

ACC

10000/144/417
(VOL. I)

10000/144/417
(VOL. I)

GLASS FOR SCHOOLS
MAY 1944 - DEC. 1945

FORM 100-1

PAGE

DATE

Oct. 20

Director

(1)

9. and needs indicate steps taken by
following items 18. Do you require any
further action? R

Oct. 20

Educ

(2)

Please note all relevant correspondence.

Oct. 23

Local group

(3)

Re R/W/11/11/11
at.

Read with interest & appreciation.

Carleton and Darius Williams
Sergeant and

Oct. 18

V.P.

(4)

I don't consider this matter is The
local Galt. S/C: pigeon.

2. It is entirely out. To me, where
and in my judgment should be handled
direct by Educ. S/C.

3. If you approve 1 urgent reply.

Oct 20

Educ

(2)

Please note all relevant correspondence.

R.A. Sullivan
Ad.

23 Oct

Local govt

(3)

Read with interest & appreciation.

Carleton Woodhouse
Mayor, Cambridge

Dec 18

V.P.

(4)

I don't consider this matter is The
local Govt. S/C: bigcom.

2. It is entirely out of the new sphere
and in my judgment should be handled
direct by Educ. S/C.

3. If you approve I suggest that
whole file should be transferred to
Educ.

R.A. Sullivan
Ad.

(5)

To Ed S/C
1) The C.S.O. agrees with the position taken in memo (4)
by Local Govt S/C.

2) Please transfer these figures to your file.
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/RND No. 785016
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/gr/cc

ED/8A/1.1/AC

13 December, 1945

OGGETTO : Vetri per le scuole.

AL : Ministero dell'Interno,
Direz. Gen. Amministrazione Civile.

In risposta alle ministeriali del 5 dicembre, Div.II, prot. 16400-1-2 concernenti richieste di vetri per le provincie di Catania, Firenze, Livorno, si informa l'On. Ministero che le note di cui sopra con relativi allegati sono state trasmesse al Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione.

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

19 DIC 1943

Ministero dell'Industria e Commercio
e Industria ROMA

9. per conoscenza;

Alla Commissione Alleata
Sottocommissione dell'Educazione
ROMA
(all'attenzione del Sig. CAPITANO VELLA)

OGGETTO Richiesta di lastre di vetro.

Dir. Gen. Industria e Minerio
Div. II - Sez. III

122-4

S.A. 1.1

La Commissione Alleata -Sottocommissione dell'Educazione- ha segnalato a questo Ministero il fabbisogno di lastre di vetro per la riparazione del Liceo Augusto di Roma.

Si prega pertanto codesto Ufficio di voler venire incontro con la sollecitudine del caso alla richiesta in parola, sulle quote di lastre di vetro assegnate da questo Ministero.

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE

1303

[Signature]

Dir. Gen. Industria e Miniere
Div. II - Sez. III

OGGETTO

Richieste di lastre di vetro.

Es. per conoscenza:

Alla Commissione Allenta
Sottocommissione dell'Educazione
ROMA
(all'attenzione del Sig. CAPITANO
VELLA)

La Commissione Allenta - Sottocommissione dell'Educazione - ha segnalato a questo Ministero il fabbisogno di lastre di vetro per la riparazione del Liceo Augusto di Roma.

Si prega pertanto codesto Ufficio di voler venire incontro con la sollecitudine del caso alla richiesta in parola, sulle quote di lastre di vetro assegnate da questo Ministero.

IL DIRETTORE GENERALE

1303

SI/LD

8A/1.11

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
COMMERCE SUBCOMMISSION

CAM/jf1

20 July 1945

Tel. 478703

Ref. AC/5300/5/Commerce

SUBJECT: Glass for Schools

TO : Education Subcommittee HQ AC

1. Your letter ED/BA/1.11/AC of 19 July '45 refers.
2. For your information, glass is an item now controlled by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, to which demands for this commodity should be directed. In this instance, demands should be channelled through the Italian Ministry of Education.

H. A. GENT
H. A. GENT
Major
Director
Commerce Subcommittee

1302

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

HA/CWA/rg

HA/RA/1.11/10

18 July, 1945

SUBJECT : Glass for Schools.

TO : Comerve Subcommission
Copy to Industry Subcommission.

1. An estimate of the needs for glass in repairing the schools of Italy was carefully compiled by Regions last March, and submitted to Industry and Commerce. The total needs amounted to 261,225 square meters.
2. What, if any thing, is being done or can be done toward supplying these needs?

CARLTON V. WASHBURN
Lt. Col. A. U. S.
Director of Education.

1301

WEP/g1

HEADQUARTERS (EMILIA) REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

WEP/g1

Reference: RIX/ED/100

17 July 1945

Subject : Allocation of window glass

To : Provincial Supply Officer.

1. Enclosed you will please find two copies of a list of requests for window glass needed for the repair of school buildings in your province.
2. Will you kindly submit this list to U.P.I.C. with the request that materials may be made available to the Communes indicated, if and when possible supplies of window glass can be found.
3. This procedure has been suggested by the Regional Commerce Officer.

For Regional Commissioner:

Willis E. Pratt
Willis E. Pratt
Captain A.U.S.
Regional Education Officer

Distribution:

— Educ. Sub.
P.C.
M.C.
File

1200

8^A/1.11

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/gr/ans

ED/38/3.0/AC

9 April, 1945

OGGETTO : Vetri per le scuole.

AL : Ministero dell'Interno
Direz. Gen. Amm. Civile.

Div. 2, Sez. I
Prot. 16400/1.2.

Accusi sono ricevute dalla Ministeriale in oggetto riguardante il fab-
bisogno dei vetri per alcuni comuni delle Province di Enna e Benevento.

Tutte le richieste a noi pervenute dalle varie provincie saranno prese
in debita considerazione.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 39A

ED/SP/RE

ED/SA/3.0/AC
ED/SP/3.0/AC

12 Aprile, 1945

OGGETTO : Vetri per le scuole

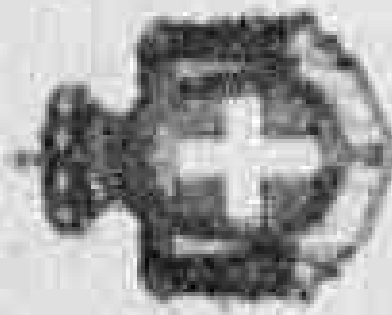
AL : Ministero dell'Interno
Direz. Gen. Amministrazione CivileDiv. 2 - Sez. 1
Prot. 16400/1-2

Si accusa ricevuta della Ministeriale in oggetto.

Tutte le richieste di vetri pervenute a questa Sottocommissione saranno prese in debita considerazione.

Per il momento mancano pero', purtroppo, le forniture adeguate.

CARLETON W. WASHBURN
Lt. Col. A.U.S.
Director of Education.



Ministero dell'Interno

Direz. Gen. le Amm. ne Civile

Divisione 2^a Sez. I^a

Prot. N. 16400/1-2. All. 1^a

Roma, 9

marzo

1945

3 MAR 1945

All'On. COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Sottocommissione Interni
ROMA

Risposta al Teleg. del
Dic. 24

OGGETTO Vetri per le scuole -

- A) Si fa seguito alla nota pari numero del 21.1.1945 ;
- B) Si comunica che Mrs. Helen J. Small della Croce Rossa Americana, presso la Prefettura di Chieti, ha rivolto a questo Ministero vive premure per l'assegnazione dei vetri occorrenti per le scuole della Provincia di Pescara.
- C) Pertanto si prega codesta On. Commissione di voler esaminare, con cortese sollecitudine e con la massima benevolenza, la richiesta di vetri per la Provincia di Pescara, trasmessa con la nota predetta.
- D) Con l'occasione si prega di definire la pratica anche per le altre Province dell'Italia liberata, di cui sono stati inviati i moduli riepilogativi da parecchio tempo.

PEL MINISTRO

Indicatore

Direz. Gen. le Amm. ne Civile

All'On. COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Sottocommissione Interni
ROMA

Divisione 2^a Sez. I^a

Prot. N. 716400/1-2 Allegato

Risposta al Teleg. del
Dio. Sez. I^a N. 716400/1-2

OCCORRENZA Vetri per le scuole

- A) Si fa seguito alla nota pari numero del 21.1.1945 ;
- B) Si comunica che Mrs. Helen J. Small della Croce Rossa Americana, presso la Prefettura di Chieti, ha rivolto a questo Ministero vive premure per l'assegnazione dei vetri occorrenti per le scuole della Provincia di Pescara.
- C) Pertanto si prega codesta On. Commissione di voler esaminare, con cortese sollecitudine e con la massima benevolenza, la richiesta di vetri per la Provincia di Pescara, trasmessa con la nota predetta.
- D) Con l'occasione si prega di definire la pratica anche per le altre Province dell'Italia liberata, di cui sono stati inviati i moduli riepilogativi da parecchio tempo.

PEL MINISTRO

Indirizzo

129.

m/

5240

8A/1011

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
COMMERCE SUBCOMMISSION
Materials Division

LCW/EP/lp

16 April 1945

Tel. 478905

Ref. AC/5300/5/Commerce

SUBJECT: Glass windows

TO : Education Subcommittee HQ AC

1. Reference is made to your MAT 10 dated 24th March 1945 for 24,000 Sq. Mtrs. of glass window.

2. Attached, please, find copy of a letter received by Ministry I.C.L., self explanatory.

Lawson
W.F. EVANS
Colonel
Director
Commerce Subcommittee

1296

Encl.: Copy of letter Ministry I.C.L. General Direction
I.A.M. n.407 dated 11 April 1945.

WIPY

Roma, 11 April 1945

MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA
DEL COMMERCIO E DEL LAVORO
Dir.Gen. Industria e Miniere

ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
SOTTOCOMMISSIONE COMMERCIO
-Divisione Materiali-

Prot.407 Div-II

Oggetto: Lastre vetro finestre per le scuole di Roma-

1- In relazione al foglio sopraindicato concernente l'argomento in oggetto, si informa codesta Sottocommissione che con determinazione n.752 del 28 febbraio u.s. si è provveduto a mezzo dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Commercio di Roma, ad assegnare al Comune di Roma, per la riparazione delle finestre delle scuole, una prima quota di mq. 1500 di lastre di vetro.

IL MINISTRO
F.to: Gronchi

Ma/Lo

1295

Rome, 11 April 1945

Ministry of Industry, Commerce
and Work

Gen. Dir. Industry and Mines

to: Commerce Sub Commission
Materials Division

SUBJECT: Glass windows for schools in Rome.

1. Reference to the above mentioned note, with note No. 752 of 28 February, through the Rome Commerce Provincial Office a first quantity of 1500 sq. metres of glass has been allotted to the Comune of Rome, to be used for the repairs of school windows.

The Minister
signed Gronchi

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
PO BOX
COVENTRY SUB-COMMISSION

/ndc

Form AC-44AF No. 10

Date 24 March 1945

1. DEMAND FOR CONTROLLED MATERIAL.
2. ANAL/AC INFORMATION. (Give particulars of specification on back of form)
3. COMMODITY DEMAND. Class
4. QUANTITY REQUIRED: (In metric tons or other suitable unit)
a) Single lot demand: 24,000 sy. cotton
b) Next Month
c) Second Month
d) Third Month
(See attached sheet)
5. JUSTIFICATION: (Detail this information on back of form)
6. SOURCES OF SUPPLY (If known). Give particulars:
a) Has Material been located? yes
b) If locally - Where? SOLIMBA, PORTO CALERA
c) If anywhere in Liberated Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia) - Where?
d) If blocked, Give names of establishment and Military Unit concerned, quantities available, etc.:

7. ADDRESS FOR DELIVERY:
Commissary: R.F.O. 1293
Address: Rome Region

8. It is certified that these supplies and stores are required for (URGENT), (NORMAL), (SARCA FILING) purposes. (Strike out the words not applicable).

Date Signature (Rank, Title, Office)
9. REGIONAL AUTHORITY Title Date

4. QUANTITY REQUIRED: (In metric tons or other units)
- a) Single lot demand: 24,000 lbs. tires
- b) Next Month
- c) Second Month
- d) Third Month
5. JUSTIFICATION: (Detail this information on back of Form)
6. SOURCES OF SUPPLY (If known). Give particulars:
- a) Has Material been located? Yes
- b) If locally - Where? ESTADIA, ROSE CALERA
- c) If anywhere in Liberated Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia) - Where?
- d) If blocked, give names of establishment and Military Unit concerned, quantities available, etc.:

7. ADDRESS FOR DELIVERY:

1293

Candidate: S.F.D.

Address: Room 2020

8. It is certified that these supplies and stores are required for (URGENT), (NORMAL), (STOCK PILING) purposes. (Strike out the words not applicable).

Date: Signature: (Rank, Title, Office)

9. REGIONAL APPROVAL: Title: Date:

FOR USE OF LOCAL RESOURCES SECTION (Commerce Sub-Commission)

AFR(I)B Release Order No: Our Release Order No:

Date:

Date:

REMARKS:

REPORTING OFFICE

NO 394

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

/ad

Form AC-442 No. 10

Date 21 March 1947

1. DEMAND FOR CONTROLLED MATERIALS.

2. AIB/AC FORATION. Information 9/2

3. COMMODITY DEMAND. Class

4. QUANTITY REQUIRED: (In metric tons or other suitable unit)
(Give particulars of specification on back of form)

a) Single lot demand: See attached form

b) Next Month 12,000 sq. yds

c) Second Month 12,000 sq. yds

d) Third Month 12,000 sq. yds

5. JUSTIFICATION: (Detail this information on back of form)

6. SOURCES OF SUPPLY (If known). Give particulars:

a) Has Material been located? yes

b) If locally - Where? /

c) If anywhere in Liberated Italy (Including Sicily and Sardinia) - Where?
(1) Vittoria, Sicily (2) Molesto Bosch, Colle Val D'Elsa (3) San Quentin Florence.

d) If blocked, give names of establishment and Military Unit concerned, quantities available, etc.

7. ADDRESS FOR DELIVERY:

Consignment: R.F.O.

Address: Toscana Region 1242

8. It is certified that these supplies and stores are required for (URGENT), (NORMAL), (STOCK PILING) purposes. (Strike out the words not applicable).

Date

Signature

(Rank, Title, Office)

4. QUANTITY REQUIRED: (in metric tons or other suitable unit)

- a) Single lot desired: See attached form
- b) Next Month 12,000 sq. meters
- c) Second Month 12,000 sq. meters
- d) Third Month 12,000 sq. meters

5. JUSTIFICATION: (Detail this information on back of Form)

6. SOURCES OF SUPPLY (If known). Give particulars:

- a) Has Material been located? yes
- b) If locally - Where? /
- c) If anywhere in Liberated Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia) - Where?
(1) Vittoria, Ragusa (2) Monte Rosello, Colle Val D'Elsa (3) San Quentin Florence.
- d) If blocked, give names of establishment and Military Unit concerned, quantities available, etc.:

7. ADDRESS FOR DELIVERY:

Comsignee: S.E.D.

Address: Monza Region 1292

8. It is certified that these supplies and stores are required for (URGENT), (NORMAL), (STOCK PILING) purposes. (Strike out the words not applicable).

Date Signature (Rank, Title, Office)

9. REGIONAL APPROVAL Title Date

FOR USE OF LOCAL RESOURCES SECTION (Conserve Sub-Classification)

AFR(I)B Release Order No: Our Release Order No:

Date Date

REMARKS:

To: Education S/C
8A/1.11

Tel. 447

D38/aa

Ref. AG/5359/INT

23 March 45

SUBJECT: Visit to Sclarra Glass Plant.

TO : Director, Industry Sub-Commission.

FROM : Capt. D.R. Roberts.

1. On 22 March I visited the Sclarra Plant together with Major Mackenzie and Captain Clark, both of the Directorate of Engineering Production and Stores (DEPS) A.F.S.C.
2. The plant is now completing its order of 4,000 sq. meters of glass for the Director of Military Railways.
3. The soda ash remaining is adequate (about 8 tons) for about 3,000 sq. meters of glass or ten days production.
4. Enough coal and coke (about 35 tons total) remains for 5 days operation.
5. According to the works manager and book-keeper (no production or stock records were available at the plant) some 24,000 sq. meters of glass are in stock, of which 12,000 were produced for the account of the Genio Civile.
6. Major Mackenzie suggested that A.F.S.C. would probably take over the other 12,000 meters which represents the stock that I have been trying to have moved and used.

A verbal request for this move was made to Lt. Col. Griffin, Public Health Sub-Commission, and to Major Washburne, Education Sub-Commission on or about 3 December 1944. In my report of 29 January 1945 I repeated the recommendation (folio 109, vol. 11 3539), and sent copies of the report to the following Sub-Commissions: Commerce, Public Health, Education and Transportation, all of which have asked for supplies of glass. There is no evidence that any appreciable quantities of glass have been withdrawn from Sciarras' stocks throughout the winter when the need for glass was greatest.

7. Verbal appeals to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor to get this glass moved and used through legal channels have been without result. To date there is no evidence that the Ministry has even made an inventory at the plant as I strongly recommended. Mr. Rasio, of the Ministry, made the rather startling statement this week; in reply to my urging, that all of the glass be removed from the Sciarras plant; that "to do so would discourage the management." This is quite possible, for the failure to remove the glass has discouraged me somewhat.

8. It is quite possible, now, that I.F.S.C. may end the matter by appropriating all of the glass for military needs. This, I believe is preferable to allowing Sciarras to sell it on the open market at ten to fifteen times the fixed price.

Copy to:

Commerce 3/3
Public Health 3/3
Education 3/3
Transportation 3/3

G. B. ROBERTS

Capt. F. A.

Industry Sub-Commission. 1290

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/394/vv

ED/84/1.11/AC

10 March 1945

SUBJECT : Glass for Schools

TO : Major C.W. Washburne

1. Attached herewith is a self-explanatory chart compiled from figures submitted for the restoration of glass missing from school buildings in liberated Italy and including, with notes, estimates where actual figures have not been submitted by the Province in question.

2. Compilations by Compartments are as follows :-

Toscana	36,536.44
Lazio	28,069.16
Babria	9,102.40
Marche	5,459.68
Abruzzi	22,050.44
Campania	50,190.99
Puglia	14,861.04
Calabria	14,258.45
Lucania	2,256.78
Sicilia	36,221.42
Sardinia	4,360.00
Salia	58,655.70

3. The total number of square meters of glass needed is 284,212.55.

Joseph M. MURPHY
Major, AC
Education Officer.

1289

Class for schools
by Provinces

Toscana.- Pisa	6812.00	Cagliari	2874.00
Arenzo	1291.80	Ruoro	718.00
Pistoia	160.44	Sassari	768.00
Arezzo	2385.00		
Lucca	6265.00		
Grosseto	4296.00		
Livorno	3401.00		
Sienna	4446.00		
Florence	8771.00		
Rome	9167.87		
Liguria	3767.88		
Provincia	2761.36		
Rieti	4095.00		
Viterbo	10386.10		
Terni	7509.00		
Perugia	1593.40		
Ascoli P.	700.33		
Macerata	1699.33		
Pesaro	1770.00		
Ancona	1290.00		
Chieti	4420.00		
Teramo	870.40		
Pescara	5997.83		
Aquila	5402.00		
Campobasso	5360.26		
Campania.- Napoli	30160.00		
Salerno	6235.00		
Benevento	878.00		
Avellino	25752.00		
Bari	3880.33		
Brindisi	1747.76		
Lecco	3185.00		
Taranto	1651.10		
Foggia	5040.00		
Calabria.- Cosenza	1641.00		
Reggio C.	2843.45		
Catanzaro	9774.00		
Potenza	1405.39		
Matera	851.19		
Messina	8568.00		
Sicilia.- Siracusa	2135.85		
Agigento	2801.50		
Caltanissetta	1913.33		
Trapani	10110.00		
Bagusa	390.64		
Calabria	5122.81		

1288

Lazio.-	Roma	4296.00
	Orvieto	3401.00
	Siena	4446.00
	Florence	5771.00
	Rome	9157.87
	Littoria	3767.88
	Frosinone	2761.36
	Rieti	4095.00
	Viterbo	10386.10
Umbria.-	Terni	7509.00
	Perugia	1593.40
Marche.-	Ascoli P.	700.35
	Macerata	1699.33
	Pesaro	1770.00
	Ancona	1290.00
Abruzzi.-	Chieti	4420.00
	Teramo	870.40
	Pescara	5997.83
	Aquila	5402.00
	Campobasso	5360.26
Campania.-	Napoli	30160.00
	Salerno	6235.00
	Benevento	878.00
	Avellino	25752.00
	Bari	2880.33
Puglia.-	Brindisi	1747.76
	Lecco	3185.00
	Taranto	1651.10
	Foggia	5040.00
Calabria.-	Cosenza	1641.00
	Reggio C.	2843.45
	Catanzaro	9774.00
Lucania.-	Potenza	1405.59
	Matera	851.19
Sicilia.-	Messina	8568.00
	Siracusa	2135.86
	Agrigento	2051.50
	Caltanissetta	1913.53
	Trapani	16110.00
	Ragusa	390.64
	Catania	2422.64
	Palermo	7060.00
	Enna	1863.00

Glass for Schools

Provinces	Asili No.	Square m.	Elementary No.	Square m.	Avviamento No.	Square m.	Med. inf. No.	Square m.	Med. No.
Toscana - Pisa	32	952	187	3298	6	313	6	94	
Arezzo	Total of glass needed, square metres 1291,80								
Pistoia	Total of schools 9 - Total of glass needed, square metres 160,44								
Apuania	Approximate								
Lucca	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Grosseto	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Livorno	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Siena	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Florence	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lazio - Roma	171	1744,11	460	9777,42	23	503,82	23	503,82	
Littoria	15	624,15	27	1938,01	6	307,07	3	76,60	
Frosinone	11	157,77	30	1975,95	6	164,05	4	290,60	
Rieti &	25	271,58	130	1221,12	4	38,80	2	142,05	
Viterbo	49		54		4		6		
Umbria - Terni									
Perugia	Total of schools 171 - Total of glass needed, square metres 700,35								
Marche - Ascoli P.	21	185,60	299	602,30	24	450,15	8	221,20	
Macerata	Total of glass needed, square metres 1770								
Pesaro	" " " " 1290								
Ancona	Total of schools 630 - Total of glass, square metres 4420								
Abruzzi - Chieti	"	"	160	"	870,40				
Teramo	"	"	"	"	"				
Pescara	23		258		4		5		
Aquila									
Campobasso	64	249,87	617	3679,75	5	562,38	28	392,36	
Campania - Napoli *	187	2082,10	945	19754,40	92	778,40	25	518,31	
Salerno &	121	664,83	544	1632,72	54	277,36	25	434,54	
Benevento	18	103,23	125	697,95	4	50,60	9	26,14	
Avellino									
Puglia - Bari	125	275,42	832	2610,32	129	442,32	81	328,12	
Brindisi	6	113,80	25	1533,63	2	26,15	1	6,04	
Lecco &	76	193,40	553	2268,30	3	34,15	2	36,80	
Taranto	37	66,70	429	1189,55	31	143,77	33	48,97	
Foggia									
Calabria - Cosenza	14	186	220	1300	3	37	—	—	
Reggio C.	18		157		4		11		
Catanzaro									
Lucania - Potenza	27	101,50	186	777,50	5	95,59	4	162,95	
Matera	62	109,92	245	630,09	8	7,80	2	7,20	
Sicilia - Messina	33	1150	742	6299	5	30	28	40	

1287

Glass for Schools

Elementary		Avviamento		Med. inf.		Med. sup.		Universities etc.
No.	Square m.	No.	Square m.	No.	Square m.	No.	Square m.	Square m.
187	3298	6	343	6	94	6	125	2000
needed, square metres 1291,80								
171 - Total of glass needed, square metres 160,44								
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
160	5977,42	23	503,82	23	503,82	9	438,70	
27	1958,01	6	307,07	3	76,60	7	802,05	
80	1995,95	6	164,05	4	290,60	5	592,99	
130	1221,12	4	38,80	2	142,05	3	286,40	
54		4		6		6	Total, square m.	10386,10
							"	7509
							"	1593,40
171 - Total of glass needed, square metres 700,35								
259	602,30	24	490,15	8	221,30	15	240,08	
needed, square metres 1770								
1290								
630 - Total of glass, square metres 4420								
160			870,40					
258		4		5		3	Total of glass, square m.	5977,83
							"	5402
617	3679,75	5	362,38	28	392,36	15	475,90	
945	19754,40	92	778,40	25	518,31	102	1554,82	
544	1612,72	54	277,36	25	434,54	48	478,97	54,71
125	697,95	4	50,60	9	26,14			
Total of glass, square m. 25752								
832	2610,32	129	442,32	81	328,12	65	224,15	
25	1533,63	2	26,15	1	6,04	3	68,14	
553	2268,30	3	34,15	2	36,80	3	9,20	
429	1189,55	31	143,77	33	48,97	48	202,11	
Total of glass, square m. 5040								
220	1300	3	37	--	---	4	118	
157		4		11		4	Total of glass, sq.m.	2843,45
							"	9774
186	777,30	5	95,59	4	162,95	5	268,04	
245	630,09	8	7,80	2	7,20	4	96,18	
742	6299	5	30	28	40	7	1049	

a	Figures for 30 comm. out of 65.
"	" 106 " 130
"	" 82 " 145
"	" 72 " 91
"	" 11 " 19
@ Not complete; further figures promised.	

Rieti	4095
Naples	30160
Salerno	6235
Lecco	3185
Trepani	16110

Such a calculation has not been possible for Cagliari, whose figures are not complete, of course considered was not given.

Figures for Emilia and grand total, are on the next page

								total, square m. 2135,85
44	1944,10	11	153,33	3	15,70	12	381	
193	1013,44	7	223,52	5	275	5	145,57	
103	1291,45	4	23,61	4	51,30	10	463,31	
50	248,122	3	109,04	3	1,80	3	31,68	
							total, sq.m. 4836	
							"	7068
							"	1860
264	2110	18	184	6	73	--	--	
37		2		2		2	"	718
							"	768

65.
30
45
91
19
provisioned.

Emilia have been calculated on the basis of those for Pohl's, the only ones received. All have been sent in for the provinces of Lucca, Grosseto, Livorno, Siena, Florence, Apuania, Perugia, Grosseto, Catanzaro, Catania, Enna, Sassari. Approximate figures have been obtained for these by multiplying the number of their comuni by the average of square metres needed in each computing province. Trapani, Rome of Rieti, Naples, Salerno, Lecce, where only a part of the comuni were accounted for, (see the same proceeding has been followed; this is the table of the total amounts needed:

Rieti	4095
Naples	30160
Salerno	6235
Lecce	1135
Trapani	16110

Calculation has not been possible for Cagliari, whose figures are not complete, but where the number considered was not given.

Figures for Emilia and grand total, are on the next page

Emilia - Bologna	Total of glass needed, square m.				13032,65
Ferrara	"	"	"	"	427,30
Parma	"	"	"	"	1068,00
Modena	"	"	"	"	9827,90
Parma	"	"	"	"	10896,15
Piacenza	"	"	"	"	10041,55
Ravenna	"	"	"	"	3845,70
Reggio Emilia	"	"	"	"	9616,25
	Total for Emilia				<u>58655,70</u>

The grand total for all Provinces is Sq. m. 381,225,71.

1255

1255

of glass needed, square ft.	13032,65
" " "	427,30
" " "	1068,00
" " "	9827,90
" " "	10896,15
" " "	10041,55
" " "	3845,70
" " "	<u>9616,25</u>
Total for Billin	58655,70

is Sq. ft. 281,225,71.

MODULO
L. A. 159

Mod. 591

Ministero dell'Interno

DIREZIONE GENERALE AMMINISTRAZIONE CIVILE
DIP. II SEZ. I

DISPACCIO TELEGRAFICO

PRESIDENTI

REGIO

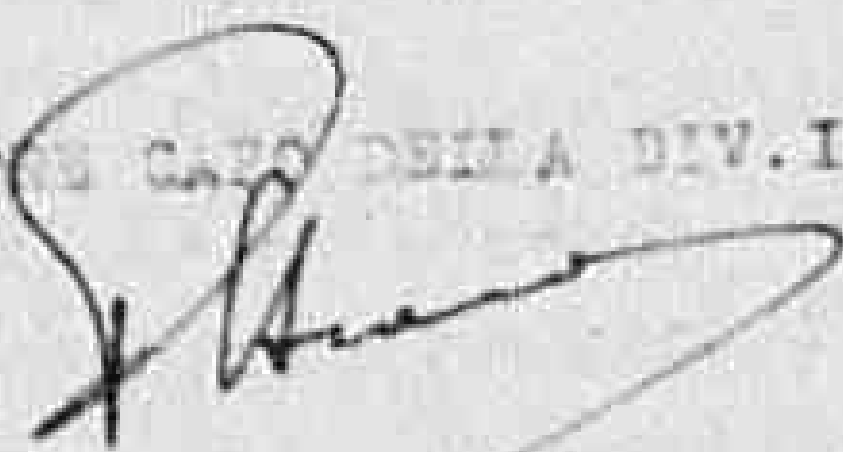
16400-1/2 A.C. alla Sottocommissione Industria
Commissione Alleata deve predisporre piano fabbricato
ne vetti per edifici abitativi et quelli danneggiati
della guerra et di uopo deve conoscere per ciascun
caso numero esatto numero et misure vetti occorren-
ti et punterea complessivo metri quadrati distinte-
mente per seguenti categorie due punti metri sonole
elementari spazio avvilimento scuole medie inferiori
scuole medie superiori università et altri istituti
abitativi et Dati predetti dovranno essere trascrit-
ti dai comuni sul modulo A et respilogati dalle Pro-
fatura sul modulo B annessi al apposito circolare
in corso spedizione et Atteso imminente rispostare
scuole et proseguire stagione invernale et indi-
spensabile raccogliere fin da ora dati richiesti et
Mossellense loro vigilanza per sollecito et esatto

1284

adempimento onde non sia ritardata attuazione
prevista iniziativa etc

P.S.O.

IL DIRETTORE CAPO DELLA DIV. II -

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. H. ...', is written over the typed text 'IL DIRETTORE CAPO DELLA DIV. II -'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Allied Military Government
Headquarters Eighth Army
Rear

WEP/lm

March 6, 1945

Reference : RIK/ED/100.23

Subject : Window Glass for Schools

To : Economics and Supply Division
(Attention: Capt. White)

1. Enclosed you will please find the requests made by 33 of the communes for window glass for repairs to school buildings.
2. You will please note that the total of these requests is 7050.68 square meters, far more than will be available, I assume, for distribution.
3. If you will kindly notify me of the total amount which might be made available for school purposes, we shall make an allocation to each commune on the basis of most urgent needs.

Willis E. Pratt
Captain A.U.S.
Education Officer
AMS, 8th Army Rear

Distribution:
Eduo. Subc.
Message Center
File

RICHIESTA DI VETRI PER LE SCUOLE DELLA PROVINCIA DI FORLÌ*

Comune	Anili		Elementari		Avvicamento		Media Inf.		Media Sup.		Un. scuo
	* No. scuole	M.2	* No. scuole	M.2	* No. scuole	M.2	* No. scuole	M.2	* No. scuole	M.2	
Rimini	2	40,20	35	342,08	1	31,60	1	10,66	1	14,82	
Tredozio	5	11,63	10	19,32	5	7,22	—	—	—	—	
Gatteo	2	95,00	2	325,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Preseleuore	1	7,65	6	35,78	1	6,66	—	—	—	—	
Torriana	—	—	3	22,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Savignano sul Rubicone	1	141,49	1	251,28	1	28,66	1	35,91	—	—	
Santarcangelo di Romagna	—	—	12	78,95	3	15,73	—	—	—	—	
Garsine	6	6,24	8	45,16	—	—	4	2,40	—	—	
Cesarmatico	1	39,80	1	71,40	1	30,72	—	—	—	—	
Poggio Berni	—	—	16	35,95	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ragno di Romagna	4	44,90	22	187,00	—	—	—	—	—	—	
S. Giovanni in Marignano	1	3,84	15	153,76	—	—	4	27,95	—	—	
Santa Sofia	2	108,70	17	200,59	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Modigliana	1	132,28	4	273,70	1	25,37	1	60,65	—	—	
Rocca S. Cassiano	1	14,40	1	224,30	—	—	1	47,50	—	—	
S. Clemente	2	28,80	10	265,96	—	—	—	—	—	—	
S. Mauro Pascoli	3	68,54	10	224,37	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A riportare		744,61		3056,60		135,95		205,07		14,82	

* Sono comprese anche le scuole nelle frazioni di Comune.

RICHIESTA DI VERI PER LE SCUOLE DELLA PROVINCIA DI FORLÌ

	Asili		Elementari		Avvicinamento		Media Inf.		Media Sup.		Università		Totale M.2
	* No. scuole	M.2	* No. scuole	M.2	* No. scuole	M.2	* No. scuole	M.2	* No. scuole	M.2	* No. scuole	M.2	
	2	40,20	35	342,08	1	21,60	1	10,66	1	14,82	--	--	429,36
	5	11,83	10	19,32	5	7,22	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,37
	2	93,00	2	325,00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	420,00
	1	7,65	6	35,78	1	6,06	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,09
	--	--	3	22,00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,00
me	1	141,49	1	251,28	1	28,65	1	35,91	--	--	--	--	477,33
angia	--	--	12	70,95	3	15,73	--	--	--	--	--	--	94,68
	6	6,24	8	45,16	--	--	4	2,40	--	--	--	--	53,80
	1	39,80	1	71,40	1	30,72	--	--	--	--	--	--	141,92
	--	--	16	35,95	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35,95
	4	44,90	22	187,00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	231,90
iano	1	3,84	15	153,76	--	--	4	27,95	--	--	--	--	185,55
	2	108,70	17	200,59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	309,29
	1	132,92	4	573,70	1	25,37	1	60,65	--	--	Istituto "Lega"		827,45
	1	14,40	1	224,30	--	--	1	47,50	--	--	1	34,81	286,20
	2	28,30	10	265,96	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	294,76
	3	68,84	10	224,37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	293,21
		744,61		3086,60		135,95		205,07		14,82		34,81	4191,86

e le scuole nelle frazioni di Comune.

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Comune	Asili		Elementari		Avvicinato		Media Inf.		Media Sup.	
	No. scuole	M.2	No. scuole	M.2	No. scuole	M.2	No. scuole	M.2	No. scuole	M.2
Ripetto		744,61		3056,60		135,75		205,07		14,88
Riccione		11,94		23,48	--	--		10,80	--	--
Cariano	--	--	18	122,50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Misano Adriatico	4	7,94		46,64	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monte Colombo	1	4,80	11	50,20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Civitella	1	39,34	2	163,16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sogliano sul Rubicone	1	28,40	18	346,19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Portico	--	--		86,75	--	--	--	--	--	--
Langiano	2	29,65	11	59,01	--	--	--	--	--	--
Romofreddo	4	28,45	7	147,41	--	--	--	--	--	--
Meldola	1	8,74	11	317,90	1	88,60	--	--	--	--
Bertinoro	1	7,35	9	198,49	1	3,57	--	--	--	--
Cattolice	5	19,46	26	249,92	20	87,68	--	--	--	--
Montiano	1	14,40	2	107,42	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montecosaro	1	15,39	8	63,60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Predappio	3	73,04	19	367,26	1	22,71	--	--	--	--
Totale		1033,51		5413,53		319,51		215,87		14,88

(2)

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Baili		Elementari		Avvicinamento		Media Inf.		Media Sup.		Università		Totale M. ²
No. scuole	M. ²	No. scuole	M. ²	No. scuole	M. ²	No. scuole	M. ²	No. scuole	M. ²	No. scuole	M. ²	
	744,61		3056,80		135,93		205,07		14,82		34,81	4191,86
	11,94		23,48	--	--		10,80	--	--	--	--	46,22
--	--	18	129,50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	129,50
4	7,94		46,64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54,58
1	4,80	11	50,20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,00
1	39,34	2	163,16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	202,50
1	28,40	18	346,18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	374,58
--	--		86,75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	86,75
2	29,65	11	59,01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	88,66
4	25,45	7	147,41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	175,86
1	8,74	11	317,90	1	62,60	--	--	--	--	--	--	409,24
1	7,35	9	198,49	1	3,57	--	--	--	--	--	--	209,41
5	19,46	26	249,92	20	67,68	--	--	--	--	--	--	337,06
1	14,40	2	107,42	--	--	--	--	--	--	"Vigli Popolo"		140,42
										1	18,60	
1	13,39	8	63,60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76,99
3	75,04	19	367,26	1	29,71	--	--	--	--	--	--	472,01
1033,51		5413,53		319,51		215,87		14,82		53,41		7050,65

88/11
Major Washburne:

On pages 5 and 6 of this report there is some detailed info. about W Glass factory's production prospects. I have checked only two paragraphs on Page 5, but you may find the whole thing of interest if you have time to read it.

WPF

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 8.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14
APO 512

"D" Section

2nd March, 1945.

N° 8 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING
TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

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3	Plenary Powers to the Italian Government	4
4	ECONOMIC Reactivation of the Glass Industry	5
5	Fruit and Vegetables	6
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7	PROPAGANDA "Queste ore di fascismo"	9
8	Files	9
9	PUBLIC OPINION Press Meetings	10
10	Reactions to the Bread Ration Increase	11
11	Exposition	11
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APPENDICES

I Industrial Situation in Prato

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I-III

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4	ECONOMIC	6
5	Reactivation of the Glass Industry	6
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	Reactions to the Bread Ration Increase	14
	Emigration	1280
12	GENERAL	I-III
13	Public Health	IV-VI
14	Voluntary F.A.C.	
	German Depredations	
	APPENDICES	
	I Industrial Situation in Prato	
	II Florentine Personalities	

CONFIDENTIAL

No 8.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14 APO 512

"D" Section

2nd March, 1945.

No 8 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING
TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

SUMMARY

The granting of "pieni poteri" to the Italian Government was naturally the political highlight of the week. It has not been possible up to the present to obtain authoritative statements from local political leaders but a few opinions taken at random reveal a sceptical attitude as to the practical value of the Allied decision. More interest seems to have been aroused by the resolutions of the Council of Ministers of February 16th, and the ministerial dispositions in the matter of Fascist fortunes, in particular, have been hailed with satisfaction. The Avanti incident evoked considerable indignation and was the subject of a spirited Order of the Day by the C.T.L.R.

There is little to report on the economic side. The food situation looked large at the usual weekly Press Meeting and the situation with regard to the increase in the bread ration was clarified by a timely announcement of the S.C.A.O., thereby cutting short ironical remarks that were circulating. The consensus of the operations by the Monte di Pieta in Florence is interesting as reflecting the depreciation of the currency. Jewellery is not being pawned to any large extent, at least compared with other articles, and the reason is that in case of forfeiture of the pledge any gold has to be sold to the Bank of Italy at the official selling price instead of being put up to auction. The data on public health supplied by the Chief Medical Officer of Florence (see para 12) reveal a fairly comforting situation all things considered. The picture of industrial conditions

SUMMARY

The granting of "piani poteri" to the Italian Government was naturally the political highlight of the week. It has not been possible up to the present to obtain authoritative statements from local political leaders but a few opinions taken at random reveal a sceptical attitude as to the practical value of the Allied decision. More interest seems to have been aroused by the resolutions of the Council of Ministers of February 16th, and the ministerial dispositions in the matter of Fascist fortunes. In particular, have been hailed with satisfaction. The Avanti incident evoked considerable indignation and was the subject of a spirited Order of the Day by the C.T.L.L.

There is little to report on the economic side. The food situation looked large at the usual weekly Press Meeting, and the situation with regard to the increase in the brand ration was clarified by a timely announcement of the S.C.A.O., thereby cutting short ironical remarks that were circulating. The prospectus of the operations by the Monte di Pieta in Florence is interesting as reflecting the depreciation of the currency. Jewellery is not being pawned to any large extent, at least compared with other articles, and the reason is that in case of forfeiture of the pledge any gold has to be sold to the Bank of Italy at the official selling price instead of being put up to auction. The data on public health supplied by the Chief Medical Officer of Florence (see para 12) reveal a fairly comforting situation all things considered. The picture of industrial conditions in Prato on the contrary, described in an Appendix, is anything but cheerful and a disconcerting feature is that there is no likelihood of an early change.

CONFIDENTIAL

No 8.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14. APO 512

"D" Section

2nd March, 1945.

No 8 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING
TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

POLITICAL

1. Note on the Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of
16th February, 1945.

An Italian F.W.B. collaborator writes:-

The deliberations of the Council of Ministers was in principle very favourably viewed. Critics are not lacking of certain parts of these deliberations but in general people are convinced that the decisions tackle the situation in Italy in a courageous manner and seek to resolve it with energy. Comments on the various headings discussed are as follows.

a) Proposals to balance the budget.

There is still some doubt in Italy as to whether the Government can save the lire. In recent times the rumour has spread with great rapidity among the population that complete inflation will take place, whence confidence in the money now circulating has diminished. The declarations by Government spokesmen as to the monetary situation, instead of calming down this state of agitation, has only contributed to enliven it. A rumour is going the rounds that in America they are printing a new Italian currency, as a result of which all that actually in circulation would almost entirely lose its purchasing power. The consequences have been observed in a notable increase in the price of certain goods, in particular of goods handled by the peasants who seem particularly affected by the fear of devaluation. Today a pair of oxen is worth 400,000 lire while the pre-war price was 20,000 and that of a few months ago 150,000.

1. Note on the Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of 16th February, 1945.

An Italian P.M.E. collaborator writes:-

The deliberations of the Council of Ministers was in principle very favourably viewed. Criticisms are not lacking of certain parts of these deliberations but in general people are convinced that the decisions tackle the situation in Italy in a courageous manner and seek to resolve it with energy. Comments on the various headings discussed are as follows.

a) Proposals to balance the budget.

There is still some doubt in Italy as to whether the Government can save the lire. In recent times the rumour has spread with great rapidity among the population that complete inflation will take place, whence confidence in the money now circulating has diminished. The declarations by Government spokesmen as to the monetary situation, instead of calming down this state of agitation, has only contributed to enliven it. A rumour is going the rounds that in America they are printing a new Italian currency, as a result of which all that actually in circulation would almost entirely lose its purchasing power. The consequences have been observed in a notable increase in the price of certain goods, in particular of goods handled by the peasants who seem particularly affected by the fear of devaluation. Today a pair of oxen is worth 400,000 lire while the pre-war price was 20,000 and that of a few months ago 150,000.

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In certain circles it is thought that the only system for restoring the value of money would be the intervention of the Allied in this delicate field of Italian economy. It is known, without too much precision, that there exist projects for the stabilization of money on a world basis after the war (such as the Morgenthau plan) and in Italy there is more confidence in such plans than in any policy in economic matters carried out by the Government.

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In spite of this the tax proposals are very favourably commented on not only because they will to some extent serve to restore finances but also above all because they will introduce a greater degree of social justice. The disposition with regard to application to agriculture of the measures dealing with excess war profits has been received with real enthusiasm. In these last years there has arisen in Italy on the part of workmen and employees a violent feeling of rencour against the greatly privileged class of the peasants, the only one which has not suffered from the war in the matter of nutrition. The average man has come to see the peasant as an enemy and profiteer and in truth the peasant class lacks almost entirely a social sense and has given itself up entirely to the extortionate gains which the war has made possible. At times the situation has been so tense that it was to be feared that the land would be invaded by the workers. This state of affairs had almost been reached in Florence soon after the liberation when there was a complete scarcity even of fruit and greens. Further the workman considers the peasant, as was indeed the case, to have been a beneficiary under the régime, for Fascism by its propaganda gave a tremendous boost to the agricultural class as a result of which it had become practically unsalable. What is hoped for today is that the peasants will be smitten with the full rigour of the most energetic income-tax provisions on the excess profits in wartime. Above all the Government should hit not only the landed proprietor but the mezzadro (tenant) who is now practically speaking the master of the situation.

The dispositions with regard to the energetic reclamation of profits due to the régime are also viewed with pleasure. As in the field of expenditure so in that of fascist fortunes, people in Italy are convinced that it is necessary to proceed with far more energy and thoroughness and above all with less bureaucratic delays.

1) Provisions against a rise in prices.

The provisions to curb the Black Market leave people somewhat sceptical. It is well known that with the existing system of rationing life is not possible and that until this is changed a Black Market will remain which will fix prices in a monopolistic way because food is a basic need to satisfy which man is prepared to make any sacrifice. The scandal of the restaurants

workmen and employees a violent feeling of rancour against the greatly privileged class of the peasants, the only one which has not suffered from the war in the matter of nutrition. The average man has come to see the peasant as an enemy and profiteer and in truth the peasant class lacks almost entirely a social sense and has given itself up entirely to the extortionate gains which the war has made possible. At times the situation has been so tense that it was to be feared that the land would be invaded by the workers. This state of affairs had almost been reached in Florence soon after the liberation when there was a complete scarcity even of fruit and greens. Further the workman considers the peasant, as was indeed the case, to have been a beneficiary under the régime, for Fascism by its propaganda gave a tremendous boost to the agricultural class as a result of which it had become practically unassailable. That is hoped for today is that the peasants will be smitten with the full rigour of the most energetic income-tax provisions on the excess profits in wartime. Above all the Government should hit not only the landed proprietor but the mezzadro (tenant) who is now practically speaking the center of the situation.

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Among the measures which the Government should take there is one which has been suggested in certain circles and which merits particular attention. Supervision of restaurants should not be entrusted to the usual squads for enforcing the rationing laws (these are easily corruptible and are in fact always corrupt), but to a special body of respectable citizens who, while continuing their ordinary avocations, dedicate their spare time voluntarily to the exposure of these sordid affairs. There would be thousands of people only too pleased to belong to a body chartered by the Food Office with such a responsibility. The application of such a system would serve to increase further that sense of social collaboration which is today so much lacking.

c) Wages and salaries.

One notes with pleasure that the Government is beginning to deal seriously and positively with the question of employees' salaries. This class has, in fact, been the hardest hit by the war and, having the least opportunity of frequenting the Black Market, has to go hungry and suffer from the cold and lack of clothing. Above all, it is hoped that the Government rather than give increases of salaries, which only result in a rise in prices, will grant coupons for the purchase in stores owned by the State of the goods which are most necessary to a family: clothes and indispensable foodstuffs.

2. The Aventi Incident.

The incident has been stigmatized by all progressive circles in Florence as an instance of the use of methods in the best tradition of Fascism. The resolution issued by the C.T.L.N. with which the Demutazione Provinciale associates itself, seems to sum up the general feeling. It reads:-

"Whereas the C.T.L.N. takes note of the incident provoked in Rome by a group of sailors on the premises of the newspaper Aventi; and

"Whereas this act of violence bears considerable resemblance to the infamous punitive expeditions by means of which Fascism came into being and thereby represents a symptom of

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"Whereas this act of violence bears considerable resemblance to the infamous punitive expeditions by means of which Fascism came into being and thereby represents a symptom of danger which still hovers over the recently reconquered democratic liberties;

"Be it therefore resolved that the Government should provide for the prompt punishment of those responsible and accelerate the process of expiation in military circles so that there shall be no repetition of such an incident, a line of action which will have the full support of Italians."

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3. Plenary Powers to the Italian Government.

Pending official comment on the MacMillan statement by the various political parties in Florence, P.M.B. collaborators report the following reactions by the general public:-

Contrary to what might have been expected the statement has aroused no great interest. People are still feeling the disappointment caused by the exclusion of Italy from participation in the San Francisco Conference. It is pointed out that Italy has been in a state of war with Germany for over a year and her contribution to the defeat of Nazism is compared with the equivocal attitude of Turkey who instead has been invited to attend the meeting. Public opinion is also sceptical as to the practical value of the Allied decision, the view being taken that, as happened when A.C.C. became A.C., there will be no radical change. Nor is the statement as such regarded as a model of clarity. Explicit recognition of Italian spheres of action would have been preferred. As it is, there is considerable doubt as to whether the advice to be tendered by A.C. will be of the type known in Italian as "obbligatori", i.e. involving obligation to ask for an opinion but not necessarily to follow it, or of the type called "vincolanti", where the advice tendered must be followed. A further question, the continual shelving of which is the cause of considerable humiliation and resentment, is that relating to Italian prisoners of war. It is felt that real collaboration with the Allies will only be possible when the last prisoner has been repatriated.

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4. Reactivation of the Glass Industry.

With windows at a premium the reactivation of the glass industry in Italy should be especially welcome even though its importance as a means of relieving unemployment does not amount to much. Although the glass works in liberated Italy are hardly comparable with those in the occupied part of the country, there are a few of more than local importance. One of these is the SAIVO (Società Anonima Italiana Vetro Ottico) on which a brief note is given hereunder.

The SAIVO dates back to the immediate post-war period when as the Istituto Sperimentaleboro-sodico it belonged to the Larderelle group. It later fell into the hands of IRI and after reorganization came out as SAIVO, with a capital of 10 million lire, half of which provided by IRI and the rest by S. GIOVANNI and G. LILLO. Actual control, however, was vested in the Italian Navy. The works never employed more than 120-130 operatives, but these were all skilled hands and even today out of the 100 workers (plus 30 clerical employees) on the pay-roll there are only two ordinary labourers.

(1) The firm specialises in the production of

(a) optical glass (the production formerly covered 70% of national requirements), out of which it makes lenses for telescopes, telemeters, periscopes, searchlights etc.

(b) Semi-optical glass for the manufacture of ordinary lenses of which its normal output, using three furnaces, was 150,000 lenses per month.

(c) Glass for windows etc.

(ii) The SAIVO works which has suffered no war damage whatever, constitutes an integrated unit with its own cycle of production ranging from the manufacture of the crucibles to the finished product.

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(11) The SALVO works which has suffered no war damage whatever, constitutes an integrated unit with its own cycle of production ranging from the manufacture of the crucibles to the finished product.

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(11) Despite present difficulties SALVO have kept four furnaces going since September last for the manufacture of optical glass; one of these has been modified for the manufacture of blown, transparent or coloured, glass. The coloured glass was asked for by the State railways for use in signals.

(iv) SALVO are in a position to supply any sort of moulded glass and five furnaces are ready for such work.

(v) The GALILEO works and other firms would be willing to place orders with SALVO for spectacle-lenses, of which 80,000

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can be turned out instantly; moreover, Allied organizations have been working about optical glass for naval instruments and binoculars.

(vi) SAIVC can begin work immediately if sufficient quantities of fuel and raw materials, especially potash and caustic soda, can be obtained. Problems in the fuel normally used, but the Allied management is small and some furnaces have therefore been adapted to use gas in anticipation of the resumption of the supply. The fuel required to smelt a quintal of 300-400 kg. amounts to 10 quintals of naphtha and 6 quintals of coke. Alternatively, 3 cubic metres of coal gas or 1 cubic metre of methane gas, if obtainable, would be needed for each kilogramme of glass.

(vii) In addition to the works in Via Mazzoni, Florence, SAIVC has another works in Castello, which is at present occupied by Allied troops, but which if de-requisitioned could begin production within a month. About 400 quintals of cement would be needed to put the works in order. The potential of the Castello works is 15 crucibles a month for which methane gas led directly from the sources by means of a gas-duct could be used as fuel. This would allow of a monthly output of 7,000 kg. of semi-optical glass, sufficient for the manufacture of lenses for 300,000 pairs of spectacles.

(viii) The shop committee work in full agreement with the management and are consulted on everything that concerns the technique of production. A canteen has been in operation since September for supplying workers with one meal a day - present price 12 lire. As union wages are considered by the management to be inadequate, a system of premium bonuses has been introduced, the effect of which has been to raise average wages to 200 lire a day.

5. Fruit and Vegetables.

The Mayor of Florence has issued an order revoking the permission previously granted to tradesmen and hawkers to obtain supplies of fruit and vegetables direct from producers. The producers for their part have been warned against making such sales and instead to send their produce direct to the

supply. The fuel required to start the crucibles of 500-1000 amounts to 20 quintals of naphtha and 3 quintals of coke. Alternatively 3 cubic metres of coal gas or 1 cubic metre of methane gas, if obtainable, would be needed for each kilowatt of glass.

(vii) In addition to the works in Via Mazzoni, Florence, SAIVO has another works in Castello, which is at present occupied by Allied troops, but which if de-requisitioned could begin production within a month. About 400 quintals of cement would be needed to put the works in order. The potential of the Castello works is 15 crucibles a month for which methane gas is led directly from the source by means of a gas-duct could be used as fuel. This would allow of a monthly output of 7,000 kg. of semi-optical glass, sufficient for the manufacture of lenses for 300,000 pairs of spectacles.

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5. Fruit and Vegetables.

The Mayor of Florence has issued an order reversing the permission previously granted to tradesmen and hawkers to obtain supplies of fruit and vegetables direct from producers. The producers for their part have been warned against making such sales and instead to send their produce direct to the Municipal Market. The prices fixed by the market authorities for sale to the public must be scrupulously observed and may not under any circumstances be raised.

6. Plans for Fostering the Vineyard.

Statistics on planting operations, when obtainable, are a faithful barometer of the misery prevailing in a community. The collection of such data in Italy is greatly facilitated

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by the circumstance that there is only one place where things can be pawned. This is the Monte di Pietà, one of which is to be found in every large centre. It is operated as a public trust and is a non-profit organization in the sense that all its profits are devoted to charity. Mussolini took exception to the title on the grounds of national prestige and ordered it to be changed to Monte di Credito su Pegno. There are local variants as e.g. the Monte in Florence, which is known as the R. Azienda del Prestito.

The following figures have been supplied by the Florence institution and disclose the operations effected by it during recent months.

Objects on hand 30.9.44.

Jewellery	1,450	valued at	L.1,562,043
Sundries	7,009	" "	1,597,942
Total no. of objects in pawn:	8,459	" "	3,159,985

Objects on hand 31.10.44.

Jewellery	1,678	" "	2,694,088
Sundries	6,722	" "	1,727,363
Total no. of objects in pawn:	8,400	" "	4,421,451

Objects on hand 30.11.44.

Jewellery	1,902	" "	3,327,197
Sundries	6,461	" "	1,814,238
Total no. of objects in pawn:	8,363	" "	5,141,435

Objects on hand 31.12.44.

Jewellery	2,991	" "	3,799,791
Sundries	6,320	" "	2,016,125
Total no. of objects in pawn:	8,311	" "	5,815,916

Objects on hand 31.1.45.

The following figures have been supplied by the Florence institution and disclose the operations effected by it during recent months.

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Sundries	6,320	" "	2,016,125
Total no. of objects in pawn:	8,311	" "	5,815,916

Objects on hand 31.1.45.

Jewellery	2,160	" "	4,359,171
Sundries	6,291	" "	2,218,844
Total no. of objects in pawn:	8,451	" "	6,578,015

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PROPAGANDA

7. "Queste era il fascismo".

The second address with "Such was Fascism" as the theme broadcast by Radio Florence was given by Professor Calamandrei, Rector of Florence University, on February 22nd. As the Professor specializes in constitutional law it was perhaps only natural that he tried to make out a good case for the attitude of the legal profession during Fascism. Admitting that the charge of nepotism was not unfounded he contended as an extenuant that the legal profession as a whole had, more than any other class, taken the measure of Fascism and seen the rotteness behind its façade of legality.

8. Films

(i) Tom, Dick and Harry.

This film is considered to be the best at present showing in Florence. Although propagandistic in tone, the pill is so well coated that it goes down almost unperceived. The film "sells" the American way of living very adroitly and leaves the spectator with great hopes for the democratic future of Italy.

(ii) Stalinized.

Mediocre is the word used by many to describe this Russian documentary, the finale of which, in particular, is considered not to be in the best of taste.

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(11) Stalinabad.

Medicore is the word used by many to describe this Russian documentary, the finale of which, in particular, is considered not to be in the best of taste.

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PUBLIC OPINION

9. Press Meeting.

The greater part of this week's meeting of local journalists and A.M.C. officials was devoted to discussion of the food situation. The following replies were given to points raised.

Salt: A distribution of 150 grammes is under consideration. This amount, in all probability, will be the normal ration for the coming months.

Matches: These are ready and will be distributed as soon as the excise stamps have been obtained.

Supplementary oil ration for the sick: This question is under consideration by the Allied authorities.

February ration of sugar: Instructions are awaited.

Salt for Bakeries: Bread is of good quality and palatable. If there are any cases where bakers use the salt for purposes other than those specified, the authorities should be immediately informed.

Slaughter of pigs: Contrary to other provinces in Tuscany the slaughter of pigs in the Florence province is not permitted for the simple reason that the resulting quantity of pork would not be enough to go round.

Gas: A town commission is studying the price to be charged for gas. For those areas not supplied with gas the charcoal ration will be increased to 3 kilograms a month - for those with gas it will be reduced to 2.

Tram Service: It is not possible to start even a partial tram service owing to the lack of electric power. The special committee which controls the supply of electric power in liberated Italy meets once a month and it has already been decided that for February and March there will be no increase. There is therefore no hope of the service being started before April.

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Gas: A town commission is studying the price to be charged for gas. For those areas not supplied with gas the charcoal ration will be increased to 8 kilograms a month - for those with gas it will be reduced to 2.

Tram Service: It is not possible to start even a partial tram service owing to the lack of electric power. The special committee which controls the supply of electric power in liberated Italy meets once a month and it has already been decided that for February and March there will be no increase. There is therefore no hope of the service being started before April.

To a question whether excess rations from Allied messes could not be distributed to charitable institutions rather than be destroyed, the A.M.G. reply was that mess officers had long since been instructed to hand over any such excess to institutions which made application. Orphanages had first priority and it was made clear that the foodstuffs thus given away were not mere kitchen leavings.

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10. Reaction to the Bread Ration Increase.

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The increase in the bread ration has given rise to comments which fall into a definite chronological sequence, namely:-

- (1) Official announcement in the press in which it was mentioned that the increase could be taken in bread or in pasta. General jubilation and gratitude to Roosevelt for keeping his promise.
- (2) Modification of the previous announcement to the effect that the increase affected pasta and flour and not bread. Popular enthusiasm on the wane because, knowing the present conditions of the pasta factories, people argue that the necessary quantities cannot be produced.
- (3) Radio commentary suggesting that the increase would depend on the availability of transport. People lose all hope and are persuaded that the increase is only another instance of American bluff.

N.B. Public confidence in allied statements has been restored by the timely announcement of the S.C.A.O. over Radio Florence to the effect that, starting March 1st, the bread ration will be increased by 50 grammes, bringing it up to 250, and that there will be a fortnightly issue of 600 grammes of pasta or 40 grammes per diet. As 40 grammes of pasta is the equivalent of 50 grammes of bread, a daily total of 300 grammes is reached corresponding to the amount promised.

11. Duration.

A poster has been seen in Florence during the past week which draws attention to the leading personalities of the 'Lyceum' club. This is a well-known women's club to which many ladies of the Florentine aristocracy belonged. It became a centre of Fascist culture and was much frequented by Republican Fascist officers and was much frequented by Republican Fascist officers and was much frequented by Republican Fascist officers.

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11. Epuration

A poster has been seen in Florence during the past week which draws attention to the leading personalities of the 'Lycée' club. This is a well-known women's club to which many ladies of the Florentine aristocracy belonged. It became a centre of Fascist culture and was much frequented by Republican Fascist officials such as Manganiello, the Prefect of Florence, prior to the arrival of the Allies. The premises of the club have now been requisitioned by an Allied organization.

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The text of the poster is as follows:-

EPURATION

One can understand bureaucracy but collaboration with old Fascists is too much! This is what is being done at

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the Lyceum where all the administrative and professional posts are held by the most fervent Fascists of yesterday, while these might be handed over to persons who gave everything and endured silently all those sufferings which only the monstrosity of Fascism can inflict on its enemies.

ENOUGH....

Let there be at least the dismissal of the most conspicuous personalities who took part with enthusiasm in the consecration of Gentile and in the dinner given for Hitler and who wished, of their own free will, the moral and material ruin of our country.

The names of those who are most in view are the following:-

Sigs. PANDOLFINI BEATRICE

- The president, an active collaborator with the filofascists. Took part in the Hitler dinner.

Sigs. VICE PRESIDENT

- whose name we do not know, ante-marcia and mercia su Roma, Fiduciaria Provinciale.

Sigs. GOLPARELLI

- Painted the designed vignettes for a republican paper. An ardent republican fascist.

Sigs. CRESPI DEGLI UBERTI

- Association of rural housewives in Bologna

Sigs. BARONESSA RICASOLI

- Was Fiduciaria Rionale and has a brother in a concentration camp.

Sigs. SALMI

- One hundred per cent Germanophil.

Sigs. MARCHESA NICCOLINI & DUCHESSA DI CANEVARO

- were red cross nurses at the service of the German soldiery.

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memoration of Gentile and in the dinner given for Hitler and
who wished, of their own free will, the moral and material
ruin of our country.

The names of those who are most in view are the fol-
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- Association of rural house-
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SIR. BARONESSA RICABOLI

- The Fiduciaris Ricaboli and has
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camp.

SIR. SALMI

- One hundred per cent Germano-
phil.

SIR. MARCHESSA NICCOLINI &
MARCHESSA DI CANEVARO

- were red cross nurses at the
service of the German soldiery.

In general all the members of the club took part with
fervour in the commemoration of Gentile.

Florentine journalism has also come in for its share of
mud-slinging. The attack on the "direttore responsabile"
of the Masione del Popolo (see last Report) has been followed
by articles in L'Arimo, a Florentine weekly, urging investigation
into the pasts of everybody connected with the Tuscan press.

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GENERAL

12. Public Health.

That cases of infectious diseases are not more numerous in Florence must be contributed primarily to the clean habits of the population. The proportion of fatal cases, as the figures for mortality given hereunder show, is however fairly heavy and this is undoubtedly due to the diminished powers of resistance of patients. Malnutrition, overcrowding, bad hygienic conditions, all the adverse factors in short which can be expected to prevail in a war-ravaged district, have helped to produce this general state of debility and it says much for the efforts of all concerned that the situation is not worse. The number of deaths from all causes in Florence during January this year was 994, compared with 695 in January 1944 and 642 in January 1943. The following table gives figures for infectious diseases (notifiable) during the last four years together with those for the ensuing mortality.

Year:	Population:	No. of cases:	% of Pop:	No. of deaths:	% of Pop:
1941	361,824	659	0.18	433	0.120
1942	364,482	3,304	0.91	575	0.158
1943	364,440	3,508	0.96	632	0.173
1944	362,459	1,273	0.35	772	0.213
(up to 31/X)					

Sundry notes.

Typhus.

There was a slight epidemic of typhus towards the end of October and the beginning of November at the Refugee Centre. 99 cases were reported in October but with the prompt intervention of the health authorities and the application of suitable preventive measures, the number of cases gradually fell until by the end of January there were only 32 new ones. This last figure is normal for Florence.

as the figures for mortality given hereunder show, is however fairly heavy and this is undoubtedly due to the diminished powers of resistance of patients. Malnutrition, overcrowding, bad hygienic conditions, all the adverse factors in short which can be expected to prevail in a war-ravaged district, have helped to produce this general state of debility and it says much for the efforts of all concerned that the situation is not worse. The number of deaths from all causes in Florence during January this year was 994, compared with 695 in January 1944 and 642 in January 1943. The following table gives figures for infectious diseases (notifiable) during the last four years together with those for the ensuing mortality.

Year:	Population:	No. of cases:	% of Pop:	No. of deaths:	% of Pop:
1941	361,824	659	0.18	433	0.120
1942	364,462	3,304	0.91	575	0.158
1943	364,440	3,508	0.96	632	0.173
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Diphtheria.

Cases of diphtheria, especially among unweaned babies, also occurred in October and November, there being 99 and 61 cases respectively. The situation is however now well in hand.

T.B. and Malignant Tumours.

Formerly Florence had a larger number of cases of malignant tumours than of T.B. The contrary is now the case as the

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following table shows:-

Year:	T.B.	Malignant tumors
1937	462	618
1938	501	637
1943	805	669
1944	1,100	667

V.D.

The number of cases being treated in the clinics would not seem to be above the peacetime average. Statistics regarding patients being treated privately however are unobtainable but it may be safely assumed that the number has increased considerably.

Scabies.

This disease arises out of unhygienic conditions and there have naturally been numerous cases, especially in December. As the Allied Command has now provided considerable quantities of soap the curve is now tending downwards and the city will probably soon be able to present a clean bill of health.

13. Voluntary Public Assistance Committee.

Since September last an ever increasing number of needy people has been helped by a Committee sponsored by A.M.G. in Florence. The organization set-up by the committee is a purely voluntary one and is run by ladies of the city who distribute foodstuffs, clothes and medicine supplied by A.M.G. The original idea, for which credit is due to the Public Health Officer of A.M.G., was to meet what was thought to be a temporary situation by making a single distribution of necessities furnished by the Economic and Supply Section. The distress was so great however, that it was decided to continue to provide relief throughout the winter and actually more than 3,000 persons a month benefit by it. For the purpose of the distribution of supplies Florence is divided into four zones in each of which there is a depot managed by a Sub-Committee. The Central Committee has two doctors attached to it and technical help

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Unfortunately, supplies are giving out and the Committee will soon have to cut short its existence. Members and voluntary workers will, however, have the satisfaction of knowing that they have helped considerable numbers of their fellow-beings through a hard winter.

14. German Depredations and Atrocities.

Extracts from Civil Censorship intercepts:

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(letter dated 8th February 1945 from a man in Empoli per Pannone to an addressee in Florence).

"Those wicked Germans took everything away from us in a few days, especially from Orsetta they took calves, cows, a small cart, a big cart, a donkey and a pig which weighed a quintal and a half - in a word they cleaned up everything. On the 14th of July, after so much suffering, we were ordered to leave in 24 hours, luckily my cows and my cart were left. We took all we could leaving the house, and we first went to Montebore to Rina's. We took to the woods and dug holes as shelters; after 15 days the Germans passed and sent us away because they said it was dangerous.

"We went home running the danger of mines which they had left on the roads and in the fields near the Arno where many died.

"As to your brother-in-law Virilio, they are all well but I don't know if anything has happened to them. At S. Miniato the Germans blew up the rock. The forced all the civilians to go to the church, and then blew it up. There were many dead."

(letter dated 11th February 1945 from a man in Florence to addressee in Arezzo: the events described, if true, took place in the district of Camaiore (in the province of Lucca)).

....."In the village some S.S. battalions were stationed, and every day they took away some men (unlucky those who fell into their hands) some of whom were killed and others left on the roads. Some were taken to other places, but very few of these have returned to their homes. After having killed all the people in the village of S. Anna, including women and children, they burned it and only a heap of ruins is left. You will understand that also here we have some through a lot apart from the hunger we suffered for three months when we had to feed the babies on fruit to appease their hunger."

To leave in 24 hours, they took all we could leaving the house, and we first went to Montebore to King's. We took to the woods and dug holes as shelters; after 15 days the Germans passed and sent us away because they said it was dangerous.

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APPENDIX I

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN PRATO

General.

As Prato is the first wholly industrial town which has fallen, practically intact, into Allied hands since the opening of the Mediterranean campaign, a short description of industrial conditions there will not be out of place.

Prato's chief line of production is shoddy for which it is famous the world over and as shoddy is made from rags it would seem that considering the present ragged state of humanity the mills should have an inexhaustible supply of raw material. As it is, production is at a low ebb and the chief reason for this, apart from the lackadaisical spirit of the mill owners, is the lack of electric power. This business of electric power is a sore point with the people of Prato. There are from 12 to 14,000 people, half of them women, out of work, but ready to turn to any time the power is switched on and as most of these, with the exception of a few key workers, have been definitely taken off the pay-roll, it will be appreciated that they have more than an academic interest in the matter. On several occasions the town has been paralysed by the continual desamming of the workers' homes has certainly not improved their morale.

The woollen industry.

The following extract taken from a memorandum recently submitted by the Unione Industriale Pratese to the Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia gives a fair idea of the position of this industry:-

"The Unione stated in a letter of the 23rd October, addressed to the Consiglio ed Ufficio Provinciale dell'Economia, that regarding the woollen textile industry (which represents by far the most important group amongst those of the industrial centre of the province) the number of spindles available at that date could be calculated around 80,000. The number of the spindles was given as this is the best method of measuring the

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"After more accurate investigations were carried out covering, if not all, at least the greatest majority of the textile firms (including amongst these those of first and secondary importance) the following information was obtained:

Spindles:	Available for immediate use	95-100,000
	in repair at the present time	40-45,000

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"The difference between the above total of 135-145,000 spindles existing at present and the number, almost 190,000, existing before the war (with an increase of nearly 20,000 from 1939, 1940 onwards) is due principally to spindles which are completely destroyed or so badly damaged as to be useless for a long period of time and also by the number of spindles installed in smaller plants which it has been impossible to account for in this report but which can be considered, almost with certainty, to be in good order for they belong to the undamaged or lesser damaged firms."

Spinning frames: available for immediate use....about 1,800
in repair at the present time...about 900

"The difference between the total of 2,700 frames calculated in this report and the number of frames, about 4,800, existing before the war (with an increase of 800 frames from 1939, 1940 onwards) is made up by about 1,500 frames belonging to artisans which can be considered to be in working order or easily repaired, and by looms that are completely destroyed or require a long time to repair, and those belonging to the lesser firms not reckoned in this report. To summarize, we can count, almost surely, on about 3,000 to 3,300 frames in working order."

The memorandum then goes on to describe the various stages through which the raw material has to pass and reviews the existing equipment, at present in working order, necessary for the various processes. In the matter of man-power it would appear from the memorandum that the mills, if working at full capacity with the existing machinery, could absorb 10,000 workers, of which 2,500 loom-winders. As regards raw materials (wags), for an estimated annual production of 15-18 million kg. of medium type yarn, the minimum requirement is from 20-25 million kg. Existing stocks are sufficient for six months. The power necessary to work the mills is calculated at 6-9,000 KW. At the moment the town is only receiving 400 in addition to a small amount of power which firms generating their own electricity are obliged to supply. The mills also use something like 30,000 tons of lignite, equal to about 420-450 tons a week, in normal times. Lack of transport precludes even the smallest fraction of this

with certainty, to be in good order for many years to come, undamaged or lesser damaged firms:

Spinning frames: available for immediate use....about 1,800 in repair at the present time...about 900

"The difference between the total of 2,700 frames calculated in this report and the number of frames, about 4,800, existing before the war (with an increase of 800 frames from 1939, 1940 onwards) is made up by about 1,500 frames belonging to artisans which can be considered to be in working order or easily repaired, and by looms that are completely destroyed or require a long time to repair, and those belonging to the lesser firms not reckoned in this report. To summarize, we can count, almost surely, on about 3,000 to 3,300 frames in working order."

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The present position as regards the mills themselves (Pr to town only) is as follows: 59 mills are working at low capacity using either electricity generated by themselves or other sources of power - oil engines, steam. Another 50 including the largest (Fabbricone) are at a complete standstill for lack of power - 20 of them are occupied by allied troops; and there are 36 small mills of which 20 are out of commission through enemy action.

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As mentioned, some production is going on, chiefly of blankets, of which 140,000 have been supplied up to now. The mill-owners, however, prefer to work to stock as with blankets selling at 600 lire each, they are losing 100 lire per blanket plus the cost of the cost (one blanket requires 2 kg. of raws and runs cost at present 350 lire a kilo delivered). Actually most of the blankets supplied up to now to the Allies or the Italian Government are from pre-liberation stocks.

The foregoing notes are intended to give merely a general idea of the woollen industry in Prato (a more detailed report is available on application) and to bring out the dangers inherent in the existence of a large body of unemployed for whom the future holds very little. Black Market, prostitution, rackets of all kinds and of course misery are rampant in Prato and the situation lends itself to every political exploitation. There are, it should be added, other industries in Prato - the dye-works, which did an enormous business in peace time, something like 130 firms of contractors employing 5,000 men, and a number of iron foundries - but they are all more or less ancillary to the woollen industry.

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APPENDIX II

FLORENTINE PERSONALITIES - THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

It is the intention of the compilers of this report to publish from time to time biographical details of leading personalities in the territory covered by the report. The series will start with notes on prominent men in the various political parties, beginning with the Christian Democrats.

Name: ZOLI Adone

Born: Cosens, 16th December 1887.

Occupation: Lawyer

In 1907 became a law graduate at Bologna University. Practiced law in Florence gaining a first-class position. Decorated in the Great War. Active in the Catholic party. In 1913 became a member of the Partito Popolare Italiano, and was a member on the Council of the Party from 1920 up to its liquidation. Always professed openly anti-fascist views and was never a member of any Fascist organization. Before the 25th July was one of the organizers of the Christian Democrats and a member of the Committee set up by the anti-Fascist parties. During the Badoglio rule he was elected Consigliere dell'Ordine degli Avvocati of Florence. Arrested by the Nazi-fascists in November 1943 and kept in goal for two months as member of the first Committee of Liberation. Was able to escape capture a second time though his family was arrested and his son threatened with shooting as a hostage. At the Naples Congress of the Christian Democrats in July 1944 was elected National Councillor. After the liberation of Florence was elected by the C.T.I.N. and by A.M.G. as Deputy Mayor of the city and President of the Ordine degli Avvocati, posts which he still holds.

Name: MARTINI Mario Augusto

Born: Florence, 20th December, 1884.

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Occupation: Lawyer

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Name: MARTINI Mario Augusto

Born: Florence, 20th December, 1884.

Occupation: Lawyer

Graduate in Law at Pisa University. Member of the Council of the Ordine degli Avvocati of Florence. In 1905-06 was President of the Italian Catholic University Federation and founder and editor of the review Stadium. Politically active in the Catholic field: Mayor of Scandicci up to 1918; Deputato for the Partito Popolare Italiano during three legislatures from 1919-25; Secretary of the Camera dei Deputati under the presidency of On. de Nicola and was Secretary of the

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Giunta for the elections. Made a special study of the Catholic Trade Unions (*leghe bianche*) and was one of the sponsors of the Economic Pacts of 1919-20. At that time MARTINI represented the National Federation of Sharecroppers. Before Fascism was at one time Under-Secretary of State for Public Works.

At the beginning of 1943 was representing the Christian Democrats on the Constituent Committee and later was representative of the Party on the Florence C.L.N. and on the provincial Committee set-up during the Emergency Period. President of the Deputazione Provinciale and Provincial Commissioner of the Opera Maternità e Infanzia. Up to a short time ago was President of the Provincial Provisional Committee of the Christian Democrats. He is now ambassador-designate to Brazil.

Publications: GLI ACCESSI DI PRODUZIONE

LA RIFORMA AGRARIA

LA NEZZADRIA TOSCANA

LA MISSIONE SOCIALE E POLITICA DELLA DEMO-

CRAZIA CRISTIANA

Name: TOMMASI Nereo

Born: Rocchetto (Vicenza) 3rd January, 1911

In 1929 graduated as an electrical expert at the Industrial Institute of Vicenza. 1930: employed at the sugar refineries at Ceggia (Venezia) as an electrician. (earning L.1.64 an hour.) Called up for military service and in July 1931 became a 2nd Lieut. in the Engineers. 1932: returned as a worker to Ceggia. In February 1933 was employed by the Società Aerea Mediterraneo Officine at Venice as motor technician and in 1934 as a technical assistant. In 1935 was recalled to the army with the 1911 class and went to fight in Africa. Returned ill to Italy and, obtaining his release, took up employment with the ala Littoria. In 1936 was transferred to assume as foreman. In 1939 was transferred to Rome to the Direzione Generale ala Littoria as technical inspector. Obtained a Civil Pilot's licence (3rd class) and was inscribed at Naples University (Economics and commerce).

Democrats on the clandestine Committee and later was representative of the Party on the Florence C.L.N. and on the provisional Committee set-up during the Emergency Period. President of the Deputazione Provinciale and Provincial Commissioner of the Opera Metanitica e Infanzia. Up to a short time ago was President of the Provincial Provisional Committee of the Christian Democrats. He is now Ambassador-Designate to Brazil.

Publications: GLI SCACCHI DI PROMOZIONE
LA RIFORMA AGRARIA
LA MEZZADRIA TOSCANA
LA MISSIONE SOCIALE E POLITICA DELLA DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA

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In 1941 was recalled to the army as a pilot with the rank of lieutenant. 1942: promoted to Captain and sent to Sicily where he saw a great deal of action. On 8th September, dressed as a civilian, he rejoined his wife in Florence. There he started recruiting patriots from among the Christian Democrats, inspected various bands of partisans and by the time of the liberation of Florence was head of the Military clandestine movement of the Christian Democrats and Deputy Commander of the

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Tuscan Military Command. On the 1st October 1944 he was asked by the Christian Democrats to become Secretary of the Comitato Confederale del Lavoro, which post he still holds.

Name: BRANCA Vittorio

Born: Savona, 9th July 1913.

Completed his studies at Pisa University where he came into contact with anti-fascist elements.

Member for Central Italy of the P.U.C.I. (Federazione Universitaria Cattolica Italiana) from 1934-36, where he did active work with President Righetti on this organization maintained an attitude of hostility towards Fascism.

Graduate in literature in 1935 he continued his studies in Austria and Germany and then taught at Pisa and Pistoia. In 1938 he took up a post with the Accademia delle Scienze which he still holds.

He actively participated in the Christian Democrat Movement, presided at the first official meetings of the Party (April 1943) and after the 8th September was a member of the Directorate of the Party for Tuscany. From November 1943 to April 1944 was one of the five members of the clandestine C.T.I.N., organizing among other things, the Nazione del Popolo, of which he has been editor since 1944. During the Clandestine Period he organized the Youth Movement of the Christian Democrats, editing the news-sheet Le Punte; organized anti-Nazi propaganda in the German army with various publications in German. On the morning of the 11th August he occupied the University as head of the action squad "Grenco Martelli" composed of University students.

He has published many works on Italian literature and many literary essays in reviews and newspapers. He has written political articles for clandestine papers, the Nazione del Popolo (nearly always unsigned), and the review Studio. He is the co-editor, with Pietro Pancrazi, of a collection of Italian classics published by Loescher, and is editor of the review Il Ponte, directed by Piero Calamandrei.

Born: September 9th 1911

Completed his studies at Pisa University where he came into contact with anti-fascist elements.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

Ref. G-2

17 February 1945

SUBJECT: Glass or Glass Substitute.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394
(Attn: Director, Education Sub-Commission).

1. Reference is made to subject item which appears on revised school supplies requisition. Since this item is not a school supply item as such but rather one pertaining to building materials, it was not included in the revised LAC Airgram 66 (MGS-209-QM) covering school supplies.

2. Inquiry has been made concerning availability of glass or glass substitute both in the U.S. and ex theatre stocks. The item is critical and in short supply.

3. It is suggested that this subject be discussed with the officials of the AC Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission in charge of housing projects for possible solution to your problem of repairing windows and doors in school buildings.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

Robert A. Martino

ROBERT A. MARTINO,
Lt. Colonel, S. M.,
Economics & Supply.



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R. LICEO SCIENTIFICO "A. SCACCHI",

BARI

N. di Presenza 4021

Allegato

Espresso al foglio N.

del

Bari li 5 febbraio 1945

Oggetto: Ripristino di Biblioteche e Laboratori.

ILL/NO SIG. CARLETON W. WASHBURN
MAJOR A.U.S. DIRETTORE DELLA SOTTOCOMMISSIONE
PER L'EDUCAZIONE

R O M A

Mi onero di trasmettere alle S.V. Ill/ma 1 foglio, qui uniti, che mi furono inviati con l'ordine di riempirli.

Il ritardo è dovuto a disagio postale.

Ringraziamenti e ossequi.

IL PRESIDENTE
(Giovanni Longo)
Giovanni Longo

8A/61

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 194
Liaison Division
Office of Chief of Staff

Tel: No. 478001

Ref: 101/38/L

31 January 1943

SUBJECT: Glass for Schools.

TO : Education Sub-Commission
(Att. Maj. Washburne)

1. Reference your enquiry of 22 January, - above subject.
2. Father McCormick of the Vicariate of the Vatican has visited me today. He says that there is a quantity of glass in the Vatican, but that it belongs to the firm of "SCHIAPPA" in Rome, and was transported from Venezia to Rome on behalf of this firm, and by the Vatican, before the Allied occupation of Rome.
3. He further states that this firm would probably be willing to sell some of this glass, but that you should contact them direct.
4. As a gesture the Vatican would be pleased to present a quantity of glass, say 100 square metres, if a deserving case of a school being unable to function were presented to their notice.
5. I await your further instruction in regard to paragraph four.

Ranfurlu Cap.
Officer in Charge
Liaison Division

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APG 334
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION

63V/2aa

Tel. 340

31 January 1945

Ref. AC/5559/IND

SUBJECT: Sciarra Glass Plant ✓
Pontegallara, Rome

TO : Education Sub-Commission ✓

This Sub-Commission is attaching herewith
a report by its Captain D. B. Roberts covering his
visit to the above mentioned factory.

[Signature]
Director
Industry Sub-Commission

Attachment

Tel. 447

DBR/ag

Ref. AO/5559/IND

29 January 1945

SUBJECT : Visit to Sciarrà Glass Plant
Pontegalliera, Rome.

To : Director,
Industry Sub-Commission.

From : Capt. D.B. Roberts
Industry Sub-Commission.

1. On 29 January Dr. Piattelli and I inspected the plant of Sciarrà at Pontegalliera. We talked to a Mr. Nespola, technical Workshops Manager, and Mr. Cesare Sciarrà, the latter being a son of the owner. The younger Mr. Sciarrà stated that he was interested only in the "administrative" side of the business, and could say nothing about the operation. These two were quite free in showing us the operation of the plant, but most reluctant to discuss the matter of stocks on hand from previous operations. Any information obtained on that count derived from opening all visible doors, many of which led to caches of finished glass. I was assured that it was being sold only on instructions from the Allies or the Ministry.

2. The following notes were made during the inspection:

- a) One glass tank was operating;
- b) One rolling machine was operating at the rate of one sheet of glass per 2, 5 minutes. Each sheet is roughly about 3 square meters in area, but trimming and scrap reduce the yield of finished glass to about 500 square meters per eight hour day.
- c) The minimum thickness of glass that can be practically produced by this process is 3 mm (about 1/8 inch) - almost double the thickness of single strength window glass.

d) 131 tons of coal were received; the usage is 6-7 tons per day; the plant has worked 6 days and has from 12-15 days of fuel left. Part of the coal was used in the preheating.

e) The rolling machine operates eight hours a day and melting is done at night. If a second furnace could be started the total output would rise to ~~double~~ the present value while the coal usage would be only doubled.

f) Mr. Maspola assured us that neither wood nor Sardinian coal could be used. When told that Major Kelly had been given the opposite answer, he said that he could not say what Mr. Scierra Senior might have promised.

g) Workmen are available for increasing production.

h) A rough estimate of the old stocks on hand indicated a quantity of between three and five thousand square meters. More might be obtained by salvaging the bomb damaged heaps. Much of the glass is of an opaque type for decorative or sanitary use, but would serve to fill up broken windows.

3. The operation of the plant is not good. Safety practices are not merely ignored - there seems to be a game of skill played in which the least proficient is intended to be maimed or killed. While I was watching, at least a third of the sheets leaving the annealing oven for the cutting table were broken. Mr. Maspola assured us that the average did not exceed ten percent and that I must remember that eighteen months of inaction would naturally be hard on efficiency. Taking all of this into account, plus the fact that this plant cannot produce thin sheets I am not enthusiastic about the operation except to the extent that some glass produced is better than none.

4. I strongly recommend that some action be taken to get the stored glass distributed to points where it will be used this winter.

D. B. Roberts

D.B. ROBERTS,
Captain,
Industry Sub-Commission.

Copy to:-
Lazio-Sabazia Region
(Attn.: Industry Officer)
Commerce Sub-Commission
(Attn.: Availability Sec.)
Public Health S/O
Education S/O
Transportation S/O

18 Jan. 1945

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

SUBJECT : Glass
TO : Education Subcommittee
Hq.A.C. APO 394 H.S.A.

1. Reference ED/SA/3.2/AC, 18 January 1945, inquiry has been made on subject of glass reports.
2. The forms were directed to Southern Region Hq., forwarded to the undersigned who, being Zone Education Officer at the time, took the matter up with the EO. The EO considered the request a Regional responsibility and retained the forms.
3. Since that time, voluminous correspondence has taken place between this Hq. and A.C. Hq. on the manufacture of glass, the interest of this Hq. being in the production and rather than the survey of needs which was the Education Subcommittee's objecting.
4. This is still a concern of the Industry sub-section of Economics and Supply. At no time in this Region has it been considered a responsibility of the Education Office.
5. This is not to be assumed as a lack of interest on the part of the undersigned but as acquiescence in a matter of Regional policy.

For the Regional Commissioner:

Joseph M. Mungley
Major, A.C. 1250
Regional Education Officer

ED/401.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/CW/rh

ED/BA/1.11/AC

16 Jan. 1945

SUBJECT : Glass for Schools & Hospitals

TO : Public Works Subcommittee
Attention - Lt. Col. Jenny.

1. The attached copy of letter from the Regional Education Officer for Lazio-Umbria is self-explanatory.
2. Will you take the matter up with the Minister of Public Works and try to induce him to requisition this available glass? I suggest that he include the glass tops of desks in the AC building here.

CARLETON C. WARBURNE
Major, A33
A/Director of Education.

1259

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO UMBRIA REGION
EDUCATION DIVISION
APO 394

FYG/22

13 Jan 1945

TO : Education Subcommittee, AC HQ.
Subject : G l a s s
FILE : R4/ED/ 25A

1. Steps have been initiated by this HQ to make glass available for Hospitals and Schools. Subsequently I had a conversation with Major Hughes G.4. RAAC, regarding glass topped tables in that HQ, in which he expressed his readiness to surrender it to the competent Italian authority on receipt. Thus a very considerable quantity is available once this essential is secured.

2. Recent enquires at the Provveditorato and Municipio have shown that difficulty lies in high quarters. It is reported that the Ministry of Public Works is very reluctant to requisition this glass, as it is private property. Meanwhile school children and presumable hospital patients suffer.

3. Could you please forward a request to the proper quarter for classification, and if necessary, pressure.

Francis F. Gregory

FRANCIS F. GREGORY

Major Lan. Fus.

Regional Education Officer

1248



Ministero dell'Interno

Dir. Gen. Amm. An. Civile

Divisione III^a Sez. I^a
Prot. N. 236600/3-2 All. 1^a e 2^a

16 JAN 1945

C.

OGGETTO Vetri per la scuola.

Risposta al Foglio del
Dir. N. 236600/3-2

Local Gov. Roma 13 gennaio 1945

Ad. 1^a Se. della Commissione di
Sottocommissioni del 1945

- A) Si fa seguito alla lettera per numero del 12 di ottobre u.s.
- B) Si inviano i richiesti moduli riepilogativi del fabbisogno di vetri per le scuole della Provincia di Caltanissetta, Trapani, Bari e Brindisi.
- C) Si inviano i moduli riepilogativi del fabbisogno di vetri per le scuole di una parte dei Comuni delle provincie di Pescara, Palermo, Roma, Sanpobasso, Ragusa, Littera, Agrigento, Trapani, Palermo, Trapani, Reggio Calabria, Messina e Trapani, facendoci pervenire di transmettere i moduli riepilogativi, e pervenire a questo ministero.
- D) I moduli riepilogativi della riepilogativa Provinciale che sono stati nuovamente riepilogati, verranno inoltrati a questa Commissione con la possibile premura.
- E) Si allega un elenco supplementare relativo alla provincia di Aquila.

161 N. 236600/3-2

[Signature]

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Gen. Dir of Gen. Affairs and Personnel

13 DEC 1944

FILE : 16400-1/2 Div.2 Sec.1 in answer to:
ACC/46 of 2nd October
TO : ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

14th of December, 1944

SUBJECT : Window-panes for schools.

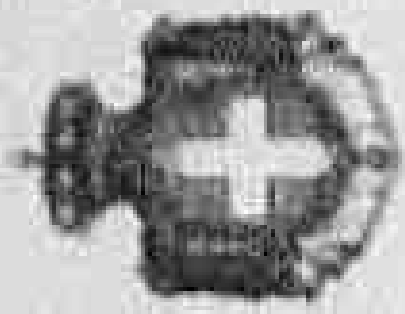
- a) We refer to the letter of the Sub Commission n. ACC/46/Int. of the 2nd of October, concerning the subject.
- b) We send summary forms of the quantity of window-panes needed for the schools of the Provinces of Frosinone, Lecce, Napoli, Marino, Rieti, Teramo Viterbo. For the Provinces of Lecce and Rieti we enclose also the supplementary forms.
- c) This Ministry has solicited the remaining Prefectures so that they should transmit, as soon as possible, the requested data ; the relative summary forms shall be sent on to this Sub commission, as soon as they will reach us, enclosed with the eventual supplementary forms.

FOR THE MINISTER.

1266

4438

TO/Tr.



Ministero dell'Interno

Dir. Gen. Ammin. e Civile

Disegno 2° 1°
 Prot. V° 16400-1/2-11/25/45

Oggetto: Vetri per le scuole. -

- a) Si fa riferimento alla lettera di cortesia On. le Commissione n. A C C/45/Int. del 2 ottobre u. s., concernente l'oggetto.
- b) Si inviano i richiesti moduli riapillogativi del fabbisogno di vetri per le scuole delle Province di Grosinone, Lecce, Napoli, Nuoro, Rieti, Teramo, Viterbo. Per le Province di Lecce e Ris- ti al uniscono anche i moduli supplementari.
- c) Questo Ministero ha sollecitato le rimanenti Prefetture perché trasmettano al più presto, i dati richiesti; i relativi moduli riapillogativi saranno inoltrati a cortesia On. Commissione, non appena perverranno, unitamente agli eventuali moduli supplementari.

HEADQUARTERS
 16 DEC 1944
 A. C.
 PER MINISTRO

Divisione 2^a Sez. 1^a

Prot. N. 16400-1/2. Allegato vari

Oggetto: Vetri per le scuole.

Sottocommissione Interni -

Z. O. M. A.

Richiesta al Regio del 2 ottobre 1944

Da: Sez. N. 1. 03. 45

- a) Si fa riferimento alla lettera di sollecita On. le Commissioni G. A. C. O. 46/Int. del 2 ottobre u. s., concernente l'oggetto.
- b) Si inviano i richiedenti moduli riepilogativi del fabbisogno di vetri per le scuole delle Province di Pordenone, Lecco, Napoli, Nuoro, Rieti, Teramo, Viterbo. Per la Provincia di Lecco e Rieti si uniscono anche i moduli supplementari.
- c) Questo Ministero ha sollecitato le rimanenti Prefetture perché trasmettano al più presto, i dati richiesti; i relativi moduli riepilogativi saranno inoltrati a sollecita On. Commissione, non appena perverranno, unitamente agli eventuali moduli supplementari.

HEADQUARTERS
16 DEC 1944
A. C.
PER IL MINISTRO

1255

4438

5
B/7

File 76/2/AC
Comp/2

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/CWW/rh

ED/8A/1.11/AC

14 December, 1944

SUBJECT : Glass Reports.

TO : Regional Education Officer,
Toscana Region

1. Some time ago I returned to you for compilation and systemization of preliminary reports on glass needs in your Region. The corrected forms have not come back.
2. I am now told that estimates in square meters will suffice, without the exact data on sizes of panes. This may expedite your return of the forms.

CARLETON W. WASHBURN
Major, AUS
A/Director of Education.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/CW/asa

84/10
ED/SA/1.0/AC

11 December 1944

SUBJECT : School Supplies: LAC Airtan 66
(MS-207-08).

TO : Requisition Division.

Reference your RD - 400/154 of 2 December.

1. Above named letter was not received until today. When G-5 Section, AFHQ letter P-3 of 8 November, forwarded on 15 November reached this Headquarters the officer who had prepared the original requisition was in Florence. Immediately on his return the Ministry of Public Instruction was asked to check the requisition.
2. The report received from the Ministry on 9 December is not satisfactory, as it appears that there is no official there in charge of matters of school supply in general, competent to make accurate estimates. A more thorough investigation has therefore been initiated and the results will be reported at the earliest possible date.
3. Meanwhile, the last item on the requisition, glass or glass substitute, is imperatively needed if schools are not to close down throughout Italy for the winter months. It is urged that without awaiting the disposition of the balance of the requisition, the glass-substitute be cabled for and shipped with the highest obtainable priority - every roll received will save hundreds of children from serious health hazards or total loss of schooling. I cannot urge too strongly the urgency of this need.

CARLETON W. WASHBURN
Major, AUS
A/Director of Education.

HEADQUARTERS
AMG/AC
ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION
CMF
EDUCATION DIVISION

JPS/ln

8 December 1944

SUBJECT : Glass for Schools.

TO : CHARLETON W. WASHBURN, Major AUS, A/Director of
Education, Education Subcommittee, A.C., APO 394.

REF : H5/ED/4.1 (A).

1. Enclosed herewith second partial request for glass for schools from L'Aquila Province.
2. The total amount of glass requested by L'Aquila to date is of m² 5401.93.

John P. Simoni
JOHN P. SIMONI
1st. Lt. C.M.P.
Regional Education Officer.

Encl: as above.

HEADQUARTERS
AMG/AC
ABRUZZI- MARCHE REGION
CMP
EDUCATION DIVISION

JPS/dc

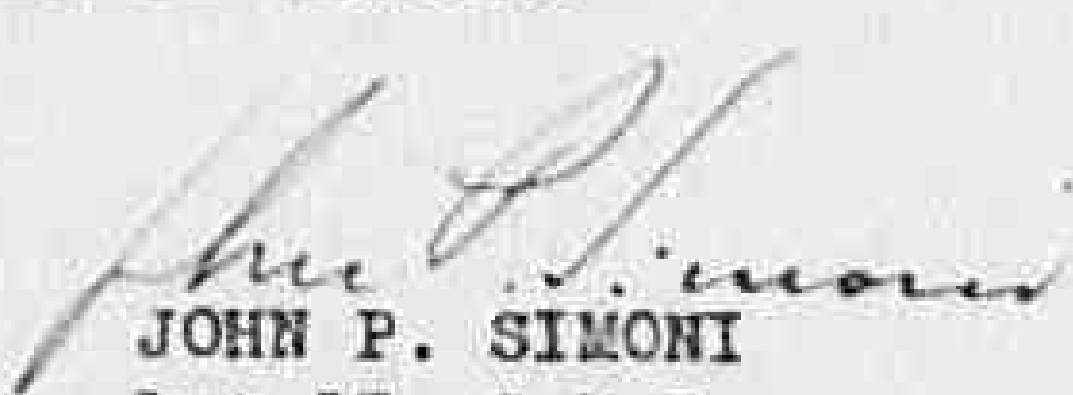
4 Dec 44

SUBJECT : Glass for Schools

TO : CARLETON W. WASHBURNE, Major AUS, A/Director
of Education, Education Subcommittee, A.C.,
APO 394.

REF : R5/ED/4.1

Enclosed herewith are requests for glass for
schools from Macerata and Pescara Provinces.


JOHN P. SIMONI
1st LT. C.M.P.
REGIONAL EDUCATION OFFICER

Encl: as above

HEADQUARTERS
AMG/AC
ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION
CMF
EDUCATION DIVISION

JPS/In

26 November 1944

SUBJECT : Glass for Schools

TO : CARLETON W. WASHBURN, Major AUS,
A/Director of Education, Education
Subcommission, A.C., APO 394.

REF : R5/ED/4.I

1. Enclosed herewith are requests for glass from the Provinces of Ascoli-Piceno, Chieti, and Teramo.
2. Lacking experienced and sufficient office personnel to compile a more concise report I am sending you the glass requirements so far submitted and so kindly prepared for me by the staff of the Provveditorato of Chieti.
3. Requests from other provinces will be on your desk shortly.

John P. Simoni
JOHN P. SIMONI
1st. Lt. C.M.P.
REGIONAL EDUCATION OFFICER.

Encl: As above.

8A/100

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 3M

MEMORANDUM

ED/2.5A/AC

8 November 1944

SUBJECT : Glass requirements

TO : Lt. Colonel Bonham-Carter.

Preliminary estimates as to glass requirements for the schools in the devastated area are as follows. There are underestimates rather than over-estimates, and assume fewer children in attendance than normally and one-third of normal standard requirements:

Pescara	28,500 sq-ft
L'Aquila	48,000 "
Chieti	48,000 "
Frosinone	61,000 "
Littoria	32,000 "

217,500 sq.ft = c.20,600 sq meters

CARLETON W. WASHBURN
Major, AUS
A/Director of Education.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
TOBAGO REGION

RVIII/E/1/6/14

6 NOV 44

SUBJECT : Glass for Schools

TO : Allied Commission, Education Subcommittee

1. Reference your KD/2.5/ACC letter dated 29 Sep 44 on the above subject.
2. Herewith we are sending to you the six summary reports of need of glass for schools of ARELLO Province.

PP/12

Sam V. Noh
Sam V. NOH
Capt. Spec. Res.
Regional Education Officer

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
TUSCANA REGION

HVILL/Z/11/6/13

2 Nov 44

SUBJECT : Class for Schools

TO : Allied Commission, Education Subcommittee

1. Reference your ED/2.5/ACC letter dated 29 Sep 44 on the above subject.
2. Herewith we are sending to you the third summary report of need of glass for schools of PISTOIA Province.

PP/im

Sam V. Roe
Sam V. ROE
Capt. Spec. Res.
Regional Education Officer

1247

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
TOSCANA REGION

RVIII/X/1/5/44

1 Nov 44

SUBJECT: Class for Schools

TO : Allied Commission, Education Subcommission
(Attention : Captain V.V. VELLA)

1. Reference para 3 of your ED/3.6/AC letter dated 28 Oct 44 on the above subject.
2. The report of need of class for PISTOIA schools forwarded to you with our RVIII/X/1/6/9 letter dated 22nd Oct. 1944 and returned to us with your ED/3.6/AC letter dated 28 Oct 44 is the first report of such a kind received from PISTOIA. It is showing only the need of class for the Provveditorato building and was sent to you in compliance with para 5 of your ED/2.5/ACC letter dated 29 Sep 44.
3. Since a second summary report of need of class for schools of PISTOIA was forwarded to you with our RVIII/X/1/5/10 letter dated 26 Oct 44, we are returning again to you the first report of need of class for school of PISTOIA.

PF/im

Sam V. Roe
Sam V. ROE
Capt. Special Forces
Regional Education Officer

9216

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/CWV/ams

ED/2.5/AG

1 November 1944

SUBJECT : Glass reports.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Togoana Region
(Attention: Education Officer).

1. I am returning herewith for clarification the last reports on glass requirements. The top sheet does not give the number of communes in the region, nor is it clear whether it includes one of the attached reports. You have sent communal, provincial and regional report forms all together.

2. Only regional report forms should be sent to this Headquarters, and they should summarize the provincial reports. The prefect should summarize communal reports and send provincial reports to you. These you summarize on the regional forms. All forms should be completed - not left with blanks where information is called for.

3. Communal forms should presumably remain with the prefect to guide him in the distribution of glass among his communes if and when it comes. Provincial forms should remain in the Regional office as a guide to future distribution of glass among provinces. Regional forms, completely and correctly filled out, should summarize the others and be sent to this Headquarters as a guide to the requisitions for the Region.

4. You are right in sending in reports on partial returns and then supplementing them as more come in. We shall be glad to get back promptly the Regional report returned herewith, completed to include all provincial (and therefore communal) reports to date.

CARLETON W. WASHBURN
Major, AUS
A/Director of Education.

Encl:
as above.

1245

87/1.11

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/JVV/cr

ED/3.0/AC

28 October 1944

SUBJECT : Glass for Schools.

TO : Regional Commissioner
Toscana Region
(Att: Captain Roe).

1. Reference your RVIII/E/1/6/9 of the 22nd October 1944.
2. In the summary report of need of glass for schools for Siena province there is no mention of the size of panes required.
3. The need of glass for Pistoia schools is not shown.
4. It would be appreciated if you would be good enough to ask the people concerned to fill the forms which are returned to you and obtain detailed requirements of glass for Grosseto, Orbetello, S.Stefano.

For the A/Director of Education:

J.V.VELLA
Captain
Executive Officer.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION VIII

KVIII/E/1/6/9

22 Oct 44

SUBJECT : Glass for Schools.

TO : Allied Commission, Education Sub-Commission.

1. Reference your ED/2.5/ACC letter dated 29 Sep 44 on the above subject.
2. Herewith we are sending to you:
 - a. First Summary Report of need of glass for schools of SIENA Province.
 - b. First Summary Report of need of glass for schools of PISTOIA Province.
 - c. Letter dated 10 Oct 44 of the Provincial Commissioner of GROSSETO Province.

Sam V. NOE

Sam V. NOE
Capt. Spec. Res.
Regional Education Officer

PP/pp

8^A/118

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 334
Education Subcommittee

ED/CW/tjr

ED/2.5/ACC

17 October 1944

SUBJECT: Glass for Schools.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Sardinia.

Reference your ECH/1754 of 9 October 1944.

1. The glass shortage for schools in Sardinia is typical of all Southern Italy and Sicily. Scarcely a school has glass in its windows south of Perugia, except in Rome.
2. There is almost no glass available in Italy and no glass being manufactured.
3. Substitute glass was requisitioned from the United States last April, but nothing further has been heard about it.
4. The enclosed forms have gone out in all Military Government Territory and the Minister of Interior has promised to send out similar forms through prefects to all Sindaci in Italian Government Territory.
5. When returns come in we shall attempt to get glass manufactured to fill the need. The Industry and Commerce Subcommittees have taken an interest in the matter and are trying to activate a glass factory.
6. Meanwhile, there seems to be nothing we can do.

CARLETON W. WASHBURN
Major, A.U.S.
A/Director of Education

Encl:
as above.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SARDEGNA REGION

9th October 1944.

To : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission,
Education Sub-Commission.

Subject : Glass for Schools.

Reference : EDX/1754.

The schools of Cagliari City were badly damaged by aerial bombardment and while repairs are being given first priority, complete lack of glass in Sardinia will make the functioning of the schools most difficult.

The schools will re-open whether there is glass or not but the provision of glass is an urgent necessity.

So far efforts to make glass locally have been a failure.

Could a consignment of glass be allotted and sent over here as soon as possible so the repairs can be completed?



GFTW/As.

J.A.C. Penrywick

J.A.C. PENRYWICK.
Colonel.
Regional Commissioner.

3750

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

GEN. DIR. CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION

FILE : 16 400.1/2 Div. 2 S no. 1

TO : ALLIED COMMISSION, COM X 123456
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMISSION
Answer to 2 o.m. n. 100/46/12

SUBJECT : Window-panes for schools

OCT 1944

16. October 1944.

A) In referring to your letter of 16 2 o.m. No. 100/46/12 we attach, for your information, a copy of the circular sent to the Prefects, on the need of window-panes for the schools

B) This Ministry realising the urgent necessity of this initiative, has already informed the Prefects, with a telegram of the 12 of October, that we enclose, so that the collecting of particulars requested by this Commission should be started by the care of the Communes, to be afterwards transcribed in the appropriate form.

C) In pointing out that this question is followed by the Ministry with the greatest of interest, we assure you that the summary reports shall be sent to this Commission as soon as they arrive from the single Prefectures.

FOR THE MINISTRY

(9A)

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

DIR. GEN. OF THE CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION

DIV. II - SEC. I

TO : THE MEMBERS

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE

1942-1/2 A.D. stop - the Industrial Sub-Committee of the Allied Control Commission must plan the fabrication of window-panes for the school-buildings and angles damaged by the war stop For this purpose it is urgent to know the number of schools of each degree and the measurements for the necessary window-panes and the total quantity of square metres for the following categories : Kindergartens, elementary schools, inferior secondary schools, superior secondary schools, universities and other assimilated institutes stop The above-mentioned items should be written by the Communes on form model A and cataloged by the Prefectures on form model B attached with the appropriate circular who is being sent. stop as the school reopening is imminent and and the winter season is approaching, it is urgent to gather from now on all the items required stop Your Excellencies will see that this shall be done as quickly and exactly as possible so that this initiative shall not be delayed.

THE GEN. IN CHARGE OF THE II DIV.

1239

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

MEM. DIR. CIVILIAN AIR.

FILE : 16400/1/2 Div. 2 Sec. 1

TO : Their Excellencies the Prefects

SUBJECT: Window-panes for the schools

11, October, 1944

The Industrial Sub-Commission of the A.S.C. in study ing, in co-
ordination with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, the possibility
of manufacturing window-panes, sheet h and clear, for the school-buildings
who are unprovided because of the war damages.

So that the afore-mentioned initiative can be put into practice, it
is necessary to know with great urgency, the quantity of window-panes need-
ed, according to the different categories of schools, for each province. In
this respect, the Sub-Commission has prepared the the enclosed model (A) that
must be sent by Your Excellencies at once to the single communes of each di-
strict, to be filled exactly and sent back with the maximum delay

The items supplied by the Commune shall then be transcribed, in
the whole, on the enclosed recapitulation model (B), even if incomplete, ex-
cept in the case of sending, in the shortest possible time, another similar
form, with the indication of supplementary inventories.

It is hardly the case to want the Communes to return the blank
forms model A in the case that they have no need of the material in question.

As the school reopening imminent and as the winter season is ap-
proaching, recall to Your Excellencies special attention, the absolute
necessity in collecting the items and sending them as quickly as possible.

Y or the Minister

1238

01/12/2008 11:18

Reuss, V. Oxyobolus

1946 OCT 130 1946

LEADERSHIP COMMUNITIES INITIATIVE
LEADERSHIP COMMUNITIES INITIATIVE











21.00, 0 n. 361 2.0. m. - 0.5 ACC/46/Int.



Ministro dell'Interno

DIR. GEN. KIM AVE CIVILTY

Quercus 2' 4' 1/2' Magnolia

Oggetto: Votai per la scuola.

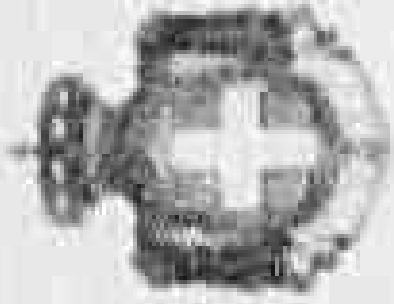
A) Con riferimento alla lettera di codesta Cn. Commissione in data 2 c.m., n. ACC/45/Int. si trasmette, per conoscenza cod. 00000, copia dello circolare diramata ai Prefetti, relative alla rilevazione del febbraio scorso del veicolo per le scuole.

B) Questo Ministero, compenetrandosi delle urgenti necessità della provvida iniziativa, ha già intervenuto a proporla, con l'aggiunta del 12 c.m. che si unisce in copia, per la cura del Comunità alla, nel frattempo, iniziato la raccolta dei dati richiesti da codesta Am. Comunità, e, per la trascrizione nell'apposito modulo.

C) Nell'interesse che la questione è regolata dal Ministero dell'Interno, si precisa che i modelli applicativi concernenti l'interessamento, si applicano a coloro che sono in grado di svolgere attività rilevanti e non a chi sono in grado di svolgere attività di natura puramente amministrativa.

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Beckmann 12.11.18



Ministero dell'Interno

DIREZIONE GEN. AMM. / CIVILE

Roma 11 Ottobre

ALLA IL. EG. I PRESENTI

del

R E G I O

Divisione 2
 Sub. 10406. 1/2
 1/2

Proposta al Regio del

Regio

OCCORRENZA Vetri per la scuola.

La Sottocommissione per l'industria della Commissione all'ora
 sta studiando, d'accordo con il Ministero per l'Industria, Commercio
 e Lavoro, la possibilità di fabbricazione di vetri lisci, chierri,
 per gli edifici scolastici che ne sono sopravvissuti in conseguenza
 della guerra.

Affinché la predetta iniziativa possa essere tradotta sul
 terreno pratico, è necessario conoscere con la massima urgenza, per
 ciascuna provincia, l'intero fabbisogno di vetri e secondo delle
 diverse categorie di scuole. Al riguardo la Sottocommissione ha
 predisposto l'accluso modello (A) che, a cura delle IL. EG., dovrà
 essere inviato subito ai singoli comuni della rispettiva circoscri-
 zione perché sia esattamente compilato e restituito a strettissimo
giro di posta.

I dati forniti dai comuni saranno, poi, trascritti, nel loro
 totale, sull'unito modello riepilogativo (B), da trasmettersi immediatamente
a questo Ministero.

Allo scopo di evitare che il ritardo imputato da qualche
 comune per ragioni dipendenti dallo stato di carenza si riversi
 quote su tutti gli altri lo IL. EG. restituiranno spedito, possibile,
e comunque non oltre quindici giorni della ricezione della presente
circolare, il modello riepilogativo (B), anche se incompleto, salvo
a rimettere nel più breve tempo altro modello riepilogativo, con l'indica-
zione "elenco suppletivo".

E' appena il caso di avvertire che i comuni stituiranno
in bianco il modello A qualora non -brevemente- necessiti del materiale
in questione.

Data l'imminente ripertura delle scuole e, soprattutto, l'op-
 portunit  della stagione invernale, si richiama la particolare at-
 tentione dello IL. EG. sulle necessit  induribili che sia
 posto il massimo impegno nella raccolta dei dati e nell'invio dei

2

1°

D. 10400. 1/2

Allegato 2

R E G I O

Regola al Regio del

D. 10400. 1/2

OGGETTO Vetri per le scuole.

La Sottocommissione per l'Industria della Commissione Allom-
ta sta studiando, d'accordo con il Ministero per l'Industria, Commu-
cio e Lavoro, la possibilità di fabbricazione di vetri lisci, chiari,
per gli edifici scolastici che ne sono privati in conseguenza
della guerra.

Affinché la predotta iniziativa non resti oscura tradotta sul
terreno pratico, è necessario conoscere con la massima urgenza, per
ciascuna provincia, l'intero fabbisogno di vetri a scuola delle
diverse categorie di scuole. Al riguardo la Sottocommissione ha
predisposto l'accluso modello (A) che, a cura delle LL.MM., dovrà
essere inviato subito ai singoli comuni della rispettiva circoscri-
zione perché sia esattamente compilato e restituito a strettissimo
giro di posta.

I dati forniti dai comuni saranno, poi, trascritti, nel loro
totale, sull'unito modello riepilogativo (B), da trasmettersi immedi-
atamente a questo Ministero.

Allo scopo di evitare che al ritardo frapposto da qualche
comune per ragioni dipendenti dalle attuali circostanze si ripara
quota su tutti gli altri le LL.MM. sostituiranno, se non possibile,
a comunque non oltre quindici giorni dalla ricezione della presente
circolare, il modello riepilogativo (B), anche se incompleto, salvo
a rimettere nel più breve tempo altro modulo analogo, con l'indica-
zione "elenco suppletivo".

E' appena il caso di avvertire che i comuni sostituiranno 236
in bianco il modello A qualora non abbiano necessità del materiale
in questione.

Data l'impimento riportare dello scuole, soprattutto, l'ap-
prossimarsi della stagione invernale, si richiama la particolare at-
tensione delle LL.MM. sulla necessità induribile che sia
posto il massimo impegno nella raccolta dei dati e nell'invio dei
moduli.

PER IL MINISTRO



(8)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

HCC/46/Int

2 October 1944

SUBJECT: Glass for Schools

TO : His Excellency the Minister of Interior

Your Excellency:

1. As Your Excellency probably is aware, few schools in all Southern Italy and Sicily have any glass left in the windows. With winter coming on the need for glass for school repairs is urgent.
2. The Industry Sub-Commission AOC is investigating the possibilities of flat glass manufacture in Italy in light of the new industrial possibilities, in conjunction with the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.
3. It is therefore requested that you secure, through prefects and sindaco immediate estimates of requirements for glass necessary for schools. The Commerce Sub-Commission requires the information called for on the enclosed form.
4. In order to facilitate the compilation of data it is requested that they be submitted on forms like the enclosed, compiled by provinces.
5. To avoid delay for all, lack of data from communes not responding promptly should not deter you from sending in partial lists, indicating on each the number of additional communes not yet heard from. Later data from such communes may be sent in similar form, marked "Supplementary List".
6. The letters being sent to prefects and sindaco in Military Government territory may be of interest to you and are enclosed herewith.
7. Since winter will soon be upon us and the task is prodigious, I am sure you will see the need for the utmost expedition in getting these data to us.

1235
R. G. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

Encls: as in 4 and 6 above.
MJB/3gt

2177

8 A / 1.11

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Education Subcommittee

ED/CWS/ams

ED/2./ACC

30 September 1944

SUBJECT : Glass for schools.

TO : Director, Commerce Subcommittee .

Reference your ACC/5300/5/Commerce of 29 September.

1. Thank you very much for your careful consideration of the urgent need of the Schools for glass.
2. The enclosed letters and forms are going out immediately to all regions. As soon as data come in they will be summarized and passed on to you.
3. On the basis of partial data we shall be able to make estimates for countries not heard from and for regions not yet occupied. Such estimates will be sent to you at the earliest possible date.

For the A/Director of Education:

CARLETON H. KENNEDY
Major, AUS
D/Director of Education.

1234

Cy to:
Economic Section-Requisition Div.
Industry Subcommittee.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LADIS REGION
APO 394

CM/rb

30 Sept. 1944

SUBJECT : Glass for Schools.

TO : Provincial Commissioner, Littoria Province.

REF. : R4/ED/

1. The Industry and Commerce Subcommissions, in conjunction with the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, are taking steps toward having window glass manufactured and will give school a high priority.

2. To get glass for the schools we must immediately submit our detailed requirements.

3. Will you, therefore, please sign the enclosed letter to your Prefect and give it to him with the letters to sindaco and forms for data sent herewith? There are enough for reports from all communes. 1233

4. As the completed forms come back to you through the Prefect, will you please have them combined and summarized on the form attached to this letter, keeping one copy for your files and forwarding the other to me?

5. Since the need for these data is urgent, it is requested that you do not wait to get forms in from all communes, but send your summarized report to me as soon as you have a representative number of reports from communes. Later you can pick up the stragglers in one or more supplementary reports.

6. Winter is coming fast. The demands for glass

are enormous. The utmost dispatch is, therefore, urged in getting your report back to me.

CARLETON W. WASHBURN
MAJOR, A.C.S.
REGIONAL EDUCATION OFFICER

ENCLOSURES :

Summary Report Forms.
Letter to Prefect.
Letters and Forms for all Sindaci.
File Copies (including English Translation) of the above.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Education Subcommission

ED/CVE/MSD

29 September 1944

ED/2.5/MSD

SUBJECT: Glass for schools.

TO: Regional Commissioner
(Att: Education Officer).

1. The Commerce Subcommission will give high priority to glass for schools.
2. The Industry Subcommission is investigating possibilities of flat glass manufacture in Italy in light of the new industrial possibilities, in conjunction with the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.
3. It is therefore urgent that you secure, through sindaco and prefects, immediate estimates of requirements for glass necessary for schools. The Commerce Subcommission requires the information called for on the enclosed form.
4. In order to facilitate the compilation of data it is requested that they be submitted on forms like the enclosed, compiled by provinces.
5. To avoid delay for all, lack of data from communes not responding promptly should not deter you from sending in partial lists, indicating on each the number of additional communes not yet heard from. Later, data from such communes may be sent in a similar form, marked "Supplementary list".
6. Since winter will soon be upon us and the task is prodigious, I am sure you will see the need for utmost expedition in getting these data to us.
7. A set of the forms being used for this purpose in Lazio Region is enclosed for any suggestive value they may have for you.

For the A/Director of Education:

CARLETON W. VANDERBILT
Major, AGC
A/Director of Education.

1231

FMR/amm

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/5300/5/COMMERCE.

28 September 1944

SUBJECT: Glass.

TO : Education Sub-Commission. ✓
(Through Economic and Administrative Sections)

1. Reference: ED/2.5/ACC dated 18 Sept. 1944.
2. This Sub-Commission will give every consideration to the needs for glass for schools in the assignment of a high priority.
3. The Industry Sub-Commission is now investigating the possibilities of flat-glass manufacture in Italy in light of the new industrial possibilities, in conjunction with the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.
4. It is recommended that the Education Sub-Commission determine the flat-glass requirements for the essential needs of schools throughout occupied Italy, so that in the event production cannot be instituted in the quantities required, requisitions might be considered for importation.
5. These requirements should be compiled in terms of square meters total, and average thickness. The maximum and minimum sizes of panes should be given, if possible by the number of panes by sizes, although this is a prodigious task. It would be well to give quantities applicable to the various categories of schools, for purposes of justification. Such details are generally required for import requisitions.

For the Acting Chief Commissioner.

1230

W.F. EVANS

Colonel

Director

Commerce Sub-Commission

Copy to:
Economic Section, Requisitions Div.
Industry Sub-Commission.

3 A 1.11

1222-5A

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 994

ED/JWA/cg

ED/2.5/ACC

MEMORANDUM :

27 September 1944

SUBJECT : Glass for schools.

TO : Major Washburne.

1. Attached herewith is the correspondence pertaining to glass.
2. Mr. William Vaughan of the Sub-Commission on Industry, is now preparing a report on the glass situation. He states that no glass will be available for 3 to 5 months.

JOSEPH M. MURPHY
Major, A.C.

1229

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/AND No. 785016

9.5 8A/1.0 0

HEADQUARTERS REGION IX
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

Ref HIX/ED/100.31 Date
Subject Glass for Schools
To Education Subcommittee, A.U.

1. Ref. your ED/2.5/ACC of 29 September 1944.
2. Forms for reporting amount of glass needed for schools in the region of Buella will be prepared at once.
3. It is obvious, however, that no reports will be forthcoming until some time after the occupation of the provinces in the region.

Willis E. Pratt
Willis E. Pratt
Capt. A. U. S.
Regional Education
Officer

(Translation of May. Murray Conway)

8 B 11-10

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Education Subcommittee

2.5A

Translation:

Prefecture of Frosinone

Fingri, 25 August 44

SUBJECT : Requisite glass, charcoal and wood for repair of school buildings.

TO : Captain Pratt.

The Civil Engineer office of this province, has calculated the following measures of requisite glass, charcoal and other material, for the reparation of school buildings that are not so heavily damaged:

Glass 4,000sq. mtrs.
Wood for fixtures.....
Planks, 4 cm..... 4,810 sq. mtrs.
Beams (?) 200 cubic mtrs.
(6x4 cm and 10x10)
Coal..... 200 tons

So much in reply of your letter of August 16, BA/ED

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
Office of Civil Engineer in Terni

Estimate of glass required for repair of glass fixture of the school
buildings in the Province of Terni.

3.800 sq. mtrs.

Terni 30/8/33

THE PROVIDENT.

2-18 A/1.11
A.S.G. PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS
CAMPOBASSO

Education SC

U 9043

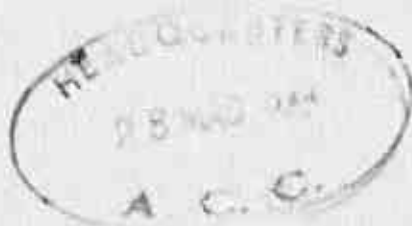
26 May 1944

Ref: Ed/4-1

SUBJECT: Glass for Schools

TO : Education Sub-Commission, ACC.

1. Glass for repair of school buildings is not to be found in this area. Request that the proper authorities investigate the possibility of getting glass from a factory supposed to be in the vicinity of Salerno.
2. Request that this office be notified of the results.



Dexter G. Tilton
DEXTER G. TILTON 1225
Captain Inf.
Actg. Education Officer.

1467