A list of those private teachers and lecturers who have not completed the questionnaire with reasons in each case why they have not done so.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Orders of Schools. FILE: AMGOT 8600/4/2D
 AMGOT I ..., SICILY
 TO : Regional Senior Civil Affairs Officers.
 (For attention of SCAO's) Palermo 26 Oct. 1943

I Proclamation No I, article IV, directed that all universities, schools, and educational establishments will be closed " till further order of the Allied Military Government. General Administrative instruction No 9 states: "It is laid down in the AMGOT plan that all schools will be closed in the early stages of occupation and reopened as soon as possible " under the advice of the educational adviser."

II The schools and universities of Region I may now proceed to operate with the conditions and procedures of the turned memorandum of the educational adviser.

McClayton
Fri 27 Oct

CHARLES L. STURRD
 Colonel, U. S. A.
 Chief Staff Officer.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Orders of Schools. FILE: AMGOT 8600/A/ED
TO : Regional Senior Civil Affairs Officer.
(For Attention of SUSA) Palermo 26 Oct. 1943

I Proclamation No 1, Article IV, directed that all universities, schools, and educational establishments will be closed until further order of the Allied Military Government. General Administrative Instruction No 9 states: "It is laid down in the AMGOT plan that all schools will be closed in the early stages of occupation and reopened as soon as circumstances warrant the advice of the Educational Advisor."

II The schools and universities of Palermo I may now do no longer be accorded with the conditions and procedures of the attached Memorandum of the Educational Advisor.

W. W. Churchill

F. J. D.
CHARLES L. SHIFFORD
Colonel, U. S. C.
Chief Staff Officer,
Military Governor.

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ments will be closed, until the universities of the Allied Military Government. General Administrator of Instruction No. 9 states: "It is laid down in the ARFOR plan that all schools will be closed in the early stages of occupation, and too, ended in the early stages of occupation when the advice of the soon "sufficiently qualified educational adviser."

II The schools and universities of Region I may now be reopened in accordance with the conditions and procedures of the entrenched memorandum of the educational adviser.

M. C. L.

Fwd
CHARLES L. STURGEON

Colonel, U. S. A.
Chief Staff Officer.

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For implementation for the General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces and
Military Governor.

1075

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Scuole Medie Unite FILE: AMGOT 8600/A/ED
TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officers.
(For Attention of SCAO's) Palermo 25 Oct/ 1943
AMGOT HQ., SICILY

It is said that shortly prior to the Allied Occupation, the Italian Government decreed the abolition of the Scuole Medie Unite. Since, however, it is the general policy of the Allied Military Government to continue the organizational framework of the Italian Schools in the same forms that under which they functioned last year, the Scuole Medie Unite as an administrative entity will continue to function in territory under the control of the Allied Military Government. SCAO's will notify the respective provveditori to this office.

W. C. Spofford
CHARLES E. SPOFFORD
Colonel, G. S. C.
Chief Staff Officer

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UNITED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

SUBJ/LCT: Schools Media Office FILE: AMGOT 8600/A/EQ
AMGOT Hqrs., SICILY
TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officers.
(For Attention of SCAU's) Islormo 25 Oct/ 1943

It is said that shortly prior to the Allied Occupation, the Italian Government decreed the abolition of the Scuole Medie Unite. Since, however, it is the general policy of the Allied Military Government to continue the organizational framework of the Italian Schools in the same forms that under which they functioned last year, the Scuole Medie Unite as an administrative entity will continue to function in territory under the control of the Allied Military Government. SCAU's will notify the respective Proveditorate to this effect.

W. G. Chaplin
For CHARLES L. SPOFFORD
Colonel, G. S. C.
Chief Staff Officer

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1073

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

STUDIO: Relations of Educational Adviser, FILE: AUGOT 880/ED
Hq AMGOT, to Regional Directors AMGOT Hq., SICILY
of Education.

TO : Commanders of Regions.
Palermo 24 Oct. 1943.

1. The Educational Adviser, Hq AMGOT, is primarily concerned with National Policy, the regional Directors of Education with the execution of that policy in their regions. Since National Policy will, in most instances, be broad and general, Regional Directors, subject to the approval of their Commanders, will have wide discretion in executing National Policy to local needs.
2. Text books have been the concern of the National Government and will therefore be the concern of the Educational Adviser. His responsibility for reviewing, rejecting, revising and approving text books will rest with the Education and Cultural Adviser. Selection within the approved list of books will be within the discretion of the Regional Director of Education.
3. Selection and approval of personnel of universities is the exclusive responsibility of the Service Advisor, subject to approval of the COAU, Hq AMGOT.
4. Selection and approval of provosts and personnel of elementary and secondary schools is the responsibility of Regional Directors of Education, subject only to the approval of their COAU. But such schools as the authority to reject any appointments which he considers to be undesirable.
5. In any region where a Regional Director of Education has not yet been appointed the responsibility assigned to the regional Directors of Education in Part IV will devolve

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2. Text books have been the concern of the "Ticket" or
monitoring will therefore be the concern of the Educational
adviser. His responsibility for approving, rejecting, revising
and presenting text books will rest with the Director -
as a primary adviser. Selection within the approved list of books
will be within the discretion of the Regional Director of
Education.

3. Selection of editorial personnel of universities in
the exclusive responsibility of the educational adviser
subject to a review of the CCW, the ALGUT.
4. Selection and approval of provosts and rectors of
elementary and secondary schools is the responsibility of
Regional Directors of Education, subject only to the
approval of their CC's. But soon SCAN will be the authority
to reject any appointments which he considers to be
ineligible.

5. In my review where a regional director of education to
ABC has yet been appointed the responsibility assigned to
regional directors of education, namely the regional
or the educational adviser, the ALGUT, until the regional
director becomes eligible and can function; but if the
director of the regional office may be designated, probably
to the regional educational adviser, as a kind
of director of connection with the regional authority of executive
Director of educational adviser, his authority, until
the offices of two educational adviser, his authority, until
the designation of executive is obtained.

1072

CHEMISI, SECTION
Colonel, G. B. C.
Chief Staff Officer.

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SUBJECT:- Educational Adviser.AMGOT HQAMGOT H.Q., SICILY.9th September 1943.

Major GAYRE, British, has been assigned to AMGOT Headquarters as Adviser on Education. He will hereafter deal with all questions affecting educational policy, educational institutions, etc., including salaries, maintenance expenses, and extraordinary expenses for the repair of war damages. He has an office in Room 64 (fourth floor), 8, Via Bari, PALERMO.

Captain MASON will be glad to help in any matters with which he dealt previously to the arrival of Major GAYRE.

Il Maggiore Inglese GAYRE è stato assegnato al Quartier Generale dell'AMGOT, come Consigliere per quanto riguarda l'Educazione. Egli tratterà insieme tutti i problemi riguardanti il sistema educativo, le istituzioni scolastiche, etc., compresi i salari, le spese di manutenzione, le spese straordinarie per riparazione dei danni di guerra. Il suo ufficio è situato in Via Bari no. 8, nella stanza no. 64 (terzo piano).

Il Capitano MASON sarà contento di dare il suo contributo in ogni affare che egli trattava prima che giungesse il Maggiore GAYRE.

MASON MASON

Capt. A.C.

Adviser on Fine Arts and Monuments.
Consigliere per le Belle Arti e per i
Monumenti.

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