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7 August 1950

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

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May 31, 1944

TO : Lt. Colonel T.V. Smith, Director Education
Sub-Commission, Salerno, Italy.

SUBJECT : Report on the "Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro".

The following report is a brief study of the functioning of the "Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro" (O.N.D.) in the city of Naples, conducted by 2nd Lt. John P. Simoni, C.M.P., Hqs. Education Sub-Commission, began on the April 20 and completed on May 13, 1944.

John P. Simoni
JOHN P. SIMONI
2nd Lt. C.M.P.
Education Sub-Commission

I. General Background:

- 1) The "Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro" (National Afterwork Association) was established by the "Partito Nazionale Fascista" (National Fascist Party) for the welfare of Italian workers and youth of all classes. (Appendix "A").
- 2) The "Dopolavoro" was organized as a leisure time activity. The program of education and recreation was designed to meet the needs of all Italian workers.
- 3) The Fascist Government of Mussolini utilized the "Dopolavoro" to promote among the working classes its doctrine of "Credere, Obbedire, Combattere" (Believe, Obey, Fight). The theatre, lectures, libraries, sports, amusements and patriotic manifestations were media utilized to accomplish this end.
- 4) The prerequisite to membership in the "Dopolavoro" was membership in the Fascist Party; however, exceptions were made.
- 5) Membership was open to all persons over sixteen years of age.
- 6) The Annual Membership fee was of L. 7,50 in Metropolitan Areas, and L; 5,00 in Rural Areas. Members living in Metropolitan Areas derived greater benefits from the organization because of a more varied program and other recreazional opportunities offered by the "Dopolavoro"; therefore, the higher membership fee was assessed.
- 7) Members of the "Dopolavoro" had the privilege of attending theatres, cinemas, amusements in general, at reduced admission prices. Transportation at lower rates was also offered it's members when traveling in groups on excursions, honey moons, etc.
- 8) The "Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro" of Naples was established by the Fascist Party in the year 1926. (Appendix "B").
- 9) The organization and administrative plan of the "Dopolavoro" is as follows:

ORGANIZATION OF THE O.N.D.

P.N.F.

NATIONAL FASCIST PARTY

NATIONAL
COMMISSARYPROVINCIAL
COMMISSARYAND
PROVINCIAL
DOPOLAVORO

URBAN

DOPOLAVORO
RIONALEDOPOLAVORO
DI CATEGORIADOPOLAVORO
AZIENDALEDOPOLAVORO
INTERAZIENDALE

RURAL

DOPOLAVORO
COMUNALEDOPOLAVORO
FRAZIONALE

- a) The "Dopolavoro Rionale" was organized as a community center and several such units located in various sectors of a city and were open to everyone.
- b) The "Dopolavoro di Categoria" were organized for workers of a given trade or profession.
- c) The "Dopolavoro Aziendali" were organized for workers of a given business or industry.
- d) The "Dopolavoro Interaziendali" were organized to fill the needs of workers of several industries or businesses combined.
- e) The "Dopolavoro Comunale" was organized in the "Capoluogo" of the Commune in rural districts.
- f) The "Dopolavoro Frazionale" was organized in small rural towns seats.

10) Each Dopolavoro included, more or less, the following features:

- a) A bar - licensed with special permit by the "Commissario Nazionale".
- b) A Theatre-cinema.
- c) A reading room with small collection of books consisting mostly of Fascist publications.
- d) A conference room.
- e) A classroom.
- f) A barber shop.
- g) A billiard room.
- h) A playground or a court for the games of "bocce" or calcio, etc.

II. Objectives of the O.N.D.

- 1) To promote a healthy and worthwhile use of leisure hours on the part of white collar and manual workers with programs directed to develop their moral, physical and intellectual capacities in the atmosphere of the Fascist Revolution.
- 2) To control, coordinate, and direct the activities of all others centers and institutions having the same general aims as those presented above, with the exception of the Mutual Aid Societies, although their program may be a recreational character, the after school clubs, and all other similar associations.
- 3) To interpret Italian culture to the Italian people themselves and to the world.
- 4) To bring people together so that they may learn to know and to understand each other better.

III. Program of the "Dopolavoro."

- 1) The program was planned according to the physical and folk-lore characteristics of each region and according to the needs of the people in the atmosphere of the Fascist Revolution.
- 2) The program of the "Dopolavoro" was extremely varied and included educational and recreational activities related to home, farm, school, business, industry, army, etc. (Appendix "B")
- 3) The following activities constituted the typical program in the Naples Area:
 - a) Saturday Theatre of Prose.
 - b) Provincial "Musical Quartets" contests.
 - c) "Caserta" Gathering: plays, folk-festivals; concerts, etc.
 - d) Festival of Dopolavoro.
 - e) Traveling Theatrical Troupe.
 - f) Festival of the sea.
 - g) Festival of the "Uva"

- h) Village for the Armed Forces (Bazar-Carnival).
 - i) Sea Village (beach, games, etc.)
 - l) Home Planning Exhibition, etc.)
 - m) Festival of Piedigrotta.
- 4) During the years 1940, 1941, and 1942 the "Dopolavoro Provinciale" of Naples paid particular attention to a program of assistance and recreation for the Italian Armed Forces.
 - 5) The program included mostly recreational activities. Little emphasis was placed on the educational program.
 - 6) Actual participation in activities was limited to a selected few.
 - 7) Recreation was planned to meet the needs both professional and non-professional workers.
 - 8) Most people who participated in programs contributed their time to the organization.

III. Present Status of Buildings of the "Dopolavoro" of Naples.

- 1) The Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro in Naples had 91 active units functioning within the metropolitan area.
- 2) The buildings and quarters occupied by these units were rented by the individual "Dopolavoro" itself.
- 3) The "Dopolavoro" headquarters building and theatre are the only property which the O.N.D. owns.
- 4) The following quarters were left intact (not bombed or sacked) and are now requisitioned by the Allied Forces as follows:

a. Dopolavoro "N. Bonservizi"
Via Misericordiella, 26 - Naples.

A club for Allied Forces - under the management of the Dopolavoro of Musicians "Cooperativa dello Spettacolo".

- b. Dopolavoro "I. Capocci"
Via Luca Giordano 19 - Naples.

103rd Station Hospital Club, Officers' Mess.

- c. Dopolavoro "Dipendenti Comunali"
Piazza Dante, 93 - Naples.

Used for storage depot by U.S. Army.

- d. Dopolavoro "E. Toti"
Via De Pretis - Naples.

Occupied by HQS. 382nd Port Battalion - T.C.

- e. Dopolavoro "Acquedotto"
Piazza Dante, 89 - Naples.

Occupied by the 70th Station Hospital. Officers' Club.

- f. Dopolavoro "Società Meridionale di Elettricità"
(S.M.E.)
Via Roma, 256 - Naples.

Occupied by the Y.W.C.A. Hqs.

- g. Dopolavoro "Commercio"
Via costantinopoli, 104 - Naples.

Used by American troops for dancing - 70th Station
Hospital -

- h. Dopolavoro "Internazionale Metallurgici"
Via Salvatore Tommasi, 62 - Naples.

Hqs. Communist Party.

- i. "Dopolavoro Provinciale"
Via Tarsia, 39 - Naples.

Occupied by Allied activities. Town Major, Garrison
Cinema etc. One "Cinema" hall available.

- 5) The remaining 82 "Dopolavoro" were either destroyed or sacked; others consisted of only one office room or a reading room.
- 6) The quarters of the Dopolavoro as listed under a, b, e, g, h, and i are excellent premises for the location of an Adult Education and Recreation Center.
- 7) The building of the Dopolavoro Provinciale (headquarters of the ex "Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro") is centrally located in down-town Naples.

John P. Simoni
JOHN P. SIMONI
2nd Lt. C.M.P.
Education Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "A"

L. 24 Maggio 1937-XV, n.817 (in Gazz.Uff.12 giugno, n.135). Modificazioni alle norme sull'ordinamento dell'opera nazionale Dopolavoro.

ART. 1. L'opera nazionale dopolavoro, istituita con regio decreto-legge 1 maggio 1925-III, n.582 (1), convertito nella legge 18 marzo 1926-IV, n.562, ha sede in Roma, e' alla diretta dipendenza del Duce ed e' presieduta dal segretario del partito nazionale fascista, ministro segretario di Stato.

I suoi scopi sono:

a) promuovere il sano e proficuo impiego delle ore libere dei lavoratori intellettuali e manuali con istituzioni ed iniziative dirette a sviluppare le loro capacita' morali, fisiche, intellettuali nel clima spirituale della rivoluzione fascista;

b) controllare, coordinare e dirigere l'attivita' di tutti gli altri organismi ed istituzioni diretti al fine anzidetto, escluse le societa' di mutuo soccorso, anche se aventi fini ricreativi, i doposcuola e le associazioni similari.

Nulla e' innovato per quanto concerne l'ordinamento attuale dei dopolavori statali.

ART. 2. All'attuazione degli scopi dell'opera nazionale dopolavoro provvedono una direzione generale, costituita da scrivi e, alla periferia, i dopolavori provinciali presieduti dai segretari delle federazioni dei fasci di combattimento.

Dai dopolavori provinciali dipendono i dopolavori comunali, rionali aziendali e tutti i nodali costituiti da iscritti all'opera nazionale dopolavoro.

ART. 3. Il presidente dell'opera nazionale dopolavoro ha la facolta' di proporre l'erezione in ente morale delle istituzioni che svolgono una attivita' conforme alle direttive dell'opera nazionale dopolavoro, di cui all'art.1, lettera b, della presente legge, e che abbiano a norma di legge un capitale sociale.

ART. 4. L'opera nazionale dopolavoro ha personalita' giuridica e puo' ricevere ed amministrare contributi, obblazioni, lasciti e donazioni di qualsiasi natura e valore, acquistare e possedere beni, alienare a titolo oneroso o gratuito beni di sua pertinenza e facenti parte del suo patrimonio, compiere tutti gli altri atti giuridici necessari per il conseguimento dei propri fini.

Agli effetti di qualsiasi imposta, tassa o tributo o diritto in genere, escluse le tasse postali e telegrafiche, stabiliti dalle leggi generali o speciali, l'opera nazionale dopolavoro, nonché tutti i dopolavori dipendenti, sono parificati alle amministrazioni di Stato.

Alle manifestazioni di natura culturale, artistica, ricreativa, sportiva ed in genere propagandistica dell'Opera nazionale dopolavoro, viene riconosciuto il carattere di utilita' pubblica e conseguentemente tutti gli atti relativi sono esenti da imposte e tasse di ogni genere, senza limitazione nei riguardi del carattere e dell'estensione delle manifestazioni stesse. Tale trattamento si estende a tutte le manifestazioni dell'opera nazionale dopolavoro, non escluse quelle a cui partecipano anche i non tesserati.

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Lo stesso trattamento viene altresì fatto ai dopolavoro statali e dipendenti statali, nonché, in quanto compatibile, alle sezioni del dopolavoro che, con finalità e compiti analoghi, sono costituite in seno alle collettività italiane all'estero, alle dipendenze delle regie autorità diplomatiche e consolari.

ART. 5. Il patrimonio dell'opera nazionale dopo lavoro è costituito:

- a) da beni mobili ed immobili provenienti da associazioni, enti ed istituzioni sciolti in forza dell'art. 210 del testo unico delle leggi di pubblica sicurezza, approvato con regio decreto 18 giugno 1931-IX, n. 773, e dei quali ottenga l'assegnazione dalla competente autorità in base alla disposizione dell'art. 373 del regolamento delle leggi di pubblica sicurezza, approvato con regio decreto 21 gennaio 1929-VII, n. 62, nonché da beni delle associazioni e corporazioni disciolte in forza del regio decreto-legge 24 gennaio 1924-II, n. 64, convertito nella legge 17 aprile 1925-III, n. 473, e dei quali ottenga l'assegnazione in virtù dell'art. 6 del citato decreto;
- b) da beni mobili ed immobili comunque acquistati o provenienti da donazioni e lasciti.

Le entrate sono costituite:

- a) da un contributo annuo corrispondente all'1,0% per cento dell'ammontare annuo dei contributi sindacali obbligatori, da gravare sulla parte ordinaria del fondo speciale per le corporazioni;
- b) dalla quota dei contributi sindacali obbligatori dei datori e prestatori d'opera, e spettanti alle opere nazionali in forza dell'art. 18 del regio decreto 1 luglio 1926-IV, n. 1135 (1), e successive disposizioni;
- c) da contributi di amministrazioni pubbliche e da privati;
- d) da oblazioni, lasciti, donazioni di enti e di privati;
- e) dai contributi degli iscritti all'opera nazionale dopolavoro;
- f) dai redditi patrimoniali.

ART. 6. Il presidente è assistito da un consiglio tecnico consultivo. Al presidente appartengono tutti i poteri di amministrazione dell'opera nazionale dopolavoro.

Ha la firma e la rappresentanza dell'opera nazionale dopolavoro, provvede alla gestione dei fondi, assume il personale, può stare in giudizio sia come attore che come convenuto, stipulare contratti, transigere e compromettere per arbitri; svolgere in genere ogni attività necessaria al conseguimento dei fini dell'istituzione ed esercita le altre funzioni determinate dalle leggi e dai regolamenti. In genere provvede a tutti gli atti demandati alla personalità giuridica dell'ente.

Il consiglio tecnico consultivo è così composto:

- un rappresentante del ministero degli affari esteri;
- un rappresentante del ministero dell'interno;
- un rappresentante del ministero dell'educazione nazionale;
- un rappresentante del ministero dell'agricoltura e foreste;
- un rappresentante del ministero delle corporazioni;
- un rappresentante del ministero per la stampa e la propaganda;
- un rappresentante per ciascuna delle confederazioni dei datori e prestatori d'opera e professionisti ed artisti.

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I componenti del consiglio sono nominati con decreto del Duce su proposta del presidente dell'opera nazionale dopolavoro, durano in carica due anni ed alla scadenza possono essere riconfermati.

ART. 7. Il consiglio tecnico e' convocato dal presidente ogni qualvolta egli lo ritenga utile per l'interesse dell'opera nazionale dopolavoro. Sempre a scopo consultivo dovra' essere convocato nel mese di novembre per l'esame ed il parere in merito al bilancio preventivo dell'esercizio finanziario seguente ed al conto consuntivo dell'esercizio finanziario precedente.

Uguualmente sara' obbligatoria la convocazione per il parere circa le proposte che importino modificazione degli stanziamenti e variazioni alla sostanza patrimoniale.

ART. 8. A capo dei servizi dell'opera nazionale dopolavoro e' posto un direttore generale nominato e revocato con regio decreto, su proposta del Duce.

Il direttore generale esercita i poteri che gli sono delegati dal presidente.

Egli risponde dell'andamento degli uffici tecnici ed amministrativi al presidente.

Il direttore generale partecipa alle sedute del consiglio tecnico consultivo, senza voto deliberativo.

ART. 9. Il presidente determina, con speciali regolamenti, le norme per il funzionamento dei vari uffici e il trattamento del personale.

ART. 10. Il Duce, su proposta del segretario del partito nazionale fascista, ministro segretario di Stato, presidente dell'Opera nazionale dopolavoro, puo' ordinare lo scioglimento del consiglio tecnico consultivo. In tal caso il segretario del partito assume le funzioni di commissario straordinario, con l'esercizio di tutte le funzioni attribuite al presidente e senza obbligo di sentire il parere del consiglio tecnico consultivo.

ART. 11. Il bilancio di previsione delle entrate e delle spese dell'opera nazionale dopolavoro e' presentato al parlamento in allegato allo stato di previsione della spesa del ministero delle corporazioni.

Il conto consuntivo e' allegato in appendice al rendiconto generale dello Stato.

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ART. 12. E' costituito presso l'opera nazionale dopolavoro un collegio di sindaci aventi le attribuzioni di cui agli art. 134 e seguenti del codice di commercio, per quanto applicabili, che si compone di tre sindaci effettivi e di tre supplenti.

Un sindaco effettivo ed uno supplente sono designati dalla presidenza del consiglio dei ministri; un sindaco effettivo ed uno supplente sono designati dal ministero delle finanze; un sindaco effettivo ed uno supplente dal ministero delle corporazioni.

I sindaci sono nominati con decreto del Duce, su proposta del segretario del partito nazionale fascista, ministro segretario di Stato, durano in carica un anno e possono alla scadenza essere riconfermati.

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ART. 13. Ogni disposizione contraria alla presente legge e' abrogata. Sulla e' innovato per quanto concerne le istituzioni pubbliche di assistenza e di beneficenza.

ART. 14. Il governo del Re e' autorizzato ad emanare le norme integrative della presente legge eventualmente necessarie.

APPENDIX "B"

O. N. D.

DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI
-----PRO MEMORIA
PER L'UFFICIO EDUCAZIONE NAZIONALE
DELL'ON.le COMANDO MILITARE ALLEATO

L'idea del Dopolavoro sbocciò nell'immediato dopoguerra da un autentico rappresentante del popolo: Mario Giani, un operaio di uno stabilimento industriale di Milano, il quale ne costituì i primi nuclei in alcune aziende milanesi.

Assurto al potere il Regime Fascista, constatata la grandissima adesione che la massa operaia dava a questa originale organizzazione, la riconosceva ufficialmente facendosene patrocinatore.

L'originale iniziativa del popolo italiano veniva portata anche su terreno internazionale ed essa figurò, infatti, all'ordine del giorno della VI Conferenza Internazionale del Lavoro che si tenne a Ginevra nel 1924, con l'intervento dei Delegati di 59 Nazioni.

Considerato il sempre maggiore favore che l'organizzazione riscuoteva nel popolo, il Governo Italiano, con Decreto Legge 1° maggio 1925 n°582 convertito in legge il 18 marzo 1926 n° 562, e modificato con Regi Decreti 11 novembre 1926 n°1936, 7 aprile 1927 n°516, e 24 maggio 1937 n°817 trasformò il Dopolavoro in Ente Parastatale creando l'OPERA NAZIONALE DOPOLAVORO.

La legge assegnava all'O.N.D. i seguenti compiti:

- a) promuovere il sano e proficuo impiego delle ore libere dei lavoratori intellettuali e manuali, con istituzioni dirette a sviluppare le loro capacità fisiche, intellettuali e morali;
- b) provvedere all'incremento ed al coordinamento delle attività di tali istituzioni e di quelle esistenti nel campo fisico, intellettuale e morale, fornendo ad essi ed ai loro aderenti ogni necessaria assistenza, e promuovendone eventualmente le erezioni in Ente morale.

L'O.N.D. veniva pertanto posta alle dipendenze del P.N.F. e sotto la vigilanza del Ministero delle Corporazioni.

L'organico e gli Uffici dell'Ente venivano così costituiti: La Presidenza Nazionale, a Roma, con a capo il Presidente Nazionale dell'O.N.D. che veniva nominato dal Partito di concerto con il Ministro delle Corporazioni.

O. N. D.
DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI
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Un Direttore Generale, con tutti i Funzionari Centrali, che riceprivano i diversi gradi in base ad un regolamento organico.

I Dopolavoro Provinciali, costituiti in tutti i Capoluoghi di Provincia, con a capo un Presidente Provinciale, che veniva nominato dal Presidente Nazionale dietro designazione del Segretario Federale, ed un Funzionario del Centro, con la qualifica di Segretario Provinciale, per il funzionamento dei servizi tecnici ed amministrativi.

I Dirigenti del Dopolavoro Provinciale erano i responsabili, verso la Sede Centrale, del funzionamento di tutti i Dopolavoro costituiti nell'ambito della Provincia: Dopolavoro Comunali, Ricciami, Frazionali, Aziendali, Interaziendali e di Categoria.

I Dirigenti di tutti i Dopolavoro della Provincia venivano nominati dal Dopolavoro Provinciale, su segnalazione del Segretario di Fascio, per i Dopolavoro Comunali e Frazionali, e di concerto con i capi delle Aziende per i Dopolavoro Aziendali ed Interaziendali.

Il Dopolavoro, per il suo carattere preminentemente popolare, poteva considerarsi un Ente assolutamente apolitico, in quanto teneva, indistintamente tutti i lavoratori del braccio e del pensiero, fossero essi iscritti o non iscritti al Partito Fascista.

Dopo il 25 luglio, infatti, il Governo Badoglio, riconoscendo il Dopolavoro e ponendolo alle dirette dipendenze della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, sanciva il carattere apolitico e profondamente benefico dell'Ente.

A seguito di questa trasformazione, il Presidente Nazionale veniva sostituito da un Commissario Nazionale nominato dalla Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri e, nei Dopolavoro Provinciali, in luogo del Presidente veniva nominato un Commissario Prefettizio per la temporanea prosecuzione della amministrazione dell'Ente, nominato dal Commissario Nazionale su designazione dei Prefetti delle singole Province.

I Dopolavoro Provinciali si sostenevano con la quota parte derivante dal tesseramento, con i contributi della Sede Centrale e coi contributi ed elargizioni di Enti e Istituzioni locali.

I Dopolavoro dipendenti, provvedevano al proprio finanziamento con le quote mensili dei propri iscritti, coi contributi degli Enti Pubblici locali, coi contributi del Dopolavoro Provinciale, coi presumibili utili ricavati da manifestazioni dopolavoristiche.

O. N. D.
DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

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Tutta l'organizzazione e l'amministrazione del Dopolavoro dipendenti era sottoposta alla vigilanza e al controllo del Dopolavoro Provinciale, ad eccezione dei tre Dopolavoro Statali (Dopolavoro Ferroviario, Dopolavoro PosteTelegrafonici e Dopolavoro Monopoli dello Stato) i quali erano organismi autonomi posti alla diretta dipendenza dei rispettivi Ministeri.

Le tessere dell'O.N.D. venivano cedute al prezzo di lire 5.- ivi compresa la quota per l'assicurazione delle manifestazioni controllate dal Dopolavoro. Nei centri ove funzionavano cinema e teatri era obbligatoria l'applicazione sulla tessera di una marca, del costo di lire 2.50, che dava diritto a tutte le riduzioni concordate, per l'ingresso nei cinema, nei teatri, nei campi sportivi, etc.

La tessera veniva ceduta gratuitamente ai padri di famiglia numerosi ai mutilati ed invalidi di guerra, ai grandi invalidi del lavoro.

Le tessere venivano fornite dalla Sede Centrale dell'O.N.D. e distribuite ai Dopolavoro dipendenti del Dopolavoro Provinciale. Dell'importo di dette tessere lire 2.50 restavano al Dopolavoro Provinciale e le rimanenti venivano inviate alla Presidenza Nazionale.

Le attività programmatiche dell'Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro consistevano:

1°) Arte e cultura: teatri; carri di Tespi; Filodrammatica; Complessi musicali; manifestazioni cinematografiche e radiofoniche; corsi culturali; corsi d'insegnamento e perfezionamento professionali; conferenze; arte popolare; organizzazione di feste tradizionali, etc.

2°) Sport ed escursionismo: giochi e sport dopolavoristici, come concorsi ginnici, concorsi e gare di tamburello, bocce, tiro alla fune, etc.

3°) Assistenza e Previdenza: Befane, Corsi Sanitari, Ambulatori, assistenza sociale varia, etc.

Inoltre assistenza alle Forze Armate, con spettacoli teatrali e cinematografici, con befane, etc.; corsi di economia domestica; di agraria; organizzazione di mostre etc; costituzione di mense aziendali, di spacci viveri, di casse mutue, di uffici di informazioni per disbrigo di pratiche, etc.

Attualmente, a seguito della requisizione da parte dei vari Comandi dell'A.L.G. della sede di questo Dopolavoro Provinciale, compresi i Cinema e i teatri e quasi tutte le altre sedi dei Dopolavoro dipendenti, l'attività dopolavoristica in provincia di

O. N. D.
DOPO-LAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

Napoli ha dovuto subire un arresto, ciò che ha portato, di conseguenza, questo Dopolavoro Provinciale ad esplicare la sua attività, oltre che nel campo dell'ordinaria amministrazione, all'accertamento ed al recupero della sostanza patrimoniale dei diversi Dopolavoro dipendenti della provincia, nella maggior parte occupati, sinistrati, semidistrutti e saccheggiati.

Nel mese di gennaio u.s. tramite l'interessamento di E.E. il Prefetto, è stato richiesto all'On.le Comando Militare Alleato il riconoscimento della organizzazione ed il benestare per la ripresa delle attività dopolavoristiche, benestare che a tutt'oggi non ancora è pervenuto.

La situazione finanziaria del Dopolavoro Provinciale, presentata attualmente la seguente situazione di cassa:

Entrate	L. 42.472,10
Uscite	" 42.401,75
Fondo di cassa	L. 70,35

Il fondo di cassa si trova depositato presso la sede Spirito Santo del Banco di Napoli che esage il Servizio di Tesoreria del Dopolavoro Provinciale.

Si precisa che la situazione sopradescritta si riferisce al periodo 1° ottobre 1943-6 Aprile 1944.

Non si possono dare chiarimenti e delucidazioni sulla contabilità antecedente alla data del 1° ottobre 1943, né si può compilare un elenco di debiti e crediti e né un elenco di eventuali impegni, in quanto tutti i documenti relativi sono andati smarriti o distrutti a seguito della requisizione ed occupazione della sede del Dopolavoro Provinciale di Via Terna, effettuata il 1° ottobre 1943 dal "Town Major" dell'A.E.C.

Per le stesse ragioni non è possibile allegare l'inventario completo dei mobili e delle macchine e, pertanto, si unisce copia di inventario di massima inviato al suddetto Comando Militare Alleato, in uso all'esposto per la requisizione della sede. Attualmente si sta compilando un elenco di mobili e attrezzi vari che questo Dopolavoro Provinciale sta cercando di recuperare dalle sedi della provincia.

IL SEGRETARIO PROVINCIALE
(E. Cardamone)

firmato

IL COMMISSARIO PREPOTITARIO
(G. De Chiara)

firmato 746

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DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

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ATTIVITA' DOPOLAVORISTICHE
SVOLTE DAL DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE DI NAPOLI

L'attività che il Dopolavoro Provinciale di Napoli ha svolto nella Provincia, si può compendiarne come appresso:

TESSERAMENTO

Nell'anno 1943 sono state distribuite, in tutti i Dopolavoro della Provincia, n° 128.731 tessere. Da questo totale sono, però, escluse le tessere distribuite dai tre Dopolavoro Statali (Dopolavoro Ferroviario, Dopolavoro Postelegrafonico, Dopolavoro Monopoli dello Stato).

ORGANIZZAZIONE

I Dopolavoro esistenti in Provincia nel 1943 erano i seguenti:

Dopolavoro Comunali	n. 135
Dopolavoro Frazionali	" 166
Dopolavoro Rionali	" 23
Dopolavoro Aziendali	" 67
Dopolavoro Interaziendali	" 6
Dopolavoro di Categoria	" 21
Dopolavoro Forze Armate	" 2

TOTALE DOPOLAVORO 8.420

In questo settore di attività sono state effettuate le seguenti manifestazioni:

Concorso Provinciale per la migliore tenuta ed efficienza delle sedi dei Dopolavoro Dipendenti;
Organizzazione della Befana ai figli dei dopolavoristi;
Organizzazione della Festa dell'Uva, consistente nell'allestimento di carri vendemmiali, di chioschi per la distribuzione del prodotto, di concerti musicali, nella giornata celebrativa.

ARTE E CULTURA

Periodiche recite di filodrammatiche e annuale concorso provinciale.

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Mattinate cinematografiche domenicali.
Corsi culturali, artistici e professionali.
"Sabato teatrali" di prosa e lirici nei maggiori teatri cittadini.
Mostre d'arte (pittura, fotografia, scultura).
Scuole di canto e di recitazione.
Concorso provinciale per giovani cantanti lirici.
Concorso provinciale "Quartetti a plettro".
Concorsi bandistici.
Corso per fisarmonicisti.
Concorso interprovinciale per giovani cantanti.
Corso per complessi corali.
Concorso per una novella.
Proiezioni cinematografiche in provincia con l'autocineraudio,
nei paesi sprovvisti di sale cinematografiche.
Concorso di canzoni (composizione versi e musica) per la festa
di Piedigrotta.
Ciclo di rappresentazioni in provincia con teatro ambulante del
"Carro di Tespi".
Concorso per un cartello pubblicitario della Piedigrotta.
Concerti vocali e strumentali nelle officine.
Convegno interprovinciale filodrammatico.
Concorso di cinematografia a passo ridotto.
Concorso provinciale dei giovani interpreti della canzone.
Audizioni di arte varia fra dilettanti.
Cori di danze classiche per bambini.
Corsi per analfabeti e semi-analfabeti.
Organizzazione di biblioteche ambulanti e di "Giardini di lettura".
Formazione di orchestre e di complessi corali in seno al Dopola-
voro più efficienti.
Organizzazione di trattenimenti danzanti.
Effettuazione di conferenze di cultura generale.
Effettuazione di corsi di cultura generale.
Effettuazione di corsi di lingue.
Effettuazione di corsi serali di scuole medie.
Effettuazione di corsi serali di arte.
Organizzazione di mostre riservate ai dopolavoristi dilettanti.
Organizzazione di concorsi vari di componimento.
Effettuazione di corsi di riparazione.
Organizzazione di concorsi per lavori teatrali.
Scuole di scenografia e coreografia.

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PERFEZIONAMENTO PROFESSIONALE e ATTIVITA' MURALI

Corsi temporanei di agraria per contadini.
Corsi per la formazione di lavoratori agricoli specializzati.
Corsi industriali di primo addestramento.
Corsi industriali per la formazione di operai qualificati.
Corsi industriali per la formazione di operai specializzati.
Corsi di perfezionamento industriale.
Corsi industriali per lavoratori disoccupati.
Corsi di meccanica.
Corsi di perfezionamento commerciale.
Corsi di economia domestica e lavoro (fra dopolavoristi).
Corsi di taglio e cucito fra dopolavoristi.
Corsi di telegrafia e radiotelegrafia.
Celebrazione della giornata del gelato.
Celebrazione della Giornata dell'Albero.
Concorso per la migliore tenuta dell'aria e della casa colonica.
Concorso bacologico.
Concorso per gli orti giardino.
Coltivazione di piante officinali e medicinali.
Rinseverimenti con il reparto dei "Volontari della Montagna".
Cultura di campi sperimentali.
Coltivazione e ricerca della flora aromatico-medicinale.
Conigliocultura.
Pollicoltura.
Allevamento di animali da cortile in genere.
Culture ittologiche famigliari.
Concorsi e mostre di conigliocultura e pollicoltura.
Celebrazione della "Giornata del grano" con manifestazioni varie sulle aie.

ARTE POPOLARE e FOLKLORE

Organizzazione dei festeggiamenti per la celebrazione della Piedigrotta, con corsi di carri allegorici, raduno di costumi tradizionali, esecuzione di canzoni e di balli popolari, concorsi per l'addobbo di vetrine, concorsi per l'addobbo di "bancarelle", per la vendita dei prodotti locali, concorsi per l'addobbo dei balconi fioriti, esecuzione delle canzoni premiate nell'apposito concorso, esecuzione di bande musicali, concorsi per "luminarie", concorsi per l'addobbo delle imbarcazioni, concorsi per fuochi pirotecnici, etc.

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Mostre d'arte e di prodotti locali.
 Organizzazione di raduni folkloristici.
 Organizzazione della festa dei Gigli e Nola.
 Organizzazione della festa dei "Quattro Altari" a Torre del Greco.
 Spettacoli popolari vari.
 Organizzazione delle varie feste tradizionali.

SPORT ED ESCURSIONISMO

Formazione di squadre maschili e femminili di palla a volo, di tamburello, tennis, di bocce, di tiro alla fune, etc.
 Concorsi ginnici, di tamburello, di giuoco delle bocce, di palla a volo, di tiro alla fune, di canottaggio, di scacchi, di marcia e tiro, di atletica leggera e pesante, di ginnastica, di nuoto, di pallacanestro, di hockey a pattinaggio, di pugilato, di scherma, di tennis, di tiro a volo, di tiro a segno, di ciclismo, di sciismo, etc.

ORGANIZZAZIONE DI RADUNI ESCURSIONISTICI, di viaggi, gite, crociere, campi estivi ed invernali, raduni campestri e sciatori.

Organizzazione del raduno provinciale del Parco Reale di Caserta, con treni speciali e con la effettuazione di manifestazioni teatrali, musicali, folkloristiche, etc.

Organizzazione del raduno provinciale a Precida per la "Sagra del Mare", con la effettuazione di manifestazioni teatrali, musicali, sportive, folkloristiche, etc.

ASSISTENZA E PREVIDENZA

Istituzione di mense aziendali e di spacci viveri.
 Istituzione di casse mutue e di collegi medici per l'assistenza ai dopolavoristi e loro famiglie.
 Istituzione di Uffici di informazioni e per disbrigo di pratiche personali dei dopolavoristi.
 Corsi di medicina e di igiene.
 Istituzione di posti per pronto soccorso e di ambulatori.
 Istituzione di uffici di consulenza legale, per il disbrigo di pratiche riguardanti i dopolavoristi.

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Assicurazione dei dopolavoristi contro gli infortuni durante le manifestazioni dopolavoristiche.

Accordi con gli Agenti Generali dell'Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni e "Le Assicurazioni d'Italia", per la propaganda della "Polizza popolare vita", della "polizza extralavoro".

Riduzioni sulle Ferrovie dello Stato e Secondarie.

Riduzioni sui biglietti d'ingresso ai cinema, teatri, campi sportivi e altri locali di pubblico spettacolo.

Riduzioni nei vari negozi.

Sconti e facilitazioni nei luoghi di cura, negli alberghi, nei ristoranti etc., specialmente per i dopolavoristi in viaggio di nozze.

Esenzione, sconti e facilitazioni ai Dopolavoro ed ai complessi teatrali e musicali dopolavoristici sulle tasse e sui diritti statali, comunali, erariali, etc.

Distribuzione gratuita di pacchi donon di giocattoli, di dolciumi, di indumenti di vestiario, etc. ai figli dei dopolavoristi, in occasione della festa della "Befana".

SANIERSTAZIONI E ASSISTENZA ALLE FORZE ARMATE

Sono state, gratuitamente, apportate ai componenti le Forze Armate Italiane le seguenti provvidenze:

Organizzazione, al chiuso e all'aperto, di giornalieri spettacoli teatrali e cinematografici.

Distribuzione, ai vari reparti, di apparecchi radio, di biblioteche, di libri di lettura anene, di carte da lettera, di cartoline in franchigia, di indumenti e oggetti utili personali come rasoi da barba, pennelli e sapone da barba e da toilette, pettinini, coltelli e temperini, specchietti, brillantina per capelli, cipria, dentifrici, spazzolini da denti e per unghie, ostenine con portachiovi, bretelle, giarrettiere, cinture, camicine con ciomoli, penne stilografiche, matite, boccette di inchiostro, portafogli e portamonete, taccuini, agendine, pipe, bocchini, lamette per rasoi gillette, pietre di allume e magnesia per barba, etc.

Istituzione del "Villaggio del Soldato" in Villa Comunale, con la costruzione di N. 18 Chioschi e di un "Zona Park", per la ricreazione e l'assistenza ai militari.

Istituzione del "Villaggio Balneare" per le Forze Armate a Bagnoli, con annesso teatrino, bar, servizio di docce e di barbiere.

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Istituzione di un "Posto di Ristoro" alla Stazione ferroviaria Centrale di Napoli per la distribuzione di generi di conforto ai militari di transito. Org.
 Organizzazione di spettacoli lirici e d'arte varia, nei diversi ospedali militari e distribuzione ai feriti di oggetti utili e di generi di conforto.
 Soggiorno gratuito, per quindici giorni, ai feriti convalescenti presso gli alberghi di località climatiche.
 Rimborso delle spese, per tre giorni di permanenza a Napoli, ai familiari che si recavano a visitare i propri congiunti feriti, degenti negli ospedali cittadini.
 Attività ricreative varie.

ATTIVITA' RICREATIVE VARIE

Inoltre, a fianco alle suddette manifestazioni, che costituiscono quella che suol chiamarsi l'attività programmatica del Dopolavoro, vi sta l'attività ricreativa che viene svolta nelle sedi dopolavoristiche: attività, questa, che se anche intesa in un senso generico, pure ha il suo valore assoluto e distinto.
 Il Dopolavoro, infatti, per completare tutta la sua attività artistica, fisica, culturale, assistenziale, istituisce la sua sede nella quale il dopolavorista ha anche la possibilità di avere l'onesto e confortevole bicchiere di vino, mentre è intento a seguire la lettura di un libro, il suono di una musica o lo svolgimento di una partita a carte, considerata questa come puro svago, scevro, quindi, da ogni interesse personale.
 L'attività ricreativa ha la massima importanza sulla elevazione sociale, perché allontana il lavoratore dall'osteria, dai ridotti ove si bestemmia, si gioca d'azzardo, dove si sghignazza e dove, purtroppo, si sperperano denari e salute.
 Il Dopolavoro insegna così ad amare se stessi e la propria famiglia, offrendo ai suoi associati una sede decorosa nella quale vengono svolte tutte le attività atte a migliorarli moralmente ed intellettualmente, non escluso lo svago lecito, che rende giocondi e più preparati a sostenere e vincere tutte le difficoltà e tutte le asperità della vita.
 La sede di un Dopolavoro dovrebbe, infatti, a rigore essere costituita da locali ampi e decorosamente arredati, comprendenti: un locale per la sala di lettura e biblioteca, un locale per lo svolgimento dell'attività musicale e corale; un teatrino

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da adibirsi per spettacoli teatrali o cinematografici; una sala da adibirsi per riunioni e trattenimenti dantesi e musicali; uno o più locali per le attività ricreative (gioco del biliardo, delle carte, della dama, degli scacchi, dei dadi, ecc.); un locale da adibirsi a spaccio di bevande, uno o due locali per impiantarvi un ambulatorio o posto di pronto soccorso; un locale da adibire ad ufficio del Dopolavoro. Annessi alla sede stessa, qualora sia possibile, dovrebbero essere istituiti una palestra e il campo per il gioco delle bocce e delle attività sportive.

SITUAZIONE ATTUALE

Attualmente, come già stato detto, le attività dopolavoristiche sono quasi tutte ferme, a causa che le sedi sono state, nella maggior parte, o requisite, o sinistrate, o saccheggiate. Per questo stato di cose il Dopolavoro Provinciale ci è venuto a trovare nella dura necessità di dover sospendere, dallo impiego e dallo stipendio, ben 27 impiegati: alcuni sospesi con la data del 30 settembre 1943, altri con la data del 30 novembre dello stesso anno.

Attualmente, per la ordinaria gestione, sono rimasti in servizio soltanto il Segretario Provinciale ff., una impiegata ed un fattorino.

Nell'attesa che il Comando Militare Alleato - riconosciuta la apoliticità dell'Ente e constatato che l'opera del Dopolavoro è esclusivamente rivolta al benessere del popolo - possa rilanciare il benessere per la ripresa delle attività dopolavoristiche, si sta procedendo a richiedere ai Sindaci dei diversi Comuni della provincia i nominativi di persone, non compromesse col passato regime ed idonee allo scopo, da nominare Commissari Straordinari per poter procedere all'accertamento ed al recupero della sostanza patrimoniale dell'Ente.

IL SEGRETARIO PROVINCIALE
(Ernesto Cardamone)

firmato

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DOPPIAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

INVENTARIO ARREDAMENTO UFFICI
DOPPIAVORO PROVINCIALE DI NAPOLISTANZA ISPEZIONE

- 1 Tavolo grande stile Impero con piano di cristallo nero
- 1 Sedia poltrona rivestita in pelle stile Impero
- 3 Sedie rivestite in pelle stile Impero
- 1 Divano rivestito in pelle
- 2 Poltrone in pelle
- 2 Armadietti a due battenti stile Impero
- 1 Tavolino di legno mogano di forma ovale
- 1 Tavolino poggiatelefono stile Impero
- 2 Apparecchi telefonici
- 1 Luce da tavolo con base di cristallo e coppa in cristallo verde con relativa lampada.
- 1 Calamariere di cristallo bianco (un vassoio e due calamai)
- 2 Stilografi con base
- 1 Sottomano in pelle (tipo gigante)
- 1 Portacalendario in cristallo
- 1 Portacarte in legno
- 1 Quadro ad olio "Terrazza a Posillipo"
- 1 Apparecchio radio "Phonola" da tavolo
- 1 Tende di seta damascata rossa foderata di seta bleu
- 1 Ceneriera di cristallo
- 1 Servizio da fumo (scatola portasigarette in legno e argento, un portacenere in radica e metallo)
- 5 Portalampade a muro, con bracci in legno e diffusori in rame con relative lampade.
- 1 Luce in metallo vernato, a colonna, per luce diffusa, con tre lampade
- 1 Vaso portafiori in cristallo

STANZA SEGRETARIO PROVINCIALE

- 1 Tavolo stile Impero
- 1 Libreria stile Impero
- 1 Poltrona sedia rivestita in pelle stile Impero
- 2 Poltrone sedie rivestite in pelle stile Impero
- 1 Tavolino porta-telefono stile Impero
- 2 Apparecchi telefonici

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BOMOLAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

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- N. 1 Apparecchio radio "La Voce del Padrone"
- " 1 Stilografo con base
- " 1 Portacarte in pelle
- " 1 Calamariere in cristallo e metallo con base portacarte e 2 calamai.
- " 1 Macchina da scrivere "Olivetti" mod. 40
- " 1 Colonnina in legno (angeliere)
- " 1 Luce da tavolo, con base in metallo e coppa in cristallo con relativa lampada.
- " 1 Sedia girevole per macchina da scrivere
- " 1 Tavolinetto in legno e metallo per macchine da scrivere a quattro tiranti con piano ribaltabile
- " 1 Cuscinello in pelle
- " 1 Macchinetta cucicarte in metallo tipo a tenaglia
- " 1 Tende di seta damascata rossa foderate in seta bleu
- " 1 Portalampe a muro, con bracci in metallo e diffusori in cristallo, con relative lampade
- " 1 Cassetta di sicurezza in metallo
- " 1 Portacenere in cristallo (due pezzi)

UFFICIO ARTISTICO CULTURALE

- N. 3 Tavolo stile Impero con cristallo bianco
- " 1 Sedia girevole tipo Vienna
- " 4 Sedie poltrone rivestite in pelle
- " 1 Libreria stile Impero
- " 1 Scrivania a cinque cassetti tipo Ferretti
- " 1 Sedia poltrona tipo Vienna
- " 1 Scrivania in legno
- " 1 Piccolo mobile (per biglietti)
- " 1 Scaffale stile Impero (etagère)
- " 1 Poggiatelefono stile Impero
- " 1 Apparecchio telefonico
- " 4 Sedie tipo Vienna
- " 2 Calamariere di cristallo
- " 1 Stilografo con base di marmo
- " 1 Portacarte in legno
- " 1 Portacenere di cristallo
- " 1 Portacarte in pelle
- " 2 Tavolini per macchine da scrivere

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DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

- N. 1 Macchina da scrivere "Olivetti" mod. 40
- " 1 Macchina da scrivere "Olivetti a doppio carrello"
- " 1 Lume da tavolo
- " 1 Orologio
- " 1 Colonna in legno nero e metallo
- " 1 Globo di cristallo, con lampada
- " 1 Apparecchio completo di microfono e due diffusori con giradischi marca "Gelosco"
- " 1 Cassa contenente 150 lampade di vario candelaggio, per il teatro
- " 1 Cassa contenente 58 funi di canapa, di varie misure, per il montaggio di scene
- " 67 Pezzi di stoffa di vario tipo e colore, facienti parte dell'attrezzatura teatrale
- " 4 Pennoni di stoffa per addobbo teatro
- " 1 Sgabello di legno per archivio
- " 1 Sottomano in pelle per scrittoio
- " 2 Trofei "CMD" in marmo e metallo
- " 1 Vaso portafiore in ceramica antica
- " 1 Attaccapanni in legno e metallo a 4 bracci
- " 2 Macchinette cuocicarte
- " 2 Tendon di stoffa bleu per oscuramento

UFFICIO DATTILOGRAFIA ADUNTA ALLA SEGRETERIA

- N. 1 Tavolo stile Impero
- " 1 Libreria stile Impero
- " 1 Poltrona rivestita in pelle stile Impero
- " 3 Sedie poltrone rivestite in pelle stile Impero
- " 1 Poggiatelefono stile Impero
- " 1 Apparecchio telefonico
- " 1 Scaffale stile impero
- " 1 Salamandiera in cristallo e metallo a due calamai
- " 1 Portacarte in pelle
- " 1 Lume da tavolo con piano in metallo e coppa di cristallo con relativa lampadina
- " 1 Macchina da scrivere "Olivetti" mod. 40
- " 1 Tavelino per macchina da scrivere
- " 1 Stufa elettrica
- " 1 Diffusore in cristallo, con relativa lampada
- " 1 Tendon di stoffa bleu per oscuramento

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DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

SALA DI ASPETTO

N. 1 Tavolo stile 900 in legno e metallo cromato
 " 8 Sedie " " " " "
 " 1 Attaccapanni " " " "
 " 1 Mobile a due battenti con vetri e tre mensole di cristallo
 " 2 Quadri dipinti ad olio rappresentanti due paesaggi e-
 fricani
 " 1 Portacombrelli
 " 1 Cassetta per lettere
 " 3 Portalampade a muro con bracci in metallo e coppe di
 cristallo, con relative lampadine

SALONE

N. 1 Tavolo grande in masonite
 " 12 Sedie in legno
 " 1 Libreria con 4 scaffalature con tre porte a vetri
 " 1 Scrivitoie
 " 1 Sedie comuni
 " 1 Poggiatelefono
 " 1 Base da tavolo, con piano in metallo e coppa di cri-
 stallo con relativa lampadina

UFFICIO ORGANIZZAZIONE

N. 1 Scrivania stile 900 in masonite e metallo cromato
 " 1 Poltrona " " " " "
 " 2 Sedie " " " " "
 " 1 Armadio " " " " "
 " 1 Tavolino per macchina da scrivere stile 900 in masonite
 e met. cromato
 " 1 Apparecchio telefonico
 " 1 Attaccapanni stile 900 in masonite e metallo cromato
 " 1 Macchina da scrivere "Olivetti mod. 40"
 " 1 Sedia girevole per macchina da scrivere
 " 1 Sottosano in pelle per scrivitoie
 " 1 Calamariera in cristallo con due calamai e portapenna
 " 1 Cestino in legno per portacarte
 " 1 Orologio da tavolo
 " 4 Fermacarte in berno

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DOPO-LAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

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- N. 1 Vaso portafiori in cristallo
 " 1 Orologio sopramobile
 " 1 Sopramobile rappresentante uno sciatore in metallo e base di marmo
 " 1 Lume da tavolo con base di metallo e paralume in rame
 " 1 Sopramobile rappresentante la Vittoria alata, in bronzo
 " 2 Tandoni di stoffa bleu per oscuramento
 " 1 Custodia in metallo per statistiche
 " 1 Macchina cucicarte
 " 1 Portacenere in cristallo
 " 1 Diffusore in cristallo e relativa lampada

UFFICIO PROTOCOLLO

- N. 1 Scrivania stile 900 in masonite e metallo cromato
 " 1 Poltrona " " " " "
 " 2 Sedie " " " " "
 " 1 Armadio " " " " "
 " 1 Tavolino per macchina da scrivere " "
 " 1 Tavolino per telefono
 " 1 Apparecchio telefonico
 " 1 Attaccapanni stile 900 in masonite e metallo cromato
 " 1 Macchina da scrivere "Olivetti" mod. 40
 " 1 Mobile a serranda
 " 1 Calamieriera in pelle per scrittoio
 " 1 Bilancia per peso corrispondenza
 " 1 Macchina affrancatrice "S.I.M.A."
 " 1 Macchina per indirizzi "AERENA"
 " 1 Macchina ciclostile elettrica, con mobile in legno e metallo "GESTETTER"
 " 1 Macchina cucicarte
 " 1 Tensione di stoffa bleu per oscuramento
 " 2 Imbarcazioni in legno (sopramobili)
 " 1 Diffusore in cristallo con lampada
 " 1 Portafiori in cristallo

UFFICIO AUTARCHIA E FORZE ARMATE

- N. 2 Scrivanie in masonite a tre cassetti
 " 2 Sedie in masonite

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DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

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N. 4 Sedie comuni
 " 1 Armadio in masonite
 " 1 Attaccapanni
 " 2 Calamariere
 " 2 Lumi da tavolo con base di metallo e coppa di cristallo
 " 1 Macchina da scrivere "Olivetti" mod. 40
 " 1 Sedia girevole per macchina da scrivere
 " 1 Poggiatelefono in masonite
 " 1 Apparecchio telefonico
 " 1 Diffusore di cristallo e relativa lampada
 " 1 Portacenere di cristallo

UFFICIO AMMINISTRAZIONE

N. 3 Scrivania stile 900 in masonite e metallo cromato
 " 3 Poltrone " " " " "
 " 6 Sedie " " " " "
 " 3 Tavolini per macchine da scrivere stile 900 in masonite
 e metallo cromato
 " 2 Apparecchi telefonici
 " 2 Tavolini per telefono stile 900 in masonite e metallo
 cromato
 " 3 Armadi " " " "
 " 1 Macchina da scrivere "Olivetti" mod. 40 a doppio carrello
 " 1 Armadio mobile archivio tinto in noce
 " 1 Sedia girevole per macchina da scrivere
 " 4 Calamariere di cristallo
 " 1 Cassaforte piccola
 " 1 Scrivania in masonite a tre cassette
 " 1 Armadietto di legno faggio
 " 2 Lumi da tavolo con relative lampadine
 " 1 Macchina calcolatrice "Totalia"
 " 1 Macchina cucitrice "Zenit"
 " 4 Portacenere in cristallo
 " 1 Orologio da tavolo
 " 5 Tendoní di stoffa bleu per oscuramento

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DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE DI NAPOLI

ARCHIVIO

- N. 3 Grandi mobili in masonite
 " 1 Tavolo scrittoio
 " 1 Apparecchio telefonico
 " 6 Sedie comuni
 " 1 sgabello in legno
 " 1 Mobile in metallo, custodia attrezzatura protezione antiaerea

UFFICIO SPORATIVO E DIREZIONE CIVILE

- N. 1 Scrivania grande in masonite
 " 1 Scrivania a sette cassetti con pannello verde
 " 2 Poltrone sedie in legno
 " 6 Sedie comuni
 " 1 Armadietto in masonite
 " 1 Libreria a due battenti con vetri verdi
 " 1 Mobile libreria scrivania con vetri verdi
 " 1 Tavolino
 " 1 Macchina da scrivere "Olivetti" mod. 40
 " 2 Attaccapanni
 " 2 Apparecchi telefonici
 " 1 Mobile libreria a serranda
 " 2 Portacenere in cristallo
 " 2 Calamariere in cristallo
 " 2 Tendon di stoffa bleu per oscuramento
 " 1 Apparecchio radio "Marconi"

CENTRALINO TELEFONICO

- N. 1 Tavolo scrittoio
 " 2 Sedie
 " 1 Stufa elettrica
 " 1 Attaccapanni
 " 1 Centralino telefonico
 " 1 Tendon di stoffa bleu per oscuramento
 " 1 Tenda di stamine scura
 " 1 Calamariere di cristallo
 " 1 Sottomano in pelle da scrivania
 " 1 Apparecchio telefonico a muro

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O. E. D.

DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

UFFICIO DIREZIONE LAVORI

N.	1	Scrivania a sette cassetti con piano di cristallo
"	1	Tavolo da disegno
"	1	Tavolo scrittoio stile 900
"	1	Mobili scaffale a tre battenti
"	3	Sedie poltrone rivestite in pelle
"	1	Apparecchio telefonico
"	1	Tendone di stoffa blu per oscuramento
"	5	Sedie in legno
"	700	Camicia di tela grigio verde
"	700	Camicia di tela kaki
"	300	Butande di tela bianca
"	1000	Tela di calze di cotone pesante
"	1000	Canottiere di cotone e lana
"	700	Canottiere di cotone colorato
"	400	Canottiere di cotone bianche
"	52	Rasoi a mano libera in acciaio "Solingen"
"	750	Rasoi "Gillet" in metallo
"	650	Penne stilografiche-azzurro grandi
"	600	" " " medie
"	15000	Lamette per rasoi "Gillet"
"	700	Pennelli da barba di vario tipo
"	600	Scatole di brillantina solida
"	115	Bottiglie di brillantina liquida
"	830	Pietre di allume rosa
"	1000	Pezzi di magnesio
"	170	Portafogli
"	103	Portamonete
"	360	Specchiotti tascabili
"	37	Coltelli a sei usi
"	230	Temperini
"	216	Catene porta-chiavi
"	170	Porta-chiavi in metallo
"	830	Buste di talco
"	47	Catene con medaglie
"	65	Braccialetti (catene in metallo)
"	43	Pipe di radica
"	82	Bocchini di pastiglia
"	175	Anelli di metallo

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C. N. D.

DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

- - - - -

N. 150 pezzi di emmentaggio
 " 600 buste e fogli
 " 340 boccette di inchiostro stilografico
 " 1 tendone di stoffa bleu per oscuramento
 " 1 tenda di stamine ecru

MAGAZZINO STAMPATI

N. 4 mobili scaffali
 " 1 mobile scaffale con vetro
 " 4 scaffalature per stampati
 " 1 tavolo scrittoio
 " 5 macchine da cucire "Singer"
 " 1 cassetta con ferri chirurgici per ambulatorio
 " 2 cassette con medicinali
 " 1 apparecchio telefonico smontato
 " 1 tendone di stoffa bleu per oscuramento
 " 1 tenda di stamine ecru

UFFICIO STAMPA

N. 1 scrivania in mogano
 " 1 poltrona in pelle
 " 2 sedie poltrone in pelle
 " 1 libreria in mogano
 " 1 tavolino per macchina da scrivere
 " 1 tavolino per telefono
 " 1 attaccapanni
 " 1 tavolino
 " 1 stilografo
 " 1 apparecchio telefonico
 " 1 tendone di stoffa bleu per oscuramento
 " 1 tenda di stamine ecru

MAGAZZINO

N. 1 mobile archivio
 " 1 scaffale a tre divisioni
 " 2 sedie
 " 6 ventilatori
 " 4 apparecchi radio fuori uso
 " 10 apparecchi radio marca "Geloso" per le PP.AA. nuovi
 " 20 accumulatori per gli apparecchi radio di cui sopra.

730

G. N. D.

DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE -NAPOLI

- - - -

N.	1	Sanigiana con acqua distillata
"	1	quadro ad olio
"	8	vestiti borghesi per teatro
"	18	vestiti per il gruppo "Adrenazata"
"	18	paia di sandali
"	18	paia di scarpe
"	3	casse di legno contenente vestiario per il carosello storico
"	8	vestiti di seta colorata "stile" 700" per minuetto- da donna
"	8	" " " " " " " da uomo
"	18	costumi in seta (nove da uomo e nove da donna) Gruppo Tarantella Sor.
"	12	vestiti di panno rosso bordati in oro per balletti
"	1	apparecchio telefonico
"	1	tendone di stoffa ble per oscuramento
"	1	tenda di stamine corò
"	16	brandine complete di ferro e legno
"	30	coperte usate
"	10	materassi di orine usati
"	16	guanciali

FILODRAMMATICA

N.	1	Scrivania stile 900
"	1	libreria stile 900
"	1	poltrona ricoperta in pelle
"	2	sedie poltrone ricoperte in pelle
"	1	tavole scrittoie
"	1	lume da tavolo
"	2	paraventi piccoli
"	6	sedie di legno
"	1	tendone di stoffa bleu per oscuramento
"	1	tenda di stamine corò
"	1	apparecchio telefonico

UFFICIO FESERAMENTO

N.	1	banco grande in masonite
"	2	tavoli scrittoie
"	1	tavolino per macchina da scrivere
"	1	macchina da scrivere "Olivetti mod.40"

729

C. B. D.

DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

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N. 1 calamariera
 " 2 sedie poltrone ricoperte in pelle
 " 1 sedia alta tipo vienna
 " 1 cassaforte "Milners" a due chiavi (proprietà del Banco di Napoli)
 " 1 cassaforte grande
 " 3 grandi scrittoi con cinque divisioni
 " 4 sgabelli in legno di faggio
 " 1 mobile a vari scompartimenti per divisione corrispondenza
 " 1 banco in legno di faggio con stipetti e cassetti
 " 1 mobile etagere grande a due piani
 " 1 apparecchio telefonico
 " 1 tendone di stoffa bleu per oscuramento

REPARTO VOLONTARI DELLA MONTAGNA

N. 6 tavoli scrittoio
 " 24 sedie comuni
 " 1 leggio in legno
 " 1 grande mobile archivio a tre battenti con vetri
 " 1 macchina da scrivere Olivetti mod. 40
 " 1 tavolino poggiatelefono
 " 1 apparecchio telefonico
 " 2 apparecchi radio rurali
 " 1 tavolino per macchina da scrivere
 " 2 divani in legno
 " 1 attaccapanni tipo vienna a dieci bracci
 " 2 lumi da tavolo
 " 1 gagliardetto del Dopolavoro Provinciale
 " 50 badili
 " 50 picconi
 " 10 zaini
 " 80 tende da campo con relativi bastoni
 " 6 attaccapanni
 " 4 tendoni di stoffa bleu per oscuramento

CASSA CINEMA

N. 2 banchi cassa in legno con il piano di vetro
 " 4 sedie
 " 2 quadri per affissioni
 " 1 armadietto di legno comune
 " 8 portareclame cinema in legno

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O. E. D.

DOPO-LAVORO PROVINCIALE -NAPOLI

N. 1 apparecchio telefonico

SALA CINE-TEATRO (nuova)

N. 947 poltrone tipo vienna
 " 4 estinteri
 " 1 schermo
 " 3 pianoforti verticali
 " 1 sipario di velluto azzurro
 " 3 tendoni bleu per oscuramento
 " 24 sedie comuni
 " 4 tavolini
 " 4 sgabelli
 " 1 cabina cinematografica completa in perfetta efficienza.

SALA CINE-TEATRO (vecchio)

N. 600 sedie poltrone
 " 1 schermo
 " 1 cabina cinematografica completa
 " 3 tendine di damasco rosso
 " 2 banchi in legno abete con richiamo in vetro, con stipetti interni
 " 4 scaffali armadio con stipetti e ripiani
 " 1 banco semicircolare con richiamo in vetro
 " 300 sedie in legno a listelli per teatro all'aperto
 " 94 sgabelli in legno
 " 35 tavolini in legno di forma quadrata
 " 4 tavoli grandi di forma rettangolare
 " 4 sedie poltrone in legno per barbiere
 " 3 attaccapanni in legno con otto bracci in metallo

AUTOMOBILI

N. 1 Carro di Tespi completo
 " 1 auto Fiat "Ardea"
 " 1 autocineraio completo
 " 1 auto balilla di proprietà del Sig. Basurto Sebastiano targata LE
 " 1 apparecchio per carica accumulatori

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G. N. D.

DOPOLAVORO PROVINCIALE NAPOLI

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DEPOSITO TEATRO

N. 42 leggi in ferro grandi
" 12 " " " piccoli
" 2 scaffali
" 20 sedie comuni
" 2 pedane
tavolame
scenari vari in tela e in carta
tappezzerie varie.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
AFC 394

ED/NEP/da

REF : ED/3.11

24/may/1944

SUBJECT : Report of visits in Regions I and VII.

TO : Lt.Col. T.V. Smith, Director Education Subcommittee, ACC.

1. Following is a brief report of information obtained from Provveditori in Regions I and VII resulting from visits made during the period of 8/May/1944 to 22/May/1944.

- a) - COSENZA - Provveditore agli Studi : Prof. Francesco Di Robertis.
3500 elementary and secondary school teachers in the province.
30 employees in the Provveditorato.
Most schools operating on normal schedule. New text books not available.
Schools close 14/July/1944. Visited Istituto Magistrale located in former Fascist Building.
- b) - CATANZARO - Provveditore agli Studi : Prof. Costanzo Luigi.
2100 elementary and secondary school teachers in province.
13 employees in the Provveditorato. All schools open and operating on normal schedule except in the Provincial Center. Here elementary school children attend nine hours per week. Many schools occupied by refugees. No new text books available. Schools close 14/July/1944. Visited Scuola Magistrale, Scuola Industriale, and Scuola Liceo Tecnico.
- c) - REGGIO CALABRIA - Provveditore agli Studi : Prof. Pignato Luca.
2500 elementary and secondary teachers in the province.
14 employees in the provveditorato. All schools operating on normal schedule except in Reggio where children attend 18 hours per week. New textbooks available in some schools. In other schools old textbooks in use with pages removed. Many schools occupied by Italian troops and refugees. Schools close 14/July/1944.
- d) - MESSINA - Provveditore agli Studi : Prof. Michele Clauce Schettini.
3000 elementary and secondary school teachers in the province.
11 employees in the provveditorato. All schools operating on normal schedule outside city of Messina. Here pupils attend 18 hours per week. Only a few schools occupied by troops, due in large part to the cooperation of the Town Major. New text books available in only a few schools. Schools close 14/July/1944.
- e) - CATANIA - Provveditore agli Studi : Prof. Carsara' Antonino.
2500 elementary and secondary school teachers in the province.
38 employees in the Provveditorato. All schools operating on normal schedule

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although many are occupied by troops and many buildings are destroyed. Only a few new textbooks are available. Schools scheduled to close 24/June/1944.

- f) - SYRACUSA - Provveditore agli Studi : Prof. Agallo Giuseppe.
700 elementary and secondary teachers employed in the province.
8 employees in the provveditorato. All schools operating on normal schedule except in cities of Syracuse and Floridia. A schedule of nine hours per week found here should be extended. Many schools occupied by Italian troops.
- g) - RAGUSA - Provveditore agli Studi : Prof. Giovanni Antonio di Giacomo.
1000 elementary and secondary school teachers in the province.
10 employees in the provveditorato. All schools operating on normal schedule. No new books available and acute shortage of other instructional materials. Schools scheduled to close 24/June/1944.
- h) - ENNA - Provveditore agli Studi : Prof. Dottorino Antonio .
600 elementary and secondary school teachers in the province.
Except in three towns, all schools operating on normal schedule.
In these children attend 18 hours per week. Only new books for third years received. Provveditore agli Studi has distributed free of charge 20,000 quaderni. Schools scheduled to close 24/June/1944. Visited elementary school here.
- i) - CALTANISSETTA - Provveditore agli Studi : Prof. Russo Antonio .
800 elementary and secondary school teachers in the province.
13 employees in the provveditorato. All school operating on normal schedule except in city of Caltanissetta. Here children attend 18 hours per week. New textbooks available for only first three grades. Schools scheduled to close 24/June/1944.
- j) - AGRIGENTO - Provveditore agli Studi : Prof. Daniani Giovanni Battista.
1800 elementary and secondary school teachers in province.
10 employees in the Provveditorato. Except in six towns in which children attend 18 to 20 hours per week, all schools operating on normal schedules. New books available for first four grades. Schools scheduled to close 24/June/1944.
- k) - TRAFANI - Provveditore agli Studi Prof. Vincenzo Renda.
1600 elementary and secondary school teachers in the province.
15 employees in the provveditorato. New books available for grades 2,3 and 4. All schools operating on normal schedule. Schools scheduled to close 24/June/1944.
- l) - PALERMO - Provveditore agli Studi : Prof. Rogazi Giuseppe.
4500 elementary and secondary teachers in Province.
24 employees in the Provveditorato. Adequate supply of new books available. Schools operating on normal schedule except in city of Palermo where students attend 18 hours per week. Schools scheduled to close 24/June/1944.
- m) - SALERNO - Visit postponed pending the appointment of new Provveditore

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- 3 -

agli Studi.

2. In each province a conference was held with the Provveditore agli Studi to discuss the Survey of Italian Education.

3. On 21/May/1944 a conference was held with the Rector of the University of Messina, Martino, during which the following matters were discussed:

a) The Rector reported that Col. Gayre had issued a decree providing for a concorso for Libera Docenza in accordance with the pre-Fascist law of 1910. Such a concorso was to be held for the convenience of such persons who were denied concorso by the Fascists or who were recommended by the Rector. Under this decree four Professors were admitted for examination by Col. Gayre in April of this year. Reports of examinations were forwarded to the Minister of Education who has refused to honor the appointments, claiming the acts of the commission appointed by Col. Gayre are illegal.

b) The Rector also stated that a project for the construction of a Policlinica had been approved by Col. Gayre but that funds were now refused by the Italian Minister of Finance. He further stated that the Finance Division of ACC reported that funds could be provided. Major Ransey, Provincial Commissioner, feels that at the present time the repair and restoration of destroyed property should take precedence over any new property.

c) At the present time 5000 students are enrolled in the University, 1000 more than last year. 52 ruolo and 200 incaricati professors are employed.

d) The rector reported that he had no information concerning the Gioventu' Nuova.

e) The rector suggested that the University remain under control of Allied Military Government, that the Minister of Education was acting in a "Fascist manner" and that he had too much power now. He also suggested the appointment of an Italian commission to study the reorganization of Universities. He felt there should be Allied control for at least five years.

4. On 20/May/1944 a conference was held with the Provincial Commissioner of the Islands of Eolie. He urged that the upper and lower Technical Schools, established on the islands, be approved as proposed by Prof. Conte.

Willis E. Pratt
WILLIS E. PRATT, Capt. A. U. S.
Education Subcommittee

HEAD HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee

Spoke largely extempore, and
told "could not see Jesus
for the press" -- with indif-
ferent success.

PROGRESS OF LA. COL. T.V. SMITH REPORT FOR EDUCATIONAL SUBCOMMITTEE
MAY 1944

^{something}
This month has further deepened into regularity the functioning of the Italian schools. ~~1944~~ has been done about deregulation, but more is continuously done about finding outside rooms, doubling or tripling shifts of classes, and in the territory of experimenting with tents as schools houses (Avellino Province).

Our collaboration with the new Minister of Education has been satisfactory. The Ministry is approaching its problems seriously and energetically. It is moving to lift the Fascist ban against foreign professors, to complete the work of denazification in the schools, and to strengthen the school system from bottom to top. Its plaint over not having transportation for its inspectors and supervisors is realistic and continuous. There have been student strikes against lengthening of the school term in Sicily and student turmoil elsewhere over grievances deeply felt however remote. The Minister has conferred us with patience by forwarding us with caution. There will be more student disturbances before there are less; but he is determined to improve educational standards and to be confident of his ability to handle any situation that may arise. He reports complaints that our own publicity over-plays student denazification and in that way furnishes propaganda to our joint enemies, as well as encourages more articulate opposition of a perfectly natural but otherwise unexpressed student uneasiness.

Half of the Director's time has been spent in an inspection visit to the provinces in Calabria and Sicily. Classes were visited in numerous and various schools, and school officials were engaged in earnest discussion of two main problems. The first was the completion firsthand of our card file upon denazification; though we had classified under A-1, those we have recommended for dismissal under A-2, and the status of action upon our recommendations. It may be remarked in passing that little action has been taken upon our recommendations for dismissal, especially in Aquila. The second was the distribution and explanation of schedules to remedy a present lack felt by the Ministry no less than by us, the lack of up-to-date and dependable statistics upon school plants, school attendance, school administration, etc. We shall presently be in a much better position for the future by knowing better the present and past. Much concentration has meantime been going on in All Region III in the field of youth and adult educational activity and opportunities.

^{all but}
The distribution of text books is now complete. While we have not been able to print all required, the 203,000 distributed have made more than a dent upon the pressing need. As we approach now the larger task of printing more than a million during the summer, one grateful surprise comes from the United States. We eschewed ourselves to ask only for newspaper, hoping to divert attention from the huge quantity required by our modest over quality. For once modesty is rewarded with plethora, and we have been asked to accept a much better quality of paper than we had dared ask. You will not be unduly surprised to know that we have accepted the offer.

*Love goes toward love like schoolboys from their books;
But love from love toward school with heavy looks.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEES

14 April 1946

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN ITALY

With all educational facilities which are undamaged and which are not occupied by troops or refugees, new in full educational use (and many other buildings besides); with more than 200,000 text-books issued free of charge and being delivered by trucks with excellent collaboration established with the Ministry of National Education, this sub-commission has now entered the field of children most neglected by education.

Refugees, like everyone else, have a right to education in itself. To help out the routine of the schools is important; to implement our negative attitude against fascism is necessary; but to disengage and to encourage the initiative of the Italian spirit is still within the reach of constructive activity.

The past month has seen the initiation of three constructive enterprises, two of which, at least, without reservation, be added to the positive side of Italian education:

1. The sub-commission organized to develop independent and co-ordinated programs from within. We have made beginnings at Youth Commissions, Teachers' Study Groups, and Inter-Allied Cultural Commissions (beginning with Bologna under the management of Minister Rossi, Lord of Education, and Major ...). The illustration: the Youth Commission of Naples on the night of ... filled a large theatre for a concert arranged and managed by themselves for the purpose of raising their own funds for further activities.

2. With the new director of Universities, Major ... we are working more carefully the higher learning of Italy. Major ... has already visited the ... University, attended lectures at ... University, and but for the political crisis was this week to have accompanied the Minister of Education and ... to ... We seek to understand the standards at work under various forms and to encourage ... to ... will be improved as may find widespread.

3. We have begun systematic experimentation in the field with schemes for a general survey of Italian schools. We seek a way of accounting to the Ministry for our statements that ... and also a modest method of disclosing the immediate needs of Italian education in statistical comparison with the better work being done in other lands.

MONTHLY REPORT - APRIL, 19441.) PRELIMINARY SUMMARY:

April has been a month of continued progress, principally along lines already previously established:

- a.) There were frequent and satisfactory conferences with the Minister of Education.
- b.) There was a two-day meeting of all Regional Education Officers with the Subcommission.
- c.) There have been a few changes in the personnel and assignments of officers of this Subcommission.
- d.) New courses of study were prepared for technical secondary schools and teacher training institutes.
- e.) New text books were printed and distributed.
- f.) Uniformity of procedures in occupied and unoccupied Italy was achieved.
- g.) The Youth Commission continued active and made progress.
- h.) A study of the "Dopolavoro" was made and steps were taken toward setting up a Commission on Adult Education and Recreation.
- i.) Considerable progress was made on the Survey of Italian education.
- j.) Work toward deregalization of schools plodded slowly forward.
- k.) The endless task of attempting to decide what officials are sufficiently fascist to remove and, particularly in unoccupied Italy, how to remove them, continued unabated.
- l.) A Higher Council of Education was established to advise on university personnel.
- m.) Steps were taken toward getting a grant for repairing and rebuilding the University of Naples.
- n.) A course for tuberculous control was set up in a hospital.
- o.) Administrative changes have been made, councils set up, etc., in several higher institutions of learning.
- p.) There has been some reorganization of the Royal Society of Naples.
- q.) On all work connected with the universities and higher institutions of learning there has been close cooperation with the Rector of the University and the Minister of Education.

2.) COOPERATION WITH MINISTERS:

The Director has been in constant contact with the Minister of Education. Relations have been uniformly cordial and cooperative. The Director arranged for the participation of the Regional Education Officer of Sicily in one of his conferences with the Minister, and of the

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Deputy Director in several. Among topics discussed with the Minister during April were the following:

- a. Continuation in unoccupied Italy of certain procedures and decrees worked out under A.M.G.
- b. The employment of physical education teachers by school authorities instead of G.I.L.
- c. Provisions for securing teachers of English.
- d. Authority for operation of libraries, theaters, museums, etc.
- e. Consideration of strengthening the law for school attendance.
- f. The problem of derequisitioning schools occupied by Italian troops and refugees.
- g. The provision of an organization to give assistance to needy students.
- h. The establishment of "Councils of Discipline" and "Scholastic Councils" in each province.
- i. Travel allowances for school officials.
- j. New programs for technical and teacher training institutes.
- k. Various problems of removal or transfer of school officials, and procedures for defascistization of schools in unoccupied Italy.
- l. A grant for the University of Naples. Further consideration would simply duplicate matters described in other parts of this report - every action of importance has been taken in consultation with the Minister.

3.) MEETINGS WITH REGIONAL OFFICERS.

On April 15 and 16 all Regional Education Officers and other members of the Subcommission met with the Director. There were reports on the work and problems in the regions, and general policies of the Subcommission were elaborated and discussed.

4.) PERSONNEL.

The following changes in personnel and assignments took place during April:

- a. Major Sherwood left the Subcommission for another theater.
- b. Major Thom. G. Bergin was made Director of Universities.
- c. Captain Francis F. Gregory was made Acting Education Officer for Region 7.
- d. Captain Willis E. Pratt was assigned to Region 4 as Deputy Education Officer, but informally went back to the Subcommission as Assistant to the Deputy Director.
- e. Captain Dexter Siroe was attached T/D to Region 5 to assist the Regional Education Officer.
- f. Lt. John P. Dinone was assigned to this Subcommission and given responsibility for studying the Dopolavoro and recommending a substitute organization.

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5.) SURVEY OF STUDY

- a. The new "program" for the Istituto Magistrale, or secondary school for prospective elementary school teachers, was completed, approved by the Minister of Education, and printed for distribution in both unoccupied and occupied Italy.
- b. A Commission of Italian technical school officials was appointed by this Subcommission and approved by the Minister to prepare a revised program for all Istituti Tecnici (Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural and Nautical High Schools). Program for the first two years of the five year course was completed and sent to the printer. Balance is in preparation.

6.) TEXT BOOKS

The publishing and distributing of the revised elementary school text books continued. Seven of the ten books (Naples printing) were distributed by military truck throughout peninsular Italy and by boat to Sardinia. Six, printed separately in Palermo, were distributed by private means in Sicily and Calabria. The remaining three books of the Naples printing are about to come off the press, two of the four remaining to be printed in Sicily are likewise almost ready. The new books have not widespread approval and are to be reprinted by Aldeast for the North African Command.

7.) DECREES, ETC.

A number of decrees issued under A.M.C. for smooth and somewhat decentralized functioning of the schools were confirmed by the Minister of Education to remain valid in unoccupied Italy. New decrees were issued or prepared for issue by the Minister, on recommendation of this Subcommission, to provide for emergency employment of teachers of English; to transfer the employment of physical education teachers from C.I. (now C.I.L.) to the provveditore agli studi; to establish reorganized "Councils of Discipline" and "Scholastic Councils" etc. In general, progress was made toward making policies, regulations and procedures as nearly the same as possible in occupied and unoccupied Italy.

8.) OTHER COMMISSIONS

This Commission continued to work effectively. Its coordinating committee prepared, for submission to the Minister, a new statute for the "Patronato Scolastico"; (a communal commission for aid to needy students) and statutes for the setting up of school councils, including parents

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and teachers, and, in the higher schools, students, for the development of youth activities.

The Subcommittee for kindergarten children made all necessary preparations for opening kindergartens in Naples May 1, and providing them with school lunches. The Subcommittee for boy scouts and girl scouts made progress but was temporarily blocked by the setting up of a competing organization by the Church; the Subcommittee for high school students produced some very active student organizations which have already (a) given concerts; (b) had hikes; (c) organized athletic contests; (d) started a forum for informing themselves on political and social problems; (e) issued a school newspaper. The Subcommittee on university students has provided a similar forum for its students.

9.) ADULT EDUCATION AND RECREATION.

Work in this field was formerly done by "Dopolavoro". The Public Health and Welfare Subcommission, which earlier took some interest in it and had made a study and some recommendations in Sicily, asked the Education Subcommission to take jurisdiction. A study of the "Dopolavoro" organization was immediately undertaken and work has been started toward assembling a Commission on Adult Education and Recreation, composed of Italians of ability with interest in this field. Interviewing of proposed members of this commission has been begun.

10.) SURVEY OF ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

Capt. Pratt has made an excellent start on this. Using Avellino province as a proving ground, he has made a careful survey of that province and with it as a background has prepared forms for data from each province. He has taken steps toward employing competent civilian help to get data on Italian educational laws and procedures and on the essentials of the recent history of Italian education. He has also taken preliminary steps toward getting the judgment of teachers and school officials as to changes that need to be made.

11.) DEFASCITIZATION OF SCHOOLS.

This, the first job undertaken by the Subcommission, is still uncompleted, and bids fair to drag on indefinitely. Progress is made each month, but the problems are many. Special complications have arisen in unoccupied Italy where, as yet, no one has authority to dismiss fascists or hear appeals. The Council of Ministers has instructed the Minister of Education to refer all cases to a national commission which has not yet been set up. So in that part of Italy we are simply accumulating a file of cases where dismissal is recommended, and presenting these to the Minister. A plan was recently

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evolved, to which the Minister gave enthusiastic approval, and which would, by decree authorize provinciali agli studi, with concurrence of Education Officers, to suspend immediately undesirable officials, letting action on final dismissal or appeal be taken by the proposed national commission. As yet no action has been taken on this proposal.

12.) CONSIGLIO DI ALTA ISTRUZIONE.

We have set up a Consiglio Superiore dell' Istruzione. This organization consisting of University professors, legal advisers and a representative of the secondary schools, is concerned with matters of personnel at the University level; applications for cattedre etc. and was an important body in normal times. The membership has been carefully selected and the first meeting took place 26 April.

13.) GRANT TO UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES.

On behalf of the rector of the University of Naples we approached the Minister of Education with a request that the Italian Government lay aside a sum for repairing and rebuilding university property. The Minister was sympathetic to the request and has assured us of the collaboration of the Finance Minister. They were planning together to ask the cabinet to set aside 27,000,000 lire; about half the sum asked by the Rector. The change of personnel in the Ministry might raise this figure somewhat.

14.) GRANT IN TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL.

We have acceded to the request of Prof. Onofri Corini of the Sanatorio Vittorio Em. III. to set up a course of "Fisiologia" taking advantage of the facilities of his hospital.

15.) ATTRIBUTING SICILIAN STUDENTS IN ORIGINALE INSTITUTE, NAPLES.

For the Istituto Universitario Originale we have assisted in setting up an administrative council and we have served as a channel for a number of prospective students, now in Sicily, who have routed through us, their applications for matriculation.

16.) ARBITRAZIONE - NAPLES.

We have set up also an administrative council for the Arbitrato Navale and have as well named a temporary Director.

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In this case we have also assisted in a reexamination of the program and have somewhat modified the curriculum.

17.) CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC - NAPLES.

The R. Conservatorio di Musica has been the subject considerable reorganization. We have abolished the office of Commissario Prefettizio and named a president and director. We have examined the competence of the personnel and undertaken the work of defascistization.

18.) ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS - NAPLES.

Similarly in the case of the Accademia delle Belle Arti we have replaced the Commissario Prefettizio by a president and have seen to it that the normal course of instruction was resumed.

19.) ROYAL SOCIETY OF NAPLES.

In the case of the Royal Society of Naples there has been some reorganization and some new members have been added. We have taken up with the Minister of Education the request for funds to carry the Society through this year. The Minister's reply was favorable.

20.) CONCLUSIONS.

The month of "Goldense" has been one in which close collaboration with the Italian Government has been maintained, in which harmonious procedures have been worked out in occupied and non-occupied Italy, and in which considerable progress has been made in a wide variety of fields.

F.V. SMITH
Lt. Col. A.U.S.
Director, Education Sub-commission

11
INSTITUTES AND
ACADEMIES ANNEX CULTURAL SOCIETIES

We have set up an administrative council for the Institute Navale, have somewhat modified the curriculum and have made recommendations as to the program. For the R. Conservatorio di Musica we have named a president and director, have examined the competence of the personnel, and have undertaken the work of defascistization. Similarly in the case of the Accademia delle Belle Arti we have replaced the Commissario Prefettizio by a President and have seen to it that the normal course of instruction was resumed. The Royal Society of Naples has been further reorganized with new members added. A request for funds to carry it on has been presented to the Minister of Education with a favorable reply from him.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Education Subcommission

ABBREVIATED MONTHLY REPORT - APRIL 1944

1. MEETING WITH REGIONAL OFFICERS.

On April 15 and 16 all Regional Education Officers and other members of the Subcommission met with the Director. There were reports on the work and problems in the regions, and general policies of the Subcommission were elaborated and discussed.

2. COURSES OF STUDY.

a. The new "program" for the Istituto Magistrale, or secondary school for prospective elementary school teachers, was completed, approved by the Minister of Education, and printed for distribution in both unoccupied and occupied Italy.

b. A Commission of Italian technical school officials was appointed by this Subcommission and approved by the Minister to prepare a revised program for all Istituti Tecnici (Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural and Nautical High Schools). Program for the first two years of the five year course was completed and sent to the printer. Balance is in preparation.

3. TEXT BOOKS.

The publishing and distributing of the revised elementary school text books continued. Seven of the ten books (Naples printing) were distributed by military truck throughout peninsular Italy and by boat to Sardinia. Six, printed separately in Palermo, were distributed by private means in Sicily and Calabria. The remaining three books of the Naples printing are about to come off the press, two of the four remaining to be printed in Sicily are likewise almost ready. The new books have met widespread approval and are to be reprinted by Mideast for the North African Command.

4. REVIEWS, ETC.

A number of decrees issued under A.R.C. for smooth and somewhat decentralized functioning of the schools were confirmed by the Minister of Education to remain valid in unoccupied Italy. New decrees were issued or prepared for issue by the Minister, on recommendation of this Subcommission, to provide for emergency employment of teachers of English; to transfer the employment of physical education teachers from G.I. (ex-G.I.I.) to the provveditori agli studi; to establish reorganized "Councils of Discipline" and "Scholastic Councils" etc. In general, progress was made toward making policies, regulations and procedures as nearly the same as possible in occupied and unoccupied Italy.

5. YOUTH COMMISSION.

This Commission continued to work effectively. Its coordinating committee prepared, for submission to the Minister, a new statute for the "Istituto Ecclesiastico": (a communal commission for aid to needy students) and statutes for the setting up of school councils, including parents and teachers, and, in the higher schools, students, for the development of youth activities.

The Subcommittee for kindergarten children made all necessary preparations for opening kindergartens in Naples May 1, and providing them with school lunches. The Subcommittee for boy scouts and girl scouts made progress but was temporarily blocked by the setting up of a competing organization by the Church; the Subcommittee for high school students produced some very active student organizations which have already (a) given concerts; (b) had hikes; (c) organized athletic contests; (d) started a forum for informing themselves on political and social problems; (e) issued a school newspaper. The Subcommittee on university students has provided a similar forum for its students.

6. ADULT EDUCATION AND RECREATION.

Work in this field was formerly done by "Dopolavoro". The Public Health and Welfare Subcommittee, which earlier took some interest in it and had made a study and some recommendations in Sicily, asked the Education Subcommittee to take jurisdiction. A study of the "Dopolavoro" organization was immediately undertaken and work has been started toward assembling a Commission on Adult Education and Recreation, composed of Italians of ability with interest in this field. Interviewing of proposed members of this commission has been begun.

7. SURVEY OF ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

Captain PRATT has made an excellent start on this. Using Avellino province as a proving ground, he has made a careful survey of that province and with it as a background has prepared forms for data from each province. He has taken steps toward employing competent civilian help to get data on Italian educational laws and procedures and on the essentials of the recent history of Italian education. He has also taken preliminary steps toward getting the judgment of teachers and school officials as to changes that need to be made.

8. DISCIPLINIZATION OF SCHOOLS.

This, the first job undertaken by the Subcommittee, is still uncompleted. A plan was recently evolved, to which the Minister gave enthusiastic approval, and which would, by decree authorize provveditori agli studi, with concurrence of Education Officers, to suspend immediately undesirable officials, letting action on final dismissal or appeal be taken by the proposed national commission. As yet no action has been taken on this proposal.

9. COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

We have set up a Consiglio Superiore dell'Educazione. This was an important body in normal times. The membership has been carefully selected and the first meeting took place 26 April.

10. GRANT TO UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES.

On behalf of the rector of the University of Naples we approached the Minister of Education with a request that the Italian Government lay aside a sum for repairing and rebuilding University property. The Minister was sympathetic to the request and has assured us of the collaboration of the Finance Minister, to at least 25,000,000 lire.

11. SCIENCE, INSTITUTE, AND CULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We have set up an administrative council for the Institute Navale, have somewhat modified the curriculum and have made recommendations as to the program. For the R. Conservatorio di Musica we have named a president and director, have examined the competence of the personnel, and have undertaken the work of defascistization. Similarly in the case of the Accademia delle Belle Arti we have replaced the Commissario Prolettario by a President and have seen to it that the normal course of instruction was resumed. The Royal Society of Naples has been further reorganized with new members added. A request for funds to carry it on has been presented to the Minister of Education with a favorable reply from him.

T. V. SMITH
Lt. Col., AUS
Director of Education

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Education
Fine Arts

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1. Introduction.

2. Suppose

(d) On the 12th March 2012, at

— *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 1997, 48: 171–180.

At the present time it is not possible to make a full inspection of the ruins as they are under continual shelling and mortar fire and the Government concerned will not allow anybody to cross the Bariloche bridge except on urgent operational business.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APC 294

REPORT OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

1 March 1944

APC 294

A meeting of Regional Directors of Education was called at Rome on 1 March 1944 at 8.30 a.m., by Colonel W. Smith, Director of Education Subcommittee, A.C.G. presiding. The following officers were in attendance:

Major E.H. Sherwood,	Administrative Director
Major C. W. Ashburne,	Director of Education, Region 4
	Acting Deputy Director of Education,
	A.C.G.
Major J.C. Scott,	Director of Education, Region 2
Major W.D. Gelling,	Director of Education, Region 3
Major G.R. Cooper,	Director of Education, Region 1
Major T.W. Arin,	Union Officer, Education Subcommittee
Capt. Sam V. Roe,	Director of Education, Region 3
Capt. Paul L. Heilman,	Education Subcommittee A.C.G.
	(Region 5)
Capt. Willis E. Frith,	Education Subcommittee A.C.G.
Mr. J.V. Valle,	Education Subcommittee A.C.G.

The following matters were discussed and the following actions taken:

1. Changes in policy created by the transfer of regions under A.C.G. to those under A.S.C. were discussed. Col. Smith urged the utmost cooperation with the Ministry of Education in both phases. He further emphasized the importance of anticipating under A.S.C. the eventual shift in initiative and responsibility to the Italian Government.

Important policies of Regional Directors will through channels be transmitted to the Ministry of Education and all directives issued by the Ministry of Education will in turn be transmitted to Regional Directors concerned.

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Every effort will be made for frictionless functioning in what is now a joint educational effort.

The transfer of Belene Province, now under A.C.G., to Region 3, now under A.S.C., was discussed. Col. Smith stated that in such a case the administrative details would be centered at Koflea 3 Headquarters in Belene and the functional duties at A.C.G. at Belene. In both cases the shift is from power to influence, from command to advice and control.

2. Questions were raised concerning the dismissal of school employees. The Director of Region 3 stated that a circular had been received from the Prefect urging the immediate dismissal of all fascist employees. Col. Smith urged that full cooperation be given to Gambani in his attempt to rid the government of fascist elements, and that every effort be made to cooperate with the Ministry's equally sincere effort to eliminate Fascism and yet keep the schools going. The Director of Region 3 stated that a policy of suspension rather than dismissal had been pursued in his region in the past and asked if that policy should be continued. Col. Smith advised that present policies in Regions be continued, even though they differed from one region to another. As a general policy, however, active fascists should be dismissed and individual cases reconsidered and reinstatements admitted where advisable.
3. Major Koopman inquired about the advisability of forming a Scholastic Council. In the opinion of Col. Smith this should be a matter for study by the Minister of Education (who has subsequently approved the general idea).
4. Major Koopman reported that he had issued a directive concerning the organization of Councils of Discipline just before his region came under the jurisdiction of A.S.C. and that he no longer had the authority to direct the establishment of such Councils. Col. Smith suggested that the directive should be re-worded and submitted to him for presentation to the Minister of Education, Signor Orsini (who has subsequently approved).
5. All the Regional Directors reported that they were handicapped by lack of transportation facilities. Lack of such transport has made it practically impossible to visit schools in the several regions and difficult to obtain necessary information. Col. Smith stated that he would investigate the matter.
6. Major Washburne reported that Brigadier Lamb asked all Regional Directors to submit to him lists of school buildings now occupied by troops in order of need for school purposes, clear the matter through Major Washburne. It was suggested that, when possible, regional directors should select suggested locations for other billets. This, however, was recognized as not our job.

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7. Major Collins reported that Universities in Sardinia were handicapped by lack of periodicals. Other regional directors have similar reports. Major Macburne suggested that a plan similar to that taken in the Boy Scout movement be followed, i.e. that a letter be sent to several organizations in the United States and the United Kingdom, through channels, suggesting an exchange of periodicals in the universities here and the universities in the U.S. and U.K. (Col. Smith is arranging for allocation through the Ministry.)
8. A question was raised concerning the appointment of central inspectors, formerly appointed from Rome for the elementary and secondary schools. Col. Smith stated that he would discuss this matter with them and determine a policy in the matter. (The Minister has agreed to an "interim" arrangement).
9. Major Collins requested that, in Sardinia, Provveditori be permitted to distribute text-books to the schools in their respective provinces instead of having such distribution made through the regular channels of the Ministry. It was noted that this method of distribution be permitted, the Provveditori to reduce the price of books to an amount equal to the differential allowed the Ministry. Major Collins agreed to investigate the possibility of printing the books in Sardinia either by the use of original copy or the use of sets prepared from the type set here in Naples.
10. Major Macburne proposed that he ask the Minister of Education to appoint a text-book examining committee for the approval or disapproval of books to be used at secondary university levels. At the present time the consideration of applications for text-book approvals has been confined to the Office of Region I, and the Education Subcommission the results of such examinations being made available to all regional directors through the Subcommission.
11. Major Collins gave a very comprehensive report of the schools in Sardinia. In his report he included the name, location, curriculum and enrollment of all the schools of the island. He reported that the educational authorities there were not sympathetic with the organization of a Media Inferiore and wished to return to the traditional type of organization. They were, however, conforming to present practices.
 He further reported that no elementary schools had been opened in Cagliari due to the serious destruction wrought in this city, destroying 16 of 19 elementary school buildings there.
 Enrollment at the University of Cagliari approximated that of last year, about 2000, while the University at Sassari revealed an increase of about 40% in enrollment over a year ago, approximately 700 full-time students in attendance.

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Concluding his report, Major Collins stated that there was a wholesome spirit of cooperation existing between the educational authorities in Sardinia and the A.C.C. He further said that there was an apparent desire on the part of the people of the Island to manage their own affairs without the aid of or interference from the mainland.

12. Plans and procedure for the distribution of text-books were then discussed. Approximate dates of publication for the elementary text-books were given by Capt. Pratt as follows:

1 classe.	25 March
2 classe.	10 March
3 classe (Lettera).	15 March
3 classe (Sussidiario).	15 March
4 classe (Lettera).	10 March
4 classe (Rel. Gram. Mat.).	25 March
4 classe (Arith. Geog. Sci.).	10 March
5 classe (Lettera).	25 March
5 classe (Rel. Gram. Mat.).	15 March
5 classe (Arith. Geog. Sci.).	25 March

Text-books will be delivered to a number of designated libraries in each province through the regional director. Letters from the publisher to the libraries requesting orders for text-books were also referred to regional directors, who were asked to expedite replies to the publisher, Dante Alighieri, Naples, through the use of Army Postal Service.

Capt. Pratt requested the opinion of the group concerning the advisability of including a short preface in each text-book addressed to the pupils in which suggestions for a more comprehensive program of activities would be made. It was the general consensus that such statements might prove helpful to both pupils and teachers in the gradual development of a richer and more meaningful school program. (These have been prepared, and are being included in all text-books for the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades.)

13. The advisability of preparing quaderni from materials salvaged from the text-books was discussed. It was concluded that it would be more desirable to furnish these to pupils at a low cost in the accepted form of a booklet with lined pages and a printed cover rather than to distribute the paper to children free of charge. Distribution is to be made through providenti who will take the responsibility for remittances to the publisher. The cost of such quaderni was estimated at from one to three lire each for a booklet of 40 pages. On the basis of present paper supply approximately 200,000 copies can be made available in the near future.

14. The serious shortage of school supplies of all kinds was called to the attention of Major Macdonald who agreed to present the matter to the Civilian Supply Committee. It was agreed, steps could be taken which would insure the procurement of such supplies from the United States and the United Kingdom before the beginning of the fall term.
15. Major Macdonald suggested that education be made one of the regular functions of the C.I.C.'s and U.A.P.'s. The problem of line and staff functions and the responsibility of the subcommittee was further discussed. There was general agreement that a clarification of the functions of the regional directors and the subcommittee would prove helpful.
16. It was generally agreed that more and more responsibility should be placed on the Provosts for the administration of the schools. This explained the need for the gradual selection of personnel. Several procedures were suggested. One was that all Provosts and I could be designated immediately upon the occupation of territory by the U.A.P. The conclusion was reached in this matter.
17. Major Macdonald described the work of the Civilian Youth Subcommittees which have been set up in the various provinces. He reported that a committee has been appointed in each of the school levels - pre-school, elementary, secondary, and tertiary. These committees are functioning as advisory groups to the Provosts under the leadership of the Director of Education in each province.
- From this report evolved a discussion concerning the disposition of funds and buildings formerly held by the C.I.C. Major Macdonald expressed the opinion that funds should be placed in the hands of the Provosts under the direction of the Provost. Others had felt the advisability of attaching this program to the regularly organized school system. It was finally agreed that the Education Subcommittee should discuss this matter with the Property Control Subcommittee and that some policy for the disposition of property and for the utilization of some groups to replace the former youth organization be determined. In general it was felt that activities not directly connected with schools should be on a provincial rather than school provincial basis and that the Provost should be actively included in planning. The property of C.I.C. might even be put under the Provost if and when the program for its use for youth activities was worked out.
18. Plans for providing school lunches for children were then discussed. Major Macdonald reported the proposal of the Youth Subcommission for the furnishing of school lunches to the children in the schools of Naples Province. He said that the cooperation of the Red Cross and the Welfare Subcommission had been secured. For the administration of this program, Capt. Lee reported the appointment of one of the members of the staff of the Provosts of Naples Province. Detailed plans for the preparation of the food, its distribution and the financial arrangements have not as yet been determined.

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19. Regional directors reported varying dates for the closing of elementary schools this spring. It was suggested that schools be kept in session as long as possible because of the interruptions sustained during the past school year. Col. Smith stated that he would request the Minister of Education to issue a decree setting forth a later date for the closing of all elementary schools (approved by the Minister though the dates will vary by regions.)
20. A most pressing problem was considered to be that of the rehabilitation of buildings and equipment. Regional directors were advised to bring this matter before the attention of the Minister in their areas. It was pointed out that in some cases "common sense" would approve the estimates of the Minister.
21. Major emphasis was put on the part the interest of religious groups in the re-regulation of these buildings not occupied by troops and schools and urged directors to report accurate surveys of their situation to HQ.
22. In view of the general agreement that the Educational Commission should have, within the Ministry, a group of the Ministry who will record and report on the future. In view of the fact that no time was taken for the preparation of such a report, it was decided to bring this matter before the group at a later session.
23. In concluding the conference, Col. Smith emphasized the bright prospect of making progress by accepting cooperation with instead of command over the Ministry of Education. He urged that the Minister be kept informed of all projects undertaken either through A.R.C. or A.C.C., in order that official continuity may result from the present collaborative spirit. He announced that the Education Subcommittee would now initiate the necessary process of accepting no honorary degrees from institutions under our control (a precedent made mandatory upon all officers of A.R.C. and A.C.C.)
24. It was decided to hold monthly conferences of the Regional Directors and members of the Sub-Committee coincident with meetings of Regional Commissions.
25. The meeting was adjourned at 17:00 hours.

For Lt. Col. F.V. SMITH

*William E. Pratt*W.E. PRATT
Capt., AUS

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee

TO : The Right Hon., the Viscount Stansgate
Vice-President, Economic and Administrative Section
Allied Control Commission, Salerno

FROM : Education Subcommittee

SUBJECT: Obstacles in getting Schools open

REF : ED/3.10

DATE : 21 February 1944.

1. The Education Division is very glad to have this opportunity to place before you the one serious obstacle that still exists in getting schools open.
2. It took about two months from mid-September when this Division came into existence until the middle of November to get a start on school personnel, procedures, courses of study, and text-books. From that time on every facility and encouragement possible has been given toward getting schools open in all parts of Italy under our control and no action or lack of action on the part of this Division has stood in the way of opening schools. On the contrary decrees have been issued ordering schools opened and specifying exact procedures, as soon as any provincial superintendent has been appointed.
3. The one obstacle that has impeded and still impedes the opening of schools has been the unavailability of school buildings. In a number of cases this has been due to war damage. Whenever that damage has been repairable steps have been immediately taken to recondition the building. In many cases, however, the chief difficulty has been the occupation of the buildings by troops, or, less often, by refugees, hospitals, etc. Each Regional Director of Education has persistently worked to get troops out of buildings, using every type of appeal possible. But since A.M.G. has not had authority to order troops evacuated, we have been entirely dependent on the voluntary cooperation of army commanders. Sometimes these commanders have been cooperative; almost always they have been courteous; but in many instances they have said that any move was impossible.
4. An accurate statistical analysis of the exact number of students in school, province by province, and the number excluded because of unavailability of buildings, is very much to be desired and is being sought. The slowness of communications and the extreme difficulty of transport, have, however, made any such complete survey impossible. Requests for such statistical information have gone out to every SCAC and Provveditore, and further attempts are being made to get accurate data. In the meantime, estimates have been secured by Directors of Education in each region, and these estimates are summarized in the attached Annex 1.
5. In general it may be stated unequivocally that schools throughout occupied and liberated Italy have been opened at the earliest possible moment wherever school buildings have been available.
6. Anything which can be done by higher authority toward getting troops, and others, out of school buildings will be greatly appreciated. Each Regional Director will gladly furnish again to local commanders a list of schools so occupied; but without higher

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orders local commanders cannot be expected to remove troops, hospitals, etc., from schools except as their own convenience and exigencies dictate.

7. A more complete picture of the entire educational situation, the Sub-commission's work and difficulties is contained in the complete Educational Report submitted by Lt. Col. Gayre upon his transfer last week to another theatre. Another copy of this report is attached hereto for your convenience.

T.V. SMITH
Lt. Col. AUS
Educational Adviser

TVS/jva

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APPENDIX I.SUMMARY OF REPORTS ON OPENING OF SCHOOLS BY REGIONS.REGION I.-- SICILY:

Estimates by Provveditori agli Studi (Provincial Superintendents) indicated that in Sicily about three fourths of the children were in school by early December. At the end of December the Director of Education of Region I. stated that schools in Messina could not be opened for several months; that almost no schools were yet opened in Catania, but there was hope of gradually opening there; that it was hoped to get schools open in Siracusa in January; and that fifteen schools in Palermo were not yet open. All these cases are due solely to unavailability of buildings, and, except in Messina, primarily to occupancy of the buildings by troops etc. Throughout the rest of Sicily schools are generally open and functioning.

REGION II.

Schools in Region II. reported to be now generally operating. In future first openings took place January 3

" Potenza Salerno	"	"	"	"	17
" Reggio	8	"	"	"	25
" Cosenza	"	"	"	"	25
" Catanzaro	"	"	"	"	February 1

A number of schools are not able to operate owing to lack of premises which are: (a) war-damaged, (b) occupied by troops, (c) occupied by refugees.

Window glass has been unobtainable. Help has been asked from Supply Officer by Regional Director.

A report received today through Director Region II. from the Provveditore of Cosenza gives instances:

1. Cosenza. 4 Schools destroyed by air bombardment
All others occupied by refugee families
The only school free for use is the Technical Institute.

Representations have been made for derequisition and are now in hands of R.C. Region II.

The Technical Institute is being used by the Commercial School also using double sessions.

Other temporary premises have been found for classes of the Liceo III, Magistrale IV, Industriale IV, which are working. No other premises are available.

2. Castrovillari.

The "School Village" badly damaged by bombs. Repairs in progress but in spite of energetic action by Provveditore the work proceeds slowly.

The Lower Ginnasio is occupied by Military Field Hospital

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248 and other troops. All under command of 31st Corpo d'Armata HQ. Catanzaro which could, as reported, transfer the hospital to the nearby Cassano Ionio and the troops to the Caserma "Lanes" in Castrovillari which are available.

3/ Paola.

Elementary schools open.

Other schools bomb-damaged and without glaze. Repairs expected to be finished by 1st March.

4. Rossano.

All schools now free and classes will begin on completion of cleaning and disinfection.

5. Asantea.

Elementary schools damaged by bomb. Classes are being held in temporary premises double banked.

6. Aiello Calabro: Some schools damaged. Pupils are taking turns in others in double sessions.

7. Cassano Ionio:

Has been occupied by troops and left uninhabitable through damage and filth. Cleaning and disinfection proceeding. Lessons proceeding elsewhere by double-banking.

8. Lauripoli

School burnt by Germans. Only one classroom usable.

9. Scalca

Bomb damage, particularly lack of glass is delaying opening.

REGION III.

Public schools were opened throughout Campania as follows:

1. Avellino Province. Except in the town of Avellino where public school facilities are almost totally requisitioned, public school facilities were generally reopened throughout the Province on 10 January '44.

2. Benevento Province. The situation in Benevento city was the same as in Avellino. Otherwise schools were generally reopened on 10 January '44.

3. Naples Province. Public schools were opened in 20 rural communes on 20 January '44.

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4. Naples city. The reopening of schools in Naples city was postponed until 1 February '44 because of the typhus epidemic.

5. Of approximately 2000 elementary school classrooms in public schools, 50% were requisitioned for military purposes, as of 31 January 1944.

REGIONS 4 AND 5

Foggia Province was under Region 4 until recently and has now been transferred to Region 5. It is the only province in Region 4 or 5 under AMG control. The Provveditore has been appointed, instructions for opening schools have been given, the area C.O. has taken steps toward seeing what buildings can be released by troops, the sindaco are rehabilitating damaged buildings. Schools are in process of opening whenever buildings are available. They are in Foggia city, San Sivero, Lucera, Manfredonia and S. Giovanni.

REGION 6 - SARDINIA

Schools are open in three provinces. Others are opening as rapidly as troops can be induced to leave them. Full instructions for the opening of schools have been given.

PUGLIA

The only report from Puglia, which has been under Italian government control from the beginning is the statement of the Provveditori agli studi in Brindisi province that only 10% of the teachers were employed because troops occupy all other buildings. Full information has been furnished to Puglia as to the means adopted for opening schools in regions under AMG.

(To be added to report.)

MEMORANDUM TO LORD STANSFORD ON
SCHOOLS IN CASTELLAMARE

The Inspector of Schools for Castellamare reports

1. That the schools of Castellamare are not open.
2. That the school buildings for elementary and
Higher Secondary instruction are occupied by our troops.
3. That all other school buildings are occupied by war-
damaged civilians.

P.V. Smith, Lt. Col. AUS
Education Subcommittee

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE
EDUCATIONAL DIVISION AND SUB-COMMISSION

A.M.G. - A.C.S.

September 1943 - February 1944

REVISED FEBRUARY 1944

NOTE: New material which did not appear in the first edition is
marked in RMD.

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EDUCATIONAL DIVISION AND SUB-COMMISSION

A.M.C. -- A.O.C.

September 1943 -- February 1944

REVISED FEBRUARY 1944

INTRODUCTION.

The field of Education is one in which many and often conflicting organizations are interested. The Church, for instance, as well as all political parties see in education a sphere of influence of the utmost importance. The Italian universities, as always, are the cradles of innumerable civic and political movements and the arenas in which opposed interests meet in combat for supremacy. In fact, all political movements have started in the universities.

The work of the Education Division and Sub-Commission has therefore needed the utmost diplomacy and has been conducted under conditions of continuous tension lest a false step should precipitate, as it very well might, repercussions which would be felt from the Kremlin to the Vatican. That no such unfortunate incidents have occurred is a matter of some pride to the staff of the Sub-Commission.

In the University sphere, particularly, the drastic measures that have had to be taken in the removal of fascist elements, with direct effects on many persons and indirect effects on a still larger number, might have been expected to produce an atmosphere of enmity and non-cooperation. In fact, after the preliminary skirmishes, the university world has been carried out in conditions of enmity and collaboration even by those whose plans for friends and old comrades have failed. This loyal cooperation can be attributed to no other cause than an appreciation of the essential justice of dismissals and the intellectual worthiness of those newly appointed, and of the incorruptibility of the allied officers charged with this work.

NOTE: New material, which did not appear in the first edition is marked in RED.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

STAFF

HEADQUARTERS

Lt. Col. G.R. GATHE, A.E.C.	(E) Director
Major W.H. SHIMWOOD R.E.	(E) Assistant Director Administration & University
Major T.G. BERGIN A.U.S.	(A) Liaison with Italian Gov't.
Captain F.F. GREGORY L.F.	(E) General Administrator
Captain ROBERT CRIVON	(E) Not yet joined
Lieut. H.R. BEARD G.L.	(E) Detached to Region I for completion of text book programme.
Lieut. J.V. VELLA G.L.	(E) Political Investigation
Lieut. H.T. CONER AUS	(A) Temporarily detached to "Displaced Persons"
Mr. G. Hauser CIC	(A) Attached from CIC for Political Investigation

REGION I

Major G.R. KOOPMAN	(A)
2nd Lieut. R.W. CRICHTON AUS	(A)

REGION II

Captain A.A. VESSELO, A.E.C.	(E)
Captain WILLIS E. PRATT, AUS	(A)

REGION III

Captain GEORGE GEYER, AUS	(A)
Captain SAM V. NOE, AUS	(A)

REGION IV

Major CARLETON W. VASHEURNE, AUS	(A) And Acting Ass't Director for Schools
Captain PAUL L. HEILMAN, AUS	(A)

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(A) And Acting Asst't Director
 for Schools
 (A)

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POSITION IN ROMA ST 033

Sicily alone was in our hands in the beginning of September. Buildings were destroyed or damaged, some officials had fled, others were unable, through lack of public transport, to return to their duties. Troops were in occupation of essential educational buildings.

The most urgent work was connected with buildings. Hundreds of detailed claims, involving lengthy translations, were produced for repairs to fabrics. Although to inspect all was impossible, due to the complete lack of staff and transport, as many as possible were visited. The most urgent need was to work out a system whereby repairs could be speedily done. A plan (Appendix A) was suggested to the Chief Financial Officer and adopted, and this made for a quick means of providing money for repairs and ensured the proper expenditure of funds. Furthermore, it had the advantage of transferring some of the clerical work and interviewing from the shoulders of Allied Military Government to those of the appropriate civilian authorities.

The production of school text books was next in importance. These should have been prepared and printed before the occupation. Not only had this not been done but there was even a suggestion that the books were not of a very fascist character. This proved, as might have been expected, to be quite contrary to the facts. Therefore one of the first things which had to be done was to write temporary text books, and amend much of the old ones as were still usable, so that the schools could begin teaching. Schemes for dealing with this formidable task had, owing to lack of previous planning, to be worked out in the field. Knowing no one, acting often on wrong advice - as subsequent experience showed - Italian educationists had to be found and formed into a commission for the production of texts. After several months of hard work these provisional texts were now ready.

In addition to texts, a set of documents containing instruction on what and how to teach had to be drawn up so that the schools could re-open without text books as soon as the buildings were ready. For the writing of these instructions a commission was established and it was soon apparent that influences representing every shade of opinion and every point of view were to be brought to bear by those who realized that the control of schools and universities - of education - means the control of the destiny of the new Italy. Work of the utmost delicacy and diplomacy was necessary to maintain a balance acceptable to all parties, in keeping with Italian character and consistent with the elimination of fascism.

At an early stage a system of administration had to be established, in order to give as much opportunity as possible to the development of a more democratic attitude each province was ordered to establish an educational committee under the chairmanship of the *Provveditore agli Studi*. These committees have been of some value in making responsible people take a greater interest in their public affairs and as an introduction to the nearly unknown mechanics of democratic government.

TERRITORY UNDER A.M.C. ADMINISTRATION

At first this was Sicily alone. As a latter stage Calabria, Lucania, and southern Campania were included. Sicily is, however, the most important territory, possessing three universities with a student population of about 14,000 as against the one university of Naples on the Mainland. (The University of Bari is under the control of the Badoglio Government).

DEVELOPMENT OF STAFF

No staff was provided in the planning stage, nor until the arrival of Lt. Colonel G.R. GUYRE, as Educational Adviser on 5 September 1943, two months after the assault. Additions to Headquarters staff were few and slow in arrival. The following is a brief outline of the growth of the Division:

5th September Lt. Col. G.R. GUYRE (A)

10th October Major W.H. CHURCH (B)

22nd October Lt. Colonel T.V. SMITH (A)

Deputy - This officer spent a short time as Liaison Officer with the Badoglio Government, and spent from a flying visit to Sicilian Universities was never effective on HQ staff. He has since departed to the U.S.

4th November Captain A.A. VESSELO (B)
This officer left immediately to act as Regional Director, Region II, and has never been effective on HQ staff.

5th November 2nd Lt. R.T. COCKER (A)
He has been attached for whole-time duty to Political Intelligence for the investigation of University and School staffs.

In addition the services of Major CARLTON W. TASHBURN (A) who is assigned to the, as yet, non-operative Region IV, have been used since the first week in October in text revision and school organization. He also acted as Regional Director, Region I, up to 5th December.

The present staff is shown on page 2.

OPENING OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Region I Education Office opened on 24th October with Major G.W. WASHBURN (A) as temporary director. He was relieved by Major G.R. KOOPMAN (A) on 5th December. **892**

Region II Education Office opened, at Matera, by Captain A.A. VESSELO (B) of HQ staff on 16 November. Captain VESSELO remains there and is doing good work.

Region III Education Office was opened by Captain G.H. GUYER (A) on 2nd December. Educational matters in this Region had previously been handled by Major Paul GARDNER (A) in addition to his duties as advisor on Fine Arts.

SECTION II

BUILDINGS: SchoolsBUILDINGS: Schools

The repair of school buildings was given a very high priority and minimum repair work was done on most of those that were partially damaged, except in the area of Messina. These buildings are completely demolished, or nearly so, other buildings were usually requisitioned to serve as school buildings.

Schools were opened on 1st December and in this time most of the buildings outside the principal cities have been vacated by troops and refugees. In the badly damaged area of Messina continued occupation was unavoidable. The plea of military necessity is applicable to the areas of Catania and Siracusa though it is probable that some occupied Scholastic buildings could be released if the commanders concerned were a little more sympathetic to the claims of education. In Palermo many schools are still occupied for military purposes.

On the mainland the public schools throughout Campania, and 45 private schools, have now been opened. About 50% of elementary school classrooms in Naples are still requisitioned for military purposes.

UNIVERSITIES

The rebuilding and repairing of the damage to universities in Sicily is now in progress. Sums of 6,000,000 lire to Messina University and 2,000,000 lire to Catania University have been granted for urgent repairs. Repairs to Palermo University have been carried out without a special grant by the Civil Engineer of the City and considerable progress has been made.

The Faculty of Engineering of Palermo University has suggested that the long overdue reconstruction of the building should not be undertaken, rather than a patching of bomb damage. This would involve the expenditure of 70,000,000 lire, and whether the financial argument will agree to pay this sum, instead of the much smaller one involved in repairs, remains to be seen.

The principal buildings of Naples University and the library of the Royal Society of Naples which was housed in the University, were deliberately destroyed by the Germans. In addition some of the remaining buildings are occupied by troops. The speech of the Rector of the University concerning German vandalism, which he made after the Allied occupation, is attached as Appendix C.

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One of the chief obstacles to the restoration of normal conditions to the universities has been their occupation by troops. In Messina and Palermo whole laboratories were occupied and such unnecessary damage done. At Messina a manuscript containing the result of two years research by the Rector of the University was found by him scattered and trampled upon the floor. At Palermo scientific apparatus was broken and looted. And the same conditions were found at Naples. In Catania the Army has occupied the whole of the University occupying a few rooms which have been used by the Secretariat. Students

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The Senato Accademico has to move in the study of the Rector's house.

In spite of representations which have been made Catholic University is still (February) occupied by a Service club. The Rector of this University has twice asked leave to resign his appointment on this account.

Despite all these drawbacks the other universities of Sicily are all functioning in every faculty. Nevertheless, it is evidently desirable to get more university buildings cleared of troops in order to preserve our good name and the high purpose which we proclaim as our aim.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE

All schools in Messina were damaged to some extent; most of them seriously. There was considerable damage to all general classes in all universities and schools suffered in these cities. Damage is estimated at 25% for Sicily as a whole.

TEXT BOOKS

In recent years there has been a single series of text-books for the five elementary grades throughout Italy. This series was written and printed under the auspices of the Ministry of Education; there was a great variety of these books and teachers had freedom to choose for their classes the ones which they preferred.

One of the first undertakings of the Education Division was to get as complete a set of these text-books as possible and to examine them. A full set of the elementary text-books was soon obtained, as well as a collection of 54 secondary school text books, probably a small fraction of the total in existence.

Examination of the elementary text books revealed that without exception each was permeated with Fascist propaganda. In some, however, the number of pages containing such propaganda was sufficiently small for the books to be used if the offensive pages were removed. A decree was therefore issued ordering book shops to cut out specified pages from certain books before selling them, and ordering teachers to see that such pages were removed from any books used by their pupils. Other elementary books were so full of propaganda as to make their use impossible. These were ordered to be confiscated.

Secondary school books were, on the whole, much less infused with Fascism. Certain anthologies and history books had to be confiscated, but most of the books were inoffensive.

Professors were instructed to order all booksellers to deposit confiscated books with the nearest Sindaco, subject to the orders of the Provveditorato Studi; the plan being to gather these and ship them to a paper mill for pulping when a mill should be available.

Because of the incompleteness of the listing of secondary school books, orders were issued to Provveditorato Studi authorizing them, subject to the approval of their respective SCAG's, to approve secondary school text books in the fields of Latin and Greek and the physical sciences and purely technical books, provided lists of such approved were sent to the Educational adviser. In other fields, a sample copy of each book not listed but the use of which is

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The use of certain books which have been found to be a temporary expedient, and only have undecipherable thin plates, thereby making it impossible to use them. The confiscation of books having such plates is a serious matter, and the number of books available and necessary for the elementary schools, a measure of re-arranging the original pages was undertaken by a group of competent elementary teachers selected by the Chief Inspector of Elementary Schools in Palermo Province. An editor, Professor Grasso, was appointed for the collection of the material. Professor Grasso died before the completion of the work and was succeeded by Professor Borsari. The material is now complete, and is ready for printing.

Plans for the original elementary text books were, in the past, distributed to various publishers -- to in Sicily (in 9 volumes), both in Palermo) one each in Bari, Milan, Turin, Florence in 1900. It was the custom for each such publisher to print and sell the books for a certain section of Italy. Therefore it was decided to print in Palermo the books for Sicily and Calabria, as in the past, and to arrange similar publication and distribution by other printers and publishers in other parts of Italy.

There was a lack of paper in Sicily, but a source of supply was found in Naples. Enough paper was borrowed, pending the arrival of the complete supply from Naples, to begin work immediately on two books. The first of these was published on 20 January.

The text book programme never forward though hampered by difficulties in obtaining materials. The publishing house of "Dante Alighieri" of Naples has been entrusted with the production of books for the unified.

The present position of book production is as follows:

First Reader: In process of composition for four-color offset printing
Second Reader: Composition complete; cuts for illustrations await location of zinc

Third Reader: On sale in Sicily and Calabria
Fourth Reader: Composition complete
Fourth Grade
Arithmetic, etc Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fourth Grade
History, Religion etc. Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fifth Reader In press at Palermo; in composition at Naples
Fifth Grade
Arithmetic, etc Composition almost complete
Fifth Grade
History, Religion etc. Composition complete

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS

Because many teachers would have to begin teaching without text books, or with a wholly inadequate number of text books, and because teachers in Italy are accustomed to having a general course of study laid down for them, it was early decided to have instructions to teachers prepared and distributed. To this end SCAO's were asked to set up education committees to help prepare such instructions. The only committees which actually submitted material were those of Palermo and Catania.

The Palermo Committee was somewhat augmented to serve as a general committee.

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Third Reader:	On sale in Sicily and Calabria
Fourth Reader:	Composition complete
Fifth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Sixth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Seventh Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Eighth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Ninth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Tenth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Eleventh Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Twelfth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Thirteenth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fourteenth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fifteenth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Sixteenth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Seventeenth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Eighteenth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Nineteenth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Twentieth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Twenty-first Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Twenty-second Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Twenty-third Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Twenty-fourth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Twenty-fifth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Twenty-sixth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Twenty-seventh Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Twenty-eighth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Twenty-ninth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Thirtieth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Thirty-first Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Thirty-second Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Thirty-third Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Thirty-fourth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Thirty-fifth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Thirty-sixth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Thirty-seventh Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Thirty-eighth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Thirty-ninth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fortieth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Forty-first Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Forty-second Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Forty-third Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Forty-fourth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Forty-fifth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Forty-sixth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Forty-seventh Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Forty-eighth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Forty-ninth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fiftieth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fifty-first Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fifty-second Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fifty-third Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fifty-fourth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fifty-fifth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fifty-sixth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fifty-seventh Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fifty-eighth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Fifty-ninth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Sixtieth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Sixty-first Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Sixty-second Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Sixty-third Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Sixty-fourth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Sixty-fifth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Sixty-sixth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Sixty-seventh Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Sixty-eighth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Sixty-ninth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Seventieth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Seventy-first Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Seventy-second Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Seventy-third Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Seventy-fourth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Seventy-fifth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Seventy-sixth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Seventy-seventh Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Seventy-eighth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Seventy-ninth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Eightieth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Eighty-first Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Eighty-second Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
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Eighty-seventh Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
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Eighty-ninth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Ninetieth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
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Ninety-second Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
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Ninety-sixth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Ninety-seventh Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Ninety-eighth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
Ninety-ninth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations
One hundredth Reader:	Composition complete, awaiting illustrations

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS

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The Palermo Committee was somewhat augmented to serve as a general Committee, and to produce a comprehensive report and course of study.

The Faculty of Letters at Nagasaki University which was abolished in 1924 has been re-instituted.

Copies of both elementary and secondary school programs for the lower and upper secondary schools have been distributed through the Provveditorato agli Studi to all teachers in study and in Regions IV and III. Copies have also been sent for information to the Italian Government.

PROVVEDITORATO GLI STUDI, PROVINCIALE E COMUNALE

As a group the Provveditorato agli Studi are actively involved in Fascist activities. They have been active in the past, have been dismissed and re-placed in the three regions.

SCHOOL PERSONNEL, CHAIRS, ETC.

Schools (Personnel, Courses, etc.) have been dismissed of all school officials and 69 officials have been found unsatisfactory on facts revealed by the School or after investigation has disclosed facts which did not appear on the school.

Three school officials who had been dismissed by the Fascist authorities have been reinstated.

UNIVERSITY CHAIRS

The university chairs established under Fascism for the furtherance of Fascist doctrines have been abolished or modified as follows:

Abolitions:

1. Diritto Corporativo
2. Storia e dottrina del Fascismo
3. Cultura Militare

Substitutions:

1. Economia politica comparativa to Economia politica
2. Demografia generale e demografia comparata delle Razze to Etnologie
3. Legislazione del Lavoro to Diritto del Lavoro
4. Diritto Corporativo e diritto del lavoro to Diritto del Lavoro
5. Diritto Coloniale to Diritto Coloniale Comparato
6. Principi di economia generale corporativa e statistica to Principi di economia politica e statistica
7. Biologia delle razze umane to Biologia umana
8. Diritto costituzionale italiano comparato to Diritto pubblico comparato

NEW FOUNDATIONS, ETC.

The Faculty of Letters at Messina University which was abolished in 1924 has been re-instituted.

An Institute of Social Anthropology, attached to the Faculty of Letters has been created at Palermo University.

The ancient academic tradition of Naples which has received at its infrequent existence under a series of interruptions into the Jewish Basic High School, has been restored to its former independence with Senator's Benvenuto Croce as honorary President.

UNIVERSITIES AND LYCEUMS
Liquidation and administration

The school of 340 teachers were combined in connection with the three universities of the Kingdom. Before this new school all schools (300) had come in from employees or proprietors employees. Of these, 21 were found unsuitable for employment on the basis of their age or health, 32 those who were employed or applying for employment were found unsuitable or were dismissed on the basis of their conduct, and 4 were under investigation other than that disclosed by the school.

The record to date on titular professors is as follows:

PALERMO UNIVERSITY

Professors appointed.....	17
Professors transferred from Catania.....	2
Professors dismissed.....	4
Professors suspended.....	5

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, PALERMO

Members dismissed.....	1
Members suspended.....	1

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, LETTERS AND ARTS, PALERMO

Members dismissed.....	14
Members suspended.....	12

MESSINA UNIVERSITY

Professors appointed.....	16
Professors dismissed.....	1
Administrative Director dismissed.....	1

PELOPONNESIAN ACADEMY OF MESSINA

Members dismissed.....	36
------------------------	----

CATANIA UNIVERSITY

Professors appointed.....	5
Professors dismissed.....	1
Professors transferred from Messina.....	2

NAPLES UNIVERSITY

Professors appointed.....	17
Professors transferred from Cuba.....	2
Professors dismissed.....	4
Professors suspended.....	3

Members suggested.....

Members responded.....

Members dismissed.....	14
Members reinstated.....	12

Professors appointed.....	10
Professors dismissed.....	11
Administrators: Director dismissed.....	11

members interested..... 36

Professors appointed.....
Professors dismissed.....
Professors transferred Fred Musina.....

Professors addressed 12

..... Possibility of structural

Members suspended..... 1

BARIS UNIVERSITY

Colonel Hume of 15th Army Group, AGC, has headed preliminary university appointments, including the reformation of that of the Doctor who had previously been temporarily installed by the first Badoglio Government's Minister of Education. It was during the week of December 19th, after Lt. Col. Krone became Rector of Bari University of Medicine and Surgery under the supervision of the Director of Public Health, Doctor III.

Headquarters, Education Sub-commission arrived early in February and a thorough investigation of the political sector of the University staff has begun. Dismissals of fascist sympathizers which have so far been carried out are tabulated above.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

This Society is an association of Royal academics and is of world importance. Before the Germans destroyed its extensive library, of which very few volumes now remain, it had one of the finest collections of translations of learned societies in the world.

Dismissals of fascist members are shown above.

BARI UNIVERSITY

This university is in territory under the control of the Badoglio Government. In an interview with the Education Advisor and his Deputy, Signore Cuomo, Under-Secretary for Education in the Badoglio Government expressed his intention of making Bari University an example of energy and wisdom in the reorganization of Education. He reports have been received that such activities have been initiated. Signore Cuomo is reported to have the impression that his mind is not clear, and he has no sense of urgency. Signore Cuomo undoubtedly needs some strong support upon which to rely. Later reports indicate intentions even more dubious.

Signore Cuomo has since taken very imprudent action in several respects without consulting the Allied authorities. Among his activities was a demand abolishing the Royal Academy of Medicine which has not been allowed to stand. Strong representations have been made about the activities of this official.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS EMPLOYED IN DISMISSALS

DISMISSALS AND CHARGES

Every university and school official is required to fill in a questionnaire known as a "scheda" (Appendix B). The answer to the questions asked on the scheda, if truthful, give a fairly complete picture of the individual's political record. The truth of answers may be determined by checking against records of the Fascist Party and by other investigation. Untruthful answers may be punished by disqualification or other penalties. Disqualification is then judged upon two bases. First, if the individual's answers show him to have occupied any of certain positions in the Fascist Party (for details see Appendix C) he is automatically banned. If the answers do not so classify the

of Education. It was during the month of December 1938, after Mr. C. W. Arledge became Rector of Naples III that the University of Naples came under the supervision of the Director of Education, Nealon III.

His headquarters, the General Secretariat arrived early in February and a thorough investigation of the University staff has been made. Dismissals of faculty which have so far been carried out are tabulated above.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NATALS

This Society is an association of Royal Academies and is of world importance. Before the Germans destroyed its extensive library, of which very few volumes now remain, it had one of the finest collections of tracts and learned societies in the world.

Dismissals of fascist members are shown above.

BARI UNIVERSITY

This university is in Barletta under the control of the Badoglio Government. In an interview with the Editor of the "Naples Times", Signor Cucco, Under-Secretary for Education in the Badoglio Government expressed his intention of making Barletta University an example of energy and wisdom in the re-education of the Italian. He remarks that such a school should be a model of the re-education of the Italian. Signor Cucco is reported to have the impression that this school is not alone, and he is in a state of uneasiness. Signor Cucco undoubtedly needs some strong support upon which to lean. Later reports make his intentions even more dubious.

Signor Cucco has since taken very noticeable action in several respects without consulting the Allied authorities. Among his activities was a decree abolishing the Royal Academy of Naples which has not been allowed to stand. Strong representations have been made about the abolition of this official.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF WORKING IN THE BARRACKS

Every university and school official is required to fill in a questionnaire, known as a "questionnaire" (Appendix B). The answers to the questions asked on the sheet, if truthful, give a fairly complete picture of the individual's political record. The truth of answers may be determined by checking answers records of the Fascist Party and by other investigation. Disqualifications may be punished by disqualification or other penalties. Disqualification is then judged upon two bases. First, if the individual's answers show him to have occupied any of certain positions in the Fascist Party (for details see Appendix C), he is automatically barred. If the answers do not so classify the individual, but other examples indicate that he has been barred, the school is marked: "Further investigation". This investigation is then carried out.

It is assumed that there are two questions upon which an official or professor can be barred: First, upon his past Fascist records and second, upon his present activities in aid of Fascism or against the Allies. A new byproduct (X) is added to the February edition of this report. This may have been written by Major A.L. Ruffa, Air Corps, U.S. Army; an officer who invented the Schola personale and conducted most of the early investigations of Fascists and it reviews the methods used in the elimination of Fascists.

SECTION III

WORK UTILIZATION

SCHOOLS

Much work remains to be done in establishing the normal operation of schools.

The Messina schools must be repaired, rebuilt and re-equipped. To a lesser degree many buildings just be basically improved. Programmes of trade training, manual training, home making and physical education, poor as they were, have largely been suspended. Part time sessions abound and should be eliminated.

A commission of Italian educators, with the assistance and encouragement of Major C.R. Korman, Director of Education, Region I is now at work on plans for the improvement of "hand-work" programmes.

TEXTS AND MATERIALS

Students are now forced to attend school equipped with few of the primary materials of instruction. Paper, pencils, text-books, are all scarce. Text books should be gradually replaced and a few other materials should be made available.

UNIVERSITIES

The worst fascist elements have been removed from the universities in territory already occupied, but there still remains some work to do here. There also exist, in the Sicilian Universities at least, jealousies and personal feuds which may cause minor difficulties to the new staffs. The newly appointed professors however, may be expected to develop a solidarity which will make for successful progress. Stronger fascist influences may be expected in Universities of territory still in enemy hands and plans are being made to cope with these.

SECTION IV

DELAYS, DEFECTS AND FAILURES

Delays, defects and failures have occurred in all branches of the work of education. The delay in appointing new professors and staff causes delay also in the approval of teachers and in the establishment of administrative and instructional policies.

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SECTION IVDELAYS, DEFECTS AND FAILURES

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Delays, defects and failures have occurred in all branches of the work of Education. The delay in appointing the Provincial School Study caused delay also in the approval of teachers and in the establishment of administrative and instructional policies.

The provision of instructions to teachers and of new texts was done as rapidly as possible, but here too, there was delay.

Delays have occurred in carrying out dismissals and suspensions of univer-

city staffs. A defect in the university scheme was the lack of a mechanism for converting fascist chairs and subjects to other desirable subjects.

The inadequacy amounting almost to a total lack of suitable text books and literature has been severely felt.

No preparation for providing lectures in English for the university has also been a mistake. All the universities are selling for adequate English teaching and where vacancies exist no should have been ready to provide qualified professors, but as we have no provisions for this, some English chairs cannot be filled, the number of qualified Italians being few owing to the discouragement of English as a subject by fascist authorities.

FACILITATE BOOKS ON SALE

The first edition of this report pointed to the failure of the Prefect in Palermo city to remove fascist literature from shops and libraries. Vigorous action has resulted now in the necessary steps being taken.

LIBRARY EXCHANGE

The establishment of a section, which would properly come under the Education Sub-commission, for the organization of the exchange of publications between Italy and the United States and Great Britain is urgently needed. A representative has been sent to Italy by the Library of Congress to collect publications, but provision should be made for a supply to other important libraries.

Many publications embodying the results of recent scientific and medical research have been submitted to the Education office, and failing any official channel of distribution, these have been forwarded to the Director of Education, War Office, London, for distribution to interested organizations, but this unofficial method leaves much to be desired, and the early establishment of a section with an experienced staff is urged for this purpose.

SECTION V

REASONS FOR DELAYS, DEFERRE AND FAILURES

STAFF

The inadequacy of staff all through this operation has been responsible for delays that would have been salutary had the recognition of Italy proceeded with more speed. A note on estimated requirements for future operations of a similar character, is included as Appendix D.

It is essential that constant visits be paid to Educational Establishments by both Headquarters and Regional Officers. The winding out of staffs can only be done by personal investigation, and phases of the reorganization of education need constant personal attention. The ROAD Region II realizing the urgency *6884* work has decided to allot twelve officers to the staff of the Regional Director of Education until all schools are opened. All of these can be used fully in this

also been satisfied. All the universities are seeking for adequate English teaching and there vacancies exist. It should have been ready to provide qualified professors, but as we have no provisions for this, such English chairs cannot be filled, the number of qualified teachers being far out to the disadvantage of English as a subject by the local authorities.

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REASONS FOR DELAYS, TENSIONS AND COLLISIONS

LETTERS

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In the early part of the occupation the civilian educational authorities were completely stunned and their expected drastic measures to be taken. That they would have reacted differently. But even this measure carried out at a later

period are much more difficult. By that time a number of resistance has grown a knowledge of the A.M.G. machinery has been spread and the possibilities of intrigue developed. Furthermore, leading people left at office have become personally known to many allied officers and have even frequently entertained them. As a result, by the time adequate staff has been obtained to carry out the investigations it is extremely difficult to make the dismissals, and when they are made needless work is involved, for this Division is not only subjected to every sort of direct appeal but also direct and indirect pressure from allied officers on behalf of the notorious fascists who have been dismissed.

The freeing of institutions from fascist influence should have been done early, but that would have needed an adequate staff. Actually the position in the early days was - for two months, no staff at all and for a long time thereafter, an Education Adviser with only one clerk and an interpreter. The lack of a number of officers to work as intelligence officers for Education has been felt severely. There are over ten thousand scholastic officials in Sicily alone.

New members have now been added to the staff in sufficient numbers to care for Region I to IV. If additions may be depended on at the same rate for future regions all will be well.

PLANNING

To this should be added the lack of pre-invasion planning. An adequate Educational staff ought to have been working for over 1 month before the assault on its problems. For instance, when it arrived in Italy it should have had a card index on every possible professor and intellectual and a standard established for dismissals and suspensions.

All this basic work has had to be done under the difficult conditions of the fields. Long after the invasion no steps seem to have been taken to help officers who were supposed to be training for the Italian field. An officer who arrived in Palermo on 29 November reported that while he was in the "govern" of officers in Africa he and the others were left to plan operations with practically no information from Sicily. For this officers report, see Appendix E.

At the time of writing the February edition of this report, no educational officers with field experience in Italy have been sent to plan the new operation which are pending in other theatres.

PREPARATION OF TEXTS

The text book programme was delayed first by the fact that the Education Adviser was not called to Sicily until two months after the invasion, and no preliminary work whatever had been done in this field - there was not even a set of text books in any branch of the Allied Military Government. The lack of personnel and the fact that the Education Adviser had to work single handed for a month, working out all policies and directing education in all occupied territory, further delayed work on the text books. It was not until October that a second officer (Major C. W. WASHBURN) was available. He was immediately set on to text book problem. But to gather the text books, examine them, and do the fascist part re-written was a time-consuming job, especially since he also had to supervise the preparation of the text books.

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Finally, the absence of a paper, line and binding card for justifying the re-written text books constituted a serious problem, and accompanied another trip to Naples to secure paper. This card was fortunately secured, and work has begun on the revised texts.

DIVISION OF POST-GRADUATE

A further defect in our work was the fact of ill-timed arrival at an early distinction between the competence of A.M.A. and Regional and Provincial Headquarters. The Educational Division was perhaps the earliest to arrive in such a division of duties, nevertheless there was a period of confusion of over two months before a division of activities was made. This resulted in many delays and unnecessary work. Planning in detail and at an early stage would have avoided this.

RELATIONS WITH SCHOOLS

Conditions in the minor schools especially were appalling. The putting in order of schools, often very small, without sanitation and inadequate in size is a problem which should be tackled by the local authorities. Unfortunately, most of them have no adequate criterion as to desirable or necessary standards and treat the problem with uninformed orthodoxy. From these criticisms the Church schools must be excepted. The high standards of accommodation, cleanliness, hygiene as well as of good manners and discipline in the church schools are in startling contrast to those in the secular schools.

Although Italian law provided for compulsory school attendance, apparently no great effort has ever been made to enforce it, and illiteracy is widespread. With the re-opening of more schools, Regional Directors are being instructed to set the machinery in motion.

A Headquarters Committee on Child Welfare has recently been established and the possibility of provision of milk to school children is being examined. No supplies have, so far been available.

Regional Directors are being instructed to investigate the possibility of forming local voluntary committees for child welfare, including provision for spare-time occupations.

A beginning has now been made in the matter of compulsory school attendance and in after-school activities.

YOUTH ACTIVITIES

A commission on Youth Activities has now been organized in Naples, composed of representatives of the schools, the university, the Church, citizens, and youth itself. The advisory and steering committee is composed of the Chief, Education Division, Region 3, the corresponding Welfare Officer, representatives of the Educational Subcommission, ICG, and (unofficially) a recreation specialist from the American Red Cross. The Education Subcommission has employed a full-time executive secretary for this commission, and plans for are getting under way.

1843

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WELFARE IN SCHOOLS

Complaints in the main schools especially were growing. The putting in order of schools, often very messy, without sanitation and inadequate in size is a problem which should be tackled by the local authorities. Unfortunately most of them have no adequate criteria as to desirable or necessary standards and treat the problem with unfettered equity. From these criticisms the Church schools must be exempted. The high standards of accommodation, cleanliness, hygiene as well as of good manners and discipline in the church schools are in startling contrast to those in the secular schools.

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SECTION VI

RELATION AND COORDINATION

In the course of actual field work contact and co-operative effort has

had to be maintained with many other organizations such as FBI, Intelligence and Security.

In all these cases there should have been a planned relationship from the start. For example, much of the work of FIE is "educative" in the broad sense, and several broadcasts have been written for FIE by the Education Division. But much more might have been done, and owing to lack of co-ordination many important features, such as the re-opening of the universities were not adequately exploited as propaganda.

Fine Arts and Monuments Division is another case in point. In the original AMG it was separate from Education. In the organization as projected at Tizi Ouzou, it was a part of Education. On the suggestion of the Education Adviser to Major General JOYCE and Brigadier Generalis ROBERTS AND McSHERRY, the AMG organization was maintained. This suggestion is now thought to be a mistake. The two subjects are too close together to be so distinctly separated and Fine Arts and Monuments came under the Italian Ministry of Education in any case. It is believed that Fine Arts should have been a separate sub-division under Education.

SECTION VII

RECOGNITION BY ITALIAN PUBLIC BODIES OF THE WORK OF THE EDUCATIONAL SUB-COMMISSION

In view of the drastic action, involving many individuals directly and a great many more indirectly, which has had to be taken in the elimination of fascist personnel, it would not have been surprising if the Italian civilian authorities had taken ill-will towards A.M.G. and its Educational Division. This, however, has proved to be contrary to the facts as is shown by the following distinctions conferred upon allied officers in recognition of their services to Italian education.

PALESTRA UNIVERSITY

Honorary Doctorates of Political Science, Faculty of Law

The Lord Ronald of Redd, C.C.O., A.M.S.
Brigadier General Frank J. Mc Sherry, D.C.O., A.M.G.
Lieut. Col. G.R. Goyre, Educational Adviser, A.M.G.
Major A.L. Raffa, A.M.S.

MESSINA UNIVERSITY

HONORARY DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Lt. Col. G.R. Goyre, Educational Adviser, A.M.G.

HONORARY DOCTOR OF LETTERS

Major F.H. Sherwood

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Brigadier General Frank J. Mc Sherry, D.C.A.O., A.M.C.
Lieut. Col. G.R. Gayre, Educational Adviser, A.M.C.
Major A.L. Ruffa, AUS

MESSINA UNIVERSITY

HONORARY DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre, Educational Adviser, A.M.C.

HONORARY DOCTOR OF LETTERS

Major W.H. Sherwood

HONORARY DOCTOR OF PEDAGOGY

Major C. W. Washburne

NAPIER UNIVERSITY

HONORARY DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre

CATANIA UNIVERSITY

HONORARY DOCTOR OF LETTERS

Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre

HONORARY DOCTOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Major G.R. Koffman

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ~~SCIENCE~~ PALERMO.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Colonel Charles H. Sheffield, D.S.C.A.O.

Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre

Major C.W. Washburne

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ACADEMY OF PALERMO

HONORARY PRESIDENT

Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre

SECTION VIII

SURVEY OF ITALIAN SCIENCE

The Education Subcommittee has begun a survey of the Italian school system, gathering data desired by the Regional Directors of Education and by the Subcommittee itself. The work is well under way and some valuable data have already been made available and used.

SECTION IX

CONCLUSION

As a result of experience in Italy it is most strongly stressed that there must be adequate planning and preparation before the invasion. This includes making lists of names of active enemies and friends, and the writing of new texts and directives. There must also be an adequate staff in the early days, even if it must be reduced at a later stage. Such failures as there have been, in spite of the utilization of every man, can be traced directly to the two defects: lack of planning and shortage of staff in the beginning. What the result has been it is not easy to judge at this short range, but though much more could have been done in the days immediately following the invasion.

MEMBER DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT

Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre

MEMBER DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Major G.R. Koenig

MEMBER DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SCHOOL

Colonel Charles A. Shafford, D.C.C., A.O.

Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre

Major C.W. Washburne

MEMBER DIRECTOR OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCHOOL

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Educational organization in the Italian field has not been made in such a way as to insure smooth running, and the staff of the Subcommission have learned much by practical experience in the field that could not have been conveyed in inexperienced planning. A nucleus from among those officers of the staff, with advanced degree, be used as the basis of a staff for operations in Western Europe.

1851
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

All educational institutions below university level make their demands to the Provincial Auditor who assembles the claims in an attached brief summary of grounds upon which claims are based. He then submits claims to the R. in T. who certifies correctness and sends them on to the Provincial Financial Officer.

For extraordinary expenses, such as bomb damage, the Provincial Financial Officer submits claims to the Regional Director of Education who decides whether they are justified on purely educational grounds. If so, he sends them to the Chief Financial Officer of the Region who refers them to the R. in T. who makes the formal order for payment.

Institutions of university level make their demands through the Secretary of the university etc., to the R. in T. The remaining procedure is as above.

21.11.19

(5)

Notes: (a) $\text{rev} \geq 0$ or 100 . (b) In addition each estimate

SAVED LIVES

HOZTU HO'N

225

Headquarters

1 Car 4 Section 400
1 Truck 1/4 400

Region

1 Car 4 Section 400

1653

(2)

Notes: (1) Key is 115 or 105. (2) In addition each of the

Should have one officer on hole at a minimum on.
In addition civilian staff could be required as well:

Shirley T. Glavin

1 Special Officer for Investigations :
1 Special Officer for Reports :
1 Special Officer for Intelligence :
1 Interpreter, Translators and Versicular Typists :

NOTES AND CORRECTIONS

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2	2

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Table 1/4. *Continued*

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V. S. S. S.

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REPORT MADE TO THE SUPERIOR ON MATTERS OF INFORMATION

The memorandum deals with personal reactions to the failures of information and reconnaissance services insofar as they affect the field of Education.

Prior to entering the theater the only information available was in textbooks on comparative education and in the civil affairs handbook which later was given to me at the port of embarkation. All such information was general and to some extent out of date. Presumably little else could have been done concerning Italian Education since no recent surveys had been made.

While in the theater pool I and other officers assigned to Education were left to play our operation with no new information worthy of note. The functioning of information service and reconnaissance was made down completely for months. Information that could have been available by an unit I was not available until November, to officers in the rear echelons. A few examples will suffice.

1. No data on teacher certification and teacher salaries were available.
2. No one in finance or education knew how a local school was financed i.e. what were the taxes and a providing powers of a county or province.
3. No school textbooks were available at the school until November and then only two of the many being used in the schools.
4. Powers of provincial directors, Prefect, Directors and inspectors were not known.
5. Nothing was known of the presence of kindergarten under the patronage of a commune.
6. Provincial were supposed to be regional, not provincial officers, as they turned out to be.

After Major G.W. HARRINGTON at the request of officers at the school and with the authority of the Educational Advisor of LMG sent a reconnaissance report to the school it was found that copies of necessary materials such as the School Personnel could not be obtained in any form for inclusion in rear echelon supplies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As soon as operations start in a new country the following steps might well be taken.

1. Several sets of all text-books used should be retained and sent to rear echelons designated as holding, planning and training centers.
2. The same for curriculum documents.
3. The continuing survey of education should be started and should follow in general standardized survey procedures in use in the U.S....
4. Copies of all orders and reconnaissance reports issued in the field should be sent to rear echelons.
5. An officer should be sent to rear echelons to make reconnaissance reports.
6. Civilian personnel from the field of education should be sent to rear echelons as in instructors and to serve in planning groups i.e. on Curriculum commissions, text book commissions, etc.
7. A cooperative plan for the "screening" of educational personnel concurred in by public security and intelligence sections should be developed and sent to rear echelons for their guidance.
8. Copies of LMG affecting education should be collected and sent to rear echelons.

same extent out of date. Probably little else could have been done concerning Italian Education since no recent surveys had been made.

While in the theater pool I and other officers assigned to Education were left to plan our operation with no information worthy of note. The functioning of information service and reconnaissance make demands every day for months. Information that could have been available to us until November, 1944, was not available until November, 1944, in samples will suffice.

1. No data on teacher certification and teacher's salaries were available.
2. No one in finance or education knew how a local school was financed i.e. what were the taxes and contributions of owners of a community or province.
3. No school text-books were available at the school until November and then only two of the many being used in the schools.
4. Powers of Prov. directors, Prefetti, directors and inspectors were not known.
5. Nothing was known of the structure of kindergarten under the orders of a province.
6. Prov. directors were supposed to be provincial officers, as they turned out to be.

After Major G.H. HANFORD is the request of officers at the school and with the authority of the Educational Director of the Army, reconnaissance report to the school it was found that copies of necessary materials such as the Scuola Personale could not be obtained in 1944, for inclusion in the final supplies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As soon as operations start in a new country the following steps must well be taken.

1. Sets of all text-books used should be obtained and sent to rear echelons designated as holding, planning and training centers.
2. The same for curriculum documents.
3. The continuing survey of education should be started and should follow in general standardized survey procedures in use in the U.S.A.
4. Copies of all orders and recommendations and reports issued in the field should be sent to rear echelons.
5. An officer should be sent to rear echelons to make reconnaissance reports.
6. Civilian personnel from the field of education should be sent to rear echelons as in instructors and to serve in planning groups i.e. on 676 Curriculum commissions, text book commissions, etc.
7. A cooperative plan for the "Academia" of educational personnel concerned in by public security and intelligence sections should be developed and sent to rear echelons for their guidance.
8. Copies of laws affecting education should be collected and sent to rear echelons.
9. Officers from holding centers should be sent to the field for training at the earliest moment possible.

In this memorandum there is no intent to imply that a complete plan for handling education in a country can be developed outside that country but it does mean to imply that front and rear echelons can cooperate to the end of improving training and planning on the one hand and lightening the load on the forward echelons to some extent.

APPENDIX FMETHODS USED IN ANALYSING FASCIST BACKGROUNDS OF UNIVERSITYPROFESSORS AND SCHOOL OFFICIALS

The important problem of determining the degree to which university professors and school officials were Fascists was solved by utilizing the services of the Political Intelligence Section of AIG, that section having been created precisely for the purpose of providing specific criteria and sources of information concerning the Fascist background of individuals holding responsible positions in the occupied territory. The section, headed by Major L.L. Ruffa (U.S.), co-operated closely with the Education Division from the first day of its establishment in all matters involving the elimination of fascism from universities and schools. Since the review of a faculty member's ideological background was in most instances far more complicated - because it involved consideration of writings, lectures, and other matters of record - than is the case with ordinary public officials. The Political Intelligence Section also assisted the Educational Advisor in reading and evaluating many published works of such university professors.

STEPS IN DETERMINING FASCIST ACTIVITIES

The initial step in obtaining information concerning the degree to which a professor or official was a "leading and active" Fascist was the requirement that all such persons fill out the "Schéma Personnel" (Questionnaire) utilized by the P.I. Section and used throughout AIG as a standard form for office leaders.

The completed Schémas were analyzed by the P. I. Section. In many instances the information on the Schéma itself was sufficient to lead to recommendation for removal or suspension from the faculty or office. In several other cases, however, additional information had to be obtained before a fair judgment could be made. In such instances the second step was to obtain copies of writings, lectures or speeches of the individual as evidence of Fascist leanings or activities. It was on this basis, for instance, that the notorious Giuseppe Magliare, author of "In Politica", a pamphlet with a "Mein Kampf" quality, was dismissed from the faculty of the University of Palermo. It is worth noting, incidentally, that some of the most vital intelligence and often most difficult to obtain concerning the Fascist character of an individual came from old newspapers which reported addresses or lectures made during the regime. Still other sources of information, and not so difficult to obtain, were the "curriculum vitae" of professors, which in Italy are published by the individual himself in booklet or pamphlet form.

A third step, taken jointly with the other steps in doubtful instances, was the obtaining of information through the P.I. Section of data from other intelligence sources such as British F.S.S. or U.S. C.I.C., from known Fascists and finally by direct interrogation of the individual himself. Some of the more important instances the Chief of Political Intelligence, assisted by other officials as occasion demanded, held hearings involving

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STEPS IN DETERMINING FASCIST ACTIVITIES

The initial step in obtaining information concerning the degree to which a professor or official was a "passive and active" Fascist was the requirement that all such persons fill out the "Schéma Personnel" (Questionnaire) utilized by the P.I. Section and used throughout AIG as a standard form for office holders.

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RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

The following tabular results were obtained from the Fascist-analysis process described above.

1. All notorious Fascists were removed from university faculties. (at this writing the same process is continuing in respect to school superintendents and principals).
2. "Bardolini" cases in which the individual had a considerable Fascist background but in which the individual had a considerable Fascist background but in which it was felt that the individual had not in fact been a Fascist leader, oppressor or propagandist, were decided by decreeing a suspension rather than a discharge from office.

3. The removed or suspended Fascists were replaced in each instance by men of a clearly non-Fascist character and of proven competence, approval of such new appointments in every instance being given by the responsible university authorities and in accordance with Italian law.

4. The vast majority of university professors and school officials, like all other groups under the Fascist regime, were members of the Party by virtue of necessity. No action was taken against an individual on the basis of party membership alone. The number of individuals courageous enough to have refused party membership was very small indeed. For instance, in the university of Palermo, only four had never been in the Party. Consequently if party membership of itself had been held as a criterion for removal the university would have been virtually devoid of its staff. It can be felt with considerable assurance, however, that if the faculty members remaining after the "vetting" process, virtually all will be able to adapt themselves to the needs of a free and democratic regime. If errors have been made they are errors on the side of essential justice to the individual and his career in the educational sphere. Furthermore the way is always open to the presentation of any new evidence that may demonstrate that the individual was in fact a Fascist. No appointment has been made that is a "closed case".

5. The experience in Sicily proves that it is possible to objective even so apparently intangible a thing as being a "Fascist" provided that sufficient care is taken to provide for specific norms and procedures for obtaining the necessary information and provided the purposes and policies of the governing authority are sufficiently clear. In the early period of the occupation of Sicily such purposes and policies were not sufficiently well defined, nor was sufficient personnel and administrative machinery provided for doing the job quickly enough. The procedure finally worked out and placed in operation, however, showed that it is not at all impossible to find the correct methods in distinguishing the real supporters of a Fascist regime from those who were members in name only.

APPENDIX A

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE

1. General Secretaries, General Vice-Secretaries, General Inspectors and Members of the National Directorate.
2. Federal Secretaries and Federal Vice-Secretaries.
3. Members of the Federal Directorate.
4. Federal Inspectors.
5. Political Secretaries and Political Vice-Secretaries.
6. Officers of M.V.S.N. (National Security Volunteer Militia).
7. "Squadristi" (or Marchers on Horse) and "Sol. rym. Littorio".
8. All Fascists known to have been guilty of repression of individual

Liberty

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT LIST

Squadrista, Marzia su Roma, Sclarpa Littorio, gerarca

1. Secretaries and vice secretaries of the party.
2. Members of the National Directorate
3. Inspectors of the party.
4. National Councillors.
5. Federal secretaries.
6. Federal vice-secretaries.
7. Administrative vice-secretaries (excluding the state and parastatal functionaries in charge of the administrative control of the Federations).
8. Federal inspectors.
9. Presidi of the provinces.
10. Political secretaries and mayors of localities with more than 50,000 inhabitants.

