

785016

ACC

10000/144/95

785016

MONSIEUR DE BLONAY
MAR. - MAY 1945

ALLIED ~~CONTROL~~ COMMISSION R/sam
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM
Liaison Division

SUBJECT: Official Visit to Italy of Mr. Andre FILE No. 505/FL/EC(L)
de BLONAY
TO : Education Sub-Commission 23 March 1945
Public Health Sub-Commission (Welfare Branch)

1. Reference is made to the attached copy of a memorandum from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. Your views, comments, and recommendations are requested, in regard to Mr. de Blonay's visit to Italy for the purpose

stated 4017 .

Ramford Capr

1 Encl: Memo No. 6/319/355
dtd 21 Mar 45.

Officer-in-Charge
Liaison Division

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

9A/1.0.

Tel, 478-326

SUBJECT: Proposed visit to Italy of
Mr. Andre de Blonay.

3rd April 1945

TO: The Director,

I have consulted H.E. the Swiss Minister to the Quirinal through his kinsman, Lt. Col. Count John De Salis, regarding Mr. de Blonay's proposed visit. Both the Minister and Col. de Salis know personally Mr. de Blonay and his family, and are acquainted with his work of which they speak highly.

I have replied accordingly to the Liaison Division and a copy of my reply is attached.

P.M. Magnus

Sir P.M. Magnus, BT.,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

9A/1.0.

Tel. 478-326

SUBJECT: Official Visit to Italy of
Mr. Andre de Blonay.

3rd April 1945

TO: Liaison Division

1. The Education Sub Commission has considered the memorandum from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a copy of which was enclosed in your memo. dated 23 March Ref. 505/BL/EC(L).

2. The Sub Commission welcomes Mr. de Blonay's proposed visit which it considers is likely to prove helpful in the present circumstances.

For the Director of Education:

P.M.

Sir P.M. Magnus, BT.,
Major.

Cy: To The Director.

C O P Y

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

6/819/353

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

SUBJECT: Official visit to Italy
of Mr. Andre de BLONAY

1. The Swiss citizen Mr. Andre de BLONAY, Chairman of the "Fond Europeen de Secours aux Etudiants" has been invited by the Italian Authorities to visit Italy, where he will examine the possibility of financing a welfare and relief Institution in favour of the needy Italian Students.

2. Mr. De BLONAY should come to Italy at the end of April. He has already obtained the French authorization to travel as far as Marseilles.

3. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would be very grateful if the Allied Authorities could kindly grant Mr. de Blonay the authorization and the necessary travel facilities for his journey from Marseilles to Rome.

4. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs thank in advance and would much appreciate an early reply on the matter.

Rome 21st March 1945

(seal)

~~RESTRICTED~~

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

File: AG 021.713/005/5-30011

/mag
30 May 1945

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : MR ANDRE DE BRAGAY, SWISS CIVILIAN.

1. You are authorized to proceed from your present station on the date and to the place(s) indicated below for the purpose of accomplishing an assigned mission:

to: GENEVA, Switzerland - on or about 3 June 1945.

2. A baggage allowance of sixty-five (65) pounds is authorized while travelling by aircraft.

3. All charges and expenses incidental to travel by aircraft furnished by AEU or RATS or by water transportation furnished by United States facilities will be borne by the individual.

2. Travel by (military aircraft)
(rail) is authorized.
(surface)
(government motor transportation)

By command of General WILSON:

R. B. LUND,
CAPTAIN, USA,
Asst Adj Gen.DISTRIBUTION:

Individual 3
M & Tn (Air) 1

Allied Commission
(Education SubCom)

~~RESTRICTED~~

4013

31 MAY 1945

ConfidentialEUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF FUND
(E. S. R. F.)

Secretariat for Italy
7 Piazza delle Scienze
Roma Tel. 490151

Delegate for Italy
Mrs. Laura Colonnetti

Internat'l Headquarters
13 Rue Calvin
Geneva, Switzerland

General Secretary
Andre De Blonay

REPORT

TO : Lt. Col. Carleton W. Washburne, Director
Education Subcommittee

FROM : Andre De Blonay, General Secretary E.S.R.F.

Introduction :

The writer of this report has arrived in Rome on May 9th 1945, coming from Geneva on an invitation extended to him by the Italian Government.

The purpose of the visit has been to establish contact with educational authorities and university students in liberated Italy, with the view of preparing the intervention of the E.S.R.F. for Italian students in need of help.

The following notes give a first survey of the informations and observations gathered by the writer since his arrival in Rome. A tentative plan of action is further outlined, in the hope that it will meet with the approval of the Allied Commission and the facilities required for its execution will be granted.

I. Activities, People Contacted, Movements:

A. From May 9th to May 17th the writer has remained in Rome, establishing contact, among others, with the following personalities:

a. Italian

S.E. Matarella

Prof. Caronia

Prof. Gust. Colonnetti

Prof. Concetto Marchesi

S.E. Zanotti-Bianco

MGR. Baldelli

MGR. Montini

Undersec. Min. of Public
Instruction

Rector of Rome University

Pres. of Ital. Research Council

Rector of Padova University

Dir. Gen. of Ital. Red Cross

Head of Pontifical Relief
Commission

Secretariat of State, Vatican

- 2 -

b. Foreing

Mr. Sam Keeny

Dr. Weber

Mr. Pierre de Salis

Mr. Couve De Murville

Mr. Heurgon

Col. Tomlin

Head of UNRRA Mission,
Italy

Member UNRRA Mission, Italy

Minister of Switzerland

Ambassador of France

Cultural Attaché at the
French EmbassyRepresentative of Inter-
Governmental Committee

B. From May 14th to May 17th the writer has taken an active part in the first congress organized by the students of Rome since the liberation of their country. A program is inclosed.

At this congress, which he has addressed on two occasions, he has established contact with the leading elements among the Roman student body and has had an excellent opportunity for gathering first hand information on the students' present thoughts and problems.

The congress has treated the following subjects:

- a. Epuration of the university
- b. Student organisation in Rome and international relations.
- c. Relief problems

C. From May 18th to 21th the writer has been in Naples where he has established contacts with the following people:

Prof. Onodoe

Mr. Benedetto Croce

Prof. Carlevaro

Prof. Palmieri

Prof. Bakhounine

Prof. Giordani

Rector of Univ.

Chairman of Local Relief Comm.

Former Chairman of Pax Romana

Faculty of Chemistry

Former Pres. of National

Research Council.

D. After another four or five days in Rome, for bringing his mission to a conclusion, the writer will endeavor travelling to Florence and Milan, hoping that from this town he will be able to cross the border into Switzerland without having to return to Rome. The possibility of a short trip to Greece, inbetween, is being considered.

- 3 -

II. General Observations on student situation and problems in Naples and Rome.

A. Psychological and Political Factors :

Both these universities are registering today a number of students greater than ever before. In Rome, the figure has passed from 15,000 in 1939 to 25,000 in 1945. The proportion is similar in Naples. This increase which has various economic and social causes creates a number of serious problems.

It should be noted however that from the students registered with the university authorities, only a small proportion actually attends the courses and is able to do practical work. For the faculties of law and economics this proportion does not exceed ten to fifteen per cent. It is notably higher for the technical, scientific and medical faculties. But for the latter the lack of laboratory space and equipment prevents most of the students from doing any practical work at all.

This inflation of the university population and the instability of the student body, render it most difficult for the university authorities and especially for the Rector to gain any real influence on the students. The university is disintegrated, psychologically and morally; there is no sense of community between its members, thus it is unable to fulfill its responsibility in the educational and formative field. This situation, which existed already before the war to a certain extent, is particularly unfortunate at a time when Italian university youth stands bewildered and disoriented after having been submitted for so long to the regime now collapsed and discredited.

The best elements in the two university centers are keen to make use of their newly acquired freedom for organizing themselves in a democratic way. They have a real sense of responsibility, they are aware of the tremendous problems, both psychological and material, to be solved for rebuilding the Italian Universities, but they feel ill-equipped and unprepared for coping with the task and achieving their ends.

As to the mass of the students it is still unorganic and apathetic. It is lacking any definite direction and thus may become an easy prey for any extremist influence. It is certain that some fascist elements are still at work secretly in certain sections of the student body, trying to sabotage the constructive efforts which are being made.

Another disintegrating factor is the lack of real contact between students and professors. Few professors are really taking an interest in the young people entrusted to them. As to the

- 4 -

students they are in most cases distrustful towards their professors who have served the fascist regime with servility.

In Rome, thanks to the excellent influence of Mr. and Mrs. Gustavo Colonnetti, who are in constant touch with various student groups, the situation is slowly improving and some good contacts have been established. In Naples, on the other hand, there is a deep gulf between the Rector and his students as well as between the Rector and the confessional elements within the University.

This leads us to a brief analysis of the political atmosphere within the Universities.

In Rome there are two main tendencies represented among the students: the Catholic tendency expressed in the "Federazione Universitaria Cattolica Italiana" (FUCI) and the left wing tendency expressed in the "Unione di studenti italiani" (USI).

The latter body must be credited with courageous action at the time of the German occupation. It is responsible for the manifestations and incidents which in January 1944 have led to the closing of the University by the occupying forces. However, the USI only represents a small number of active and devoted elements. It is therefore considered with some distrust by the mass of the Roman students, who on the whole, seem rather conservative and nationalistic in their attitude.

The FUCI, while unable under the fascist regime to display a social and educational activity within the University, has remained at work in the religious field and thus continued to form new leadership. It has therefore emerged in a strong position after the reopening of the University and its influence is fairly important.

In Rome both these elements have cooperated for organizing the recent University Congress and confident relations exist between their leaders. This joint action has resulted in the constitution of an Interfaculty Student Council, of a non-political and non-confessional character, which will represent the interest of the students at large. This body constitutes an interesting experience in democratic expression of student life.

In Naples, the cooperation between Catholic and non-Catholic elements is almost unexisting. This is due partly to the somewhat narrow clerical attitude of the Catholic leadership, partly to the suspicion existing in broad circles against left wing elements, partly to the definitely anti-clerical attitude of the Rector himself. On May 21st, a first student meeting will take place in Naples with the view of trying to set up an all embracing student body similar to that existing in Rome.

B. Economic and Social Factors:

The economic and social situation of the students in the two Universities visited must be considered as serious. The rise in the cost of living has forced the greatest majority of the students to take a

- 5 -

paid employment which as a matter of fact takes most of their time and prevents them from studying properly.

One estimates at 6000 Liras at least the amount required for a student to cover his living expenses. This figure corresponding to the average salary of a middle class person, only very few students can receive this amount from their parents. It seems that as a consequence number of students enter into black market trade for earning part of their living. The others face the hardest conditions, as the scholarships are almost inexistent, and no social services are yet functioning. These observations apply in the first line to bombed out students who have lost home and family and to students returning from deportation.

The health situation of the student body is also alarming. No general provision is made for general health examination of the student body, for prevention of tuberculosis and hospital facilities. Thus the students in many cases do not know where to apply for medical care when they are ill. Once they have found a doctor, they cannot afford to buy the remedies required, the cost of which is prohibitive.

The housing difficulties are particularly serious in Naples, most students having to live out of town, some times at many miles distance, which, under the present state of communications, is a great handicap. In Rome the "Casa dello Studente" which has been partly destroyed by air bombing, provides for 80 beds, a number which is totally inadequate at the present moment. The students of Rome also can get meals at the reduced price of 50 Liras, at the Casa dello Studente, however the quality of the food does not seem adequate. No similar institution exists yet in Naples. The plan is now being made of opening a second student kitchen in Rome, to be administered and controlled by the students themselves with the help of the ESRF.

III. General aims of the ESRF's intervention.

The above analysis of the student situation in Rome and Naples has decided the ESRF to undertake a relief action to be directed along the following lines:

A. Distribution of relief to students in a spirit of neutrality, without discrimination of race, religion, or political conviction, this action being executed through the local relief committees now in process of formation.

B. Through relief, to be given in a spirit of solidarity between students from different countries, attempt to reach the following goals:

a) furthering of the student forces working for democratic expression and organisation of student life;

- 6 -

b) strengthening of all efforts towards a spiritual and moral renewal of the Italian University tradition and the development of an integrated University community;

c) introduction into Italian Universities life of self-help methods and cooperative organisation which enables students to take an active part in the solution of their own problems and educate them towards a greater sense of responsibility, both as members of the University and as citizens.

C. Effort to draw the Italian students out of their national isolation, to put them in touch with the University world at large, so that they progressively become members again of the international community.

This educational end will be reached through the following means:

a) stressing in the distribution of relief the contribution made by students of other countries, namely of U.S.A., Great Britain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as a concrete expression of international cooperation;

b) distribution of documents and books dealing with the University and student situation in other countries, so that the Italian students are brought to realize that they share many problems, aspirations and difficulties with their fellow students in other parts of the world.

c) publication of a monthly bulletin in Italian, devoted to the study of University problems, both Italian and foreign, as well as to the exchange of student views from one university town to the other;

d) early attempt to get Italian students in personal touch with the University world abroad, through scholarships, exchange schemes, participation in international conferences.

IV. The ESRF's proposed plan of action.

A. Immediate.

For the period extending from May 15th to July 15th, the ESRF plans to concentrate on the following projects:

1. Emergency financial help

a) in Rome.

Financial support is already being given to the fully representative "Comitato di Assistenza" recently set up within the University. This Committee which has functioned up to the present with very limited resources received from various quarters, threatens to be compelled to interrupt its activity by lack of means, this at a time when the need is particularly great. The ESRF will make a monthly contribution of 100.000 Liras to this Committee for the two coming months this amount being used in the first instance for the payment of free meals to needy

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

5-11-66

- 7 -

students. A special fund will be created for emergency assistance to student returned from deportation.

b) in Naples.

As the existing "Comitato di Assistenza" is of a distinctly confessional character, the ESRF will act through a joint Commission set up with the view of bringing together the various elements now unrelated, Chairman of this Commission is Rector Omodeo.

The funds placed at the disposal of this Commission will be used in the first instance for giving medical aid to ill students and helping needy students to buy the books required for their work.

2. Furthering of health services.

With the cooperation of UNRRA and of the Italian Ministry of Health, the attempt will be made to submit the greatest possible number of students in Naples and Rome to an X ray mass examination.

For the cases affected by tuberculosis and requiring immediate treatment, the ESRF can offer thirty beds for Italian students in the International University Sanatorium recently created in Leysin (Switzerland) with the support of the "Don Suisse pour les Victimes de la Guerre". Of these thirty beds, fifteen will be allocated to the students of the Southern area and fifteen to students of the Northern area. It is hoped that the process of eliminating and selecting the students to benefit from these facilities can be achieved before July 15th so that, after the permissions and visas required are obtained, the transport into Switzerland can actually take around the first of August.

The ESRF will further endeavour to offer the Italian Universities the services of a young doctor specialised in the organisation and development of students' health services and insurance schemes. Thus the experiences made abroad in this field can be rendered available.

3. Opening of one or two rehabilitation centres for students returning from deportation.

Practically no provision had been made yet in Italy for receiving the students who return from captivity or deportation and ensuring their re-adaptation to normal life. Many of those who will return - and already are returning - will not know where to go, owing to the destruction of their homes and the dislocation of their family. Other will need a period of rest in good living conditions before they are able to resume their studies.

It is therefore advisable to promote the creation of special rehabilitation Centers where returned students can be received in a spirit of real fellowship and find contact again with the hard realities of life in present day in Italy.

It is planned to open the first house of this type in the near future at Rocca di Papa with the cooperation of the "Pontificia Commissione di Assistenza". Similar plans will be developed as circumstances permit in Naples and Milan.

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Such houses, where professors should also be invited, can become creative centres for the reintegration of university life.

4. Supply to the various university centres of Italian mimeographed courses (Dispense) prepared in Switzerland by Italian professors as well as of documents on international university life and books of a general interest.

5. Selection and preparation of an Italian Delegation of students and professors to take part in an international student Conference organized by the ESRF in Combloux (France), from July 22th to 29th.

6. Invitation to a limited number of Italian students to come and spend their summer vacations in Switzerland as guest of the ESRF and its Swiss Committee.

B. Long range.

On the basis of the results achieved during this experimental period, the ESRF executive will decide in a meeting to be held at the beginning of August the lines along which this programme will be continued and developed during the coming University years. It can be anticipated that the long range programme of the ESRF will be maintained within the framework sketched above, its scope and importance depending partly upon the reaction of the Italian University world, partly upon the financial resources which it will be possible to make available for the purpose.

New elements in the long range programme to be realized next year might be:

1. supply of clothes, shoes, and, if needed, foodstuffs from the United States, Great-Britain and Switzerland;

2. adoption of one or several Italian Universities by universities abroad, especially in U.S.A. which will attempt to give to the adopted University all the help, both material and intellectual, within their possibility;

3. mission entrusted by the ESRF to American or British student relief workers who will come to Italy for cooperating in the programme sketched above and working for the establishment of confident relationship between the Italian students and the outside world.

V. Organisation.

For the execution of this programme, the following measures will be taken in the organisational field:

A. Opening of a central Secretariat for Italy in Rome. Office space for this purpose has been made available by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche in its building located near the University (7, Piazzale delle Scienze, Telephone 490.151).

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- 9 -

B. Appointment of an ESRF Delegate for Italy to be responsible for supervising the development of the programme and maintaining contact with Geneva. This task is being entrusted to Signora Laura Colonnetti.

C. Progressive organisation of local committees in Naples, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Milan, each of these committees being composed on a broadly representative basis.

D. Constitution in Rome of a provisional Commission of the ESRF to function as an advisory body as long as it has not been possible yet to create an actual national committee. This Commission, which aim at working to the closest contact with the Educational Subcommission, will include the following members :

Prof. Gustavo Colonnetti

Prof. Ghisalberti

Mgr. Baldelli

a representative of

Dr. Lapponi

Dr. Murgia

a representative of

a representative of the

two representatives of the

Secretary of the Commission

Presidente of the National
Research Council

University of Rome

Pontifical Relief Commissior

U.N.N.R.A.

of the Italian Red Cross

President della F.U.C.I.

U.S.I.

Inter-Faculty Student Counc.

Student Relief C.tee of

Rome University

Mrs. Laura Colonnetti

Delegate of the ESRF

in Italy.

VI. Conclusion.

It is hoped that the plan sketched above with the approval of the Education Subcommission of the Allied Commission. Any suggestion towards its improvement will be gratefully received.

The ESRF further would like the Allied Commission to grant following facilities which are required for a smooth execution of the planned programme :

A. Facilities for Mrs. Laura Colonnetti to move in the whole Italian territory for making enquiries into the university situation and establishing new contacts.

B. Permission for the General Secretary of the ESRF - or should he be unable to do so due travel plans in others parts of the world to Dr. Hans Gnehm, Swiss citizen - to enter into Italy at regular intervals for supervising the development of the programme.

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C. Permission for a truck loaded with mimeographed courses, books, documents and other materials to be sent from Switzerland to Rome, in the near future, with a view of bringing the material required.

D. Travel authorisations,

1. for the tubercular students which will have to reach Switzerland by the quickest channels
2. for the Italian student Delegation to take part in the summer conference of the ESRF.

The writer of this report ventures to hope that the Director of the Education Subcommittee will find it possible to meet the various request submitted hereby. In advance he expresses his gratitude to Col. Washburne for the attention he will devote to the student problems. And he expresses his appreciation for the understanding and generous way in which he has been received both by the Head of the Education Subcommittee and by his assistant, Capt. Vella. Only thanks to the large and generous facilities extended to him had he been able to do some useful work in the short time elapsed since his arrival in Rome.

Respectfully submitted

Blme
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André de Blonay

GENERAL SECRETARY
European Student Relief Fund

Roma, May 23rd, 1945.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/tjr/ann

(18)

ED/1D/1.23/AC

11 May, 1945

SUBJECT : Attachment of u/m
civilian.

TO : VP, CA Section.

1. It is requested that Monsieur Andre de Blonay, General Secretary of the European Student Relief Fund, be attached to the Education Subcommittee.

2. Monsieur de Blonay has been authorized to come to Italy by AFHQ cable 21 April.

For the Director of Education:

J.V. VELLA
Captain
Executive Officer.

Mabuel m a/m civilian - Political Section

785016

RESTRICTED

92070
MAY 100810BE/240
MAY 101815H
ROUTINE

TROOPERS

DELTABASE FREEDOM, ACABRIT ROME

RESTRICTED

Following from BERNE to Foreign Office. No 952 5 My (May?).
Military attaches telegram No 818 4 May to War Office for action
to Allied Commission DELTA BASE information to FREEDOM and Allied
Commission Rome. Telegram FX 64519 23 April from NAPLES for
UNITED STATES military attache BERNE.

1. DE BLONAY Eta MARSEILLES evening May 7th.
2. Please warn NAPLES and ROME Eta ROME.

Dist

Info-Action - Liaison Div 2
Info - A/President
Chief Commissioner
C. A. Sec
File 2
Float

Original sent back to M/c 11 May

RESTRICTED

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785016

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

LIAISON

Originator's Reference: FX 64519
 Date/Time of Origin: AHR 231903

Message Centre No: D/8502
 Date/Time Rec'd: AHR 240900
 Precedence: ROUTINE

FROM: AFHQ SIGNED ALEXANDER CITE PHAGE
 TO : BRITISH EMBASSY BERN INFO AICOM, DELTARASE

CONFIDENTIAL

INFO - ACTION

CONFIDENTIAL.

Please contact Mister ANDRE DE BIONAY Chairman of the "Fond European De Secours Aux Etudiants" and issue orders to him proceed at his own expense by air to ROME via MARSEILLES. Ensure that he is in possession of French visa and on arrival in MARSEILLES must apply for a permit. To DELTARASE. SHAEF FORWARD 19525 of 20 April information copy to you refers. Please cable this HQ expected time of arrival and include ALLIED COMMISSION ROME in cable for information

DIST

INFO-ACTION LIAISON DIV (2)
 INFO A/PRESIDENT
 CHIEF COMMISSIONER
 C A SEC
 FILE (2)
 HQAT

4000
CONFIDENTIAL

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Ex Comm

Originator's Reference: F 61319

Date/Time of Origin: APR 211605B

Message Centre No: D/8302

Date Time Rec'd: APR 211545B

Precedence: ROUTINE

FROM: ANIQ SIGNED SACRED CITE PHAGE

TO: ALCOM

ACTION

CONFIDENTIAL.

Reur letter 505/BL/EC(1) of 3 April.

ANDRE DE BLONAY. Visit agreed. Issue orders at own expense. He will require French visa and must apply for permit at MARSEILLES. Inform this Headquarters of expected time of arrival.



DIST

LIAISON DIV

ACTION: Executive Commission 2

INFO: A/President

Chief Commissioner

File 2

Float

CONFIDENTIAL

3999

22 APR

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R/sen

Ref: 505/RE/RO(L)

3 April 1945

SUBJECT: Official Visit to Italy of Mr. Andre de BLONAY
TO : G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters

1. Reference is made to the attached copy of a memorandum from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. Education Sub-Commission has no objection to Mr. De Blonay's visit to Italy and Public Health Sub-Commission state that they will co-operate in every way to help Mr. De Blonay carry out the purpose of his visit, and that all information will be made available to him.

3. Mr. De Blonay's visit to Italy is, therefore, approved by this Headquarters and authority is requested for his journey.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Officer-in-Charge
Liaison Division

1 Encl: Memo as above.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

9A/1.0.

Tel. 478-326

SUBJECT: Official Visit to Italy of
Mr. Andre de Blonay.

3rd April 1945

TO: Liaison Division

1. The Education Sub Commission has considered the memorandum from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a copy of which was enclosed in your memo. dated 23 March Ref. 505/BL/EC(L).

2. The Sub Commission welcomes Mr. de Blonay's proposed visit which it considers is likely to prove helpful in the present circumstances.

For the Director of Education:

P. M. Magnus

Sir P. M. Magnus, BT.,
Major.

Cy: To The Director.

3997

ALLIED ~~CONTROL~~ COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

R/son

Liaison Division

SUBJECT:

Official Visit to Italy of Mr. Andre
de HENRY

FILE No.

503/HE/IE(L)

TO :

Education Sub-Commission
Public Health Sub-Commission (Welfare Branch)

23 March 1945

1. Reference is made to the attached copy of a memorandum from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. Your views, comments, and recommendations are requested, in regard to Mr. de Henry's visit to Italy for the purpose stated.

1 Encl: memo No. 6/319/3996
dat 21 Mar 45.

Officer-in-Charge
Liaison Division

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

C

6/8/19/353

2 Copies pl

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

Subject: Official visit to Italy
of Mr. André de BLONAY.

1. The Swiss citizen Mr. André de BLONAY, Chairman of the "Fond Européen de Secours aux Etudiants" has been invited by the Italian Authorities to visit Italy, where he will examine the possibility of financing a welfare and relief Institution in favor of the needy Italian Students.

2. Mr. de Blonay should come to Italy at the end of April. He has already obtained the French authorization to travel as far as Marseilles.

3. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would be very grateful if the Allied Authorities could kindly grant Mr. de Blonay the authorization and the necessary travel facilities for his journey from Marseilles to Rome.

4. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs thank in advance and would much appreciate an early reply on the matter.

505
BLONAY

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Rome, 21st. March 1945



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505
BLONAY

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