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Education

Feb. 1944 - Jan 1945

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Alt

CONSUL GENERAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

No.245/45.

17th January, 1945. *gpm*

The Czechoslovak Consul General presents his compliments to the Political Section of the Allied Commission and, acknowledging receipt of their note No.P/660, dated 15th January, 1945, regarding the correction of the passage on page 158 of the 5th Class Subsidiary Textbook on Arithmetic Geography and Science, begs to thank them for their prompt action in the matter which has been greatly appreciated.

Headquarters Allied Commission,
Political Section,
ROME.

V.V.

Education S/c. to be.

seen
30 Jan 45
END

[Signature]
19/1/45

6741

File

Ref: E/66

15th January 1945

The Political Section of the Allied Commission presents its compliments to the Czechoslovak Consul-General, and with reference to its memorandum No. 660 of the 27th December 1944, has the honour to inform him that the Ministry of Public Instruction has now prepared the following correction for the passage on page 158 of the 5th Class Subsidiary Textbook on Arithmetic, Geography and Science at present in use in Italian schools, regarding the composition of the Czechoslovak State.

1. REPUBBLICA CECOSLOVACCA

La Repubblica Cecoslovacca comprende la Boemia, la Moravia e la Slovacchia, al centro d'Europa fra la Germania, la Polonia, la Romania, l'Ungheria e l'Austria.

La capitale e' Praga; altre città importanti sono Brno e Bratislava.

Comprende importanti zone montuose: la Selva Boema, i Monti Metalliferi e i Carpazi Settentrionali."

2. The Education Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission has ordered the printers in Palermo, Naples, Rome and Florence to substitute the above passage in future editions of the book. At the same time, the Ministry of Public Instruction has agreed to prepare a circular for all Provveditori agli Studi instructing them to direct all teachers of the 5th Class to substitute the new statement for the old when they reach page 158 in those cases where the children hold copies of the book hitherto published.

The Consul-General of the
Republic of Czechoslovakia,
Piazza Cardelli, 4,
Palazzo Cardelli,
ROME.

6740

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Civil Affairs Section
AFO 394

ED/2.D/AG

10 January 1945

SUBJECT : Elementary text books account
of Czechoslovakia.

TO : Political Section, A.C.

Reference : Letter from Consul General of the Czechoslovak
Republic No. 304/44 of 30 December, 1944.

1. The Ministry of Public Instruction has prepared the enclosed
substitute for the offending passage.
2. The Education Subcommittee has ordered the printers in Palermo,
Naples, Rome and Florence to substitute this passage on p.158 of the
Fifth Class Subaidiary Text Book on Arithmetic, Geography and Science
in the remaining printing.
3. The Minister of Public Instruction has agreed to prepare a circular
for all Provveditori agli Studi instructing them to have all teachers of
the Fifth Class substitute the new statement for the old when they reach
p. 158 where children have the books heretofore printed.

By Command of the Chief Commissioner:

G.R. Upjohn
G.R. UPJOHN, Brigadier
V.P., CA Section
Dep. C.O.S.

q1:
1/1/45

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REPUBBLICA CECOSLOVACCA

O

La Repubblica Cecoslovacca comprende la Boemia, la Moravia e la Slovacchia, al centro d'Europa fra la Germania, la Polonia, la Romania, l'Ungheria e l'Austria.

La capitale e' Praga; altre citta' importanti sono Brno e Bratislava.

Comprende importanti zone montuose: la Selva Boema, i Monti Metalliferi e i Carpazi Selvosi.

CONSUL GENERAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

No. 204/44.

Rome, 30th December, 1944.

The Czechoslovak Consul General presents his compliments to the Political Section of the Allied Commission and begs to express his thanks for the Commission's prompt intervention in the matter concerning the passage on the Czechoslovak State in the Italian text-book in question.

Owing to the fact, however, that copies of this reader have already been distributed to the schools and among the pupils in a considerable number, the Consul General fears that what instruction on Czechoslovakia Italian pupils will receive will continue to be based on a fallacy for some time to come. He would be most grateful, therefore, if the Italian authorities could be requested to take the following steps:

- a/ Prepare a new text for the next edition without further delay and submit it to this Consulate for perusal.
- b/ Have this text inserted in the present edition in lieu of the text on Slovakia.
- c/ The Italian Ministry of Public Instruction should draw the attention of all elementary schools to the error in the reader and furnish the schools with the correct text for teaching purposes.

The Consul General deeply regrets having to trouble once again with this request the Allied Commission and the authorities, but he finds himself unable to do otherwise than insist on the above rectifications being made as such a fundamental matter as teaching about the existence of the Czechoslovak State in the schools is for us too serious a point to be overlooked.

Headquarters Allied Commission,
Political Section, Apo 394,
ROME.

6757

*Sent to Education Sub-Commission
for action, by H.M.
31 Dec 44*

Ref: 660

27 December 1944

The Political Section of the Allied Commission presents its compliments to the Czechoslovak Consul General and has the honor to inform him that the contents of his memorandum No. 704/44 of December 18th have been brought to the attention of the appropriate Italian authorities. The latter much regret the oversight and have undertaken to ensure that the passage regarding the Czechoslovak State in the text-book in question will be revised in future editions.

Political Section

H. E. Vladimir Vanek,
Consul General of Czechoslovakia
Palazzo Cardelli, 4
Rome

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

785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/CWW/rh

ALH

ED/ 9A/1.0/AG

26 Dec. 1944

SUBJECT : Cofrection of Elementary Text-book
TO : Vice President, Political Section.

Reference attached protest from Czecho-Slovak
Consul General.

This matter has been brought to the attention of
the Minister of Public Instruction and he promises that new
copy will be writ en and substituted in future printings.
The oversight is much regretted.

Carleton W. Washburne

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

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CONSUL GENERAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

No. 704/44.

Education Sub-Commission

Rome, 18th December, 1944.

for such action as may be possible.

J. V. Vojtkin
Via President. Political Section
Dec 20

The Czechoslovak Consul General presents his compliments to the Allied Commission /Political Section/ and, enclosing a school text-book entitled "Il Libro della V Classe Elementare" now published by the Ministry of Public Instruction for the year 1944-45, begs to point out that on page 153 there is an article on the so-called "Slovak state" while no mention is made of the Allied state of Czechoslovakia although all the other European states are mentioned. Instead the book contains this article wherein it is stated that Czechoslovakia no longer exists and that the state of Slovakia has sprung up in its place.

The Czechoslovak Consul General, on behalf of his Government, would greatly appreciate it if the Allied Commission would draw the Italian Government's attention to the matter and request them to take the necessary steps in order to have the matter revised and corrected.

The Italian Government, by their declaration of September 26th, 1944, annulled the Munich Agreement and its consequences. In so doing they recognised the integrity of Czechoslovak territory as they recognise that of other Allied nations. It is inadmissible, therefore, that, where other European nations are mentioned in Italian text-books, Czechoslovakia should be omitted while mentioned in its stead is a state which has sprung into being as an ally of Germany and whose existence is not recognised by the Allies.

Encl. 1.

V.V.

The Political Section,
Allied Commission,
ROME.

6734

Ref: 12/660 and P/505/PI

27 February 1945

SUBJECT: Visits to Eighth Army Area - Signor Piccioni.

TO : Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. With reference to your memorandum no. 227/107 dated 22 January 1945, it is regretted that permission cannot be granted by the competent military authorities for Signor Piccioni to visit the summer colonies of Rimini, Riccione and Cattolica.

2. Should the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs so desire the competent military authorities will undertake to inspect and report upon the buildings, if the names of the colonies in question and the data desired are supplied.

3. At the present time all such buildings are in occupation by troops and the children are dispersed.

Vice President,
Political Section

660
P/660

6733

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
HQ EIGHTH ARMY ZEAR

FILE : R. LX/PB/12A(2)/392.

24 Feb 45.

SUBJECT : Visits to Eighth Army - Signor Piccioni.

TO : HQ, AG (Political Section).

Ref. P 660 and P 505/PI dated 13 Feb 45.

1. It is regretted that permission cannot be granted for Signor PICCIONI to visit Eighth Army territory (See A.C. Memo 6/43/CA dated 13 Feb 45, Subject: "Civilian travel in Army Areas").
2. Should the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs so desire, this Headquarters will undertake to inspect and report upon the buildings, if the names of the Colonies in question and the data desired are supplied.
3. At the present time all such buildings are in occupation by troops and the children are dispersed.

HHSW/ar.

W. E. Collins
W. E. COLLINS, Major,
S.C.A.P.C., (2),
for Group Captain,
Officer Commanding,
ASG Eighth Army.

Ref: P/660 and P/503/PI

13 February 1945

SUBJECT: Signor A. M. Piccioni

TO : AF Eighth Army

1. In reply to a request of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Allied Commission last December agreed that an official of the Italian Colonial Administration be sent to inspect the summer colonies of Rimini, Riccione and Cattolica where the children of Italian emigrants to Libya are lodged. The Ministry now inform the Political Section that a Signor Alberto Mario Piccioni of Via Topino, 13, Rome, has been chosen for this task. He is the bearer of Identification Card No. 967, issued by the "Ministero dell' Africa Italiana" on April 19th 1938.

2. The Political Section would be grateful if you would grant the requisite permission for Signor Piccioni's tour of inspection.

By command of Rear Admiral STONE:

Major A. J. STEWART

Vice President, Political Section

6731

1933

Subject: - *Sgt. A.M. Piccini.*
To: - *AMG, Eagle Army.*

1. In reply to a request of the ^{*Italian*} Ministry
of Foreign Affairs, the Allied
Commission last December agreed that an
official of the Italian Colonial Administration
be sent to inspect the summer colonies of
Rimini, Riccione and Cattolica where ^{*The children*} ~~are~~
of Italian emigrants to Libya are lodged.
The Ministry now inform the Political Section
that a Signor Alberto Mario Piccioni of Via
Topino, 15, Rome has been chosen for this
task. He is the ^{*owner*} ~~author~~ of identification
Card No. 967, issued by the "Ministero dell'
Africa Italiana" on April 19th 1938.

2. ~~Furthermore~~ The Political
Section would be grateful if you would
grant the requisite permission for ^{*Signor Piccini's*} ~~his~~ tour
of inspection.

17/11/41

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

M. 227/107

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION A.C.

Last December the Allied Commission, in compliance with a request of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, informed that the necessary steps had been taken with the competent Allied Military Authorities to the effect that all possible aid be granted by the latter to children's colleges and colonies, as soon as the zones, where these are located, have fallen into Allied hands, pending the intervention of the Italian Authorities.

In this connection the Allied Commission agreed that an official of the Italian Colonial Administration be sent to inspect the summer colonies of Rimini, Riccione and Cattolica, where are lodged, since May 1946, part of 9000 sons of Italian citizens emigrated to Libya.

The Colonial Administration, who is in charge of said institutions, has now made known the name of the high official who should be sent to visit said colonies: Signor Alberto Mario Piccioni - identification card n. 267, issued by the Ministero dell'Africa Italiana on April 19, 1938. Residence: Rome, via Topino, 13

In consideration of the urgency of Signor Piccioni's task, it would be much appreciated if he could be authorized as soon as possible to reach Rimini, Riccione and Cattolica.

Rome, January 22nd, 1946.



6730

R. note to SAS' etc
they asking for permission

22/1/46

file

Ref: 660

22nd January 1945

The Political Section of the Allied Commission presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to their memorandum No. 6/1250/541 of the 13th December, has the honour to inform them that the Allied authorities are unable at the present time to issue supplementary rations to institutions other than hospitals. Institutions therefore receive the same rations as the general population. While this diet during October and November was very short in fats and carbohydrates, the situation improved in the month of December as a result of the issue of the ration of 100 grammes of sugar and 200 grammes of olive oil. The Allied authorities are aware that the shortage of fats and sugar has been a serious problem in all institutions not only in Siena but in Grosseto and Arezzo Provinces also. As a result of shipping deficiencies, sugar has been in short supply on several occasions and it is regretted that no guarantee can be given that even the present low ration will be constant. In these circumstances, the Allied authorities cannot increase the sugar ration to institutions such as those at Montalcino, but instructions have been sent to the Regional Supply Officer that such institutions should be given first priority in the making of allocations of sugar that is available.

2. The appropriate Sub-commission of this Commission has pointed out that the requirements of fats in respect of these institutions can well be provided from the local resources of the province which is a good olive oil producing region and also has considerable resources of animal fats. Similarly, supplementary rations can also be provided from local resources since in particular meat, vegetables and fruit are available. The attention of the Regional Supply Officer will be drawn to the necessity for urging the provincial Italian authorities to consider these institutions in all allocations of local supplies that are made.

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Palazzo Chigi,
ROME.

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660

JL/ak

INTER OFFICE MEMO

20 January, 1945

Tel: 478807

Ref: 43-1/79 /FOOD

SUBJECT: Rationing Institutions.

FROM : Food Sub-Commission

TO : Acting Vice-President (Br.),
Political Section.

1. Reference attached correspondence.
2. Shipping deficiencies have resulted in sugar being in short supply on several occasions and it is regretted that no guarantee can be given that even the present low ration will be constant. In the circumstances, therefore, the sugar ration to these institutions cannot be increased, but instructions have been sent out to Regional Supply Officers that these institutions should be given first priority in the making of allocations of sugar that is available.
3. Requirements of fats can well be provided from the local resources of the province, as it is a good olive oil producing region and has also considerable resources of animal fats.
4. With regard to supplementary rations, these can also be provided from local resources; in particular some meat, vegetables and fruits should be available.
5. The attention of the Regional Supply Officer will be drawn to the necessity for pressing the Provincial Italian authorities to consider these institutions in all allocations of local supplies that are made.

For the Chief Commissioner:

[Handwritten signature]
22/1/45

[Handwritten signature: W.J. Legg]
W.J. LEGG
Colonel

Director, Food Sub-Commission

6728

Date _____

FROM

TO

FROM	COL W. J. LEGG	
	LT. COL W. N. STEWART	
✓	MAJOR J. IMRIE	
	MAJOR A. W. TOLMAN JR	
	MAJOR H. F. H. MYATT	
	MAJOR J. M. RORIMER	
	MAJOR V. R. A. COWPER	
	MAJOR A. J. PARKER	
	MAJOR I. H. KAUFFMAN	
	MAJOR H. EBSWORTH	
	CAPT E. G. LUSH	
	CAPT R. J. CURRAN	
	CAPT E. L. DION	
	CAPT R. H. KLEIN	
	CAPT G. E. LUKAS	
	CHIEF CLERK	

FOR:

Necessary action	Recommendations and remarks
Information retention	Perusal and return
Approved or Disposal	Filing
Investigation and report	Despatch
REMARKS: <i>Comment please re Rakonay</i>	

REMARKS: Comment please re Kationary

1571/45-

1938

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Director

Good /

1939

PROSECUTION SECTION
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
ROME

ALLIED COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Feeling Conditions in the District
SUBJECT: Charges of Mortalinism (Siene) FILE NO. _____
TO : From S/C. 115 Jan 1945

We are? be grateful - for your comments
on the attached - report from HQ, Toscana Region.

Healy
for A.V.R. (for).

6726

1940

HEADQUARTERS
TOSCANA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Date: 6 Jan 45.

File Ref: RVIII/97/73

SUBJECT: Feeding Conditions in Two Childrens' Colleges at MONTALCINO
(SIENA)
TO : HQ, AC (Political Section) ✓

1. Reference your No 660 dated 16 Dec 44.
2. The PC, SIENA has investigated the feeding conditions in the two childrens' colleges at MONTALCINO and the following text of his report is forwarded:

"There is no authority to issue to institutions, other than hospitals, a supplementary ration. Institutions therefor receive the same ration as the general population. This diet during October and November was very short in fats and carbohydrates. During December, however, the situation improved because of the ration of 100 grams of sugar and 200 grams of olive oil. The shortage of fats and sugar has been a serious problem to all institutions. The same problem is encountered in Grosseto and Arezzo Province. Recommend that; if food supplies can be provided for institutions, that they be given a supplementary ration. All institutions should be included in the authorization!"

For the Regional Commissioner:

D. H. Finlay, J/C
A.T.S.
J. HOWARD SALTER,
Major, R.A.,
Adjutant.

GM/ac.

HN. Not very satisfactory - we don't even know if any action is being taken on the recommendation that supplementary rations ~~must~~ be given. We might enquire.

*Please ask Food Sub-Commission for their views. 10/1/45
There may be major difficulties in the way.*

Ref: 660

16 December 1944

SUBJECT: Feeding Conditions of Two Children:
Colleges at Montelcino (Siena).

TO : Regional Commissioner
Toscana Region.

I enclose a copy of a memorandum received from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the feeding conditions in two children's colleges at Montelcino, Siena Province. I would be grateful if you would arrange for someone to look into this matter and furnish me with material for a reply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

By command of Rear Admiral STONE:

H. L. A. A. HOPKINSON
Acting Vice President, Political Section

1 Encl: Memo No. 6/1250/541
dtd 13 Dec 44.

6724



MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

URGENT

6/1050/541

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION A.C.

Reference is made to previous communications (Memorandum of the Political Section dated August 30th, 1944) and to conversations concerning the colleges for children whose parents are living abroad.

From information received, it appears that the health conditions of the children boarded at the two colleges of Montalcino (Siena) are particularly bad owing to insufficient food.

The management of the colleges in question find it difficult to provide food except bread and vegetables, whereas the children are in great need of fats, sugar, etc.

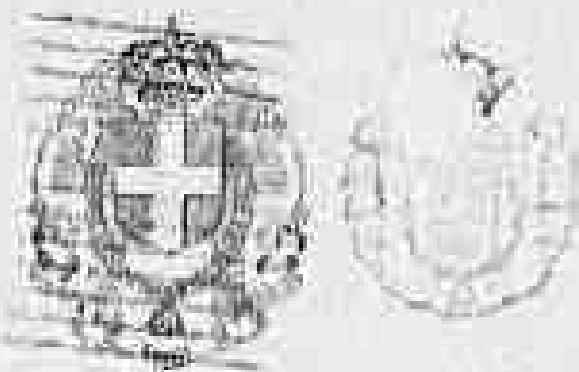
The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would, therefore, be grateful if the Political Section could kindly approach the competent Military ~~or~~ *or* authorities in Siena with a view to obtaining an improvement in the food conditions of the colleges. *[Signature]*

Rome, 13th December, 1944.



6723

1943

6/466/337 *HC**Ministero degli Affari Esteri 8^a Armata S.C.A.O.**P. G. Florence*MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs should be grateful if the A.C., would approach the Allied Authorities in Florence with a view to obtaining the necessary means of conveyance to transport about 60 girl boarders belonging to the College of the Sons of Italians abroad, to Castiglione Fiorentino.

This transfer appears advisable owing to the very precarious conditions in which the girl boarders now find themselves in Florence, while at Castiglione Fiorentino there is every facility for feeding and clothing them as well as the necessary funds for their maintenance.

LCF

Rome, October 16th, 1944.

*Via del Proconsolo 3**FLORENCE**covering Rte in 124 (Conservato Bengala)*

6722

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FIFTH ARMY
APO 464

2nd November 1944.

Mr. Harold Caccia,
Political Section,
HQ ALLIED COMMISSION.

Dear

Harold,

*no
answer
4-10
8 Nov 44*

I am sorry to have taken so long to answer your letter of 18th October but I have been waiting until I could get a definite answer about the girl boarders belonging to the College for the Sons of Italians Abroad. 40 of these children have now been moved to Castiglione Fiorentino as requested by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and homes for the other 20 have been found in Florence.

The enquiry after Mr and Mrs. Brichieri Colombi was referred to Region VIII as Siena has been under their control for some time and they were asked to reply to you direct.

Yours *over,*

Colonel E.B. Mayne.

Edward.

Sgt. Caltadino informed

accordingly.

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W. W. 10

school children
REPATRIATION - sons & daughters of Italians
living abroad, who had come to Italy
to spend part of their summer
vacation

8/30/44 (Note handed to Prunas)

Montanaro

1946

PendingFile
↓Headquarters Allied Control Commission
Political Section

August 30, 1944.

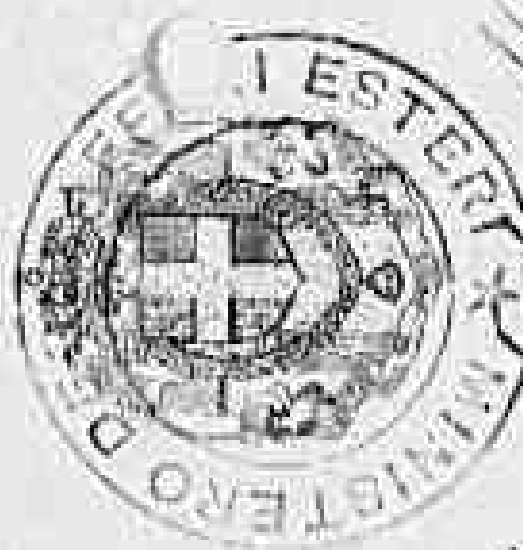
Reference is made to Ministry of Foreign Affairs Memorandum No. 6/92/42 dated August 1, 1944, to the Political Section, Allied Control Commission, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs Undersecretariat of Italiana Abroad Memorandum No. UT 58/3495/42 dated August 4, 1944, for permission to travel. The second Memorandum under reference duplicates the request made in the first Memorandum and owing to the fact that it was not addressed to the Political Section but merely to the Allied Control Commission, it was routed to a different Sub-Commission, the Education Sub-Commission. However, the matter not being one for its action, the Education Sub-Commission forwarded the paper to the Public Health & Welfare Sub-Commission, who made application to the competent authorities for permission to travel. A reply has not yet been received to this request. As soon as information is received, the Political Section will advise the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It is pointed out that the confusion regarding this request arose due to the fact of there being two Memoranda sent to different offices on the same subject.

See note
H.C. Lavelle, to Purnas 8/30 - H
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Nr. 6/92/42



Ministredolgi. Affari Esteri

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSIONPOLITICAL SECTION

In the summer of 1940 there were in Italy several thousand children, sons and daughters of Italians living abroad, who had come, as usual, to spend in Italy part of their summer holiday.

These children, in the majority from the warmer countries of the Mediterranean basin and belonging to the more modest families, usually spent part of their holidays in Italy for health reasons. In the great majority they frequented the schools supervised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Owing to the entry of Italy into the war, the said children were in the impossibility of rejoining their families and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was obliged to find them board and lodging and to supply them with clothes and the necessary schooling. The children were thus subdivided into 22 colleges according to their sex, age and degree of scholastic education.

These colleges have to-day been reduced to 6, numbering about 3000 children, and are situated as follows within the liberated territory:

4 in Rome
1 at Nocera Umbra Bagni (Province of Perugia)

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4	in Rome
1	at Nocera Umbra (Province of Perugia)
1	at Cortona (Province of Arezzo)
1	at Siena
1	at Montepulciano (Province of Siena)
1	at Chiusciano (" ")
1	at Chiusi (" ")
2	at Montalcino (" ")
1	at Colle Val d'Elsa (" ")

1941

-2-

The only College outside this zone is the one in Florence.

Two are the most urgent problems connected with these Colleges, namely:

- a) the gradual return of these children to their families;
- b) the financing of the Colleges.

As regards point a), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would welcome any suggestion by the Allied Control Commission for the gradual return of the children to their families, bearing in mind the fact that the majority of them live in Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco. The return of these children becomes ever more indispensable not only owing to this overlong separation from their families, but also in view of the fact that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cannot for the future continue to bear such considerable expenditure.

The Mediterranean countries of origin of the children housed in the four Colleges in Rome are the following:

141 schoolchildren from Egypt
151 " " Tunisia
13 " " Morocco
3 " " Malta
10 " " Palestine

In the other Colleges situated in other localities of Central Italy, the Mediterranean Countries of origin are the following:

673 schoolchildren from Egypt
432 " " Tunisia
135 " " Morocco
45 " " Malta
35 " " Palestine

Owing to the present difficulties of transportation, not yet fully re-organized in Central Italy, it might perhaps be possible to proceed, meanwhile, to the gradual return to

316

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not yet fully re-organised in Central Italy, it might perhaps be possible to proceed, meanwhile, to the gradual return to their families of the children living in the four Rome Colleges.

As regards point b), i.e., the financing of the Colleges in order to meet all their needs, the urgent necessity

464.

16/

is stressed of making some provision without delay, as the Colleges in question could only be supplied with sufficient means to meet their expenditure for the month of June. It was possible to finance the Rome College only through an allocation made by the Intendenza di Finanze (Revenue Office) of Lire 1,000,000. The numerous other Colleges in Central Italy, have however been left without any provision and undoubtedly they must be finding themselves in a particularly difficult situation owing to damages inflicted by war operations in the vicinity. In fact, according to unofficial information received the Colleges of Chiusi and Chianciano, in the Province of Siena, appear to have been heavily damaged. There have also been some dead and wounded children.

For the guidance of the competent authorities a list of the Colleges outside Rome, subdivided by Province, is given hereunder:

Province of Perugia - College of Nocera Umbra Degni (Girls)
Province of Arezzo - College of Cortona (Girls)
 College of Castellion Fiorentino (Girls)
Province of Siena - College of Siena (Boys)
 College of Chianciano (Boys)
 College of Montepulciano (Boys)
 2 Colleges of Montalcino (Boys)
 College of Chiusi (Girls)
 College of Val d'Elce (Girls)

The foregoing list shows that the majority of the Colleges are situated at a certain distance from the chief provincial town and, as most likely they have been left without means of transportation, it is to be assumed that only a few of them will be able to take the necessary steps with the Intendenza di Finanze (Revenue Office) of the Province

6717

Colleges in question could only be supplied with sufficient means to meet their expenditures for the month of June. It was possible to finance the Rome College only through an allocation made by the Intendenza di Finanze (Revenue Office) of Lira 1,000,000. The numerous other Colleges in Central Italy, have however been left without any provision and undoubtedly they must be finding themselves in a particularly difficult situation owing to damages inflicted by war operations in the vicinity. In fact, according to uncorroborated information received the Colleges of Chiusi and Chianciano, in the Province of Siena, appear to have been heavily damaged. There have also been some dead and wounded children.

For the guidance of the competent Authorities a list of the Colleges outside Rome, subdivided by Province, is given hereunder:

Province of Perugia - College of Nocera Umbra Bagni (Girls)
Province of Arezzo - College of Cortona (Girls)
 College of Castiglion Fiorentino (Girls)
Province of Siena - College of Siena (Boys)
 College of Chianciano (Boys)
 College of Montepulciano (Boys)
 2 Colleges of Montalcino (Boys)
 College of Chiusi (Girls)
 College of Val d'Elsa (Girls)

The foregoing list shows that the majority of the Colleges are situated at a certain distance from the chief provincial town and, as most likely they have been left without means of transportation, it is to be assumed that only **6717** great difficulty, they will be able to take the necessary steps with the Intendenza di Finanze (Revenue Office) of the Province in order to obtain the monthly funds necessary to meet their expenditure.

It would, therefore, be necessary to examine the possibility either of kindly informing of the situation, through

1964

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172

the military means or communications, not only the Directors of the Colleges, but also the Intendence of Finance (Revenue Office), as well as the competent local Allied Authorities, or otherwise or providing in Rome for the entire monthly financing of all the Colleges. For this purpose a small motor-van, FIAT 500 should be authorized to effect a liaison service between the Foreign Ministry in Rome and the different Colleges.

The necessary is also assessed or notifying without delay the Allied Authorities in the locality of each College, as well as the Italian civil authorities to supply the necessary staffs and to grant all possible aid and assistance.

Finally it would be advisable and necessary to obtain the necessary authorization for the following Officials of the College Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to proceed to a tour of inspection: General General Mario Carosi; Inspector Cesare Vassari and Inspector Emilio Troiani.

The vehicles which would be used for such inspection and to bring assistance to the Colleges, and for which a permit should be granted, are the following:

FIAT 1500 -	Licence plate	ROMA 75077
"	"	ROMA 82888
"	"	ROMA 45539 (lorry)
"	"	ROMA 75348 (small van)

The necessary authorization is also herewith requested for the following drivers: Fiscaletti Pietro; Massarotti Marino; Giardini Arturo; Noto Giuseppe.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs feels confident that the Allied Control Commission will take into kind consideration the above points and looks forward to an early and favourable reply on the subject.

6716

ROME, AUGUST 1ST, 1944.

the Colleges, but also the Intendence of Finance (Revenue Office), as well as the competent local Allied Authorities, or otherwise or providing in Rome for the entire monthly financing of all the Colleges. For this purpose a small motor-van, FIAT 500 should be authorized to effect a liaison service between the Foreign Ministry in Rome and the different Colleges.

The necessary is also stressed of notifying without delay the Allied Authorities in the locality of each College, as well as the Italian civil authorities to supply the necessary roadstuffs and to grant all possible aid and assistance.

Finally it would be advisable and necessary to obtain the necessary authorization for the following Officials of the College Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to proceed to a tour of inspection: General Mario Carosi; Inspector Cesare Tessari and Inspector Emilio Troiani.

The vehicles which would be used for such inspection and to bring assistance to the Colleges, and for which a permit should be granted, are the following:

FIAT 1700 -	licence plate	ROMA 75077
"	"	"
"	"	ROMA 82888
"	"	"
"	"	ROMA 45539 (lorry)
"	"	ROMA 75348 (small van)

The necessary authorization is also herewith requested for the following drivers: Fiscaletti Pietro; Massarotti Marino; Giardini Arturo; Noto Giuseppe.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs feels confident that the Allied Control Commission will take into kind consideration the above points and look forward to an early and favourable reply on the subject. *Eds*

6716

ROME, August 1st, 1944.



464

Headquarters Allied Control Commission

August 9, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Education Sub-Commission

FROM: Political Section

The repatriation of these children (reference attached Memorandum No. 6/92/42 dated August 1, 1944) is an ultimate goal. The immediate problem of locating and caring for the children appears one for consideration by the Education Sub-Commission.

W. W. Schott
William W. Schott
Political Section

Memorandum attached

6715

(194)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Education Subcommittee

ED/JVV/ams

ED/3.7/ACC

17 agosto 1944

A : Ministero Affari Esteri
Sottosegretariato degli
Italiani all'estero.

OGGETTO : richiesta permessi circolazione
nelle zone liberate

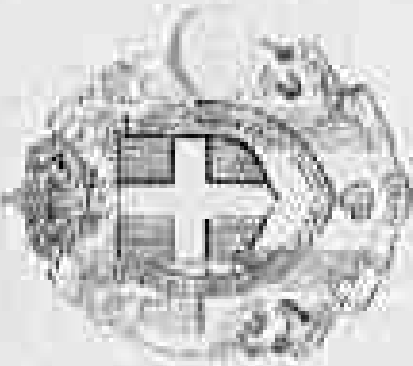
In riferimento alla nota del 4 corr., protocollo
N. UT/58/3495/42, si informa codesto On. Ministero che le
città di Perugia, Arezzo e Siena sono ancora sotto il con-
trollo della V e dell'VIII Armata e non è di competenza di
questo Dicastero rilasciare alcun permesso di circolazione
per dette città.

Circa il permesso di libera circolazione nella provincia
di Roma, codesto On. Ministero potrebbe inoltrare domanda alla
Regione IV, Divisione Trasporti, a meno che, col passaggio
di territorio avvenuto il 15 corr., il Governo Italiano non ab-
bia emanato nuove disposizioni di circolazione ed abbia isti-
tuito un apposito ufficio.

Per il Direttore all'Educazione:

J.V.VILLA
Lieut.
Executive Officer

6714



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

SOTTOSEGRETARIATO
DIREZIONE GENERALE
DEGLI ITALIANI ALL'ESTERO

Protocollo N. 17/53/3495/42

Riscontro alla nota del

N. 10

OOGETTO

Richiesta permessi circo-
lazione nelle zone libe-
rate.

Questo Sottosegretario ha alla pro-
pria dipendenza **14** Collegi per i figli de-
gli Italiani all'Estero con sede a Roma, An-
zio, Nocera Umbra, Chiusi, Chianciano, Ca-
stiglione Fiorentino, Cortona, Siena, Monte-
pulciano, Montalcino e Firenze.

E' indispensabile che i Collegi stessi
(siti nelle zone liberate) vengano visitati
d'urgenza da funzionari dipendenti per ren-
dersi conto delle necessità e dei provvedi-
menti da adottare e sia provveduto agli in-
dispensabili rifornimenti.

Si prega perciò di voler rilasciare il
permesso di libera circolazione nelle Pro-
vincie di Roma, Perugia, Arezzo e Siena di-
le seguenti persone e per gli automezzi che
vergono segnati a fianco del nome degli au-
tisti:

- Console Ger. Dr. CAROSI Mario, di Ettore,
nato a Norcia il 5.8.1899, Capo del Servi-
zio Collegi;
- Comm. PASSARI Cesare, di **6713**, nato
a Noto il 21.3.1893, addetto al Servizio
Collegi;

- Comm. TROIANI Emilio, di Domenico, nato a
Camerino il 24.2.1890, Capo dell'Ufficio

Convention S/C

-4 AGO 1944 19 A

[Handwritten signature]

Subcult. N. 2 UT/53/3495/42

Riservato alla vista del

N. 1

OGGETTO

Richiesta permessi circolazione nelle zone liberate.

Questo Sottosegretario ha alla propria dipendenza 14 Collegi per i Figli degli Italiani all'Estero con sede a Roma, Anzio, Nocerone Mare, Chiusi, Chianciano, Castiglion Fiorentino, Cortona, Siena, Montepulciano, Montalcino e Firenze.

E' indispensabile che i Collegi stessi (siti nelle zone liberate) vengano visitati d'urgenza da funzionari dipendenti per rendersi conto delle necessità e dei provvedimenti da adottare e sia provveduto agli indispensabili rifornimenti.

Si prega perciò di voler rilasciare il permesso di libera circolazione nelle Province di Roma, Perugia, Arezzo e Siena alle seguenti persone e per gli automezzi che vengono segnati a fianco del nome degli autisti:

- Console Gen. Dr. CAROSTI Mario, di Ettore, nato a Novara il 5.8.1899, Capo del Servizio Collegi;
- Comm. FASSARI Cesare, in R. 6713, nato a Porto il 21.3.1893, addetto al Servizio Collegi;
- Comm. TROIANI Emilio, fu Domenico, nato a Camerino il 24.2.1890, Capo dell'Ufficio Trasporti;
- Dott.ssa ARMANDOLA Adelaide, fu Giov. Battista, nata a Roma il 30.1.1910, Sanitaria addetta ai Collegi;

14. COMMISSIONE DEL COMANDO ALLEATO

R. C. M. A.

Indicare nella risposta la data di nascita e il numero di patente di guida del conducente.

- Cav. Uff. PADRONE Gennaro, fu Domenico, nato ad Altamura il 26.3.1896, Direttore di Collegi;
- MISCIANTINI Pietro, di Adelindo, nato a Korcia il 10.10.1901, autista per la guida dell'autovettura Fiat 1500 targata "ROMA-75077";
- MASSAROTTI Marino, autista per la guida dell'autovettura Fiat 508 targata "ROMA-82288";
- GIARDINI Arturo, fu Vittorio, nato a Vicenza il 23.1.1901, autista per la guida dell'autotreno Fiat 634 N targata "ROMA-45539";
- NOTO Giuseppe, fu Rocco Domenico, nato a Teramo Sappo Miralio l'11.5.1905, autista per la guida del camioncino Fiat 500 targato "ROMA-75348".

Si fa presente che l'autovettura Fiat 1500 - Roma 75077 ed il camioncino Fiat 500 - Roma 75348 hanno già il permesso di libera circolazione valido fino al 31 dicembre p.v. per la Provincia di Roma, Terni e Perugia.

Per la vettura Fiat 508 "ROMA-82288" è tuttora in corso la richiesta per il permesso di circolazione.

Per il Ministro

fumi

1960

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

ACC/3020/17/PH

15 August 1944

SUBJECT: - Children of Italian Parents
Living Abroad.

TO : - SCAO, 8th Army,
Attention: Welfare Officer.

1. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has notified this Sub-Commission that a considerable number of children of Italian parents living abroad are present in several colleges located in Perugia, Siena and Arezzo Provinces. The specific locations are:

Perugia Province

College of Nocera Umbra Regni (girls)

Arezzo Province

College of Cartona (girls)

College of Castiglion Fiorentino (girls)

Siena Province

College of Siena (boys)

College of Chianciano (boys)

College of Montepulciano (boys)

2 Colleges of Montalcino (boys)

College of Chiusi (girls)

College of Val d'Elza (girls)

There are about 1300 children in these locations.

2. It would be appreciated if funds and provisions were made available to these places as for other institutions, if this has not already been done.

For Brigadier G. S. PARKERSON:

6712

Edward E. Silveira

EDWARD E. SILVEIRA,
Captain, Spec Res.
Chief, Welfare Branch.

PH/ERS/ja

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

ACC/3020/PH

15 August 1944

SUBJECT: - Children of Italian Parents
Living Abroad.

TO : - Ministero degli Affari Esteri,
ROMA.

Nr. 6/92/42.

1. The information relative to the colleges in Siena, Arezzo and Perugia Provinces has been sent to the proper Army authorities. Since personnel is specially assigned to see that institutions obtain the funds and provisions necessary for functioning, it is likely that these places are already supplied. For this reason, the issuance of permits to travel appear unnecessary.

2. As regards Rome, the return of jurisdiction to the Italian Government will allow the direct financing of the institutions by Italian authorities.

PH/SES/jr

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

6511

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394
Tel. 269

307013/PH

1/3

MEMORANDUM TO : Political Section
FROM : Education Subcommittee

11 August 1944

1. Reference to the attached with Memorandum.
2. This would not appear to be a function of the Education Subcommittee, which is education in the schools, not children independently regarded.
3. In a division of labor dating back to Sicilian days, the particular problem raised by the Memorandum would appear to belong to Welfare (Public Health) unless indeed in its final phase to Displaced Persons Subcommittee.
4. Perhaps it may be allowed to query, independently, whether the number of cars, considering their kinds, might not prove a temptation to other uses than locating children?


T.V. Smith
Lt. Col. AUS
Director of Education

6710

(494)

copy

Ministero dell'Istruzione Superiore

Divisione 1^a Posiz. 19
Prot. No. 2798 Allegati.

ROME 23rd Dicembre 1904

Alla Commissione Alleata
Sottocommissione Educazione -
ROMA

(e per conoscenza):

Al Ministero degli Affari
Esterni - ROMA
Al Gabinetto di S.E. il
Ministro - SAUEOggetto Insegnante d'inglese nella R. Università di Palermo.

Questo Ministero si riferisce alla lettera del 13 ottobre u.s. no. 834 e al memorandum del 25 novembre u.s. di cotesta Sezione Politica diretto a cotesta Sottocommissione relativo alla questione dell'insegnamento di inglese nella R. Università di Palermo.

A tale riguardo questo Ministero fa presente che le Autorità accademiche della R. Università di Palermo hanno proposto che al Dr. John Graham, sia affidato non soltanto il lettorato d'inglese, ma anche l'incarico dell'insegnamento della Storia della civiltà anglo-sassone. Al Dr. Graham sarà corrisposto uno stipendio complessivo di L. 18.000 annue al lordo delle ritenute di legge.

In ordine alle proposte suddette lo scrivente osserva ora che, a norma delle disposizioni in vigore, condizione per l'assunzione a qualsiasi ufficio nelle Università è il possesso del requisito della cittadinanza italiana.

Può prescindersi da tale requisito soltanto per i lettorati di lingue straniere. Ciò stante, per quanto riguarda il lettorato, questo Ministero può dare senz'altro la propria approvazione.

Per l'incarico d'insegnamento, lo scrivente non potrebbe dare la propria approvazione, mancando il requisito della cittadinanza italiana.

Tuttavia, questo Ministero può ritenere applicabile, nel caso in esame, l'art. 275 del Testo Unico delle Leggi sulla istruzione superiore approvato con R.O. 31 agosto 1933, n. 1592, il quale dispone in via eccezionale che può essere affidato l'insegnamento di una determinata materia a chi non sia cittadino italiano, quando l'istituzione dell'insegnamento stesso sia stata dal Governo ritenuta necessaria per accordi scritti o verbali determinati da ragioni di carattere internazionale.

Ciò premesso, ove nulla vi fosse in contrario da parte delle competenti Autorità inglesi, lo scrivente sarebbe ben lieto di poter dare disposizioni al Rettore della Regia Università di Palermo per il conferimento al Dr. Graham

*This infm. is being passed to the appropriate
authorities in London by the Sub. Encl.*

6709

JK
3/1/05

anche dell'incarico della storia della civiltà anglo-sassone.

Per le determinazioni delle Autorità inglesi sulla questione, potrà questa Commissione far presente che il professore incaricato nelle BR. Università, ancorchè non di ruolo, è un vero e proprio professore ufficiale.

Questo Ministero rimane ora in attesa di ulteriori comunicazioni al riguardo.

IL MINISTRO

(sgl) V. Arrenzio Kurf (2)

660

21 November 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Education Sub-Commission
FROM : Political Section

1. The British Embassy have informed the Political Section that they have received a communication from the Foreign Office in regard to the proposed appointment of a professor of English at Palermo University. It appears that the British Council were originally approached in this matter by Colonel Gayre the Educational Adviser at A.M.C.O.T. Headquarters in Sicily who stated that the Faculty of the University would welcome the appointment of a professor of English. The Council suggested that they should appoint a suitable man to their own staff and second him to the University possibly with the prospect of his becoming Director of the British Institute in Palermo when it re-opened. In July the British Council put forward the name of Mr. J. Graham and in early August of this year Mr. Graham approached the Italian Government on this subject. In October it was learned from the Minister of Education that the Italian Government agreed to the appointment of Mr. Graham and that his duties would be those of visiting lecturer in the English language and in the History of Anglo-Saxon Civilization with a salary amounting to 15,000 Lire per annum.

2. It is possible that Colonel Gayre may have misunderstood the intentions of the University at Palermo and that the Faculty were in fact only asking for a lecturer. The British Council feel reluctant, however, to let the University have as a lecturer the same man whom they were originally offered as professor. Moreover, they do not feel that they would be justified in supplying a good man merely to be lecturer in English, although they might be prepared to change this view if it were possible for him to combine this work with that of the British Institute. The Political Section would be grateful if the Education Sub-Commission could make enquiries into the position and whether they could ascertain if there is a professor of English already at Palermo University and, if so, what his nationality is and how long he has been appointed. Although the letter from the Foreign Office does not say so in terms, it is presumed that they would welcome a return to the original proposal to appoint Mr. Graham as professor of English.

650

H. L. d'A. ROBINSON
Acting Vice President, Political Section

6708

MINUTE SHEET.

32/43/44

Reference

D.M.C.,

The British Council were originally approached by the Educational Adviser at ANCOF Headquarters in Sicily (Colonel Gayre) who stated that the Faculty of Palermo University would welcome the appointment of a professor of English. The Council suggested that they could appoint a suitable man to their own staff and second him to the University possibly with the prospect of his becoming Director of the British Institute in Palermo when it re-opened.

2. In July the Council put forward the name of Mr. J. Graham and in early August Mr. Caccia approached the Italian Government,
3. It was not until October that we heard officially from the Minister of Education that they agreed to the appointment of Mr. Graham and that his duties would be those of visiting lecturer in the English language and in the History of Anglo-Saxon Civilisation with a salary amounting to 15,000 lire per annum.
4. As suggested in Sir Michael Palairret's letter, it may well be that Colonel Gayre misrepresented the University's intentions and that the Faculty were in fact only asking for a lecturer. We are now asked to enquire whether there is a professor of English already at Palermo and if so what his nationality is and how long he has been appointed. The Council feel reluctant to let the University have, as a lecturer, the same man whom they were originally offered as professor. The Council do not feel that they could supply a good man merely to be lecturer in English at the University. It might be another thing if he could combine this with work of the British Institute.

20.11.44

6207

2. In July the Council put forward the name of Mr. G. Caccia and in early August Mr. Caccia approached the Italian Government,
3. It was not until October that we heard officially from the Minister of Education that they agreed to the appointment of Mr. Graham and that his duties would be those of visiting lecturer in the English language and in the History of Anglo-Saxon Civilisation with a salary amounting to 15,000 lire per annum.
4. As suggested in Sir Michael Palairot's letter, it may well be that Colonel Gayre misrepresented the University's intentions and that the Faculty were in fact only asking for a lecturer. We are now asked to enquire whether there is a professor of English already at Palermo and if so what his nationality is and how long he has been appointed. The Council feel reluctant to let the University have, as a lecturer, the same man whom they were originally offered as professor. The Council do not feel that they could supply a good man merely to be lecturer in English at the University. It might be another thing if he could combine this with work of the British Institute.

20.11.44

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 (REGIMENT)
 CODE 5340

Ref: 660

29 December 1944

The Political Section of the Allied Commission presents its compliments to the Royal Swedish Legation and in reply to the latter's memorandum of the 14th December, has the honor to state that the competent Allied Military Authorities regret that it is not possible to grant visas for admission into Italy of Mr. Andersson, Mr. Rohnström and Mr. Hollman, since such travel is considered premature at the present time.

660

Political Section

Royal Swedish Legation
Viale Michele Bianchi, 129a
Rome

6706

660 AH
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS TRJ/WH/sob
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 300.4-4

27 December 1944

SUBJECT: Journey of Swedish Students to Rome.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission
APO 394.Reference your Political Section's memo.
OCO of 19 December.It is regretted that such travel is
considered premature at the present time.

For the Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

BRyke 7c
T. E. JACKMAN
Lt. Colonel.



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Ref: 660

19 December 1944

SUBJECT: Journey of Swedish Students to Rome.

TO : C-3 Section, Allied Force Headquarters.

1. The Swedish Legation at Rome has informed the Political Section that the Swedish Government have decided to send the following persons to study at the Swedish Archaeological Institute in Rome:-

Mr. Olle Andersson, Professor of the Swedish Language at the University of Rome.

Mr. John Wikström.

Mr. Erikson.

2. Before approving the Allied authorities for travel facilities, the Swedish Legation wishes to learn whether there is any objection in principle to this journey being undertaken at the present time. The above-mentioned gentlemen should leave Sweden for Italy by mid-January 1945.

3. The Political Section would be grateful for a ruling in this matter.

For the Chief Commissioner:

660

S. L. G. HARRISON
Acting Vice President, Political Section

Copies for British Embassy
U. S. Embassy.

6505

Mr. Hammerstrom of the Swedish
Legation wishes to talk to you
regarding the attached matter.
He came in twice yesterday.
He asked that you call.

V.T.

15 Dec.

LÉGATION DE SUÈDE

The Royal Swedish Legation presents its compliments to the Political Section of the Allied Commission and, by request of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has the honour to ask if, as a principle, it may be possible to obtain visas for entrance into Italy for the Swedish citizens Mr. Gösta Andersson, lecturer of the Swedish language at the University of Rome, Mr. John Rohnström and Mr. Holkman who have been assigned Governemental Scholarships for studies at the Swedish Archaeological Institute in Rome. These gentlemen are supposed to leave Sweden for Italy in the middle of January next, if until this time the necessary visas can be granted.

Rome, December 14th 1944.



To the Political Section
of the Allied Commission,
R o m e.

Dr. K S-5, AAAA.

6704

18/12/44

To: Mr. Caccia

You may be interested to know that according to Major GREENLEES there are some British Council people working in BARI. A Major Hinbury, with about six teachers, has been there for the last six or seven months. They are only concerned with teaching refugees from the Balkans--Yugoslavs and perhaps Greeks too.

Major GREENLEES says the party was sent out by Middle East. They work in close touch with P.W.B.

28 Oct 44

W. Hopton Radlovic.

Many thanks. But his unit cannot possibly agree in need of his transport listed in his cable which you showed me. Was the "British Council" wrongly decoded?

HA 29/10 See you

Mr. Caccia /

I should have mentioned that "British Council"
meant "British Council of Voluntary War Workers". The
whole matter was cleared up by a subsequent telegram
^{received by}
~~sent to~~ The Economic Section.

WHR
30/10

Report returned to
Mr. Rayner at 9-30

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED COMMISSION

File
30x
H2
30x

October 27, 1944

PRB/R9

SUBJECT : Report on Education

TO : Mr Caccia (Political Section)

37

This has its comic side and is the aptest possible illustration of our difficulties with PWB.
Mr Gnudi says " ACC issued a long statement" etc.

ACC didn't do anything of the kind.
PWB did, and, as usual, failed to check with this office.

Now PWB complains!

Lionel Fielden

LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

660
299

6502

File

25 October 1944

TO : Education Sub-Commission
FROM : Political Section

A P.W.B. Officer has recently been on a tour of Southern Italy and at suggestion of Political Section put down various points which had come to his notice during his journey. The attached memorandum is on "Schools" and you may wish to keep it. If so, may we see your comments.

H. A. CACCIA

Copy to: Chief of Staff

6701

1977
AH informed @ 12
10
44

File

NOTE FOR FILE

Mr. Halford telephoned to point out that the British Council had raised certain points such as status etc. on which they required information, and these had been referred by Col. Smith to the Min. of Ed. in letter No. 4/11/EE of 14th Aug. Had any reply been received?

2. I raised this with the Ed. Sub. Com. who said that no reply had been recd. on these points. According to the letter from Palermo the post offered was that of Lecturer and not Titular Professor: this implies a low grade and one which would certainly not be entitled to air his views in the Faculty. This also explains in part the low salary.

3. The Ed. Sub-Commission undertook to raise the question of status with the Min. as well as getting his assent to the post being offered to Mr. Graham. If the Min. could recommend that the status of the post be raised, this could be taken up with Palermo.

agreed
19
AC.
5.10.44

Education Subcommittee

Re appointment of Professor of English at Palermo University: we have passed a copy of the attached letter to the British Embassy and, as soon as we hear from you that you have obtained the Minister of Education's approval, the Embassy will telegraph the terms of service to London.

6/15/er.

2/ Would you kindly confirm that the proposed salary is L.15,000 a year, as this seems a very small sum.

1979

C O P Y

W. UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI
PALERMO

Signor Lt. Col. AUS,
F. V. Smith
Director of Education
Allied Control Commission
Education Subcommission
APO 394
Rome.

13 Settembre 1944

Solo oggi, dopo un mese, ricevo una Sua del 11 Agosto, Ref. 4.11.ED. a S.E. il Ministro della Pubblica Istruzione, rinviata a me dal Rettore della Università di Palermo, in rapporto all'incarico di Lettorato di lingua Inglese nella Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia.

E mi affretto a dirle: Anche nella sua ultima seduta di luglio la Facoltà propose solo "sub-conditione" un lettore, e cioè solo per il caso che gli Alleati non potessero mantenere in tempo utile la loro promessa. E la Facoltà sospese anche l'accoglimento dell'incarico di Storia della Civiltà Anglo-Sassone che col Sig. Col. Gayre si era convenuto di assegnare al lettore proposto dagli Alleati.

Tale deliberazione della Facoltà fu regolarmente approvata dal Senato Accademico e dal Consiglio di Amministrazione. Sono in grado, dunque, di farle sapere che io ritengo che, salvo la dovuta approvazione da parte di S.E. il Ministro, la Facoltà sarà lieta di poter usufruire dell'insegnamento del Sig. M.A. John Graham, proposto dal British Council.

Gio' Le comunico direttamente, perché lei possa senza ritardo ottenere l'approvazione di S.E. il Ministro e trasmettermela. E al contempo mando copia di questa al Rettore della Università di Palermo.

Voglia lei, intanto, ringraziare il Col. Gayre a nome della Facoltà e mio, per essersi egli interessato della pratica sino al suo pieno successo. Gioverà molto che sia un insegnante inglese a iniziare i nostri giovani alla sua lingua, che col nuovo riordinamento della Facoltà favorito dallo stesso Colonnello, sarà praticamente studiata da quasi tutti gli studenti, e di lettere e di filosofia.

Devo aggiungere che il Senato Accademico, con l'approvazione del Consiglio di Amministrazione, dato il caro-vita attuale, ha alzato il compenso degli incarichi da L. 4.000 annuo a L. 10.000 E che i professori cui sia assegnato un secondo incarico avranno per questo altre L. 5.000. Con i due incarichi, dunque, di Lettorato di Inglese e di Storia della Civiltà Anglo-Sassone, Mr. Graham potrà avere dalla nostra Università L. 15.000 annue.

Mi dicono, intanto, che la vita a Palermo, si sia fatta sempre più cara. E non sancherà lei di avere informazioni in proposito. Il British Council sarà dunque opportuno che tenga quanto più alto sia possibile il suo contributo, accrescendo, possibilmente, quello che già si proponeva di dare.

Con l'approvazione di S. E. il nostro Ministro per la Pubblica Istruzione Mr. Graham potrà dunque venire a Palermo sui primi di novembre.
I miei saluti, cordiali saluti.

Il Preside:

Cino Ferretti.

(attualmente, e sino alla metà di ottobre a Ragusa (Catania))

6700

Ref #660

20 September 1944

The American Vice President of the Political Section, Allied Control Commission, presents his respects to the Personal Representative of the President of the United States of America to His Holiness the Pope and, with reference to the Personal Representative's communication of September 14, 1944, transmitting a copy of Note No. 83588/SA dated September 13 from the Secretariat of State of His Holiness, has to enclose a report on the subject in question which was prepared by the Education Subcommittee, Allied Control Commission.

His Excellency Mr. Myron Taylor,
Personal Representative of the President
of the United States of America to His Holiness the Pope,
Via Boncompagni, 2,
Rome.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Education Subcommittee

EO/HTH/ams

18 September 1944

ED

SUBJECT : Petition Of Professor V. Felix Cassano.

TO : The Personal Representative of the
President of the United States of America
to His Holiness the Pope.

1. Reference is made to your letter of 14 September 1944, addressed to Mr. Scott, with copy of note No. 32588/SA dated 13 September 1944 from the Secretariat of State of His Holiness.

2. Professor Cassano's petition for reinstatement has been referred to the Ministry of Public Instruction which now has jurisdiction over his case.

3. It has been agreed with the Ministry of Public Instruction that it may and shall review all dismissals made or proposed by Allied Authorities during the period of Military Government and that persons so dismissed may be reinstated if the review of the evidence shows that an injustice has been done.

4. Consequently, Professor Cassano's case will be reviewed by the competent Ministerial Commission.

Henry T. Howell
HENRY T. HOWELL
Lt. Col. C.M.P.
Acting Director of
Education.

6698

THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO HIS HOLINESS THE POPE
2, via Boncompagni, Rome.

September 14, 1944.

Dear Mr. Schott:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of Note No. 82588/SA dated September 13, 1944 from the Secretariat of State of His Holiness enclosing a memorandum submitted by Professor V. Felix Cassano petitioning that he be restored to his former office as Royal Superintendent of Education.

I should greatly appreciate it if you would in turn refer this matter to the appropriate Allied Authorities and let me have a reply which can be conveniently shown to the Secretariat of State.

Sincerely yours,


Myron C. Taylor

William W. Schott, Esquire,
Vice President, Political Section,
Allied Control Commission.

Enclosure:
Copy of Note No. 82588/SA

6697

13 September 1944

No. 82588/SA

SEP 14 1944

The Secretariat of State of His Holiness presents its compliments to the Personal Representative of the President of the United States of America to His Holiness Pope Pius XII and has the honor to transmit to His Excellency the enclosed memorandum submitted by Professor V. Felix Cassano petitioning that he be restored to his former office as Royal Superintendent of Education.

The Secretariat of State of His Holiness gladly takes this opportunity to renew to the Personal Representative of the President of the United States the expression of its highest consideration and esteem.

His Excellency
Mr. Myron Taylor
Personal Representative of
The President of the United States
To His Holiness Pope Pius XII
Via Boncompagni 2
Rome.

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STATEMENT LAID BEFORE THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMITTEE by Prof. V. FELIX CASSANO

R. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT OF MATERA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On Nov. 22nd the undersigned received from the "R. Prefettura" of Matera a letter (registered N. 5955) informing him that the Allied Command had ordered his discharge from the position of R. Superintendent of Public Education.

If the measure was prompted by political motives, the undersigned begs to call attention to the following:

1st) From 1916 to 1925 (when all political parties were dissolved by fascism) he was a member in the socialist party; this brought upon him in 1920 disciplinary proceedings from the military authority of Bari; in 1925 the undersigned who was an official elementary teacher in Terlizzi was compelled to abandon his position and then to resign because of his participation in the movement brought about by Matteotti's murder.

2nd) After taking his degree in Philosophy and being judged "idoneo" in the public competitions of 1925 and 1926, he did not get a chair in secondary schools because he was reported as being subversive; owing to the same reason in 1926 he was excluded from a competition for the position of "direttore didattico".

3rd) In July 1926, being compelled by family necessities, he became a member in the fascist party, and next year, because of his entry for fascist membership, he was proclaimed fit for the chair of History and Philosophy in the Royal Liceo.

4th) Not being a fascist by conviction, he defended his own spiritual freedom by fully accepting in 1926 the theories advocated by the Catholic Church movement, because such theories were to him a continuation of, and an improvement upon, his early socialism, and a dignified protest against the fascist regime.

The political significance of his new Catholic faith caused him the suspension of his fascist membership in 1931 during the disagreement between the State and the Church because of the "Azione Cattolica"; in 1936 he met secret opposition to his appointment as "Principal" in the Royal Liceo, and in 1939 he was refused a knighthood dignity owing to an unfavourable report by the

"Segretario Politico" of Bitonto.

5th) In 1940, through the exclusive initiative of the Ministry, he was appointed R. Superintendent of Public Education.

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In such capacity, always respecting the laws, he defended human freedom and dignity, and was strict with unworthy teachers; a few of whom, punished by the undersigned on account of their illicit traffic in private lessons, reported as an article of accusation a book written by him under the heading of "Arguments in Fascist Pedagogy".

Such book was published only with a view to supplying the candidates to the office of elementary teachers with a correct treatment of various arguments in their examinations and with a correct interpretation of the official programmes in elementary schools. This book is not a proof testifying to the writer's fascist convictions, but it is rather against the fascist régime because it advocates the personal freedom of children; it does not state its author's opinions, but is a mere comment on the ministerial programmes.

The undersigned, therefore, begs to apply to the Allies in the name of liberty, hoping to be soon restored to his former dignity and relative salary he enjoyed till Nov. 1943, and he declares himself ready to produce unquestionable proofs to his above assertions in defence of his own despised dignity and for the maintenance of his own family.

Three copies of the incriminated book were sent to the Ministry for National Education on March 9th 1944.

Very respectfully

(V. Felix Cassano)

V. Felix Cassano

Address: Bitonto (Bari) Corso Vittorio Emanuele, 36

6684

Education - Question

May 23, 1944.

Dear Bob:

I have received your letter of May 15, returning the correspondence regarding the activities of our educational "professors." You ask whether Major Koopman's Memorandum reflects Monsignor Carroll's attitude. I have not discussed the subject directly with Carroll, but Ellery Stone did a short time ago and gained the impression very definitely that nothing in the Carroll-Koopman conversation warranted the conclusions drawn by Major Koopman. Knowing the two men, I agree with Stone's estimate. I would take the matter up with Carroll direct but at present, until the thorny question of the Benevento Seminary is settled, I am rather avoiding the good Monsignore.

I hear you are coming over to see us soon.

With all best wishes,

Yours,

The Honorable
Robert D. Murphy
U. S. Political Advisor,
Allied Force Headquarters.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Civil Affairs Office

May 15, 1944.

Dear Sam:

Many thanks for loaning me the attached file regarding Mgr. Carroll's complaint on the subject of the activities of three American officers detailed to the Educational Section of the Allied Control Commission. I understand that this matter is now under investigation by Allied Force Headquarters.

My attention has been invited particularly to Major Koopman's statement in the last paragraph of his memorandum of March 3rd, reading as follows:

"My interpretation of the conference is as follows: to the extent that Bishop Carroll was representing his higher authority (a matter open to question) we can conclude that the Church is seeking political power utterly regardless of its effects on world peace. The position taken was the most dangerous threat to our policies that I have encountered in military government since it was entirely contrary in every respect to the principles of democracy."

I wonder whether you have ever discussed with Mgr. Carroll the points made by Major Koopman in his memorandum and whether you agree with Koopman's conclusion.

With warmest personal regards,

Yours ever,

Bob

Enclosure:

File as stated.

Samuel Reber, Esquire,
Vice President, Political Section,
Allied Control Commission,
A. P. O. 394,
United States Army.

6652

File No. 800. ATN/res



AMERICAN CONSULATE

PALERMO, ITALY

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

April 13, 1944.

Dear Sam:

In reference to your desire to obtain information regarding Monsignor Carroll's complaint concerning the alleged anti-Catholic tendencies of the American members of the Educational Division, there are enclosed copies of various documents which I believe give a fairly clear picture of the case. No doubt, you have seen most of these communications, if not all, but I think that the confidential memorandum prepared by Major Koopman, dated March 3, 1944, merits special attention. From two separate and independent sources I have confirmed Major Koopman's statements with regard to Monsignor Carroll's attitude and remarks during the conference. As a matter of fact, it seems that he expressed himself much more forcibly regarding our next enemy being Communism than was set forth in the memorandum.

It is understood that the principal objection on the part of the church to the appointment of Omodeo as Director of the University of Naples was because he had taught church history objectively. One informant told me that the Maestro di Camera made charges that the election of Omodeo had been crooked, but he refused to press these charges when offered an opportunity to do so in an A. C. C. tribune.

So far as Sicily goes, I am unable to find any justification for the charges against the American members of the sub-commission. Monsignor Carroll spoke only in generalities and I do not know one instance where he was able to make a specific charge. Colonel Gayre did an admirable piece of work here, and the present sub-commission is continuing to follow his policies. I cannot see that the rights of

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Samuel Reber, Esquire,
Vice-President, Political Section,
Allied Control Commission of Italy,
Naples, Italy.

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church have been infringed upon or that the church will cease to have the influence in educational matters, which it should have in a Catholic country such as Italy.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Heston

Enclosures: (10)

- March 16, 1944 - Conference with Bishop Carroll and Mr. Mohler.
- Feb. 19, 1944 - Memorandum by Major Jackman.
- Feb. 21, 1944 - Memorandum by Major Jackman.
- March 14, 1944 - Memorandum by Brigadier Lush.
- March 5, 1944 - Telegram (copy).
- Telegram (copy).
- March 6, 1944 - Memorandum by Lt. Col. T.V. Smith.
- February 14 - Letter from Apostolic Delegation to Mr. Hull.
- February 14 - Memorandum enclosure to Apostolic Delegation's letter to Mr. Hull.
- March 23, 1944 - Memorandum signed MacFarlane.

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YHEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION,
APO 394Regional Control and Military Government Section.

Ref: 271/21/CA.

16th March 1944.

SUBJECT: Conference with Bishop Carroll and Mr. Mohler.

TO : Military Government Section,
Allied Force Headquarters.

1. The Chief Commissioner wishes you to read the record of a conversation between Mons. Carroll, Mr. Mohler and Major Koopman, AMG, which took place in Sicily some time last month.

2. Whilst I do not entirely agree with Major Koopman's summing up, I think Mons. Carroll was unwise in the clearly rigid view which he took.

MSL/JG

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Education Sub-Commission (with
copy of record referred to in
para. 1 above).

6689

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
STILLY HIGSON HEADQUARTERS

APD 394

5 March 1944

SUBJECT: Conference with Bishop Carroll and Mr. Mohler.

TO : Regional Commissioner.

1. In reviewing church-state relations shortly before he left, Lt. Col. Charles Poletti, then RCAC, asked me to put in written form for our files a report on my conference with Bishop Carroll and Mr. Mohler. I am complying with this request with apologies for my tardiness.

2. The Bishop was introduced to me as a representative of the Vatican. Mr. Mohler was introduced as secretary of the American Bishop's Welfare Conference. The latter took no part in the conference apart from the usual friendly interchanges at the beginning.

Since these two functionaries called on me at the behest of the RCAC and at the time when the Head of the Subcommittee was visiting the Region, I arranged to show them every courtesy and to have Lt. Col. Gayre in the conference. After the usual pleasantries Bishop Carroll opened the discussion of church affairs by stating that he believed that the Church was "attempting to set up an anti-fascist government". This puzzled us both but he elucidated by objecting to the appointment of Godes as Rettore at Napoli (which appointment was not made by Lt. Col. Gayre) and other liberal sounding activities. The Bishop stated that (a) no non-catholic should be appointed to a public office such as the Napoli post and (b) that there were no educational affairs in which the Church should not be consulted.

Later the matter of replacements of faculty members at University of Palermo was discussed. The Lt. Col. stated that he had removed 12 professors of permanent status. At this point the Bishop interjected "and replaced them with Communists." He also mentioned several names of supposed communists which included two of the best-known socialists in Palermo. One of these persons, Perrotti, had not been appointed by AMG. The Bishop also discussed the matter of programs of study prepared by AMG. He objected to anticlerical influences. He explained our policy of neutrality as evidenced by the fact that we withdrew Part II of the program of the elementary school because it was susceptible to an anti-clerical interpretation. The Bishop then indicated that we should recognize that for all of us, the next enemy would be Communism.

Personally, I took no part in the first half of the discussion. I interposed an objection at the point when he stated that a non-catholic should not hold public office by pointing out that the preservation of freedom of religion was a mandate to AMG.

The blatant statement about Communism prompted me to state to the Bishop that he was proposing a policy contrary to the achievement of our main objective- a lasting peace. I also pointed out that his position led to the effect that Lt. Col. Gayre had replaced fascists with communists was entirely contrary to the facts of the case.

My interpretation of the conference is as follows: to the extent that Bishop Carroll was representing his higher authority (a matter open to question) we can conclude that the Church is seeking political power utterly regardless of its effect on world peace. The position taken was that the Church was threatening our policies that I have encountered in Italy.

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Later the matter of replacements of faculty members at University of Palermo was discussed. The Lt. Col. stated that he had removed 18 professors of permanent status. At this point the Bishop interjected "and replaced them with Communists." He also mentioned several names of supposed communists which included two of the best-known socialists in Palermo. One of these persons, Terretti, had not been appointed by AMO. The Bishop also discussed the matter of programs of study prepared by AMO. He objected to antilectical influences. He explained our policy of neutrality as evidenced by the fact that we withdrew Part II of the program of the elementary school, because it was unsuitable to an anti-clerical interpretation. The Bishop then indicated that we should recognize that for all of us, the next enemy would be Communism.

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My interpretation of the conference is as follows: to the extent that Bishop Carroll was representing his higher authority (a matter open to question) we can conclude that the Church is seeking political power utterly regardless of its effect on world peace. The position taken was the most dangerous threat to our policies that I have encountered in military government since it was entirely contrary in every respect to the principles of democracy.

C. F. HOOPER,
Major, U. S.
Chief, Division of Education.

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4204ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

TBJ/mit

MOS: 350

19 February 1944

SUBJECT: Education.

TO : HQ A. G. C.

1. A cable has been received from General Hildring in Washington stating that the State Department has been approached by the Apostolic Delegate to the United States for information pertaining to Italian Schools.

2. Specific information is requested on the following points:

- (a) Is religious teaching in schools conforming with the terms of the Lateran Treaty of 1929.
- (b) Are newly adopted text books in conformity with Catholic principles.
- (c) Are present teachers hostile to the Catholic Church or religion in general.

3. General Hildring requests as complete a report as possible on the above points and that a list of members of Education Sub-Commission be appended.

4. Will you please prepare a short report as soon as possible and send it here in order that a cable in reply may be sent off followed by your report by air.

For the Acting Chief of Section:

T. B. JACKMAN
Major

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COPY

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
equals BRITISH
CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Military Government Section

TBJ/jw

MGS: 350

21 February 1944

SUBJECT: Education

TO : HQ AGC

1. Reference is made to this Section letter of 19 February calling for a report for Washington following inquiries raised with the State Department by the Apostolic Delegate.

2. In addition to the cable which formed the background for the above letter, a further cable has now been received from General Hildring on the general subject of the Educational system in Sicily and Southern Italy. This cable states that the State Department now request a comprehensive report on the developments in the educational field under AMG in Sicily and Southern Italy since our occupation on these areas.

The cable states that in addition to any general information and the specific data already requested (which was summarized in this Section letter of 19 Feb.) the State Department is particularly interested in knowing:

- a) To what extent it has been necessary to revise the curricula in order to eliminate Fascist teachings and characteristics.
- b) What courses it has been necessary to eliminate altogether.
- c) What course, if any, have been introduced.
- d) What modification, if any, has occurred in religious courses.
- e) To what extent the advice of the local educational committee has been followed in establishing new curricula for the schools.

3. It is emphasized that all the above requested information is to relate to the elementary, secondary and higher educational institutions. It is further stated that changes in such personnel from time to time should also be furnished as they occur.

4. In the light of the above, will you please prepare the comprehensive report now called for and indicate by cable when it can be expected to be ready.

For the Acting Chief of Section:

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(signed) T. B. JACKMAN
Major

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YALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. and M.G. Section
APO 394

TO : A. F. H. Q. Military Government Section.
 FROM : Education Sub-Commission
 SUBJECT : Education and the Catholic Church
 REF : ED/3.10
 DATE : 14 March 1944

1.-Reference is made to your letters HGS. 350 dated 19th and 21st February 1944.

2.-A comprehensive report on the activities of the Educational Division and Subcommission from September 1943 to February 1944 is attached. This contains the list of personnel requested. Lt. Col. T.V. Smith has now assumed the direction in succession to Lt. Colonel Gayre.

3.-Copies of Plans of Study for teachers are also attached. These have been fully discussed before publication, with representatives of the Church and are in conformity with their recommendations.

4.-Touching the specific points raised in your letter of 19 February:

a) Religious teaching in schools continues unchanged. The only teaching reforms which have been made in material are those involving the elimination of fascism:

b) New text books are in conformity with Catholic principles. It was found unnecessary to change, add to or subtract from any of the religious teaching contained in the old books. Books are being forwarded to you on publication, in accordance with your previous request.

c) Without the aid of a complete survey of the religious principles of teachers, a formidable task which has not been undertaken, the attitude of teachers to the Church or to religion in general cannot be stated with any accuracy. However, the proportion of teachers replaced is small, and therefore the general body of teachers may be assumed to hold the same religious beliefs as they did before the Allied occupation.

5.-The points in your letter of 21st February are answered below:

a) The curricula remain essentially unaltered. The teaching of fascism has been prohibited, and from the text books have been expunged such things as the glorification of fascism and Mussolini, references to Abyssinia and the Empire generally, the glorification of war, and similar items essentially of fascist teaching;

b) No courses have been eliminated in the schools. In the universities the three chairs of Diritto Corporativo e Dottrina del Fascismo and Cultura Militare have been abolished.

c) No new courses have been instituted in the schools. In the

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- c) University, which was abolished in 1924 has been re-instituted and an Institute of Social Anthropology, attached to the Faculty of Letters has been created at Palermo University.
- d) No modification has been ordered or suggested in religious courses.
- e) The local educational committees, many of which include priests, have worked closely in all educational matters with the Allied Officials engaged in the work.

6.- It would seem that the apparent uneasiness of the Apostolic Delegate and the Holy See are the result of inaccurate information, and it may be opposite to record that the warmest expressions of approval of the work of the educational officers of this organization have frequently been made by such people as Cardinal Davitrano of Palermo; the Archbishop Ballo of Mazara del Vallo, who is especially concerned with education in his arch-diocese; Father Glioze of the Society of Jesus, who is the head of an important school in Palermo, and whose advice was constantly used in the preparation of Plans of Study; and Cardinal Ascalesi of Naples.

M. S. Lush
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner
For Chief Commissioner

MEL/da

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ALLIED MILITARY MISSION

INCOMING

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3 March 44

RESTRICTED

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M/C NO 19/03

PRIORITY

REF NO 59275

FREEDOM

FILED 030355

PATIMA

REC'D 031135

REPORT ON EDUCATION NOT YET RECEIVED. (TO PATIMA SIGNED
CINC CITE MEMOS REFERENCE PGS 9456 OF 24 FEBRUARY CITE PARO 128).
IF NOT ALREADY SENT REQUEST REPELITION. IF SENT STATE DATA FOR
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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING MESSAGE

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M/C NO 29/13

PRIORITY

RNF NO 63961

FREEDOM (GING)

FILED 131555A

FATIA

REC'D 131710A

(ACTION COPY)

REPLY URGENTLY REQUESTED TO OUR 59275 OF 3 MARCH
REFERRING BACK TO FARGO 1888 OF 24 FEBRUARY. (TO FATIA
SIGNED GING SITE MEMS) EXPEDITE

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MEMORANDUM

The Allied educational programme for Italy is at present under the direction of Lt. Col. Gayre of the British Army, and Oxford scholar, member of the Church of England and scientist of repute. The principal members of his staff are Major T.V. Smith, Major Carleton Washburne, and Major Keepman of the American Army.

These latter are said to be bent on encouraging leftist elements in Italian education; and imposing, under the guise of "freedom of thought", educational programs not only devoid of traditional Christian influence of any kind, but designed to deprive children, parents and the church of the elementary rights recognized by every society in which the principles of justice and freedom prevail.

Colonel Gayre, because of powerful backing in England, up to now has succeeded, not without great difficulty, in preventing the American members of his staff from putting into practice policies which he and the mass of the Italian people rightly regard as arbitrary, unjust and perilous to the true welfare of the people and the stability of the nation. There are indications that these American officials have in mind the de-christianization of education. They are already regarded in Italy as extreme doctrinaires and superficial educational experimentalists. The inevitable result of their program, if permitted to be put into effect, will be the preparation for, if not the establishment of, an anti-religious educational regime with no provision for the freedom which prevails in the educational systems of England and the United States.

Now it is learned that Colonel Gayre, the only obstacle in the way of those who would carry out such a program, is about to be recalled to London and that he will be succeeded in the normal course of events by any one of the above-mentioned American officials, with the other two remaining as his assistants. This news has created consternation among those interested in promoting genuine education in the country. Shocking as they find the present condition of affairs, they feel that the situation which would follow the departure of Colonel Gayre would be nothing short of disastrous. It might be noted that the Italian people have been utterly dismayed to find themselves victims of policies and programs alien not only to their concept of freedom but to the traditions and practices recognized as inviolable under the Constitution of the United States.

Thus, these American officials, it may be truly said, have not only failed to win the confidence of the majority of the Italians of goodwill, but have done immeasurable harm. As ⁶⁶⁸¹troops move forward, the gravity of the situation will be greatly accentuated. So critical is the situation already that it is felt to be of the gravest importance that it be brought to the attention of the highest authorities of the United States Government, so that immediate steps may be taken (1) that Colonel Gayre be returned in his present post and (2) that an immediate change

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in the American personnel of his staff in Italy and Sicily
be effected by the American authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

14 February, 1944.

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YALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Education Sub Commission

TO : Deputy, Director Education Subcommittee

FROM : Director, Education Subcommittee A. C. C.

SUBJECT : Religion in the school.

REF : ED/S.10

DATE : March 6. 1944

1.- Acknowledgements are hereby made and thanks recorded for your report (dated 29 February 1944) as to the previous policy of this subcommission in regard to religion in the Italian schools and as to its method of liquidating administrative incidents.

2.- There can be no just perturbation on the part of this Subcommittee as to the course which concluded the incident in Sicily to which reference is made. Your own attitude and the official action of the subcommission has been so manifestly correct that the record may well be allowed to speak as it has spoken, the final word; and your precedent is now become our continuing policy.

3.- It is not as though our educational effort had started, could start, de novo with either State or Church. We found a State defeated but a Church triumphant in the schools through a Treaty and Concordat Concluded with that now defeated state. To extirpate the doctrines of the State from the Schools but to respect the privileged position of the Church in the schools was the indication of our double duty. In a situation so ambiguous it is providential that we did not make serious mistakes. It was hardly ours to presume upon matters of the highest international policy. In this premise we were soldiers, not philosophers; and in this practice administrators, not evaluators. As judgmental success was beyond our power, so error of judgment is outside our deserts. In operation we were not even privileged to remark the narrowing of religious essence to what in all three of our great allied lands (not to mention China as the fourth) would be regarded as doctrinaire rather than sacrosanct and what would in the United States at least would offend both the deepest constitutional credo, that of separation of church and state, and the highest moral credo, that of toleration as between utter equals of all competing theological creeds.

4.- If defence be needed for your, our, course, it could hardly be defence against censure from responsible Catholic sources; for, to repeat we have accorded maximum deference to all but the

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maximum monopoly accorded Catholicism by fascism. (We even went beyond the Lateran Treaty and the Concordat in the matter of permitting the opening new church schools in Sicily). Our right flank is thus secure from attack by the Right. It has the momentary safety of surrender to the Catholic-Fascist Pact and Concordat of 1929. It is our left flank which is in dialectical peril, and all the more so because our Center was fixed by historic accident rather than by original judgment. If, however, the Italian people were present to will into being a spiritual force pressing upon education from as far to our British-American left as the present spiritual pressure is to our Right, let our defence be ready, and be indeed the same demurrer of correctness as now; that in Italy we were soldiers obeying orders, leaving politics to statesmen and religion to God.

T. V. SMITH
Lt. Col. A.U.S.
Director of Education

TVS/DA

"C
O
P
Y"

Apostolic Delegation
U. S. A.

3329 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.
February 14, 1944.

My dear Mr. Hull.

With further reference to my recent letter regarding the teaching of religion and the general educational policy to be followed in the schools of Italy under the military government of the Allied I have the honour to present for your esteemed consideration the accompanying memorandum which has been presented to me by V. Rev. Monsignor Walter Carroll, of the Vatican Secretariate of S.

M. Carroll is presently in the U. S., whither he returned at the earnest request of their Eminences Cardinal Ascalesi of Naples and Cardinal Levitrano of Palermo who have viewed with consternation the first steps being taken for the reorganization of the Italian schools. It was the wish of their Eminences that Mr. Carroll should come to present in person a view of the actual situation in order that proper steps might be taken to forestall possible lamentable abuses or to remedy those which may already have been caused.

It is superfluous for all to observe that the teaching of religion occupies an important and even essential place in any satisfactory program for education for Italy, in view of its predominantly and traditionally Catholic background.

With sentiments of esteem and with every best wish, I remain

Sincerely yours,

A. G. CIOGHIANI
AB OF LAODICEA
AP. DEL.

H.A. ACC. OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT 23 March 1944.

TO: A. F. H. C. Military Government Section.

1. References.

- a) Letter of 9th March 1944.
- b) Note from W. James C. Dunn referred to in (a) with the accompanying papers.
- c) Letter A.F.H.C. MGS File MGS 350 dated 17 March 1944.

2. Report as required was sent 25 February 1944 as promised by cable cite FARGO 1838 of 24 February 1944.

- 3. Copy of same report re-despatched 18 March 1944 (copy attached).
- 4. Supplemental report despatched 18 March 1944 (" ").
- 5. These reports are summarized:

A). That the education S/O has endeavored to pursue a policy of scrupulous fairness to the C.C. and that this policy has been approved by eminent Church authorities on the ground, including Cardinal Lavitrano of Palermo, the Archbishop Ballo of Magara del Valle, Father Olizzio of and Cardinal Ascalesi of Naples (a single incident in Sicily which disturbed certain church authorities was settled to their own satisfaction).

B) That this policy was accepted and has been and is being furthered by B. and A. officers with identity of viewpoint as touching the educational right of the church in a predominately catholic country, and with common determination to observe those rights defined by the prevailing Treaty and Concordat.

C) That the change of educational leadership from Lt. Col. Gayre (b) to Lt. Col. T. V. Smith (a) has not changed the policy or the direction of effort accepted by both and further by them both in entire accord.

D) That there is no justification for discrimination between the policies of A. & B. educational officers and that there is no ground for apprehension regarding our policy toward the Church in Italian Education under AMG. I regard the insinuations that the policy of one of my subcommissions is affected by the nationality of its chief or member with regret and resentment. All the responsible members of the A.C.C. work together as an Allied team. That is their task and that is what they strive to do.

(signed)

MacFarlane

Mr. Cey

Sal no, 11 1/6/944

S.E. Il Prof. Adolfo Onofrio, Direttore della Pubblica Istruzione, in data odierna ha diretto ai Rettori delle RR. Università, ai RR. Provveditori agli Studi, ai Capi di Istituto e agli insegnanti di ogni ordine e grado delle Scuole Regie, Regie e Parificate, alla seguente circolare:

" Circa la piaga della raccomandazione che ha raggiunto col fascismo proporzioni scandalose dispongo quanto segue: io mi assumo la tutela e la difesa di tutto il personale dipendente contro ogni inammettente e prepotenza secondo le buone norme dello spirito di corpo obbliterate da un ventennio. In conseguenza, tutto il personale dipendente rimane responsabile verso il Ministero di ogni vacillamento e di ogni sfiducia nell'esercizio del proprio dovere e dei compiti della più stretta giustizia."

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May Caglan

IL PRIMO CONVEGNO DEI SR. PROVVEDITORI AGLI STUDI

DELL'ITALIA LIBERATA

Education in Liberated Italy

Presso il Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione è stato tenuto il primo convegno dei Provveditori agli Studi dell'Italia liberata. All'inizio dei lavori P.E. il Ministro, dopo il saluto ai partecipanti, ha illustrato le direttive fondamentali cui deve aspirarsi la nuova scuola italiana. =

Richiamando le istruzioni già impartite, il Ministro ha insistito sulla necessità che la scuola non venga turbata dagli echi dei contrasti politici e che i professori, pur militando - come sono liberi di fare - in partiti diversi, mantengano un contegno di serena imparzialità di fronte ai giovani, i quali, non per imbottimento di cervelli, ma attraverso il libero esercizio delle loro facoltà intellettive, debbono pervenire ad una personale convinzione politica. La scuola deve essere agnostica, di quel tale agnosticismo che il fascismo si è sforzato di eliminare ad ogni costo. =

"Un altro motivo di assidua cura e di costante preoccupazione - ha detto il Ministro - deve essere, per tutti, la elevazione culturale della scuola. Scuola governativa e scuola privata sono in questi ultimi anni scadute dal livello normale. =

Come in economia la cattiva moneta oscura la buona, così nel nostro campo la scuola cattiva, rappresentata da corsi troppo leggermente riconosciuti, senza alcuna dignità di insegnamenti, ha fatto decadere la buona; che ha dovuto altresì subire ogni sorta di riforme e di inframmettenze dovute a motivi politici. =

A questo stato di cose deve essere portato pronto rimedio, ripristinando con ogni mezzo, la serietà degli studi, senza peraltro fare della scuola un privilegio di determinate classi, ma favorendo, anzi, gli alunni poveri che dimostrino di essere capaci e volenterosi. =

Accennando al problema della defascistizzazione il Ministro ha detto che ad essa si procederà con rapidità e fermezza, non disante, però, da un largo senso di umanità. All'uopo, oltre ai provvedimenti del licenziamento diretti a colpire i maggiori responsabili, sarà opportuno ricorrere spesso ai trasferimenti per coloro che siano ritenuti degni di indulgenza e la cui presenza classi non tuttavia indesiderabile in località dove sono ben noti per il loro passato politico. =

Per quanto riguarda le nomine di personale, verranno studiati gli opportuni provvedimenti, ma non si dimenticherà - come non si deve mai dimenticare - che nulla dovrà essere fatto che leghi i diritti e le aspettative di coloro che attualmente soffrono, tanto più degli altri, per cause della guerra, i prigionieri e coloro che, nell'Italia invasa, continuano la lotta contro i tedeschi. Tutti costoro non dovranno trovare al loro ritorno al vivere civile, le vie chiuse e i posti occupati; dovranno, al contrario, trovare l'accoglienza più cordiale, gli aiuti più larghi, la possibilità di esercitare serenamente le

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loro attività e di attendere alla ricostruzione della loro vita. =

Di fronte alle loro sofferenze, come di fronte a quelle di coloro che hanno perduto in questa guerra i loro beni e i loro affetti più cari, ogni altra contrarietà passa in secondo piano; e sono assurdi i risentimenti di coloro che protestano contro una ritardata sistemazione o promozione, non meno di quelli degli studenti che menano tanto clamore perché non vengono mantenute nei loro riguardi facilitazioni di studi, che li ponevano in una condizione di privilegio in confronto a tanti loro colleghi molto più duramente provati e costretti a sacrificare ben più che la possibilità di ottenere un certo diploma e di superare un certo esame. =

Dopo avere rivolto il suo saluto alla Autorità Alleata, delle quali non si può che non apprezzare il sincero spirito di collaborazione, il Ministro ha invitato i partecipanti alla discussione dei vari argomenti all'ordine del giorno, che sono stati opportunamente trattati per armonizzare le direttive ed unificare gli indirizzi in atto, secondo le esigenze della auspicata rinascita della scuola, presupposto necessario per la ricostruzione della Nazione. =

898
CONCORSO ED ESAMI NELLE SCUOLE MEDIE DI OGNI ORDINE E GRADO

Il Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione comunica:

La progressiva liberazione di altre provincie del territorio nazionale e le persistenti difficoltà delle comunicazioni che ostacolano l'accesso e la permanenza dei candidati nelle sedi di esame hanno consigliato di apportare alcune modifiche alla ordinanza 16 maggio n° 1386, sugli scrutini e-d esami nelle scuole medie, senza peraltro sacrificare il principio che quell'ordinanza aveva ispirato, e cioè la necessità dell'esame di Stato e della prova scritta ed orale come un ritorno alla normalità e alla serietà degli studi.

Con ordinanza in data odierna, si è pertanto disposto.

Gli esami di ammissione, di promozione, di idoneità e di licenza si svolgeranno solo con prove orali, quelle di maturità e di abilitazione con prove orali e con una prova scritta di italiano, la quale, per l'abilitazione tecnica, è sostituita da una prova scritta sulla materia professionale propria dell'indirizzo o della specializzazione dell'Istituto (commerciale, agrario, nautico, industriale).

Le prove orali degli esami di maturità e di abilitazione verteranno solo per gli alunni interni, sulla materia svolta nell'ultimo anno di scuola.

La prova scritta avrà luogo: il 27 luglio, per la maturità classica e scientifica; il 28 luglio per l'abilitazione al magistrale.

Il 29 luglio per l'abilitazione tecnica.

Saranno sedi di esame di maturità e di abilitazione per gli alunni interni tutti gli istituti regi, parificati, parificati e, comunque, legalmente riconosciuti, qualunque sia il numero degli alunni stessi; per i candidati esterni saranno sedi di esame soltanto gli istituti regi.

Le commissioni esaminatrici saranno composte da professori dell'istituto sede di esame, con la partecipazione di un presidente o di un commissario governativo nominato dal regio procuratore agli Studi. Anche per il corrente anno scolastico sono confermate le norme concernenti l'ammissione agli esami nelle scuole e negli istituti dell'ordine tecnico, comprese le scuole ed i corsi di avviamento professionale e l'abilitazione all'insegnamento professionale per la donna, contenute nei paragrafi 4° - 11° dell'ordinanza 15 aprile 1943.

IL MINISTRO : GIULIO DE RUGGERO

2009

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Reference #660

15 May 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: H.A. Gaccia, Esq., Political Section, Hq ACC, Naples.

1. I am sorry for the delay in forwarding the attached copy of Colonel P. V. Smith's memorandum of 5 Major Catholic Youth Activities. We had to wait for Lord Stansgate's return in case he also had put his ideas on paper. It now appears from Colonel Cripp's note that he did not.

2. The only relevant paragraphs are 3,4,5,7,15 (last sentence), 18 and 19. In Paragraphs 11-12 note the word "must", and in 16 "proper scrutiny".

3. As background for this document I enclose also a brief report dated 12 April of the initial organization.


F. H. PEARSON
Captain
Political Section

6671

C O P YRECONSTRUCTION OF CATHOLIC B.S.

In the lack of general directives we are forwarding the first provisional directives received from our Archbishop in harmony with all the Bishops of Campania.

1. It is necessary to begin with the greatest urgency the recruiting of youths and boys in order to anticipate analogous initiatives from sources other than ours.

2. This movement must be set up on a broad basis. However the elements must be chosen with the criteria used in the past and with the tests as prescribed in the rules, for we must not forget that the uniform regulates the conduct of the B.S. to a much greater extent than a simple badge.

3. The "breadth of vision" (i.e. tolerance) which is necessary at first, in order to attract and "save" as much of our youths as possible must not lead to the detriment of the seriousness of the organization. We must not, under a new name, repeat the mistakes of the C.I.L. Numbers are very important but the question of numbers must not suffocate the life of the unit. Rather than having a few overcrowded units it is necessary that very small units be created in order that a great number of youths and boys may receive a careful education.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CATHOLIC YOUTH AND B.S.

4. It is not superfluous to point out-for experience has taught us - that the novelty and the attraction of the revived organization should not become a cause for abandoning or neglecting the Catholic Action. The assistants and directors should take care to secure the continued life, even the further invigoration of the Association. It must not be forgotten that the Catholic Youth, because of the great services it has done Italy, has been and is necessary and no other organization can replace it.

5. The Youth of C.A. must be the basis (ferment) and the goal (aspiration) of the B.S.

- the basis because all members of the C.A. should be the first to join the B.S. and they should be the first to set an example. The directors, instructors and troop leaders, since they must have a tried and firm preparation, cannot fail to be youth or even men of the C.A. Wherever possible the Delegato Aspirante or the Delegato Ju, must be the instructors. The Guides and the Aspiranti Cepi are the proper elements to become troop leaders.

In case there should be other elements not enrolled in the A.C. but having proper moral and physical qualifications for assuming directional duties in the B.S. it would be advisable that they should also give their support to the C.Y.

-- the goal is as much as it will be the important and delicate task of the Assistanti to direct into the C.Y. such B.S. as are worthy of it.

6. The director of the unit. Director and instructor belong to the council of the association. This fusion of elements will facilitate as well the necessary dovetailing of activities and schedules so that one movement will not hamper the other.

7. The B.S. will take part in the meeting of Religious Culture of the association and will take the same examinations.

8. It is desirable that there be an Association in the Parishes, Churches and Institutes in which a B.S. unit is set up. Where there is none the founders of the unit should seek to crown their work by setting up the Association as well.

9. The categories of the B.S. will harmonize with the vertical division of the C.Y.

Tenderfoot (?)	10-15 up
B.S.	up to 21
Senior B.S.	over 21

10. For the better formation of the B.S. and to gain the confidence of the families the units should be constituted with the criterion of horizontal classification already in use in the C.Y. (workers, students, etc.).

ORGANIZATION

11. Every unit intending to organize must make request of the Diocesan Commissariat, indicating the denomination to be assumed. Each unit will be assigned a number and a color.

12. The appointment of the Ecclesiastical Assistanti and the Director of the unit must be subject to approval of the Ordinario Diocesano. Appointments of instructors are the function of the Commissariat organizing the preparatory course.

13. The B.S. will have a provisional card different from that of the C.Y., since, as has been said, they may contain elements not enrolled in the C.Y.

14. Applications for B.S. cards will be made in the same way as for C.Y. cards; i.e. by written request made on forms furnished by the Commissariato.

15. While awaiting the uniforms and equipment which have been promised us by the Scout Organization of the Allied Countries candidates

having passed the prescribed tests and qualified for the uniform will wear a white "foulard" (scarf), bordered with the color of the troop, having the scout eagle in the rear angle and the unit number (in Arabic numerals) in the forward corner, on the left shoulder.

We must point out at once that this provisional uniform or the other definitive uniform may be worn only during periods of instruction, meetings or other activities of the unit.

16. The most urgent necessity is the preparation of instructors. To this end the diocesan Commissariats will set up as soon as possible an accelerated course of preparations. It will be the responsibility of the Assistanti and of the Directors of units to indicate the youths having the necessary moral and physical requirements. These may be recruited not only from among the present directing elements of the Association but also from among our young Army officers, now discharged and from among the teachers of gymnastic - always with proper scrutiny. Use may be made of former instructors of the A.S.C.I.

17. Another serious difficulty is the lack of buildings and gymnasia. This is a problem that has to be met case by case. First, of all during the summer a good part of the instructions may take place in the open.

Use may be made of the School gymnasium.

Units of the same camp may make use of the same yard, on different days or at different hours.

Centuries, parishes or institutions having a yard at their disposal may share with other units.

Other activities of the unit may be carried on in the meeting places of the association.

18. As soon as possible the manuals of organization and the technical handbooks will be reprinted by the Commissariats of the Diocese. For the moment directives will be given by means of circulars.

19. The presidence diocesana invites Curates, Heads of Institutions, Priests, Youth Association to indicate as soon as possible - in any case not later than the week in April - the local situation affecting the possible formation of a unit, indicating:

- 1) What are the possibilities of recruitment and what is the social background.
- 2) Availability of buildings or open air space.
- 3) If yards are available in vicinity.
- 4) Available elements for directing the units.
- 5) What ex-scouts or ex-instructors are known, even if unavailable.
- 6) Names to be enrolled for the instructor course.
- 7) If in that place there has ever been an ASCI unit.

8) If there are any special facilities.

This information is of the greatest importance and will enable the Commission to make a concrete plan. The information should therefore be given quickly and accurately.

20. Without awaiting further directive or assistance, all who are animated by good will and in a position to begin should commence immediately the recruiting of youths and boys, speaking to them of the A.S.C.I., instructing them, finding leaders, preparing organization nuclei, keeping always in contact with the center. If we Catholics are unable to make a good and successful start we shall miss a great opportunity for doing good. The Lord will ask us to give an accounting for this lost opportunity.

C O E I

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
AFC 304
Education Subcommittee

ED/TVS/tjr

ED/6-7-ACC

12 April 1944

SUBJECT: Report on Youth Activities.

TO : Deputy Chief Commissioner.

THRU : Vice President, Administrative Section.

The Education Sub-Commission has the honor to submit a brief report on its initial efforts to restore on proper foundations certain youth activities in AMG territory. We have approached this matter cautiously and with limited objectives. We have wished to see what initiative there is of the "grass roots" type and what use may be made of it in the educational enterprise. Education Officers of Regions III and IV have pooled their ingenuity under Sub-Commission encouragement to see what may be discovered in Naples worthy of further development in Rome and of eventual recommendation to the Ministry of National Education for the whole of Italy.

The general Commission has been divided into five subcommissions to help the youth of various ages. To date these subcommissions have considered the following problems:

1. The University subcommission has arranged a political forum for university students. It is considering plans for the reestablishment of the university printing house. It is attempting to set up a student mess.

2. The Scuola Media Superiore Subcommission has proposed a plan for the establishment of clubs in the secondary schools and the publication of a school newspaper. The first club has been started with great enthusiasm.

3. The Scuola Media Inferiore Subcommission has developed a plan for inaugurating groups akin to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. A request has been made of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America for help in rebuilding this organization.

4. The Scuola Elementare Subcommission has presented a detailed plan for furnishing lunches to school children. If this plan is not in early operation, it will not be from any lack of enthusiasm and practicality on the part of the youths who have promoted it.

5. The Asili Infantili subcommission has proposed plans for reopening of kindergartens and day nurseries for children of working mothers.

6. The coordinating committee of these five subcommissions has

worked out a general plan for student aid (patronatoscolastico) equally applicable in all regions.

To have employed a full time civilian secretary, a gifted and enthusiastic Italian teacher, who brings much energy to the direction of this work and radiates enthusiasm. All reports, from that of the Rector of the Naples University to the humblest student, indicate a genuine passion for independence and a fertility of suggestion which together show that here is a well-spring for the kind of self-management that underlies democratic government.

As a case in point, students below the University level recently gave a concert in Naples theatre to raise money for their future enterprises. On two days' notice they filled the theatre and gave a creditable performance managed throughout by themselves.

/s/ T. V. Smith
T. V. SMITH
Lt. Col., AUS
Director of Education

-2-

Deputy Chief Commissioner.

I forward above, the report by the Director of the Education Sub Commission for which you asked.

/s/ S.H. White
S. H. WHITE, Major,
for VP Adm Sec.

Admin. Sec.
13 Apr 44.

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Magistrati's Telegram No. 122, April 24, from the Italian Legation at Bern for the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with reference to the Ministry's No. 65.

The Cardinal Secretary of State has expressed deep appreciation for the assurances of the Royal Government, it is reported by our Chargé to the Holy See. His report adds, however, that the Vatican still has contradictory information about southern Italy religious teaching school programs. Any further available information on the subject would be appreciated by the Charge so that he could inform the Vatican.

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(For use see
117 from Bern)

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Magistrotti's telegram No. 132, April 25, from the Italian Legation at Bern to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for H. E. Omodeo, Minister of Public Instruction.

Professor Colaninetti, now rector university camps for military internees, Lausanne, begs Your Excellency to accept his best greetings and expression his hope that efforts of these students aiming at reconstruction of the country will be acknowledged officially.

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133 MAG.

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COPY

Refer to:
CAD 350

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25

7 March 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL C. M. SPOFFORD, CHIEF MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECTION, AFHQ.

Subject: Educational Policies in Italy.

1. Inclosed herewith is a letter dated 26 February from Mr. James Clement Dunn, Director of European Affairs, Department of State, with inclosures:

a. Copy of a letter dated 14 February from A. G. Cicognani, Archbishop of Laodicea, Apostolic Delegate, to Honorable Cordell Hull,

b. Copy of a memorandum dated 14 February prepared by the Very Reverend Monsignor Walter Carroll of the Vatican Secretariat of State, all pertaining to educational policies and education officers in Italy.

2. You are requested to investigate the charges contained in the above correspondence and to report your findings and recommendations.

/s/ J. H. Hildring,
J.H. HILDRING,
Major General,
Director, Civil Affairs Division.

1 Incl.
Ltr, 26 Feb 44, fr Mr. Dunn
w/incs.

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C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

February 26, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HILDRING:

With reference to my memorandum of February 17, 1944, concerning Allied policy in Italy in the field of education, I am enclosing for your information and consideration a copy of a letter with its enclosure from the Apostolic Delegate in Washington. The enclosure is a memorandum prepared by the Very Reverend Monsignor Walter Carroll of the Vatican Secretariat of State who has recently returned to the United States from Italy expressing his concern and that of the ecclesiastical authorities in Naples and Palermo concerning the policy in the field of education allegedly being followed by certain American Army officers.

/s/ James Clement Dunn
Director of European Affairs

Enclosure:

From the Apostolic Delegate,
February 14, 1944.

C O P Y

COPY

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3339 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

No. 244/43

February 14, 1944

My dear Mr. Hull,

With further reference to my recent letter regarding the teaching of religion and the general educational policy to be followed in the schools of Italy under the military government of the Allies, I have the honor to present for your esteemed consideration the accompanying Memorandum which has been presented to me by Very Reverend Monsignor Walter Carroll, of the Vatican Secretariate of State.

Monsignor Carroll is presently in the United States, whither he returned at the earnest request of Their Eminences, Cardinal Ascalesi, of Naples, and Cardinal Lavitrano, of Palermo, who have viewed with consternation the first steps being taken for the reorganization of Italian schools. It was the wish of Their Eminences that Monsignor Carroll should come to present in person a view of the actual situation, in order that proper steps might be taken to forestall possible lamentable abuses or to remedy those which may already have been caused.

It is superfluous for me to observe that the teaching of religion occupies an important and even essential place in any satisfactory program of education for Italy, in view of its predominantly and traditionally Catholic background.

With sentiments of esteem and with every best wish I remain

Sincerely yours,

/s/ A. G. Cicognani

Archbishop of Laodicea
Apostolic Delegate

The Honorable
Cordell Hull
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

COPY

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COPY

MEMORANDUM

The Allied educational program for Italy is at present under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Gayre of the British Army, an Oxford scholar, member of the Church of England and scientist of repute. The principal members of his staff are Major T. V. Smith, Major Carleton Washburn, and Major Koopman of the American Army.

These latter are said to be bent on encouraging leftist elements in Italian education and imposing, under the guise of "freedom of thought", educational programs not only devoid of traditional Christian influences of any kind, but designed to deprive children, parents, and the Church of the elementary rights recognized by every society in which the principles of justice and freedom prevail.

Colonel Gayre, because of powerful backing in England, up to now has succeeded, not without great difficulty, in preventing the American members of the staff from putting into practice policies which he and the mass of the Italian people rightly regard as arbitrary, unjust, and perilous to the true welfare of the people and the stability of the nation. There are indications that these American officials have in mind the dechristianization of education. They are already regarded in Italy as extreme doctrinaires and superficial educational experimentalists. The inevitable result of their program, if permitted to be put into effect, will be the preparation for, if not the establishment of, an anti-religious educational regime with no provision for the freedom which prevails in the educational systems of England and the United States.

Now it is learned that Colonel Gayre, the only obstacle in the way of those who would carry out such a program, is about to be recalled to London and that he will be succeeded in the normal course of events by any one of the above-mentioned American officials, with the other two remaining as his assistants. This news has created consternation among those interested in promoting genuine education in the country. Shocking as they find the present condition of affairs, they feel that the situation which would follow the departure of Colonel Gayre would be nothing short of disastrous. It might be noted that the Italian people have been utterly dismayed to find themselves victims of policies and programs alien not only to their concept of freedom but to the traditions and practices recognized as inviolable under the Constitution of the United States.

Thus these American officials, it may be truly said, have not only failed to win the confidence of the majority of the Italians of goodwill, but have done immeasurable harm. As Allied troops move forward, the gravity of the situation will be greatly accentuated. So critical

-2-

is the situation already that it is felt to be of the gravest importance that it be brought to the attention of the highest Authorities of the United States Government, so that immediate steps may be taken 1) that Colonel Gayre be retained in his present post and 2) that an immediate change in the American personnel of his staff in Italy and Sicily be effected by the American authorities.

Washington, D. C.
February 14, 1944.

6658

Paraphrase of Magistrati's telegram No. 23
to Royal Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Thanks to the decision of the Swiss Government, 600
Italian students are now taking courses given by the
Universities here. The rector professor, Netti, asked me,
upon the occasion of the inauguration of these courses, to
convey to His Excellency, the Head of the Government, his
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6656

*Then is the most appealing
waste of paper that has yet come*

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

A.H.G. - A.C.C.

September 1943 - February 1944

REVISED FEBRUARY 1944

*to my attention
The inclusion may be judged
me word file SR*

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

Axis Education Stumps Hull

By JAY C. HAYDEN

From Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5. — Not the least of the headaches presently plaguing Secretary of State Cordell Hull, is the flood of plans for re-educating Axis countries, if and when they are conquered.



Hayden

In marked contrast with the State Department's conservatism, educational groups, as so far formed to deal with after-war problems, have trended more and more in the direction of forcing re-education on conquered countries.

This was the course which a British educational conference recommended from the beginning. An American group about the same time was less drastic. Its report held that the job must be left mainly to elements within the countries to be rehabilitated. Lately, however, American educational opinion, as in a conference at Harpers Ferry last September, has veered in the British direction.

The United States just now is sending a mission to London to deal with the subject. Its members are two State Department educational advisers, Dr. Ralph Turner of the University of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Grason N. Kefauver, of Stanford University; John W. Studebaker, director of the United States Office of Education; Archibald MacLellan, director of the Library of Congress, and Rep. J. William Fulbright, former president of the University of Arkansas.

To start with, there are the obvious differences among the United Nations (between the United States and Soviet Russia, for example) as to what teaching should be offered in lieu of the Fascist doctrines.

Hull already has run into numerous ideological pitfalls, particularly in his dealings with the Free French in North Africa and violently conflicting groups of Italians.

One conclusion Hull has arrived at was incorporated in a statement issued by the State Department last week. This said:

"It would be unwise for this Government to undertake to apply much less impose, a foreign education program or system in any liberated country, or to develop a program for the placement of American teachers in the schools of these countries, or for the preparation of textbooks in the United States for use in such schools."

EXPERIMENT IN ITALY

MEANWHILE THE ALLIED military government is very quietly going about the renovation of the school system of Southern Italy, and the results of its experimentation are likely to greatly influence the ultimate American policy respecting Axis re-education.

The AMG educational branch, under a British lieutenant colonel and Maj. Carlton W. Washburne, famous school superintendent of Winnetka, Ill., is handling this endeavor.

These officers first rounded up as many Italian school teachers with a democratic bent as they could find. These were sent through the schools, removing pictures of Benito Mussolini and other Fascist dignitaries, and tearing out the parts of the textbooks which dealt with Fascist ideology.

Teachers definitely identified with the Fascist organization were fired. Some entire courses were eliminated.

With these changes the Italian pupils have been left in the hands of their former teachers, and with the same school books—the latter, partly because there were no other books in the Italian language with

leges cannot be purged by removing pictures and parts of textbooks. A college professor does not need either textbooks or symbols for projecting his ideologies.

In face of this situation and due particularly to the scarcity of qualified teachers to replace those presently on the job, "dry cleaning" of colleges has proceeded slowly.

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ence in dealing with the body politic, he discerns great difficulties on the road to accomplishment of this task. To start with, there are the obvious differences among the United Nations (between the United States and Soviet Russia, for example) as to what teaching should be offered in lieu of the Fascist doctrines.

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The job proved comparatively easy in the elementary schools, and not much harder in the high schools, because up to that point faculty and textbooks could be decontaminated without greatly disturbing the normal routine.

PROBLEM IN UNIVERSITIES

THE UNIVERSITIES present a much more difficult problem. Youths of college age have been under the Mussolini tutelage for a long time and one of the first acts of the Fascist regime was to force all college professors to stand up and be counted for or against it.

As with newspapermen and other groups in position to influence pub-lic opinion, those of the professors who failed to succumb to Fascist doctrines were removed and many of them liquidated.

There is the fact also that col-

for War Lumber

roads and rail lines into new territory. The company's operations were aimed into the heart of a scenic area when the Legislature voted to buy the tract.

Hoffmaster said the company had asked permission to cut over 3,000 acres within the proposed boundaries, but that he would recommend a much smaller area. He said he would attempt to preserve a tract along the Presque Isle River gorge, the highway into the area and along the Lake Superior shore.

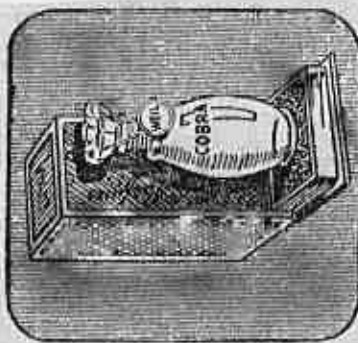
Stavisky Jewels Sold to Pay Off Creditors

MADRID, April 5. (AP)—The Serge Stavisky jewels were reported in a Paris dispatch to the Spanish press today to have been sold at auction for more than 7,000,000 francs to satisfy creditors. Failure of Stavisky's chain of pawnshops in Bayonne late in 1933 led to a series of financial scandals, the death of Stavisky—which French police said was suicide—and resignation of the Chautemps Cabinet.

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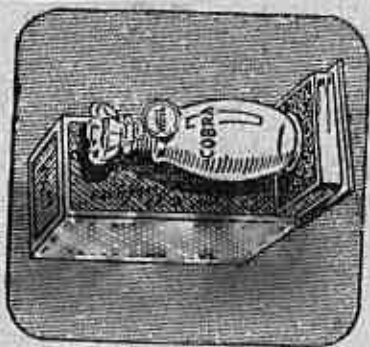
fragrance that will make her heart stand tiptoe. In lovely gift box.

Delightful
Countess Maritza
PERFUME

\$1.50

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RAYMOND
Mimzy & Deviltry
PERFUME

o fascinating fragrances, beauti-
y packaged to capture the feeling
he perfume. Preferred
discriminating women
ywhere. \$3.50 and

\$7.50

PINAUD'S
APPLE BLOSSOM
PERFUME

\$1.00

fragrance that will make her heart stan-
d still. In lovely gift box.

Delightful
Countess Maritza
PERFUME

\$1.50

royal scent for women mindful of dra-
matic perfection. It's a superb Easter gift

Leigh
"Poetic Dream"
PERFUME

\$3.50

a thousand perfume-laden petals.
r fragrances include Dulcinea,
theat and Risque. In delightful
packages.

All Perfumes Subject to 20

Love!

2030

