

ACC

10000/136/314

36/314

EDUCATION, GENERAL
SEPT. 1943 - SEPT. 1945

LIST OF PAPERS

2401/CC

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

File under No. 2401 EDUCATION, GENERAL

Page 3

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
27	Minutes of Mtg, VP CAS & Min. Pub. Instructions	9 Apr 45		VP CAS meets with Minister Public In- struction to discuss para 9 of Aide Me- morie, "New Deal for Italy".
28	ED/9C/4.0/AC, Stone	21 Apr 45	Alex Kirk	IG wish know proposal for reception of It professors-students in UNations.
29	ED/9C/4.0/AC, Stone	21 Apr 45	Noel Charles	IG wish know proposals for reception of It prof/students in United Nations.
30	ED/2B/AC, Stone	26 May 45	AFHQ	Reqn of schools, universities, etc.
31	Aide Memoire, (Stone)	26 May 45	CG RAAC	Reqn of schools in Rome Area.
32	9/1.1/CA, Stone	16 Jun 45	Brosio	Commissioner for Grande Magistero Ma- uriziano, Turin.
33	ED/2B/CA, Stone	18 Jun 45	AFHQ G-5	Reqn of schools, universities, etc.
34	CC 1001, Stone	23 Jun 45	SACMED	Future Policy Toward Italy - its educa- tion in democratic way of life.
35	Parri, 35011	15 Sep 45	Stone	Dereqn of school blags used by Tps.
36	ED/8A/4.2/AC, Stone	25 Sep 45	Parri	Dereqn of school blags used by Tps.

P.C. 7

~~SECRET~~

Q. M. Form 353 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 26, 1948

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 350 - EDUCATION

Page Two

SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
18	Ltr Crapp ACC/350/AS	23 May 44	DCC	Reopening of School at Rotolo Incl 1 - Ltr Smith ED/3-10/ACC 23 May to DCC with 1 Incl
19	Memo A/CC 350 Stone	2 Sep 44	Education SC	Appointment of Prof Candeloro as commissioner GI (Ital Youth) INCL: Ltr Bonomi 1 Sept re above No 10287-1/1/1.15
20	Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 350	7 Sep 44	Bonomi	No objection appointment Candel oro commissioner GI (Ital Youth)
21	Cbl ACC S-324	9 Sept 44	Col Smith T. V.	Rowell appointed acting director Education Sub-Com
22	Ltr, Upjohn 6.2/ED/5.2/AC	16 Nov 44	Chief Coun.	Requisitioned schools in Naples, resume of.
23	Ltr Stone ED/8A/1.2/AC	28 Dec 44	Bonomi	Derequisitioned schools in Rome not being put to use by civil auth.
23a	Cbl CCS, FAN 487	31 Jan 45	AC (SACMED)	New Directive to AC on "New Deal"
24	Ltr Bonomi 19290/ 5.1	2 Feb 45	Stone	Derequisitioned schools in Rome will be put to use by civil auth.
24a	Aide-Memoire	24 Feb 45	Bonomi	New deal for Italy clarified.
25	CC 2401, Stone	23 Mar 45	VP CA Sec	Request survey of sitn so that I may ret to attack on PM, as request ed by It women's societies.
26	Bonomi, 30355/19290	6 Apr 45	Stone	5.088 Derequisitioned schools in Rome will be put to use by civil auth.

SECRET

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

Q. M. C. Form 453 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 25, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 350 - EDUCATION

Page One

8-0788

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1		Sept 43 - Feb 44		Report on work of the Educational Division & Sub-Commission AMG/ACC (Revised Feb 44)
1a	Ltr AFHQ MGS 350	19 Feb 44	ACC	Education re information pertaining Italian schools
1b				Spiritual Cowardice of the Nazi: Pamphlet by Prof. Godeo Plans of Study
1c	Ltr AFHQ MGS 350	21 Feb 44	ACC	Education re information pertaining Italian schools
2	Ltr Brig Lush	23 Feb 44	AFHQ MGS	Education & the Catholic Church
3	Ltr Maj Washburn	29 Feb 44	Dir Ed S/C ACC	Religion in the schools
4	Ltr Maj Koopman	3 Mar 44	Exec Comm HC & MG Sect ACC	Conference with Bishop Carroll and Mr. Mohler
5	Ltr Col Smith	6 Mar 44	Dir Ed S/C ACC	Religion in the schools
6	Ltr Brig Lush ED/3.16/ACC	15 Mar 44	AFHQ MGS	Education & the Catholic Church
6a	Ltr Brig Lush E71/21/CA	16 Mar 44	AFHQ MGS	Forwarding Maj Koopman's report of 3 Mar above
7	Ltr MacFarlane CC 008	23 Mar 44	AFHQ MGS	Educational Policies in Italy
8	Cbl Freedom F 23614	27 Mar 44	Fatima	Ref CC 008 23 Mar many enclosures mentioned not sent
9	Cbl Fatima 2730	29 Mar 44	Freedom	Explaining how documents were sent
10	Cbl Fatima Rear TVS 2356	30 Mar 44	Freedom	Ref F 23614 further points raised are being investigated
11	Ltr Col Smith ED2.3ACC	1 Apr 44	DCC att FA	Educational Policies in Italy - Education & the Catholic Church - Enclosing all submitted AFHQ
12	Ltr Capt Stone	11 Apr 44	Admin Sect	Rehabilitating youth movement
13	Ltr Col Smith ED/607/ACC	12 Apr 44	DCC	Report on Youth Activities
14	Ltr Capt Stone	13 Apr 44	Dir Ed S/C ACC	Report on Youth Activities
15	Ltr Col Smith ED/6.5/ACC	17 Apr 44	DCC	Report on Youth Activities
16	Ltr Col Smith ED/6-7/ACC	5 May 44	DCC	Boy Scouts & Catholic Boy Scouts Incl - Reconstruction Catholic B.S. -Relations between Catholic Youth & B.S.-Organization
17	Ltr Capt Stone DCC 350	18 May 44	Lord Stansgate Lt Col Smith	Reopening of Ital State Schools

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

ED/8A/4.2/NO

25 September 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of 15 September, 1945 concerning the derequisitioning of school buildings occupied by Allied Forces.

A strong letter has been sent to ANHQ urging them to take action.

You shall be informed as soon as a reply is received.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

5001

2401/2

(36)

163

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
Minister of the Interior
55011

CC FILES

Rome, 15 September 1945

Dear Admiral,

see file 590/CC

Security policy in general

in my letter of July 31st, n. 25107, I drew your personal attention on the problem of the school buildings occupied in many places by the Allied Forces, and the serious consequences of the closing of the schools on the children, who, left to themselves, are an easy prey for vice.

The solving of this problem is now particularly urgent, considering that the school year is shortly to begin.

In a regulation of a general character, the Allied Command in Italy clearly expressed the intention of limiting the number of the premises subtracted to normal civilian uses. Therefore, and considering that not to reopen the schools would cause great harm from the social point of view, I shall be most grateful if you kindly draw the attention of the Supreme Allied Command in Italy on the need to consider whether it is possible to give back to their normal uses the school buildings or halls at present occupied by the army, giving priority to this matter.

I shall be most grateful if you let me know your answer.

Yours sincerely,

S. Ferruccio Tatti

See (36)

ENC 3

Admiral Ellery A. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

E O DIST - 20 Sep 45

Action : C A Sec (2)
Info : Chief Commr
Exec Commr

Return to
Chief Commissioner

trans. e/c

(35)

2401/12

EXTRACT

23 June 1945

Bq AC Ltr CC 1001

TO: SACRED

FROM: Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT: Future Policy toward Italy

* * *

10. A further safeguard to preserve Italy among the free nations of democracy, and indeed a duty of the Allies, is the education of the minds of the Italians towards a democratic way of life. Not enough has been done in this direction. We have established freedom

of speech and of the press -- but freedom without the self-imposed restraints of a democratically educated nation tends to become license. We have done much in the schools and universities. But the people, the Government, and the local authorities, after 20 years of Fascism, need advice on the interpretation of democracy. We cannot expect, nor should we try, to impose Anglo-American methods on a Latin country: but in the field of national and local government, of justice and police methods, of agriculture and labor, of electoral systems and social welfare, the Allies still have much to teach and the Italians much to learn. If the Italians are to become partners with the Allies they must be prepared to assimilate their national characteristics with the principles of democracy and take advice

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11. Much can be done in this way by institutions such as the British Council, the interchange of American cultural representatives, and by sympathetic treatment of Italian problems in the Allied press. The Military Mission and the Police Mission would represent direct forms of advice. The Allied Mission referred to in

OVER

34
 See CC File 1001 for complete document & further planning

2401/C

5052

Ref/ED/2B/AG.

18 June 1945

SUBJECT : Requisitioning of Schools, Universities, etc.

TO : AFHQ, G-5 Section.

1. I draw your attention to my letter ED/2B/AG dated 26 May 45 under the above heading and would ask you for early consideration of the suggestion contained in para 5 of that letter.

2. Since that date, further difficulties have arisen in Perugia, where the Veterinary Officer, Public Health Sub-Commission, strongly supports the request for the release of a number of rooms to enable veterinary activities to be expanded. This is necessary to combat the outbreak of Trichomoniasis in the area and a signal to this effect was sent to you on 9 June 45, reference No. 9455.

El Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

ENC

2401/11

Ref: 9/1.1/CA

16 June 1945

Your Excellency,

I have your letter No. 818 of 9 June 1945 with regard to the Commissioner appointed in Turin for the Grande Magistero Mauriziano.

I have passed your views to the Director of the Education Sub-Commission, and he will communicate with the Regional Commissioner with whom the responsibility in this matter rests.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

His Excellency Manlio Brosio,
The Minister,
Secretary of State,
Italian Government, ROME

Copy to: Education Sub-Commission.

37

2401/CC

5680

Aide Memoire

1. The Allied Commission much appreciates the co-operation and assistance of the Commanding General, Rome Area Allied Command, in keeping the requisition of schools in the City to a minimum.

The present position is that no new schools have been taken over by the Allies since 25 November 1944, and a summary indicated that the greater part of occupied schools are in the hands of various Italian bodies (see Para 6). This is a matter on which the Italian Government is constantly being urged to take action.

2. The present school year ends in June and the autumn session will not open until the beginning of October. It is therefore pointless to press for the release of schools at this stage as they would, at best, only be used for a few weeks and then remain empty for three months.

3. It is, however, much to be desired that all schools can be made available for use in the autumn. This would mean vacating them early in September. Strong representations will be made to the Italian Government to see that all school buildings occupied by Italians are vacated by then and the continued co-operation of the Commanding General with this end in view would not only be a direct contribution but also enable stronger pressure to be placed on the Government.

4. It is believed that, on the cessation of hostilities, schools for Allied personnel will be opened in Italy. It is to be hoped that, if it is found impossible to use other than school buildings, the number requisitioned in any area will be kept to a minimum.

5. It is considered that this request is in line with the most recent directives to this Commission from the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

6. The position in Rome today is :

	Allies :	Schools wholly occupied	9	Partly occupied	3
X	Italian:	"	41	"	28
			29		26

5079

May 1945.

* 23 of 12 Sept 45

31

26

5

Original sent with personal note
to Gen. Brown / E. H. S.
C.C.

24011 22

ED/2B/AC

26 May 1945

SUBJECT : Requisitions of Schools, Universities, etc.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters, G-5 Section.

1. I feel very strongly that education is a fundamental factor in Italy's reconstruction, and that it is the duty of this Commission to emphasize this fact and so implement more fully the policy of the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

This duty can be carried out in two distinct directions. Firstly, the Commission can make the experience of other countries available to Italy and help them to rehabilitate the libraries, laboratories and technical institutions. Secondly, the Commission can assist in freeing for the Italians their own educational facilities.

2. It is on this latter point that I feel anxious. Co-operation from the Military Authorities in the question of requisitioned school buildings has, in many areas, been excellent. Nevertheless, many school buildings are occupied and the Commission is powerless to act when it receives appeals from the Minister of Public Instruction asking that the complete stifling of education in some centres be mitigated and that at least a portion of the educational facilities be returned to the Italians for the work of reconstruction.

In MATERA all public elementary and secondary schools are occupied by Allied Units. In BARI the majority are also occupied; and there are other centres which are only slightly more fortunate.

3. In addition to those which are already occupied, a new problem is now presented by the requirements of U.S. and British Armies for educational accommodation for troops now that hostilities have ceased.

The Director of my Education Sub-Commission recently met Lt. Colonel W.A.R. Smith of AMHQ at PERUGIA in order to see whether the University there could be allowed sufficient space, in view of the British requirements, to operate next year. Colonel Smith was most co-operative, but the fact remained that the University would be at the mercy of the Allied Officer in charge.

A similar situation, I believe, threatens to arise in Rome, where the U.S. Army is proposing to operate educational establishments for the troops.

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2401/100

4. I feel that with the cessation of hostilities, more attention must be paid to the Italian needs. The Minister of Public Instruction is fully aware of the fact that for some time large numbers of Allied troops will be in Italy and that educational buildings will be needed to house them. There is every disposition on his part to be helpful and cooperative. But the entire lack of consideration for Italian needs in some places, and the universal subordination of Italian needs to the needs and even the convenience of the Allies is seriously damaging to Italian reconstruction.
5. I would suggest that a senior Officer from AFHQ, with power to make decisions, be instructed to review the present position and future intentions regarding Educational buildings and equipment and that he be advised by an Officer from the Education Sub-Commission who would work closely with the Ministry of Public Instruction. The AFHQ officer should be close enough to the commanding generals to know fully their needs so that his recommendations may be carried through by the highest authority. He should be instructed that his mission is to work not solely for the convenience of the Allied forces but for the fairest possible recognition of both Allied and Italian needs.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Copy to : Exec Comm.

5077

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20/90/1.9/10

22 April 1945.

My dear Sir Noel,

Brigadier Upjohn, Vice President of my Civil Affairs Section, held a meeting with the Minister of Public Instruction on 9 April to consider paragraph 2(F) of the Combined Chiefs of Staff directive for the Allied Commission (FAM 437). I enclose a copy of the Minutes of this meeting, and you will observe that the Minister expressed the hope that the United Nations would make known to the Italian Government their proposals for the reception of Italian professors and students in their countries.

I am, of course, taking appropriate action through the usual channels to communicate the Minister's expression to the Combined Chiefs of Staff, but, in view of the importance and interest of the matter, I thought you might like to communicate the Minister's wishes to your Government independently.

Yours sincerely,

[s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Sir Noel Charles, Bt., KCMG.,
British Embassy,
ROME.

5006

Copy to: 6 Com. ✓
Ex Com.

29

2401/cc

ED/9C/2.0/AC

21 April 1945.

My dear Mr. Ambassador,

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Yours sincerely,

Is/ Henry W. Stone

HENRY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Honourable Alexander Kirk,
American Embassy,
ROME.

Copy to: Commissioner ✓
to: "

28

240/111

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

MINUTES OF MEETING
WITH MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
HELD AT 1600 HOURS ON 9 APRIL 1945

Present :

Brigadier G.R. URJOHN, Vice President, Civil Affairs Section
H.E. Arancio RUIZ, Minister of Public Instruction
Comm. San GIORGIO, Chief of the Cabinet
Dr. PUGLIESI, Secretary to the Minister of Public Instruction
Lt. Col. C.W. WASHEURNE, Education Sub-Commission
Lt. Col. J.W. WARD-PERKINS, Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Comm
Major W.A.S. DOLLARD, Civil Affairs Section

1. The Vice President explained that he had asked the Minister of Public Instruction to attend this meeting in order to discuss paragraph 9 of Aide Memoire dated 24 Feb 45, which reads as follows :

"Aide Memoire for communication to the Italian Government by the Acting President of the contents of the New Directive on the Functions of the Allied Commission"

"Para 9. It is desire of the Allies to encourage free trade is knowledge and learning with the Italian people. Arrangements will be facilitated for the flow between Italy and the United Nations of books and other publications of a scientific, political philosophical and artistic nature, and for the movement of scholars, artists and professional men between Italy and United Nations".

2. After some general discussion, it was agreed that it was desirable to arrange for :

- a) the interchange of professors and students between the United Nations and Italy; and
b) the exchange of books and periodicals.

PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS.

3. The Minister stated that he was appointing two Committees to study means for arranging for the interchange of professors and students.

24011

5074

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- 2401/CL
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4. The Minister agreed :

- a) to ask his Committees to find out what facilities could be offered by Italian Universities for professors and students coming from abroad;
- b) to prepare a plan indicating the number of professors and students which he thought could be interchanged with the United Nations, and in what branches of learning.
- c) to ask Italian Universities to advise the United Nations about the specialities in study offered by Italian Universities.

5. The Minister expressed the earnest hope that the United Nations likewise would make known to the Italian Government their proposals for the reception of Italian professors and students in their countries.

207

208

See

- 27
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2401/00
NO 1

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- 2 -

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

6. It was agreed that any plan to facilitate the exchange of books and periodicals between the United Nations and Italy would be limited by two considerations :

- a) only books and magazines published during the war years, when interchange was interrupted, would be sent;
- b) these are to be scholarly publications .

7. The Minister stated that he would appoint Committees to :

- a) compile lists of Italian subscribers to learned journals of the United Nations, in order to :
 - i) find out whether these subscribers wished to fill out their files;
 - ii) find out whether they wished to resume their subscriptions.
- b) compile lists of United Nations subscribers to Italian journals for the same reasons ((i) and (ii) above).
- c) furnish lists (by categories, e.g. medicine, archaeology, economics, history, etc.) of books published in Italy in each field since January 1940.

8. The Minister expressed the hope that the United Nations likewise would supply lists to the Italian Government to facilitate the interchange of books of learning.

9. Lt. Col. WARD-PERKINS pointed out that both C.W.I. and the British Council had independently begun work on these problems and Brigadier Upjohn stated that he would inform the British and American Embassies, C.W.I. and the British Council of the Minister's requests so that the matter could be considered by the Governments at the earliest possible moment.

10. It was pointed out by Brigadier UPJOHN, and agreed by the Minister, that the importation and exportation of learned journals and books would be contingent upon the shipping space available, but that the bibliographies would be prepared as quickly as possible so that the needs would be known when space became available.

6.07.3

- b) compile lists of United Nations subscribers to Italian journals for the same reasons((i) and (ii) above).
- c) furnish lists (by categories, e.g. medicine, archaeology, economics, history, etc.) of books published in Italy in each field since January 1940.
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A.O. 3

W.A.S. DOLLARD, Major,
Civil Affairs Section
HQ. Allied Commission.

(27)

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
30399/19290/5.1

Paris, 6 April 1945

Dear Admiral,

(24)
referring to my letter of February 2nd, I want to tell you that after the strict orders which I gave to the competent ministries and organizations, many of the school buildings of the capital have been returned to their first destination, and many more will be before long, if it is possible with the requirements of the present moment.

I enclose a list of the schools of the town and of the suburbs which have been handed back to be used as schools since January 1st, and I want to tell you that the regular functioning of school teaching constitutes one of the particular cares of the Government which I am presiding.

Truly yours,

S. I. Bonomi

Admiral Henry W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R O M S

P.C. DIST - 6 APR 45.

ACTION : C.A. INFO (2)
INFO : CHIEF COMR.
: DEPT. ARMS.

c.c.

5072

(26)

Q

2401/cc

CC 2401

23 March 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

I was waited on today by women representatives of the "Centro Italiano Femminile" and the "Unione Donne Italiane" to discuss the question of de-requisitioning of Rome schools. They estimated that approximately half of the school population from the ages of five to twelve are receiving no schooling.

You will recall that on 28 December I wrote the Prime Minister drawing his attention to the failure on the part of the Italian Government to de-requisition schools. Will you please have an up-to-date survey prepared so that I may send another letter to the Prime Minister. I am informed that the refugees, both Roman and out-of-town, now quartered in schools could, without great difficulty, be accommodated in space now available in Rome.

In view of our new directive, I propose to justify my returning to the attack with the Prime Minister on the grounds that I have been asked to do so by these Italian women's agencies.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

cc: Exec. Comm'r.
CC files

2401/1

5071

25

Centro Italiano Femminile

Via dell'Unità', n. 36

Unione Donne Italiane

Via IV Novembre, n. 114

Signora A.M. Gillet

Marchesa Theodoli

Signora Gemma Russo

Signora Faustina Cossu'

5070

25

AIDE MEMOIRE TO PRIME MINISTER
ON NEW DIRECTIVE FOR ITALY

24 Feb 1945

EXTRACT:

230

9. It is the desire of the Allies to encourage free trade in knowledge and learning with the Italian people. Arrangements will be facilitated for the flow between Italy and the United Nations of books and other publications of a scientific, political, philosophical and artistic nature, and for the movement of scholars, artists and professional men between Italy and the United Nations.

5069

2401/cc

5068

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Translation

Chief ConnR

The President of the Council of Ministers
19290/5.1

2 February 1945

Dear Admiral,

Thank you for your communication about the present situation, in what concerns the requisition of the Roman schools. I can tell you that I have already given strict orders to the competent Ministers and Institutions, for the schools to be returned without delay to their original destination.

I remain,

Truly yours,

S. I. Bonomi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission
R o m a n o

O.C.

CoS Dist - 3 February 5

ACTION: CA Sec

INFO: CHIEF CONNR

CoS.

24

See (W)

2401/100

EXTRACTSECRETCOPYFAN 487

31 January 1945.

2 F. The US and UK Governments have agreed that the Italian Government will be advised that it is the Allied desire to encourage free trade in knowledge and learning with the Italian people. As far as the exigencies of the military situation permit you will facilitate any arrangements for the flow of books and other publications of a scientific, political, philosophical and artistic nature between ITALY and the United Nations and for the movement of scholars, artists and professional men between ITALY and the United Nations.

Sec (24a)

2401/cc

KARG

(23a)

Office of
Chas. Brown

28 December 1944.

Ref: ED/6A/1.2/AC.

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I should like to draw your attention to the very perturbing situation that exists in Rome in regard to the requisitioning of schools.

In the middle of October, in view of the serious situation in this respect, I caused my Education Officer in conjunction with the Provveditore agli Studi to make an analysis of the position in the hope that it might prove possible to secure the release of some schools.

Since that date the Allied Forces have released 16 requisitioned buildings and the Italian Armed Forces have released 9.

It appears, however, that the Italian civilian authorities have made little or no progress and so far only one building, that occupied by the Communist Party, has been released.

The present position is as follows:-

School Buildings Requisitioned and not Available for School Use.

	<u>Elementary Schools</u>	<u>Secondary Schools.</u>
Occupied by Italian civilians	20	1
" " Sforzati	43	13
" " Political Parties	12	4
" " Italian Armed Forces	1	3
" " Allied Armed Forces	8	10
Awaiting repairs or disinfection	59	33
Total	143	95
Available for use	64	508.5

The question of the provision of educational establishments is of course primarily the concern of the Italian Government and not of this Commission but I think you should be informed of the present position and of the lack of progress made by the civil authorities.

- 2 -

I desire to point out in the most forcible terms that continued co-operation by the Allied Forces in the release of requisitioned buildings cannot be expected unless the Italian people are willing to help themselves in this respect, and that on the figures I have quoted above their record cannot but create a most unfavourable impression both in the U.S. and the U.K.

I am sure, my dear Prime Minister, that your government will desire to take energetic steps to remedy a serious situation, particularly in the derequisition of no less than 16 buildings occupied by the political parties.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
ROME.

Copy to : Rome Area Allied Command.

FOR 4

23

CC 9/12

16/11/44

101 : Ext 525

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

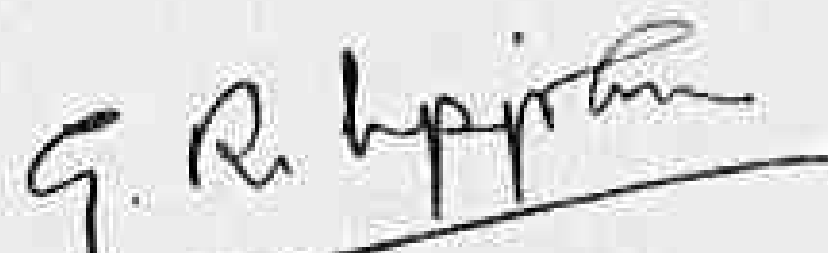
Ref : 6.2/ED/3.2/AC

16 Nov 44

SUBJECT : Requisitioned Schools
in Naples

TO : Chief Commissioner .

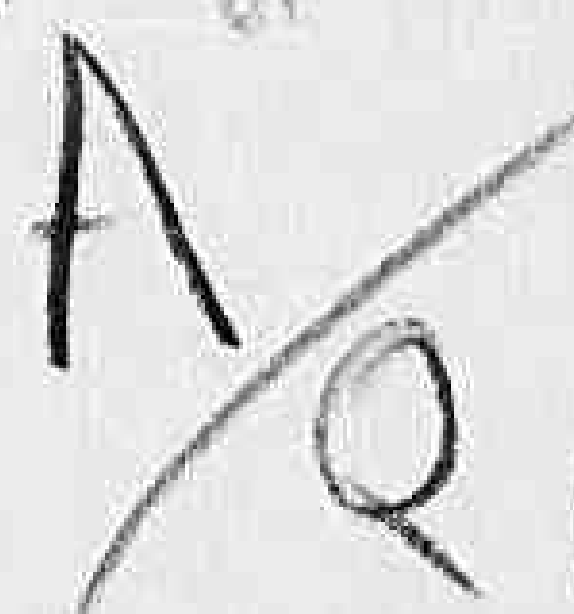
1. Your enquiry , attached , of 8 November 1944 about requisitioned schools in Naples was referred to the Education Sub-Commission .
2. The Regional Education Officer Major Murphy , is working systematically and vigorously on the problem in cooperation with the Military and Civil Authorities in his area.



G.R. UPJOHN Brig
VP CA Sec .
Dep . C. O. S.

350

NOV 23



43:7

22

Big Updum - Can't seem to be done about this.

3

CONFIDENTIAL

EDUCATIONIV. LIST OF SCHOOLSUndamaged, totally or partly damaged, requisitionedElementary Schools in Naples Province

Available for holding classes

No. 233

Damaged, totally

" 18

" partly

" 6

Requisitioned, totally

" 133

" partly

" 34

Secondary Schools in Naples City

Available for holding classes

No. 24

Damaged, totally

" 1

" partly

" 9

Requisitioned, totally

" 16

" occupied

" 2

" partly

" 7

" occupied

" 1

Regarding Secondary Schools only those in the City or Naples have been taken into account; the ones in the Province (there are less than 10) have neither suffered damage nor been requisitioned, so they are all available for holding classes.

Teachers available for Elementary Classes

5002

Permanent Staff in Naples City

No. 2 344

Temporary

" " "

" 300

Secondary Schools in Naples City

Available for holding classes	No.	24
Damaged, totally	"	3
" partly	"	9
Requisitioned, totally	"	16
" occupied	"	2
" partly	"	7
" occupied	"	1

Regarding Secondary Schools only those in the City of Naples have been taken into account; the ones in the Province (there are less than 10) have neither suffered damage nor been requisitioned, so they are all available for holding classes.

Teachers available for Elementary Classes

Permanent Staff in Naples City	No.	2,344
Temporary " " "	"	300
Permanent " " Province	"	3,118
Temporary " " "	"	600

~~~~~

22

3973

CONFIDENTIAL

4

V. UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

The premises of the Faculty of Letters and Law had been partly requisitioned and were occupied by the American Police, but they have been de-requisitioned recently and are now available for the University.

The problem remains to be solved of other premises still occupied totally or partly by the Allies; here is a list of them;

Faculty of Economic and Commercial Science, Via Partenope, occupied by British Naval Command.

Faculty of Architecture, Palazzo Gravina, Via Monte Oliveto, totally occupied by an American Command.

Faculty of Agriculture, Royal Palace, Portici, three-quarters occupied by British.

Faculty of Veterinary, Via Veterinaria, partly occupied by British.

Faculty of Natural Science, Orto Botanico, Via Foria, partly occupied by Americans.

It appears, therefore, that the majority of the Faculties of Naples University are compelled to start their courses in new provisional premises, which is to the detriment of the normal course of studies. But in spite of the utmost pressure on the part of University authorities, so far it has not been possible to obtain the release of these premises.

\*\*\*\*\*

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\*\*\*\*\*

FILE UNDER NO. 350 - EDUCATION

**INDEX SHEET**  
**SYNOPSIS**

Cbl ACC S-324 of 9 Sept to Mideast for Stephens for  
Col T. V. Smith.

Rowell appointed acting director Education Sub-Com.  
Changes regulations re release American Officers unable  
issue your relief.

**DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 210.31 - ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS**

5061

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on the consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

21

EWS/ejp

A/CC 350

7 September 1944

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

19  
INCL

This is in reference to your letter No. 10287-1/1/1.15 of 1 September 1944 asking approval of the appointment of Prof. Giorgio Candeloro as Commissioner of the "Italian Youth" organization.

I am informed that the appointment to which you refer has already been made by decree of the President of the Council dated 18 August 1944 and that Prof. Candeloro has already assumed his new duties.

It is understood that before the appointment was made there was informal consultation between the Minister concerned and the Director of the Education Sub-Commission, Allied Control Commission.

I agree that the more formal conveyance of approval by letter to you is desirable and that informal consultation at an early state on a lower level is also advantageous, but by some oversight on this occasion the appointment, to which there is no objection, appears to have been made prior to your referring the matter to the Commission formally.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE  
Captain, USNR  
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,  
President of the Council of Minister,  
Italian Government,  
Rome.

(Drafted by Admin. Section)

c.c. Admin. Section.

20

for

|              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 14           | 1030 |
| 8 Sep 9 1030 |      |
| H.G.         |      |
| ARK          |      |

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
APO 394  
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

NO. 78  
7/6-1730  
SW

MEMO:

6 Sept 44.

Acting Chief Commissioner.

I submit below draft reply which I suggest should be sent to the Prime Minister with reference to his 10287-1/1/1.15 of 1 Sept.

Ext. 525  
SHW/mt

*R.R. Cripps*  
R.R. CRIPPS, Colonel  
for G.R. UPJOHN, Brigadier,  
Vice President, Adm Sec.  
(Absent on duty)

My dear Prime Minister:

*10287-1/1/1.15*  
*1944*  
1 I am in receipt of your letter of 1 Sept asking approval of the appointment of Prof. Giorgio CANDELORE as Commissioner of the Italian Youth Organisation.

2 I am informed that the appointment to which you refer has already been made by decree of the President of the Council dated 18 Aug and that Prof. CANDELORE has already assumed his new duties.

3 It is understood that before the appointment was made there was informal consultation between the Minister concerned and the Director of the ACC Education Sub-Commission.

4 I agree that the more formal conveyance of approval by letter to you is desirable and that informal consultation at an early stage on a lower level is also advantageous but by some oversight on this occasion the appointment, to which ~~there~~ no objection, appears to have been made prior to your referring the matter to ~~the~~ the Commission formally.

*There is*

5059

His Excellency Ivanoe BONOMI  
President of the Council of Ministers  
Italian Government  
R O M E

Acting Chief Commissioner

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| Hq ACC     | Sec'y Gen.  |
| DISPATCHED |             |
| Date       | 2 Sept 1945 |
| Via        | msg.        |
| Initials   | DRR         |

Appointment of Prof. G. Candeloro

A/CC 350

2 September 4

Education Sub-Commission  
Through: Administrative Section.

1. Attached is letter from Prime Minister Bonomi, No. 10287-1/1/1.15, 1 Sept 44, relative to appointment of Professor Giorgio Candeloro as Commissioner of the secondary offices of the "Gioventu Italiana" (Italian Youth).

2. For your recommendations, please.

1 Incl:  
as above.

Stone.

S- 5/9/44 - OK *[initials]*

350

TRANSLATION

THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

No. 10287-1/1/1.15

My dear Admiral Stone,

In view of the situation which makes necessary the replacement of several commissioners appointed for the branch offices of national enterprises, I have decided, subject to your approval, to replace the lawyer Vincenzo DI PALMA, formerly named for the temporary management of the secondary offices of the "Gioventu' Italiana" ("Italian Youth"), situated in the territory liberated up until that time, with Professor Giorgio CANDELORO.

Professor Candeloro, in the sub-division, by the procedure laid down by the law, of the activity of the above-mentioned firm ("Italian Youth"), between the Ministry for War and that of Public Instruction (Education), will be assisted by lawyer Cesare TALLARICO and by general Luigi CHATRIAN.

Because of the urgency of a solution it is necessary that the new commissioner, whom I have personally selected, takes up his functions immediately.

I trust in your personal courtesy and that you will kindly communicate to me your view in the matter.

Please accept, my dear Admiral, my most cordial greetings.

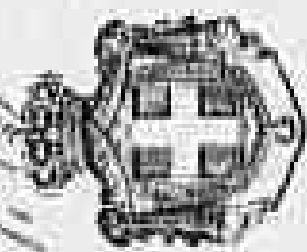
/s/ I. Bonomi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone  
Acting Chief Commissioner  
Allied Control Commission

5057

19  
Trans - Sgt Shenfield/lws

N. 10287-1/1/13



*Il Presidente  
del Consiglio dei Ministri*

Roma, 21 SET. 1944

350

HQ ACC. APO 394

959 Sec. y Gen.

REC d. 2. Set. 1944

By ..... *GHG*

Mio caro Ammiraglio Stone,

data la situazione per cui è urgente la sostituzione di alcuni Commissari nominati per le sedi periferiche di Enti Nazionali, avrei deciso di sostituire l'avvocato Vincenzo DI PALMA, già nominato per la temporanea gestione delle sedi secondarie della "Gioventù Italiana", site nel territorio fino ad allora liberato, col professore Giorgio Candeloro.

Il professore Giorgio Candeloro, per il ripartizione - a norma di legge - della attività del detto ente, tra il Ministero della guerra e quello della pubblica istruzione, sarà coadiuvato dall'avvocato Cesare Tallarico e dal generale Luigi Chatrian.

Per l'urgenza della soluzione occorre che il nuovo commissario - che io ho personalmente scelto - assuma subito le sue funzioni.

Faccio assegnamento sulla Sua personale cortesia perchè voglia comunicarmi sollecitamente il Suo pensiero al riguardo.

GHG

Gradisca, mio caro Ammiraglio, i più cordiali saluti.

te la sostituzione di alcuni commissari. I  
sedi periferiche di Enti Nazionali, avrei deciso di sostituirle l'avvocato Vincenzo DI PALMA, già nominato per la temporanea gestione delle sedi secondarie della "Gioventù Italiana", site nel territorio fino ad allora liberato, col professore Giorgio Candeloro.

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Per l'urgenza della soluzione occorre che il nuovo commissario - che io ho personalmente scelto - assuma subito le sue funzioni.

Faccio assegnamento sulla Sua personale cortesia perchè voglia comunicarmi sollecitamente il Suo pensiero al riguardo.

Gradisca, mio caro ammiraglio, i più cordiali saluti

luti

all'Ammiraglio  
Ellery W. STONE  
f.f. Presidente della Commissione  
Alleanza di Controllo

ROMA

19 INC L

*Borromini*

ROS

REAR HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
APO 394  
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

ACC/350./AS

23 May 44

SUBJECT : Reopening of School at ROTOLO.

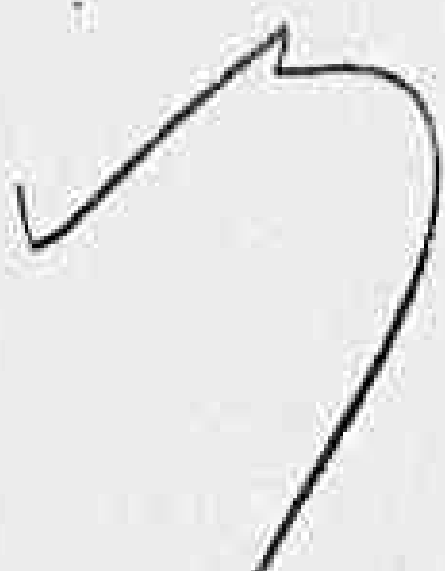
TO : Deputy Chief Commissioner.

DSB 1045  
6 JUN 1944

- 1 Reference your DCC 350 dated 18 May 44.
- 2 Attached is the report called for by you from the Education Sub-Commission.
- 3 VP directs me to say that he has nothing to add.

(18)

ACC/350./AS  
23 May 44



*R.R. Gripps*  
R.R. GRIPPS,  
Lieut. Colonel  
CSO Admin Secy.

REAR HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
APO 394  
Education Subcommittee

ED/TVS/tjr

ED/3-10/ACC

23 May 1944

SUBJECT: Reopening of school at Rotolo.

TO : Deputy Chief Commissioner, ACC.

DSH 1043  
8 JUN 1944

1. Reference your letter DCC 350, 18 May 1944.
2. Enclosed report from Regional Education Officer, Region 3, explains the situation.
3. It has not seemed wise to this Subcommittee to hinder the application by Italian authorities, in lean times like these, of a policy which is being applied in many lands, especially in the United States, of consolidating small inefficient educational units into efficient economical ones.
4. There are reasons to believe that no schools in Allied Italy (either AMG or ACC) are inoperative save for adequate cause. Not only are we utilizing the buildings available but we are using every sort of building that we can obtain, and are now requisitioning and trying out tents (Avellino Province).
5. We are always grateful to have our attention called to exceptions, or apparent exceptions, to our policy and practice of universal use of school buildings for school purposes.

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

Enclosure

(18) Incl I

ED/3-10/ACC  
23 May 44

filed/408004

350 Enclosure

## ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

## REGION 3

REF :  
SUBJECT : Reopening of Italian State Schools.  
TO : Deputy Director of Education  
Education Subcommittee, ACC

22 May 1944

DSH 1045  
6 JUN 1944

1. I have just received a report from the Provincial Education Officer of Salerno in regard to question of why the elementary school of Rotolo had not been reopened.

2. The facts are as follows:

- a) the school was not reopened by the Provveditore agli Studi because it is only a scuola Sussidiaria, which means a small subdistrict school of only three classes, and the expense of operating it was found to be too great for the small number of pupils to be served.
- b) The total number of pupils to be served was fourteen.
- c) The school at Cava is only three kilometers away and all the pupils can attend the school there.
- d) The two teachers are not di ruolo teachers and are not being paid their salaries.
- e) A complete written report is being sent to this office and will be forwarded to you.

*Sam V. Noe*

SAM V. NOE  
Capt. A.U.S.  
Regional Education Officer  
Region 3

*not enrolled  
L.H.*

5053

(18) Incl I Incl

22 May 44

COPYFile

18 May 44

To: Major Doe

Captain Stone suggests  
that General MacFarlane may  
be interested in seeing this.

L.D.D.

*Suspense  
June 1*

S-1 June 44  
DSG 295  
MAG 100

REAR HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
Office of the Deputy Chief Commissioner  
APO 394

EMS/hjp

DCC 350

18 May 1944

SUBJECT: Reopening of Italian State Schools

TO : Lt. Col. T. V. Smith, Education Sub-Commission, Rear Hq ACC

1. I am informed by local inhabitants of Rotolo, the suburb of Cava dei Tirreni in which I live, that the local state school has not been reopened this year, notwithstanding the facts that the school is not requisitioned, and is therefore available for use, and that the two former teachers are still on the pay roll of the Ministry of Education.

2. The names of the teachers are:

PATANIA Lina  
PORTE Maria

3. Until the transfer back to the Italian Government of Salerno Province on February 11th, the reopening of the Cava schools was of course a problem of AMG but in view of the circumstances, it is difficult for me to understand why this school in Rotolo was not reopened either before or after February 11th.

4. The parents of Rotolo are most anxious to have their children returned to school for reasons which should be obvious.

5. The failure of this village school to reopen of course raises the question as to what extent other schools in liberated Italy, which are available for use and for which teachers are available, have also not been reopened.

6. I should be grateful for an immediate report and correction of the Rotolo situation and you will no doubt wish to satisfy yourself that similar conditions do not exist elsewhere.

ELLERY W. STONE  
Captain, USMC  
Deputy Chief Commissioner

cc: Lord Stansgate  
Admin Section

350

File/300

17

Sample. Rotolo

Insiganti : 1) Patania luna  
2) Forte Maria

REAR HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
APO 394  
Education Subcommittee

ED/TVS/tjr

ED/6-7/ACC

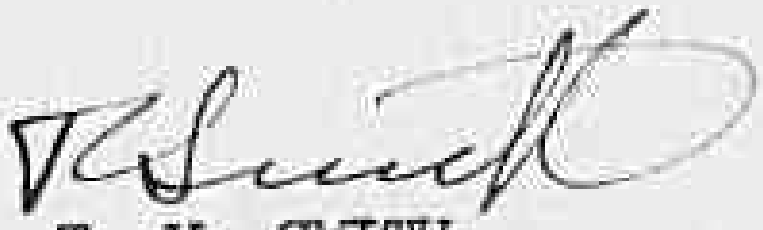
5 May 1944

SUBJECT: Boy Scouts and Catholic Boy Scouts.

TO : Deputy Chief Commissioner.

1. For your information the attached "provisional directive" indicates a growing interest in youth, stimulated by our A.M.C. Youth Commission. If 'imitation be flattery,' then Par. 1 of the attachment betokens flattery of our efforts.

2. While we have had no sense of competition in the matter, nor will we have, in complete agreement with the new Minister of National Education, we are going ahead in our efforts to guide beneficently the out-of-school activities of the Youth. With us here, as at home, the Scout aspect of our emphasis is neither pro- nor anti-religious; it is purely a secular movement with high moral objectives. There is eminent room in the field for all earnest effort, whatever the point of view.

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

Inclosure.

*File/100*

50:9

(16)

57 1/2

RECONSTRUCTION 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 initiative 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 G.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 many 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 assure 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, must be the instructors. The Guides and the Aspiranti Capi 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 Youth.

C. Y.

2)

- the goal in-as-much as it will be the important and delicate task of the Assistenti 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 harmonies 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 Assistente 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 emolled in the C.Y.

14. Applications for B.S. cards will be made in the same way as for C.Y. cards; i.p. 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

3)

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.

*on accelerated course of preparation*  
16. The most urgent necessity is the preparation of instructors. To this end the diocesan Commissariato will set up as soon as possible. It will be the responsibility of the Assistenti 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 gymnasiums. This is a problem that has to be met case by case.

First of all during the summer a good part of the instruction may take place in the open.

Use may be made of the School gymnasium.

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

Oratories, parishes or institutes 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 Commissariato of the Diocese. For the moment directives will be given by means of circulars.

19. The presidenza diocesana invites Curates, Heads of Institutes, Priests, Youth Association to indicate as soon as possible - in any case not later than the week in Albis - the local situation as 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.

4)

8) there are any special facilities.

This information is of the greatest importance and will enable the Commissariato 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

RECEIVED  
F B MAY 1964  
DRC

8008

16-11-64

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/TVS/dr.

ED/6.5/ACC.

17 April 1944

TO : Deputy Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT : Report on Youth Activities

1. Referring to your inquiry 13 April 1944, your interpretation of my memorandum is correct. We are experimenting in A.M.G. territory to see whether we have basis and can find a pattern worthy of recommendation to the wider field. This and other matters are being canvassed this week-and by a conference of all our Regional Education Officers.

2. Church authorities were of course consulted in this as in all our work which in any way touches upon their concern. The Cardinal has a representative on the Executive and Coordinating Committee and one on each of the Subcommissions.

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

5055

15

ED/6.5/acc  
17 Apr

Hold in  
Spec Educational  
files  
5

50186 April 44

13 April 1944

OSH 225  
15 APR 1944

SUBJECT: Report on Youth Activities

TO : Director, Education Sub-Commission, Rear Hq ACC

- (13)
1. Referring to your memorandum dated 12 April on above subject, am I to understand from the first sentence of the report that nothing has been done in this field in A.C.C. territory?
  2. Does the personnel of the various Sub-Commissions include representatives of the Church and if not, have Church authorities been consulted in this work?

ELLERY W. STONE  
Captain, USM  
Deputy Chief Commissioner

(14)

50-1

13 Apr.

REAR HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
APO 394  
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 benefit 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 re-establishment 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. 50.3
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 re-opening 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 (patronato scolastico) equally applicable in all regions.

We 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-mangement that underlies democratic government.

As a case in point, students below the University level recently gave a concert in a 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.

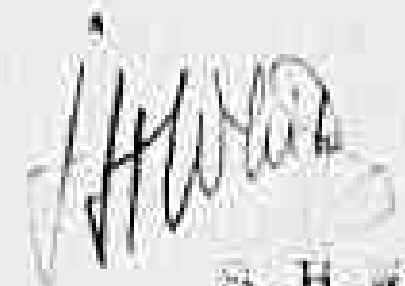
  
T.V. SMITH  
Lt. Col., AUS  
Director of Education

-2-

Deputy Chief Commissioner.

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

Admin. Sec.  
12 Apl 44.

  
S.H. WHITE, Major,  
for VP Adm Sec.

50:2

(13)

-2-

11 APR 1944

11 April 1944

ACC

TO: Vice President, Administrative Section, Hq ACC

At the March meeting of Regional Commissioners, Lt. Col. T. V. Smith, in his talk on the work of the Education Sub-Commission, made reference to the work being done in rehabilitating the youth movement as a substitute for the abolished Fascist youth organizations.

I should be grateful if you would ask him to prepare a short report for me on this subject.



ELMER W. STONE  
Captain, USNR  
Deputy Chief Commissioner

(2)

2 enc.

Food<sup>d</sup> for compliance please

(12)

Admin  
11. copies

ACC-1  
for CSO

DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL, Rear Sq, ACC

SPECIAL FILE

EDUCATION

(ACC Education Policies, Religion)

1. Report on work of the Educational Division and Sub-Commission, AMG/ACC, sent 43 to Feb 44, revised Feb 44.
- 1b Ltr AFHQ MGS 550 dated 15 Feb 44, to ACC, re Education
- 1a. Official Governance of the Nazis -- pamphlet by Prof. Gnocho. Plans of Study for:
  - Scuola Elementari (2 parts)
  - Scuola medie inferiori
  - Scuola medie superiori
- 1c Ltr AFHQ MGS 550 dated 21 Feb 44, to ACC, re Education
2. Ltr to Brig. Lush to AFHQ MGS, 23 Feb 44 re: Education & the Catholic Church
3. Ltr fr Major Healyburn to Dir. EA. S/C, ACC, 29 Feb 44 re: Religion in the schools.
4. Ltr fr Major Koopman to Exec. Comm., RC & MG Section, ACC, 3 Mar 44  
 Re: Conference with Bishop Carroll and Mr. Mohler.  
 Ltr fr Brig Lush, 8 Mar 44, number 271/21/CA, frdg Maj Koopman's rpt.
5. Ltr fr Lt Col F V Smith to Dep. Director Education S/C ACC, 6 Mar 44  
 Re: Religion in the schools.
6. Ltr fr Brig Lush ED/3.10/ACC to AFHQ MGS, 15 Mar 44 re: Education and the Catholic Church.
7. Ltr fr Gen MacFarlane, CC 008, to AFHQ MGS, 23 Mar 44 re: Educational Policies in Italy.
8. Cable Freedom F23614 to Fatima, 27 Mar 44, in ref to CC 008 of 23 Mar, many of enclosures mentioned not sent.
9. Fatima cable 2730, to Freedom, 29 Mar 44, explaining how documents were sent.
10. Cable Fatima Rear FVS 2556 to Freedom, 30 Mar 44, in ref to F23614, further points raised are being investigated.

En-9

Scuole Elementari (2 units)  
 Scuole medie inferiori  
 Scuole medie superiori

1. Ltr AFHQ MCS 550 dated 21 Feb 44, to AGC, re Education
2. Ltr ex Brig. Lush to AFHQ MCS, 23 Feb 44, re: Education & the Catholic Church
3. Ltr ex Major Washburn to Dir. Ed. 8/3, AGC, 29 Feb 44 re: Religion in the schools.
4. Ltr ex Major Koopman to Exec. Comm., RC & MS Section, AGC, 3 Mar 44  
 Re: Conference with Bishop Carroll and Mr. Mohler.  
 Ltr ex Brig Lush, 16 Mar 44, number 271/21/GH, Brig Maj Koopman's rpt.
5. Ltr ex Lt Col T V Smith to Dep. Director Education J/C AGC, 6 Mar 44  
 Re: Religion in the schools.
6. Ltr ex Brig Lush ED/3.10/AGC to AFHQ MCS, 15 Mar 44 re: Education and the Catholic Church.
7. Ltr ex Gen MacFarlane, CG 902, to AFHQ MCS, 23 Mar 44 re: Educational Policies in Italy.
8. Cable Freedom F23614 to Petina, 27 Mar 44, in ref to CG 902 of 23 Mar, May of enclosures mentioned not sent.
9. Petina cable 2720, to Freedom, 29 Mar 44, explaining how documents were sent.
10. Cable Petina Rear TV3 2556 to Freedom, 30 Mar 44, in ref to F23614, further points raised are being investigated.
11. Ltr ex Lt Col T V Smith ED/2.3/AGC to DCS (Attn Pa), 1 April 44, re Educational Policies in Italy -- Education and the Catholic Church. Enclosing all submitted to AFHQ to date.

EO-0

Date: 4 April 44

In response to request for AMG MGS letters re Religious Education:

Col. Densmore:

Begging pardon for the delay, here are copies of the two letters to be added to those already sent on "Religion in the Schools" issue.

The other two letters you request (9 March 1944 and 17 March 1944) we have never seen. I think they were personal to General and are in his files.

*T. V. Smith*  
T. V. Smith.

#### Congratulates AMG

WASHINGTON, April 3 — The secretary general of the Catholic University of America, Dr. Roy J. de Ferrari, today congratulated the AMG on the speed with which schools were reopened in liberated Italy. He added praise for the Italian educators who purged textbooks of Fascist influences.

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(11) APJ A

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
APO 394  
Education Subcommittee

ED/TVS/dr.

ED/2.3/ACC

1 April 1944

SUBJECT: Educational Policies in Italy -  
Education and the Catholic Church

TO : Deputy Chief Commissioner (Attention  
Lt. Col. Densmore)

1. All documents submitted to AFHQ. MCS, in re this subject are appended hereto, in chronological order.

2. Because of confusion of initiative as between the Executive Commissioner's Office and that of the Education Subcommittee, there is doubt (deepened by non-arrival at AFHQ of documents this Subcommittee thought dispatched) as to whether AFHQ has yet received all that was sent and certainly some doubt as to dates on which sent and order of arrival.

3. The extent of this confusion was not fully appreciated until now and so it is not entirely rewarding to try to read the documents in the light of the References on the Chief Commissioner's letter dated 23 March 1944.

4. What can be said for certain is that attached hereto are the documents prepared by the Education Subcommittee for dispatch to AFHQ.MCS:

- a. Letter here dated 23 February 1944
- b. Letter here dated 15 March 1944
- c. Interchange between the Deputy Director and the Director of Education, dated respectively 29 February and 6 March 1944.
- d. Chief Commissioner's letter date 23 March 1944 **5048**
- e. The Report on the Work of the Educational Division Subcommittee as Revised February 1944.
- f. The Four Programs ...

*T.V. Smith*  
T.V. SMITH  
Lt. Col. AUS  
Director of Education  
A.C.C.

(11)

30 MAR 1944

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PRIORITY

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FREEDOM REPT FATIMA

CONFIRMED THAT SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT UNDER FOUR IS COMPOSED OF LETTER OF TWO  
NINE FEB FROM DEPUTY DIRECTOR TO DIRECTOR EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION TOGETHER  
WITH LETTER FROM DIRECTOR TO DEPUTY DIRECTOR THAT SUBCOMMISSION OF SIX MARCH  
PL TO FREEDOM REF F TWO THREE SIX ONE FOUR FOR VERGES REPT FATIMA FROM FATIMA  
REAR FROM EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION SIGNED MACFARLANE PD OTHER POINTS RAISED BEING  
INVESTIGATED

Not Sent

Cancelled

AUTHENTICATED:

*G. Chioica*  
S.J. CHIOICA  
CHGO. AEE  
Asst Adj

Capt. Slaughter

This cable was later cancelled  
per order of Col. W. Smith #5067.  
Stopped at Naples. *Sgt. Salazar*

## DISTRIBUTION:

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- 1 - DEC
- 1 - LCI
- 1 - Education Subcom

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FATIMA (EDUCATION SUB)

29 MARCH 1944

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PRIORITY

SMITH

F 23614

FREEDOM FOR CINC FINCS

REFERENCE NUMBER F TWO THREE SIX ONE FOUR TO FATIMA SIGNED CINC FINCS PD PARSH  
TO FREEDOM FOR CINC FINCS FROM FATIMA SIGNED WAGTARLANE PARSH PD LETTER OF TWO  
 THREE MARCH CC ZERO ZERO EIGHT PD SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT MENTIONED UNDER FOUR  
 APPARENTLY CONSISTED OF LETTER ED SLANT THREE POINT ONE ZERO SLANT ACC DATED  
 ONE FIVE MARCH AND ENCLOSURES NAMED UNDER TWO AND THREE THEREOF TO WHICH SHOULD  
 BE ADDED LETTER OF TWO NINE FEBRUARY FROM DEPUTY DIRECTOR TO DIRECTOR EDUCATION  
 SUBCOMMISSION AND REPLY OF SIX MARCH PD REPORT SENT TWO FIVE FEBRUARY CONSISTED  
 OF LETTER DATED TWO THREE FEBRUARY ADDRESSED AFHQ MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION  
 ENCLOSING PLANS OF STUDY AND GENERAL REPORT OF EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION SEPTEMBER  
 TO FEBRUARY PD ALL PRESUMABLY SENT AIR COURIER PD

5056

L. T. MONTAGNI, JR  
 2nd Lt., AGD  
 Adjutant

## ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION INCOMING MESSAGE

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

FREEDOM

SALTZMAN

M/C NO 28 F23614

REF NO 10

FILED 2014084

REC'D 27/2117

(REF NO F23614, TO FAWA SIGNED CMC MEGS)

LETTER OF 25 MARCH UNDER REFERENCE C6003 RECEIVED DESIRED YOU  
 CONFIRM REQUEST THAT SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT UNDER FOUR IS COMPRISED OF  
 LETTER OF 29 FEB FROM DEPUTY DIRECTOR TO DIRECTOR EDUCATION SUBCOM IS-  
 SION TOGETHER WITH LETTER FROM DIRECTOR TO DEPUTY DIRECTOR THAT SUB-  
 COMMISSION OF 6 MARCH. COPY OF REPORT UNDER PARAGRAPH 3 RECEIVED 21  
 MARCH APPEARS TO BE ORIGINAL AND IS DATED ON 15 MARCH BUT NO REPORT  
 SENT OFF ON 25 FEB CAN BE TRACED AS HAVING BEEN RECEIVED HERE. SIMILARLY  
 NO PREVIOUS COPY OF SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT CAN BE TRACED AS RECEIVED HERE.  
 REQUEST YOU STATE HOW ADDRESSED AND BY WHAT NAME BOTH WERE SENT.

ACC DIST

Action Ed. Sec

Info. Adm. Sect

P.C.C. File Float

*Notes*  
 CONTENTS SUGGESTED REPLY  
 31 MARCH 1944

CONFIRMED THAT SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT UNDER FOUR IS COMPRISED OF

LETTER OF 29 FEB FROM DEPUTY DIRECTOR TO DIRECTOR EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION  
 TOGETHER WITH LETTER FROM DIRECTOR TO DEPUTY DIRECTOR THAT SUB COMMISSION  
 OF 6 MARCH. OTHER POINTS RAISED BEING INVESTIGATED.

COPY

CC 008

23 March 1944

Subject: Educational Policies in Italy

To: Allied Force Headquarters, Military Government Section  
 APO 512 (Attention: Lt. Col. Henry Parkman, Jr., Acting  
 Chief of Section)

see Col Smith's  
note

① 1. References;

a. Letter of 9 March 1944.

② b. Note from Mr. James C. Dunn referred to in (a) with the  
 accompanying papers.

c. Letter, AFHQ, MGS, File MGS: 350, dated 17 March 1944.

① 2. Report as required was sent 25 February 1944 as promised by  
 cable cite FARGO 1283 of 24 February 1944. = Ltr 23 Feb 44 AFHQ

① 3. Copy of same report re-dispatched 18 March 1944 (Copy attached).

① 4. Supplemental report dispatched 18 March 1944. (Copy attached)

② 5. These reports are summarised;

a. That the Education Sub-Commission has endeavored to pursue a policy of scrupulous fairness to the Catholic Church and that this policy has been approved by eminent Church authorities on the ground, including Cardinal Lavitrano of Palermo, the Archbishop Ballo of Masara del Valle, Father Gliozzo of the Society of Jesus, 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 British and American officers with identity of viewpoint as touching the educational rights of the Church in a predominantly Catholic country, and with common determination to observe these 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 furthered by them both in entire accord.

C O P Y

CC 008, 23 Mar 44 (continued)

d. That there is no justification for discrimination between the policies of American and British educational officers and that there is no ground for apprehension regarding our policy toward the church in Italian education under Allied Military Government. I regard the insinuations that the policy of one of my Sub-Commissions is affected by the nationality of its Chief or members 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.

NOEL HADON MACFARLANE  
Lieutenant General  
Chief Commissioner

Incls - as above.

Note:  
Originated by Education Sub-Commission,  
Major Washburn.

5053

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
APO 394  
Education Subcommittee

ED/3.16/ACC

15 March 1944

SUBJECT : Education and the Catholic Church.

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

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

2. A comprehensive report on the activities of the Educational Division and Sub-commission 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.Col. B.R. 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 Diritti Corporative, Storia e Dottrina del Fascismo and Cultura Militare have been abolished.

c. No new courses have been instituted in the schools. In the Universities the Faculty of Letters at Messina 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 priestes, 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 apposite 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 Lavitrano of Palermo, the Arch-bishop Ballo of Mazara del Vallo, who is especially concerned with education in his arch-diocese; Father Gliozzo 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;

In this connection I would refer you to my <sup>271</sup>~~224~~/21/CA of 16 March 1944.

For the Chief Commissioner:

M/F. LUSH  
Brigadier

4a

5051

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
Education Sub-Commission

TO : Deputy, Director Education Sub-Commission  
FROM : Director, Education Sub-Commission A.C.C.  
REF : Religion in the school.  
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 Sub-Commission 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 as touching 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 we were administrators, not evaluators. As evaluative success was beyond our power, so blame for errors of original judgment is outside our ~~desert~~ <sup>scope</sup>. 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 by a great majority of our citizens be regarded as doctrinaire rather than sacrosanct and what 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

2 copies)

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 the all but maximum monopoly accorded Catholicism by fascism. (We even went beyond the Lateran Treaty and the Concordat in the matter of permitting, the opening of new church schools in Sicily). Our right flank is thus secure from attacks from the Right. It has the momentary safety or 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 our original judgment. If, however, the Italian people were presently 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 stateamen and religion to God.

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

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
APC 394

Regional 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, AEG, 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.

REL/33.

/s/ M. S. Lush  
Brigadier,  
Executive Commissioner.

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

C O P Y - -

5048

(4a)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS  
APO 594

C O P Y

3 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 RGAO, 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 RGAO and at the time when the Head of the Subcommission 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 AMG was attempting to set up an anti-fascist government. This puzzled us both but he elucidated by objecting to the appointment of Onofio 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. <sup>2 (Gayre)</sup>

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, Ferretti had not been appointed by AMG.

The Bishop also discussed the matter of programs of study prepared by AMG. He objected to anticlerical influences. We 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

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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 accusation to the effect that Lt. Col. Gayre had replaced fascists with communists was entirely contrary to the facts in 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 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.

G. R. KOOFMAN, (H)  
Major, A.U.S.  
Chief, Division of Education

TO: Executive Commissioner, R.C. & M.G. Section AGC

1. For your information and interest. I am sure Col. Poletti would be interested to see this.

/s/ A. H. Hancock.  
/t/ A. H. HANCOCK, Lt. Col.

10th March 1944

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
Education Subcommission

*Col. Gayre*

TO : Director Education Subcommission A.C.C.  
FROM : Deputy Director  
SUBJECT : Religion in the Schools.  
REF : ED/  
DATE : 29 February 1944.

1. - Queries coming to you from Washington and the Vatican indicate a misapprehension as to fact and a misunderstanding as to the policy and attitude of the Education Subcommission in regard to the religious education in the schools. Since the origin of the distorted rumors was, in all probability, an episode in Sicily with which I was directly concerned, and which took place when you were not there, I am presenting herein a full statement of the facts of the case.
2. - When I came to Sicily early in October, 1943, Lt. Col. Gayre, then Adviser in Education for A.C.C., asked me to take charge of the preparation of courses of study and instructions to teachers (known here as "programs") for the elementary and secondary schools, and the examination and revision of the text books. We agreed that this work should be done by competent Italians under our supervision, that it should be confined largely to the elimination of fascism and anti-Ally propaganda, and that no changes would be made in regard to religious instruction.
3. - A Commission in Palermo had already been appointed by Lt. Col. Poletti on Col. Gayre's recommendation to advise on educational matters. Lt. Col. Gayre made some slight additions to this commission and we used it as a commission for the preparation of the new "programs" for all occupied Italy. The provveditore agli studi in Palermo was chairman. The Cardinal had one or two representatives on the commission; the Chief Inspector of Elementary Schools was a member; the other members were, for the most part, professors of the various secondary school subjects. This Commission was asked to go through last year's "programs" and to revise them so as to eliminate fascism and propaganda against the Allies. It was also suggested that they might make some changes in the mission set frequent.

and attitude of the Education Subcommittee and the Vatican indicate was, in all probability, an episode in the origin of the distorted rumors concerning, and which took place when you were not there, I am presenting herein a full statement of the facts of the case.

2. - When I came to Sicily early in October, 1943, Lt. Col. Gayre, then Adviser in Education for A.M.S., asked me to take charge of the preparation of courses of study and instructions to teachers (known here as "programs") for the elementary and secondary schools, and the examination and revision of the text books. We agreed that this work should be done by competent Italians under our supervision, that it should be confined largely to the elimination of Fascist and anti-Fascist propaganda, and that no changes would be made in regard to religious instruction.

3. - A Commission in Palermo had already been appointed by Lt. Col. Polletti on Col. Gayre's recommendation to advise on educational matters. Lt. Col. Gayre made some slight additions to this commission and we used it as a commission for the preparation of the new "programs" for all occupied Italy. The Inspector of the new "programs" for the Cardinal had one or two representatives on the commission; the Chief Inspector of Elementary Schools was a member; the other members were, for the most part, professors of the various secondary school subjects. This Commission was asked to go through last year's "programs" and to revise them so as to eliminate Fascism and propaganda against the Allies. It was also suggested that they might make some improvements. The Commission set frequently and produced the series of programs which we have published and distributed to teachers throughout occupied Italy.

4. - The Commission was so predominantly composed of people in the field of secondary education that a special subcommittee was organized to work on the elementary program. This was headed by **Mr. B.** Chief Inspector of Elementary Schools, and included two elementary school directors and a class room teacher, all selected by him. This subcommittee prepared the basic elementary school program which has been published and distributed.

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2 copies)

5. - From the beginning, however, it was evident that on neither the Commission as a whole nor the elementary subcommittee was there anyone familiar with modern psychology and pedagogy. It seemed undesirable not to give to teachers, particularly in the elementary school, an opportunity to move forward a little in the direction of a democratic and modern type of education; yet the Commission's programs were rigid, over-academic and compulsory and would prevent any teacher or school from using modern psychology in his work. It was, therefore, decided, while the Commission was still at work, to try to add some element of democratic and scientific thinking to the Commission. The one man in Palermo who was expert in this field was Dr. Gino Peretti, the Professor of Pedagogy and Psychology in the University of Palermo. He was a man of such eminent scholarship that, despite his anti-fascism, he had been kept in his post through the fascist regime. With the consent of the chairman of the Commission he was retained as a consultant.
6. - Peretti's ideas clashed so violently with those of other members of the Commission that it proved impractical to have him continue to meet with them. It was therefore suggested that he write a supplementary pamphlet on "Advice for modernizing the elementary school". The minutes of the Commission show that this proposal was heartily endorsed.
7. - Peretti, being notoriously anticlerical, was instructed to write nothing about religion in his pamphlet, but to deal exclusively with the pedagogy and psychology of a modern school program.
8. - Peretti's pamphlet was published separately, as planned, but distributed to provvveditori throughout Sicily for redistribution to all elementary teachers with the basic programs prepared by the Commission and Subcommittee.
9. - A representative of the Cardinal, on reading Peretti's pamphlet felt that it was anti-religious in tone; that when Peretti spoke of the knowledge of science as going away with superstition it was a covert attack on the Church; and so on. He and his associates made a violent protest to Lt. Col. Gayre against the pamphlet being distributed under our auspices.
10. - In the program for the lower secondary schools the word "Religion" (collective) was printed after the caption "Religion".

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10. - In the program for the lower secondary schools the word "scolastica" (elective) was printed after the caption "Religion". This was because, according to the Lateran Pact and common practice, any student could absent himself from religious instruction on request of his parents.

The Cardinal's representative, however, feared that "scolastica" might be interpreted as meaning that it was elective <sup>50/50</sup> part of the school as to whether Religion should be offered at all. He was much perturbed.

Is this "Peretti's pamphlet"?

Cardinal?

11. - General Mc Cherry had sent me up to the peninsula to take the first steps toward opening schools in all occupied territory, shortly before these protests were made. Lt. Col. Seyre, therefore, asked the Cardinal's representatives to wait till my return for a decision on what to do and meanwhile agreed to stop further distribution of the programs concerned in Sicily and to stop the printing of them in other regions. He immediately carried out his agreement. I assume, however, that it was in the interim between that conference and my return a few days later that protests went to Washington and the Vatican.

12. - On my return we held two conference with the Cardinal's representatives. The decision, in which they fully concurred, was as follows:

- a) Peretti's pamphlet would be withdrawn from circulation insofar as undistributed copies remained in the hands of Provveditori agli Studi. All agreed that a demand on each teacher to give back the copy he might have would give undue emphasis to the pamphlet. The pamphlet would not be published in other regions.
- b) A notice would be sent to all Provveditori agli Studi calling their attention to the fact that the Lateran Pact must be complied with and religious education offered in all schools.
- c) Printings of the program for the lower secondary schools in other regions would avoid the use of the word "facoltativa" in relation to religious instruction. These agreements were promptly put into effect.

13. - The whole matter closed amicably, with agreement on everyone's part, and the incident was considered closed.

14. - In May 1941 a new Commission was formed to write a pamphlet on advice for modernizing the elementary school. On this we were careful to invite the Cardinal's secretary to sit. He himself wrote the part on religious education, which was given the first place in the program; and he passed on every detail of the remaining parts. He expressed warm appreciation of our cooperation. The new pamphlet has just now been published in this region and sent to other regions for reprinting and distribution.

15. - An examination of all programs will show that religious education in accordance with the provisions of the Lateran Pact and the courses worked out by the Catholic Church, has been included, from the beginning, in the programs of all schools.

16. - The religious education in the text books has not been changed at all. The new series reprints this part.

506

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16. - The religious education in the text books has not been changed at all. The new series reprints this part of the old series exactly as it was last year. Unfortunately it has been impossible to reproduce many of the illustrations, lack of original photographs and plates

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4 copies)

and other prime materials having necessitated the elimination of half-tones from all parts of the book. But the typed material remains intact.

17. - It has been the policy of the Education Subcommittee from the beginning to keep hands off on all matters of religious education, to maintain the status quo ante, and to work as harmoniously and cooperatively as possible with the Church. Except for the momentary episode described herein, our relations with Church officials have been entirely friendly and cordial. Even in this episode, personal relations were friendly and cooperative on both sides.

CARLETON A. WASHBURN (H)  
Major AME.  
Deputy Director

CWS/AR.

(H)

CHARLETON R. WARRHURST

Major AUS.

Deputy Director

tad/dr.

5073

in this copy.  
on both sides.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
R.C.E.M.G. Section  
APO 394

to : A.F.H.Q. - Military Government Section  
from : R.C.E.M.G. Section  
subject : Education and the Catholic Church  
date : 23 February 1944

1. Reference your MSG 350 dated 19 February 1944.

2. (a) Religious teaching in schools continues without change, the only teaching reforms which have been made in material are those involving the elimination of the teaching of fascism.

(b) New text-books are in conformity with Catholic principles. Books will be forwarded to you as published in accordance with your previous request.

(c) Without the aid of a complete survey of the religious opinions 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.

3. Copies of Plans of Study for the use of teachers are enclosed. All of these have been discussed with representatives of the Church before publication and are in conformity with their suggestions.

4. A copy of the report of this Sub-commission covering the period September to February is also enclosed. This will give a general picture of Educational Activities, and contains a list of personnel. Lieut. Colonel T.V. Smith has now replaced Lt. Colonel G.R. Gayre.

By Com and of MAJOR - GENERAL MACFARLANE

M.S. LUSH  
Brigadier  
Executive Commissioner

5042

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
Military Government Section

MGS: 350

21 February 1944

SUBJECT: Education

TO : HQ. AGO

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 of 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

T. B. JACKMAN  
Major 5071

COPY --

21 Feb

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
Military Government Section

TBJ/mit

MGS: 350

19 February 1944

SUBJECT: Education

TO : HQ. A.C.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

*See (2) for  
reply made* also (6)  
T.B. JACKMAN  
Major

COPY ---

5040

(1) 6  
15 Feb

(1) 6

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

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

September 1943 - February 1944

REVISED FEBRUARY 1944

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

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## II

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE

EDUCATIONAL DIVISION AND SUB-COMMISSION

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

September 1943 -- February 1944

REVISED FEBRUARY 1944

INTRODUCTION.

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

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

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

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EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

S T A F F

HEADQUARTERS

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

REGION I

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

REGION II

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

REGION III

Captain GEORGE GEYER, AUS (A)

## programme.

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Mr. G. Hauser CIC

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(A)  
(A)

REGION II

Captain A.A. VESSELO, A.E.C.  
Captain WILLAS E. PRATT, AUS

(B)  
(A)

REGION III

Captain GEORGE GEYER, AUS  
Captain SAM V. NOE, AUS

(A)  
(A)

REGION IV

Major CARLETON W. WASHBURN, AUS  
Captain PAUL L. HEILMAN, AUS

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

R027

SECRET

DEVELOPMENT

POSITION IN EARLY STAGES

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

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

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

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

At an early stage a system of administration had to be established. In

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

#### TERRITORY UNDER A.M.G. ADMINISTRATION

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

#### DEVELOPMENT OF STAFF

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

|               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5th September | Lt. Col. G.R. GAYRE (B)                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 10th October  | Major W.H. SHERWOOD (B)                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 22nd October  | Lt. Colonel T.V. SMITH (A)<br>Deputy - This officer spent a short time as Liaison Officer with the Badoglio Government, and apart from a flying visit to Sicilian Universities was never effective on HQ staff. He has since departed to the U.K. |
| 4th November  | Captain A.A. VESILLO (B)<br>This officer left immediately to act as Regional Director, Region II, and has never been effective on HQ staff.                                                                                                       |
| 5th November  | 2nd Lt. H.T. COCKER (A)<br>He has been attached for whole-time duty to Political Intelligence for the investigation of University and School staffs.                                                                                              |

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

The present staff is shown on page 2, iii.

#### OPENING OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

5th September Lt. Col. G.R. GILBE (B)

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The present staff is shown on page 22 iii.

#### OPENING OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Region I Education Office opened on 24th October with Major C.V. W. SHERBURN (A) as temporary director. He was relieved by Major G.R. KOOPMAN on 25th December.

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

Region III Education Office was opened by Captain G.H. GELER (A) on 3rd December. Educational matters in this Region had previously been handled by Major Paul GARDNER (A) in addition to his duties as Adviser on Fine Arts.

## SUMMARY

### REPAIRS COMPLETED

#### BUILDINGS: Schools

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

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

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

#### UNIVERSITIES

The rebuilding and repairing of the damage to universities in Sicily is now in progress. Sums of 5,000,000 lire to Messian University and 2,000,000 lire to Catania University have been granted for urgent repairs. Repairs to Palermo University have been carried out without a special grant by the Civil Engineer of the City and considerable progress has been made.

The Faculty of Engineering of Palermo University has suggested that the long overdue reconstruction of the building should now be undertaken, rather than a outlay of bomb damage. This would involve the expenditure of 70,000,000 lire, and whether the financial department will agree to pay this sum, instead of the much smaller one involved in repairs, remains to be seen.

The principal buildings of Naples University and the library of the Royal Society of Naples which was housed in the University, were deliberately destroyed. The remaining buildings are

In the badly damaged area of Messina considerable damage to the place of military necessity is attributable to the areas of Catania and Siracusa though it is probable that some occupied Scholastic buildings could be released if the commanders concerned were a little more sympathetic to the claims of education. In Palermo many schools are still occupied for military purposes.

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

One of the chief obstacles to the restoration of normal conditions to the universities has been their occupation by troops. In Messina and Palermo whole laboratories were occupied and much unnecessary damage done. At Messina a manuscript containing the result of two years research by the Rector of the University was found by him scattered and trampled upon the floor. At Palermo scientific apparatus was broken and looted. And the same conditions were found at Naples. In Catania the Army has occupied the whole of the university excepting a few rooms which are used by the Secretariat. Students in order to transact their business, have to stand in the street and discuss it through the windows, the sills of which act as office counters.

The Senatus Academicus has been used in the study of the Rector's house. In spite of representations which have been made Catania University is still (February) occupied by a Service Club. The Rector of this University has twice asked leave to resign his appointment on this account.

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

#### EXTENT OF DAMAGE

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

#### TEXT BOOKS

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

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

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

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

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

Because of the incompleteness of the listing of secondary school books, orders were issued to Provveditori agli Studi authorizing them, subject to the approval of their respective SCAG's, to approve secondary school text books in the fields of Latin and Greek and the physical sciences and purely technical books, provided lists of such approved were sent to the Educational Adviser. In other fields, a sample copy of each book not listed but the use of which is desired, is submitted to the Regional Director of Education for examination and approval; he in turn sends a list of such books approved to the Educational Adviser. In this way it is hoped gradually to complete the list of secondary school books approved or disapproved.

The use of certain books which have been removed as a temporary expedient, and only less undesirable than having children and teachers do books at all. The confiscation of books having personally attacked the number of books available and necessary for the elementary schools, a programme of re-vitalizing the offensive pages was undertaken by a group of competent elementary teachers selected by the Chief Inspector of Elementary Schools in Palermo Province. An editor, Professor Grasso, was appointed for the collection of the material. Professor Grasso died before the completion of the work and was succeeded by Professor Barelli. The material is now complete, and is ready for printing.

Plates for the original elementary text books were, in the past, distributed to various publishers - two in Sicily (MUS and Zade, both in Palermo) one each in Bari, Milan, Turin, Florence, and Verona. It was the custom for each such publisher to print and sell the press for certain sections of Italy. Therefore it was decided to print in Palermo the books for Sicily and Calabria, as in the past, and to arrange similar printing and distribution by other printers and publishers in other parts of Italy.

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

The text book programme moves forward though hampered by difficulties in obtaining materials. The publishing house of "Dante Alighieri" of Naples has been entrusted with the production of books for the mainland.

The present position of book production is as follows:

|                        |                                                                     |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| First Reader:          | in process of composition for four-color offset printing            |
| Second Reader:         | Composition complete; cuts for illustrations await location of zinc |
| Third Reader:          | On sale in Sicily and Calabria                                      |
| Fourth Reader:         | Composition complete                                                |
| Fourth Grade           |                                                                     |
| Arithmetic, etc        | Composition complete, awaiting illustrations                        |
| Fourth Grade           |                                                                     |
| History, Religion etc. | Composition complete, awaiting illustrations                        |
| Fifth Reader           | In press at Palermo; in composition at Napoli                       |
| Fifth Grade            |                                                                     |
| Arithmetic, etc        | Composition almost complete                                         |

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

5032

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS

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

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

The most extreme educators in establishing the President of the Faculty of pedagogy and lecturer of the University of Palermo, was appointed by the Chairman of the Palermo Committee as a Fascist, and a committee was appointed by the Provveditore agli Studi of the Palermo Committee to reconcile the report of the Committee with the Italian educational system of school organization.

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

#### PROVVEDITORI AGLI STUDI: DIMISSIONI E RINNOVAMENTO

As a group the Provveditori agli Studi have been deeply involved in Fascist activities. Ten Provveditori have been dismissed and replaced in the three regions.

#### SCHOOL PERSONNEL: RINNOVAMENTO

Schedas (Personal Questionnaires) have been received of all school officials and 69 officials have been found unacceptable on facts revealed by the Schedas or after investigation has disclosed facts which did not appear on the schedas.

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

#### UNIVERSITY CHAIRS

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

##### Abolitions:

1. Diritti Corporative
2. Storia e dottrina del Fascismo
3. Cultura Militare

##### Substitutions:

1. Economia politica corporativa to Economia politica
2. Demografia generale e demografie comparata delle Razze to Ethnologia
3. Legislazione del Lavoro to Diritto del Lavoro

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

#### NEW FOUNDATIONS, ETC

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

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

The ancient ... of Naples which was deprived of its independent existence under ... and incorporated into the ... of Napoli, has been restored to its former independence with ... as its President.

UNIVERSITIES AND LEARNED SOCIETIES:  
Dismissals and Appointments:

The schedules of 340 individuals were examined in connection with the three universities of the Sicily Region. This report covered all persons which had come in from employers or prospective employers. Of these, 21 were found unsuitable for employment on the basis of their ... Of those already employed or applying for employment others were found unsuitable or were dismissed on the basis of their records as they had not been investigated other than that disclosed by the schedule.

The record to date on titular professors is as follows:

PALERMO UNIVERSITY

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

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, P. L. RAO

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Members dismissed..... | 1 |
| Members suspended..... | 1 |

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, LETTERS AND ARTS, P. L. RAO

|                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| Members dismissed..... | 14 |
| Members suspended..... | 12 |

MESSINA UNIVERSITY

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

The record to date on titular professors is as follows:

PALERMO UNIVERSITY

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

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MEDIC L. SCIENCE. PALERMO

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

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. LETTERS AND ARTS. F. L. M. D.

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

MESSINA UNIVERSITY

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

PELOPONNES. ACADEMY OF MESSINA

Members dismissed.....36

CATANIA UNIVERSITY

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

NAPLES UNIVERSITY

Professors dismissed.....12

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NAPLES

Members dismissed.....14

-8-

Members suspended..... 1

NAZIS UNIVERSITIES

Colonel Hugo of 15th Army Group, AIG, had handled preliminary university appointments, including the confirmation of that of the Rector who had previously been temporarily installed by the first Badoglio Government's, Minister of Education. It is significant that the week of December 19th, after Lt. Col. Krause became RGAO of Region III that the University of Naples came under the supervision of the Director of Education, Region III.

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

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NAZIS

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

Dismissals of fascist members are shown above.

BARI UNIVERSITY

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

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

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS EMPLOYED IN DISMISSALS

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## PRINCIPLES AND METHODS EMPLOYED IN DISMISSING PROFESSORS AND OFFICIALS

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

It is assumed that there are two premises upon which an official or professor can be barred: first, upon his past fascist records and second, upon his present activities in aid of Fascism or against the Allies. A new appendix (F) is added to the February edition of this report. This has been written by Major A.L. Raffa, Air Corps, U.S. Army, the officer who invented the Schuda personnel and conducted most of the early investigations of fascists, and it reviews the methods used in the elimination of fascists.

### SECTION III

#### WORK UNDERTAKING

#### SCHOOLS

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

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

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

#### TEXTS AND MATERIALS

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

#### UNIVERSITIES

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

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## SECTION IV

### DELAYS, DEFECTS AND FAILURES

5028

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

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

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

-10-

city staffs. A defect in the university sphere was the lack of a ready-made plan for converting fascist chairs and subjects to other and desirable subjects.

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

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

#### FASCIST BOOKS ON SALE

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

#### LIBRARY EXCHANGE

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

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

#### SECTION V

#### REASONS FOR DELAYS, DEFECTS AND FAILURES

STAFF

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SECTION V

REASONS FOR DELAYS, DEFECTS AND FAILURES

STAFF

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

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

In the early part of the occupation the civilian educational authorities were completely stunned and they expected drastic measures to be taken. These they would have accepted readily. But even mild measures carried out at a later

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

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

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

#### PLANNING

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

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

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

#### PREPARATION OF TEXTS

The text book programme was delayed first by the fact that the Education Adviser was not called to Sicily until two months after the invasion, and no

preliminary work had been done in this field - there was no even a set

1028

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Finally, the absence of paper, ink and binding were for publishing the re-written text books constituted a serious problem and necessitated another trip to Naples to secure paper. This trip was fortunately successful, and work has begun on the printed texts.

#### DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY

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

#### WELFARE IN SCHOOLS

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

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

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

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

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

#### YOUTH ACTIVITIES

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

#### YOUTH ACTIVITIES

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

#### SECTION VI

##### RELATION AND COORDINATION

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

-13-

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

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

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

#### SECTION VII

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

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

#### PALERMO UNIVERSITY

Honorary Doctorates of Political Science, Faculty of Laws

The Lord Rennell of Rodd, CCAO, AMG.  
Brigadier General Frank J. Mc Sherry, DCCAIO, AMG  
Lieut. Col. G.R. G-ye, Educational Adviser, AMG  
Major A.L. Raffa, AUS

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## SECTION VII

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

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

#### PALERMO UNIVERSITY

##### Honorary Doctorates of Political Science. Faculty of Laws

The Lord Rennell of Rodd, CCAO, AMG.  
Brigadier General Frank J. Mc Sherry, DCCAO, AMG  
Lieut. Col. G.R. Gayre, Educational adviser, AMG  
Major A.L. Raffa, AUS

#### MESSINA UNIVERSITY

##### HONORARY DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre, Educational adviser, AMG

##### HONORARY DOCTOR OF LETTERS

Major W.H. Sherwood

##### HONORARY DOCTOR OF PEDAGOGY

Major C. W. Washburne

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NAPLES UNIVERSITYHONORARY DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre

CATANIA UNIVERSITYHONORARY DOCTOR OF LETTERS

Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre

HONORARY DOCTOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Major G.R. Koopman

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERSHONORARY MEMBERS

Colonel Charles M. Sheppard, D.C.C.A.O.  
 Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre  
 Major C.W. Washburne

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ACADEMY OF PALERMOHONORARY PRESIDENT

Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre

SECTION VIIISURVEY OF ITALIAN SCHOOLS

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

SECTION IXCONCLUSION

#### HONORARY MEMBERS

Colonel Charles M. Shafford, D.C.C.A.O.  
Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre  
Major C.W. Washburne

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL ACADEMY OF PALERMO

#### HONORARY PRESIDENT

Lt. Col. G.R. Gayre

#### SECTION VIII

#### SURVEY OF ITALIAN SCHOOLS

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

#### SECTION IX

#### CONCLUSION

END

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

Educational organization in the Italian field has been made in such a way as to insure smooth running, and the staff of the Subcommittee have learnt much by practical experience in the field that could not have been envisaged in inexperienced planning. A nucleus from among these officers might, with advantage, be used as the basis of a staff for operations in northern Europe.

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PROVINCIAL FINANCIALPROVINCIAL FINANCIAL

All educational institutions below university level make their demands to the Provveditore who assembles the claimants' attaches a brief summary of grounds upon which claims are based. He then submits claims to the Re in Tesoro who certifies correctness and sends them on to the Provincial Financial Officer.

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

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

5091

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

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# GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

N. B. - Penalità severissime, di prigione e di ammenda sono previste per chiunque facesse delle dichiarazioni false nella presente scheda.

## SCHEDA PERSONALE

1. Nome e cognome \_\_\_\_\_ di o fu \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Luogo di nascita \_\_\_\_\_ b) Data di nascita \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Residenza permanente \_\_\_\_\_
2. Indirizzo attuale \_\_\_\_\_
3. Professione \_\_\_\_\_
4. Eravate iscritto al P. N. F.? \_\_\_\_\_ a) Da quando? \_\_\_\_\_  
c) M. V. S. N.? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Appartenevate ad uno dei seguenti gruppi (Si o NO): \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Sansepolcristi \_\_\_\_\_ b) Squadristi \_\_\_\_\_  
d) Se eravate nella Milizia, in quale delle seguenti unità avete prestato servizio? (Indicate con SI od un NO l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi): \_\_\_\_\_

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO  
(Specificare se servizio effettivo o nei quadri)

Milizia ordinaria?

Milizia Ferroviaria?

Milizia Postale?

Milizia Portuale?

Milizia Forestale?

Milizia Stradale?

Milizia Confluaria?

Milizia Universitaria?

3. Professione

4. Eravate iscritto al P. N. F.? a) Da quando?

5. Appartenevate ad uno dei seguenti gruppi (SI o NO):

a) Sansepolceristi b) Squadristi c) M. V. S. N.?

d) Se eravate nella Milizia, in quale delle seguenti unità avete prestato servizio? (Indicate con un SI od un NO l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi):

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO  
(Specificare se servizio effettivo o nei quadri)

Milizia ordinaria?

Milizia Ferroviaria?

Milizia Postale?

Milizia Portuale?

Milizia Forestale?

Milizia Stradale?

Milizia Confinaria?

Milizia Universitaria?

Milizia Antiaerea?

Milizia Artiglieria Marittima?

« Moschettieri del Duce »?

Battaglioni « M »?

e) Se avete militato solo in tempo di guerra, siete entrato nella milizia da volontario o in seguito a regolare chiamata?

6. Avete ricoperto una delle seguenti cariche nel Partito Fascista (rispondete SI o NO e indicate i periodi di servizio o di ciascuna carica negli spazi rispondenti):

5029

PE DPO DI SERVIZIO

- a) Segretario nel P. N. F.?
- b) Membro del Direttorio Nazionale?
- c) Segretario Federale?
- d) Membro del Direttorio Federale?
- e) Ispettore del Partito?
- f) Ispettore Federale?
- g) Segretario politico di un Fascio?
- h) Fiduciario di un Gruppo Rionale?
- i) Membro di un Gruppo Rionale?
- j) Capo-settore?
- k) Capo-nucleo?
- l) Una posizione autorevole nella G. I. L.?
- m) Una posizione autorevole nel G. U. F.?
- n) Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Fem-  
minili?

o) Qualche altra carica nel Partito

Quale?

- 7. Siete stato in qualche periodo membro dell' OVRA? Quando?
- 8. Avete fatto parte dell' ufficio politico dei CC. RR.? Quando?
- 9. Avete fatto parte dell' ufficio politico della P. S.? Quando?

l) Capo-nucleo?

l) Una posizione autorevole nella G. I. L.?

m) Una posizione autorevole nel G. U. F.?

n) Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Fem-  
minili?

o) Qualche altra carica nel Partito

Quale?

7. Siete stato in qualche periodo membro dell' OVRA?

Quando?

8. Avete fatto parte dell' ufficio politico dei CC. RR.?

Quando?

9. Avete fatto parte di un ufficio politico della P. S.?

Quando?

10. Siete stato in qualche periodo funzionario in una delle seguenti organizzazioni:

a) in una Corporazione?

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

b) in una unione sindacale?

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

c) In un Consorzio Agrario?

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

#### PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

## PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

d) In qualche altra organizzazione corporativa o sindacale?

Quale?

Denominazione della carica

11. Indicate le cariche nazionali, provinciali o comunali - governative o parastatali - occupate da voi dal 1921, come segue:

MODULO DI ASSUNZIONE

NOME DELL'ISTITUTO

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

12. Indicate le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:

FONTI

MEDIA ANNUALE

INTROITO DEL 1942

13. Avete prestato servizio militare?

a) In quale arma?

b) Quando?

c) Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente?

d) Dove avete prestato servizio?

e) Siete stato « volontario » nella guerra civile Spagnola?

f) Siete stato « volontario » nella campagna dell'Africa Orientale? Del Nord Africa?

g) Avete goduto di qualche esonero dal servizio militare?

Per quale motivo?

14. Avete fatto parte dal 1922 in poi di qualche organizzazione politica diversa dal Partito Fa-

Nome dell'organizzazione

12. Indicate le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:

INTROITO DEL 1942

MEDIA ANNUALE

PONTI

13. Avete prestato servizio militare? a) In quale arma?

b) Quando? c) Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente?

d) Dove avete prestato servizio?

e) Siete stato «volontario» nella guerra civile Spagnola?

f) Siete stato «volontario» nella campagna dell' Africa Orientale? Del Nord Africa?

g) Avete goduto di qualche esonero dal servizio militare?

Per quale motivo?

14. Avete fatto parte dal 1922 in poi di qualche organizzazione politica diversa dal Partito Fa-

scista? Nome dell'organizzazione

F.F.I.

Periodo di appartenenza?

GIURO CHE LE PRECEDENTI DICHIARAZIONI SONO VERE.

Firma

Data

N. B. - Rileggete prima di consegnare la scheda, e se avete scritto il falso, correggete. Vi ricordiamo che le superiori dichiarazioni sono state fatte sotto giuramento e che pene severe sono stabilite per il falso giuramento.

ATTENTIONPERSONS BARRED FROM HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE

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

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

Liberty

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Estimated Table of Staff Assigned in Headquarters and on the Liaison Pattern

|                                        | Col. | Lt. Col. | Aj. Capt. | Lt. Total |
|----------------------------------------|------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Director                               | 1    |          |           | 1         |
| Secretary                              |      |          |           | 1         |
| I/c Universities                       | 1    |          |           | 1         |
| Intelligence                           |      | 1        |           | 1         |
| Adult Education and Youth Organization |      | 1        |           | 1         |
| Schools, Texts and Child Welfare       |      |          | 1         | 1         |
| Administration                         |      |          | 1(a)      | 2         |
| Reg. Total Officers                    | 1    | 2        | 4         | 7         |
| HEADQUARTERS                           | 1    | 2        | 4         | 7         |
| Chief Clerk                            |      |          |           | 1         |
| Shortland-Turnist                      |      |          | 1(a)      | 2         |
| Public Clerk                           |      |          |           | 1         |
| Clerk-Typist                           |      |          | 2(a)      | 2         |
| Reg. Total Civ/AM                      | 1    | 1        | 1         | 3         |
| Liaison Region                         |      |          |           | 6         |
| Director                               |      |          |           | 1         |
| Assistants                             |      |          |           | 2         |
| (b)                                    |      |          |           |           |
| Each Region Total Officers             | 1    | 1        |           | 2         |
| Chief Clerk                            |      |          |           | 1         |
| Shortland-Turnist                      |      |          |           | 1         |
| Clerk                                  |      |          |           | 1         |
| Total BW/OR per Region                 | 1    | 1        | 1         | 3         |

Notes: (a) may be ATS or WACS. (b) In addition each Province

should have one Officer on whole-time conventional work.

In addition civilian staff could be retained as under:

HEADQUARTERS

|                                 |                    |   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Local Officer for Universities: | Professor Standard | 1 |
| Officer for Texts               | Professor Standard | 1 |
| Officer for Intelligence        | Professor Standard | 1 |

|                            |   |      |   |
|----------------------------|---|------|---|
| Short and-Typist           | 1 | 1    | 2 |
| Filing Clerk               | 1 |      | 1 |
| Clerk-Typist               |   | 2(a) | 2 |
| KG. Total C/AM             | 1 | 1    | 2 |
| KG. Total C/AM             | 1 | 1    | 6 |
| W/OH REGION                |   |      |   |
| Director                   | 1 |      | 1 |
| Assistants                 | 1 |      | 2 |
| (b)                        |   |      |   |
| Each Region Total Officers | 1 | 1    | 3 |
| Chief Clerk                | 1 |      | 1 |
| Short and-Typist           | 1 |      | 1 |
| Clerk                      | 1 |      | 1 |
| Total EM/OR per Region     | 1 | 1    | 3 |

Notes: (a) may be ATS or WACS. (b) In addition each Region should have one Officer on whole-time Educational Work. In addition civilian staff would be required as under:

WACS OFFICERS

|                                                  |                    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Legal Officer for Universities:                  | Professor Standard | 1 |
| Officer for Texts                                | Professor Standard | 1 |
| Officer for Intelligence                         | Professor Standard | 1 |
| Interpreters, Translators and Vernacular Typists |                    | 4 |

WACS OFFICERS

|                                                  |  |   |
|--------------------------------------------------|--|---|
| Legal Officer of Professorial Standard           |  | 1 |
| Interpreters, Translators and Vernacular Typists |  | 2 |

WACS OFFICERS

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Headquarters       | Region             |
| 1 Car 4 center 4x2 | 1 Car 4 center 4x2 |
| 1 Truck 1/4 4x4    |                    |

# REPORT M.D. ON THE FAILURE OF INFORMATION

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

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

While in the theater pool 1 and other officers assigned to Education were left to plan our operation with no new information worthy of note. The functioning of information service and reconnaissance broke down completely for months. Information that could have been available by an act I was not available until November, to officers in the rear echelons. A few examples will suffice.

1. No data on teacher certification and teacher's salaries were available.
2. No one in finance or education knew how a local school was financed i.e., what were the taxing and appropriating powers of a commune or province.
3. No school text-books were available at the school until November and then only two of the many being used in the schools.
4. Powers of Prov. directors, Insidri, directors and inspectors were not known.
5. Nothing was known of the presence of kindergartens under the pedasts of a commune.
6. Provveditori were supposed to be regional, not provincial officers, as they turned out to be.

After Major G.W. FASBURN at the request of officers at the school and with the authority of the Educational Advisor of AMG sent a reconnaissance report to the school it was found that copies of necessary materials such as the Sched. Personale could not be obtained in AMG for inclusion in regional supplies.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. Several sets of all text-books used should be obtained and sent to rear echelons designated as holding, planning, and training centers.
2. The same for curriculum documents.
3. The continuing survey of education should be started and should follow in general standardized survey procedures in use in the U.S.

1. No data on whether or not education was financed i.e.
2. No one in finance or education knew how a local school was financed i.e. what were the taxing and appropriating powers of a commune or province.
3. No school text-books were available at the school until November and then only two of the many being used in the schools.
4. Sources of Provveditori, President, directors and inspectors were not known.
5. Nothing was known of the presence of kindergarten under the tutelage of a commune.
6. Provveditori were supposed to be regional, not provincial officers, as they turned out to be.

After Major C.W. HASBURN at the request of officers at the school and with the authority of the Educational Advisor of AMG sent a reconnaissance report to the school it was found that copies of necessary materials such as the Schede Personali could not be obtained in AMG for inclusion in regional supplies.

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

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

1052

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## METHODS USED IN ANALYSING FASCIST BACKGROUNDS OF UNIVERSITY

### PROFESSORS AND SCHOOL OFFICIALS

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

### STEPS IN DETERMINING FASCIST ACTIVITIES

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

The completed Schedas were analyzed by the P. I. Section. In many instances the information on the Scheda itself was sufficient to lead to recommendation for removal or suspension from the faculty or office. In several other cases, however, additional information had to be obtained before a fair judgment could be made. In such instances the second step was to obtain copies of the writings, lectures or speeches of the individual as evidence of Fascist leanings or activities. It was on this basis, for instance, that the notorious Giuseppe Magliore, author of "La Politica", a pamphlet with a "Mia in Kampf" quality, was dismissed from the faculty of the University of Palermo. It is worth noting, incidentally, that some of the

first day of its establishment in all matters involving the elimination of Fascism from universities and schools. Since the review of a faculty member's ideological background was in most instances far more complicated - because it involved consideration of writings, lectures, and other matters of record - than is the case with ordinary public officials. The Political Intelligence Section also assisted the Educational Advisor in reading and evaluating any published works of such university professors.

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

RESULTS OBTAINED

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

1. All notorious Fascists were removed from university faculties. (At this writing the same process is continuing with respect to school superintendents and principals).
2. "Borderline" cases in which the individual had a considerable Fascist background but in which the individual had a considerable Fascist background but in which it was felt that the individual had not in fact been a Fascist leader, oppressor or propagandist, were decided by decreasing a suspension rather than a discharge from office.
3. The removed or suspended Fascists were replaced in each instance by men of a clearly non-Fascist character and of proven competence, approval of such new appointees in every instance being given by the responsible university authorities and in accordance with Italian law.
4. The vast majority of university professors and school officials, like all other groups under the Fascist regime, were members of the Party by virtue of necessity. No action was taken against an individual on the basis of party membership alone. The number of individuals courageous enough to have refused party membership was very small indeed. For instance, in the university of Palermo, only four had never been incribed in the Party. Consequently if party membership of itself had been held as a criterion for removal the university would have been virtually denuded of its staff. It can be felt with considerable assurance, however, that of the faculty members remaining after the "vetting" process, virtually all will be able to adapt themselves to the needs of a free and democratic regime. If errors have been made they are errors on the side of essential justice to the individual and his career in the educational sphere. Furthermore the way is always open to the presentation of any new evidence that may demonstrate that the individual was in fact a Fascist. No appointment has been made that is a "closed case".

5. The experience in Sicily proves that it is possible to objectivize even so apparently intangible a thing as being a "Fascist" provided that sufficient care is taken to provide for specific norms and procedures for obtaining the necessary information and provided the purposes and policies of the governing authority are sufficiently clear. In the ~~early~~ period of the occupation of Sicily such purposes and policies were not sufficiently well defined, nor was sufficient personnel and administrative machinery provided for doing the job quickly enough. The procedure finally worked out and plac

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



**SECRET**

Deputy Chief Commissioner

Incoming Cables

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**SECRET**

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