Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ACC

10000/109/567
(VOL. II)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

00/109/567
OL. II)

MONTHLY REPORTS, EDUCATION S/COM
JAN. - DEC. 1945

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

199.

C.R.O. For Com.
Please see C.R.O. Edn report from Education S/C.
Passages of interest have been marked.
Good & interesting.

T-Nic. 19/11.

19/11

200.

CRO

1. Last para of S.C. to Br. Embassy HQ.

2. 10 a to XIII Corps (A+Q).

3 Last para of 10 d for Monthly report. HQ.

4 10 g to XIII Corps } AQMG & Embassies.
11 para 2. }

NY 12/11

Nic S. 14/12

204.

CRO

Letters requested submitted at 201, 202 & 203.

GS 15/12.

CRO For Com.

209.

Please see Education S/C report for November at 205 - 208. Passages of interest are marked. Long-winded, but interesting.

T-Nic 23/12.

GS. 22/12.

21

3 Last para of [illegible]

4 10g to XIII Corps } AGMA & Embassies.
11 para 2. }. NY/12/41

Thus 14/12

204.

C&D Letters requested submitted at 201, 202 & 203.
BS 15/12.

C&D For Com. 209.
Please see Education SIC report to November at 205 - 208. Passages of interest are marked. Long-winded, but interesting. For info 23/12. BS. 22/12.

Dist. SIC

2IC

Please get me out the AFHQ directive 2101
which I think related against requisitioning
of schools etc except for operational necessity

C/C 212. AR/4/11
Could you please find & b/u this directive.
BS 7/1

213.
Note/ Telephoned Freedom 241 for memorandum. They say they'll produce - B/U 17/1. BS.

FILE CLOSED

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

C.S.O. 168 to 181 is Education S/C report for June. Items of possible interest are marked

PWK. S.W. 25/7

168.

A/ Executive Commissioner

Educatin S/c report for July is at 167. A good report. Passages of interest have been marked.

Epuration of Universities is being carried out satisfactorily & many, including those of Genoa, Modena, Bologna & Padua, have opened. A report on the Mission to Switzerland can be seen at 163.

23/viii/45. D/Ld.

23/8 Nard. 2

T-n 80. 4/10.

Executive Commissioner

Education S/C report to August is at 178-179. Passages of interest have been marked.

At folio 174-176 there is an interesting, mainly historical, note on the Education S/C's problems

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 750117

Can be seen at 163.

23/viii/45.

28/9 Noted. 2

T-H 4/10. 80.

Executive Commissioner

Education S/C report to August is at 178-179.
Passages of interest have been marked.
At folio 174-176 there is an interesting, mainly historical, note on the Education S/C's problems in the Trento - Bolzano provinces

BD 3/10.

2100.

188.

Ex. Commissioner

Education S/C report to September is at 181-187. Passages of interest have been marked. There is an interesting report on German schools in Bolzano at 184, & a report from CEO Venezia Giulia. f. 182 on the so-called "Cultural clubs" is especially enlightening.

A most interesting report. Education S/C seem to be doing first class work.

BD 19/10.

T-H 20/10.

MS/24/K.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

116.

Ex.C.

Education S.C. report for January at folio 115 makes interesting reading & shows good progress. A table of schools opened & enrolment figures is given at folio 113. Lack of glass & transport for supplies are still major difficulties.

Office of Ex.C.
28.2.45.

PA

126

CSO

117 - 125 is Education Report for Feb. Passages of possible interest are marked.

26 Mar 45

26/3.

C.S.O.

134.

Please see Education S/C Report for March at 133. The outline of the Italian Educational System given on pages 5-12 (see 131) is extremely interesting but it is doubtful whether many, other than Educational Staff, would have time to read it.

2095

117 - 125 is Education report for [illegible]
of possible interest are marked.

26 Mar 45

[illegible]

S/T 26/3.

C.S.O.

134.

Please see Education S/C Report for March at 133. The outline of the Italian Educational System given on pages 5-12 (see 131) is extremely interesting but it is doubtful whether many, other than Educational Staff, would have time to read it.

2055

DLL. 24/4.

135

I agree - extremely interesting. Attach Brig Lush will wish to see

S/T 24/4

Executive Commissioner

136.

Please see Minutes 134 & 135 referring to Education S/C Report for March at 133.

DLL. 24/4

See folio 137. DLL 29/4

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2403 F

210

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS
EDUCATION DIVISION

JPS/av

13C/AMG/ED/ 1.12

Tel. 29701-15
29 Dec 45

SUBJECT: Education: Comments on monthly report for October.

JAN 3 1945

TO: HQ. ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

203

1. Reference attached letter 2403/203/EC, 15 Dec.45.

2. The school situation as regards requisitioning is still critical. Recently Army has requisitioned also the entire new building of the University of Trieste, a wing of which, on the fourth floor, had been allotted for the School of Naval Engineering which now must close for lack of premises.

3. Repair work on schools is progressing well. There is still a shortage of glass.

4. The majority, if not all schools of the territory will have fuel by the reopening of classes, 8 Jan 46, after the Christmas vacation period.

5. No other comments.

JOHN P. SIMONI
1st Lt. C.M.P.
Chief Education Officer

FILE CLOSED

Lee M. 211. 213

2098

(mus s/

2403 47

208

Freedom 341
AD. Rem. 29

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CWW/rg

ED/CA/1.0/AC

13 December, 1945

Monthly Report for November, 1945

DEC 21 1945

1. School requisitions.

The derequisition of schools in most parts of Italy is gradually proceeding. On 10 November AMG reported the results of a survey of schools held under British requisition throughout Italy. This showed 229 schools derequisitioned and 27 partly released since 15 June, and 22 about to be released - about 40% of all requisitioned schools. These figures exceeded by 70 the number to be derequisitioned as estimated in August. There are, as yet, no comparable figures on schools requisitioned by American forces; but in August 65 schools were requisitioned by American units and at that time it was estimated that 57 of these would be derequisitioned by the end of December. AMG is making enquiries as to whether this estimate is being reached.

In the city of Rome, the Allies have now derequisitioned most schools, and 5000 hopes to have all derequisitioned by the end of December.

While the general picture is therefore markedly improved the situation remains acute in certain centers - notably Naples, with 20 elementary schools in the city requisitioned and 37 in the rest of the province; and Bari with 8 elementary schools in the city and 19 in the rest of the province requisitioned. Other provinces in which four or more elementary schools are still requisitioned are: Bologna, 7; Brindisi, 4; Ferrara, 4; Macerata, 15; Rome, 9; Salerno, 5; Taranto, 9; Teramo, 8. These figures are for elementary schools only; details as to secondary schools are not available, but as a rule the proportion of secondary schools requisitioned tends to exceed the proportion of elementary schools, as they are usually more commodious and comfortable for troops.

The situation is still difficult in Venezia Giulia where 20 schools are occupied by Allied forces. An unoccupied wing of the large technical institute in Trieste had just been repaired and made ready for the students, when the army took it over; on the other hand, a lower trade school in Gorizia has been derequisitioned.

In Rome, the Provveditore agli Studi has appealed to the Allies for help in getting the Italian Government to clear refugees from the schools - 42 elementary schools, 7 technical schools, and 5 other secondary schools are wholly or partly occupied by others than the Allies - mostly by refugees.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Other provinces in which four or more elementary schools are still requisitioned are: Bologna, 7; Brindisi, 4; Ferrara, 4; Macerata, 13; Rome, 9; Salerno, 5; Teramo, 9; Terni, 8. These figures are for elementary schools only; details as to secondary schools are not available, but as a rule the proportion of secondary schools requisitioned tends to exceed the proportion of elementary schools, as they are usually more commodious and comfortable for troops.

The situation is still difficult in Venezia Giulia where 20 schools are occupied by Allied forces. An unoccupied wing of the large technical institute in Trieste had just been repaired and made ready for the students, when the army took it over; on the other hand, a lower trade school in Gorizia has been derequisitioned.

In Rome, the provveditore agli Studi has appealed to the Allies for help in getting the Italian Government to clear refugees from the schools - 42 elementary schools, 7 technical schools, and 3 other secondary schools are wholly or partly occupied by others than the Allies - mostly by refugees.

2. Recovery of scientific materials.

In collaboration with ACA Subcommission the Education Subcommission is trying, little by little, to recover scientific apparatus and material removed by the Germans: radium from the University of Bologna: scientific instruments from many institutions - a cache of 150 cases has been found in Lima, the material has been inventoried there and identified here: the domes of Italy's largest astronomical observatory, near Rome, removed under the supervision of a technician from the Zeiss works, in Jena, etc.

2096

3. Preservation of Latin Service.

In these reports it has been customary to list, with brief description of each, the principal activities related to "cultural interchange and rehabilitation". While such lists give a general idea of the range of the

ECDIST - 21 Dec

See M. 209

1 - EC
6 - PRIS
1 - Rd attache am emb.
1 - F. Rep a.C

(Mac S)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

0221

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

observatory, which was al his home, but he stayed on in r duced quarters, fending for himself, and continuing calculations and research.

An assistant carried on as best he could in Sardinia; was taken into the Italian army, but later stationed in Sardinia where he managed to keep on with the work of the observatory.

But the shifting Italian Governments failed to give support. The assistant in Sardinia was not officially appointed by the Minister and therefore got no pay and finally had to rejoin his family in Naples. Carnera lacked funds to pay operators of calculating machines and typists to write up reports. Successive Ministers - Omodeo, De Ruggiero, Arangio Ruiz - promised help, but the promises got tangled and lost in the red tape of the Ministry. Some money, sent from Greenwich, took many months to arrive, and, while it helped, it was inadequate. The old professor was ashamed of his country's lack of support and its inefficiency and did not want to write about it - and in general he was distracted by the difficulties. At best, he is not an executive, a "go-getter" - he is the remote, conscientious, abstract scholar.

After these conferences it was possible to telegraph and write to Dr. Lambert and Sir Harold Spencer Jones that:

1. They were misinformed about the instrument having been removed from Sardinia - everything was ready to resume observations.

2. Carnera is glad to continue to be responsible for the scientific work.

3. The Ministry promises to send a fulltime assistant immediately to Sardinia to continue the observations and the Education Subcommission will follow through and see that this promise does not get lost.

4. Carnera has offered to relinquish the responsibilities of the Central Office; Cecchini in Turin can probably be given responsibility for international correspondence, etc.

5. Arrangements are being made for Carnera to come to Rome for a series of conferences with the Ministry of Public Instruction and the National Research Council to explain his work and get their support.

Carnera also gave the Education Subcommission a large package of invaluable data for transmittal to Greenwich through the diplomatic pouch of the British Embassy.

It was through its sending of scientific data from the University of Trieste to the Coast and Geodetic Survey in Washington that the interest of the Education subcommission in such matters become known to Dr. Lambert. Had it not been for that fact, or had there been no Education Subcommission, Italy would have lost the Central Office and the international prestige and contacts resulting from it; and the United States and Great Britain, and the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

3. The Ministry promises [illegible] Sardinia to continue the observations and the Education Subcommission will follow through and see that this promise does not get lost.

4. Carnera has offered to relinquish the responsibilities of the Central Office: Cecchini in Turin can probably be given responsibility for international correspondence, etc.

5. Arrangements are being made for Carnera to come to Rome for a series of conferences with the Ministry of Public Instruction and the National Research Council to explain his [illegible] and get their support.

Carnera also gave the Education Subcommission a large package of invaluable data for transmittal to Greenwich through the diplomatic pouch of the British Embassy.

It was through its sending of scientific data from the University of Trieste to the Coast and Geodetic Survey in Washington that the interest of the Education subcommission in such matters become known to Dr. Lambert. Had it not been for that fact, or had there been no Education Subcommission, Italy would have lost the Central Office and the international prestige and contacts resulting from it; and the United States and Great Britain, and the scientific world in general, would have lost a station for important scientific work, and its essential data.

In normal times matters of this kind would need no such intermediary 2064 the Education Subcommission. But with the present unstable government in Italy and the great slowness and inefficiency of civilian communications, the help of an Allied agency that understands the situation, that knows the ropes both in Italy and in the Allied countries, that has Allied facilities of transport and mail, and that takes an active interest, is of critical importance, both to Italy and to the world of scholarship.

4. Other Cultural Relations activities.

a. The Education Subcommission is still struggling to get Maestro Votto and his wife to New York, he to conduct for the Metropolitan Opera Co., she to keep him company. The difficulties are great, as Allied transport cannot be secured for his wife and he won't go without her.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

b. The competition for fourteen fellowships for advanced students to go to the United States for a year is keen. Each university rector was permitted to nominate one person for each thousand students enrolled. Documents of these candidates have been examined by a distinguished commission appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, which has selected the best forty-five. A committee of five, consisting of the Director of the American Academy, a representative of USIS, the head of the "Istituto Nazionale per le Relazioni Culturali con l'Estero", the head of the Italian Superior Council (in charge of all universities) and the Director of Education, AC, is about to make the final selection.

C. Two Belgian Leaders of Girl Guides have arrived in Rome, sent by Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Leigh-White of the World Bureau, to continue the work, begun by two Swiss trainers in October, of training Girl Guide leaders in Italy. They are attached to the Education Subcommission and at work.

d. The Education Subcommission has cooperated with the American and Italian Red Cross in planning the distribution of 20,000 kits of pencils, erasers, crayons, handkerchief, soap, tooth brush, etc., sent by American children, to every child in each of about 400 elementary schools in the poorest rural sections of Italy; and in planning the distribution of 709 first aid kits to all the lower and higher industrial technical schools of Italy.

5. Education of Italian Army for democratic citizenship.

This is an entirely new activity of the Education Subcommission, in collaboration with the Italian Minister of War, and Chief of Staff, and the MMIA. A staff sergeant formerly attached to the Education Services of the South African Army, Richard Hauser had begun this work under the South Africans as an adjunct to similar work which he has doing for South African soldiers under the direction of Major TERRIG. When the South African unit was deactivated, Sgt. Hauser was loaned to the Education Subcommission. The Italian Army has called to Rome one officer and one non commissioned officer from each division in Italy for a four-week course in democratic citizenship, organized and directed by Hauser, under the auspices of the Education Subcommission and with the approval of the Armed Forces Subcommission. The British Council and Embassy, the American Embassy and USIS, the Italians, the Education Subcommission, etc., have furnished lecturers on such things as the Meaning of Democracy, How Our Mind Works, How to Hold a Discussion, British and American Democracies Compared, Basic Economics, Psychology of Nazism and Fascism, Security against Dictators, etc., etc., Beside lectures, there are motion pictures, forum discussions, question and answer periods, and so on. A committee of the soldier-students is preparing materials to use in giving the course by those now taking it when they go back to their divisions.

At the beginning, these regular army officers and NCO's were definitely fascist in their attitude, but a large majority are reacting to the experience of democracy and freedom of discussion with a remarkable spirit of enthusiasm.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798217

South African Army, Richard Hauser has begun an [illegible] as an adjunct to similar work which he has doing for South African soldiers under the direction of Major KENNIG. When the South African unit was deactivated, Sgt. Hauser was loaned to the Education Subcommission. The Italian Army has called to Rome one officer and one non commissioned officer from each division in Italy for a four-week course in democratic citizenship, organized and directed by Hauser, under the auspices of the Education Subcommission and with the approval of the Armed Forces Subcommission. The British Council and Embassy, the American Embassy and USIS, the Italians, the Education Subcommission, etc., have furnished lecturers on such things as the Meaning of Democracy, How Our Mind Works, How to Hold a Discussion, British and American Democracies Compared, Basic Economics, Psychology of Nazism and Fascism, Security against Dictators, etc., etc., Beside lectures, there are motion pictures, forum discussions, question and answer periods, and so on. A committee of the soldier-students is preparing materials to use in giving the course by those now taking it when they go back to their divisions.

At the beginning, these regular army officers and NCO's were definitely fascist in their attitude, but a large majority are reacting to the experience of democracy and freedom of discussion with a remarkable spirit of enthusiasm.

The MMLA Man-Management course is interchanging lecturers with this course under the Education Subcommission.

6. Northwest Italy.

a. A strike by teachers throughout Northwest Italy was short-lived, the Minister of Public Instruction acceding to their reasonable demand that salaries for teachers employed by the year be paid as from 1 October even when schools opened later in the month.

b. The pro-rector of a universi y in the north requested two AMG officers for funds for repairing the university. The request was legitimate and granted. At the same time he offered the honorary degrees. The Minister's attention was called to the AC policy in opposition to the receiving of honorary degrees by AC personnel, and he prevented the degrees from being given.

c. Educational jurisdiction for Lombardia Region was handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction on 26 November, and Major VESSELO, Regional

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Education Officer, went to England on a well-earned LIAP. He had been in charge of education in Lombardia from the date of the liberation of the Region and had successfully completed all the AMG educational work. The schools and universities were functioning well and were fully ready to be given over to Italian jurisdiction.

7. Northeast Italy.

a. The Regional Education Officer for Venezie, Captain Ian SCOTT, left for LIAP early in November. The Executive Officer from the Education Subcommission, Captain VELLA, spent most of a week there, chiefly in Bolzano, in the early part of the month, and the Director of Education stopped over in Udine in the latter part.

b. In Bolzano the most active question is the conducting of the secondary schools in the German language. Last August the school authorities there, while advised to postpone the attempt to use German as the language of instruction in secondary schools, were told that any professor who submitted a practical working plan for conducting his classes in German, in German-speaking communities, might do so. Plans were not submitted until schools opened, and then were quite unsatisfactory. The REO let the teachers use German tentatively, but warned them that the work would not receive official recognition until satisfactory plans were worked out. A new set of plans was sent to the Education Subcommission in November, and submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction for criticism. His experts pronounced them technically defective; and the Minister said he could not approve secondary schools in the German language without a decree from the Council of Ministers - which had issued such a decree for elementary schools. The Government crisis has prevented any such new decree. Meanwhile Captain VELLA is in Bolzano (9-14 December) making a first-hand study of the situation and with power to act on his findings.

c. In the northeast corner of Udine there are two German-speaking communes with 76 and 40 children, respectively, of elementary school age. Their parents want them taught in the German language. The matter is under advisement, but the AC policy, and Italian Government precedent, would favour granting the request if books and teachers can be found.

d. The shortage of glass in Udine, as in most parts of Italy, is causing hardship in the schools. The Provveditore of Udine, however, is partly solving the problem by appeals to have children bring glass from pictures, etc., at home. He is setting an example to communes by equipping one school with windows by taking glass from pictures, table tops, etc., in his own offices.

8. Venezia Giulia.

a. The Chief Education Officer, 1st Lt. John SIMONI, came to Rome for conferences with the Education Subcommission early in November, and the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785217

the German language without a decree [illegible] issued such a decree for elementary schools. The Government crisis has prevented any such new decree. Meanwhile Captain VELLA is in Bolzano (9-14 December) making a first-hand study of the situation and with power to act on his findings.

c. In the northeast corner of Udine there are two German-speaking communes with 76 and 40 children, respectively, of elementary school age. Their parents want them taught in the German language. The matter is under advisement, but the AC policy, and Italian Government precedent, would favour granting the request if books and teachers can be found.

d. The shortage of glass in Udine, as in most parts of Italy, is causing hardship in the schools. The Provveditore of Udine, however, is partly solving the problem by appeals to have children bring glass from pictures, etc., at home. He is setting an example to communes by equipping one school with windows by taking glass from pictures, table tops, etc., in his own offices.

5. Venezia Giulia.

a. The Chief Education Officer, 1st Lt. John SIMONI, came to Rome for conferences with the Education Subcommission early in November, and the Director spent several days in Gorizia and Trieste provinces during the latter part of the month. In general, the educational situation is much more encouraging in Venezia Giulia than it was a month ago.

2092

b. The Chief Education Officer for Venezia Giulia and the Director of the Education Subcommission visited Slovene schools in fourteen or fifteen scattered villages in Trieste and Gorizia provinces. All but three or four of these had accepted the jurisdiction of the regularly constituted school authorities under AMG. All were functioning well - there was a good spirit of serious work. In Trieste province several of the schools, including approved ones, had large pictures of Tito on the walls. It was suggested that if they keep Tito there, he be planked with Garibaldi or some Italian hero. One school (Opicina) agreed to remove Tito to the main corridor and place other Allied leaders beside him.

c. Before leaving Trieste, the Director of Education held a conference with the school committee of the NLC which is trying to resist the control of the schools by the regularly appointed officials. The Chief Education Officer attended the meeting. The NLC was urged to cooperate in the schools for the sake of the children. But the committee members demanded that the Slovene professional assistant of 1st Lt. SIMONI be removed; that the Slovenes have complete cultural

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

autonomy; that an independent Slovene cultural commission be guaranteed, nominated by the Slovene Liberation Committees and approved by AMG, with executive power for all cultural and scholastic matters. It was explained to them that such a delegation of power to a Slovene commission was quite beyond the competence of the Education Division and directly contrary to General Order No.11. The policy of the Education Division, approved by the SCAO and AC Hq, was then explained to them, as follows:

(1) The Superintendent of Schools in each area, named by AMG, is the sole legally recognized and responsible civil school authority, for the administration of all elementary and secondary schools.

(2) Teachers are appointed and assigned only by the Superintendent of Schools, subject to approval of the Chief Education Officer, AMG; but suggestions by the NLC as to appointments and assignments will be given due consideration.

(3) The Italian language will be taught in all Slovene schools, from the third class up. In the elementary schools, however, parents may have their children excused from Italian classes, upon written request, as in the case of religious instruction. The Slovene language will be taught as elective in Italian schools, and the study of Slovene encouraged.

(4) Both Italian and Slavic history will be taught in both Italian and Slavic schools, but will not, for the present, include such recent events as the Slavic war for liberation.

(5) The basic programs in Slavic and Italian schools will be identical.

(6) Only schools conforming to the above policies will be officially recognized.

While this conference cleared the air, it cannot be said to have resulted in cooperation between the NLC school committee and the Education Division. However, the discussion was in a frank and friendly spirit and arrangements were made for weekly discussions between the Chief Education Officer and the Slovene committee.

d. Shortly before this conference, the NLC's organ, the communist Slovene newspaper, Primorski Dnevnik, had published another of its vicious attacks on AMG educational policies and Lt. Simoni. The article contained such gross misstatements that, after a full investigation, the SCAO ordered the indefinite suspension of the newspaper.

e. The power of the NLC over the schools is definitely waning. The fair and tolerant policy of the Education Division of AMG, and the fact that schools which refuse to comply with this policy get no payment for teachers, no money or material for school repairs or supplies, and get no recognition of the work done by the children, have resulted in more and more Slovene schools coming under the jurisdiction of the regularly appointed Superintendents of Schools.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

encouraged.

(4) Both Italian and Slavic history will be taught in both Italian and Slavic schools, but will not, for the present, include such recent events as the Slavic war for liberation.

(5) The basic programs in Slavic and Italian schools will be identical.

(6) Only schools conforming to the above policies will be officially recognized.

While this conference cleared the air, it cannot be said to have resulted in cooperation between the NLC school committee and the Education Division. However, the discussion was in a frank and friendly spirit and arrangements were made for weekly discussions between the Chief Education Officer and the Slovene committee.

d. Shortly before this conference, the NLC's organ, the communist Slovene newspaper, Primorski Dnevnik, had published another of its vicious attacks on AMG educational policies and Lt. Simoni. The article contained such gross misstatements that, after a full investigation, the SCAO ordered the indefinite suspension of the newspaper.

e. The power of the NLC over the schools is definitely waning. The fair and tolerant policy of the Education Division of AMG, and the fact that schools which refuse to comply with this policy get no payment for teachers, no money or material for school repairs or supplies, and get no recognition of the work done by the children, have resulted in more and more Slovene schools coming under the jurisdiction of the regularly appointed Superintendents of Schools. While last month it was estimated that 70% of the Slovene schools were not under the control of the approved authorities, by the end of November the situation was reversed. In Gorizia Province the elementary schools of 71 communes had accepted the approved jurisdiction and policies, while 31 were still outside the fold. In Trieste province, 54 communes were on the approved list, and only 15 not yet approved. In Pola, all eight Croat schools were approved. Thus 71% of all Slavic elementary schools were on the approved list. The secondary schools, being in the cities of Gorizia and Trieste where control is relatively easy, were all under approved jurisdiction.

f. There are six secondary schools in the Slovene language: A lower secondary school in Gorizia and one in Trieste, a teacher training school (Istituto Magistrale) in Gorizia, a classical high school in each of the two cities, and a technical high school in Trieste. All opened in November.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

g. Italian schools (in addition to Slovene schools) are being provided in all communes having Italian minorities.

h. In general, the Italian schools are awaiting politics and programs, and are functioning fully in matters purely educational. All are open and functioning, although in some cases with reduced hours and double shifts because of short age of available buildings.

i. Statistics on schools open and functioning throughout Venezia Giulia (Zone A) are as follows:

	Italian			Slovene or Croat		
	No. Schools	Enrolment	Teachers	No. Schools	Enrol ent	Teachers
Kindergartens	20	1,702	75	2	80	-
Elementary	523	28,027	1,740	105	11,802	2[illegible]
Lower trade	27	2,730	318	-	-	-
Lower secondary	11	4,[illegible]90	313	2	1,005	50
Upper secondary	2	6,351	404	4	550	32

j. The University of Trieste had its inauguration on 25 November and was addressed by Col. Dawson, SCAO. The proceedings were dignified and entirely free from the student demonstrations which have marred so many University inaugurations in Italy. Up to 30 November there were 1127 students enrolled and 19 professors teaching. Regular sessions of examinations and courses are proceeding.

k. The school building situation in Venezia Giulia (Zone A) is revealed by the following data:

	Elementary Schools		Lower and Upper Secondary	
	Buildings	Rooms	Buildings	Rooms
Normal number	397	1474	33	360
Functioning	126	735	40	354
Occupied - Allies	17	146	3	77
Occupied - Italians and Slavs	8	50	1	34
Awaiting repairs, etc.	102	42[illegible]	8	39
Badly damaged and				

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

d. The University of Trieste had its inauguration on 25 November and was addressed by Col. Bowman, AMG. The proceedings were dignified and entirely free from the student demonstrations which have marred so many University inaugurations in Italy. Up to 30 November there were 1427 students enrolled and 19 professors teaching. Regular sessions of examinations and courses are proceeding.

e. The school building situation in Venezia Giulia (Zone A) is revealed by the following data.

	Elementary Schools		Lower and Upper Secondary	
	Buildings	Rooms	Buildings	Rooms
Normal number	257	1470	53	360
Functioning	120	739	43	234
Occupied - Allies	17	116	5	77
Occupied - Italian and Slavs	3	30	1	34
Awaiting repairs, etc.	102	625	3	39
Badly Damaged and destroyed	19	164	1	49

In at least one case 15th Corps has furnished pre-fabricated huts to replace the school building in use occupying.

f. Shortage of glass and fuel is a serious problem in Venezia Giulia as elsewhere. Recent shipment of coal, however, provides some relief. Glass shortage is being partly met by concentrating available glass in a few rooms and using these rooms in double shifts. Class hours are being reduced in length and interspersed with physical exercises.

g. Text books are still a serious shortage. The local text book commission, however, is completing its approvals, and new books are being printed or brought in from Italy. Text books are being given free to needy pupils.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

n. The school lunch program is just getting under way - only nine of seven are actually serving lunches at present. Fifty trained women (from Zone B) are being trained to supervise the serving of lunches, and problems of equipment and finance are being solved.

o. Thirty special classes have been opened for abnormal children.

p. Part of the surplus of eleven ary school teachers, due to closing Italian schools in the Yugoslav zone, are being trained to give physical education in the elementary schools.

q. Two recreation centers have been opened, two more are about to open. Each such center has been made into a boarding school for Slovene students.

r. Because of the shortage of trained men in the building trade, the great need for such men to rebuild homes, schools, etc., and the excess of unemployed men in other trades, an vocational training school for carpenters and masons has been organized in Trieste. An "Ente" for organizing such vocational courses has been re-activated and its funds unblocked, and it has been set to work under the superintendence of schools. Students must be at least 21 years old, and preference is given to heads of families. 1000 are enrolled for the first 40-day course. It is planned to train altogether 2,500. The Labor, Finance, Industry, Commerce, and Public Works Divisions of AMG have cooperated with the Chief Education Officer in getting this school under way.

s. In conclusion, the difficult and complicated task of getting educational work of all kinds under way in Venezia Giulia (Zone A) is progressing encouragingly well under the able leadership of 1st Lt. John J. Sloan, Chief Education Officer.

CARLTON W. WASHBURNE
Lt. Col. A.U.S.
Director of Education.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

(203)

Ref: 2403/203/30 15 December 1945

SUBJECT: Education

TO : SCAO AMG XIII Corps

178

1. The attached extracts from Education Sub-Commission's monthly report for October are forwarded to you for your information and any comments you may wish to make.

For the Chief Commissioner:

F.C.

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Encl Extract 10 a
10 g

2030
A 18/12

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 2403/202/ED 15 December 1945

SUBJECT: Education

TO : G-5, AFHQ

I am directed to forward for your information the attached extracts from Education Sub-Commission's monthly report for October.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

See para 10
2 of 11

Re File 210.

2065

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

201

Ref: 2403/201/90 15 December 1945

SUBJECT: Education

TO : The British Embassy, Rome
The American Embassy, Rome

198

1. I am directed to forward for your information the attached extracts from a report by the Education Sub-Commission of this Commission.

For the Chief Commissioner:

F-Hill

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Rec. Paris 5th Lond
10 J
2 of 11

2088

2403 96

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CMH/ec

196

ED/64/2.0/AC

15 November, 1945

Monthly Report for October

NOV 17 1945

1. Elementary school text books.

The distribution of American paper, ink, etc., at a low price, for elementary school text books progressed rapidly during October and many of the new books are now on the market and in the children's hands throughout Italy. There have been repeated meetings with publishers' representatives and representatives of the Minister of Public Instruction to establish a base for retail prices of text books. It was finally agreed - and ordered by the Minister - that no text books priced for retail sale at more than 11 lire per 16 pages would be approved for use, and that, with certain exceptions, the price could not exceed 10 lire per 16 pages. A slightly more complicated scale, but with similar results on the average, was adopted in Lombardia.

2. School demilitarization.

Have direct relations have been established with AMG in regard to demilitarization of schools, and there is cordial cooperation in this matter. The situation is gradually improving, but is still critical in some places - such as Bari and Padua - and annoying and very inconvenient in a number of others. Since 15 June 219 schools have been released - 101 of those requisitioned by British and U.S. AMG has successfully opposed the extended new requisitions.

3. Education.

The wheels of education on the top level turn slowly but continuously. In AMG territory (except Venezia Giulia) the work is complete up to the final judgments of conditions according under General Order No. 99, and these are steadily winding out their course. The Minister of Public Instruction has been notified that any persons suspended by AMG and later acquitted under G.O. 99 may be restored to their teaching posts without consultation with the Education Subcommission.

4. Girl Guides and Boy Scouts.

Two Swiss specialists in Girl Guide work (Miss De Rohr and Miss Villamossy), sent by the World Bureau as a result of the visit of Lady Baden-Powell to Switzerland in July, arrived in Italy in October, temporarily attached to the Education Subcommission. They did excellent work in their three months in Italy, giving practical training to leaders of girl guides both organizations, in Naples, Rome, Florence and Milan. The education of girl guides was strengthened by their visit, and the movement was greatly helped. The heads of the Italian Girl Scouts and Guides were very appreciative. Steps are now being

2087

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Since 1c June 2cp schools have been re-opened - many of these requisitioned by British units. Ally has accepted in principle proposed threatened new requisitions.

5. Education.

The pivots of education on the two level turn slowly but continuously. In AMG territory (except Venezia Giulia) the work is complete up to the final judgments of commissions operating under Control Order No. 89, and these are steadily rinding out their cases. The Minister of Public Instruction has been notified that any persons suspended by AMG and later acquitted under CO 89 may be restored to their teaching posts without consultation with the Education Subcommission.

4. Girl Guides and Boy Scouts.

Two Swiss specialists in Girl Guide Work (Miss De Rahn and Miss Villemoes), sent by the World Bureau as a result of the visit of Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Leigh Mallet in July, arrived in Italy in October, temporarily attached to the Education Subcommission. They did excellent work in their respective fields in Italy, giving practical training to leaders of girl guides both organizations, in Naples, Bari, Florence and Milan. The federation of Girl Guides was strengthened by their visits, and the movement was greatly helped. The heads of the Italian Girl Scouts and Guides were very appreciative. Steps are now being taken toward bringing two other trainers from Belgium to complete the work.

The Catholic Boy Scouts held a national congress in Rome about the first of October, and the Non-Sectarian Boy Scouts held one at the beginning of November. Representatives came from most parts of Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.

The Non-Sectarian Boy Scouts, after their officers were duly confirmed by the congress, presented a budget for the use of the 150 pounds sent back this ago by the International Boy Scouts. They will use the money for Scout publications of various kinds. The check was presented to them on approval of their budget by the Education Subcommission.

5. Cultural Interchange.

~~XX~~ Work in this field continued, but no important projects started or out lapted in October. Assurance to the United States was obtained for Volto, ca

See tw. 199. 200 to 204

EC DIST - 16 Nov
1 - EC
6 - PRO
1 - Mil attache and Emb
1 - French Rep

(MISS SCHMIDT)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2087

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

1945

la[illegible] the orchestra for the [illegible]ropolitan Opera, but not for h[illegible] wife - and he refused to go alone. Effor[illegible]s are now being made to get him and his wife to the United States via Lisbon. Contracts have been offered to a number of Italian artists for next year, both in the United States and in Latin America.

The "Book of America", based on "New World-Past and Present", has now been written in Italian and is being carefully checked and prepared for publication. This is one of the two United States Information Service books which will be distributed [illegible] to school libraries. The "Book of America", which gives in interesting form the essentials of American history and geography, is for fifth-grade elementary school children. 100,000 copies will be printed. The second book is a translation or part of an American book on civics. The translation is completed. 50,000 copies will be distributed to secondary school libraries. Mr. Antonio Giuseffi was sent from Washington to Italy to see this work through. The Education Subcommission has been cooperating with him.

6. Physical Education Program.

The new program of physical education for all Italian elementary and secondary schools has been completed by the Minister's commission. It is a good program - a great change from the Fascist program of military drill and Fascist propaganda. The Education Subcommission has been assisting the commission in the preparation of this program.

7. Statistical Report.

The following statistics give a composite picture of the five northern Regions, Emilia, Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, and Venezia. They represent the situation in late summer, rather than October, because the hand-over of education in most of the Regions to Italian Government preceded the full return of children to school in October. For comparison the corresponding data for the twenty nine provinces under Allied jurisdiction or supervision last February are repeated from the February report.

TABLE I - SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

34 Provinces in Emilia, Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, Venezia - September, 1945

Type of School	Total No.	Opened No.		Normal enrollment No.	Present enrollment No.	%
Kindergartens	5.935	5.060	85,3	400.821	359.827	89,8
Elementary Schools	22.022	19.185	87,5	1.689.167	1.415.071	83,8
Lower Grade	686	596	86,6	118.954	89.606	75,3
Lower Secondary	328	302	92,1	66.591	69.593	104,6
Higher "	169	152	90,1	112.879	93.295	82,7

29 Provinces - Naples, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, Tuscany

2086

7. Statistical Report.

The following statistics give a composite picture of the five northern Regions, Emilia, Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, and Venezia. They represent the situation in late summer, rather than October, because the hand-over of education in most of the Regions to Italian Government preceded the full return of children to school in October. For comparison the corresponding data for the twenty nine provinces under allied jurisdiction or supervision last February are repeated from the February report.

TABLE I - SCHOOL ENROLMENTS

36 Provinces in Emilia, Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, Venezia - September, 1945

Type of School	Total No.	Opened No.		Normal enrolment No.	Present enrolment No.		
Kindergartens	5.935	5.060	85,3	100.022	59.827	59,8	
Elemen.Schools	22.602	18.185	80,6	1.689.167	1.415.071	83,8	
Lower Grade	686	594	86,6	118.964	89.606	75,3	
Lower Secondary	328	302	92,1	66.991	69.593	104,5	
Higher "	409	352	86,1	112.879	93.295	82,7	

29 Provinces - No Lazio, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, Toscana February, 1945

Type of School	Total No.	Opened No.	%	Normal[a] enrolment No.	Present enrolment No.		
Kindergartens[c]	1,715	1,201	70.0	119,503	77,357	65.3	[a]"normal" refers to last year's enrolments. Pre-war enrolments were considerably larger.
Elemen.Schools	19,410	15,698	81.7	1,198,390	852,258	71.1	
Lower Grade	456	378	81.1	74,976	44,503	60.1	
Lower Secondary	310	269	86.5	63,564	58,534	85.1	
Higher "	429	363	84.6	90,485	70,651	78.1	

[b]Does not include enrolments in Emilia in February.

[c]Kindergarten enrolment in Naples not received.

2086

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

196

TABLE 2

DEFASCISM

30 Provinces in Piemonte, Lombardia, Venezie, Emilia (Liguria missing)

September, 1945

Personnel	Total No.	Suspended No.	Suspended %	Appealed No.	Appealed %(b)	Reinstated No.	Reinstated %(c)
Provveditori	3/	17 a	100 a	---	----	--	----
Office personnel	470	43	,0	33	76,7	1	50,0
Inspectors	3/	30	35,7	11	36,7	1	33,3
Secondar. Sch. Prof.	693	153	22,1	95	62,1	6	66,7
Elem.Sch.Directors	1.02/	221	21,6	115	52,0	3	100,-
Sec.Sch.Teachers	7.682	251	4.6	231	66,6	4	57,1
Lower Grade Sch.Tchrs.	2. 77	466	11,6	212	47,5	2	50,0
Elem.Sch.Teachers	39.720	1.458	3,7	666	49,7	50	33,1

a Data are available only for Emilia and Lombardia.

b Percent of those suspended.

c Percent of the appeals examined up to now.

20 Provinces - Naples, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, Toscana

February 1945

2085

Personnel	Total No.	Suspended No.	Suspended %	Appealed No.	Appealed %(b)	Reinstated No.	Reinstated %(c)
Provveditor a	26	22	8,6	1	4.5	--	----

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Fler.Sch.Directors	1.02[illegible]	221	21,[illegible]	115	52,0	3	100,-
Sec.Sch.Teachers	[illegible]	361	4,[illegible]	231	65,[illegible]	4	57,1
Lower Grade Sch.Tchrs.	[illegible]	446	11,[illegible]	272	61,[illegible]	2	50,0
Elem.Sch.Teachers	39.720	1.452	3,7	666	45,7	50	33,1

a Data are available only for Emilia and Lombardia.

b Percent of those suspended.

c Percent of the appeals examined up to now.

---

20 Provinces - Naples, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, Toscana

February 1945

Personnel	Actual No.	Suspended		Appealed		Reinstated	
		No.	%(b)	No.	%(c)	No.	%(c)
Provveditori a	26	22	84.6	1	4.5	--	----
Office personnel	201	44	21.9	13	29.5	12	27.3
Inspectors	113	33	29.2	8	24.2	4	12.1
Secondary Sch.Presidi	705	108	15.3	54	50.0	25	23.1
Elem.Sch.Directors	501	111	22.3	29	26.1	21	18.9
Sec.Sch.Teachers	7231	315	4.4	153	48.6	65	20.
Lower Trade Sch.Tchrs.	2416	77	3.1	44	57.1	15	19.5
Elem.Sch.Teachers	27539	1223	4.4	563	46.0	247	20.2

a Data on provveditori in Sardinia not received.
b Percent of those suspended, not of total.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2085

0242

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

195

TABLE 3

BUILDING SITUATION - classrooms

34 Provinces - Manila, Iloilo, Tacloban, Zamboanga, Davao

September, 1945

Type of school	Normal No.	Functioning now No.	%	Abandoned No.	%	OCCUPIED BY: U.S. military & CO.NL No.	%	Refugees and civilians No.	%	Other No.	%
Elementary	41,318	32,903	66.4	1,117	3.1	1,152	2.4	5,231	10.7	2,0	
Lower Grade	5,015	2,556	51.0	305	.1	345	.9	653	13.8	2,0	
Lower Secondary	2,431	1,584	66.5	20	.2	161	5.7	230	10.2	1,3	
Higher Secondary	4,703	2,432	50.2	10	.1	278	5.0	457	9.7	2,5	

27 Provinces - Baguio, Legaspi-Albay, Iloilo-Antique, Cebu

February, 1945

Type of school	Normal No.	Functioning now No.	%	Abandoned No.	%	OCCUPIED BY: U.S. military & CO.NL No.	%	Refugees and civilians No.	%	Other No.	%
Elementary	25,837	15,918	65.5	3,015	11.3	498	1.9	1,660	6.4	3,9	
Low Grade	3,516	2,048	51.2	427	12.1	33	0.9	219	6.2	5	
Lower Secondary	2,162	1,353	62.0	21	.8	26	1.2	87	4.0	3	
Higher Secondary	5,425	3,090	54.9	1,128	19.9	73	1.3	317	5.6	1,2	

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

20c.

...poxia

...

...

...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2082

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND 785017

192

"It (wool) [illegible] the country; it is brought [illegible] by the poor but is honored by kings".

On the other hand, the AMG published a primer for use in Slovene schools in AMG territory (Zone A), which is incredible in its extreme Jugoslav nationalist and communist propaganda. The most innocent page is a picture of a blacksmith with hammer raised over a sickle on the forge. The book opens with a full page picture of Tito; "our leader". Dead fascists; tanks descending on Trieste; children shooting at "White guards"; children in "pioneers" uniform, with knives, rifles, and red flags; Partisan martyrs, etc., crowd the brightly colored pages.

Efforts are still under way to get elementary books in Slovene, free from propaganda of any sort.

e. University of Trieste and Conservatory of Music.

The Faculty of Letters of the University of Trieste, with courses in Slavic languages, literature and culture, has been officially approved, after the Italian Minister of Public Instruction agreed that the courses would be recognized by Italian universities.

The new School of Engineering at the University of Trieste is also ready for the November opening, the army having derequisitioned a wing of the University building that can be used for this purpose.

As in all Italian universities, the Faculty of Political Science, established by Mussolini as a centre of fascist propaganda, has been abolished at Trieste. Suitable provisions are made for students to complete the non-fascist courses already begun on to graduate in due time.

A non-political student organization at the University of Trieste is being encouraged by AMG.

The University has provided mess and living quarters for professors whose families do not live in Trieste, to encourage professors who escaped to Italy during the war to come back.

The Liceo Musicale, or Conservatory of Music, is the center of musical activity in Trieste. After an analysis of its situation, a Commissario (head of the faculty of letters and philosophy of the University) was put in charge to establish an administrative council, select a temporary director, pay salaries, etc. The staff of the Conservatory is excellent. Two hundred fifty students are enrolled.

f. Youth organizations.

A committee on organization to establish non-sectarian Boy Scouts in Gorizia has been set up. The movement is already very active in Trieste, where the SCAO is honorary president.

2081

.t Trieste. Suitable provisions are [illegible] Fascist courses already begun or to reduce in the time.

A non-political student organization at the University of Trieste is being encouraged by AMG.

The University has provided mess and living quarters for professors whose families do not live in Trieste, to encourage professors who escaped to Italy during the war to come back.

The Liceo Musicale, or Conservatory of Music, is the center of musical activity in Trieste. After an analysis of its situation, a Commissario (head of the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy at the University) was put in charge to establish an administrative council, select a temporary director, pay salaries, etc. The staff of the Conservatory is excellent. Two hundred fifty students are enrolled.

f. Youth organizations.

A committee on organization to establish non-sectarian Boy Scouts in Gorizia has been set up. The movement is already very active in Trieste, where the SCAC is honorary president.

2681

Conversely, the Communist Party in Jugoslavia has introduced into ZTT territory its new youth organization, the "Pionirski", reminiscent of the Fascist Balilla and Hitler Jugend. The uniform is the Partisan soldier's dress, red tie with the red star on the cap. The practice of using schools for meetings of the "Pionirski" has been forbidden.

. School Section of SNLC.

The school section of the Slavic National Liberation Committee is an extra-legal duplicate government of the Slavic schools in the ZTT zone (zone A) of Venezia Giulia. In practice province it is headed by young, fiery, intransigent Drago Sedmak, who during the German occupation came from Jugoslavia to organize clandestine Slovene schools. It names teachers for Slavic schools, often without regard to professional qualification, and threatens teachers not named by it but

- 7 -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

0250

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

must learn Italian as a second language, beginning in third grade, while Slovene or Croat is the basic language of instruction. (In the Italian-language schools, learning Slovene or Croat is encouraged but optional). The children must learn the general history of Italy as well as the history of the Slavs. (Both are also compulsory in the Italian-language schools).

Shortage of space, due to requisitions and war damage, has necessitated alternating Slavic and Italian elementary schools in the same buildings in Trieste and Gorizia cities - one in the morning the other in the afternoon. The Slovene schools opened in Trieste 16 October, in Gorizia 27 October.

Special buildings have been reclaimed to the Slavic secondary schools in Gorizia and Trieste, and these schools opened with examinations on 26 October.

1. Statistics.

The following statistical data for schools in Venezia Giulia, while necessarily incomplete, give a picture of the situation as of 31 October:

Italian Schools in Venezia Giulia

	Kindergartens	Elementary	Lower Trade	Lower Sec.	Upper Sec.
Total number	90	1,248	21	15	16
Number open	11	470	17	7	8
Normal enrolment	4,353	39,171	6,098	4,847	6,392
New enrolment	630	33,03[illegible]	1,236	1,732	1,521

Slavic Schools

	Trieste Zone	Gorizia Zone	Pola Zone
Elementary Schools			
Open and recognized	4/	--	5
Recognition requested	1	1	--
Enrolment	4,05[illegible]	6,9[illegible]	490
Teachers appointed	93	32	7
Teachers applying for assignment	15	96	15
Lower Secondary Schools			
Open and recognized	1	1	--
Enrolment	248	786	--
Teachers appointed	21	--	--
Teachers applying for assignment		47	
Upper Secondary Schools			

2079

Number open	11	70	17	7	4
Normal enrolment	4,333	19,171	6,098	4,847	6,592
New enrolment	620	58,045	1,226	1,752	1,521

Slavic Schools

	Trieste Zone	Gorizia Zone	Polo Zone
Elementary Schools			
Open and recognized	1/	--	5
Recognition requested	1	--	--
Enrolment	2,054	6,9[illegible]	490
Teachers appointed	99	[illegible]2	7
Teachers applying for assignment	15	96	15
Lower Secondary Schools			
Open and recognized	1	1	--
Enrolment	248	786	--
Teachers appointed	21	--	--
Teachers applying for assignment	--	47 *	--
Upper Secondary Schools			
Open and recognized	2	1	--
Enrolment	52	138	--
Teachers	20	--	--
Teacher applying for assignment	--	47 *	--

* The 47 secondary school teachers seeking assignment in Gorizia are for both lower and upper secondary schools.

II. Conclusion.

1. There are no acute problems at Education Subcommission Headquarters, nor in the Regions except for Bolzano and Venezia Giulia. In Bolzano the problems appear to be in the way of solution, but the situation is delicate and existing tensions may at any time give rise to difficulties.

2. In Venezia Giulia the situation is critical. The Education Office, with

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2079

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2078

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2403

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CM/ams

ED/Ed/I.O/MC

187

1 October, 1945

OCT 19 1945

Report for September, 1945

1. Introduction.

a. In the Northern Regions the main emphasis has been on getting schools and higher institutions ready to open for the autumn term and getting the administration ready to hand over to the Italian Government. Military Government activity in Liguria presumably dwindled, as far as education was concerned, to the vanishing point - the Regional Education Officer, Captain [redacted], left, left for England at the end of the month without filing a report, and educational jurisdiction was given to the Minister of Public Instruction.

b. The Education Division of Piemonte came to an orderly and well rounded close at the end of September, with a meeting of all provveditori and the Education Officers, a full report to the Education Subcommission and Regional Commissioner, and the departure for the United States of Captain Sam V. [redacted], Regional Education Officer, and his deputy, Captain Paul [redacted], for the United States - these two had worked together with unruffled efficiency as Education Officers for twenty months, first in Region III, then in Toscana and finally in Piemonte. Educational jurisdiction in Piemonte was then handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction. The transition was especially smooth because the Education Office remained open under Mrs. Carter, and a civilian assistant, Mrs. Florence Belvedere, both of whom had been with the Regional Education Office in both Toscana and Piemonte.

c. Lombardia, while very active, was unable to plan ahead because of the uncertainty of date of hand-over. On short notice, education in that Region can be given to the jurisdiction of the Minister without difficulty - Major [redacted], Regional Education Officer, has the situation well in hand. He is the competent, seasoned veteran of the Education Subcommission, having been with us since November, 1943.

d. The back-breaking job of handling the ten provinces of Venezia, with serious problems in Belgano, is consigned to a young, relatively inexperienced, but able officer, Captain Ian [redacted], who had to take over when Major [redacted] was released to England. [redacted]'s right-hand man, Sergeant Judelle, was also released, for return to the United States, after receiving the Bronze Star for the extraordinarily able manner in which he had assisted the Education Division in Region 4, Emilia, and Venezia successively. In spite of the great difficulties, large territory, shortage of man-power, and inadequate transport, Captain [redacted] has the Region in good condition.

United States - these two had worked together with unruffled efficiency as Education Officers for twenty months, first in Region III, then in Toscana and finally in Piemonte. Educational jurisdiction in Piemonte was then handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction. The transition was especially smooth because the Education Office remained open under Pfc. Carter, and a civilian assistant, Mrs. Florence Belvederi, both of whom had been with the Regional Education Offices in both Toscana and Piemonte.

c. Lombardia, while very active, was unable to plan ahead because of the uncertainty of date of hand-over. On short notice, education in that Region can be given to the jurisdiction of the Minister without difficulty - Major [redacted], Regional Education Officer, has the situation well in hand. He is the competent, seasoned veteran of the Education Subcommission, having been with us since November, 1943.

d. The back-breaking job of handling the ten provinces of Venezia, with serious problems in Belzano, is consigned to a young, relatively inexperienced, but able officer, Captain Ian SCOTT, who had to take over when Major [redacted] was released to England. SCOTT's right-hand man, Sergeant Apicella, was also released, for return to the United States, after receiving the Bronze Star for the extraordinarily able manner in which he had assisted the Education Division in Region 4, Emilia, and Venezia successively. In spite of the great difficulties, large territory, shortage of man-power, and inadequate transport, Captain SCOTT has the Region in good condition.

2077

e. Venezia Giulia is the scene of the most activity and the greatest problems. 1st Lt. John P. SIMONI, Chief Education Officer, is handling the situation very ably and energetically - he has had long experience in the Education Subcommission, in Region 4, Marche-Abruzzi, and Liguria.

f. At Headquarters, the Executive Officer, Captain Joseph V. [redacted], has been wrestling with problems of paper for text books, striving with publishers to keep text books price down, spurring denazification by the Central Commission, advising on universities, and managing the administrative affairs of the Subcommission. The loss of two able enlisted men (Pfc. William T. Brooks and Corporal Thomas Woodward) and of a very efficient senior administrative assistant (Miss Dora Pagnoni - to UNRRA) has thrown an extra burden on the Executive Officer.

E. E. DIST
1 - Ex Comm'R
2 - PRB
1 - MIL AFF. ANEMB.

Sent 11/6/45

AA 24/P

Ltr (Miss Sampson)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2. Opening of Schools.

a. Elementary schools opened in Lombardia 24 September, in Piemonte and Venezia about 1 October. In Venezia Giulia enrolment for Slavic schools began 17 September, but actual opening of both Italian and Slavic schools is scheduled for the middle of October. Secondary schools are scheduled to open in all regions during October - from 8 October in Piemonte to about 20 October in Venezia. These dates are all somewhat earlier than usual in anticipation of the need for closing schools during severe weather because of shortage of coal and glass.

3. Defascism.

a. Defascism of school heads, under Executive Memorandum 67, has long been completed. The review of these cases and consideration of others, under G.O. 35, is proceeding everywhere, but is entirely completed only in the province of Cremona. Epuration of universities and other higher institutions, cultural organizations, orchestras, opera, etc., under Executive Memorandum 76, is complete in all Regions, with one or two minor exceptions. In Venezia Giulia the procedure is somewhat modified and is still in progress.

4. Text books.

a. As previously reported, elementary school text books this year will not be uniform as in the past. Any publisher, after having a manuscript approved by a Regional Text Book Commission or the Minister of Public Instruction, may publish text books for school use. The Ministry's commission has approved 10 different books, the Regional Text Book Commission in Piemonte 45 (plus 3 subject to certain changes), the Commission in Lombardia 57, and that in Venezia 21. American paper is being sold to the publishers of these books at 40 lire per kilo (Italian paper on the open market ranges upward from 120 lire per kilo), when the publishers show that they will reflect the low cost of the paper in a proportionately low retail price of the text books. We have about 1000 tons of American paper for this purpose and have arranged with the Italian Ministry of Commerce and Industry (through the Minister of Public Instruction) to supplement this with Government-controlled Italian paper at the same price as far as necessary.

5. Quaderni.

a. Quaderni, or pupils' note books, are a prime essential in the Italian school system. The shortage of these in comparison with the very high demand, has tended to raise prices fantastically. All through last year - and the preceding spring - we have made partially successful attacks on these prices by throwing large numbers of low-priced quaderni on the market (usually printed on American paper). The Vatican has also printed many low-priced quader-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

4. Text books.

a. As previously reported, elementary school text books this year will not be uniform as in the past. Any publisher, after having a manuscript approved by a Regional Text Book Commission or the Minister of Public Instruction, may publish text books for school use. The Minister's commission has approved 102 different books, the Regional Text Book Commission in Piedmonte 45 (plus 8 subject to certain changes), the Commission in Lombardia 57, and that in Venezia 21. American paper is being sold to the publishers of these books at 40 lire per kilo (Italian paper on the open market ranges upward from 120 lire per kilo). When the publishers show that they will reflect the low cost of the paper in a proportionately low retail price of the text books. We have about 1000 tons of American paper for this purpose and have arranged with the Italian Ministry of Commerce and Industry (through the Minister of Public Instruction) to supplement this with Government-controlled Italian paper at the same price as far as necessary.

5. Quaderni.

a. Quaderni, or pupils' note books, are a prime essential in the Italian school system. The shortage of these in comparison with the very high demand, has tended to raise prices fantastically. All through last year - and the preceding spring - we have made partially successful attacks on these prices by throwing large numbers of low-priced quaderni on the market (usually printed on American paper). The Vatican has also printed many low-priced quaderni. Negotiations are under way to continue this campaign through getting 1000 tons of Italian Government controlled paper released at 40 lire per kilo for printing some 20,000,000 low-priced quaderni.

b. Meanwhile, in Lombardia, the Consiglio Industriale Alta Italia, has arranged to publish 2,000,000 quaderni, to be distributed to student-aid associations (patronati scolastici) in the communes of the north, at 4 lire each, for free distribution to children. 600,000 of these are for Lombardia, the balance for other northern regions.

6. School Buildings.

a. The Ministry of Public Instruction has flooded the Education Subcommission with requests that school and university buildings be derequisitioned by the Allies. The Prime Minister has also taken the matter up with the Chief Commissioner. The AC has in turn made repeated strong representations to AFHQ,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

which has now issued orders that educational buildings be dorequisitioned as rapidly as possible and that no new requisitions of such buildings be made without specific approval from AMG. While this has eased the situation as a whole, there still are some very bad spots, and telegrams come from time to time telling of proposed new requisitions in contravention of the AFHQ order. A continual battle is being waged on this front. The situation is worst in some parts of the south where there are base installations of a semi-permanent nature. In the north, Liguria, Piemonte, and Lombardia are in a satisfactory condition - very few Allied units remain in educational buildings. Venezia still has heavy occupancy, and consider ble occupancy in Venezia Giulia appears to be unavoidable.

b. The Italian Government in the South and AMG in the North are taking vigorous, and to a considerable extent effective, action toward removing political parties, refugees, etc., from school buildings.

c. Buildings repairs are under way in all Regions, but often proceed slowly because of shortage of materials.

7. Bolzano and Venezia Giulia.

a. The situation in regard to schooling for the German speaking population in Bolzano and certain communes in Trento is interesting and important. The report of Captain Ian SCOTT, Regional Education Officer for Venezia, on this problem is therefore appended hereto as Annex I.

b. Similarly, the situation in Venezia Giulia, more tense than that in Bolzano, deserves full treatment. A large part of the monthly report of 1st Lt. John P.SIMONI, Chief Education Officer for AMG, 13 Corps, is therefore reproduced in Annex II.

8. Universities.

a. Universities and other higher institutions of learning have with few exceptions held elections following suspension of fascist professors, and have selected their new rectors and deans of faculties. The Polytechnic in Turin is ready for its election. The University of Milan has to repeat its election of rector since the one first elected was persuaded to resign in the light of a fascist record that did not appear in the epuration proceedings. The Catholic University in Milan is reopened, after the suspension of eleven fascist professors: Father Gemelli has been allowed to continue as Rector. All proceedings in regard to the Catholic University were carried out with the approval of the Vatican.

b. Academies of Fine Arts, Conservatories of Music, cultural societies, etc., are defascized and reorganized throughout the North. The Scala Opera in Milan has practically completed its epuration, with three permanent employees suspended and eight artists precluded from engagements, and is ready to open its new season.

2676

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1852017

problem is therefore appended hereto as Annex I.

b. Similarly, the situation in Venezia Giulia, more tense than that in Bolzano, deserves full treatment. A large part of the monthly report of 1st Lt. John P. SPAGNI, Chief Education Officer for AMG, 13 Corps, is therefore reproduced in Annex II.

8. Universities.

a. Universities and other higher institutions of learning have with few exceptions held elections following suspension of fascist professors, and have selected their new rectors and deans of faculties. The Polytechnic in Turin is ready for its election. The University of Milan has to repeat its election of rector since the one first elected was persuaded to resign in the light of a fascist record that did not appear in the epuration proceedings. The Catholic University in Milan is reopened, after the suspension of eleven fascist professors; Father Gemelli has been allowed to continue as Rector. All proceedings in regard to the Catholic University were carried out with the approval of the Vatican.

b. Academies of fine arts, Conservatories of Music, cultural societies, etc., are defascized and reorganized throughout the North. The Scala Opera in Milan has practically completed its epuration, with three permanent employees suspended and eight artists precluded from engagements, and is ready to open its new season.

2076

c. The four faculties whose buildings had been destroyed at the University of Turin have found substitute quarters in a former Fascist party building. The University of Padua has received 2,000,000 lire for building repairs and equipment, out of 49,000,000 lire asked. The Ministry of Post-War Assistance has also given Padua 20,000,000 lire for student housing.

9. New educational programs.

a. Probably the weakest link in the Italian educational chain has been the Istituto Magistrale - the secondary school which is intended to prepare all elementary school teachers. The Gentile "Reform" of 1922-3, one of the first sweeping acts of Fascism, completely eradicated professional training from the Istituto Magistrale, making it, essentially, an attenuated version of the Liceo Scientifico. The new program for the elementary schools, prepared by a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Ministerial Commission in consultation with the Education Subcommission, is excellent, but calls for a modern knowledge of pedagogy and psychology in order to become fully effective. Therefore a Ministerial Commission was appointed late in the spring to prepare a new program for the Istituto Magistrale so that teachers can be prepared for the new elementary school program. As reported last month, this commission did a good job, all things considered, and then conferred at length with the Education Subcommission. It is now reported that most of the improvements suggested by the Education Subcommission have been incorporated in the program and that it will be published and made official for school-year about to open.

b. One serious handicap in making the new Istituto Magistrale program effective, however, is that the professors in these Institutes lack any training in psychology and education - Gentile banned all courses in psychology and education from the universities which prepare professors for the Istituto Magistrale. To meet this situation a small number of key professors from universities will have to be sent out of Italy for a year's study. In a visit paid by the Minister of Public Instruction and the Director of the Education Subcommission to Geneva in September, there was a conference with Prof. Jean Piaget, Director of the Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute in the University of Geneva - Europe's greatest educational psychologist. Piaget suggested that a group of Italian university professors (about seven) be sent to him for a year's study and preparation. With the Minister's concurrence, both Piaget and the Director of the Education Subcommission are asking the Rockefeller Foundation for fellowships for this group of professors.

c. The physical education program under fascism, as reported last month, was largely military drill and fascist propaganda. There are few people in Italy who know anything about modern programs in this field. The Education Subcommission, in addition to getting some materials from other countries, was able to suggest to the Minister two or three Italians with understanding and skill in physical education. These were appointed by the Minister to serve on his Commission. By attaching two of these (one from Naples and one from Milan) temporarily to the Education Subcommission it became possible for them to live in Rome while working on the Commission. The work is in full swing and should be finished this month. It includes programs for elementary schools and all types of lower and higher secondary schools.

10. Youth activities and welfare.

a. The school lunch program is organized throughout the north and ready to be put into immediate effect as schools open.

b. Piccolo Posten reports that 11,000 children received free meals and had recreational privileges in its summer colonies.

[illegible] which existed in all

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1851017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1852 17

[illegible] for relationships for this group of professors.

c. The physical education program under fascism, as reported last month, was largely military drill and fascist propaganda. There are few people in Italy who know anything about modern programs in this field. The Education Subcommission, in addition to getting some materials from other countries, was able to suggest to the Minister two or three Italians with understanding and skill in physical education. These were appointed by the Minister to serve on his Commission. By attaching two of these (one from Naples and one from Milan) temporarily to the Education Subcommission it became possible for them to live in Rome while working on the Commission. The work is in full swing and should be finished this month. It includes programs for elementary schools and all types of lower and higher secondary schools.

10. Youth activities and welfare.

a. The school lunch program is organized throughout the north and ready to be put into immediate effect as schools open.

b. Mussolini Foundation reports that 11,000 children received free meals and had recreational programs in its summer colonies.

c. The student-aid associations (patronati scolastici) which existed in all communes before fascism and then were suspended by the fascist youth organizations, are being rapidly reorganized throughout Italy.

d. The Boy Scout movement is continuing to grow. Manuals, etc., obtained from Britain and Portugal by the Education Subcommission, have been translated and published. From 26 to 30 September the Catholic Association (ASCI) held a conference of Boy Scout leaders from all over Italy, in Rome. Bombardieri, for example, sent [illegible] representatives, and Capt. in CI, USN, from [illegible] Scout leaders to England for a training course has been postponed, by the British Boy Scouts, until next spring.

e. During Lady Baden-Powell's visit to Italy in July plans were made to send two specialists from Switzerland to train leaders of Girl Scouts and Guides in Italy. The plan temporarily fell through because of slow communications between Rome and Berne. In September, however, the Director of the Education Subcommission conferred with the International Bureau representatives in Berne, and arrangements were completed to send the trainers to Italy on 19 October.

- 4 -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

AFHQ has issued the necessary authority.

f. The American Red Cross is cooperating with the Italian Red Cross in reestablishing the Junior Red Cross in Italian schools. The Education Subcommission is cooperating in this project.

11. Cultural Interchange.

a. Frequent reference has been made in these reports to the efforts of the Education Subcommission to get Prof. Caccioppoli to the United States. The Italian National Research Council, with the backing of the Italian Government, wanted this brilliant young professor from the University of Rome to study the most recent developments in the field of nuclear physics and cosmic rays, and to bring the information back to Italian scientists. It has taken nine months to untangle all the red tape wound between War Department, AFHQ, State Department, and American Embassy. At long last Prof. Caccioppoli is on his way.

b. Profiting by some of the knowledge gained in this struggle for Caccioppoli, it is hoped that more rapid progress can be made in getting Vuotto, one of Italy's leading orchestra conductors, to the United States, where he is desired for an engagement with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

c. The plans for sending advanced students from Italy to American universities is progressing. Private donors have given 25,000 dollars for this project and more money is being sought. The fund is being administered by a committee composed of the Director of the American Academy and a representative of USIS, on the American side, by the head of the Superior Council of Education and a representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the Italian side, and the Director of the Education Subcommission. A commission appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction is sorting out the recommendations from University Rectors and selecting the most promising candidates for interviews by the above named administrative committee, which will select the persons to receive the fellowships. With present funds about fourteen students can be sent to the United States in January.

d. Photographic plates, much needed by the Royal Observatory in Florence, have been obtained by the Education Subcommission from the Harvard University Observatory.

e. Twelve thousand copies of the history of the Allied Commission, in Italian, are being distributed to Universities, libraries, and school officials.

f. The book on citizenship and the book on the history and geography of North and South America, for free distribution in Italian schools, previously referred to in these reports, are now in process of translation. This is a USIS project, in which the Education Subcommission is cooperating.

c. The plans for setting [illegible] progressing. Private donors have given 25,000 dollars for this project and more money is being sought. The fund is being administered by a committee composed of the Director of the American Academy and a representative of USIS, on the American side, by the head of the Superior Council of Education and a representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the Italian side, and the Director of the Education Subcommission. A commission appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction is sorting out the recommendations from University Rectors and selecting the most promising candidates for interviews by the above named administrative committee, which will select the persons to receive the Fellowships. With present funds about fourteen students can be sent to the United States in January.

d. Photographic plates, much needed by the Royal Observatory in Florence, have been obtained by the Education Subcommission from the Harvard University Observatory.

e. Twelve thousand copies of the history of the Allied Commission, in Italian, are being distributed to universities, libraries, and school officials.

f. The book on citizenship and the book on the history and geography of North and South America, for free distribution in Italian schools, previously referred to in these reports, are now in process of translation. This is a USIS project, in which the Education Subcommission is cooperating.

g. Another USIS project is the publication, for free distribution, of monographs to accompany its monthly bulletins on education, agriculture, economics, engineering, etc. The manuscripts for monographs on education have been obtained by the Education Subcommission - several have arrived and are being translated, others are on the way.

2075

h. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Director of the Education Subcommission went to Switzerland together on 16 September. They attended an international educational conference in Zurich, on Aid to child victims of the war. Each took part in sectional meetings and gave an address at a large public meeting - the Minister on the condition of children and schools in Italy, the Director of the Education Subcommission on the educational work of the Allied Commission. They received both stimulus and ideas from the representatives of twenty-two nations assembled there.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

4. From Zurich they went to Berne where they made further progress in regard to getting text books in the German and French languages for Bolzano and the Val d'Aosta. They then visited the International Bureau of Education in Geneva, and had the conference with Piaget referred to above.

5. While the Minister returned to Rome, the Director of the Education Sub-commission went to Paris on invitation of the French Minister of Education to assist in the preparation of selected teachers from all over France for the modern program of Education to which the French Government is now committed. The Director returned to Rome 27 September.

CARLTON W. WASHBURNE
Lt.Col., A.U.S.
Director of Education.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

184

ANNEX I

Report from Regional Education Officer, Venezia.

German Schools in Bolzano and Trento.

As a result of the conference held in Bolzano at the end of August considerable progress had been expected during September in the organization of German Schools in Alto Adige. In particular the matters most urgent were:

(a) The appointment of teachers
(b) The working out of programmes of study in Secondary Schools
(c) The provision of Elementary text-books (from Switzerland)
(d) The prosecution of a course of co-operation and compromise between the Italians and Tyrolese.

Early in September the Vice-Provveditore, Don Ferrari, visited Padova with lists of German secondary teachers some now stationed in Bolzano and of some transferred away to other Provinces during the last year: the Minister has been asked to confirm that those stationed in Bolzano may remain and to transfer back to Bolzano those who have left.

At this visit the Vice-Provveditore submitted a few programmes of study for Secondary Schools, but these were so sketchy that they were rejected by the RCO. A complaint was re-made by Don Ferrari that he was not kept informed by the Provveditore of Bolzano of correspondence affecting German Schools: also that the Provveditore of Trento would not agree to proposals about the appointments of German Direttori Didattici in his Province.

On 26/27 September the RCO held a conference in Bolzano, with the Provveditori of Bolzano and Trento, Don Ferrari and the members of the recently appointed Advisory Commission on German Schools (the same people who were present at the Conference in August less the local publisher). It was immediately ordered by the RCO that the oft-requested consolidated plan for German Schools be supplied by 2 October (this has been done and sent to the Subcommission): that the programmes of study for Secondary Schools be ordered submitted by 7 October (it being pointed out that teachers subsequently arriving can use plans of study now prepared by the teachers available): that the Provveditore of Trento make his proposals for an Ispector and Direttori Didattici for the Bolzano and Oro districts, and send it to Padova [illegible] comments of Don Ferrari (this has not yet been done). and that an estimate should be supplied [illegible] many of the Swiss books could if necessary be bound in Bolzano. The RCO stated that there was no further news from Rome respecting the elementary text-books from Switzerland. and it was agreed that excerpts should by cyclostyled from the sample books held in Bolzano, so that [illegible]

2074

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

At this visit the Vice-Provveditore submitted new programmes of study for Secondary Schools, but these were so sketchy that they were rejected by the EEO. A complaint was re-made by Don Ferreri that he was not kept informed by the Provveditore of Bolzano of correspondence affecting German Schools: also that the Provveditore of Trento would not agree to proposals about the appointments of German Direttori Didattici in his province.

On 26/27 September the EEO held a conference in Bolzano, with the Provveditori of Bolzano and Trento, Don Ferreri and the members of the recently appointed Advisory Commission on German Schools (the same people who were present at the Conference in August less the local publisher). It was immediately ordered by the EEO that the oft-requested consolidated plan for German Schools be supplied by 2 October (this has been done and sent to the Subcommission): That the programmes of study for Secondary Schools be made and submitted by 7 October (it being pointed out that teachers subsequently arriving can use plans of study now prepared by the teachers available): that the Provveditore of Trento make his proposals for an Inspector and Direttori Didattici for the Bolzano and Oro districts, and send it to Padova for the comments of Don Ferreri (this has not yet been done). and that an estimate should be supplied how many of the Swiss books could if necessary be found in Bolzano. The EEO stated that there was no further news from Rome respecting the elementary text-books from Switzerland. And it was agreed that excerpts should by cyclostyled from the sample books held in Bolzano, so that some kind of start can be made in the German of the same time as in the Italian Elementary Schools.

The possible use of Schul-Bücher printed in 1925/1926 and held in a library in Bolzano in some numbers was discussed. It was arranged to send a catalogue and samples of these books to the Subcommission and in the meantime to ensure that the use of these books will be allowed, provided they are selected according to the Minister's school programmes. There are enough of these books to distribute to the pupils of one Secondary School only.

Finally the EEO called on both Italian and German School Officials to show more cooperation and to spend their energies on the immediate practical problems rather than on perpetuating the mutual distrust. This was taken well, all parties admitting that this feeling of distrust tended to colour their thoughts and delay their actions.

2074

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Certain grave considerations arise from this conference and from the conditions revealed.

I am convinced that the distrust, at any rate on the German side, will persist; and the Italians show themselves very chary of allowing any concession. The qualities of the two Italian Provveditori do no help, the Bolzano man having short-comings in the administrative field and Prof. Gasser of Trento not being given to compromise. To qualify the latter remark I must point out that his suggestions concerning the Inspectorate of schools in Salorno and Ora district seemed on the present basis reasonable to me - i.e. that he should propose German-speaking but Italian Direttori and that the Inspector should be a German. (This comparatively simple matter which had been hanging for a month was discussed for 30 minutes without their reaching agreement. The population in these districts is very mixed: the proportions of teachers, Italian to German, are in Salorno 40:23, in Ora 14:30).

My recommendation is that a full Provveditore for German Schools in Bolzano and Trento should be appointed (perhaps with a German title), and that in Trento the inspectorate and directorates in question should be duplicated. There could then be less ground for quibbling on the autonomy question. Under the present arrangement there is real reason in the argument that local scholastic autonomy has been granted in theory but not in practice. It is considered that this could actually facilitate cooperation since the parties would be on a par, and not as now senior and junior, or executive and advisory.

If the above is held to be out of the question (and does not that show some lack of trust and courage on the Italian side?) cannot at least the inspectorates and directorates referred to in Trento be duplicated?

I beg that the above proposals be given full re-consideration in the light of the present signs of friction.

/s/ Ian Scott, Capt.

IAN SCOTT
Captain
Regional Education Officer.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

183

ANNEX II

Report from Chief Education Officer, MG Venezia Giulia.

I. Introduction.

1. Education Division.

September has been a month of intense planning and work toward the opening of both Italian and Slavic schools in that part of Venezia Giulia under the jurisdiction of Allied Military Government.

The entire staff of the Education Division has worked over-time in order to bring all urgent matters up to date which had been accumulated prior to the arrival of the Education Officer and during the initial organization period.

T H E S T A F F

1st Lt.	JOHN P.SILONI	- Chief Education Officer
Prof.Dott.	ANTONIO ANDRI	- Professional Consultant
Prof.Dott.	SERGIO [illegible]	- Professional Assistant (Slavic Schools)
Dott.	FLAVIO KAI	- Sr.Administrative Asst.
Mrs.	FELICIAN ROSARIA	- Typist-Translator (Slovene speaking)
Miss	LAURA MORTISATI	- Office Clerk - Files
Mrs.	ADRIANA VERSERI	- Typist (English speaking)

The addition of Mrs. FELICIAN ROSARIA, experienced typist and translator, Slovene-Italian language, has proven a valuable addition to the staff.

2. General School Picture.

The Education Officer has kept personal contact with each Area Superintendent of Schools and with Area Commissioners. Visits to school buildings, culture clubs, and "ricreatori" have expedited the release and repair of some buildings. Area Commissioners have demonstrated keen interest in the work toward the opening of schools and have lent a helping hand. Civil Affairs Officers have been brought well within the total school picture in order that they may be well acquainted with the education program, their duties and functions, in those communes where local government is not yet functioning as prescribed by General Order 11.

- 2073 -

The school section of the Slavic National Liberation Committee (N.L.C.) is still in control of the internal Slovene school situation and dictates its school policy to all Slovene teachers and parents who have identified themselves with the Slavic Liberation Movement. Reports continue to pour in that intimidation methods are being used in the Slovene areas of Trieste and Gorizia in order to keep certain teachers [illegible]

Dott.	[illegible]	- Sr. Administrative Asst.
Mrs.	PELICAN ROSANDA	- Typist-Translator (Slovene speaking)
Miss	LAURA FORTUNATI	- Office Clerk - Files
Mrs.	ADELINA VENTURI	- Typist (English speaking)

The addition of Mrs. PELICAN ROSANDA, experienced typist and translator, Slovene-Italian language, has proven a valuable addition to the staff.

2. General School Picture.

The Education Officer has kept personal contact with each Area Superintendent of Schools and with Area Commissioners. Visits to school buildings, culture clubs, and "ricreatori" have expedited the release and repair of some buildings. Area Commissioners have demonstrated keen interest in the work toward the opening of schools and have lent a helping hand. Civil Affairs Officers have been brought well within the total school picture in order that they may be well acquainted with the education program, their duties and functions, in these communes where local government is not yet functioning as prescribed by General Order 11.

- 2073 -

The school section of the Slavic National Liberation Committee (N.L.C.) is still in control of the internal Slovene school situation and dictates its school policy to all Slovene teachers and parents who have identified themselves with the Slavic Liberation Movement. Reports continue to pour in that intimidation methods are being used in the Slovene areas of Trieste and Gorizia in order to keep certain teachers, usually qualified, from teaching in the new Slovene schools. (The Education Officer has recently witnessed such a case at Sesana, Trieste Area).

It is known that some of the recent functions of the school section of the N.L.C. have been the following:

a. Available Slovene teachers must first report to the N.L.C. school section and register for teaching posts in the Slovene schools.

b. Teachers are selected. Some are sent into Zone B (East of the Morgan line), others are assigned within Zone A (Allied Military Government Territory), and others are told that because of their political views they will not be permitted to teach and they will not be tolerated as teachers in the Slovene schools.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

c. The teachers selected are assigned "sede", and then in order to have each teacher employed in the assigned "sede", parents are requested to sign petitions asking for the placement of a given teacher in a specific school. These petitions are then presented to Allied Military Government.

The Sovraintendente Scolastico of Pola states that to the best of his knowledge there has been no intimidation of teachers in his area.

Reports from Sovraintendenti Scolastici and from several Civil Affairs Officers state that many Slavic teachers have gone to Zone B - San Pietro del Carso, Aidussina, and Postumia - to attend a teacher training and indoctrination course, that now they are returning to this territory to teach. It is, therefore, expected that applications for teaching positions will increase somewhat during the coming week.

The school sections of the Slovene N.L.C. of various communes visited by the Education Officer, "Scsana" as one example, has requested that the school program adopted be those recently published in Jugoslavia. The preface to the programs requires that teachers freely and passionately speak to the children of the partisan movement, of Tito as the great "Condottiero", and of the recent Jugoslav struggle.

From some applications submitted it has been observed that a great number of the teachers requested for employment by the N.L.C. into specific Slovene schools have only an eighth grade elementary school education plus one or two months of special training in the above mentioned centers.

The Slavic "Comitato Popolare Liberazione" (C.P.L.) of Pola, school section, has submitted to the Sovraintendente Scolastico a complete plan for the Croat schools of the area. They have included the number of schools that must be opened, the number of teachers who must teach in them, and the "sede" to which these teachers must be assigned. The school representatives of the C.P.L. have stated at a meeting that no other teachers will be accepted for the posts indicated (the Education Officer presided at the meeting).

The Sovraintendente Scolastico, however, has reported that the Croat elementary school enrollment has been small in the Pola commune (although several months ago the entire area seemed to have wanted to be part of Jugoslavia), because the people believe that Pola will remain Italian, and therefore, it would not be advisable to send their children to Croat schools.

Planning for the opening of the Italian language schools

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

[illegible] requires that teachers freely and passionately speak to the children of the partisan movement, of Tito as the great "Condottiero", and of the recent Jugoslav struggle.

From some applications submitted it has been observed that a great number of the teachers requested for employment by the N.L.C. into specific Slovene schools have only an eighth grade elementary school education plus one or two months of special training in the above mentioned centers.

The Slavic "Comitato Popolare Liberazione" (C.P.L.) of Pola, school section, has submitted to the Sovrintendente Scolastico a complete plan for the Croat schools of the area. They have included the number of schools that must be opened, the number of teachers who must teach in them, and the "sede" to which these teachers must be assigned. The school representatives of the C.P.L. have stated at a meeting that no other teachers will be accepted for the posts indicated (the Education Officer presided at the meeting).

The Sovrintendente Scolastico, however, has reported that the Croat elementary school enrollment has been small in the Pola commune (although several months ago the entire area seemed to have wanted to be part of Jugoslavia), because the people believe that Pola will remain Italian, and therefore, it would not be advisable to send their children to Croat schools.

Planning for the opening of the Italian language schools is progressing satisfactorily. Italian schools will open on schedule in all available premises, in many localities two shifts will be necessary.

The gravest problem which may face the Italian schools in the very near future is the problem of availability of elementary school text books. It is hoped that publishers in Northern Italy will have them ready by mid-October ! (two "sillabari" are now in the press and will be ready soon).

At Pola all of the "fascicoli personali" (personal files) on all elementary school teachers have been carried away by the Jugoslav Command upon leaving the area. The administrative problems have been greatly increased because of this situation - attempts are being made for the recuperation of said documents.

Italians are softly protesting about all the attention which has recently been given to the opening of Slavic schools in these areas. The situation, however, is calm. The Sovrintendenti Scolastici are cooperating well with the Allied Military Government directives.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

182

The "Sindacato Provinciale Scuole Elementare" (teachers' Union) has been very active. It has presented the position of the elementary teachers to the Education Division in a constructive manner. Membership to the "Sindacato" is free. Members pay a contribution of 0.50 per cent on their salary excluding of the family allowance. According to the President, on 24 September, the "Sindacato" had a membership of 657 teachers for Trieste area alone - with membership on the increase.

II. Slavic Schools.

1. Elementary Schools.

The entary school enrollment in the Slavic schools (Slovene and Croat) started on 17 September. Very few complete returns have been received except for Trieste city where 1971 children had enrolled as of 1 October. For smaller Communes and for Gorizia no figures are yet available. At Pola city 51 children enrolled in the Croat schools, but more are expected from the outlying suburbs.

The experience of the Education Officer in his contacts with the smaller communes of the Areas has been that the N.L.C. school authorities are refusing, or have purposely neglected, to enroll the children on the enrollment forms provided and have enrolled them without the presence of a regularly appointed enrolling commission to control the accuracy and reliability of the proceedings.

In Pola Area 14 Croat elementary school teachers have applied for positions: ten are candidates submitted by the "Comitato Popolare Liberazione" (C.P.L.) and four are free-lance teachers with Italian credentials but qualified to teach in Croat schools. (The C.P.L., however, has expressed complete opposition to the employment of teachers other than the ten submitted by them).

2. Secondary schools.

Orders to establish the following Slovene secondary schools have been issued:

To be located in Trieste: a. Scuola Media Inferiore.
b. Liceo Scientifico.
c. Istituto Tecnico Commerciale.

To be located in Gorizia: a. Scuola Media Inferiore.
b. Scuola Magistrale.
c. Ginnasio - Liceo Classico.

2072

There are available sufficient qualified professors to meet the needs of all of the above schools.

Slavic text books are in preparation. An order for elementary school texts

or have purposely neglected to enroll the children of the enrollment for s provided and have enrolled them without the presence of a regularly appointed enrolling commission to control the accuracy and reliability of the proceedings.

In Polo Area 14 Croat elementary school teachers have applied for positions: ten are candidates submitted by the "Comitato Popolare Liberazione" (C.P.L.) and four are free-lance teachers with Italian credentials but qualified to teach in Croat schools. (The C.P.L., however, has expressed complete opposition to the employment of teachers other than the ten submitted by them).

2. Secondary schools.

Orders to establish the following Slovene secondary schools have been issued:

To be located in Trieste: a. Scuola Media Inferiore.
b. Liceo Scientifico.
c. Istituto Tecnico Commerciale.

To be located in Gorizia: a. Scuola Media Inferiore.
b. Scuola Magistrale.
c. Ginnasio-Liceo Classico.

There are available sufficient qualified professors to meet the needs of the above schools.

2072

Slavic text books are in preparation. An order for elementary school texts to be imported from Jugoslavia (seen and approved by the Education Division) has been placed before the Joint Economic Commission.

Elementary school programs will soon be off the press, prepared to fit the situation and the needs of the Italian and Slovene elementary schools.

III. Culture Clubs.

The initial reports received by the Education Officer in regard to the "Istituti di Cultura", which had established themselves in the buildings of the ex-N.I.L., O.N.B. and School "Ricreatori" in all censures of the Area and in all sections of the larger cities, were to the effect that these Culture Clubs were Communist propaganda centers, that very little actual education work was being accomplished, and that the presence of children was but a front for the real purpose of these Culture societies.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

In Trieste city alone, during the month of September, close to twenty repair projects of schools were started, others have been approved throughout the territory.

The building situation at Pola is good. Repairs are under way, Army has derequisitioned several premises, and special quarters have been made available for school use.

In Trieste and Gorizia specific buildings have been designated for use as Slovene language schools. For Gorizia as well as for Trieste it has been possible to refit school buildings which had been used for Slovene schools under the Austrian rule. (The Slovene population expressed the desire that this be done, if only for sentimental reasons!).

Many of the buildings occupied by "Culture Clubs" are being taken over for school uses.

VI. Employment and Transfer of Teachers.

For the Italian elementary schools of each area there is more than sufficient elementary school teaching personnel "di ruolo" to take care of all school needs. We direct the new "Educatori" (boarding schools) which will be opened in Gorizia and Trieste for Slovene students, in particular, surplus personnel "di ruolo" will be used.

There is a shortage of Italian secondary school professors, therefore, "supplenti" and "incaricati" will be used. The problem of finding sufficient Slovene and Croat teachers for the Slavic schools appears to be nearing a satisfactory solution. The number of Slavic teachers who have applied for elementary school positions is as follows:

TRIESTE	GORIZIA	POLA
Teachers: 110 (Slovene)	145 (6) (Slovene)	14 (Croat)

Transfer of teachers from one area to another is being kept to a minimum. Transfer of teachers into Venezia Giulia is being discouraged, unless the teachers requesting transfer can render a valuable service to either the Italian or the Slavic communities to which they ask assignment.

VII. School Lunches.

The school lunches project is underway. All necessary literature has been prepared and as almost anything is being completed it will be sent [illegible] concerned.

For the Italian elementary schools of each area there is more than sufficient elementary school teaching personnel "di ruolo" to take care of all school needs. To direct the new "Educatori" (boarding schools) which will be opened in Gorizia and Trieste for Slovene students, in particular, surplus personnel "di ruolo" will be used.

There is a shortage of Italian secondary school professors, therefore, "supplenti" and "incaricati" will be used. The problem of finding sufficient Slovene and Croat teachers for the Slavic schools appears to be nearing a satisfactory solution. The number of Slavic teachers who have applied for elementary school positions is as follows:

	TRIESTE	GORIZIA	POLA
Teachers:	110 (Slovene)	145 (@) (Slovene)	14 (Croat)

Transfer of teachers from one area to another is being kept to a minimum. Transfer of teachers into Venezia Giulia is being discouraged, unless the teachers requesting transfer can render a valuable service to either the Italian or the Slavic communities to which they ask assignment.

VII. School Lunches.

The school lunches project is underway. All necessary literature has been prepared and as mimeographing is being completed it will be sent to areas concerned.

2071

It is planned to have the first school lunch served on opening day of school - 16 October, in those communes where means are available to prepare and serve the food. (The Food Subcommission has approved a daily school lunch for 65,600 children per month for this Territory). The American Red Cross will cooperate in the organization work. (In addition of powdered milk to the allotted ration of bread and "pasta" or rice would greatly benefit the health of the children!).

VIII. Boy Scouts.

The non-sectarian Boy Scouts organization "Giovani Esploratori Italiani" held its first organizational meeting in the Hills of the British Z.M.O.T., Trieste, to nominate the Regional Constituent Assembly. Colonel ALFRED C. BOWMAN, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, present at the meeting, was elected

(@) Of these 27 have asked transfer from Italian provinces to either Trieste or Gorizia Area.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

honorary President and the Education Officer honorary member of the Board of Directors. Colonel BOWLER spoke of the Boy Scouts organization and its scope in a free country. There were many Scouts in uniform. The representatives of the Catholic Association were present.

XI. University of Trieste.

Examinations will begin 1 October to run through the entire month.

The "Faculty of Engineering" has been given the initial boost which it required, by instituting the "biennio" of engineering.

The Advisory Epuration Committee for the epuration of the University staff is well at work and the initial epuration proceedings will soon be completed - then all cases will pass to the Zone Epuration Commission.

Provisions have been taken to facilitate the travel of professors from universities in Italy to Trieste in order to take care of the immediate examination session. Later they will be permitted to enter Trieste to conduct their regular University courses.

X. Conclusion.

At this time it is still a bit too early to predict the success of the new Slavic schools. The school situation in general in the small communes does not look too promising, particularly in those centers where Allied Military Government control is rather thin. (The local Government situation of each Commune has great bearing upon the success or failure of the new Slavic schools, for under normal conditions the communal administration recognized the duties and functions of the Superintendent of School's Office and cooperated with the responsible authorities in the opening and functioning of the schools - today, the school representatives of the Slovene National Committee are reticent to cooperate unless the entire local government offers its cooperation to Allied Military Government). With buildings in great part out of order or requisitioned by operational troops, with the teacher situation in Slovene communes not too well defined (the N.L.C. has specifically rated those teacher who have not identified themselves with the partisan movement as "Fascist" and "Traitors") - the success of the Slavic schools as established by Allied Military Government will have to be seen. The Church has offered its help; however, among the clergy there is a vast divergence of ideas: some are fanatically anti-communist and others are fervent Communist. The latter have refused to cooperate with any form of Allied Military Government. The Slovene Communes have been thoroughly indoctrinated with anti-Allied Military Government propaganda. It is encouraging to note, however, that many parents have expressed opposition to the stand taken by the Slavic N.L.C. as regards the education of their children.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

new Slavic schools. The school situation in general in the small communes does not look too promising, particularly in those centers where Allied Military Government control is rather thin. (The local Government situation of each Commune has great bearing upon the success or failure of the new Slavic schools, for under normal conditions the communal administration recognized the duties and functions of the Superintendent of School's Office and cooperated with the responsible authorities in the opening and functioning of the schools - today, the school representatives of the Slovene National Committee are reticent to cooperate unless the entire local government offers its cooperation to Allied Military Government). With buildings in great part out of order or requisitioned by operational troops, with the teacher situation in Slovene communes not too well defined (the N.L.C. has specifically rated those teacher who have not identified themselves with the partisan movement as "Fascist" and "Traitors") - the success of the Slavic schools as established by Allied Military Government will have to be seen. The Church has offered its help; however, among the clergy there is a vast divergence of ideas; some are fanatically anti-communist and others are fervent Communist. The latter have refused to cooperate with any form of Allied Military Government. The Slovene Communes have been thoroughly indoctrinated with anti-Allied Military Government propaganda. It is encouraging to note, however, that many parents have expressed opposition to the stand taken by the Slavic N.L.C. as regards the education of their children.

From last minute reports it appears that the school section of the N.L.C. has received specific orders to cooperate with Allied Military Government recognising that the attitude so far taken has harmed rather than bettered the position of the Slavic people of these areas. The change in attitude has been observed in the cities of Trieste and Gorizia, and Pola, but very little in the outlying communities.

/s/ John P. Simoni
JOHN. P. SIMONI
1st.Lt. C.M.P.
Chief Education Officer.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

24039

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/6A/1.0/MC

14 September 1945

SEP 17 1945

Monthly Report for August

INTRODUCTION:

The two matters of greatest general interest among the Education Subcommission's activities of the past month have to do with the situation in Bolzano and Venezia Giulia. The other activities, being for the most part a continuation of the work previously reported, are therefore summarized briefly, and the Director's full report on Bolzano and the complete report of 1st Lieutenant JOHN P. SIMONI, Chief Education Officer for 13th Corps on the progress in Venezia Giulia are given as Annexes 2 and 3.

I - Regional Activities.

1. A meeting of all Education Officers was held in Rome, 18 August. Dates for opening schools for the autumn term, the freeing of occupied school buildings, approval of text books, the future of provveditori appointed by Allied Military Government, paper and school supplies, the progress of youth activities and especially Boy and Girl Scouts, etc., were among the matters discussed.

2. Epuration of schools in the North is proceeding under General Order Number 35. In no Region is it completed, but commissions are being urged to speed the work.

3. Each Regional Education Officer is keeping in close touch with Provveditori agli Studi. This proceeds best in Piemonte where there are two Education Officers for seven provinces and adequate transport, and limps worst in Venezia where one Education Officer has ten provinces and transport for him has been inadequate.

4. Lombardia and Venezia Regions are arranging to open the autumn term early in order to allow schools to close during the severe weather, owing to lack of fuel.

5. Regional text book commissions have approved a large number of new text books for 1945-6.

2070

6. All Regional Education Officers, with assistance from Provincial

I - Regional Activities.

1. A meeting of all Education Officers was held in Rome, 18 August. Dates for opening schools for the autumn term, the freeing of occupied school buildings, approval of text books, the future of provveditori appointed by Allied Military Government, paper and school supplies, the progress of youth activities and especially Boy and Girl Scouts, etc., were among the matters discussed.

2. Epuration of schools in the North is proceeding under General Order Number 35. In no Region is it completed, but commissions are being urged to speed the work.

3. Each Regional Education Officer is keeping in close touch with Provveditori and Studi. This proceeds best in Piemonte where there are two Education Officers for seven provinces and adequate transport, and limps worst in Venezia where one Education Officer has ten provinces and transport for him has been inadequate.

4. Lombardia and Venezia Regions are arranging to open the autumn term early in order to allow schools to close during the severe weather, owing to lack of fuel.

5. Regional text book commissions have approved a large number of new text books for 1945-6.

2070

6. All Regional Education Officers, with assistance from Provincial Commissioners, are making a drive to clear schools from troops, refugees, and political parties in time for the autumn opening. In Piemonte 55 schools are occupied by Allied troops, 11 by Italian troops, and 32 (mostly in Turin) by Italian civilians -- political parties, "enti", and occasionally refugees. Many of these will be ousted in September. The worst situation is in four provinces of Venezia -- every school in the city of Bolzano is wholly or partly occupied; in the province of Udine Allied troops have 134 schools, political parties 13, refugees 18 -- these, plus 203 schools damaged or destroyed by War, make nearly half the schools of the province unavailable, and there is little hope for relief since troops are moving into the four northern provinces.

PA 4/10

Sec 6/185

7. Repairs of schools are under way in all Regions, but are slow largely because of lack of material.

8. Universities and other higher institutions are now, practically without exception, epurated and reorganized throughout the north. The

E. & DIST

1 - Ex Control
3 - HQS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Catholic University in Milan was epurated under Executive Memorandum 76, modified, by agreement with the Vatican, to fit the special relationship which exists between the University and the Vatican. The epuration committee has submitted its report, which will be accepted and put into effect on receipt of approval from the Vatican. The University of Milan elected as rector the man who, though not suspended by the epuration committee, had served as rector under the Fascist Republican regime; this caused such an outcry that he was persuaded to resign, and new elections will be held later.

Building repairs are under way for all damaged universities and projects are drawn up for the longer range construction.

9. The summer colonies in five provinces of Piemonte Region have been very successful, the ones in Turin opening a second session for 2500 children. Boy Scouts are increasing in number everywhere, Girl Guides at a much slower rate.

The War Materials Disposal Division in Lombardia Region has furnished some surplus war materials to the Boy Scouts through the Regional Education Officer. Lombardia held a training course for Scout leaders 11-19 August, on a wooded tract leased, without charge, to the Boy Scouts for nine years, by the owner, Signora Osso. In Venezia a British soldier obtained the use of a hall, and football, medicine balls, etc., from his unit, for a Scout troop.

10. School-lunch programs are being set up for the opening of schools -- they have been approved for 111 communes in Venezia.

11. Much progress has been made toward opening of schools in the German language in Bolzano. Swiss text books have been selected and prices on printing obtained from Berne. See full report in Annex 2.

12. Education in Venezia Giulia is being organized according to plan. The instransigent attitude of the National Liberation Committee is causing difficulties, but in spite of this and other problems, remarkable progress has been made. See 1st Lt. SIMONI's full report in Annex 3.

II - Headquarters activities.

13. AFHQ has completed its survey of school requisitions. It shows that 663 schools were under requisition on 1 August, of which 232 will have been derequisitoned by 1 October. The situation generally should continue to improve except in the South where early movement is not anticipated. An AFHQ administrative Memorandum is in preparation ordering commanders to derequisition educational facilities at the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Regional Education Officer. Lombardia held a training course for Scout leaders 11-15 August, on a wooded tract leased, without charge, to the Boy Scouts for nine years, by the owner, Signora Osso. In Venezia a British soldier obtained the use of a hall, and football, medicine balls, etc., from his unit, for a Scout troop.

10. School lunch programs are being set up for the opening of schools -- they have been approved for 111 communes in Venezia.

11. Much progress has been made toward opening of schools in the German language in Bolzano. Swiss text books have been selected and prices on printing obtained from Berne. See full report in Annex 2.

12. Education in Venezia Giulia is being organized according to plan. The instransigent attitude of the National Liberation Committee is causing difficulties, but in spite of this and other problems, remarkable progress has been made. See 1st Lt. SIMONI's full report in Annex 3.

II - Headquarters activities.

13. AFHQ has completed its survey of school requisitions. It shows that 665 schools were under requisition on 1 August, of which 252 will have been dorequisitoned by 1 October. The situation generally should continue to improve except in the South where early movement is not anticipated. An AFHQ Administrative Memorandum is in preparation ordering commanders to dorequisition educational facilities at the earliest possible date.

14. An agreement has been reached with the Minister to permit provveditori agli studi appointed and recommended by AE to participate in national examinations for permanent positions regardless of their Civil Service grade.

15. Arrangements have been made to facilitate transfers of teachers who formerly taught in territory now under Yugoslav jurisdiction, to Italian provinces.

16. The Minister's commission on elementary school text books has approved 183 different books for 1945-6 -- not too good, for the most part; but at least there will be keen competition for provincial adoptions. Allied paper will probably be supplemented by paper released at low cost by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, but this is still under negotiation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

17. The detailed study of Italian education, its history and present organization, prepared by Major A.A. VESSELO and presented to the Minister by the Education Subcommission, is to be published in Italian by Garganti, of Milan, to whom the Minister has given publication rights.

18. The new program for teacher-training schools, prepared by a Ministerial commission, was submitted to the Education Subcommission for criticism. A long report from the Education Subcommission and two all-morning conferences with the commission have resulted, it is believed, in a considerable improvement in the program, which was already a long step in advance of the old one.

19. The Minister is asking assistance from the Education Subcommission in regard to a new program of physical education. Materials have been received from the United States and requested from Great Britain to help the commission, which has to start from scratch, the previous physical education program having consisted largely of fascist propaganda and military drills.

20. The plans for a central reference catalogue of all Rome libraries to enable both Italian and foreign students to avail themselves of the rich but scattered and badly catalogued materials, has moved forward with the preparation of a detailed plan and budget by a Ministerial commission.

21. Marked progress has been made in the joint publishing program of the Minister of Public Instruction, USIS, and Education Subcommission. Some manuscripts have been received and others are in preparation for a series of educational monographs to accompany the USIS Education Bulletin, and to be distributed gratis to teachers. A Professor Ciosolfi has arrived from Washington and is pushing the publication of 100,000 copies of a history and geography book on North and South America for elementary schools and 30,000 copies of a book on civics for secondary schools. These will be distributed through the Ministry of Public Instruction, without charge, to schools for their libraries.

22. An arrangement has been made with the Library of Congress for purchase of books in America for Italian Universities and libraries to the extent that the Library of Congress can use books to be purchased in Italy. The Minister of Public Instruction has set up a 500,000 lire fund for this purpose. The British Council has worked out a different plan, setting up a credit of £200,000 in Great Britain, balanced by British Council and Embassy expenses in Italy and earmarked for book purchases through commercial channels.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

previous physical education program having [illegible] propaganda and military drills.

20. The plans for a central reference catalogue of all Rome libraries to enable both Italian and foreign students to avail themselves of the rich but scattered and badly catalogued materials, has moved forward with the preparation of a detailed plan and budget by a Ministerial commission.

21. Marked progress has been made in the joint publishing program of the Minister of Public Instruction, USIS, and Education Subcommission. Some manuscripts have been received and others are in preparation for a series of educational monographs to accompany the USIS Education Bulletin, and to be distributed gratis to teachers. A Professor Gioselfi has arrived from Washington and is pushing the publication of 100,000 copies of a history and geography book on North and South America for elementary schools and 50,000 copies of a book on civics for secondary schools. These will be distributed through the Ministry of Public Instruction, without charge, to schools for their libraries.

22. An arrangement has been made with the Library of Congress for purchase of books in America for Italian Universities and libraries to the extent that the Library of Congress can use books to be purchased in Italy. The Minister of Public Instruction has set up a 500,000 lire fund for this purpose. The British Council has worked out a different plan, setting up a credit of £200,000 in Great Britain, balanced by British Council and Embassy expenses in Italy and earmarked for book purchases through commercial channels.

2069

23. The British Council has provided four scholarships for Italian students to Great Britain. The Minister of Public Instruction has nominated the students. A considerable fund has been raised for scholarships for Italian advanced students who wish to study in the United States. The Minister has appointed a committee to work out plans for selection of the students, in cooperation with representatives of the United States Embassy and the Education Subcommission.

24. Aid for the Scout movement continues. $150 for the non-confessional Boy Scouts has been received from the International Boy Scouts.

25. In general, the Education Subcommission has acted as a clearing center for a great variety of activities, information, and counsel. Allied agencies in Italy and individuals and organizations in Allied nations turn to the Education Subcommission for information, counsel, and contacts with Italian agencies. Conversely the Ministry of Public Instruction and Italian organizations and individuals turn to the Education Subcommission for information from and contacts with the Allies. The fact that the Education Subcommission has had two years of intimate contact with Italian Education, cultural institutions,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

and persons, and that members of the Education Subcommission are specialists who know education and educational organizations and personnel in the Allied countries much better than do other Allied agencies in Italy, causes its services to be much used and appreciated. Only the matters of wide general interest are summarized in these reports; a continuous stream of such activities flows through the Education Subcommission in a two-way stream between Italy and the Allies, with not infrequent eddies from one Allied agency to another or one Italian agency to another. In Annex 1, the principal lines of contact are illustrated.

26. Personnel. The continuity of personnel in the Education Subcommission is somewhat unusual -- and very valuable. The following list of personnel as of 1 September shows the number of months each officer and enlisted man has been with the Education Subcommission:

Officers

Lt. Colonel C.W. WASHBURNE	(A), Director	25 months
Major A.A. VESSELO	(B), REO, Lombardia	22 months
Captain J.V. VELLA	(B), Executive Officer	19 months
Captain S.V. NOE	(A), REO, Piemonte	19 months
Captain P. L. HEILMAN	(A), EO, Piemonte	19 months
Captain G.F.T. WAGSTAFF	(B), REO, Liguria	(15 months - intermittently)
1st Lt. J.P. SIMONI	(A), Chief EO, Venezia Giulia	17 months
Captain I.W. SCOTT	(B), REO, Venezie	2 months

Enlisted Men and Other Ranks

Staff Sergeant T.J. Rizzuto	(A), Chief Clerk, Hq.	22 months
Sergeant John Apicella	(A), Chief Clerk, Vermi	20 months
Pvt 1 Cl. W.P. Proom	(A), Clerk-librarian	6 months
Pvt 1 Cl. William Carter	(A), Clerk, Piemonte	16 months
Tec 5 T.B. Woodward	(A), Clerk-reception	1 month
Private Franz Wesservogel	(B), Clerk, Hq.	1 month
Private L. Mantini	(A), Clerk, Venezie	6 months.

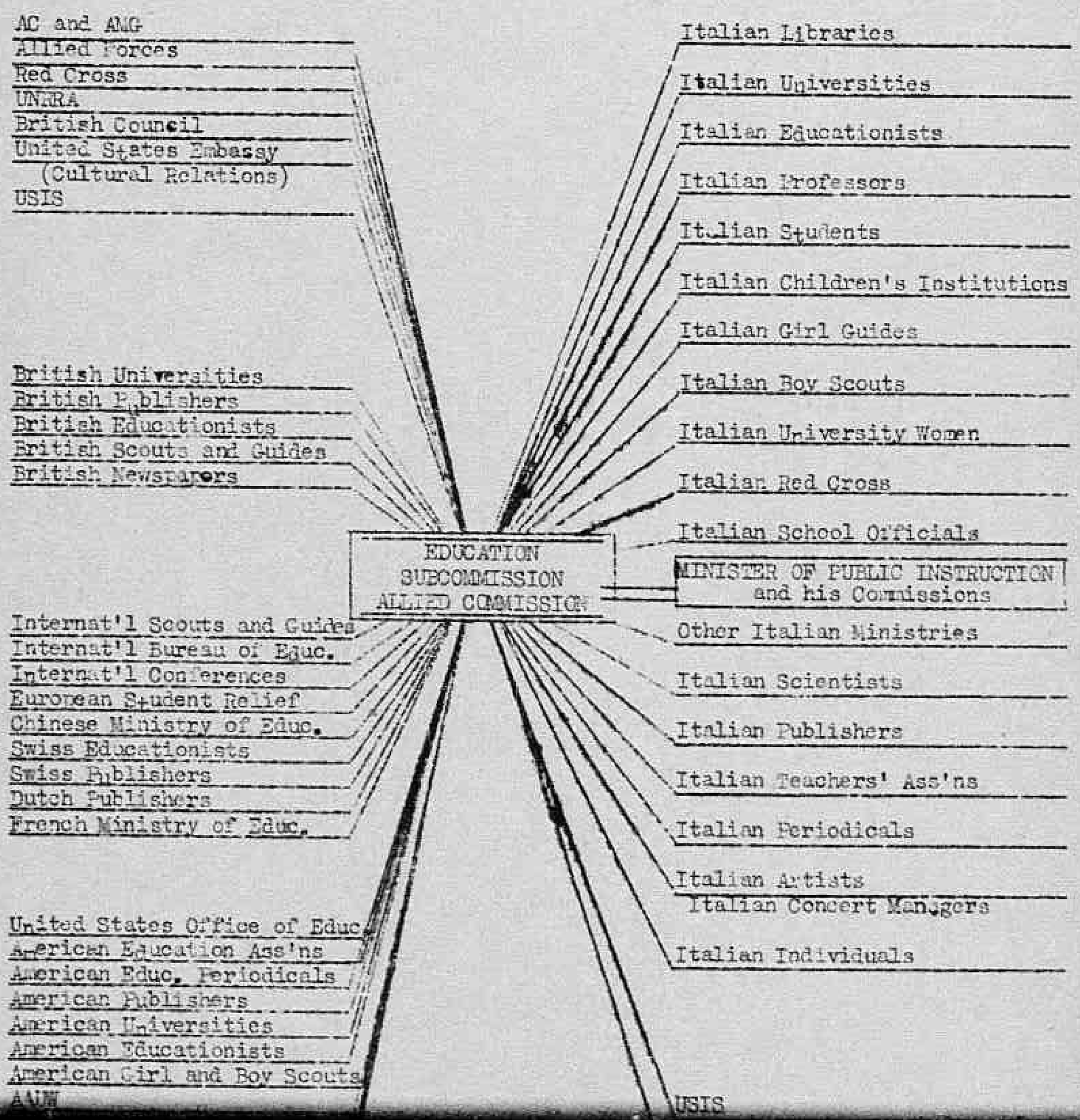
CARLETON W. WASHBURNE
Lt. Col., A.U.S.
Director of Education

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

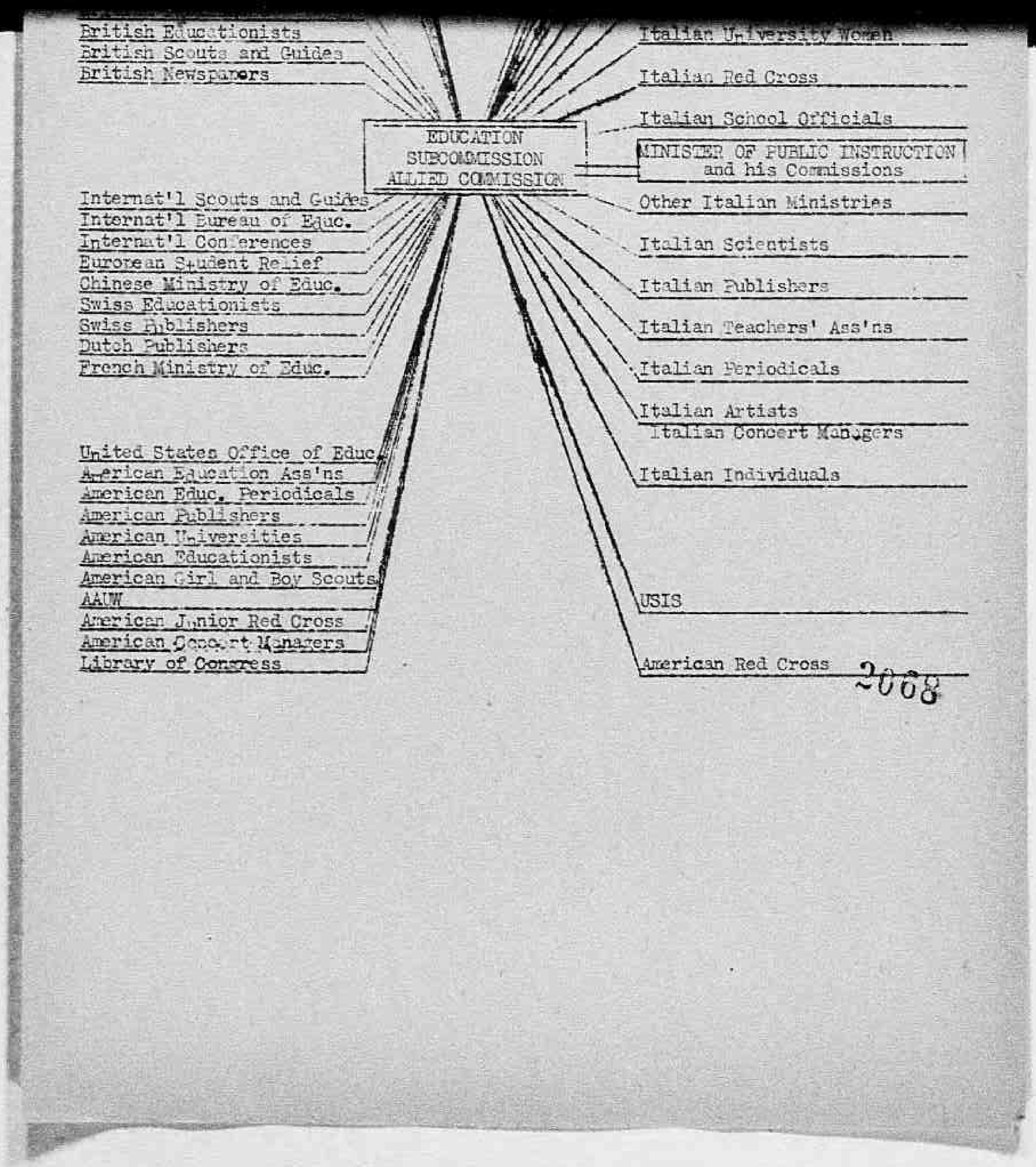
ANNEX I

(11)

The Education Subcommission as Center for Information, Materials, and contacts between Allied and Italian Agencies



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017



2068

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

SUBJECT: Report on Bolzano

TO : Vice Provveditore
Civil Affairs Section

1. Introduction. The question of cultural autonomy for the German-speaking Tyrolese in Bolzano (and the few communes in the adjoining provinces of Trento and Belluno) has concerned the Education Subcommission ever since the liberation of the province. Preliminary work was done by Major FRANCIS F. GRIGONY, until recently Regional Education Officer for Venezia Region, and by the Director of Education in consultation with the Minister of Public Instruction. The work has been brought to a head by a visit of the Director of Education to Bolzano with Captain I.N. SCOTT, the new Regional Education Officer for Venezia, on 28-29 August. During that visit there were two conferences with Lt. Colonel McEFATRIK, Provincial Commissioner, long conversations with the vice-provveditore for German-language schools (Father Ferrari) and a plenary conference with a group of a dozen school officials including the provveditori of Trento and Bolzano, the vice-provveditore in charge of German language schools, school inspectors, directors, and teachers, and a local publisher, in the course of which definite decisions were reached on the major pending problems.

2. Background. The valley of the Adige River and its tributaries, on the south side of the Alpine Divide (Brenner Pass, etc.) and the corresponding valleys on the north side, have had a common history since the ancient past. The first inhabitants are said by some to have been tribes from Illyria (the Dalmation region later over-run by Croats and Slovenes); Livy says they were Etruscans; but by 15 BC the country had become Celtic. In 15 BC the Romans conquered this region, both north and south of the Divide, and established the province of Rhaetia, which embraced most of what is now the north, or Austrian Tirol, the south, or Italian Tirol, and eastern Switzerland. The Latin language became current, and the people, in time, became known as Ladinians, and their dialect, based on Latin, is Ladin--a language as distinct from Italian as is French or Spanish. In eastern Bolzano province there is still a cluster of Ladin communes, where Ladin is the spoken language and where the old culture remains.

About five hundred AD the Ostrogothe colonized the region, and the present inhabitants are partly descended from them. But in about 600, when the Roman Empire had collapsed, Bavarians conquered and Germanized the Tirol both to the north of Brenner and down the Adige Valley, including the present city of Bolzano. Here they met the Lombards who had come up from the south

dozen school officials including the provveditore of Trento and Bolzano, the vice-provveditore in charge of German language schools, school inspectors, directors, and teachers, and a local publisher, in the course of which definite decisions were reached on the major pending problems.

2. Background. The valley of the Adige River and its tributaries, on the south side of the Alpine Divide (Brenner Pass, etc.) and the corresponding valleys on the north side, have had a common history since the ancient past. The first inhabitants are said by some to have been tribes from Illyria (the Dalmatian region later over-run by Croats and Slovenes); Livy says they were Etruscans; but by 15 BC the country had become Celtic. In 15 BC the Romans conquered this region, both north and south of the Divide, and established the province of Rhaetia, which embraced most of what is now the north, or Austrian Tirol, the south, or Italian Tirol, and eastern Switzerland. The Latin language became current, and the people, in time, became known as Ladinians, and their dialect, based on Latin, is Ladin--a language as distinct from Italian as is French or Spanish. In eastern Bolzano province there is still a cluster of Ladin communes, where Ladin is the spoken language and where the old culture remains.

About five hundred AD the Ostrogoths colonized the region, and the present inhabitants are partly descended from them. But in about 600, when the Roman Empire had collapsed, Bavarians conquered and Germanized the Tirol both to the north of Brenner and down the Adige Valley, including the present city of Bolzano. Here they met the Lombards who had come up from the south. The region was thinly populated and the Bavarians colonized and cultivated it, extending on south down the valley into land under Lombard domination. The German language gradually replaced Ladin in much of the territory, including the city of Bolzano, first mentioned in history in the 8th century, when it was already a German-speaking community.

After 800, the Tirol was successively a part of the Frank Empire, a holding of the Bishops of Trent and Brixen, and a semi-independent feudal fief of the family in the Castle of Tirol, from which the region derived its name. In 1363, when this family died out, the Tirol became a part of Austria under the Hapsburgs, and so remained to the close of the First World War.

Italian Irredentists, even before 1848, had been urging that Trent, the province just south of Bolzano, which had from the middle Ages been included in the Tirol in spite of its predominantly Italian population, be attached to Italy. When, in 1915, Germany and Britain were bargaining to get Italy to join their respective sides of the conflict, Italy made the annexation of the South Tirol her price. Austria agreed to cede Trent, which was ethnically Italian, but refused Bolzano, which in history, race, language and

2067

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

culture was almost pure German. Because of the strategic value of the Brenner Pass, at the north boundary of Bolzano, however, Italy insisted on the annexation of Bolzano as well; Britain agreed to this in the secret Treaty of London in May 1915, and Italy came into the war on the side of the British and French.

At the time of the Peace Treaty the inhabitants of the Tirol bitterly opposed being annexed to Italy; but the Treaty of London held. Later, Woodrow Wilson acknowledged that a miscarriage of justice had been committed -- as have many historians and commentators.

While at the 1919 Peace Conference Italy was not required to guarantee minority rights to those people, Tittoni declared publicly in December, 1919, that Italy was under moral obligation to apply the provisions of the Minorities Treaties toward her own minorities. Other responsible Italian statesmen made similar declarations. And for the first four years the people of Bolzano were not badly treated.

In 1923, however, Mussolini declared that there were no minorities in Italy -- that all within the boundaries were Italians; and Gentile, the Fascist Minister of Education, proceeded to implement the policy in Bolzano as he did in Venezia Giulia, closing all schools in languages other than Italian and requiring that all instruction be in the Italian language.

Edicts, however, could not change the language and customs of a people who from the earliest days had shown great toughness and independence. The failure to Italianize Bolzano resulted in still more severe measures in the middle thirties, when even speaking German was forbidden. The only effect was to intensify the hatred of the Tirolese for the Italians -- a hatred further augmented by Italian attempts to colonize the province with Italians, many of whom are said to have been of a low order.

In 1939, Italianization having proved a failure, it was agreed between Mussolini and Hitler to try to get as many as possible of the German-speaking Tirolese to go to Germany. Nazi propaganda found a ready hearing among people who saw in Germany a release from Italian oppression. All people in Bolzano province had to declare themselves in favor of either German or Italian citizenship, and those selecting German citizenship were required to migrate to the Reich by 1942, or by the end of the war. About three-fourths of the German speaking population "opted" for Germany. Some actually migrated, and some of these are now trying to get back; others received German naturalization pending migration, and a commission is shortly to hear the cases of such of these as wish this rescinded. Many of those who had expressed a preference for Germany, have not, however, actually been naturalized.

During these same recent years a considerable proportion of the German-speaking secondary school students (over 1200, or more than a third of all German and Italian speaking students in secondary schools) accepted Germany's invitation to study there at reduced rates and with special privileges.

While the Provi ce of Bolzano is predominately [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

more severe measures in the middle thirties, when even speaking German was forbidden. The only effect was to intensify the hatred of the Tirolese for the Italians -- a hatred further augmented by Italian attempts to colonize the province with Italians, many of whom are said to have been of a low order.

In 1939, Italianization having proved a failure, it was agreed between Mussolini and Hitler to try to get as many as possible of the German-speaking Tirolese to go to Germany. Nazi propoganda found a ready hearing among people who saw in Germany a release from Italian oppression. All people in Bolzano province had to declare themselves in favor of either German or Italian citizenship, and those selecting German citizenship were required to migrate to the Reich by 1942, or by the end of the war. About three-fourths of the German speaking population "opted" for Germany. Some actually migrated, and some of these are now trying to get back; others received German naturalization pending migration, and a commission is shortly to hear the cases of such of these as wish this rescinded. Many of those who had expressed a preference for Germany, have not, however, actually been naturalized.

During these same recent years a considerable proportion of the German-speaking secondary school students (over 1200, or more than a third of all German and Italian speaking students in secondary schools) accepted Germany's invitation to study there at reduced rates and with special privileges.

While the Province of Bolzano is predominantly German speaking, there are Ladin-speaking communes (with strong German sympathy) and communes in which a considerable minority are Italians. Conversely, in the bordering provinces of Belluno and Trento, which are mostly pure Italian, there are communes, close to Bolzano, which are mainly German, and in Trento there are half a dozen communes which are "islands" of German culture, well separated by Italian sections from Bolzano. Annex I is a map, prepared in the office of the Provincial Commissioner, showing the language distribution of Bolzano Province and the German-language communes which border it.

In summary, South Tirol, now under Italy, and North Tirol, now under Austria, have a common history, common language and culture, common determination to be considered as one people. This desire was violated by the cession of Bolzano to Italy after the First World War, but was intensified by Italy's futile attempts to Italianize the region. To the strategic reason (control of the Brenner Pass) for Italy's keeping the territory, are added economic reasons -- the forests and water power of the province are of considerable value to Italy. Whether these factors will outweigh the desires of the inhabitants is a question which will be decided at the peace table.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Meanwhile the present Italian Government is pursuing a liberal and sympathetic policy in regard to its recommendations for the giving of cultural autonomy to the people, and the Allied Military Government has a policy no less liberal.

3. Regional educational policy. Shortly after the liberation of Bolzano, the Director of Education of Allied Commission recommended to the Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section that the inhabitants be granted the right to schools in their own mother-tongues. A similar policy had been recommended for Venezia Giulia, and was subsequently adopted there. A discussion of the same matter with the Minister of Public Instruction was followed by a decision of the Council of Ministers to allow cultural autonomy to all such minorities -- in the Val d'Aosta, Bolzano, and Venezia Giulia. This was later confirmed for Bolzano when the Prefect of Bolzano visited the President of the Council in Rome.

In cooperation with the Regional Education Officer, the Prefect set up a commission of school officials to prepare a definite plan for the introduction of German-language schools, and the Provincial Commissioner appointed a vice-provveditore (Father Ferrari) to supervise such schools. This plan was submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction, who approved it in substance, but recommended a number of changes in details, where it contravened Italian Law (for example, it provided more pay for Bolzano teachers than for teachers elsewhere). He likewise made certain constructive suggestions, such as having the school lunches in common by German-speaking and Italian-speaking children so as to encourage mutual understanding and tolerance. The Minister's suggestions have been accepted by the local committee.

In essence, the plan provides that all Italians in the province must learn German and vice versa, but that the principal language of instruction in each school shall be that of the children's homes. An addition made to the plan at the conference of 29 August provides that in the secondary schools children who are already bi-lingual may study English or French in the secondary schools.

The schools have been approved by the Education Subcommission and, in general, by the Provincial Commissioner.

4. Text books -- elementary and lower secondary schools. One of the principal problems involved in opening elementary and lower secondary schools (avviamento professionale and medie inferiore) in the German language this autumn is the absence of text books in that language. To meet this need the Director of Education went to Switzerland early in August and selected a number of text books from the Cantons of Berne and Lucerne, and secured permission to reprint them without charge in Italy. The Swiss Director of Education in Berne, however, suggested that it would be quicker and easier, and probably cheaper, to have the large folios of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

plan for the introduction of German-language schools, and the Provincial Commissioner appointed a vice-provveditore (Father Ferrari) to supervise such schools. This plan was submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction, who approved it in substance, but recommended a number of changes in details, where it contravened Italian Law (for example, it provided more pay for Bolzano teachers than for teachers elsewhere). He likewise made certain constructive suggestions, such as having the school lunches in common by German-speaking and Italian-speaking children so as to encourage mutual understanding and tolerance. The Minister's suggestions have been accepted by the local committee.

In essence, the plan provides that all Italians in the province must learn German and vice versa, but that the principal language of instruction in each school shall be that of the children's homes. An addition made to the plan at the conference of 29 August provides that in the secondary schools children who are already bi-lingual may study English or French in the secondary schools.

The plans have been approved by the Education Subcommission and, in general, by the Provincial Commissioner.

4. Text books -- elementary and lower secondary schools. One of the principal problems involved in opening elementary and lower secondary schools (avviamento professionale and media inferiore) in the German language this autumn is the absence of text books in that language. To meet this need the Director of Education went to Switzerland early in August and selected a number of text books from the Cantons of Berne and Lucerne, and secured permission to reprint them without charge in Italy. The Swiss Director of Education in Berne, however, suggested that it would be quicker and easier, and probably cheaper, to have the large folios of the text books printed there from type already set up, and to ship the sheets to Italy for binding.

On his return to Italy, the Director of Education, Allied Commission, conferred with the Minister of Public Instruction and the Sub-secretary of Commerce and Industry (Storoni) in regard to having the printing done in Switzerland. Both agreed as to the desirability from the standpoint of efficiency, and the Sub-Secretary of Commerce and Industry thought that some of the Swiss credits that had been set up might be used for the purpose. No decision is possible until exact prices are known.

The visit of the Director of Education to Bolzano on 28-29 August resulted in the selection of the particular text books desired (from the samples that had been brought from Switzerland) and an estimate of the number of each needed (numbers running, for the most part, from 1000 to 3000, with 6000 of the primer). These books include readers for all five elementary grades and the three years of the lower secondary schools; and corresponding books in arithmetic and grammar. Religious books are already in preparation by the Church authorities of the province; and no suitable books

2066

in geography, history, and science were found in Switzerland -- these subjects will have to be taught, temporarily, by word of mouth, on the basis of the standard Italian program.

Letters were dispatched from Milan, through the Swiss Consul there, to Berne and Lucerne, asking quotations on the printing of the required number of folios for the books selected. An answer is now awaited. If the price is low enough and credits can be made available, printing will be in Switzerland and binding in Italy. If not, the books will have to be published in Milan and Bolzano, in which case the schools will have to open without books.

5. Secondary schools. The problem of German text books for the secondary schools is more difficult and has not been resolved. Here a small number of copies of a large number of different books is required. Any special printing is therefore impractical -- the cost would be beyond the students' ability to buy. To import all the books ready-bound from Switzerland would strain Italy's Swiss credits -- and the selection of the best books in each of the great variety of secondary schools subjects for each of the five years of secondary education would be very difficult. The Director of Education therefore suggested to the committee in Bolzano that for this year the upper secondary schools be continued in the Italian language, with the proviso that as soon as the text book problem could be resolved they, too, should be in the children's mother-tongues.

To this suggestion the committee was strongly resistant. The members pointed out that the 1200 students who had been going to Germany for secondary schooling had almost forgotten Italian. And in their longing to be free from Italian influence, their desire for German-language secondary schools was strong. But they had no practical suggestions for meeting the text-book problem. (It should be noted that the provveditore, the vice-provveditore for German schools, and all the rest were babes in the woods on every practical question. They lacked any administrative experience and know-how. In the case of the elementary school text books their original plan was for a single three-volume picture-less reader, consisting largely of short verses, with some prose paragraphs interspersed. With much labor, and ink, scissors and paste, they actually had the first volume of this atrocity almost ready for the printer when we brought them the Swiss books -- they have enthusiasm! As to the secondary school text books, they vaguely thought each professor could mimeograph his own, not having the slightest idea of the amount of time, ability, energy, and knowledge this would require.)

We finally reached a partial solution to the problem of secondary schools by deciding that each professor in a German-speaking commune who wanted to teach in the German language might do so provided he submitted, in detail, a practical plan for so doing, and had his plan

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Italian language, that was premise and as [illegible] problem could be resolved they, too, should be in the children's mother-tongues.

To this suggestion the committee was strongly resistant. The mayors pointed out that the 1200 students who had been going to Germany for secondary schooling had almost forgotten Italian. And in their longing to be free from Italian influence, their desire for German-language secondary schools was strong. But they had no practical suggestions for meeting the text-book problem. (It should be noted that the provveditore, the vice-provveditore for German schools, and all the rest were babes in the woods on every practical question. They lacked any administrative experience and know-how. In the case of the elementary school text books their original plan was for a single three-volume picture-less reader, consisting largely of short verses, with some prose paragraphs interspersed. With much labor, and ink, scissors and paste, they actually had the first volume of this atrocity almost ready for the printer when we brought them the Swiss books -- they have enthusiasm! As to the secondary school text books, they vaguely thought each professor could mimeograph his own, not having the slightest idea of the amount of time, ability, energy, and knowledge this would require.)

We finally reached a partial solution to the problem of secondary schools by deciding that each professor in a German-speaking commune who wanted to teach in the German language might do so provided he submitted, in detail, a practical plan for so doing, and had his plan approved by the Provveditore and either the Regional Education Officer or the Minister. This seemed to satisfy everyone. But I am curious to see what sort of plans will be submitted.

6. Teachers. There probably are enough teachers in the province who know German well to man the schools. But a careful analysis of this situation has not been made. However, many of the potential teachers are said to have German naturalization, and therefore cannot be paid under Italian law. It is hoped that Parri's commission to denaturalize such of these teachers as desire to have their Italian citizenship restored will be effective in time for the opening of schools. If not, and if there are not enough qualified Italian citizens who can teach in German, some communes will have to continue to conduct schools in Italian for a while. All we can do is to give cultural autonomy in the schools insofar as practical considerations, such as available teachers, permit. The committee is blithely optimistic about there being enough teachers for all, but only a systematic listing of teachers for each school will tell whether they are due for a rude awakening next month.

- 4 -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2065

to whether German-language schools for them are a practical possibility. Of course they could use the same books as those in Bolzano; but supervision will be difficult, and teachers may not be available. Since Trento will almost certainly remain a part of Italy, and since these communes have had all their schooling in Italian for twenty-two years, the families may not have an overstrong desire to have their children taught in German.

8. Summary and recapitulation of matters pending. Bolzano is predominantly German-language province, forced into Italy by the treaty following the First World War, and bitterly resentful of the Fascist attempts to Italianize it. The present Italian Government and the Allied Commission have agreed to cultural autonomy, particularly in regard to allowing children to attend schools conducted in their mother tongue. The elementary and lower secondary schools can be equipped with books from Switzerland. Secondary schools may be opened in the German language where the professors show that they have a practical plan. Teachers are available for many schools, but it is not yet known whether there are enough for all. The German-language communes in Belluno and Trento, bordering on Bolzano, should have the same privileges and supervision.

The problems not yet settled and requiring further work are as follows:

a. A decision must be reached as to whether the text books will be printed in Switzerland and bound in Italy, or both printed and bound in Italy.

b. The Italian binder, or printer and binder, must be found and arrangements must be made for getting the books out and into the children's hands.

c. Proposals of secondary school professors who wish to conduct their classes in German must be examined and approved.

d. A survey must be made as to the number of qualified German-speaking teachers available in relation to the need therefor.

e. Agreement as to the teaching in German in the border communes of Belluno and Trento must be reached with the Provincial Commissioners concerned and the Provveditore in Belluno.

f. A similar agreement must be reached as to the supervision of these schools.

g. A study must be made as to the need for German-language schools in the German "islands" of Trento, and if so, as to the practicability of meeting the need.

h. A study must be made in the Ladin communes of Bolzano to see whether instruction should be in German or Italian -- there are no text books in Ladin.

i. Some long-range planning should be undertaken by appropriate committees in the province as to how the schools can foster mutual understanding, tolerance, cooperation and friendship between the Italian and German elements.

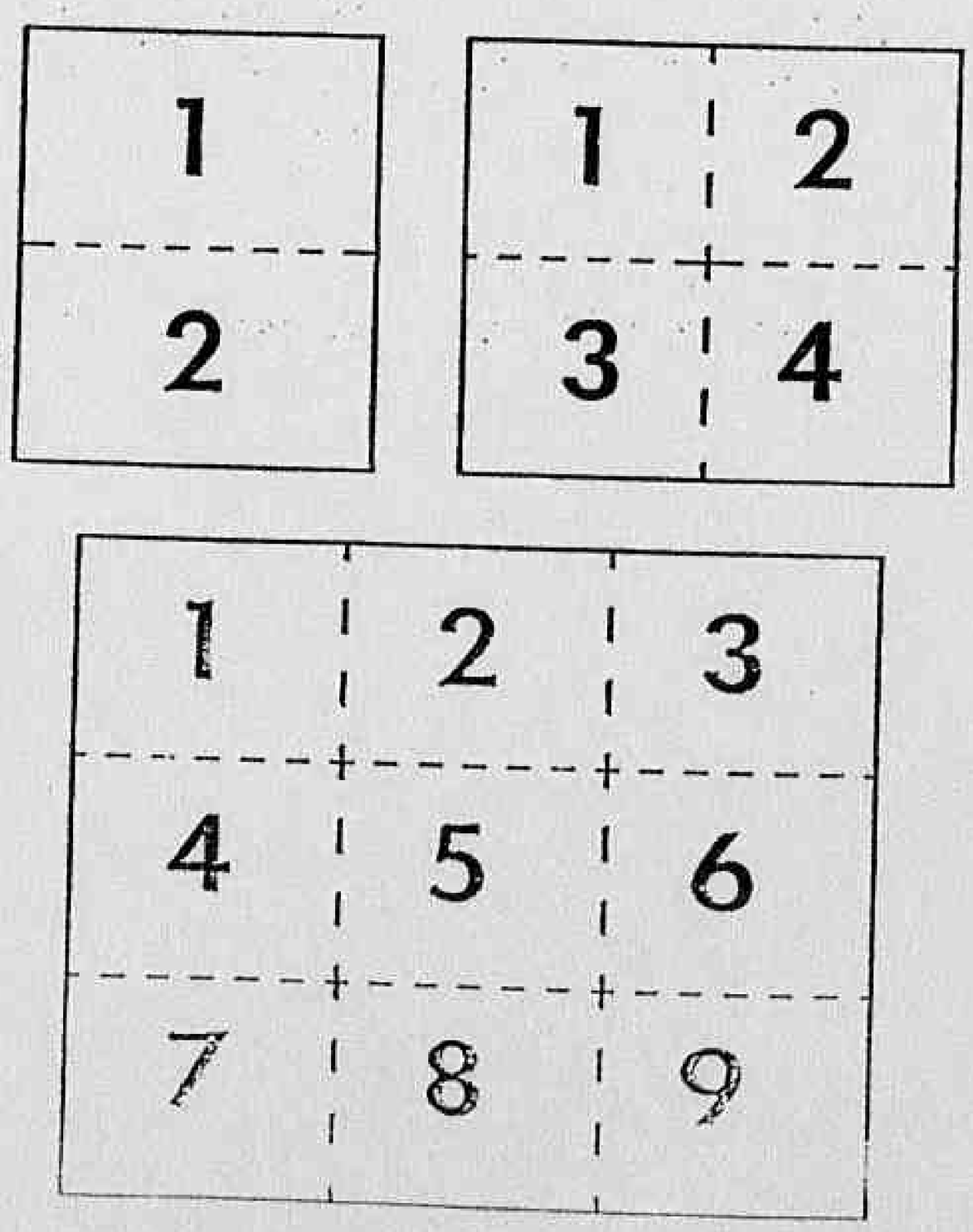
9. Recommendation. It is strongly recommended that an Education Officer, preferably the present Regional Education Officer of Venezia Giulia, Captain [illegible] (A), be continued for Bolzano province for the next few months, regardless of whether or not Bolzano is handed over to the Italian Government. This will not require additional personnel, since it is already provided that Udine shall have such an officer, and the same man can handle both provinces. If Bolzano is handed over to the Italians, his functions there will be purely advisory; but with the present Minister of Public Instruction and the present provveditore and vice-provveditore in Bolzano his advice will be welcomed and followed. The problems summarized in paragraph 8 are too great for the present inexpert civilian authorities to cope with successfully, and the Minister is too far removed from the scene. It is hoped that by December or January most of these problems will have been successfully resolved and that the provincial authorities will have got their feet on the ground sufficiently to carry on. But meanwhile an Education Officer is essential.

/s/ Carleton B. Washburne
/t/ CARLETON W. WASHBURNE
Lt. Col., A.U.S.
Director of Education

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

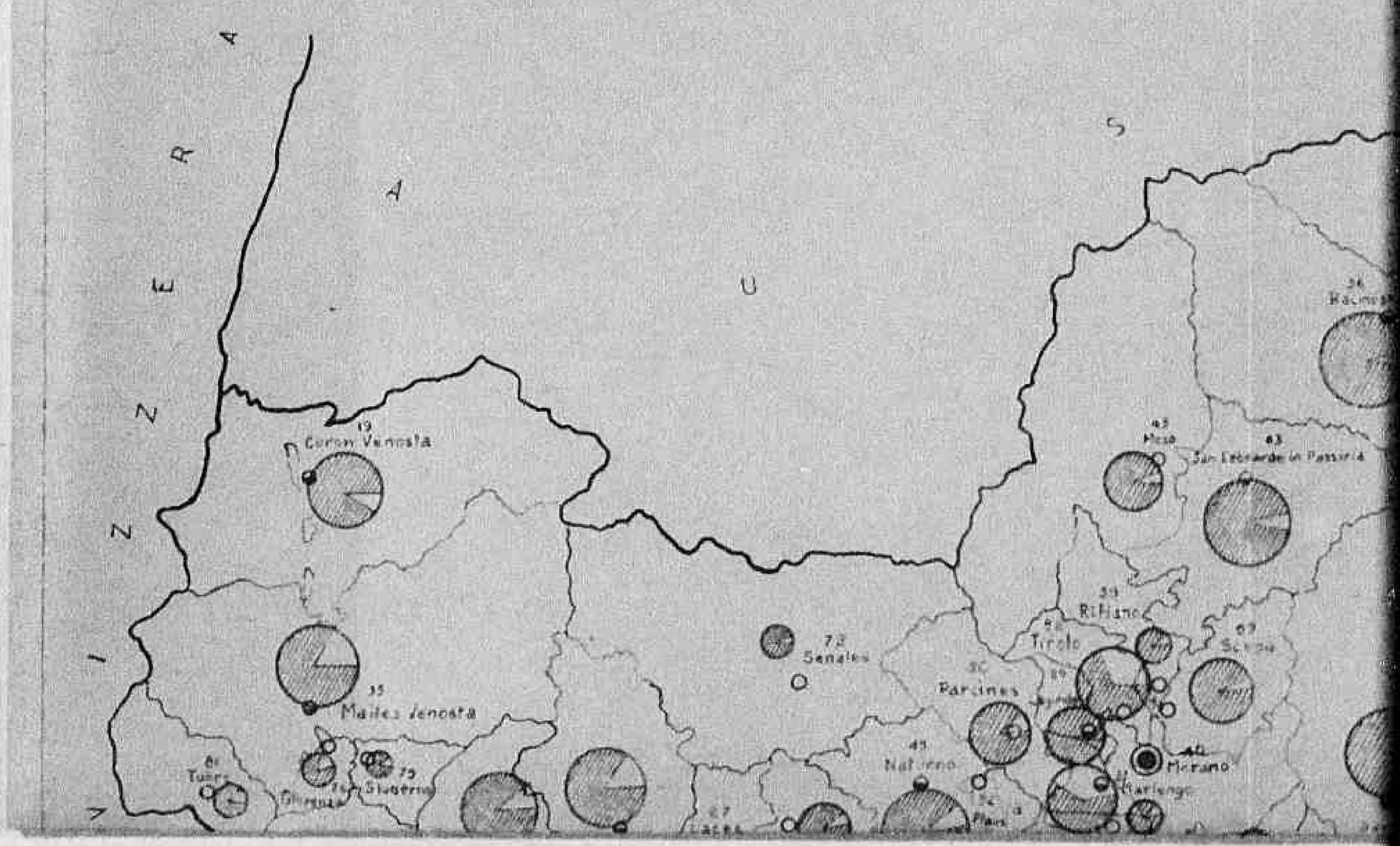
SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

PROVINCIA DI BO

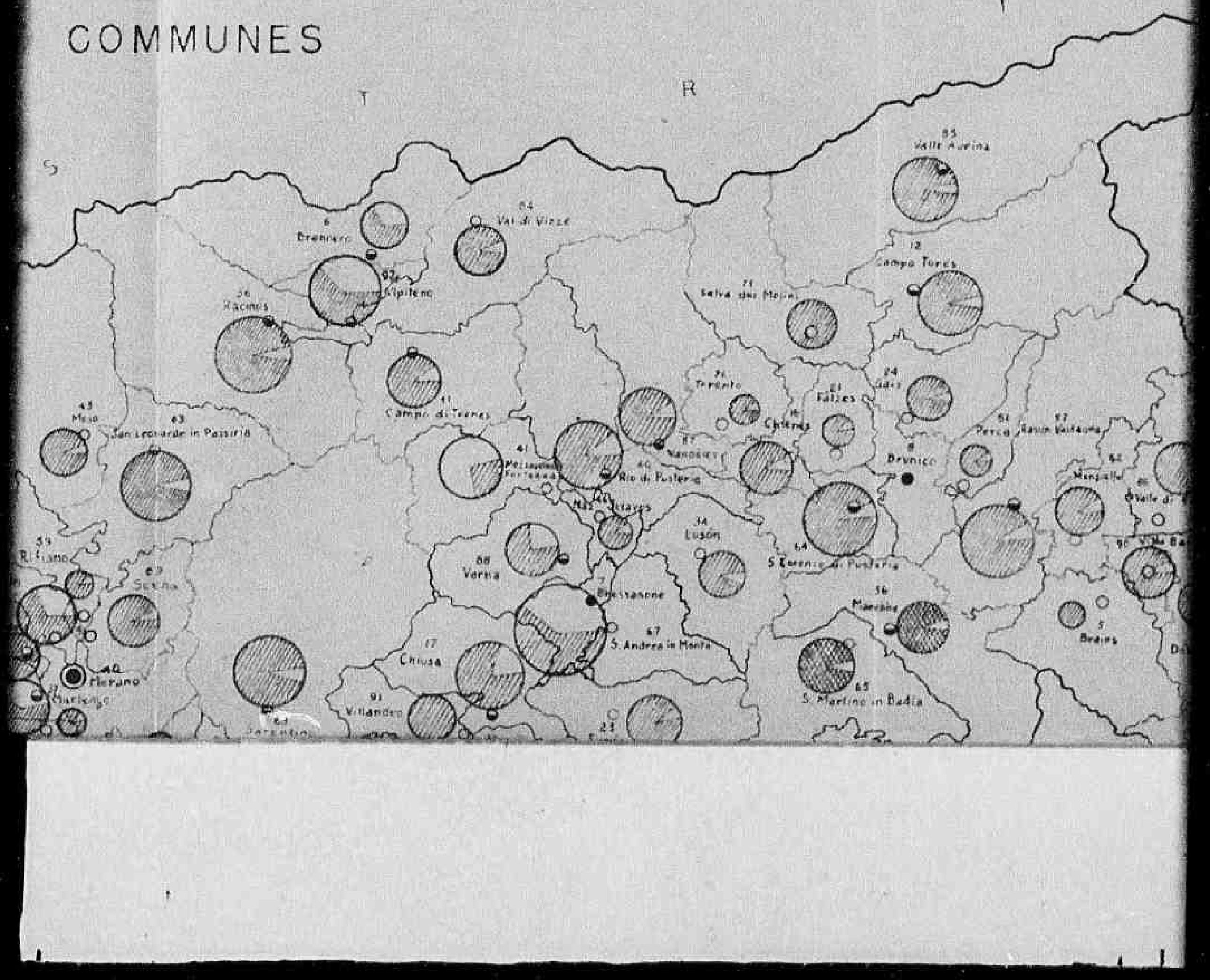
LANGUAGES OF COMMUNE



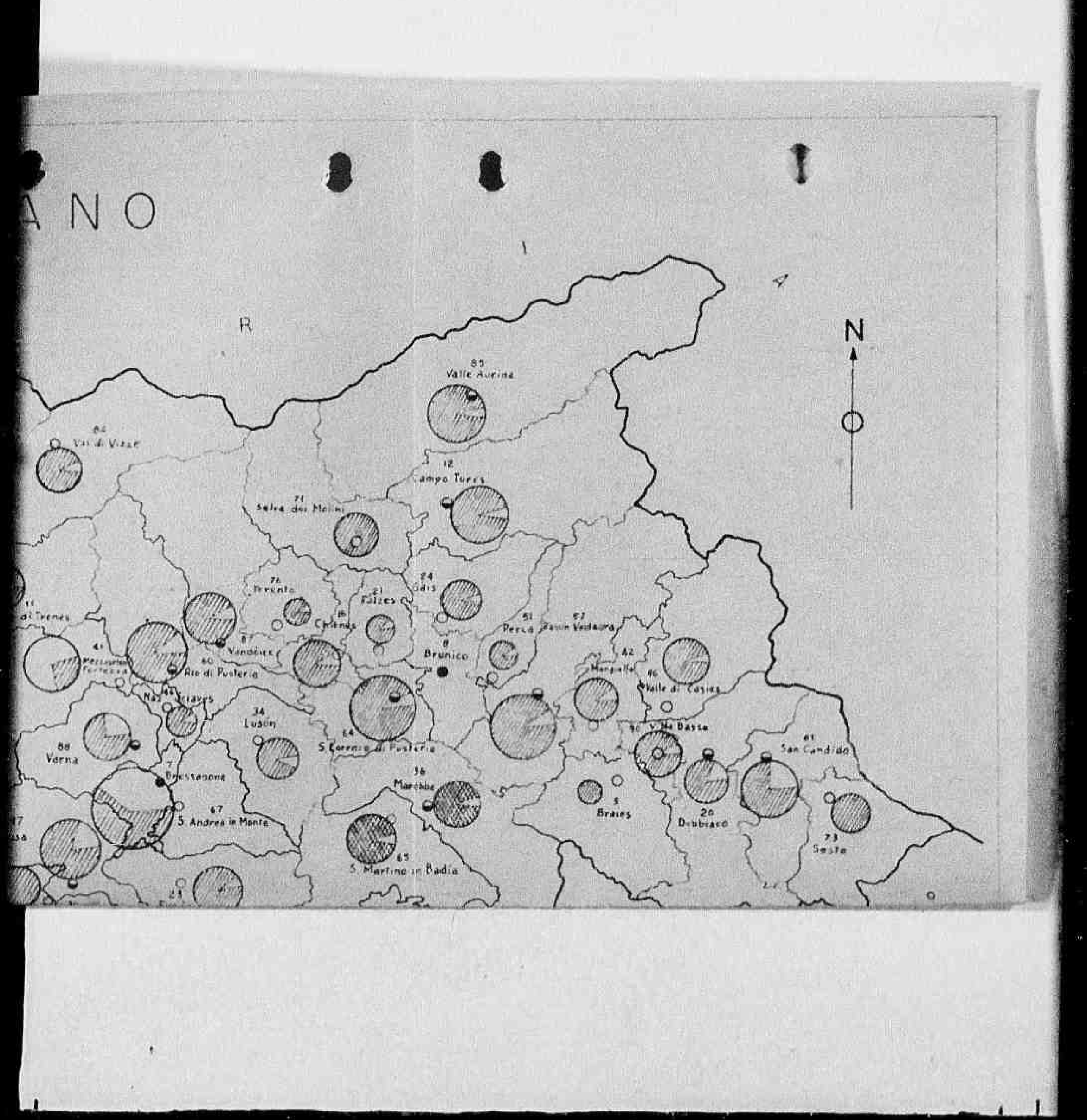
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

O I B O L Z A N O

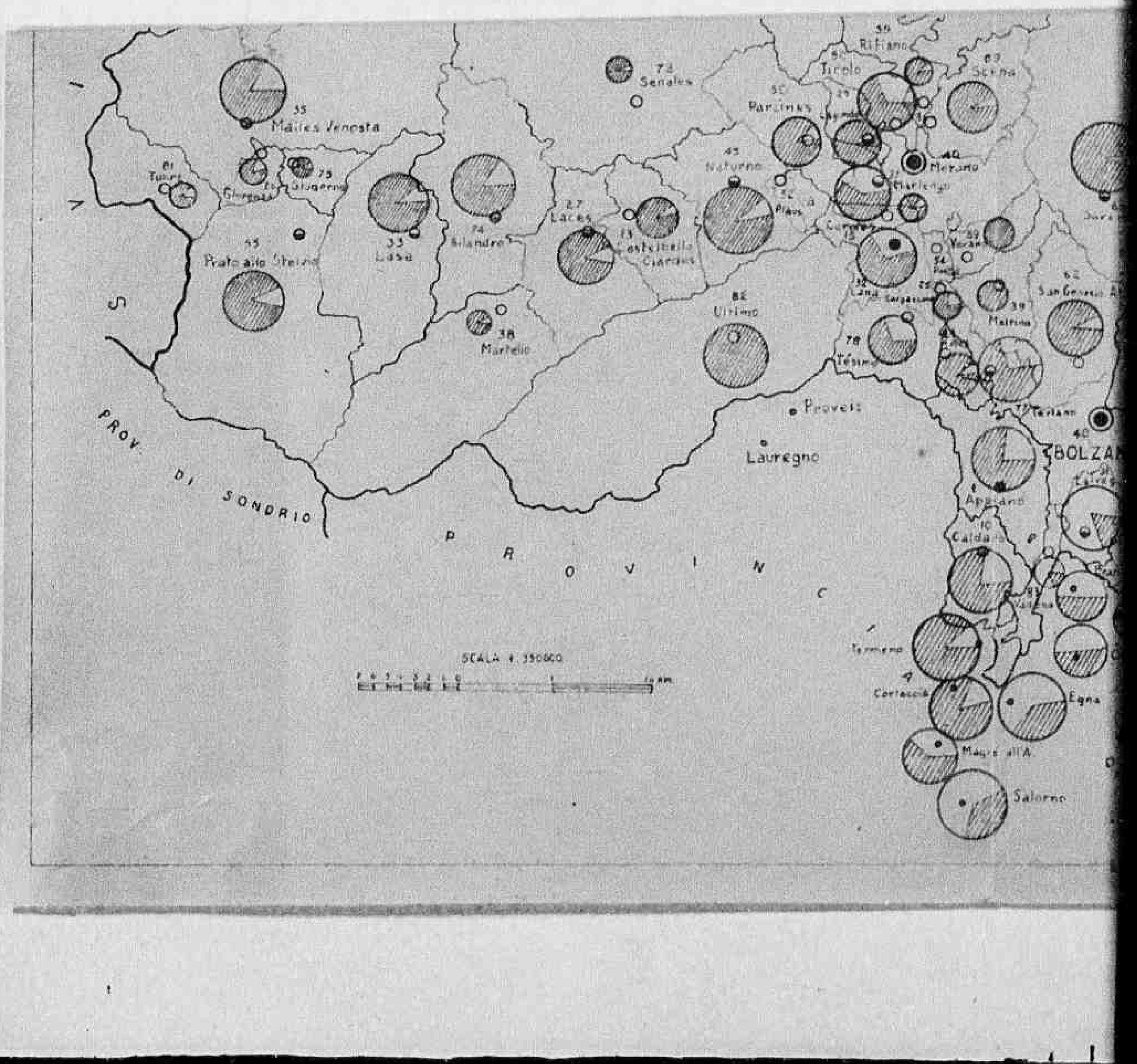
COMMUNES



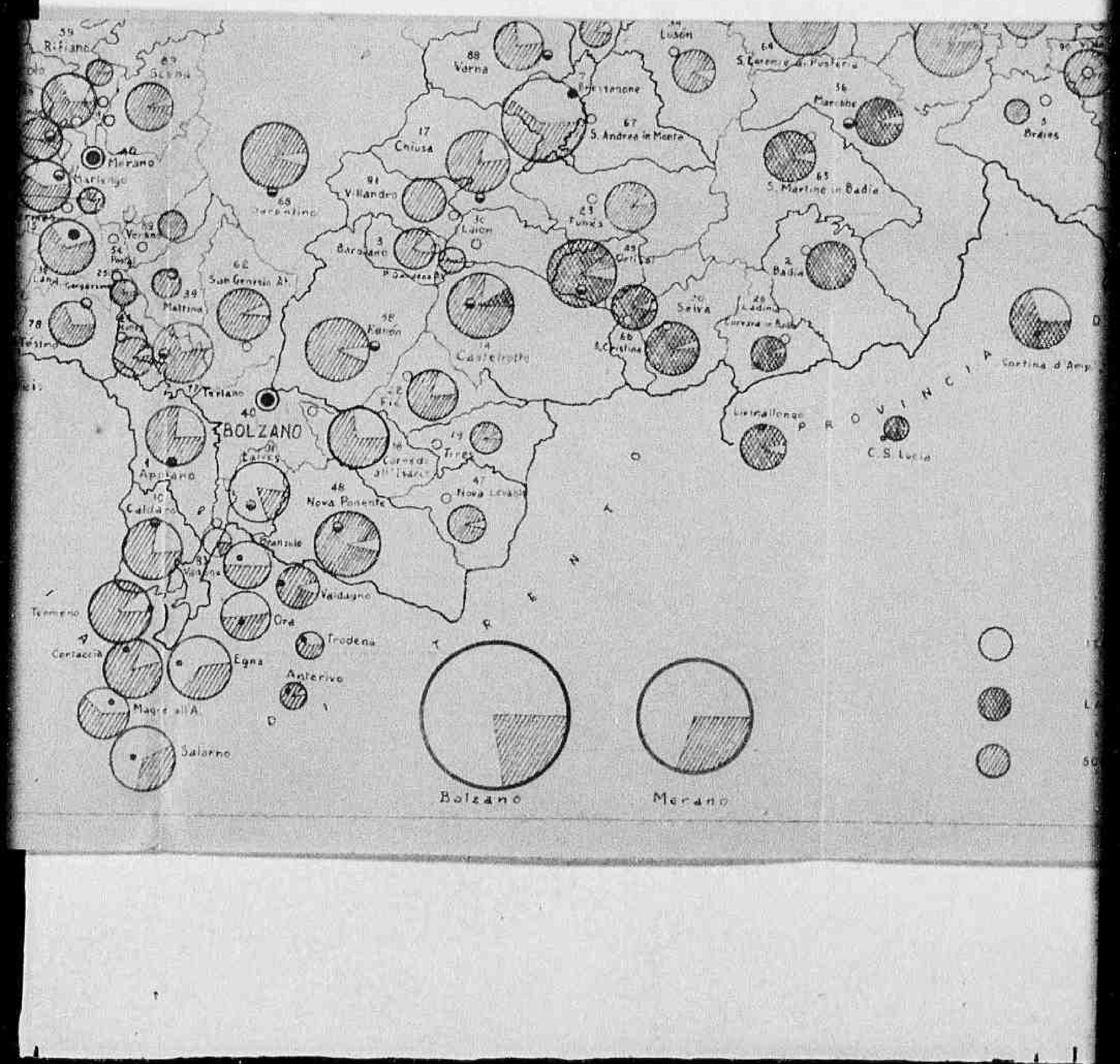
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017



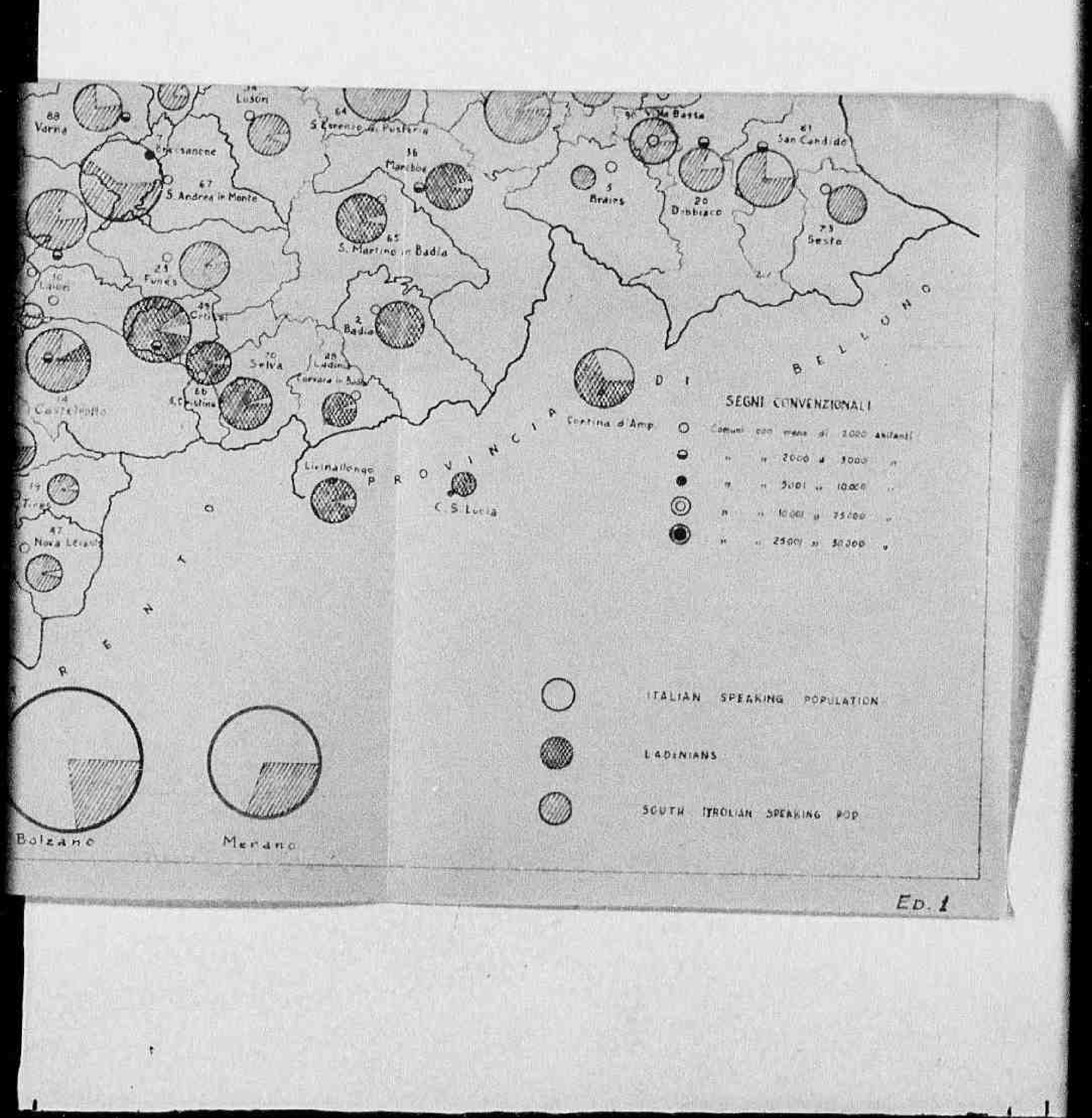
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017



ED. 1

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(17)

ANNEX 3

SUBJECT: EDUCATION MONTHLY REPORT FOR AUGUST 1945,
Venezia Giulia, Allied Military Government.

TO : SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER,
Headquarters, 13 Corps, Allied Military Government.

I. INTRODUCTION.

1. Education Division.

The Chief Education Officer for Headquarters, 13 Corps, Allied Military Government, 1st Lt. JOHN P. SIMONI, reported for duty on 30 July 1945.

The first task undertaken by the Education Officer was the selection of a qualified and efficient staff for the Education Division.

Civilian education specialists were employed as soon as possible to deal with the large load of routine administrative problems arising from the many months during which the schools were deprived of proper leadership.

THE STAFF

1st Lt.	JOHN P. SIMONI	- Chief Education Officer
Prof.Dott.	Antonio Andri	- Professional Consultant
Prof.Dott.	Srecko Baraga	- Professional Assistant (Slavic Schools)
Dott.	Franco Mai	- Jr.Administrative Assistant
Miss	Nerina Fortunati	- Typist (English speaking)
Mrs.	Adriana Verberi	- Typist (English speaking)

Professor Andri, Preside of the Liceo Scientifico Governativo of Gorizia, is a school expert and an efficient administrator.

Professor Baraga, Preside of the Slovene Ginnasio of Monigo - Veneto - an expert educator, has been entrusted with the organization work required to open the new Slavic schools.

The Education Officer has requested the assignment to this Headquarters of Sergeant John V. Apicella, presently assigned to Venezia Region Education Division, to head up the General Office and to complete (tentatively) the Education Staff.

2. General School Picture.

proper leadership.

THE STAFF

1st Lt.	JOHN P. SEMONI	- Chief Education Officer
Prof.Dott.	Antonio Andri	- Professional Consultant
Prof.Dott.	Srecko Baraga	- Professional Assistant (Slavic Schools)
Dott.	Franco Mai	- Jr.Administrative Assistant
Miss	Nerina Fortunati	- Typist (English speaking)
Mrs.	Adriana Verberi	- Typist (English speaking)

Professor Andri, Preside of the Liceo Scientifico Governativo of Gorizia, is a school expert and an efficient administrator.

Professor Baraga, Preside of the Slovene Ginnasio of Monigo - Veneto - an expert educator, has been entrusted with the organization work required to open the new Slavic schools.

The Education Officer has requested the assignment to this Headquarters of Sergeant John V. Apicella, presently assigned to Venezia Region Education Division, to head up the General Office and to complete (tentatively) the Education Staff.

2. General School Picture.

The extensive Report on Education in Venezia Giulia, by Lt. C[illegible] CARLETON W. WASHBURNE, Director of Education Subcommission, has been used as the basis for the work accomplished and in progress since 1 August 1945.

3063

Extensive conferences and interviews were held during the first two weeks of August with Italian and Slavic committees and with individuals interested in school welfare. The total school picture for the region became clearer - work began on the immediate objectives.

As a result of these conferences a new name was adopted for the office of the Provveditore agli Studi and Provveditorato agli Studi. The following was agreed upon:

a) The "Provveditore agli Studi" to become the "Sovraintendente Scolastico (Superintendent of Schools).

b) The "Provveditorato agli Studi" to become the "sovraintendenza Scolastica" (Office of the Superintendent of Schools).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Before the posting of GO-11 on local Government, establishing a uniform system of local government in those parts of the Territory of Venezia Giulia occupied by Allied Troops, the Slavic School Committees of the National Liberation Committee of each Area, Gorizia, Pola and Trieste, collaborated with the Education Division and participated in the planning for the opening of Slavic Schools. (However, these committees insisted that their schools be completely autonomous and independent from the Italian schools with a Sovrintendenza Scolastica of their own).

With the publishing of GO-11, these Slav committees reported to the Education Officer that they could not any longer offer their assistance and collaboration in the opening of their schools to a body which did not recognize them as the official local government. The individual members were then invited to participate on a general Slavic committee, but each refused.

The heads of these committees, however, continued to impart specific orders regarding the Slavic schools, causing some degree of confusion among the teachers and parents. They refused to recognize that there existed a legally appointed Superintendent of Schools for each Area.

Teacher Venturini Oscar, the Slovene School Superintendent appointed by the NLC, refused to free the offices of the Sovrintendenza Scolastica of Gorizia, and continued to act as the School President for the Area. A special order from the Area Commissioner was required to evacuate him and his staff from the badly needed office space for the Sovraintendenta. A similar situation developed in Trieste with teacher Drago Pahor. At Pola, the committee retired and refused further active contact with all legally concerned.

Bringing all the schools under the supervision and control of each Sovraintendenza Scolastica and Allied Military Government became a major task which is well on its way to reality, but will require continuous local inspections by the Education Officer and the Sovraintendenti.

Upon arrival of the Education Officer all schools had been officially closed, but those of Gorizia Area. Permission was given to begin final examinations lasting from 13 to 27 August, thus officially closing the school year 1944-5 also for Gorizia Area.

J. School organization.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

each Area.

Teacher Venturini Cesar, the Slovene School Superintendent appointed by the NLC, refused to free the offices of the Sovraintendenza Scolastica of Gorizia, and continued to act as the School President for the Area. A special order from the Area Commissioner was required to evacuate him and his staff from the badly needed office space for the Sovraintendente. A similar situation developed in Trieste with teacher Drago Bahor. At Pola, the committee retired and refused further active contact with all legally concerned.

Bringing all the schools under the supervision and control of each Sovraintendenza Scolastica and Allied Military Government became a major task which is well on its way to reality, but will require continuous local inspections by the Education Officer and the Sovraintendenti.

Upon arrival of the Education Officer all schools had been officially closed, but those of Gorizia Area. Permission was given to begin final examinations lasting from 13 to 27 August, thus officially closing the school year 1944-5 also for Gorizia Area.

3. School organization.

In order to meet the needs of the characteristic Venezia Giulia school situation and at the same time retain the basic Italian school organization system and give the Slav population its much deserved schools the Education Officer decided on the following plan:

a) There would remain one Superintendent of Schools for each Area with the powers, duties and responsibilities of a Provveditore agli Studi and directly responsible for all all school activities to the Allied Military Government. (The Slovene NLC desired a Sovraintendente and a Sovraintendenza Scolastica of its own for each Area.

b) As direct assistant to each Superintendent of Schools there would be appointed one Italian and one Slovene Area School Inspector with extensive responsibilities as regards the opening of schools and their supervision. The Inspector would have the rank of Capo Ispettore Scolastico.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

c) Upon recommendation of the Superintendant of Schools the Education Officer would appoint an advisory school committee, one Italian and one Slovene, composed of six educators representing their entire Slav or Italian community, to aid and counsel each Inspector in his work.

II. PUBLIC RELATIONS.

The Education Officer has participated at various Press Conferences replying to questions brought forth by interested individuals and the public in regard to the school prospects for Venezia Giulia.

The Allied Information Service (A.I.S.) has cooperated well with this Division and has published in both Italian and Slovene newspapers "to the point" items as regards the opening and functioning of schools.

On 3 September at 1945 hours the Education Division will open the series of Radio Programs presented by Allied Military Government over the Trieste Radio Station. Specific and brief information on the opening and enrollment procedure for the elementary and secondary slavic schools will be broadcast. Professor Barage of this staff will be in charge of the program in Slovene. It is the first Education program of a series to be presented weekly both for Italian and Slav consumption. (With this procedure it is hoped to break down the barrier created by the NLC by their refusal to participate in further collaboration with Allied Military Government - and, as concerns this Division, with Education).

The Primorski Dvnikov (Slovene Communist paper) among its many attacks on Allied Military Government activities in this Territory has not spared the Education Division. The main attacks have been over the appointment of the Sovraintendenti Scolastici and the rights of the Education Division to control and supervise the Slovene schools.

III. SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS.

The first task to be undertaken was the selection of qualified men to head up the Sovraintendenza Scolastica of each Area. The respective Area Commissioners, upon recommendation of the Education Officer, appointed as Sovraintendenti Scolastici the following individuals:

TRIESTE - Professor Rubini Vittorio, Preside of the Istituto Tecnico of Gorizia.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

will be in charge of the program in Slovene. It is the first Education program of a series to be presented weekly both for Italian and Slav consumption. (With this procedure it is hoped to break down the barrier created by the NLC by their refusal to participate in further collaboration with Allied Military Government - and, as concerns this Division, with Education).

The Primorski Dvnikov (Slovene Communist paper) among its many attacks on Allied Military Government activities in this Territory has not spared the Education Division. The main attacks have been over the appointment of the Sovraintendenti Scolastici and the rights of the Education Division to control and supervise the Slovene schools.

III. SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS.

The first task to be undertaken was the selection of qualified men to head up the Sovraintendenza Scolastica of each Area. The respective Area Commissioners, upon recommendation of the Education Officer, appointed as Sovraintendenti Scolastici the following individuals:

TRIESTE - Professor Rubini Vittorio, Preside of the Istituto Tecnico of Gorizia. (Appointed 15 August 1945)

GORIZIA - Professor Devetta Guido, Professor of Economics and Commerce. (Appointed 15 August 1945)

POLA - Professor Villa Emilio, Preside Istituto Magistrale of Pla. (Appointed 25 August 1945).

2662

The "Ispettori di Zona", Slovene and Italian, to assist the Sovraintendente Scolastico in his difficult task of supervision and control over all schools have been appointed for Gorizia; for Trieste they have been selected and will be appointed soon. For Pola the selection of a Croat representative has been difficult, because of the lack of qualified personnel available.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

The "Ispettori di Zona" appointed by the Area Commissioner for Gorizia are:

ITALIAN SCHOOLS - Professor Bettiol Rodolfo, Director of the "Scuola di Avviamento professionale" of Gorizia, also an old school inspector who served under the Austrian system.

SLOVENE SCHOOLS - Professor Kacin Anton, Slovene Professor of Gorizia. Professor at the Slovene Ginnasio of Monigo, Veneto.

Professor Budal Andrej, of Udine Public Schools, had been originally appointed as the "Ispettore di Zona" for Gorizia upon recommendation of the NLC, but with the posting of CO-11, Professor Budal resigned the appointment made by Allied Military Government. (This action required an immediate change of plans, for Professor Kacin had been selected to represent the Slovene Schools for Trieste!).

IV. DEFASCISM.

Special Sections and combination sections of the Area Epuration Commissions for the epuration of school personnel have been established. Schede Personali from all school personnel are being submitted to these commissions. It is expected that the most thorough job of epuration ever done in Italy by Allied Military Government will be done in Venezia Giulia Territory.

V. TRANSFER AND EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS.

Teachers from the Carso and Istria who have lost their positions because they were required to leave their "sedi" have been requested to ask for transfer to a sede in Italy. They were asked to list ten "sedi" in order of preference. While waiting for transfer they will remain assigned at one of the Sovraintendence of Venezia Giulia, Allied Military Government.

Plans are in preparation to extend all possible aid to teachers "di ruolo" who will find it difficult to move out of this territory. As one example the "Circolo Didattico" will be liquidated and "Direzioni Didattiche" will be established, instead, in order to give employment to many "di ruolo" teachers who belong to this region and who should not be transfered.

(In principle this Division will not approve requests for transfers from Italy into Venezia Giulia, unless the person desiring transfer can render valuable

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

commissions for the epuration of school personnel have been established. Schede Personali from all school personnel are being submitted to these commissions. It is expected that the most thorough job of epuration ever done in Italy by Allied Military Government will be done in Venezia Giulia Territory.

V. TRANSFER AND EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS.

Teachers from the Carso and Istria who have lost their positions because they were required to leave their "sedi" have been requested to ask for transfer to a sede in Italy. They were asked to list ten "sedi" in order of preference. While waiting for transfer they will remain assigned at one of the Sovraintendenze of Venezia Giulia, Allied Military Government.

Plans are in preparation to extend all possible aid to teachers "di ruolo" who will find it difficult to move out of this territory. As one example the "Circolo Didattico" will be liquidated and "Direzioni Didattiche" will be established, instead, in order to give employment to many "di ruolo" teachers who belong to this region and who should not be transfered.

(In principle this Division will not approve requests for transfers from Italy into Venezia Giulia, unless the person desiring transfer can render valuable service to the schools of this territory. Application will be considered for transfer from Slovene speaking teachers who, because of Fascist prejudice, were "quasi" deported into Italy from the Venezia Giulia Region).

VI. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

A complete survey of the total school buildings for this territory is under way.

The complete report on the elementary school needs for Trieste and suburbs, as regards schools requisitioned by Allied Troops, has been submitted for necessary action. A similar report will be ready shortly on the secondary schools of the city which are requisitioned and are essential for the proper functioning of schools the coming academic year.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(12)

The Education Officer has visited all elementary schools of Trieste and has recommended to the Public Works Division to encourage the earliest beginning of all repair work required on the 38 school projects so far submitted by the Commune.

Prospects for the completion of all repair work for the opening of the school year are not the brightest; however, school authorities are hopeful that a solution will be found.

VII. TEXT BOOKS, SCHOOL PROGRAMS, EDUCATION DIRECTIVES.

1. Text Books.

The Text Books problem in Venezia Giulia is similar to that encountered in Italy.

There is a complete lack of text books - Italian and Slovene.

The work accomplished so far as regards this problem is the following:

a) Italian and Slovene elementary School text book committees have been established.
b) In agreement with the Education Subcommission the new set of Italian elementary school text books will be used for the Italian Schools of Venezia Giulia. (The Education Officer is awaiting eagerly the first copies!).
c) Slovene elementary school text books used during the Austrian rule in these Provinces are being revised and fitted to the new elementary school programs by an expert board of Slovene professors and teachers. (It is expected that the first Slovene elementary school text book will go to the printers by 15 September 1945).

The NLC has refused to submit the text books which they claimed they had ready for publication. (The text books were prepared to enhance the nationalistic spirit created by Tito's regime).

Preparation of pamphlets dealing with the literature and history of the Slovene and Croat people is under study, and will be prepared accordingly to supplement all text books.

2. School Programs.

The Italian 1945-6 elementary school program will be used in Venezia Giulia Schools with all reference as to the promotion of [illegible] of the program into Slovene

c) In agreement with the Education Officer, a complete set of Italian elementary school text books will be printed for the Italian Schools of Venezia Giulia. (The Education Officer is awaiting eagerly the first copies!).

c) Slovene elementary school text books used during the Austrian rule in these Provinces are being revised and fitted to the new elementary school programs by an expert board of Slovene professors and teachers. (It is expected that the first Slovene elementary school text book will go to the printers by 15 September 1945).

The NLC has refused to submit the text books which they claimed they had ready for publication. (The text books were prepared to enhance the nationalistic spirit created by Tito's regime).

Preparation of pamphlets dealing with the literature and history of the Slovene and Croat people is under study, and will be prepared accordingly to supplement all text books.

2. School Programs.

The Italian 1945-6 elementary school program will be used in Venezia Giulia Schools with all reference as to the promotion of Italian Nationalism omitted. Translation of the program into Slovene by two Slovene professors is about completed and both the Italian and Slovene versions will go to the printers by 10 September to be ready for distribution before the opening of fall examinations.

2061

Italian programs for the secondary schools have arrived from the Education Subcommission. They will be used with perhaps slight modifications. For the Slovene Ginnasio-Liceo a translation of the respective program is underway and sections on Slovene language, literature and history will be added.

3. Education directives.

Educational directives from Number 1 to 6 have been revised to fit the General Allied Military Government plan here. They have been approved by the Education Subcommission and by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer for publication to the school authorities of this territory. They are in English, Italian and Slovene and will be distributed to the Sovraintendenti, Area Commissioners, Civil Affairs Officers in the vaious communes, and to all Heads of Divisions of Allied Military Government.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

VIII. BOY SCOUTS.

The Regional Commissioners representing the sectarian and the non-sectarian Italian Boy Scouts Associations met with the Education Officer to plan for joint cooperation in this territory.

The Catholic Boy Scout Association is better off in that it has sufficient funds to operate. The other is plain broke. And under these circumstances success may be difficult and slow.

Proper publicity has been given to each group.

The Commissioners decided to omit the terms "National" and "Italian" used in their respective titles and to encourage the organization of Slav Sections.

IX. CULTURE CLUBS.

Scores of culture clubs have been organized by the Communist party throughout the city. They meet in all available premises. Their activity covers a wide range, according to reports, from political conferences to plain and simple three "Rs" courses. A complete report on the subject is in preparation.

X. UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE.

The University of Trieste is a small and recently established University (1924). It has struggled to become a recognized institution and is a needed school in the life of Venezia Giulia.

Upon recommendation of the Education Officer the Senior Civil Affairs Officer has appointed young and energetic Professor Satta Salvatore as Pro-Rector.

Professor Satta is "ordinario" of "Diritto Processuale Civile" at the University of Genova, and temporarily assigned to Trieste since 1943. Reports from the University of Genova place Professor Satta as a known anti-Fascist, esteemed and reliable.

The University was not touched by bombing and has not suffered any damage to its libraries or classrooms. The new University building, under construction, has not been completed yet.

At present there are only five professors "ordinari" in "sede". Of these, two or three may be suspended for Fascist activities. There is a large and sufficient number of "incaricati" who will be capable of running the insitution. In agreement with the Public Safety Division it will be possible to recall and use professors from the University of Florence, Padova or Milan if released for duty here by

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

their activity covers a wide range, according to reports, from political conferences to plain and simple three "Rs" courses. A complete report on the subject is in preparation.

X. UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE.

The University of Trieste is a small and recently established University (1924). It has struggled to become a recognized institution and is a needed school in the life of Venezia Giulia.

Upon recommendation of the Education Officer the Senior Civil Affairs Officer has appointed young and energetic Professor Satta Salvatore as Pro-Rector.

Professor Satta is "ordinario" of "Diritto Processuale Civile" at the University of Geneva, and temporarily assigned to Trieste since 1943. Reports from the University of Geneva place Professor Satta as a known anti-Fascist, esteemed and reliable.

The University was not touched by bombing and has not suffered any damage to its libraries or classrooms. The new University building, under construction, has not been completed yet.

At present there are only five professors "ordinari" in "sede". Of these, two or three may be suspended for Fascist activities. There is a large and sufficient number of "incaricati" who will be capable of running the insitution. In agreement with the Public Safety Division it will be possible to recall and use professors from the University of Florence, Padova or Milan if released for duty here by Italian authorities. The Pro-Rector has been instructed to prepare his staff requirements for the coming school year which will open in November.

XI. STATISTICAL REPORTS.

It is the practice of this Division to submit complete monthly Statistical Reports on the school situation of all localities over which it has jurisdiction, but because of the more urgent work that had to be accomplished during August the Education Officer has asked the Sovraintendenti to postpone until September the preparation of complete statistical data.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(10)

XII. IMPORTANT DATES.

Through educational plans so far specifically evolved were established the following important dates:

September 10 to 15:	Registration for the Slovene Secondary Schools: - The Ginnasio Liceo and the Istituto Magistrale.
September 15	: All school activities held in public school buildings will cease (except for Slovene teacher-training courses now in progress, and registrations). All school buildings will be rendered free for minor repairs and disinfection.
September 17 to 22:	Registration for Slovene and Croat elementary schools.
September 24 to October 10	: Registration for all Italian Schools.
October 1 to 16	: 1st group examinations (idoneita, abilitazione, etc.) will be held.
October 16 to 26	: 2nd group examinations (maturita, etc.) will be held.
October 16	: Lessons begin in the elementary schools.
October 26	: Lessons begin in the secondary schools.
November 1	: Opening of University of Trieste.

XIII. BIRD'S EYE-VIEW OF EDUCATION WORK.

The following work has been either completed or started during the month of August:

1. Established Education Division Office and Staff.
2. Appointed "Sovreintendenti Scolastici" for Trieste, Gorizia and Pola.
3. Appointed Area School Inspectors (Slovene and Italian) for Trieste.
4. Selected Area School Inspectors (Slovene and Italian) for Gorizia.
5. Appointed Pro-Rector University of Trieste.
6. Appointed elementary school text book committees.
7. Recognized Regional Commissioners for sectarian and non-sectarian Boy Scout Associations, giving them aid in the promotion of their activities in this region.
8. Assigned specialists to prepare Slovene text books for the elementary schools and to prepare the new elementary school programs.

October 16 : Lessons begin in the elementary schools.
October 26 : Lessons begin in the secondary schools.
November 1 : Opening of University of Trieste.

XIII. BIRD'S EYE-VIEW OF EDUCATION WORK.

The following work has been either completed or started during the month of August:

1. Established Education Division Office and Staff.
2. Appointed "Sovraintendenti Scolastici" for Trieste, Gorizia and Pola.
3. Appointed Area School Inspectors (Slovene and Italian) for Trieste.
4. Selected Area School Inspectors (Slovene and Italian) for Gorizia.
5. Appointed Pro-Rector University of Trieste.
6. Appointed elementary school text book committees.
7. Recognized Regional Commissioners for sectarian and non-sectarian Boy Scout Associations, giving them aid in the promotion of their activities in this region.
8. Assigned specialists to prepare Slovene text books for the elementary schools and to prepare the new elementary school programs.
9. Completed Education Directives (Numbers 1-6) in English, Italian and Slovene (to be issued this coming week).
10. Prepared special directives and programs for the continuance of the Slovene teacher-training schools started by the NLC (these have been issued in order to bring under our control such schools - one in Gorizia and one in Trieste). 2080
11. Prepared directives for the enrollment of slav students at both the elementary and secondary school levels.
12. Prepared directive for employment of "Supplenti" for secondary schools.
13. Issued general orders on activities relating to teacher welfare in general.
14. Rewrote introductory page to the "Elenco Ufficiale" on Defascism of Text Books.
15. Prepared an "Education" radio program and general publicity material for the press.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

16. Submitted survey of elementary schools requisitioned by Army, and proper requests. (For secondary schools a similar report is in preparation.)
17. Started epuration of school personnel.
18. Met with Slovene committees and all school administrative personnel of each Area. Also met with the Staff of the University of Trieste.
19. Evacuated offices of the Sovraintendenti Scolastici of all personnel not desirous of cooperating with the existing government and school authorities.
20. Attended Education Subcommission Conference in Rome.
21. Established dates for registration, examinations and opening of schools.

XIV. CONCLUSION.

The job of the Education Division is moving along on schedule, fitting its work and its time table to the physical tools available at this Headquarters for the performance of an efficient job. With assigned transportation coming up in the near future the Education Officer will be able to visit nearby communities and plan the opening of schools on the spot.

To date there is little evidence that the NLC will cooperate with the local school authorities appointed by Allied Military Government. Reports have come in that some attempts at intimidation of teachers who had expressed a desire to teach in Slav schools have been common in parts of Gorizia and Trieste Areas, and that Italian teachers are being advised to move out. That attendance at Slovene schools under Allied Military Government may be boycotted, is another possibility. This Division has undertaken the task of bringing before the people its education policy by way of radio and the press.

A last minute report on the utilization of school buildings in Trieste shows great damage caused by bombs and by vandalism by occupational troops, German and Jugoslav. Buildings will require extensive repairs for which allotments have already been made. Allied troops have requisitioned the largest, most usable and most essential elementary and secondary school buildings in greater Trieste.

Cooperation of Allied Military Commands will be paramount for the school welfare of this Community.

/s/ John P. Simoni
JOHN P. SIMONI

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

To date there is little evidence that the NLC will cooperate with the local school authorities appointed by Allied Military Government. Reports have come in that some attempts at intimidation of teachers who had expressed a desire to teach in Slav schools have been common in parts of Gorizia and Trieste Areas, and that Italian teachers are being advised to move out. That attendance at Slovene schools under Allied Military Government may be boycotted, is another possibility. This Division has undertaken the task of bringing before the people its education policy by way of radio and the press.

A last minute report on the utilization of school buildings in Trieste shows great damage caused by bombs and by vandalism by occupational troops, German and Jugoslav. Buildings will require extensive repairs for which allotments have already been made. Allied troops have requisitioned the largest, most usable and most essential elementary and secondary school buildings in greater Trieste.

Cooperation of Allied Military Commands will be paramount for the school welfare of this Community.

/s/ John P. Simoni
JOHN P. SIMONI
1st Lt.C.M.P.
Chief Education
Officer

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2403

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CMS/rg

ED/6A/1.0/AC

14 August, 1945

Monthly Report for July, 1945

AUG 22 1945

1. Introduction.

In the field, July has been, essentially, a continuation of the activities of June -the gradual straightening out of school and university affairs, defascism, putting new personnel to work, the unending search for unoccupied, undamaged buildings in which to hold school or university classes, the settling of many administrative problems, and the making of a start toward the longer-range constructive activities. This work has been geared to the need for having the Regions ready to turn over to the Italians soon in good running order. Emilia was ready by the end of the month to hand all jurisdiction of education to the Italian Government, in first class shape. The remaining Northern Regions, except Venezia Giulia, were working hard to have all in readiness for transfer by the end of August. Venezia Giulia did not get an education officer until nearly the end of the month; so no report from that Region is included herein. But in the report for June this Subcommission included a survey of the educational situation in Venezia Giulia, actually made in the early part of July; most of the recommendations of that report are now in process of execution.

The work at headquarters consisted partly in coordinating the work of the Northern Regions; partly of harmonizing this work with the policies of the Minister of Public Instruction so that it would fit into the national pattern when the regions were turned over to the Italians themselves; and partly, as always, in direct work with the Minister in his longer-range plans, and help to the youth activities of Italy.

2. Defascism.

a. Emilia: Defascism under Executive Memorandum 67 and General Order 35 was completed for all elementary and secondary schools in Emilia by the time the region was turned over to the Italian Government, 283 persons having been suspended.

b. Liguria: Defascism is proceeding slowly, but education sections of the provincial commissions on epuration have been set up in all provinces, and schede are being examined.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798217

by the end of August. Venezia Giulia did not get an education officer until nearly the end of the month; so no report from that Region is included herein. But in the report for June this Subcommission included a survey of the educational situation in Venezia Giulia, actually made in the early part of July; most of the recommendations of that report are now in process of execution.

The work at headquarters consisted partly in coordinating the work of the Northern Regions; partly of harmonizing this work with the policies of the Minister of Public Instruction so that it would fit into the national pattern when the regions were turned over to the Italians themselves; and partly, as always, in direct work with the Minister in his longer-range plans, and help to the youth activities of Italy.

2. Defascism.

a. Emilia: Defascism under Executive Memorandum 67 and General Order 35 was completed for all elementary and secondary schools in Emilia by the time the region was turned over to the Italian Government, 283 persons having been suspended.

b. Liguria: Defascism is proceeding slowly, but education sections of the provincial commissions on epuration have been set up in all provinces, and schedo are being examined.

c. Piemonte: Excellent progress is reported. Epuration of Grades 5 to 9 is completed in some provinces and Grades 10 to 12 are about to be considered.

d. Lomberdia: Sospension of school heads under Executive Memorandum 67 is complete. Epuration under G.C. 35 is in various stages, Cremona Province being finished.

e. Venezie: Except in the province of Verona, where defascism was delayed by lack of transport, the work is proceeding satisfactorily and is expected to be completed by the middle of August.

2059

E.C.D.ST
1 — Ex Comm
3 — IRA

IPA 2/5

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

3. School personnel.

a. Emilia: Opposition of the Church and some members of the CLN in Ferrara Province resulted in requesting the resignation of the provveditore appointed there and the substitution of one of the men in the pool established in Rome in consultation with the Minister. On the other hand, in Forli' Province when it was found that the reasons for the prefect's and CLN's opposition to the provveditore were purely political, the provveditore was continued in office.

b. Liguria: All provveditori, including those from Lucca and Apuania, met with the Regional Education Officer on 20 July to discuss final phases of their work and to establish uniform procedures.

c. Piemonte: Here, too, the Regional Education Officer held a monthly meeting with all provveditori to clear up their various questions. The new Central Inspector, assigned by the Minister to this Region, proved especially helpful at this meeting.

d. Lombardia: The unrest among teachers due to low pay, while somewhat less intense, still persists and will continue until some means is found for giving teachers pay which is sufficient to enable them to live. While this problem is emphasized in Lombardia, it is universal. It is literally impossible for teachers to subsist on present salaries.

e. Venezie: The provveditori in Rovigo and Verona are especially mentioned for the excellent job they are doing. In Udine, a political appointee of the CLN had to be replaced by a man from the pool established in Rome in anticipation of possible needs in the North. Other provveditori are all proving satisfactory. An unusual situation in regard to teachers exists in this Region: in Treviso there is a shortage, 118 of the 1,504 elementary classes being without teachers, while Vicenza has many surplus teachers, refugees, from other provinces, and Trento has 420 teachers with civil service status ("di ruolo") for 59 posts. This situation in Trento is due to the Germans having set up schools in the German language in Bolzano, and shunted the Italian-speaking teachers into Trento -there were 320 of these, and the number is swollen by another hundred from other provinces. Teachers employed from year to year ("incaricati") are 'way in excess in Trento, 500 being unemployed, of whom 50 belong in Venezia Giulia and want to be transferred to provinces under the Italian Government. Trento is having to put on to its payroll teachers who have fled from Tito in Fiume and Zara. Vicenza, too, has a problem of refugee teachers, complicated by the question as to what to do with teachers who were drafted by the Fascist Republican army and now are demanding back their posts.

4. Operation of schools.

a. Emilia: This Region, having had its school [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

increasingly impossible for teachers to subsist on present salaries.

c. Venezia: The provveditori in Rovigo and Verona are especially mentioned for the excellent job they are doing. In Udine, a political appointee of the CLN had to be replaced by a man from the pool established in Rome in anticipation of possible needs in the North. Other provveditori are all proving satisfactory. An unusual situation in regard to teachers exists in this Region: in Treviso there is a shortage, 118 of the 1,504 elementary classes being without teachers, while Vicenza has many surplus teachers, refugees from other provinces, and Trento has 420 teachers with civil service status ("di ruolo") for 59 posts. This situation in Trento is due to the Germans having set up schools in the German language in Bolzano, and shunted the Italian-speaking teachers into Trento - there were 320 of these, and the number is swollen by another hundred from other provinces. Teachers employed from year to year ("incaricati") are 'way in excess in Trento, 500 being unemployed, of whom 50 belong in Venezia Giulia and want to be transferred to provinces under the Italian Government. Trento is having to put on to its payroll teachers who have fled from Tito in Fiume and Zara. Vicenza, too, has a problem of refugee teachers, complicated by the question as to what to do with teachers who were drafted by the Fascist Republican army and now are demanding back their posts.

4. Operation of schools.

a. Emilia: This Region, having had its school year badly interrupted by the war, extended the spring term into July for most schools, or is conducting regular summer sessions. With few exceptions all communes have had schools in operation. In Bologna, there are evening classes for adults.

b. Liguria: Summer sessions were held in July where necessary. Special classes were conducted for Partisans who had been obliged to miss school.

c. Piemonte: The school year having been fairly normal, summer classes have been unnecessary.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

d. Lombardia: Final school examinations began on 5 July; then schools closed for the summer.

e. Venezia: In the province of Verona it was necessary to extend the school year into July. In Padova and Rovigo special evening classes for illiterate adults, and make-up evening classes for secondary school students, have been held.

5. School requisitions and occupancy.

The request of the Chief Commissioner that AFHQ appoint an officer with authority to work with the Director of Education is restudying all school requisitions in Italian Government territory so that schools might be opened in the autumn has not met with any definite response. Pleas keep coming from the Minister of Public Instruction that schools occupied now for one or two years be released to the communes, but nothing can be done. On the other hand, AFHQ has ordered an analysis to be made of the situation and has ordered that no new requisitions of educational buildings be made. The results of the analysis, ordered over two months ago, are earnestly awaited.

In Rome, PAAC is gradually releasing schools - three more were released in July. In Emilia the situation is still bad. In Bologna there is, as usual, more school occupancy by refugees (32 buildings) than by the Allies (12 buildings). In the region as a whole, over 300 buildings are occupied by either the Allies, refugees, or others.

There is an intensive drive to derequisition schools and remove refugees in Genoa. Piemonte is having little difficulty in this regard and it is expected that most buildings will be freed by September. Lombardia reports that derequisitioning is continuing with increased momentum since the issuance of the AFHQ order. The provveditori, with the help of PC's, are trying to clear buildings of refugees, but are finding the removal of political parties and politically sponsored groups a hot potato.

In Venezia the problem of occupancy by Allies is the most severe. In almost every province many schools are occupied - 35 per cent in Udine. Refugees share honors with troops in this regard. The closing down of the Fifth Army and removal of German prisoners promises some relief, particularly in Trento.

6. Building Repairs

The results of the nation-wide study by the Education Subcommission of the needs for glass for school windows are being turned over to the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

buildings are occupied by either the Allies, refugees, or others.

There is an intensive drive to dorequisition schools and remove refugees in Genoa. Piemonte is having little difficulty in this regard and it is expected that most buildings will be freed by September. Lombardia reports that dorequisitioning is continuing with increased momentum since the issuance of the AFHQ order. The provveditori, with the help of PC's, are trying to clear buildings of refugees, but are finding the removal of political parties and politically sponsored groups a hot potato.

In Venezia the problem of occupancy by Allies is the most severe. In almost every province many schools are occupied - 35 per cent in Udine. Refugees share honors with troops in this regard. The closing down of the Fifth Army and removal of German prisoners promises some relief, particularly in Trento.

6. Building Repairs

The results of the nation-wide study by the Education Subcommission of the needs for glass for school windows are being turned over to the Minister of Public Instruction to work out a solution with the Ministers of Public Works and Commerce and Industry. Detailed lists of repairs needed and budgets to cover them are being worked out in most Regions. Regional Public Works Officers are often cooperating and getting repairs under way. Liguria reports that in the former French zone in Imperia province, not only are the schools destroyed, but, in some communes, there is a complete lack of houses in which to provide alternative accommodation. Piemonte seems to be the best off - it reports that nearly all schools will be repaired in time for the autumn opening of the schools.

Damage and destruction in Venezia is fairly widespread, Padua, Verona, Udine, and Trento having the most extensive damage to schools - in Udine nearly half the school buildings are destroyed or damaged.

2058

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

7. Text books

The Minister's Commission has approved over a hundred new manuscripts for elementary school text books, and the Regional text book commissions are approving a number of others. The paper situation is, as usual, the main stumbling block - not now, however, because of absence of paper but because of the high cost of Italian paper. The Education Subcommission has over 800 tons of paper left from last year's imports; this can be sold for about 30 lire per kilo. Italian paper runs from 80 lire up. By combining the two it is hoped to keep the average cost down to about 55 lire; but even that will cause a marked increase in the cost of text books. The Minister of Public Instruction had been urged to get the Minister of Commerce and Industry to take over a supply of Italian paper and sell it for elementary school text books at a price which will make it possible for children to buy the books.

Meanwhile, especially in Emilia Region for the summer session, distribution of the text books published this last year under the auspicies of the Education Subcommission continues, nearly 90,000 of these books having been distributed in the Region.

The French-speaking communes in Liguria, the German-speaking communes in Venezia, and the Slovene- and Croat-speaking communes in Venezia Giulia, pose a serious text book problem, since the Minister of Public Instruction and the Education Subcommission have agreed to open schools, at least on the elementary level, in the mother-tongue of each commune. Presumably French text books will be imported for Aosta in Liguria (the REO there does not cover this in his report). The question of text books for Slav groups in Venezia Giulia is still under consideration. The German language books for Bolzano and possibly ten communes of Belluno (both in Venezia Region) are discussed in paragraph 10b of this report, and in Annex 1.

8. School Supplies.

More supplies for schools and school offices have come from the United States, as follows:

2 tons of erasers (pencil)
49 " mimeograph paper.
29 " of white typing paper.
1 ton of carbon paper.
1 " of typewriter ribbons.

In spite of this there is still a serious dearth, since the imported supplies

in Venezia, and the Slovene- and Croat-speaking communes in Venezia Giulia, pose a serious text book problem, since the Minister of Public Instruction and the Education Subcommission have agreed to open schools, at least on the elementary level, in the mother-tongue of each community. Presumably French text books will be imported for Aosta in Liguria (the REO there does not cover this in his report). The question of text books for Slav groups in Venezia Giulia is still under consideration. The German language books for Bolzano and possibly ten communes of Belluno (both in Venezia Region) are discussed in paragraph 10b of this report, and in Annex 1.

8. School Supplies.

More supplies for schools and school offices have come from the United States, as follows:

2 tons of erasers (pencil)
49 " mimeograph paper.
29 " of white typing paper.
1 ton of carbon paper.
1 " of typewriter ribbons.

In spite of this there is still a serious dearth, since the imported supplies are a small fraction of the quantities needed, and Italy has no means of manufacturing many of the items.

Quaderni, or children's note books, while large numbers have been printed under Allied auspices (nearly 300,000 in Emilia alone), are still the most critical shortage. The high price of Italian paper makes the ordinary commercial quaderni prohibitively expensive.

9. Universities

a. Emilia: The University of Bologna, fully epurated and with 11,000 students, opened 23 July; repairs to the amount of 91,000,000 lire have been approved. The Conservatory of Music and Academy of Fine Arts in Bologna have been epurated with three suspensions each, and the former has elected its Director and opened. A commissario has been appointed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

for the Storia Patria of Emilia. Modena has completed its epuration and has opened with only two buildings badly damaged. Parma, after suspending nine professors, elected a Rector and opened with 2,897 students on 24 July. Ferrara found no active Fascists among its professors and elected a rector.

b. Liguria: The University of Genoa is epurated and has elected its Rector. The formal opening was on 25 July.

c. Piemonte: The epuration of the various higher institutions of learning in Piemonte is still under way.

d. Lombardia: All epuration commissions have reported on their recommendations. The University of Milan has the largest list of recommended suspensions, but the Regional Education Officer and Public Safety Officer are studying the reports, which seem to be over-lenient in some cases and over-severe in others. The pro-rector wishes to be a candidate for Rector, but will first have to be elected to the faculty of law to be eligible. The Catholic University (Sacred Heart) in Milan is proving a bit of a problem - the epuration commission, named by the Vatican-appointed pro-rector, appears to be more tolerant of the fascist past of some professors than other epuration commissions have been, and has tended to recommend suspensions for limited periods instead of making them indefinite, subject to appeal, in accordance with general custom. The University of Pavia epuration commission has examined 400 cases (including personnel from the collegi Borromeo and Ghislieri in Milan), has suspended seven, and is still examining five. The election of rector and deans of faculties is about to take place. The Polytechnic Institute, Bocconi University of Commerce and Economics, and the Academy of Brera (Fine Arts) have submitted recommendations for suspensions, which are still under examination by the RSO and Public Safety; few suspensions are expected. Epuration of the Conservatory of Music is completed, the Director confirmed in office, and the president about to be elected. Bocconi University presents a problem of reorganization which, being of a permanent nature involving the basic charter, will have to be solved by the Minister of Public Instruction; the morale there is low.

e. Venezia: All institutions of the university level opened during July, the last being the University of Padova which inaugurated its 723rd academic year.

10. Youth Activities.

Scouting is progressing in all Regions, some summer camps are under way, and training of leaders is proceding.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

past of some professors than other epuration commissions have been, and has tended to recommend suspensions for limited periods instead of making them indefinite, subject to appeal, in accordance with general custom. The University of Pavia epuration commission has examined 400 cases (including personnel from the collegi Borromeo and Ghislieri in Milan), has suspended seven, and is still examining five. The election of rector and deans of faculties is about to take place. The Polytechnic Institute, Bocconi University of Commerce and Economics, and the Academy of Brera (Fine Arts) have submitted recommendations for suspensions, which are still under examination by the REO and Public Safety; few suspensions are expected. Epuration of the Conservatory of Music is completed, the Director confirmed in office, and the president about to be elected. Bocconi University presents a problem of reorganization which, being of a permanent nature involving the basic charter, will have to be solved by the Minister of Public Instruction; the morale there is low.

c. Venezia: All institutions of the university level opened during July, the last being the University of Padova which inaugurated its 723rd academic year.

10. Youth Activities.

Scouting is progressing in all Regions, some summer camps are under way, and training of leaders is proceding.

The British Boy Scouts have offered to pay all expenses for twelve Boy Scout leaders from Italy (six from each association) to come to England for a course of training. Names are being submitted by the associations.

2057

The Federation of the Girls' Associations (the Catholic Girl Guides and the non-confessional Girl Scouts), stimulated by the visit of Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Leigh White, nearly got shipwrecked by dissension between the two organizations, but was finally brought into being with the signing of a formal constitution in the office of the Education Sub-commission on 27 July.

A number of other youth organizations, some apparently communist-controlled, are starting up.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

A very interestin development has taken place in Piemonte where 24 summer colonies for underprivileged children have been organized. The communes have added their funds to those subscribed by Alessandria province, and 5,000 children are being cared for - some on a day-camp basis, some full time for 3 or 4 weeks. The program includes games, gymnastics, story telling, handwork, singing, and informal lessons.

11. Headquarters activities

Aside from the usual work of coordinating the activities in the Regions and keeping them in harmony with the Minister's policies, and the innumerable technical details connected with this, the principal headquarters activities have been as follows:

a. The Director visited Emilia Regione in the early part of the month and made a study of Venezia Giulia (see report for June).

b. Early in August the Director went to Switzerland to get books in the German language for the German speaking children of Bolzano in the Italian Tyrol. One copy each of the various books to be considered was obtained and brought back. Permission to reprint the books in Italy, without charge for the first edition, was obtained from the cantons of Bern and Lucerne and two commercial publishers. Publications of the International Bureau of Education in Geneva, which would be helpful to some of the Minister's commissions remaking the courses of study in Italy, were brought back. A conference was held with officials of the European Student Relief Fund in regard to some practical help to Italian universities. See Annex 1 for Report of Director to Vice-President on the details of the mission.

c. The Minister's commission on the reorganization of the schools for training teachers for elementary schools in Italy has prepared a new program for next year and submitted it to the Director of Education for criticism and suggestions.

d. Captain VELLA, Executive Officer, in addition to work on university problems and epuration on the level of the Central Commission, has been handling all matters having to do with school supplies and paper for text books. He sits on the Minister's commission for distribution of paper for text books.

12. Miscellany.

a. The Faculty of Anthropology, founded in the early days of the AMG in Sicily to replace the fascist Faculty of Political Science at the University of Palermo, proved to be royal road to learning for students who could not

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Bureau of Education in Geneva, [illegible]
Minister's commissions remaking the courses of study in Italy, were brought back. A conference was held with officials of the European Student Relief Fund in regard to some practical help to Italian universities. See Annex 1 for Report of Director to Vice-President on the details of the mission.

c. The Minister's commission on the reorganization of the schools for training teachers for elementary schools in Italy has prepared a new program for next year and submitted it to the Director of Education for criticism and suggestions.

d. Captain VILLA, Executive Officer, in addition to work on university problems and epuration on the level of the Central Commission, has been handling all matters having to do with school supplies and paper for text books. He sits on the Minister's commission for distribution of paper for text books.

12. Miscellany.

a. The Faculty of Anthropology, founded in the early days of the AMG in Sicily to replace the fascist Faculty of Political Science at the University of Palermo, proved to be royal road to learning for students who could not qualify for other departments of the university - the apparent interest in anthropology proved embarrassingly great. The Minister and Superior Council, in consultation with the Education Subcommission, have decided to make this faculty a graduate department only, after making suitable provision for the students already well along with their undergraduate course.

b. The report on Education in Italy, giving a scholarly history of Italian education with special emphasis on the changes wrought under fascism, prepared by Major Vessalo of the Education Subcommission, has been formally presented to the Minister of Public Instruction. The statistical tables are not yet complete, and it is planned to have Major Vessalo revert to Headquarters when Lombardia is turned back to the Italian Government, to complete the statistics and give the report a final revision. Meanwhile the Minister in contemplating allowing an Italian publisher to publish the report in Italian for the benefit of all school people.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

c. A request from the House of Commons library for a set of the Encyclopedia Italiana was presented to the Minister of Public Instruction who decided to make it a gift from the Italian Government to the British Government. Formal presentation of this great and scholarly 35 volume work was made to the Political Adviser (E) at the AC, for forwarding to England.

d. AC has offered to furnish the Minister of Public Instruction as many copies of the history of the AC as he wishes to distribute to universities and libraries.

e. NEWSWEEK has offered to give free subscriptions to third and fourth-year university students of English throughout Italy. The Minister has accepted the gift with appreciation.

13. Personnel

a. Changes in the personnel of the Education Sub commission during August consisted of the following: Capt G.F.T. Wagstaff replaced 1st Lt. John P. Simoni as Regional Education Officer in Liguria; Capt. I.W. Scott was added to Venezia Region to assist Major Francis P. Gregory; and Lt. Simoni became Regional Education Officer in Venezia Giulia.

b. The personnel stood, then, as of the end of July, as follows:

Region	Officers	Enlisted Men
Headquarters	Lt.Col.C.W. Washburne, (A), Director Capt. J.V. Vella, (B) Executive Officer	Sgt. Thomas Rizzuto, Chief Clerk Pfc. William P. Froom
Liguria	Capt. G.F.T. Wagstaff, (B), REO	
Piemonte	Capt. Sam V. Nee, (A), REO Capt. Paul Heilamn, (A), REO	Pfc. William C. Carter, Clerk.
Lombardia	Major Arthur A, Vassallo , (B), REO Capt. Stanley Openshaw, (B), REO	
Venezia	Major Francis P. Gregory,(B) REO Capt. I.W. Scott, (B), EO	T-5 John Apicella, Chief Clerk
Venezia Giulia	1st Lt. John Simoni (A) REO	

Lt. John P. Simoni as Regional Education Officer in Liguria; Capt. [illegible] Scott was added to Venezia Region to assist Major Francis F. Gregory; and Lt. Simoni became Regional Education Officer in Venezia Giulia.

b. The personnel stood, then, as of the end of July, as follows:

Region	Officers	Enlisted Men
Headquarters	Lt.Col.C.W. Washburne, (A), Director Capt. J.V. Vella, (B) Executive Officer	Sgt. Thomas Rizzuto, Chief Clerk Pfc. William P. Froom
Liguria	Capt. G.F.T. Wagstaff, (B), REO	
Piemonte	Capt. Sam V. Noe, (A), REO Capt. Paul Heilamn, (A), REO	Pfc. William C. Carter, Clerk.
Lombardia	Major Arthur A. Vessello , (B), REO Capt. Stanley Openshaw, (B), REO	
Venezia	Major Francis F. Gregory,(B) REO Capt. I.W. Scott, (B), EO	T-5 John Apicella, Chief Clerk
Venezia Giulia	1st Lt. John Simoni, (A), REO	

2055

CARLETON W, WASHBURNE
Lt. Col. AUS
Director of Education

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Annex 1

REPORT ON MISSION IN SWITZERLAND

1. In accordance with the plan approved by you, by AFHQ, and the American Legation and Swiss Foreign Office in Bern, I spent 4-9 August in Switzerland, the primary mission being to select text books in the German language and secure permission to reprint them for use in German-speaking communities in the Italian Tyrol (principally the province of Bolzano).

2. A long-time friend of mine, very active in educational work (Dr. Elizabeth Rotten), came to Bern in response to a long-distance telephone call and was of inestimable help in making contacts for me and generally acting as my assistant throughout the visit. The American Legation (Military attache') was also very helpful as to local arrangements.

3. During my stay I conferred with the following persons at some length, others for briefer contacts:

Herbert Lang, a leading bookseller in Bern.
Dr. Rudolf, Director of Education, Canton of Bern.
Valdo Certi, organizer of proposed Children's Village.
Paul Geheb, internationally known educator.
Pierre Bovet, ditto and retired professor, Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute, University of Geneva.
Prof. Dottrens, School Director and Prof., Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute.
Dr. Georges Thelin, Director Save the Children Fund.
Dr. Rossello, Director International Bureau of Education.
Mrs. Plunder, Press Bureau, American Legation.
Dr. Hans Zbinden, Publishers' Association, Bern.
Ernest Kocherthaler, Cooperative for International Compensation.
André De Blency, Sec.Gen.European Student Relief Fund.

Some of these were in Bern, others came to Bern to see me, others I saw in Geneva.

4. I found that elementary school and lower secondary school

3. During my stay I conferred with the following persons at some length, others for briefor contacts:

Herbert Lang, a leading bookseller in Bern.
Dr. Rudolf, Director of Education, Canton of Bern.
Valdo Certi, organizer of proposed Children's Village.
Paul Geheb, internationally known educator.
Pierre Bovet, ditto and retired professor, Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute, University of Geneva.
Prof. Dottrens, School Director and Prof., Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute.
Dr. Georges Thelin, Director Save the Children Fund.
Dr. Rossello, Director International Bureau of Education.
Mrs. Plunder, Press Bureau, American Legation.
Dr. Hans Zbinden, Publishers' Association, Bern.
Ernest Kocherthaler, Cooperative for International Compensation.
Andre De Blonay, Sec.Gen.European Student Relief Fund.

Some of these were in Bern, others came to Bern to see me, others I saw in Geneva.

4. I found that elementary school and lower secondary school text books in Switzerland are usually published by each Canton and furnished free to the children; that Bern is probably the most advanced Canton educationally, but that from the standpoint of books dealing with or based upon the Catholic religion the Canton of Lucerne was most likely to have books we could use.

2054

5. I examined, cursorily, all the text books published by the Canton of Bern, and brought back samples of each. I examined all readers and religious education books published by the Canton of Lucerne, and brought back samples of all which might prove suitable to our purposes. And I examined a number of commercially published text books and brought back samples.

6. I requested, in the name of the Minister and the Education Sub-Commission that the right to reprint these books in Italy be granted, and suggested that because of Italy's poverty and lack of foreign exchange, and as a token of international friendship and cooperation, the rights, for the first printing, be granted without compensation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

7. Both the Canton of Bern and the Canton of Lucerne, and the two commercial publishers whom I included in the requests, granted the request and agreed that there would be no charge for the first printing.

8. The Canton of Lucerne suggested that the religious books be printed for Italy by them, and that the Italians, in return, send religious wood-cuts and wood carvings.

9. The Canton of Bern suggested that it would save time and money if they printed the sheets for the books and sent them to Italy for binding. Since this would avoid new setting of type, and since paper in Switzerland costs about one-fourth what it does in Italy, the saving would be very great, and books would be ready to use in October.

10. Ernest Hocherthaler, vice-president of the Cooperative for International Compensation said that if Italy would send goods (oranges, silk, sulphur, etc.) desired by Switzerland he could arrange to credit this against the printing and paper costs.

11. I made no commitments on this proposal but agreed to inquire as to the possibility of such a barter agreement on my return to Rome.

12. The above successfully completed my mission as regards the text books. But there were other by-products of the trip.

13. The International Bureau of Education in Geneva has several publications which would be of great value to the Ministry and to teachers and educators in Italy. I brought back samples with permission to translate and publish without charge.

14. Prof. Pierre Bovet, a world-renowned educator who speaks Italian fluently, agreed to come to Italy to lecture and hold conferences if the Minister would like to have him and if A.C. would permit his visit.

15. An International Study Conference is to be held in Zurich 10-29 September, on the subject of educational reconstruction in Europe, with special emphasis on child victims of the war. I was urged to attend the conference and speak on the work in Italy and to bring the Minister of Public Instruction and any other Italian educators who would profit by the Conference. I will write a separate official request that we be sent for a few days in the second week -- 17-24 September.

16. A conference with leaders of the European Student Relief Fund in Geneva resulted in plans for making available to Italian universities instructionmaterial already prepared in Italian for prisoners of war by refugee Italian professors.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

12. The above successfully completed my mission as regards the text books. But there were other by-products of the trip.

13. The International Bureau of Education in Geneva has several publications which would be of great value to the Ministry and to teachers and educators in Italy. I brought back samples with permission to translate and publish without charge.

14. Prof. Pierre Bovet, a world-renowned educator who speaks Italian fluently, agreed to come to Italy to lecture and hold conferences if the Minister would like to have him and if A.C. would permit his visit.

15. An International Study Conference is to be held in Zurich 10-29 September, on the subject of educational reconstruction in Europe, with special emphasis on child victims of the war. I was urged to attend the conference and speak on the work in Italy and to bring the Minister of Public Instruction and any other Italian educators who would profit by the Conference. I will write a separate official request that we be sent for a few days in the second week -- 17-24 September.

16. A conference with leaders of the European Student Relief Fund in Geneva resulted in plans for making available to Italian universities instruction material already prepared in Italian for prisoners of war by refugee Italian professors.

17. I learned a good deal about what is being done in other parts of Europe in the field of education, and renewed several old friendships.

18. I rubbed some of the rust off my French and German -- enough so that they would go, even though gratingly.

Altogether, Sir, it was a successful, profitable, and enjoyable trip. Thank you for sending me.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2403

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
AFO 394

ED/CWW/ams

ED/6A/2.0/AC

12 July, 1945

Monthly Report for June, 1945

JUL 17 1945

1. The Ministry.

a. The Education Subcommission was fortunate in not having to break in a new Minister of Public Instruction when the Italian Government was reconstituted. The incumbent Minister, Arangio Ruiz, formerly a professor of Roman Law at the University of Naples and in Cairo, continues in office. He has become a personal friend of the Director of the Education Subcommission, is intelligent, right-minded, cooperative in a high degree, and reasonably efficient.

b. The archives of the Fascist Ministry of Education have been preserved in Padua and are being shipped south gradually in Venezia Region trucks.

c. Toscana and Northern Marche were turned over to the Italian Government in June except the cities of Livorno, Colli-Salvetti, Pisa and Ancona. The Education Subcommission, with AC approval, turned over educational matters even in these cities to the Minister of Public Instruction.

d. The many questions taken up with the Minister in order to coordinate the work in the North with that in Italian Government Territory, are too detailed and technical for inclusion regularly in this Subcommission's monthly reports. Yet it is important that the general nature and scope of these conferences be known. Therefore the agenda for the meetings held with the Minister during the past month are given in full in Annex I of this report.

2. Work with other agencies.

a. United States Information Service (Office of War Information).

Representatives of the USIS and the Education Subcommission have lunched together every Tuesday so as to keep their work in the field of cultural relations between Italy and the United States coordinated. As previously reported, the USIS and Education Subcommission have agreed that the Education Subcommission will be responsible for identifying Italy's major needs, from an educational and cultural standpoint, and the USIS will be responsible for attempting to supply these needs insofar as supply must come from America. Two cases in point, which made marked progress during the past month, illustrate this cooperation:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 185017

Padua and are being shipped South gradually in [illegible]

c. Toscana and Northern Marche were turned over to the Italian Government in June except the cities of Livorno, Colli-Selvetti, Pisa and Ancona. The Education Subcommission, with AC approval, turned over educational matters even in these cities to the Minister of Public Instruction.

d. The many questions taken up with the Minister in order to coordinate the work in the North with that in Italian Government Territory, are too detailed and technical for inclusion regularly in this Subcommission's monthly reports. Yet it is important that the general nature and scope of these conferences be known. Therefore the agenda for the meetings held with the Minister during the past month are given in full in Annex I of this report.

2. Work with other agencies.

a. United States Information Service (Office of War Information).

Representatives of the USIS and the Education Subcommission have lunch together every Tuesday so as to keep their work in the field of cultural relations between Italy and the United States coordinated. As previously reported, the USIS and Education Subcommission have agreed that the Education Subcommission will be responsible for identifying Italy's major needs, from an educational and cultural standpoint, and the USIS will be responsible for attempting to supply these needs insofar as supply must come from America. Two cases in point, which made marked progress during the past month, illustrate this cooperation:

(1) Beginning last November the Education Subcommission and Minister of Public Instruction have been collecting from universities and libraries lists of the most urgently needed scholarly publications. These requests have been analyzed, boiled down, and systematically compiled by a committee appointed by the Minister on the suggestion of the Education Subcommission. The resulting over-all list has been divided by the Education Subcommission according to the countries of origin of the desired publications. The requests from the United States have been turned over to the USIS which is attempting to get the publications from the American Library Association stock pile developed during the war to rehabilitate European libraries, and from other sources.

2053

See M-162

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(2) As reported previously, the Education Subcommission, in consultation with the Minister of Public Instruction, decided that it was very desirable to make available to the children of Italy translations of some of the best juvenile literature which would give them an understanding of life in other lands, elementary science, and literature. The Education Subcommission accordingly got experts in this field in the United States to select the forty best juvenile books for this purpose, outlining fully the purpose and the criteria for selection. Sample copies of the books were then obtained and turned over to USIS. It, in turn, bought the translation rights from the original publishers and arranged for commercial publication by various Italian publishers, providing them with American paper. Rights have now been procured for thirty-four of the forty books, most of these have been assigned to Italian publishers, and translation has begun.

b. British Council .

Relations with the British Council are less clearly defined and less continuous. There is, however, cooperation between it and the Education Subcommission. The publications of British origin needed by Italian universities and libraries, for example, have been handled between the Education Subcommission and British Council in a manner analogous to that described in paragraph 2 b(1) above, and the British Council is attempting to secure them. (Note: Publications desired from Holland, Russia, Switzerland, etc., are being sought direct by the Education Subcommission).

c. UNRRA.

The principal cooperative activity with UNRRA has been in regard to a study of institutional care of children. UNRRA's specialist in this field, Martha McCulloch, has been working closely with the Education Subcommission, which has made contacts for her with Italian Government officials, institutional heads, and interested individuals, and has been represented at her principal meetings. The most important meeting this past month was arranged by the Education Subcommission for representatives of the three ministers having children's institutions in their care - Public Instruction, Interior, and Grace and Justice. At this meeting an interministerial committee was formed and plans were laid for the first coordinated and systematic study of the problem of institutions for children - orphans, delinquents, feeble-minded, blind, deaf, and cripples. (The Welfare Division of the Public Health Subcommission is also beginning to cooperate in this project.)

3. Text books and supplies.

a. Captain VELLA, Executive Officer of the Education Subcommission, has charge of matters bearing on printing of text books, and obtaining of supplies. In June he made a first-hand investigation in Emilia, Lombardia, and Piemonte. He has been working closely with Mr. White of the Commerce Subcommission and with the PWB in regard to paper supplies. He reports that to meet Italy's

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

c. UNRRA.

The principal cooperative activity with UNRRA has been in regard to a study of institutional care of children. UNRRA's specialist in this field, Martha McCulloch, has been working closely with the Education Subcommission, which has made contacts for her with Italian Government officials, institutional heads, and interested individuals, and has been represented at her principal meetings. The most important meeting this past month was arranged by the Education Subcommission for representatives of the three ministers having children's institutions in their care - Public Instruction, Interior, and Grace and Justice. At this meeting an interministerial committee was formed and plans were laid for the first coordinated and systematic study of the problem of institutions for children - orphans, delinquents, feeble-minded, blind, deaf, and cripples. (The Welfare Division of the Public Health Subcommission is also beginning to cooperate in this project.)

3. Text books and supplies.

a. Captain VELLA, Executive Officer of the Education Subcommission, has charge of matters bearing on printing of text books, and obtaining of supplies. In June he made a first-hand investigation in Emilia, Lombardia, and Piemonte. He has been working closely with Mr. White of the Commerce Subcommission and with the PWB in regard to paper supplies. He reports that to meet Italy's needs for the coming school year 10,000.000 elementary school books, 4,000.000 secondary school books, and 1,000.000 university text books should be printed, involving about 5000 tons of paper. It is estimated that most of this paper can be found in North Italy or manufactured in this country. But the price of local paper tends to be so high as to make text books prohibitively expensive. At present it ranges from 80 to 130 lire per kilo, as against about 30 lire per kilo for book paper imported from America. An attempt is being made to establish a price of about 55 lire per kilo for Italian paper for school books. The Education Subcommission has on hand 455 tons of American paper (160 tons arrived last month). By using this exclusively for elementary text books and combining it with Italian paper, the price can be averaged down and cost of elementary school books for the masses kept within reason.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

b. More school supplies have arrived from the United States, including two tons of erasers.

c. Text book commissions to pass on manuscripts for new elementary text books have been appointed in the Ministry and in each Northern Region. Books are being approved for printing this summer.

d. Commissions on epuration of secondary school text books have been set up in each Northern Region to examine books found there and not previously included among the 7000 examined in Rome, Florence, etc. Asbefore, such books are designated for confiscation, for expurgation, or for approval, according to the amount of Fascist propaganda contained.

4. Survey of Venezia Giulia.

The Director of Education made a study of the educational situation in Venezia Giulia in early July. His report to the Vice-President is attached hereto as Annex 2.

5. Epuration.

a. Epuration of personnel under DLL 159 is progressing very slowly. The Minister of Public Instruction has been repeatedly told that the situation is far from being satisfactorily handled and has been asked to take the necessary steps so that the various phases of epuration may be completed by 15 August, 1945.

Captain VELLA had a meeting with all members of the five committees of epuration operating at the Ministry and discussed with them practical means of accelerating the process. Recommendations were then submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction and it is hoped that the next fortnightly return may show some improvement.

b. In the five Northern Regions epuration is proceeding effectively in all schools, universities, and cultural institutions (fine arts academies, orchestras, operas, etc.) For universities and cultural institutions the procedure is in accord with Executive Memorandum 76. For elementary and secondary schools, original suspensions of school heads are made under Executive Memorandum 67, after examination of schede personali by the REO; these suspensions are reviewed and teachers are epurated under General Order 36.

c. The agreement worked out with the Vatican, as reported last month, for theepuration of the Catholic University of Milan, is going forward satisfactorily. Monsignor Olgiati, named by the Vatican, is acting as rector during defascism proceedings, and Father Gemelli's functions as Rector are in abeyance. Father Gemelli, as well as the rest of the professors, will undergo epuration, substantially in accordance with the regular process laid down in Executive Memorandum 76. However,if, as is probable under the circumstances, he is cleared by the epuration [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

necessary steps so that the various phases of epuration may be completed by 15 August, 1945.

Captain VELLA had a meeting with all members of the five committees of epuration operating at the Ministry and discussed with them practical means of accelerating the process. Recommendations were then submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction and it is hoped that the next fortnightly return may show some improvement.

b. In the five Northern Regions epuration is proceeding effectively in all schools, universities, and cultural institutions (fine arts academies, orchestras, operas, etc.) For universities and cultural institutions the procedure is in accord with Executive Memorandum 76. For elementary and secondary schools, original suspensions of school heads are made under Executive Memorandum 67, after examination of schede personali by the REO; these suspensions are reviewed and teachers are epurated under General Order 36.

c. The agreement worked out with the Vatican, as reported last month, for the epuration of the Catholic University of Milan, is going forward satisfactorily. Monsignor Olgiati, named by the Vatican, is acting as pro-rector during defascism proceedings, and Father Gemelli's functions as Rector are in abeyance. Father Gemelli, as well as the rest of the professors, will undergo epuration, substantially in accordance with the regular process laid down in Executive Memorandum 76. However, if, as is probable under the circumstances, he is cleared by the epuration committee, he will resume his title and functions as Rector without the usual election by the academic senate.

2652

d. The political science faculties of universities, all being abolished, since they were organized under Fascism, and were centers of Fascist propaganda. Students in these faculties will, however, be permitted to continue the non-fascist parts of their course. They may, if they wish and have the necessary qualifications, transfer to the faculty of jurisprudence, letters, or economy and commerce. Or they may take their degree in Political Science under professors of these other faculties. Examinations in such subjects as Corporative Political Economy, Demography of Races, and Biology of Races, which were impregnated with Fascist and Nazi doctrine, are being replaced by corresponding examinations in the non-fascist elements of the subjects, and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

special courses to prepare students for theexaminations are being organized.

c. University students who fought or worked on the side of the Germans are not being allowed to take the summer examinations. This decree by the CLN has been approved by the REO's and by the Minister of Public Instruction. On the other hand, students who fought with the Partizans, or whose fathers did so, are exempted from tuition fees.

f. Five of the nine provveditori in Lombardia, and three of the five in Liguria and Apuania, appointed by the CLN to replace epurated provveditori, have been confirmed by the Regional Commissioner on recommendation of the REO. In the remaining cases, the CLN appointees were found unsuitable and had to be replaced.

g. Lombardia probably had the largest concentration of Fascists in school jobs. The province of Cremona, home of Farinacci, notorious Fascist Minister and leader, was a hot bed of Fascists. 35% of the teachers there (as against 4% to 7% in most of Italy) had to be removed, and in one school seventeen out of eighteen had to be replaced.

6. Payment of teachers.

a. Teachers "incaricati" (i.e., employed from year to year - not yet on permanent civil service rolls) receive salaries for only ten months of the year, while "di ruolo" teachers are paid the year around. With the rise in costs, the incaricati this summer are desperate, getting no pay from 15 July to 15 October. There were small strikes in Lombardia, and threat of/major one. The REO quieted the demonstrating teachers by promising to consider the matter; but no solution has been found. Finance Subcommission will only pay if the Italian Government passes a decree authorizing payment. The Minister of Public Instruction cannot get the Minister of the Treasury to authorize immediate summer pay for incaricati teachers in all Italy, and cannot very well pass special legislation for the Northern Regions. Permanent legislation to provide summer pay is under consideration but there is little chance of its becoming effective until next year. Meanwhile, the teachers are destitute.

b. The problem of paying new provveditori agli studi the salaries commensurate with their offices and responsibilities when they do not have the appropriate civil service grade has been solved by applying paragraph 3 of Executive Memorandum 62, which provides clearly for just such contingencies.

7. School opening.

a. While statistical data from the Northern Regions is still incomplete, it is known that with few exceptions all schools have been reopened. Where the school year had few interruptions, the reopening has been only for the giving of examinations, followed by closing for the summer vacation. Where there

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

a. Teachers "incaricati" (i.e., employed from year to year - not yet on permanent civil service rolls) receive salaries for only ten months of the year, while "di ruolo" teachers are paid the year around. With the rise in costs, the incaricati this summer are desperate, getting no pay from 15 July to 15 October. There were small strikes in Lombardia, and threat of/major one. The REO quieted the demonstrating teachers by promising to consider the matter; but no solution has been found. Finance Subcommission will only pay if the Italian Government passes a decree authorizing payment. The Minister of Public Instruction cannot get the Minister of the Treasury to authorize immediate summer pay for incaricati teachers in all Italy, and cannot very well pass special legislation for the Northern Regions. Permanent legislation to provide summer pay is under consideration but there is little chance of its becoming effective until next year. Meanwhile, the teachers are destitute.

b. The problem of paying new provveditori agli studi the salaries commensurate with their offices and responsibilities when they do not have the appropriate civil service grade has been solved by applying paragraph 3 of Executive Memorandum 62, which provides clearly for just such contingencies.

7. School opening.

a. While statistical data from the Northern Regions is still incomplete, it is known that with few exceptions all schools have been reopened. Where the school year had few interruptions, the reopening has been only for the giving of examinations, followed by closing for the summer vacation. Where, however, schools were closed by the war activities for a considerable period, as in five provinces in Emilia and three in Liguria Region, etc., the spring session has been extended or a summer session has been organized.

b. Optional summer schools have been opened in Rome with vacation courses in physical education, poetry and stories, and arithmetic review. Fifty such schools are now in operation and it is planned to open about a hundred more. In Genoa, too, there are summer schools on a voluntary basis; 5495 students are enrolled.

c. A thousand elementary and secondary school teachers from Genoa and environs had an educational meeting addressed by the provveditore and the REO (who speaks perfect Italian). Topics discussed included the economic status of teachers, the new school courses of study, and the establishment of refresher

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

courses for teachers. (One old timer remarked "I've been teaching school for thirty years, and am therefore prepared to meet any contemporary educational contingencies and have no need for a refresher course").

d. A teachers' syndicate is being organized in Liguria. Such syndicates already exist in a number of other places.

e. Lieutenant SIMONI, REO Liguria, tells of a combined secondary school run clandestinely by the Partisans in Apuania under German occupation; the new provveditore has sent a committee to give examinations and regularize the work done. Captain PRATT, REO Emilia, found that the Partisans in Piacenza province had operated many schools in scattered Communes during the German occupation. Buildings were prepared, teachers employed, and text books defascized. When the Germans took the communes they closed the schools, but as soon as the Partisans regained control the schools were reopened. The REO is now arranging to pay the teachers and accredit the schools. As will be seen in Appendix 2, a similar situation existed in Venezia Giulia, where Slav Partizans opened schools in the Slovene language.

8. School buildings.

a. The accounts of destroyed and damaged school and university buildings from province after province are monotonously dreary. Many places, of course, escaped damage. And it is heartening to see, in the University of Genoa, for example, that the university work goes on amid the debris, that the administrative director kept the university functioning through bombardments, changes of Government and changes of rectors; and that the students are going at their studies with zest. In Apuania 20% to 30% of all school buildings are destroyed. About 600 buildings are damaged or destroyed, out of 3400, in Emilia. Venezie is less hard hit - 155 schools destroyed or damaged. Lombardia has suffered about the same as Venezie. Data have not been received from Piemonte but Captain NOE, REO, reports that a survey has been made, and a priority list of major repairs submitted to the Public Works Division - minor repairs are already made or in progress.

The universities worst hit are Bologna, Ferrara, Genoa, and Milan.

b. In Emilia, 332 schools are occupied by either Allied troops or refugees, about 100 in Liguria, 310 in Lombardia, 267 in Venezie. Piemonte reports little requisitioning of schools. As usual, the greatest proportion of occupancy in all Regions is not by Allied troops but by refugees. Troop

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1851017

4 2051

6. School buildings.

a. The accounts of destroyed and damaged school and university buildings from province after province are monotonously dreary. Many places, of course, escaped damage. And it is heartening to see, in the University of Genoa, for example, that the university work goes on amid the debris, that the administrative director kept the university functioning through bombardments, changes of Government and changes of rectors; and that the students are going at their studies with zest. In Apuania 20% to 30% of all school buildings are destroyed. About 600 buildings are damaged or destroyed, out of 3400, in Emilia. Venezia is less hard hit - 155 schools destroyed or damaged. Lombardia has suffered about the same as Venezia. Data have not been received from Piemonte but Captain NOE, REO, reports that a survey has been made, and a priority list of major repairs submitted to the Public Works Division - minor repairs are already made or in progress.

The universities worst hit are Bologna, Ferrara, Genoa, and Milan.

b. In Emilia, 332 schools are occupied by either Allied troops or refugees, about 100 in Liguria, 310 in Lombardia, 267 in Venezia. Piemonte reports little requisitioning of schools. As usual, the greatest proportion of occupancy in all Regions is not by Allied troops but by refugees. Troop occupancy should cease to be a problem, as far as new requisitions are concerned, since AFHQ, at AC's urgent request, has ordered no new requisitions of school buildings. The intensity of occupancy by the Allies in certain spots in south Italy is still shockingly bad.

The combined efforts of the Veterinary Section (Lt.Colonel RUSHMORE) of the Public Health Subcommission, the Education Subcommission, the Civil Affairs Section, and the Chief Commissioner finally resulted in prying loose eight rooms in the large Veterinary Building of the University of Perugia so that the vitally important work of immunizing cattle, sheep and swine could be carried on and an epidemic stopped. (Most of the building is used for a British Army School of Education, and many of the rooms are serving as soldiers' billets).

9. Youth Activities.

a. The stimulus to the Girl Guides Movement, resulting from the visit of Lady Baden-Powell and Mrs. Leigh-White, continues, but the Federation of Girl Guides has not yet been fully consumated - the non-sectarian organization, composed, of course, mostly of Catholics, objects to the Church organization using the name "Catholic".

6-2051

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

b. The Boy Scout Movement is spreading rapidly. It is being encouraged by all REO's, sometimes in cooperation with the Welfare Division. British and American soldiers, former Scouts, often help local troops. In Bologna and four other Emilia communes there are now thirty troops, and 110 leaders are being trained. Training courses for leaders are also functioning in Liguria, Lombardia and elsewhere. In Venezia the Catholic Scouts reported finding a large cache of cloth. The REO, Major GREGORY, turned it over to Industry and Commerce, but got back 500 meters to divide between the two Scout organizations for uniforms. In Piemonte, Captain NOE is working with Welfare in fostering summer camps. Captain [redacted], EO in Lombardia, is working closely with both Scout organizations and states that there is harmonious cooperation between the competing associations.

c. A youth organization known as the Fronte della Gioventu' was set up under the Partizan regime and is still functioning in all Northern Regions. Its charter makes it a non-political federation of the youth of all party groups, with laudable aims. REO's get reports, not documented, that despite its charter it is a Communist, or Communist-controlled organization. Lieutenant SIMONI, REO in Liguria, has, however, obtained more definite information from different provveditori. The provveditore in La Spezia, a socialist, describes it as follows:

"The 'Fronte della Gioventu' is an organization of the masses born during the conspiratory period with the objective of bringing together in one group all youth of no matter what political tendencies with the purpose of fighting against the Nazi-Fascist.

"The 'Fronte della Gioventu' is continuing its work with the purpose of orienting the masses of students and workers toward the ideals of a true democracy.

"Its present activities are cultural, welfare, and recreational."

Imperia's provveditore (Independent) states that in his province all the leaders of the Fronte della Gioventu' are members of the Communist Party, other parties being represented only figuratively.

Savona, on the other hand, describes the organization as representative of all parties, and interested mainly in youth activities of a non-political character. In this province the organization is opening summer courses to prepare Partizan students, ex-internees, political victims, etc., for the autumn examinations, the professors donating their time.

Major VESSELO states that before the Allies entered Lombardia the Fronte della Gioventu' took possession of GIL properties and ensconsed themselves in GIL buildings. Gradually it is being made clear that GIL properties can only be used with the consent of the provveditore, not by seizure.

d. The national funds, archives, etc., of GIL were moved to Milan by the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780017

"The 'Fronte della Gioventu' is continuing its work with the purpose of orienting the masses of students and workers toward the ideals of a true democracy.

"Its present activities are cultural, welfare, and recreational."

Imperia's provveditore (Independent) states that in his province all the leaders of the Fronte della Gioventu' are members of the Communist Party, other parties being represented only figuratively.

Savona, on the other hand, describes the organization as representative of all parties, and interested mainly in youth activities of a non-political character. In this province the organization is opening summer courses to prepare Partizan students, ex-internees, political victims, etc., for the autumn examinations, the professors donating their time.

Major VESSELO states that before the Allies entered Lombardia the Fronte della Gioventu' took possession of GIL properties and ensconsed themselves in GIL buildings. Gradually it is being made clear that GIL properties can only be used with the consent of the provveditore, not by seizure.

d. The national funds, archives, etc., of GIL were moved to Milan by the Fascist Republican Government. The CLN wished to put a Commissario in charge. In accordance with Finance Subcommission recommendations it has been decided to have the Commissario for ex-GIL in Rome appoint a Vice-commissario to administer the national properties in Milan. The CLN in Milan is being consulted as to the person to be appointed.

10. School lunches.

a. School lunches for the Northern Regions are to consist of 100 grams of bread; 50 grams of pasta, rice, or polenta; 5 grams of olive oil, lard, or butter; and 1.5 grams of salt, following approximately the ration scale found in North Italy upon our entry, according to the Food Subcommission. This is in contrast with the dried soup and dried vegetable school lunch ration in the rest of Italy.

b. The city of Rome is continuing school lunches through the summer in 166 schools, for 38,000 children.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

11. Miscellany.

On hearing that Tito was refusing recognition to Italian Universities, Italian students at the University of Padua wanted to retaliate by refusing recognition to the Jugoslav universities - there are a number of students of Jugoslav origin at Padua. Major GREGORY, REO, dissuaded them, showing that generous restraint would be a better ground for negotiation than would reprisal. --- How can a Rector be elected for the Institute of Architecture in Venice, with only two titular professors eligible to vote? If each votes for the other, there will be a tie. The REO is simply appointing one of them as Rector --- Students have always been given reduced rates to concerts, operas, lectures, etc. PWB has ordered that no cut rates shall be allowed for anyone. The REO is attempting to get PWB to modify this edict and not negate a desirable and time-honored custom of making culture readily available to students.

REO's in each Region are cooperating with troop organizations in making university and other educational facilities available to the soldiers. Captain PRATT, REO, has assisted army Medical Officers in arranging a convention with Italian physicians in Bologna.

Lieutenant PETRILLO and Sgt. Bush, in consultation with Major VESSELO, REO, are ably handling the La Scala Opera in Milan; it is funtioning despite destruction of the Opera House, epuration of personnel, and financial deficits. Operas and concerts are given in the premises of the Lirico and the Puccini, and open-air concerts are held in the Castello Sforzesco. On 19 June, Verdi's Requiem was played in Memory of President ROOSEVELT. Donations for La Scala have been received from prominent Italians, including a million lire from Toscanini. 18,000.000 will be needed to rebuild the Opera House.

Our pin-point bombing in Bologna was aimed eight or ten times at a large gasoline tank on the main Bologna railroad, which runs past the University of Bologna. A hundred bombs fell, damaging and destroying a number of the buildings of "the oldest university in the world" to the tune of 4,500.000 dollars; but the gasoline tank remained unscathed until the retreating Germans blew it up. --- The University of Bologna had a priceless collection of 8th Century furniture which it removed, for safe-keeping, to Loiano. Today, as a paper weight on the Rector's desk, is a decorative six-inch fragment of one of the chairs. The rest of the furniture was used as fire-wood by shivering G.I.'s last winter when they were camped near Loiano.

Publishers of a new primer for next year in Bologna were puzzled as to whether to show the crown on the Italian flag - would it still belong there next winter? They cut the Gordian knot by letting the flag fold in such a way as to conceal the place where the crown should - or should not - be.

The ways of the Italian Government are sometimes amusingly incomprehensible.-

2050

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

destruction of the Opera House, epuration of personnel, [illegible]. Operas and concerts are given in the premises of the Lirico and the Puccini, and open-air concerts are held in the Castello Sforzesco. On 19 June, Verdi's Requiem was played in Memory of President ROOSEVELT. Donations for La Scala have been received from prominent Italians, including a million lire from Toscanini. 18,000.000 will be needed to rebuild the Opera House.

Our pin-point bombing in Bologna was aimed eight or ten times at a large gasoline tank on the main Bologna railroad, which runs past the University of Bologna. A hundred bombs fell, damaging and destroying a number of the buildings of "the oldest university in the world" to the tune of 4,500.000 dollars; but the gasoline tank remained unscathed until the retreating Germans blew it up. --- The University of Bologna had a priceless collection of 8th Century furniture which it removed, for safe-keeping, to Loiana. Today, as a paper weight on the Rector's desk, is a decorative six-inch fragment of one of the chairs. The rest of the furniture was used as fire-wood by shivering G.I.'s last winter when they were camped near Loiana.

Publishers of a new primer for next year in Bologna were puzzled as to whether to show the crown on the Italian flag - would it still belong there next winter? They cut the Gordian knot by letting the flag fold in such a way as to conceal the place where the crown should - or should not - be.

The ways of the Italian Government are sometimes [illegible] incomprehensible.- 2050

A representative of the Ministry of the Interior appealed to the Education Subcommission to intercede with the Ministry of Public Instruction for permission to use one of the schools in Rome for election headquarters. ---The Ministry of Public Instruction asked the Education Subcommission's consent to remove a provveditore appointed under AMG, on the ground that (a) he was incompetent; (b) he had been discovered to have a bad Fascist record; (c) his affairs with a secretary was notorious. Would the Education Subcommission agree to his being made head of the teacher-training school?

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

12. Personnel.

a. A meeting of all Education Officers was held in Milan, 29-30 June. As usual, a great many problems were discussed and procedures were clarified and coordinated.

b. The shortage of personnel is still acute. The most urgent need is an assistant for Major GREGORY, who is handling ten provinces all alone. His chief clerk, T-5 John Apicella, is, fortunately, able and energetic to a high degree and is practically acting as an Education Officer as well as chief clerk. But there is more work of an urgent nature can be handled without more help.

c. In some regions shortage of Allied education personnel is partly compensated for by the employment of civilian professional assistants. This is working very effectively in Liguria and Lombardia. It was effective in Piemonte until the REO reversed some CLN decisions and refused to confirm two CLN appointees as provveditori; the civilian professional assistant (who was originally named Regional Superintendent of Schools by the CLN, and then absorbed by the REO) resigned in a huff.

d. Personnel of the Education Subcommission for June was as follows:

Region	Officers	Enlisted Men
Headquarters	Lt.Colonel C.W. WASHBURNE,(A), Director Captain J.V. VELLA,(B) Executive Officer	Sgt.Thomas Rizzuto,Chief Clerk Pfc. William P. Frost
Emilia	Captain Willis E. PRATT,(A),REO Captain Dexter TILROE,(A), EO	Pfc. Lawrence Mantini, Clerk
Liguria	1st Lt. John SIMONI,(A), REO	
Piemonte	Captain Sam V. NOE,(A), REO Captain Paul HEILMAN,(A), EO	Pfc. William C.Carter, Clerk
Lombardia	Major Arthur A.VESSELO,(B), REO Captain Stanley GREENSLET,(B), EO	
Venezia	Major Francis P.GREGORY,(B), REO	T-5 John Apicella, Chief Clerk

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Region	Officers	Enlisted Men
Headquarters	Lt.Colonel C.W. WASHBURNE,(A), Director	Sgt.Thomas Rizzuto,Chief Clerk
	Captain J.V. VELLA,(B) Executive Officer	Pfc. William P. Proc[illegible]
Emilia	Captain Willis E. PRATT,(A),REO	Pfc.Lawrence Fantini, Clerk
	Captain Dexter TILROE,(A), EO	
Liguria	1st Lt. John SIMONI,(A), REO	
Piemonte	Captain Sam V. NOE,(A), REO	
	Captain Paul HEIDMAN,(A), EO	Pfc.William C.Carter, Clerk
Lombardia	Major Arthur A.VESSELO,(B), REO	
	Captain Stanley GREENSTEIN,(B), EO	
Venezia	Major Francis P.GREGORY,(B), REO	T-5 John Amicella, Chief Clerk

Carlton W. Washburne

CARLTON W.WASHBURNE
Lt.Col., A.U.S.
Director of Education.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Annex 1

Summary of Agenda for meetings with Minister of Public Instruction during June, 1945.

1. The Minister is requested to send a representative to Padua to take over the archives of the Fascist Ministry of Education and arrange for bringing them to Rome. Education Subcommission will try to help with transport.

2. Will the Minister please reply to our letter regarding discrepancies between his figures on personnel defascized under DLL 159 and those of the high commissioner?

3. What steps can the Minister take to speed up the defascism procedure under DLL 159?

4. Will the Minister examine the question of continuing the much-needed technical school on the Island of Lipari, established by the AMG?

5. A request from the teachers' syndicate in Bologna is presented for the Minister's consideration.

6. The University of Pavia wishes to establish a Faculty of Economics and Commerce to replace the Faculty of Political Science. The Rector of Bocconi University in Milan objects because his Faculty of Economics and Commerce is a short distance from Pavia. The Education Subcommission does not recommend the granting of Pavia's request, but desires the Minister's opinion.

7. The Rector of the University of Milan wants to know whether increases in professors' pay must come from the University's funds or will be born by the Ministry.

8. Increases in university student fees in the Northern Regions by the Fascist Republican Government differ from the increases in the rest of Italy. The Minister is informed that, to avoid confusion, the Fascist provisions are being maintained through the October examinations, after which the Northern Regions will have the same scale as the south.

9. The Minister is asked who is responsible for final epuration of an autonomous Ente, such as the Borromeo College in Milan.

10. He is asked how the special examination for admission to Borromeo College shall be held so as to give equal opportunities to students in all parts of Italy, and is informed that if he will issue an order we will validate it in the North.

2049

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

6. The University of Pavia wishes to establish a Faculty of Economics and Commerce to replace the Faculty of Political Science. The Rector of Bocconi University in Milan objects because his Faculty of Economics and Commerce is a short distance from Pavia. The Education Subcommission does not recommend the granting of Pavia's request, but desires the Minister's opinion.

7. The Rector of the University of Milan wants to know whether increases in professors' pay must come from the University's funds or will be born by the Ministry.

8. Increases in university student fees in the Northern Regions by the Fascist Republican Government differ from the increases in the rest of Italy. The Minister is informed that, to avoid confusion, the Fascist provisions are being maintained through the October examinations, after which the Northern Regions will have the same scale as the south.

9. The Minister is asked who is responsible for final epuration of an autonomous Ente, such as the Borromeo College in Milan.

10. He is asked how the special examination for admission to Borromeo College shall be held so as to give equal opportunities to students in all parts of Italy, and is informed that if he will issue an order we will validate it in the North.

2049

11. Publishers of proposed elementary school text books protest at fixing sales-price in advance, because of changing costs. But authorization to publish and assignment of paper are partly based on the reasonableness of retail price to children. How does the Minister suggest that the problem be solved in both the North and South?

12. The CLN in Northern Regions decreed suspension of students from examinations this spring if they had collaborated with the Germans. The Minister is informed of our intention to confirm this order.

13. The Minister is informed that the buildings he listed at our request as most vital to keep free from requisition in the North have all been posted against requisition and, except in Bologna, none have been requisitioned.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

14. Advice is sought on the way to handle students in the Political Science Faculties which are being suppressed. What examinations may still be given, what ones should be revised, what ones should be abolished? How may students avoid loss of all the time spent to date in those faculties?

15. The Minister is informed of the turn-over of Toscana and Marche to the Italian Government and is given jurisdiction even in the cities (Pisa, Livorno, Ancona, etc.) which are retained by AMG.

16. The Minister is informed as to pro-rectors and provveditori appointed in the North to date.

17. .. memorial from the Conservatory of Music in Florence is presented to the Minister for action.

18. The Minister's advice is requested regarding the proposed action of the provveditore in Trento in putting certain teachers who passed a civil service examination in 1942 on the permanent list.

19. A report on the Scout movement is given to the Minister.

20. The list of school officials in Southern Italy, formerly suspended by AMG and now proposed by the Minister for reinstatement without a hearing under DLL 159, will be considered if the Minister will give, in regard to each, the reasons for assuming that the AMG suspension was not justifiable.

21. A request from the provveditore in Florence for local recognition of a private school is presented for the Minister's decision.

22. The Director of the Astronomical Observatory in Florence wants clarification as to how he will receive funds for the observatory now that the Allies, who have been financing it, are turning the territory over to the Italian Government.

23. The former Minister agreed, in writing, to confirm the appointment, with grade 5, of the provveditore in Rome. The provveditore has not been given this official recognition nor paid according to his office. Will the Minister please take action.

24. Before this Subcommission can comply with the Minister's request in regard to trying to recover the school equipment taken by French soldiers the Minister will have to furnish us with precise information on all details.

25. The Minister is informed as to the derequisition of four schools in Rome.

26. [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785217

each, the reasons for assuming that the AMG suspension was not justifiable.

21. A request from the provveditore in Florence for legal recognition of a private school is presented for the Minister's decision.

22. The Director of the Astronomical Observatory in Florence wants clarification as to how he will receive funds for the observatory now that the Allies, who have been financing it, are turning the territory over to the Italian Government.

23. The former Minister agreed, in writing, to confirm the appointment, with grade 5, of the provveditore in Rome. The provveditore has not been given this official recognition nor paid according to his office. Will the Minister please take action.

24. Before this Subcommission can comply with the Minister's request in regard to trying to recover the school equipment taken by French soldiers the Minister will have to furnish us with precise information on all details.

25. The Minister is informed as to the derequisition of four schools in Rome.

26. The request of the Executive Commissioner, AC, that advance information be given of trips north by members of ministries, and that they call on RC's, is transmitted to the Minister.

27. Five requests for publications are returned to the Minister for more precise indications as to publishers.

28. A series of proposals made by the provveditori of Piemonte in a meeting with the REO is presented to the Minister for his consideration.

29. The REO of Liguria presents the case of the preside of the Nautical Institute in Savona, and asks the Minister's evaluation as soon as possible.

30. The REO of Lombardia presents the documents concerning certain transfers of professors at the Polytechnic Institute in Milan and asks the Minister's advice.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785217

under DAR 139, will be considered if the Minister will give, in regard to each, the reasons for assuming that the AMG suspension was not justifiable.

21. A request from the provveditore in Florence for legal recognition of a private school is presented for the Minister's decision.

22. The Director of the Astronomical Observatory in Florence wants clarification as to how he will receive funds for the observatory now that the Allies, who have been financing it, are turning the territory over to the Italian Government.

23. The former Minister agreed, in writing, to confirm the appointment, with grade 5, of the provveditore in Rome. The provveditore has not been given this official recognition nor paid according to his office. Will the Minister please take action.

24. Before this Subcommission can comply with the Minister's request in regard to trying to recover the school equipment taken by French soldiers the Minister will have to furnish us with precise information on all details.

25. The Minister is informed as to the derequisition of four schools in Rome.

26. The request of the Executive Commissioner, AC, that advance information be given of trips north by members of ministries, and that they call on RC's, is transmitted to the Minister.

27. Five requests for publications are returned to the Minister for more precise indications as to publishers.

28. A series of proposals made by the provveditori of Piemonte in a meeting with the REO is presented to the Minister for his consideration.

29. The REO of Liguria presents the case of the preside of the Nautical Institute in Savona, and asks the Minister's evaluation as soon as possible.

30. The REO of Lombardia presents the documents concerning certain transfers of professors at the Polytechnic Institute in Milan and asks the Minister's advice.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

31. Proposals of the Rector for reorganizing studies of architecture and engineering in the Polytechnic Institute in Milan are presented to the Minister for advice.

32. The British Ambassador, through the Executive Commissioner, AC, has requested a set of the Encyclopedia Italiana for the Library of the House of Commons. Could the Minister secure a set?

33. The REO in Lombardia desires information as to whether reduction in tuitions for students from large families is still in force in Italian Government Territory.

34. The REO in Lombardia would like to know if exemption from tuition for university students who fought with the Partisans or whose fathers did so, applies also to secondary students.

35. The Minister is informed that REO's have been authorized by the Education Subcommission to nullify transfers of teachers and professors made by the Fascist Republicans in the North.

36. The Minister is informed that his regulations for transfers of secondary school personnel are being applied in MG territory. He is requested to establish procedures for transfer of elementary teachers which can likewise be applied in the North.

37. The REO in Venezia raises the question of German language schools in Bolzano. Will the Minister consider fully the policy to be adopted? The Education Subcommission recommends a liberal attitude toward the aspiration of the Germans families in this province.

38. A telephone call from the REO in Lombardia tells of the serious financial condition of the "incaricati" teachers who receive no pay during the summer months, and of a narrowly averted strike. Can the Minister devise a policy whereby they can have some payment?

39. Will the Minister appoint a representative to meet with representatives of the Ministers of Interior and Justice and UNRRA to discuss a coordinated study of institutional care of children?

40. The Minister is requested to name a vice-commissar for ex-GIL to handle the national assets now in Milan.

41. Before the Education Subcommission can comply with the Minister's request to try to recover the school equipment requisitioned by the Allies [illegible] from the Giotto school in Florence, the Minister will have to furnish [illegible] of the requisition or inform [illegible]

establish procedures for transfer of elementary teachers which can likewise be applied in the North.

37. The REO in Venezia raises the question of German language schools in Bolzano. Will the Minister consider fully the policy to be adopted? The Education Subcommission recommends a liberal attitude toward the aspirations of the Germans families in this province.

38. A telephone call from the REO in Lombardia tells of the serious financial condition of the "incaricati" teachers who receive no pay during the summer months, and of a narrowly averted strike. Can the Minister devise a policy whereby they can have some payment?

39. Will the Minister appoint a representative to meet with representatives of the Ministers of Interior and Justice and UNRRA to discuss a coordinated study of institutional care of children?

40. The Minister is requested to name a vice-commissar for ex-GIL to handle the national assets now in Milan.

41. Before the Education Subcommission can comply with the Minister's request to try to recover the school equipment requisitioned by the Allies and taken from the Giotto school in Florence, the Minister will have to furnish a copy of the requisition or information regarding the requisitioning unit.

42. The Rector of the University of Parma requests the immediate return of a Prof. Bianchi employed in the Military Hospital in Sassari. Will the Minister of Public Instruction request the Minister of War to release the professor?

43. The Minister is asked to make it very clear to all members of his ministry that official correspondence with Venezia Giulia is strictly prohibited.

44. For the Minister's information, copies of circular letters sent to rectors and provveditori in Emilia are presented.

45. The Vice President, CA Section, has been asked why a Prof. Buonaiuti, removed from his post by the Fascists for anti-Fascist activities, has not been reemployed. Will the Minister explain? (Note: The explanation was simple - Prof. Buonaiuti was an unfrocked priest and the Concordat with the Vatican forbids such persons to teach).

2048

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

46. A request from the University of Bologna for the repatriation of three professors who are prisoners of war is presented. Will the Minister take the necessary steps to secure their release?

47. Will the Minister will prepare a circular letter urging private schools to grant the same salary increases to teachers as are granted in public schools, it will be issued in AMG territory and help alleviate a difficult financial situation for such teachers.

48. The Education Subcommission is glad to put into effect in the North the Minister's provisions for invalidating transfers of university professors by the Fascist Government without election by the faculties of the universities which received them. A circular from the Minister describing exact procedure to be followed will, if prepared, be issued to all northern universities.

49. A series of elementary text books for 1945-6 has been approved by the Regional Commission in Emilia. Will the Minister give his approval, subject to the right to recommend changes when proof-sheets are submitted?

50. The REO in Piemonte requests a list of elementary school text books approved by the Minister's commission for 1945-6, for possible publication in Piemonte.

51. The Minister is informed that the eight badly needed rooms in the Veterinary School of the University of Perugia have been made available by the requisitioning unit.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ANNEX II

REPORT ON EDUCATION IN VENEZIA GIULIA

Contents

		Page
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Over-view	1
3.	School Administrative Heads	3
4.	Teachers	5
5.	Opening of schools	6
6.	Schools in mother tongues	6
7.	Programs	7
8.	Text books	8
9.	School supplies	8
10.	Schools and Buildings	8
11.	University of Trieste	9
12.	Directives	10
13.	Liaison Officials	10
14.	Regional Educational Officer	10
15.	Summary of Recommendations	11

Annex 1 - List of principal persons consulted.

2047

4. Teachers 5
5. Opening of schools 5
6. Schools in mother tongues 6
7. Programs 7
8. Text books 7
9. School supplies 8
10. Schools and Buildings 8
11. University of Trieste 9
12. Directives 10
13. Liaison Officials 10
14. Regional Educational Officer 10
15. Summary of Recommendations 11

Annex 1 - List of principal persons consulted.

Annex 2 - Map of present distribution of various types of schools in Trieste Area, with data regarding teachers etc. (Omitted from duplicated report).

Annex 3 - Report (in Italian) of Acting Provveditore agli Studi in Trieste as to present status and immediate part of the schools. (Omitted from duplicated report).

2047

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

In September, 1943, Slav Partizans became active in the Region. The Germans took control of the cities and main highways, but their government of the mountainous hinterland was confined largely to patrol raids. These parts were, therefore, largely under Partizan control, and the Partizans began at once to organize Slovene language schools -- especially in Trieste and Gorizia provinces, the Istrian peninsula being more effectively controlled by the Germans. Teachers who fled from Venezia Giulia in 1924 or earlier, came back as organizers of schools. Secondary school students were brought in from Jugoslavia as teachers. The schools were primitive, teaching the children the Slovene A B C's and a few other elementary things, and were, of course, illegal. But even in the cities a few clandestine classes were organized.

Then came liberation under Tito. A whole new system of government was set up, old forms were abolished. A regional director of education and culture (Jelenčič) was appointed by the National Liberation Committee (NLC), and in each province two "referenti" were appointed -- one to organize, administer, and supervise schools in the Slavic languages, and one to take over most of the functions of the Provveditore agli Studi and supervise the schools in the Italian language. Plans were made for summer courses to prepare teachers of Slav-language schools and give some preliminary pedagogical training to the students who were going to man them.

Six weeks later, the Allies took control of the western part of Trieste and Gorizia provinces, and the zone around Pola, at the southern end of the Istrian peninsula.

The Allied Area Commissioners in each of these three areas were without directives or technical advise in regard to the schools, and made shift as best they could pending the arrival of a Regional Education Officer. As will be seen, each handled the situation differently, but all refused formal recognition to the NLC appointees, while giving them a sort of de facto recognition. In matters of finance and the payment of teachers, there again was no clear directive, and teachers who were on the rolls of the former provveditore in each province but had been teaching in the part of the province which the Morgan line put under Jogoslav jurisdiction, were in some cases paid, in other cases not paid.

Similarly, the matter of closing schools and reopening them for the spring examinations was a matter of ad hoc decision in each province, and therefore differently handled in each.

On the whole, the administration of the schools is in a confused condition, and there is little consistency among the provinces. Over-worked Area Commissioners have handled matters as best they could,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

some preliminary pledges [illegible] man them.

Six weeks later, the Allies took control of the western part of Trieste and Gorizia provinces, and the zone around Pola, at the southern end of the Istrian peninsula.

The Allied Area Commissioners in each of these three areas were without directives or technical advise in regard to the schools, and made shift as best they could pending the arrival of a Regional Education Officer. As will be seen, each handled the situation differently, but all refused formal recognition to the NLC appointees, while giving them a sort of de facto recognition. In matters of finance and the payment of teachers, there again was no clear directive, and teachers who were on the rolls of the former provveditore in each province but had been teaching in the part of the province which the Morgan line put under Jogoslav jurisdiction, were in some cases paid, in other cases not paid.

Similarly, the matter of closing schools and reopening them for the spring examinations was a matter of ad hoc decision in each province, and therefore differently handled in each.

On the whole, the administration of the schools is in a confused condition, and there is little consistency among the provinces. Over-worked Area Commissioners have handled matters as best they could, and await competent advice from the much-desired Education Officer.

Tensions between Slavs and Italians are less great, in the educational field at least, than I had been led to expect. Certainly there are antagonisms, prejudices, and fears. But the school people for the most part are reasonable, anxious to find a way of living and working together, appreciative of each other's legitimate aspirations, and anxious to get the schools organized effectively. I ran into no intransigence or reports of intransigence. Naturally the Slav "referenti", having been organizers of the Slav schools when these were illegal and then finding themselves first in power, and then in a position of dubious recognition, are intense, perhaps over-eager, and therefore not too easy to reason with dispassionately. Nevertheless, both they and the pro-Tito and anti-Tito Italians, seem ready to work out fair arrangements for an orderly educational system with just recognition of each other's rights and cultures. They all recognize that whatever the ultimate government

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

of Venezia Giulia, they are all going to have to live there together and that the schools should take a lead in developing mutual understanding, tolerance, and good will.

The immediate school problems are, I believe, more administrative than political. The long-range problems are educational. A competent education officer assigned to the Region should be able to set the house in order in a relatively short time and can be a lasting influence toward intercultural understanding and harmony.

3. School Administrative Heads.

a. Pola. The NLC "referente", for Italian language schools, Barbarossa, is a Partizan and represents the point of view of the Croats and Pro-Tito Italians. He has been given temporary de facto recognition by the Area Commissioner, Lt. Colonel ORPWOOD, but not official recognition, as provisional head of the schools of the zone. Lt. Colonel ORPWOOD has found him difficult at times, but during Barbarossa's long interview with me he was frank, well-informed, and helpful. He is not qualified, professionally, to take the job of Provveditore agli Studi for the zone. He recommended Professor Emilio Villa, Preside of the Istituto Magistrale of Pola as a possible candidate, but recommended more strongly Professor Ernesto Corrado. Interestingly enough, both of these are known to be anti-Tito in their sentiments. The objection to Villa was that he was originally from Milan and would want to return there.

I talked with both Villa and Corrado. Villa is a middle-aged man with integrity and the courage of his convictions. He has never taken part in political activities, and while he bowed to the inevitable and joined the Fascist party when that was made obligatory in 1933, he resigned promptly in July, 1943. The Partizans left him in office, despite his refusal to renounce his legal title as preside and accept their new title as director of the school, but put Corrado, his vice-preside, over him as to external relations, leaving Villa in charge of the internal running of the school. When the Allies came, Corrado's position became anomolous, but the two men worked harmoniously together throughout and each recommended the other to me as Provveditore. Villa does ultimately want to go back to Milan, but probably not for three or four years, when his oldest child is ready for the university. He has been in Pola seventeen years. He sees clearly the role the schools should play in developing intercultural understanding in the region.

Corrado is said to be conscientious, cultured and well acquainted with the schools. He is native to the region. But he is not a university graduate and is therefore not legally qualified as a

2045

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1851117

commended Professor Emilio Villa, Preside of the Istituto Magistrale of Pola as a possible candidate, but recommended more strongly Professor Ernesto Corrado. Interestingly enough, both of these are known to be anti-Tito in their sentiments. The objection to Villa was that he was originally from Milan and would want to return there.

I talked with both Villa and Corrado. Villa is a middle-aged man with integrity and the courage of his convictions. He has never taken part in political activities, and while he bowed to the inevitable and joined the Fascist party when that was made obligatory in 1933, he resigned promptly in July, 1943. The Partizans left him in office, despite his refusal to renounce his legal title as preside and accept their new title as director of the school, but put Corrado, his vice-preside, over him as to external relations, leaving Villa in charge of the internal running of the school. When the Allies came, Corrado's position became anamoulus, but the two men worked harmoniously together throughout and each recommended the other to me as Provveditore. Villa does ultimately want to go back to Milan, but probably not for three or four years, when his oldest child is ready for the university. He has been in Pola seventeen years. He sees clearly the role the schools should play in developing intercultural understanding in the region.

Corrado is said to be conscienticus, cultured and well acquainted with the schools. He is native to the region. But he is not a university graduate and is therefore not legally qualified as a provveditore. I was less well impressed with Corrado, on the whole, than I was with Villa.

2045

Both men suggested Professor Cragliotti, preside of the Liceo Classico, as a possibility. But they and others agreed that he was perhaps lacking in serenity and tact -- tends to be irascible and absent minded. He, too, is anti-Tito.

A Professor Leandri was also suggested, but I did not see him. He is professor of letters in the Scuola Industriale, and may not be a university graduate. Villa says he is very conscientious, orderly, seemingly intelligent.

A more thorough investigation by the Education Officer will have to be made, but it is evident that there is good and acceptable material available for a good choice of provveditore for the schools of Pola.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

b. Trieste. The old provveditore in Trieste died last February. He was automatically succeeded by Dr. Tavella, the Chief Secretary of the Provveditorate, who is still actually in charge. The NLC, however, appointed a Professor Ferlan as "referente" for Italian schools, and an elementary teacher, Pahor, as "referente" for Slovene schools, Ferlan being put in charge of the office of the provveditore. The Area Commissioner has given de facto recognition, provisionally, to Tavella, but has asked Ferlan and Pahor to work with him and has not, pending arrival of an Education Officer, defined their powers. Externally, the three men work harmoniously, but there is antagonism beneath the surface. The teachers don't recognize Ferlan's authority and most of them abstained from attending a meeting he called. Ferlan was a former secondary school teacher, pensioned off by the Fascists for his anti-fascist activities. He lacks administrative experience, and would not be a suitable provveditore. Tavella is a career school administrator -- efficient, very well informed, thoroughly competent for the job. Unfortunately, he is a native of Calabria, although he has been in Trieste a number of years. He was enrolled in the Fascist party when that was obligatory, but has taken no part in Fascist activities. Recently he was the victim of a vehement attack in the Communist newspaper in Trieste; he was accused of being pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi on the ground that he had an important job although still young and had not opposed the Nazis and helped the Partisans. There may be enough antagonism to him by extreme elements to make his appointment as provveditore unwise, but it is too bad, because he is eminently qualified to do an unusually efficient job.

Drago Pahor, referente for the Slovene schools, is a young elementary school teacher who emigrated from Trieste in 1928 and returned to Venezia Giulia from Jugoslavia in 1944, to take charge of the organizing of elementary schools in one of the four sections into which the region was divided. He had about 150 teachers working under him in the Slovene schools run by the Partisans. He is intensely earnest, is apparently able and well-informed, and probably could be used to supervise Slovene schools under the provveditore if his ardent nationalism doesn't make him too hard to deal with. He obviously could not be provveditore.

c. Gorizia. The former provveditore, Ballore, was ousted by the NLC. He is an able, intelligent man and was very frank, objective, and sound in his judgment during my talk with him. He enrolled in the Fascist party in 1919 and never resigned. While he held no other Fascist posts, he was on a Fascist Committee of Discipline, to discipline Party members. Despite his ability, his suspension should doubtless be confirmed pending epuration under GO 35. The man appointed by the NLC [illegible] acting provveditore [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

vement attack in the Communist newspaper in Trieste; he was accused of being pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi on the ground that he had an important job although still young and had not opposed the Nazis and helped the Partisans. There may be enough antagonism to him by extreme elements to make his appointment as provveditore unwise, but it is too bad, because he is eminently qualified to do an unusually efficient job.

Drago Paher, referente for the Slovene schools, is a young elementary school teacher who emigrated from Trieste in 1928 and returned to Venezia Giulia from Jugoslavia in 1944, to take charge of the organizing of elementary schools in one of the four sections into which the region was divided. He had about 150 teachers working under him in the Slovene schools run by the Partisans. He is intensely earnest, is apparently able and well-informed, and probably could be used to supervise Slovene schools under the provveditore if his ardent nationalism doesn't make him too hard to deal with. He obviously could not be provveditore.

c. Gorizia. The former provveditore, Ballore, was ousted by the NLC. He is an able, intelligent man and was very frank, objective, and sound in his judgment during my talk with him. He enrolled in the Fascist party in 1919 and never resigned. While he held no other Fascist posts, he was on a Fascist Committee of Discipline, to discipline Party members. Despite his ability, his suspension should doubtless be confirmed pending epuration under GO 35. The man appointed by the NLC as acting provveditore is Venturini, a young elementary school teacher from Jugoslavia, who came into the province in September, 1943 (he was originally from Venezia Giulia) to organize Slovene schools in the villages, as a Partizan. He is utterly unqualified to be provveditore -- lacks educational qualifications, is not well informed, and has not had experience; he is also the ardent, one-sided, communist Partisan type. He might be used as a supervisor of Slovene elementary schools.

The best man for provveditore seems to be Professor Vittorio Rubini, preside of the Istituto Tecnico, a first rate administrator, clear headed, decisive, just. Rubini is free from Fascist taint except for party membership from 1933, when membership was compulsory. He was praised in the highest terms, independently, by at least seven school authorities with whom I talked, including the former provveditore and the director or vice director of every secondary school. I talked with Rubini later, in Trieste, and was very favorably impressed. It may take persuasion to get him to accept, since his home is in Trieste and the trip to Gorizia is difficult. He might be made provveditore in Trieste, instead.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

A good alternate, apparently, is a Professor Alesane in the Ginnasio. He was praised equally highly and universally. He had even held out against ever enrolling in the Fascist party. But he lacks administrative e perience. A third man, Professor Andri, Preside of the Liceo Scientifico, was also strongly recommend by several, but is said to be somewhat brusque and irascible and to get lost in details.

The NLC appointee as supervisor of Italian language schools is an old duffer named Clemente, formerly an elementary school director. Ill-informed, slow-witted.

The Provveditorato (school administrative office·) in Gorizia is in a bad way, the only career employe left being (fortunately) the chief accountant. If things are not to get into a hopeless muddle, a competent staff must be obtained promptly.

4. Teachers.

a. Defascism. Except ad hoc by the NLC, defascism has not begun. GO 35 is being revised for Venezia Giulia by the Regional Legal Officer and has therefore not yet been put into effect. It is the recommendation of the Regional Legal Officer, in which I concur, that GO 35 be used substantially as in North Italy except that, in the absence of DLL 159, the provincial committees will have the right to dismiss as well as suspend, and that there will be a Regional Commission on appeals.

b. Payment of teachers. Teachers are said to be the only class of employes who received no increases under the German rule. Incaricati (teachers employed from year to year) receive no summer pay and are in desperate need. It is recommended that pay increases be established forthwith for all teachers, in line with the increases granted to other state employes since September, 1943, and that incaricati receive an indemnity, in lieu of summer pay, equal to the difference between the pay which would have been given to such teachers in Venezia Giulia during this year had they been increased in proportion to other civil employes, and the amount they actually received.

Another problem arises in regard to teachers di ruolo (permanent civil service status) who have been teaching in the Jugoslav parts of Venezia Giulia. These are on the payrolls in our territory, and most of them will not be able to teach in the Jugoslav territory where almost all schools will be conducted in Croat or Slovene. They have their pension rights and civil service status in the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction and are entitled to be paid twelve months in the year, whether actually teaching or not.

2044

The best solution to this...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

and has therefore not yet been put into effect. It is the recommendation of the Regional Legal Officer, in which I concur, that GO 35 be used substantially as in North Italy except that, in the absence of DLL 159, the provincial committees will have the right to dismiss as well as suspend, and that there will be a Regional Commission on appeals.

b. Payment of teachers. Teachers are said to be the only class of employes who received no increases under the German rule. Incaricati (teachers employed from year to year) receive no summer pay and are in desperate need. It is recommended that pay increases be established forthwith for all teachers, in line with the increases granted to other state employes since September, 1943, and that incaricati receive an indemnity, in lieu of summer pay, equal to the difference between the pay which would have been given to such teachers in Venezia Giulia during this year had they been increased in proportion to other civil employes, and the amount they actually received.

Another problem arises in regard to teachers di ruolo (permanent civil service status) who have been teaching in the Jugoslav parts of Venezia Giulia. These are on the payrolls in our territory, and most of them will not be able to teach in the Jugoslav territory where almost all schools will be conducted in Croat or Slovene. They have their pension rights and civil service status in the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction and are entitled to be paid twelve months in the year, whether actually teaching or not.

2044

The best solution to their problem seems to be as follows: Those of Slovene origin who can teach in the Slovene-language schools, or those desired by the Jugoslavs to teach in the Italian-language schools in Jugoslav territory, would, if they consent, remain in Jugoslav territory, be written off the rolls in our territory, and would have their pension rights adjusted by international agreement between Italy and Jugoslavia. The large majority, however, will neither wish to remain in Jugoslav territory nor be needed there. These should, on request, be transported to Udine, transferred to the rolls of the provveditore there as "comandati", and then transferred gradually by the Ministry to the parts of Italy where they are needed. The same should apply to teachers from Zara and Fiume. At the present time there are about 180 such teachers in Trieste alone, and more are arriving daily.

It would be simpler to put or leave such teachers temporarily on the pay rolls of the provveditori in Pola, Trieste, and Gorizia,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

until suitable transfers could be arranged directly to the part of Italy where they will be used next year; but Colonel BOWMAN is opposed to such a policy, and I am therefore willing to recommend using Udine as a way-station for them instead.

c. Reintegration of teachers. An order has just been prepared for the reintegration of dismissed Jewish civil servants, including teachers, in their former posts. But there is a similar problem in regard to teachers (and other civil employes) dismissed, allegedly, for anti-fascism. I recommend that a civilian commission be set up to hear such cases and to reintegrate those who are found actually to have been dismissed solely on political grounds. The Regional Legal Officer and the SCAO concur in this recommendation. (The need is met in Italy by reference to the Italian Government; hence the Venezia Giulia situation is unique).

5. Opening of schools.

a. Pola. In Pola the schools did not close, but completed their school year on 7 July, and are now holding examinations according to special rules of their own, promulgated by the NLC education "referente", Barbarossa. The Area Commissioner, I believe wisely, has not interfered. The examinations will soon be over, and before the autumn opening a provveditore will be appointed and there will be a Regional Education Officer to systematize the work of the three provinces. Meantime, this summer, the NLC is conducting a summer training course for teachers in the proposed Croat-language schools.

b. Trieste. The existence side by side of a career acting-provveditore and two NLC-appointed educational "referenti" (Italian and Slovene) is a cause of some friction and confusion. However, all agreed that examinations should be given on 1 July. The Area Commissioner put this off to 15 July hoping there would be an Education Officer by then. It was the strong opinion of all concerned that this published date should not be changed. I agree. The hitch lies in the fact that examinations will be given by unepurated teachers. To meet this situation, I recommend that the list of persons already recommended for suspension by the teachers' syndicate, and such others as may be strongly objected to by the NLC or any Allied Officer, be required to abstain from participation in the examinations. Tavella, Perlan, Pahor, and the Area Commissioner concur in this recommendation. A summer school for Slovene-language teachers is being organized in Trieste.

c. Gorizia. The NLC, through its two education "referenti", has solved the examination problem simply, irregularly, illegally, but probably sensibly. It has decreed that all students are automatically

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1851017

a. Pola. In Pola the schools did not close, but completed their school year on 7 July, and are now holding examinations according to special rules of their own, promulgated by the NLC education "referente", Barbarossa. The Area Commissioner, I believe wisely, has not interfered. The examinations will soon be over, and before the autumn opening a provveditore will be appointed and there will be a Regional Education Officer to systematize the work of the three provinces. Meantime, this summer, the NLC is conducting a summer training course for teachers in the proposed Croat-language schools.

b. Trieste. The existence side by side of a career acting-provveditore and two NLC-appointed educational "referenti" (Italian and Slovene) is a cause of some friction and confusion. However, all agreed that examinations should be given on 1 July. The Area Commissioner put this off to 16 July hoping there would be an Education Officer by then. It was the strong opinion of all concerned that this published date should not be changed. I agree. The hitch lies in the fact that examinations will be given by unpurated teachers. To meet this situation, I recommend that the list of persons already recommended for suspension by the teachers' syndicate, and such others as may be strongly objected to by the NLC or any Allied Officer, be required to abstain from participation in the examinations. Tavella, Forlan, Pahor, and the Area Commissioner concur in this recommendation. A summer school for Slovene-language teachers is being organized in Trieste.

c. Gorizia. The NLC, through its two education "referenti", has solved the examination problem simply, irregularly, illegally, but probably sensibly. It has decreed that all students are automatically promoted without examinations; that schools will open a month early in the autumn; and that students who, after a month of trial in the new grade, are found to be unprepared for the work, will then be flunked back to the preceding grade.

The Area Commissioner has given official consent to a summer training school for teachers of slovene-language schools, and this is getting under way at once.

6. Schools in mother tongues.

It is universally agreed, and I fully concur, that the former Austrian system, or an adaptation of it, be revived and that children of Slovene or Croat families have elementary schools, at least, conducted in their mother tongue, while the same is done for Italian children. Some minimum number of children within a set area will have to be agreed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

upon as a standard -- tentatively, the Austrian rule of 40 children more than four kilometers from a school in their native language, may be used as a base. Obviously, however, where a commune is almost wholly of one nationality the school, however small, in that commune must be in the language of the community. It is also evident that an Istituto Magistrale, or teacher training school for elementary school teachers, will have to be established for Slovene teachers, and probably the same or another for Croat teachers. There were two such Slovene schools until 1923-4, but they were not well placed geographically. It is also quite possible that a few lower-trade-schools (avviamento professionale) for children 11 to 14 years of age should be opened in the Slovene language.

I personally question the desirability, for this next year, at least, of attempting to open lower or upper secondary schools with Slovene as the language of instruction. All children attending or ready to attend secondary schools have had five years of elementary schooling in the Italian language and speak it naturally. To find enough well-trained, competent teachers of mathematics, science, history, languages, etc., who speak Slovene well would be extremely difficult and quite unnecessary. Pahor, Slovene referente in Trieste, however, urges that if the Slovenes can find enough students who want to go to secondary schools conducted in the Slovene language, and enough qualified teachers, and the necessary buildings, they should be allowed to open such schools. To this proposal I can see no serious objection -- I think it will fall of its own weight and that the permission may be politically expedient.

For the elementary schools and the teacher training school or schools in the Slovene language, I think we may have to consent to the use of teachers, temporarily, who are not fully qualified; and we should encourage the setting up of special training centers for such teachers.

7. Programs.

It was the consensus of all that the defascisized programs of the Italian schools should be used throughout the territory. These should be reprinted in Trieste, (devoid of mention of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction), in both Italian and Slovene. There should be added to the program encouragement of the learning of Slovene or Croat as a foreign language in the Italian schools and learning Italian in the Slovene schools -- all agree to this. The latter could, and probably should, be made obligatory. The learning of Slovene or Croat by the Italians, while ideally it should be obligatory in this Region, may in some cases be impractical both from lack of teachers and from opposition of children and parents to the learning of a difficult language

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

conducted in the [illegible] the necessary buildings, they should be allowed to open such schools. To this proposal I can see no serious objection -- I think it will fall of its own weight and that the permission may be politically expedient.

For the elementary schools and the teacher training school or schools in the Slovene language, I think we may have to consent to the use of teachers, temporarily, who are not fully qualified; and we should encourage the setting up of special training centers for such teachers.

7. Programs.

It was the consensus of all that the defascisized programs of the Italian schools should be used throughout the territory. These should be reprinted in Trieste, (devoid of mention of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction), in both Italian and Slovene. There should be added to the program encouragement of the learning of Slovene or Croat as a foreign language in the Italian schools and learning Italian in the Slovene schools -- all agree to this. The latter could, and probably should, be made obligatory. The learning of Slovene or Croat by the Italians, while ideally it should be obligatory in this Region, may in some cases be impractical both from lack of teachers and from opposition of children and parents to the learning of a difficult language which would have only local value. Probably, therefore, encouragement of learning Slovene or Croat should be substituted for requirement. It apparently is quite possible to require the learning of Italian in the Slovene schools as the Slovenes see the practical value of it.

The programs should be modified in regard to the teaching of history and geography, to include the history, geography, and culture of slavic peoples -- this for all types of school. A local commission should be immediately organized to make this modification.

8. Text books.

It was likewise the unanimous consensus that for Italian-language schools the new text books from Italy should be imported or locally reprinted. Colonel BOWMAN points out, however, that those which deal with history and geography should give equal emphasis to the Slavic people and the Italians, and he desires personally to examine any books

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

brought in from Italy to see that such emphasis is given and that Italy is not over stressed. Practically, the refusal to use books from Italy that don't stress equally Slavic and Italian cultures would mean rejection of all text books dealing with history and geography. I therefore recommend that instead of trying to revise and reprint all such book, or get on without books in this field until new books can be written and printed, a commission be appointed to prepare a supplementary pamphlet giving the same amount of space to Slavic history, geography, and culture as the Italian text books give to Italy. By making this a part of the program, any criticism of the Allies for supposed favoritism can be avoided.

Colonel MONTFORD was vehemently insistent that the Slovene text books be translations of the Italian text books, so that there would be absolute uniformity among the schools. I question the need for this, and it would cause great unrest among the Slovenes who already have text books in preparation and one in the press.

It will, however, be necessary to have an Italian translation, in manuscript, of any Slovene or Croat language books so that the Regional Education Officer can see that they do not contain political propaganda or over-stress Slav history and geography at the expense of Italian.

9. School supplies.

There is said to be a serious lack of school supplies -- pencils, note books, etc.-but no real study of the situation has been made. A survey should be undertaken as to local materials available. Requisitioning may be necessary to keep prices within reach. Arrangements will probably have to be made to import some of the items most urgently needed.

10. Schools and Buildings.

a. Pola. There are at present 4 elementary schools (Italian) in Pola, 2 Croat schools, and 3 elementary schools in the communes in our zone. There are also six secondary schools of assorted types -- two lower-trade (avviamento professionale) (commercial and industrial), one lower secondary (media inferiore), one industrial technical institute, one teacher training school (Magistrale), and one liceo classico. The heads of the lower trade schools are NLC appointees, the others holdovers. Two of these schools have been destroyed by bombardment, one is without windows or furniture.

b. Trieste. The schools of [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

9. School supplies.

There is said to be a serious lack of school supplies -- pencils, note books, etc.-but no real study of the situation has been made. A survey should be undertaken as to local materials available. Requisitioning may be necessary to keep prices within reach. Arrangements will probably have to be made to import some of the items most urgently needed.

10. Schools and Buildings.

a. Pola. There are at present 4 elementary schools (Italian) in Pola, 2 Croat schools, and 3 elementary schools in the communes in our zone. There are also six secondary schools of assorted types -- two lower-trade (avviamento professionale) (commercial and industrial), one lower secondary (media inferiore), one industrial technical institute, one teacher training school (Magistrale), and one liceo classico. The heads of the lower trade schools are NLC appointees, the others holdovers. Two of these schools have been destroyed by bombardment, one is without windows or furniture.

b. Trieste. The schools of each type in Trieste province are indicated on the map (Annex 2) attached hereto, with data as to number of teachers, etc. In Annex 3 (not translated from the Italian) is presented a comprehensive picture of the school situation in Trieste. (The speed and thoroughness with which these reports were prepared for me by Professor Tavella, acting provveditore, bear witness to his remarkable efficiency).

I did not make inquiry as to damage and occupancy of the school buildings in this province, but Trieste is not, relatively speaking, badly bombed.

c. Gorizia. In addition to a large number of elementary schools, Gorizia has a lower-trade school (avviamento professionale) (Commercial), four public and two private lower secondary schools (media inferiore), an industrial school, a technical institute ("geometri" -- i.e., surveying and construction -- and commercial courses), a teacher training school (magistrale), a liceo scientifico, and a classical secondary school.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785217

(ginnasio-liceo), with a girls ginnasio (lower classical school) apart. The school buildings in the city are not damaged, but some in the small communes are damaged or destroyed. The Area Commissioner has kept all schools free from occupancy by troops, etc.

11. University of Trieste.

This is a relatively recent institution, established under the Fascist regime after World War I. Until 1943 it had just two faculties -- Jurisprudence, and Economy and Commerce. In the autumn of 1943, however, a faculty of letters was added, which, of course, has no recognition by the present Italian Government. This past year there were about 700 students in Economy and Commerce, about 500 in law, and between 200 and 300 in letters.

While heretofore the Education Subcommission has opposed the establishing of new faculties in universities, on the ground that this was of the nature of a permanent change and should be left to the Italian Government, I believe that in this case the Faculty of Letters should be recognized by us and expanded. For it is in this faculty that Slavic languages are taught, and courses in Slavic history and culture can be introduced. The giving of such courses is highly important if we are to help Italians in the region to understand their Slavic neighbours, and if the Slavs themselves are to have a right to develop their culture.

The courses offered in this faculty at present are:

Slavic philology
Russian language and literature
Slovene language and literature
Serb-Croat language and literature
Czech language and literature

The professors are all, necessarily, "incaricati" -- i.e., not titular and permanently on the national rolls. They have been chosen from among available "liberi docenti" (top-grade professors unattached to any institution), di ruolo (i.e., titular, permanent) professors of the other two faculties with knowledge in one of the above fields, and secondary-school professors.

The former rector of the University, Professor Viora, was transferred to Padua in November, 1943, and at that time appointed Professor Giorgio Roletto, preside of the faculty of Economy and Commerce, as Pro-Rector in his place. Roletto has remained in charge ever since. The professors, assistants, and incaricati would like to elect a Commissario for the university, but I believe [illegible]

2041

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Slavic languages are taught, and courses in Slavic history and culture can be introduced. The giving of such courses is highly important if we are to help Italians in the region to understand their Slavic neighbours, and if the Slavs themselves are to have a right to develop their culture.

The courses offered in this faculty at present are:

Slavic philology
Russian language and literature
Slovene language and literature
Serb-Croat language and literature
Czech language and literature

The professors are all, necessarily, "incaricati" -- i.e., not titular and permanently on the national rolls. They have been chosen from among available "liberi docenti" (top-grade professors unattached to any institution), di ruolo (i.e., titular, permanent) professors of the other two faculties with knowledge in one of the above fields, and secondary-school professors.

The former rector of the University, Professor Viora, was transferred to Padua in November, 1943, and at that time appointed Professor Giorgio Roletto, preside of the faculty of Economy and Commerce, as Pro-Rector in his place. Roletto has remained in charge ever since. The professors, assistants, and incaricati would like to elect a Commissario for the university, but I believe (and the pro-rector agrees) that we should proceed here as we have in all universities, under Executive Memorandum 76; i.e., the Regional Education Officer should nominate and the SCAO appoint a temporary Pro-rector. He, in consultation with the teaching corps, should submit a list of names from which an epuration committee can be chosen by the REO and appointed by the SCAO. This committee would suspend (or possibly here even expel, subject to appeal to the Regional Epuration Commission) Fascist tainted professors; the remainder of the titular professors would then elect a Rector. The SCAO and Regional Legal Officer concur in this recommendation.

Examinations in the university have been postponed and will continue in abeyance until the titular professors have been epurated, as has been done in all Italian universities.

Provision should be made for the return to Trieste from Italy of titular professors who belong to the University of Trieste.

2041

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

I discussed the university affairs not only with the present pro-rector, Roletto, but also with the hold-over administrative director, Dr.Violi, and the regularly elected -- and continuing -- preside (dean) of the faculty of jurisprudence, Professor Manlio Udine. All were in agreement with the above plans.

I visited the university, found it undamaged as far as I could see, and only partially occupied by troops. Courses were no longer in session, the period usually given to examinations and the summer vacation having begun.

12. Directives.

The educational directives used in the northern Regions are largely equally applicable to Venezia Giulia. A few revisions will have to be made, deleting the occasional references to the Italian Government and incorporating, later, a directive regarding Slav schools. When the recommendations in this report are approved by the VP, CA Section and the SCAO, I will go over the Directives with the Regional Education Officer, revise them where necessary, and submit them to the SCAO for final approval.

13. Liaison Officials.

Because of many administrative problems involved in taking jurisdiction of a fraction of each province while a foreign government has jurisdiction of the remainder, I propose that each of the three provveditori involved appoint, with SCAO approval, a liaison official for schools to deal with similar appointees of the Jugoslav Government from the sections of the provinces across the Morgan Line. Minor details can often be worked out between them. More important matters will be referred by each to higher authority after the liaison officials have clearly defined the problems and prepared recommendations. The interchange of teachers; the financial status, pension rights, etc., of teachers now on the rolls in the provincial capitals but teaching across the line; interchange of books, and so on, would be among the topics to be ironed out.

All persons concerned -- school officials, NLC representatives, Area Commissioners, and the SCAO -- have expressed themselves as favorable to this recommendation.

14. Regional Educational Officer.

The dispatch at the [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

final approval.

13. Liaison Officials.

Because of many administrative problems involved in taking jurisdiction of a fraction of each province while a foreign government has jurisdiction of the remainder, I propose that each of the three provveditori involved appoint, with SCAO approval, a liaison official for schools to deal with similar appointees of the Jugoslav Government from the sections of the provinces across the Morgan line. Minor details can often be worked out between them. More important matters will be referred by each to higher authority after the liaison officials have clearly defined the problems and prepared recommendations. The interchange of teachers; the financial status, pension rights, etc., of teachers now on the rolls in the provincial capitals but teaching across the line; interchange of books, and so on, would be among the topics to be ironed out.

All persons concerned -- school officials, NLC representatives, Area Commissioners, and the SCAO -- have expressed themselves as favorable to this recommendation.

14. Regional Educational Officer.

The dispatch at the earliest possible moment of a competent Regional Education Officer to Venezia Giulia is imperative. He should be a person with adequate experience as an education officer, one who is able and willing to stay with the job until the final dissolution of Allied control, one with tact and judgment, and one who can put his heart into demonstrating the part schools and other educational and cultural institutions can play in lessening tensions between groups of different nationality, and increasing understanding, tolerance, appreciation, and cooperation among all elements.

The available officer who most nearly meets these criteria is 1st Lieutenant JOHN P. SIMONI, now Regional Education Officer for Liguria. He can be replaced in Liguria by Captain WAGSTAFF and called to Headquarters for briefing. He can then be sent to Venezia Giulia immediately when requested by the SCAO, AMG Venezia Giulia. He should immediately select and appoint a civilian assistant who knows the Slovene language and is in rapport with the Slavs.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

15. Summary of Recommendations.

a. Send Lt. SIMONI to Venezia Giulia as Regional Education Officer.

b. Reestablish school organization according to Italian Law prior to September 1943, in compliance with General ALEXANDER's order.

c. Appoint a provveditore agli studi for the AMG section of each province, on nomination of the REO.

d. Announce approval in principle of schools in the mother tongue of the children, details to be worked out by the REO in consultation with all concerned.

e. Appoint, on REO's nomination, supervisors in each province for schools of the different languages.

f. Proceed with the summer training courses for Slav teachers.

g. REO name and SCAO appoint committee on school programs to make necessary adaptation of Italian programs and to print in Italian and Slovene.

h. REO name and SCAO appoint committee on text books in Italian to examine new Italian text books, prepare supplements therefore, and arrange for importation or local publication.

i. Similar (or branch of same) committee on Slovene and Croat text books.

j. Survey the building and school supply situation and take steps indicated as necessary.

k. Arrange for transport of di ruolo Italian teachers who have come into AMG territory from the Jugoslav parts of the provinces, or from Zara and Fiume, and do not wish to teach in the Jugoslav territory or are not wanted there, to Udine for temporary attachment to the provveditore there until transfer can be arranged to other provinces.

l. Increase teachers' salaries in proportion to increases of other civil employes.

m. Give special summer indemnity to teachers incaricati, on basis suggested in paragraph 4b of this report.

2040

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

to examine new Italian text books, prepare supplements therefore, and arrange for importation or local publication.

i. Similar (or branch of same) committee on Slovene and Croat text books.

j. Survey the building and school supply situation and take steps indicated as necessary.

k. Arrange for transport of di ruolo Italian teachers who have come into AMG territory from the Jugoslav parts of the provinces, or from Zara and Fiume, and do not wish to teach in the Jugoslav territory or are not wanted there, to Udine for temporary attachment to the provveditore there until transfer can be arranged to other provinces.

l. Increase teachers' salaries in proportion to increases of other civil employes.

m. Give special summer indemnity to teachers incaricati, on basis suggested in paragraph 4b of this report. 2040

n. Proceed with epuration and opening of university of Trieste under EM 76.

o. Arrange for return to University of Trieste of teachers now in Italy.

p. Epurate school personnel in accordance with Venezia Giulia revision of GO 35.

q. Adapt educational directives to Venezia Giulia situation.

r. Name liaison officials to cooperate with opposite numbers across the Morgan Line in regard to school administrative problems arising from division of provinces.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

The above recommendations have been discussed with the Allied Officers directly concerned with each, with NLC representatives and with school authorities. All the major ones have been discussed with all three Area Commissioners and with both the out-going and in-coming SCAO. There is substantial agreement among all as to the desirability of carrying them into immediate effect.

CARLETON W. WASHBURNE,
Lt. Col., AUS
Director of Education Sub-Commission

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Annex I

List of principal persons consulted in Venezia Giulia regarding the educational situation.

1. Regional Officers (AMG Venezia Giulia).

Colonel Montfort, outgoing SCAO
Colonel Bowman, incoming SCAO
Colonel Dawson, Legal
Wing Comdr. Leigh-Jones, Finance
Major Albright, Labor
Major Hardly, Commerce & Supply
Lt. Colonel Robertson, G-1
Major Freese, Executive Officer
Lieutenant Grigis, PWB

2. Provincial (Area) Officers.

Brigadier Thorp-Elliott, CO, Pola
Lt. Colonel Orpwood, Area Commissioner, Pola
Major Marshall, CAO, Pola
Lt. Colonel Armstrong, Area Commissioner, Trieste
Lt. Colonel Simson, Area Commissioner, Gorizia
Major Layforth, CAO, Gorizia
Major Gold, Legal, Gorizia
Major Stuart, Finance, Gorizia

3. National Liberation Committee representatives.

Deuk, Regional head, NLC
Jolendic, Director Educational Section, Regional, NLC
Barberessa, Education director, Pola
Ferlan, Education director, Trieste
Pahor, Referente for Slav schools, Trieste
Biersa, Sec. to President, NLC, Gorizia
Venturini, Referente for Slav schools, Gorizia
Clemente, Referente for Italian schools, Gorizia

4. School and University Officials and Teachers.

Prof. Roletto, Pro-Rector, University of Trieste
(Prof. Udina, Dean of Law School, " " ")
Prof. Ard, Economic Geography, " " "
Dr. Violi, Administrative Director " " "
Dr. Tavella, Acting Provveditore, Trieste
Ugo Bocciali, Chief Accountant, Trieste schools

2039

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Lt. Colonel Armstrong, Area Commissioner, Trieste
Lt. Colonel Simson, Area Commissioner, Gorizia
Major Leyforth, CAO, Gorizia
Major Gold, Legal, Gorizia
Major Stuart, Finance, Gorizia

3. National Liberation Committee Representatives.

Bouk, Regional Head, NLC
Jelendić, Director Educational Section, Regional, NLC
Barberossa, Education director, Pola
Perlan, Education director, Trieste
Pahor, Referente for Slav schools, Trieste
Biersa, Sec. to President, NLC, Gorizia
Venturini, Referente for Slav schools, Gorizia
Clemente, Referente for Italian schools, Gorizia

4. School and University Officials and Teachers.

Prof. Roletto, Pro-Rector, University of Trieste
(Prof. Udina, Dean of Law School, " " ")
Prof. Ard, Economic Geography, " " "
Dr. Violi, Administrative Director " " "
Dr. Tavella, Acting Provveditore, Trieste
Ugo Bocciali, Chief Accountant, Trieste schools
Maria Albanesi, Magistrale Institute, Trieste - Sindacato of Teachers
Livio Peranto, Liceo Classico, Trieste - " " "
Luciano Serti, Liceo Classico, Trieste - " " "
Prof. Villa, Preside Istituto Magistrale, Pola
Prof. Corrado, Vice preside, " "
Inspector Speranza, retired, Schools of Pola
Maestra Francesco, teacher, Pola
Prof. Ballore, Ex-Provveditore agli Studi, Gorizia
Prof. Roselli, Preside Istituto Magistrale, Gorizia
Prof. Baldeschi, Director Industrial School, Gorizia
Prof. Volani, Director Scuola di Avviamento, Gorizia
Prof. Zenezzi, Vice Preside, Istituto Tecnico, Gorizia
Prof. Turnes, Preside Liceo Classico, Gorizia
Prof. Creli, Vice Preside, Liceo Scientifico, Gorizia.

2039

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2403

147

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CW[illegible]/ams

ED/6A/1.0/AC

14 June, 1945

Report for May.

JUN 18 1945

1. Introduction.

The major activities of the Education Subcommission have centered, during May, on the opening up of education in the five northern Regions. The general procedures have not differed, in main outline, from those we have used throughout Italy -- the procedures first developed in Sicily in the fall of 1943 and gradually adapted and refined as we have moved north. And most of the personnel are seasoned officers who have been at the job of opening schools, universities, and cultural institutions, on a non-fascist basis, since the end of 1943 or the early part of 1944. Yet the experience in the north is different.

In the first place, we have had to spread our officers very much thinner than at any time since the early days of Sicily and old Region 2. From Region 3 north our progress has been gradual and it has been possible to concentrate two or three or even more officers in a Region, and let them move forward in the wake of the army, attending to two of three provinces at a time. Now, on the contrary, all five Regions have opened up at once in their entirety, and the officers have had to be deployed one or two to a Region.

The other points of difference partially compensate for this shortage of personnel. The school people in the north have much more energy and initiative than those we have met before. Many of the schools had had a fairly normal year and were nearing its close, thereby reducing the urgency and difficulty of setting schools going again. And, most important of all, the Committee of National Liberation had done much of our preliminary work for us.

2. The CLN and the Schools.

Our officers have worked closely with the CLN and made full use of the interest and enthusiasm of these Partisans. This was easy to do since teachers and professors have played a leading role in the CLN, and they naturally had both interest in the schools and knowledge of them.

The CLN had even anticipated us by setting up a Regional organization

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765017

time. Now, on the contrary, all five Regions have opened up [illegible] entirety, and the officers have had to be deployed one or two to a Region.

The other points of difference partially compensate for this shortage of personnel. The school people in the north have much more energy and initiative than those we have met before. Many of the schools had had a fairly normal year and were nearing its close, thereby reducing the urgency and difficulty of setting schools going again. And, most important of all, the Committee of National Liberation had done much of our preliminary work for us.

2. The CLN and the Schools.

Our officers have worked closely with the CLN and made full use of the interest and enthusiasm of these Partisans. This was easy to do since teachers and professors have played a leading role in the CLN, and they naturally had both interest in the schools and knowledge of them.

The CLN had even anticipated us by setting up a Regional organization in most Regions, with a Regional Superintendent of Schools -- contrary to Italian practice, but harmonious with that of AMG. There were also school committees of CLN in many provinces. These organizations had done a rough and ready job of epuration, and had made interim appointments of school heads, inspectors, and provveditori to fill the graps.

The Regional Superintendents of Schools were taken on as advisors or assistants by the Regional Education Officers. The provincial committees were made advisory committees for the provveditori. One by one the appointees of CLN were investigated, and, when properly qualified as was ususally the case, confirmed in office.

It was not always quite so smooth. In one case the Regional CLN has appointed one man as provveditore and the provincial CLN another to the same job. Or a person frowned upon by the provincial CLN was strongly approved by the Regional. Sometimes the CLN was more interested in the politics of the appointee than in his fitness for the job; in Genoa, for example, the appointment of a

E & D Dist
1 - Ex Comm
3 PRB

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 185217

provveditore was held up for a month because the CLN insisted on having a member of the Liberal Party and yet the only Liberal candidates they put up were professionally unqualified for the job.

An occasional Provincial Commissioner proved so eager to cooperate with CLN that Education Officers (and other specialists) found themselves as badly hampered as if working under a party politician insistant on patronage. One Provincial Commissioner is even reported to have told his staff, "The CLN are running this province; we will give advice and help only as they ask for it".

For the most part, however, there has been harmonious cooperation all around and the CLN has proved extremely useful. While the movement was underground, plans were laid and persons designated for their po'ts. Thus, for example, the man designated as provveditore in Trento (Venezia Region) had been studying his job clandestinely for a year. He was, of course, approved for the job by the Regional Education Officer.

3. Defascism.

Elimination of fascist provveditori, inspectors, school heads, university rectors and professors is always one of the first jobs of Education Officers. In the north, the worst fascist heads had fled from the wrath of the Partisans or been jailed. Many of the others had been provisionally ousted from their jobs by the CLN. Regional Education Officers have checked the schedule personali of all school heads who remained and recommended suspension (under E.M. 67) of those with fascist records. The major job of epurating elementary and secondary school personnel, however, and of confirming or voiding the CLN's suspensions, has been delegated to the special provincial commissions on epuration for the schools, under GO 35.

For universities and other higher institutions of learning, and such cultural organizations as operas and orchestras, the procedures of EM 76 are used, as heretofore: -- The rector, or director, is suspended at once, regardless of his record, and a pro-rector appointed; the pro-rector names five anti-fascists, as possible members of a special committee on epuration; from these the Regional Education Officer chooses three or more, whom the Regional Commissioner appoints. This committee first of all examines all titular professors, including the former rector if present, and recommends suspension of those whose fascist records make them undesirable; the remaining professors then elect a permanent rector or director. Then the epuration committee continues its work on the lesser lights.

This procedure was well under way during May in all Regions -- the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 770017

E.M. 67) of those with fascist records. The major job of epu[illegible] and secondary school personnel, however, and of confirming or voiding the CLN's suspensions, has been delegated to the special provincial commissions on epuration for the schools, under GO 35.

For universities and other higher institutions of learning, and such cultural organizations as operas and orchestras, the procedures of EM 76 are used, as heretofore: -- The rector, or director, is suspended at once, regardless of his record, and a pro-rector appointed; the pro-rector names five anti-fascists, as possible members of a special committee on epuration; from these the Regional Education Officer chooses three or more, whom the Regional Commissioner appoints. This committee first of all examines all titular professors, including the former rector if present, and recommends suspension of those whose fascist records make them undesirable; the remaining professors then elect a permanent rector or director. Then the epuration committee continues its work on the lesser lights.

This procedure was well under way during May in all Regions -- the Universities of Bologna, Modena, Ferrara and Parma, in Emilia; the Universities of Genoa and Torino in Liguria and Piemonte; Milan, Bocconi, and Pavia Universities in Lombardia; and Padua and Venice in Venezia.

The Catholic University in Milan presented a problem. No one wanted to suspend the rector and founder, a Catholic priest working under the Vatican, and he did not choose to resign even temporarily. Yet the Church and AMG were liable to severe criticism from the CLN and others if the Catholic University were treated differently from others, especially as its Rector, Father Gemelli, is very well known and had published a number of pro-fascist statements under the old regime. Conferences were held with Father Gemelli by the Regional Education Officer (Major VESSELO) in Milan, and by the Director of the Education Subcommission in Rome. Two conferences were held at the Vatican. In all these the spirit was cordial and cooperative on everyone's part -- an honest effort was made by all to find a solution to the problem. The Education Subcommission made it very definite that the final decision as to what action was to be taken would be left strictly to the Vatican. The Vatican authorities (Cardinal Pizzardo, and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(116)

Monsignors Cardini, Montini, and Ruffini) saw fully the necessity for saving the Church from the criticism of refusing to submit its university to the same epuration as all others had. But they did not want to lose Father Gemelli as Rector.

A mutually satisfactory formula was found as follows: Father Gemelli will not be suspended, but will cease to exercise his functions during epuration proceedings. He will himself be subject to epuration. The Vatican will name a Monsignor Algiati as pro-rector or commissario during epuration proceedings, and Monsignor Algiati, in accordance with EM 76, will submit five names for the epuration committee. From this point on procedures will be in accordance with EM 76, except that if Father Gemelli is not adjudged to be have been too fascist in his activities to continue to hold his post, he will resume his functions as Rector without any election by the faculty.

4. Opening of Schools.

a. Emilia. The schools of Forli and Ravenna provinces were opened months ago, as previously reported. The rest of Emilia Region is now a going concern educationally. Provveditori agli Studi (provincial superintendents of schools) have been appointed in all provinces, and only one of these may prove unsatisfactory -- the CLN has raised some objection to him. Provincial school offices are set up and functioning. Directives have been issued. 81,615 of our new elementary school text books have been distributed, and about 10,000 secondary school books have been brought in from Florence and distributed. 430,000 children's note books (quaderni) have been made available at low cost and another 170,000 are on the way. Schools have been opened everywhere, and 295,000 of the 318,000 children are enrolled. The school calendar has been worked out province by province, according to the degree to which the school year has been interrupted -- where interruptionshave not been too great, the closing date has been put into late June or early July; elsewhere, summer sessions will be held. Captain WILLIS E. PRATT is Regional Education Officer, aided temporarily by Captain DEXTER G. TILLOT.

b. Liguria Region (including Apuania). In every province there is either a temporary CLN appointee serving as provveditore, or a regular provveditore nominated by the Regional Education Officer and appointed by the Provincial Commissioner. By the end of the month, most provinces had regular provveditori. Genoa, which had a fairly normal school year despite bombardments and shelling, is opening only for the spring examinations and having no summer session. The same is true of Savona. La Spezia only ran its schools from December to April, so will have summer sessions from 1 June to 15 August. In Imperia some schools were closed all year and some ran on greatly reduced schedules. The scholarship there was poor due to cold, hunger, lack of books, and war. Imperia will, therefore, have full summer sessions of its schools. Reports are not yet in on Apuania. In general, teacher morale in Liguria is low, partly because of the hardships and devastation war, partly because [illegible]

secondary school books have been brought in from [illegible]. 130,000 children's note books (quaderni) have been made available at low cost and another 170,000 are on the way. Schools have been opened everywhere, and 205,000 of the 348,000 children are enrolled. The school calendar has been worked out province by province, according to the degree to which the school year has been interrupted -- where interruptions have not been too great, the closing date has been put into late June or early July; elsewhere, summer sessions will be held. Captain WILLIS E. PRATT is Regional Education Officer, aided temporarily by Captain DENVER G. TILSON.

b. Liguria Region (including Apuania). In every province there is either a temporary CLN appointee serving as provveditore, or a regular provveditore nominated by the Regional Education Officer and appointed by the Provincial Commissioner. By the end of the month, most provinces had regular provveditori. Genoa, which had a fairly normal school year despite bombardments and shellings, is opening only for the spring examinations and having no summer session. The same is true of Savona. La Spezia only ran its schools from December to April, so will have summer sessions from 1 June to 15 August. In Imperia some schools were closed all year and some ran on greatly reduced schedules. The scholarship there was poor due to cold, hunger, lack of books, and war. Imperia will, therefore, have full summer sessions of its schools. Reports are not yet in on Apuania. In general, teacher morale in Liguria is low, partly because of the hardships and irregular year, partly because salaries had not been paid during recent months. 1st Lieutenant JOHN F. SIMONI is Regional Education Officer, handling the Region alone.

c. Piemonte Region. All provinces have satisfactory provveditori agli studi, except Novara, where the CLN nominee is too old for the job and a suitable substitute is being sought. A conference of all provveditori was held in Padova on 1 June to discuss common problems and plan examinations. The schools of Piemonte Region, except in the cities of Torino and Asti, functioned most of the year except during severe weather and actual combat. They will therefore close on 9 June and not operate during the summer. The Regional Education Officer is trying to develop a summer recreation program in the cities. All provinces have been visited repeatedly either by Captain SAMUEL V. NOE, the Regional Education Officer, or by his assistant, Captain PAUL HEILMAN.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

d. Lombardia Region. Again, someone is at the helm in each province; in Milan and one or two other provinces it is a regularly appointed provveditore; in the others, temporary CLN appointees most of whom are about to be confirmed in office. Lombardia Region AMG did not take over and move into Milan until the middle of May; consequently the Regional Education Officer was too busy getting schools organized to write a full report before the end of the month. The Director of the Education Subcommission, however, visited this and the other Regions the last days of May and first days of June, and can state that the general situation in Lombardia is well in hand and comparable to that of the adjoining Regions. Major ARTHUR A. VESSELO is Regional Education Officer, assisted by Captain STANLEY OPENSHAW.

e. Venezia Region. Most provveditori are now regularly appointed, directives issued -- as in all Regions -- defascism under way, and schools giving the spring examinations. In a few communes in Udine province schools have had to be kept closed because of the vociferous Yugoslavs there who want them taught in Serbian. The problem of teaching in German has arison in Bolzano province, but the solution is awaiting decision of the new Italian Government. There is also a problem of reabsorbing teachers sent away by the Fascist Republicans. Major GREGORY, Regional Education Officer, is finding the work a bit slow, what with lack of any assistant, lack of transport, and the need for doing business in a most leisurely gondola in Venice. But he is taking on English classes for Italian civilian employes of AMG, the publishing of an AMG newspaper (like that in Emilia) and the organizing of schools in one or two refugee camps, in addition to his regular duties.

5. Buildings.

a. Emilia Region. In Ravenna province some communes have been badly hit, and in Bologna only 16 of the 515 elementary school rooms are available for use. In such places, any rooms that can be found are used for schools, or school is held, in staggered hours, in teachers homes. Much equipment has been destroyed or looted, especially in the southern part of Emilia. Incomplete figures for the region as a whole are as follows --

Total number of school buildings	2,570
Number of school buildings in operation	1,247
Number occupied by troops or refugees	233
Number destroyed or damaged	987

b. Liguria. In Genoa 52 of the 122 schools have been damaged or destroyed, and about 30 occupied by troops or refugees. In Imperia the schools in six communes have been damaged, but there is almost no requisition. Many schools in La Spezia have been badly hit, and the provincial school records were destroyed by a bomb; but very few schools are requisitioned. Savona has lost 150 to 200 class rooms by destruction, and while during the year a number of schools were

in a most leisurely gondola in Venice. But he is taking on English classes for Italian civilian employes of AMG, the publishing of an AMG newspaper (like that in Emilia) and the organizing of schools in one or two refugee camps, in addition to his regular duties.

5. Buildings.

a. Emilia Region. In Ravenna province some communes have been badly hit, and in Bologna only 16 of the 515 elementary school rooms are available for use. In such places, any rooms that can be found are used for schools, or school is held, in staggered hours, in teachers homes. Much equipment has been destroyed or looted, especially in the southern part of Emilia. Incomplete figures for the region as a whole are as follows --

Total number of school buildings	2,570
Number of school buildings in operation	1,247
Number occupied by troops or refugees	223
Number destroyed or damaged	987

b. Liguria. In Genoa 52 of the 122 schools have been damaged or destroyed, and about 30 occupied by troops or refugees. In Imperia the schools in six communes have been damaged, but there is almost no requisition. Many schools in La Spezia have been badly hit, and the provincial school records were destroyed by a bomb; but very few schools are requisitioned. Savona has lost 150 to 200 class rooms by destruction, and while during the year a number of schools were requisitioned by the Germans, now most undamaged schools are unrequisitioned. No report yet from Apuania.

c. Piemonte. Compared to the south, the damage is not great but in Torino City 34 schools and four university buildings have been destroyed. Some of the school furniture in the communes was used for fuel by the Germans. In general, more damage has been done by looting and wanton destruction than by bombs, and school supplies have been taken. In Alessandria City schools were first occupied by Germans, then by Brazilians. But as a whole school requisitioning is not a problem in the Region.

d. Lombardia. No report on buildings.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1851017

(143)

e. Venezie. In Verona only 10 of the 81 buildings (kindergartens and elementary and secondary schools) are available, although another 21 will be when minor repairs are made. A similar situation exists in Padova, where only 4 of the 36 buildings are available. In Treviso the provincial school offices and most of the records were destroyed. Bombs, Germans, and Italian civilians destroyed buildings in Rovigo City and in twelve or more communes; but the smaller communes of Rovigo province have their schools intact. School libraries have all disappeared from this province, and many school desks, curtains, shutters, doors and museum objects have been looted; but occasionally an enterprising teacher has managed to save the things in his school. In Verona many schools are used as hospitals and camps for the Germans; others are occupied by troops and refugees. Udine had little damage, but there is heavy occupancy of schools by both troops and refugees. Belluno is little hurt. Venice is intact.

6. Universities.

a. General. All universities in Italy are functioning -- some 27 altogether. In the northern Regions they functioned during the year and are now preparing to give examinations; meanwhile they are in various stages of epuration and election of permanent rectors. Each has either a permanent rector or a pro-rector.

The faculties of political science, where they existed, have been abolished, and with them examinations in such subjects as the History and Doctrine of Fascism, Demography of Races, Law of Corporations, Biology of the Human Races (as expounded by the Nazis). Substitute examinations in the non-fascist aspects of the courses will be given later. Political Science students will be allowed to complete their work for graduation in the faculties of law, letters, or commerce and economics.

b. Perugia. The main building of the University will be used both by the university itself and by the British Army post-hostilities school. Some parts of the building are reserved for each, and some laboratories will be used in common, on alternate days. An apparently mutually satisfactory arrangement was worked out in a joint conference on the ground by the Rector, a representative of the Minister, two representatives of the British Army from AFHQ, and the Director of the Education Subcommission. Similarly, the Agricultural Foundation of the University with its large farm will be used jointly.

Another British unit, the British Army School of Education, has taken over completely the University for Foreigners in Perugia, and a large part of the Veterinaty Building of the University of Perugia. At the joint instigation of the Education Subcommission and the Veterinary Division of the Public Health

ed, and with them examinations in such subjects as the History and Doctrine of Fascism, Demography of Races, Law of Corporations, Biology of the Human Races (as expounded by the Nazis). Substitute examinations in the non-fascist aspects of the courses will be given later. Political Science students will be allowed to complete their work for graduation in the faculties of law, letters, or commerce and economics.

b. Perugia. The main building of the University will be used both by the university itself and by the British Army post-hostilities school. Some parts of the building are reserved for each, and some laboratories will be used in common, on alternate days. An apparently mutually satisfactory arrangement was worked out in a joint conference on the ground by the Rector, a representative of the Minister, two representatives of the British Army from AFHQ, and the Director of the Education Subcommission. Similarly, the Agricultural Foundation of the University with its large farm will be used jointly.

Another British unit, the British Army School of Education, has taken over completely the University for Foreigners in Perugia, and a large part of the Veterinaty Building of the University of Perugia. At the joint instigation of the Education Subcommission and the Veterinary Division of the Public Health Subcommission, the Chief Commissioner has urged the immediate evacuation of enough rooms in the veterinary building to permit the making of serums and vaccines essential to stop an epidemic among the cattle in Rieti province and to prevent disease and consequent economic loss in other provinces of Central Italy served by this school alone. At present writing no reply has been received to the Chief Commissioner's telegram.

2036

c. Emilia. Formal openings of the universities are scheduled as follows:

Ferrara	8 June
Modena	11 June
Parma	About 20 June
Bologna	About 20 June

Of the 84 buildings of these four universities 47 have been severely damaged and 8 are occupied by troops. The University of Bologna has suffered 251 million lire of damage. Its general financial condition is, however, sound. During the year only 5,000 of the usual 13,000 students were enrolled; the new enrolment

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

is expected to be 7,000 or 8,000.

A gram of radium, belonging to the University, had been successfully hidden from the Germans by the Partisans. The Regional Education Officer (Captain PRATT), accompanied by a group of professors, recovered it.

This summer the University of Bologna will offer courses to Allied troops.

The Rector of the University of Modena, although he served under the Fascists, was a member of the CLN. He was suspended, then appointed pro-rector, then elected as Rector again. Since Modena only operated from January to April, it will carry on through the summer. About 1200 of its normal enrolment of 1600 attended. The museum and zoological Institutes were damaged.

The former Rector of the University of Parma is in jail, and a pro-rector is in office. Most of the 3,000 students were enrolled during the year. The finances are in bad shape. There has been some not-too-serious damage to buildings.

Ferrara is a small university, with a normal enrolment of 583, of whom 464 enrolled this year. Some of its buildings are damaged, others occupied. Its financial condition is satisfactory. Only four full professors were left, so one was made pro-rector and the election of a permanent rector was postponed until a larger staff could participate.

c. Liguria. A pro-rector has been appointed for the University of Genoa. Six of its buildings have been destroyed; also the law library and the library of Economics and Commerce. Five other buildings have been damaged. Opera and symphonic organizations in Genoa are being defascized, and are offering music to civilians and troops. But the Opera House has been almost completely destroyed.

d. Piemonte. The University of Turin has been severely damaged, having lost four of its nine buildings. The faculties of these buildings will carry on in the "Casa Littoria" which is being repaired. The CLN has validated clandestine examinations given during the year. It has also declared void examinations taken last winter in compliance with fascist provisions for military recruits, etc. Students who were kept from enrolling by their partisan activities or because of race or of refusal to submit to the Fascists, or for personal safety, are considered, on application, according to a CLN decree, to have enrolled for both 1943-4 and 1944-5. On the other hand, students who joined the Fascist Republican army, or Red Cross, or "Todt Organization" are not allowed to take examinations this spring -- and this provision, at least, is being upheld by the Regional Education Officer under Military Government. (The same situation

164 enrolled this year. Some of the [illegible] Its financial condition is satisfactory. Only four titular professors were left, so one was made pro-rector and the election of a permanent rector was postponed until a larger staff could participate.

c. Liguria. A pro-rector has been appointed for the University of Genoa. Six of the buildings have been destroyed; also the law library and the library of Economics and Commerce. Five other buildings have been damaged. Opera and symphonic organizations in Genoa are being defascized, and are offering music to civilians and troops. But the Opera House has been almost completely destroyed.

d. Piemonte. The University of Turin has been severely damaged, having lost four of its nine buildings. The faculties of these buildings will carry on in the "Casa Littoria" which is being repaired. The CLN has validated clandestine examinations given during the year. It has also declared void examinations taken last winter in compliance with fascist provisions for military recruits, etc. Students who were kept from enrolling by their partisan activities or because of race or of refusal to submit to the Fascists, or for personal safety, are considered, on application, according to a CLN decree, to have enrolled for both 1943-4 and 1944-5. On the other hand, students who joined the Fascist Republican army, or Red Cross, or "Todt Organization" are not allowed to take examinations this spring -- and this provision, at least, is being upheld by the Regional Education Officer under Military Government. (The same situation exists in Liguria).

Make-up courses will be held at the University of Turin from 18 September to 30 November for the sake, primarily, of Partisan students.

e. Lombardia. In Lombardia there are the University of Milan, the Catholic University referred to in section 2, the "Free" University Bocconi, the University of Pavia, plus the usual complement of Academy of Fine Arts, Conservatory of Music, and higher Institutes. Pro-rectors or directors are in charge of each, most of them duly confirmed. Special make-up examinations ("integrazioni") are being given at Milan because so many students were absent for the regular spring examinations. The orchestra and opera were first taken over by PWB, then by the Regional Education Officer. Now a special officer has been assigned to them, who acts in consultation with the Regional Education Officer. They are going forward well.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 1851017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(114)

The REO has held two meetings with the heads of all higher institutions, one being attended by the Director of the Education Subcommission as well.

f. Venezia. The University of Padua was visited by the Regional Commissioner, his Chief Staff officer, the Regional Education Officer and the Provincial Commissioner. The Regional Commissioner addressed the University in Italian. A full report has been made by the retiring Rector as to the damages sustained by the University and the financial needs, and this has been turned over to the Minister of Public Instruction.

The other higher institutions of the Region include the University Institute of Economy and Commerce and the University Institute of Architecture, both in Venice, the Academy of Fine Arts and the Conservatory of Music in Venice. All are functioning and being epurated.

7. Text books.

The Education Subcommission's publishing program of defascized elementary school text books came to a conclusion in May. These books, prepared in Sicily in the fall of 1943, were published against extreme handicaps of lack of materials, in Palermo and Naples in the early part of 1944 -- about 220,000 copies all told. During the current school year, after aggravating delays in the arrival of paper, ink, etc., from the United States and delays due to shortage of electricity and use of printing plants by PWB, they were republished in Palermo, Naples, Rome, and Florence, about two million being printed and distributed into even the smallest communes.

On the liberation of Toscana, a new policy was developed, the monopoly on our series of text books, essential in the south to get publishers to take the responsibility and risk, was abolished for the north; and some different text books were approved and published, using the paper, etc., brought in from the United States. These, however, made up a small proportion of even the Florence printing.

For next year, the Minister having approved a new and greatly improved course of study for the elementary schools, new manuscripts will have to be approved, fitted to the new course of study. The Minister has appointed a commission to approve manuscripts in Italian Government Territory and has asked that Regional Education Officers do the same for their Regions. They have already appointed the commissions, and manuscripts are being examined -- in fact, in Emilia, some have been approved and printing for 1945-6 has begun.

The paper situation for next year is a question. The supplies requested from the United States by the Education Subcommission have not actually

220,000 copies all told. During the current school year, after aggravating delays in the arrival of paper, ink, etc., from the United States and delays due to shortage of electricity and use of printing plants by PWB, they were republished in Palermo, Naples, Rome, and Florence, about two million being printed and distributed into even the smallest communes.

On the liberation of Toscana, a new policy was developed, the monopoly on our series of text books, essential in the south to get publishers to take the responsibility and risk, was abolished for the north; and some different text books were approved and published, using the paper, etc., brought in from the United States. These, however, made up a small proportion of even the Florence printing.

For next year, the Minister having approved a new and greatly improved course of study for the elementary schools, new manuscripts will have to be approved, fitted to the new course of study. The Minister has appointed a commission to approve manuscripts in Italian Government Territory and has asked that Regional Education Officers do the same for their Regions. They have already appointed the commissions, and manuscripts are being examined -- in fact, in Emilia, some have been approved and printing for 1945-6 has begun.

The paper situation for next year is a question. The supplies requested from the United States by the Education Subcommission have not actually been intended for. This is because the present Allied Commission policy requires that they be paid for from the very limited dollar credits of the Italian Government in the United States, and the Minister of Public Instruction has been unable to induce the Minister of the Treasury to release credits for paper for school books. He is hoping that with the impending change of the Italian Government there will be a Minister of the Treasury who will see that without books education cannot continue, and that without education Italy's youth cannot be prepared to participate in the reconstruction of Italy.

Meanwhile it is evident that, even if ordered this month, the paper cannot arrive in time for the books needed next fall. Fortunately, there is some paper in the north and Italian paper mills are getting under way -- but the cost of Italian-made paper is 150 to 200 lire a kilo against about 30 lire for the paper brought in from America. This is liable, even if enough paper is available, to make the cost of books prohibitive for the mass of Italian children.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

The whole paper situation is being investigated in detail by Captain JOSEPH V. VELLA, Executive Officer of the Education Subcommission, in consultation with Mr. White of the Commerce Subcommission and with the PWB. A report will be made next month.

A limited amount of American paper has been released to publishers of text books for secondary schools and universities, and printing of these is under way.

8. School supplies.

Quaderni, the universally used children's note books, have been a continuous shortage. The Education Subcommission has printed and distributed a couple of million, but the shortage still exists, since children usually use four or five a year apiece and there are over five million school children in Italy. Many quaderni have been published independently with black market paper, usually at exhorbitant prices. The Education Subcommission quaderni have broken the market in a number of cases/and thereby greatly reduced the price of the commercial quaderni.

The school supplies (pens, pencils, erasers, blotting paper, etc.) ordered for this year from the United States, while approved and apparently awaiting shipment, have not arrived, although certain theater stocks, as previously reported, have been released and distributed where most needed. The supplies supposedly scheduled to come this year will be a great help for 1945-6; for the 1945-6 requisition has met the same fate as that of paper, ink, etc., for text books.

Some school supplies, although far from enough, have been found in the north and are selling at a reasonable price.

9. Youth Activities.

In the northern Regions the properties of GIL, the former Fascist Youth Organization, are being taken possession of by the Intendenti di Finanza, inventoried, and then immediately put at the disposal of the Provveditori agli Studi for the education, welfare, and recreation of youth.

The Welfare Division of the Public Health Subcommission is cooperating with the Education Subcommission by attempting to make Army salvage available for Scouts, camping groups, etc. In reverse, a considerable stock of new clothes (several tons) of the GIL Balilla organization, found in Venezia Region, was turned over by the Regional Education Officer to the Welfare Officer.

By far the most active youth organization -- indeed almost the only one

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

previously reported, have been released and distributed where most needed. The supplies supposedly scheduled to come this year will be a great help for 1945-6; for the 1945-6 requisition has met the same fate as that of paper, ink, etc., for text books.

Some school supplies, although far from enough, have been found in the north and are selling at a reasonable price.

9. Youth Activities.

In the northern Regions the properties of GIL, the former Fascist Youth Organization, are being taken possession of by the Intendenti di Finanza, inventoried, and then immediately put at the disposal of the Provveditori agli Studi for the education, welfare, and recreation of youth.

The Welfare Division of the Public Health Subcommission is cooperating with the Education Subcommission by attempting to make Army salvage available for Scouts, camping groups, etc. In reverse, a considerable stock of new clothes (several tons) of the GIL Balilla organization, found in Venezia Region, was turned over by the Regional Education Officer to the Welfare Officer.

By far the most active youth organization -- indeed almost the only one so far -- promoted by the Education Subcommission and its Regional Education Officers, is the Boy Scouts (and, still in its earlier stages, the Girl Guides). Scouting is really moving forward in Italy. Mr. F.R. Catty of the Commerce Subcommission gave practically all his leisure time to this movement, working with the Education Subcommission, and has done far more than any other Allied officer toward putting the movement on a sound footing. Unfortunately he has been recalled to England.

Shortly after Mr. Catty's departure, Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide, and Mrs. Leigh-White, Director of the World Bureau, arrived on the invitation of the Education Subcommission. They accomplished an extraordinary amount in their week here, conferring with leaders of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in both Rome and Florence, participating in a rally of 2,000 members of all four organizations in Rome -- Catholic and non-denominational boys and girls. The most concrete result of their visit was an agreement of the Catholic and non-denominational girls' organizations to form a single federation, patterned after

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

that of the boys. They also arranged to send two Italian-speaking women from Switzerland in mid-July to train leaders for the girls for a period of a month or more.

Regional Education Officers are fostering the Scout movement in the north; Emilia, for instance, has 30 troops operating and 110 leaders in training, and all other REO's are at work in this field.

The American Girl Scouts have, as previously reported, appropriated 1,000 dollars to help Girl Guides here get started. Half of this has arrived now in cash, to be used largely for publishing Guide literature. The balance is being spent in the United States to buy cloth, etc., for Guide uniforms.

The Girl Scouts in the little city of Winnetka, Illinois, have made up and sent sewing kits for guides in Italy.

Another phase of hands across the sea to Italian children is the gift from the American Junior Red Cross to school children in Italy of 20,000 gift boxes containing pencils, pens, erasers, soap, tooth brush and paste, comb, handkerchief, needles, thread, buttons, marbles, modeling clay, etc. These are reported to be on their way here.

A still different form of help has come through the visit of Mr. de Blonay from the European Relief Fund in Switzerland. With cooperation from the Education Subcommission he made contacts with universities, provided them with some student relief funds, arranged for X-Ray examinations of students, and made preliminary arrangements for a group of tubercular university students to go to a rest camp in Switzerland this summer.

Finally, Miss Martha McCulloch, of UNRRA, has been working in the field of institutional care of children. The Education Subcommission has put her in touch with the heads of childrens' institutions and the Ministry of Public Instruction, and secured the full cooperation of the Minister for her studies and the assistance she is prepared to offer as a result of her long and extensive experience in this type of work.

10. Cultural Relations.

Working with the United States Information Service, the Education Subcommission has obtained the full support of the Minister for two of its projects that bear on the schools. One is a bulletin on education, psychology and welfare, for free distribution to school personnel (about 30,000 copies monthly). The Minister has appointed an advisory committee to suggest the

handkerchief, needles, thread, buttons, marbles, modeling clay, etc. These are reported to be on their way here.

A still different form of help has come through the visit of Mr. de Blonay from the European Relief Fund in Switzerland. With cooperation from the Education Subcommission he made contacts with universities, provided them with some student relief funds, arranged for X-Ray examinations of students, and made preliminary arrangements for a group of tubercular university students to go to a rest camp in Switzerland this summer.

Finally, Miss Martha McCulloch, of UNRRA, has been working in the field of institutional care of children. The Education Subcommission has put her in touch with the heads of childrens' institutions and the Ministry of Public Instruction, and secured the full cooperation of the Minister for her studies and the assistance she is prepared to offer as a result of her long and extensive experience in this type of work.

10. Cultural Relations.

Working with the United States Information Service, the Education Subcommission has obtained the full support of the Minister for two of its projects that bear on the schools. One is a bulletin on education, psychology and welfare, for free distribution to school personnel (about 30,000 copies monthly). The Minister has appointed an advisory committee to suggest the topics which will be most helpful. The other, reported last month, is the set of three books for school children, one on the geography and history of the New World, the other two on citizenship. This project is moving forward.

Publications requested for the National Library in Naples have been gathered by the American Library Association and have begun to arrive, one at a time.

The list of publications most urgently needed by universities and libraries has been sifted, systematized, and compiled by a committee appoint-

2034

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ed by the Minister. 17,811 annual volumes of 1039 scientific and technical periodicals are required, and 962 scholarly books. The problem of how to raise the money to buy them is now confronting us. But at leadt we know specifically what the needs are. The [illegible] will have to be augmented as requests come in from the north.

Very preliminary steps have been taken as a result of a conference with Professor Morey of the USIS and Professor De Ruggiero, former Minister of Public Instruction, toward investigating the feasibility of getting a modern, central catalogue of all books in the scattered libraries of Rome so that students from all countries can make use of this, the world's richest source of material in the fields of archaeology and history. The Minister is strongly in favor of the project and is having data gathered as to the number of volumes involved and the number of different libraries. With these data it is proposed to ask the American Library Association to send a specialist to supervise the work and train local librarians to carry it forward; and one or more of the American Foundations will be approached for the necessary funds.

Another outcome of the same conference was a proposal by Professor De Ruggiero that the University of Rome give free room, board and tuition to a group of students from American (and presumably British) Universities that would offer the same facilities to advanced Italian students. The Minister and the Rector of the University approve the plan and the USIS and Education Subcommission are approaching American Universities as to the possibility of cooperating.

Readers of these reports will probably be as tired of the delays in getting Professor Checchucci over to America to study recent advances in nuclear physics and cosmic rays as are the staff of the Education Subcommission. Everything is now arranged except transport, which is awaiting [illegible] approval. It looks as if the trip, planned for February or March, will have to be postponed till autumn to avoid coinciding with summer vacations.

The Director of the Education Subcommission has been called into consultation regarding the improvement of technical education in Italy, and has been furnishing materials on technical education in other countries.

The Students' Congress in Rome asked the Education Subcommission to secure information from British and American Universities as to their student organizations and activities. The universities to whom we wrote responded generously and quickly and the literature and letters were passed on to the students' congress.

An exceedingly promising project is [illegible]

Subcommission are approaching [illegible]
of cooperating.

Readers of these reports will probably be as tired of the delays in getting Professor Caccianiga'i over to America to study recent advances in nuclear physics and cosmic rays as are the staff of the Education Subcommission. Everything is now arranged except transport, which is awaiting AF of approval. It looks as if the trip, planned for February or March, will have to be postponed till autumn to avoid coinciding with summer vacations.

The Director of the Education Subcommission has been called into consultation regarding the improvement of technical education in Italy, and has been furnishing materials on technical education in other countries.

The Students' Congress in Rome asked the Education Subcommission to secure information from British and American Universities as to their student organizations and activities. The universities to whom we wrote responded generously and quickly and the literature and letters were passed on to the students' congress.

An exceedingly promising movement is experimentally under way to give Italian teachers a voice in the reconstruction of Italian education. Provisionally, this summer, it is to be tried in Naples, Rome and Siena provinces. The teachers and professors are invited to form themselves into groups of not more than twelve members. To these groups will come a series of bulletins, prepared by a Minister's committee, each dealing with a single problem confronting Italian education -- the first, for example, will deal with the period right after the five-year elementary school: should there be different types of school for those who plan to go to work right afterwards, those going into technical education, and those going into classical education in preparation for the university, or should there be one type for all, or some compromise between these extremes? Arguments pro and con, and any necessary facts, are given objectively. Each group studies the problem, discusses it, and takes a vote on the alternatives. All votes, minority as well as majority, are recorded. Each group elects a representative to groups of the second level - groups composed of not more than a dozen each of representatives of [illegible] groups

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(#2)

of the first level. These groups combine the votes of the first-level groups, discuss the problem, and give their own more matured votes. They in turn elect representatives to groups of the third level, where the process is repeated. When all Italy is so organized, if most teachers and professors participate, there will be four or five steps between the class room teachers on the first level and the Minister. But there will be a channel of communication both ways, thrpugh face to face contact with persons one knows, and a means for the Minister to get the thoughtful counsel of the entire teaching corps and for them to reach the Minister with problems and suggestions.

The Minister has requested and received the aid of the Education Sub-commission in organizing and guiding this democratic and promising enterprize. If it is successful, Italian education will be reorganized on a more democratic basis than has ever been effected in any country.

_____ : : _____

Personnel of the Education Subcommission during May consisted of the following officers and enlisted men, aided by an exceptionally able staff of Italian civilian assistants:

Headquarters	:	Lt.Colonel CARLETON W.WASHBURNE, Director	(A)
		Captain JOSEPH V. VELLA, Executive Officer	(B)
		(Major Sir PHILIP M. MAGNUS, Bt.,T/D Displ.Pers.)	(B)
		Sergeant Thomas J. Riazuto, Chief Clerk	(A)
		Pvt. 1 Cl. William P. Froom, Clerk & Librarian	(A)
Emilia Region	:	Captain WILLIS E. PRATT, Reg. Education Officer	(A)
		Captain DEXTER G. TILROE, Education Officer	(A)
		Pvt. 1 Cl. Lawrence C. Mantini, Clerk	(A)
Liguria Region	:	1st Lieutenant JOHN P. SIMONI, Reg.Educ.Officer	(A)
Piemonte Region	:	Captain [illegible]RTL V. NOE, Regional Educ. Officer	(A)
		Captain PAUL L. HEILMAN, Education Officer	(A)
		Pvt. 1 Cl. William C. Carter, Clerk	(A)
Lombardia Region	:	Major ARTHUR A. VEESELO, Regional Educ.Officer	(B)

Headquarters	:	Lt.Colonel CARLETON W.WASHBURNE, Director	(A)
		Captain JOSEPH V. VELLA, Executive Officer	(B)
		(Major Sir PHILIP M. MAGNUS, Bt., S/D Displ.Pers.)	(B)
		Sergeant Thomas J. Riszuto, Chief Clerk	(A)
		Pvt. 1 Cl. William P. Froom, Clerk & Librarian	(A)
Emilia Region	:	Captain WILLIS E. PRATT, Reg. Education Officer	(A)
		Captain DEXTER G. TILROE, Education Officer	(A)
		Pvt. 1 Cl. Lawrence C. Mentini, Clerk	(A)
Liguria Region	:	1st Lieutenant JOHN P. SIMONI, Reg.Educ.Officer	(A)
Piemonte Region	:	Captain SAMUEL V. NOE, Regional Educ. Officer	(A)
		Captain PAUL L. NEILMAN, Education Officer	(A)
		Pvt. 1 Cl. William C. Carter, Clerk	(A)
Lombardia Region	:	Major ARTHUR A. VESSELO, Regional Educ.Officer	(B)
		Captain STANLEY OPENSHAW, Education Officer	(B)
Venezia Region	:	Major FRANCIS F. GREGORY, Regional Educ.Officer	(B)
		Corporal John Apicello, Chief Clerk	(A)

33

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787017

(141)

SUBJECT INDEX

		Page
1.	Introduction	1
2.	The CLN and the Schools	1
3.	Defascism	2
4.	Opening of Schools	3
5.	Buildings	4
6.	Universities	5
7.	Text books	7
8.	School Supplies	8
9.	Youth Activities	8
10.	Cultural Relation	9
11.	Personnel of the Education Subcommission	11

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2403

(140)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CWW/ams

ED/6A/1.0/AC

14 May, 1945

Report for April.

MAY 17 REC'D

1. Shift to North.

The principal concentration of activity in the Education Subcommission during April was getting ready for the occupation of the Northern Regions, to which Education Officers were sent at the end of the month from all Regions south of Emilia and from Headquarters. This involved the following activities:

a) Final revision of directives. The directives used heretofor were revised to meet the new situation in Northern Regions and to accord with recent Italian Government decrees and A.C. orders and memoranda. These directives, while uniform for all Regions, are issued, in accordance with past practices in this Subcommission, over the signature of the Regional Commissioner in each Region. They are as follows:

Number 1 -- To Provincial Commissioners: Outlines their responsibilities and includes directives 2 to 5 for their files and directives 2 and 3 for transmission to the Prefect.

Number 2 -- To the Prefect: On confiscation of fascist text books, duties of sindaci, and the turning over of GIL properties to the provveditore agli studi.

Number 3 -- To the Prefect: For all sindaci: Gives orders regarding confiscation and storage of fascist text books; finding and making ready suitable buildings for school use; opening communal schools; and inaugurating the school lunch program.

Number 4 -- To the Provveditore agli Studi (Provincial superintendent of schools): Clarifies the relations of the Provveditore to Italian law and AMG; sets up administration and outlines method of appointing personnel; gives specific directives on opening schools and eliminating fascism; provides for such administrative matters as transfers of teachers and students, school organization and progress of study; gives full instructions regarding

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

uniform for all Regions, are issued, in accordance with past practices in this Subcommission, over the signature of the Regional Commissioner in each Region. They are as follows:

Number 1 -- To Provincial Commissioners: Outlines their responsibilities and includes directives 2 to 5 for their files and directives 2 and 3 for transmission to the Prefect.

Number 2 -- To the Prefect: On confiscation of fascist text books, duties of sindaci, and the turning over of GIL properties to the provveditore agli studi.

Number 3 -- To the Prefect: For all sindaci: Gives orders regarding confiscation and storage of fascist text books; finding and making ready suitable buildings for school use; opening communal schools; and inaugurating the school lunch program.

Number 4 -- To the Provveditore agli Studi (Provincial superintendent of schools): Clarifies the relations of the Provveditore to Italian law and AMG; sets up administration and outlines method of appointing personnel; gives specific directives on opening schools and eliminating fascism; provides for such administrative matters as transfers of teachers and students, school organization and programs of study; gives full instructions regarding text books to be used and prices thereof; orders cooperation with prefect and sindaco in finding suitable locations for schools and setting up lunch program; provides for financing of schools; gives orders for the taking over of GIL (Youth Organization) properties for school use and welfare of youth; and provides for systematic reports to the Regional Education Officer.

2020

Number 5 -- To the Provveditore agli Studi: For all school heads: Outlines their responsibilities in regard to opening and defascizing schools and rendering reports.

Number 6 -- To acting heads of universities and other higher institutions learning, cultural organizations, etc.: Gives proceedures for defascizing personnel, selection of permanent rectors, deans, etc., rendering reports and submitting budgets.

E E Dist
1 - Ex Council
3 - AFB

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

b) The Director of the Education Subcommission and Captain NOE, REO for Piemonte called on G-5, IV Corps in Lucca, cleared directives and plans with him, and arranged that directives signed by Regional Commissioners might be used with a covering letter from G-5, IV Corps making them effective in IV Corps areas. A similar plan was proposed to the SCAO's 5 and 8 Army. The Director of the Subcommission then visited Regional Headquarters of the four northern Regions which had not yet begun to function and went through all the directives with them.

c) A meeting of such Regional Education Officers as were available was held in Rome on 27 April for final briefing on plans for the north.

d) A small group of Provveditori agli Studi from Central Italy, selected as the best in all liberated territory, were brought to Rome on 27 and 28 April and prepared to go north as civilian specialist assistants to the Regional Education Officers to make up for the shortage of Allied personnel. They will coordinate and supervise the work of provincial provveditoriin each Region where they are used, will interpret to them Italian and Allied decrees and orders, and generally assist the Regional Education Officers.

e) A pool of potential provveditori to head up provinces in the north if suitable personnel should be unavailable locally in some provinces, was prepared with the help of the Minister of Public Instruction. Candidates were called to the Education Subcommission for personal interview.

f) A list of the educational buildings most important to preserve from requisitioning in the North was prepared, at our request, by the Ministry of Public Instruction, and forwarded to G-5, IV Corps, SCAO's 5 and 8 Army, and Regional Education Officers.

g) Provisions were made for handling educational matters in Marche-Umbria and Toscana Regions, while they remain under AMG, through the Education Subcommission, since no Education Officers were being left there. Any Lazio educational matters still requiring AC assistance are also being handled by Education Subcommission Hq.

h) Education Subcommission Hq. cut its strength from four to three officers by sending Major VESSELO to Lombardia as REO. It also lost, at least temporarily, Major MAGNUS to Displaced Persons, leaving only the Director and Executive Officer (Captain VELLA) at Subcommission Headquarters.

i) Major VESSELO's Survey of Italian Education was mimeographed and forwarded to all Education Officers to give them more complete background for their work.

2. Regional Activities.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

f) A list of the educational buildings most important to preserve from requisitioning in the North was prepared, at our request, by the Ministry of Public Instruction, and forwarded to G-5, IV Corps, SCAO's 5 and 8 Army, and Regional Education Officers.

g) Provisions were made for handling educational matters in Marche-Umbria and Toscana Regions, while they remain under AMG, through the Education Subcommission, since no Education Officers were being left there. Any Lazio educational matters still requiring AC assistance are also being handled by Education Subcommission Hq.

h) Education Subcommission Hq. cut its strength from four to three officers by sending Major VESSELO to Lombardia as REO. It also lost, at least temporarily, Major MAGNUS to Displaced Persons, leaving only the Director and Executive Officer (Captain VELLA) at Subcommission Headquarters.

i) Major VESSELO's Survey of Italian Education was mimeographed and forwarded to all Education Officers to give them more complete background for their work.

2. Regional Activities.

Because of the shift to the north at the end of April the regular monthly reports from Regions could not be prepared. Brief statements from the REO's indicate that in Marche-Umbria, Toscana, and Forli' and Ravenna Provinces of Emilia, schools were functioning, books were distributed, note books (quaderni) were being printed (half a million in Toscana alone), lunches were being served to increasing numbers of children, some building repair was going on, and a few derequisitions of buildings were taking place.

In general, Toscana (except Apuania province) and Marche-Umbria were in good shape to transfer to the Italian Government. The same was true of Forli' and Ravenna provinces in Emilia.

3. Headquarters activities.

a) The Minister accompanied the Director of the Education Subcommission and the REO of Toscana (Capt. NOE) on a visit to a number of schools in the city and province of Siena and the University of Siena.

b) Requisitions were filed, in revised form, for text book printing supplies and school supplies from the United States for 1945-46.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785217

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785117

c) Tabulation of the great number of requests for books and apparatus to rehabilitate libraries and laboratories continued at the Ministry of Public Instruction. Not yet completed. New requests can be expected from the north, to which forms have been sent.

d) Cultural interchange.

(1) Permission to translate has been obtained, gratis, from authors and publishers of five of the books desired for the series on Allied Education. Four of these are either in the press or being translated.

(2) There has been close liaison between the Education Subcommission and the United States Information Service (OWI), through weekly luncheon meetings and office contacts. Requests received from American and Italian sources are discussed and decision is made as to whether they can be best handled by Education Subcommission or USIS. The USIS Education Bulletin is prepared in consultation with the Education Subcommission, and distributed to schools through the Minister. Plans have been made, in consultation with the Minister, for the USIS to print three books for free distribution to school children next fall. One of these, for fifth grade children (11-year-olds) is on the broad outlines of the geography and history of the principal countries of North and South America. The second, for children 14 and 15 years old, describes the making of the American constitution, the American system of elections, etc. The third, likewise for 14-year-olds, deals with the responsibilities and duties of citizens in a democracy -- it will be an adaptation of one of the best American junior-high-school text books on citizenship. The USIS is further seeking translation rights and Italian publishers for the thirty or forty books of juvenile literature selected on the initiative of the Education Subcommission.

(3) Preliminary contacts have been made with the newly arrived members of the British Council and British Institute. The Education Subcommission has offered to cooperate with them along the same lines as in the case of USIS. They have indicated, however, that they prefer to make their own direct contacts with the Minister of Public Instruction, but will keep the Education Subcommission informed of their activities.

(4) Prof. Cacciapuoti, who is supposed to go to the United States to study nuclear physics, is still in Rome due to delays in Washington.

(5) The Columbia Concert Corporation has requested such information from the Education Subcommission looking to an interchange of concert artists between the United States and Italy.

likewise for 14-year-olds, [illegible] of citizens in a democracy -- it will be an adaptation of one of the best American junior-high-school text books on citizenship. The USIS is further seeking translation rights and Italian publishers for the thirty or forty books of juvenile literature selected on the initiative of the Education Subcommission.

(3) Preliminary contacts have been made with the newly arrived members of the British Council and British Institute. The Education Subcommission has offered to cooperate with them along the same lines as in the case of USIS. They have indicated, however, that they prefer to make their own direct contacts with the Minister of Public Instruction, but will keep the Education Subcommission informed of their activities.

(4) Prof. Cacciapuoti, who is supposed to go to the United States to study nuclear physics, is still in Rome due to delays in Washington.

(5) The Columbia Concert Corporation has requested much information from the Education Subcommission looking to an interchange of concert artists between the United States and Italy.

4. Minister of Public Instruction.

There have been the usual twice-a-week meetings between the Minister of Public Instruction and the Director of the Education Subcommission. In addition to matters mentioned above, and many technical matters, the following were dealt with:

a) A special meeting was held with the Vice President, CA Section, the Education Subcommission and MFA Subcommission to discuss the implementation of FAM 467, especially as regards cultural interchange. In addition to expressing his approval of the actions already underway in this field, the Minister agreed to appoint two commissions to study means of bringing about an interchange of professors and students between Italy and Allied nations.

b) The Minister is considering a decree to facilitate the employment of foreign professors in Italy.

2029

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

c) A decree has been prepared to allow special university examinations for students who were unable to take the regular ones because of work with the Partisans.

d) The Minister has been asked to prepare a decree which would enable the Allies in the North to pay persons employed as temporary provveditori agli studi at the same rate as permanent provveditori.

e) It has been suggested that the Minister arrange for a decree that would make the benefits of DLL 159 retroactive for personnel suspended by AMG before July, 1944.

f) The Minister of Public Instruction, the Minister of Justice and the High Commissioner have finally set up provincial epuration committees under DLL 159 in most of the provinces south of Emilia.

5. Youth Activities.

a) A working plan for Patronato Scolastico (student aid association) has finally been issued by the Minister.

b) A temporary resolution of the problem of taking over the property of the Fascist Youth Organization (GIL) by the provveditori agli studi, for Youth activities, has been worked out and put into effect for the North. This provides that the Intendente di Finanza in each province will immediately inventory and take titular possession of the physical assets of GIL, and then promptly turn them over, exclusive of cash and securities, to the provveditore agli studi to be used for athletic, cultural, welfare, and educational purposes for youth.

c) The American Junior Red Cross is sending 20,000 packages of school supplies, soap, tooth brush, etc., for distribution to needy school children through the Italian Junior Red Cross.

d) The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are growing in importance and in number of participants. Mr. Catty visited Florence and talked with the leaders of both Scout organizations and those who are organizing Girl Guides. He found considerable activity and growth, and classes for future leaders of troops. Such classes have been underway for months in Rome for leaders of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

St. George' Day was celebrated by rallies of each of the Scout organizations and the Girl Guides, in Rome and in Florence, involving an aggregate of several thousand children. The Director of the Education Subcommission and Mr. Catty visited the Rome rallies. It was good to see great numbers of young- [illegible] enthusiastically and with good organiz-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

provides and the [illegible] inventory and take titular possession of the physical assets of [illegible], promptly turn them over, exclusive of cash and securities, to the provveditore agli studi to be used for athletic, cultural, welfare, and educational purposes for youth.

c) The American Junior Red Cross is sending 20,000 packages of school supplies, soap, tooth brush, etc., for distribution to needy school children through the Italian Junior Red Cross.

d) The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are growing in importance and in number of participants. Mr. Catty visited Florence and talked with the leaders of both Scout organizations and those who are organizing Girl Guides. He found considerable activity and growth, and classes for future leaders of troops. Such classes have been underway for months in Rome for leaders of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

St. George' Day was celebrated by rallies of each of the Scout organizations and the Girl Guides, in Rome and in Florence, involving an aggregate of several thousand children. The Director of the Education Subcommission and Mr. Catty visited the Rome rallies. It was good to see great numbers of youngsters out in the beautiful countryside, enthusiastically and with good organization carrying out the typical Scout programme of demonstrations, competitions, camping activities, and songs. There was a real scout spirit. For those who are participating, Scouting is replacing the demoralization of hanging around on the city streets, by wholesome, organized and constructive recreation.

6. Personnel.

The present redistribution of personnel of [illegible] mission is as follows:

Headquarters:
Lt.Col. Carleton W. WASHBURNE (A), Director
Capt. Joseph V. VELLA (B) , Executive Officer
(Major Sir Philip MAGNUS (B) , on loan to Displaced Persons).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

138

Liguria:
1st Lt. John P. SIMONI (A), Regional Education Officer.

Piemonte:
Capt. Sam V. NOE (A) , Regional Education Officer
Capt. Paul L. HEILMAN (A), Education Officer

Lombardia:
Major Arthur A. VESSELO (B), Regional Education Officer
Capt. Stanley OPENSHAW (B) , Education Officer

Venezia:
Major Francis F. GREGORY (B), Regional Education Officer

Emilia:
Capt. Willis E. PRATT (A), Regional Education Officer.

Coordination

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2028

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(137)

Ref: 240/137/EO. 28 April 1945.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - Education Sub-Commission.

TO : Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section.

I should like to congratulate the Director of the Education Sub-Commission on his extremely interesting report for March 1945. The facts reported are typical results of much of the work of Sub-Commissions and Regional staffs, and reflects great credit on those concerned.

M G LUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

MGL/JG.

2027

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

>1034

ED/CMH/amm

ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/6A/1.0/AC

14 April, 1945

APR 17 REC'D

Report for March, 1945.

Introduction.

The situation in the Regions and Headquarters has undergone no important changes during the month. Essential statistics were presented in the reports for January and February. In this report, therefore, statistical information will be purely supplementary in character and little space will be given to those Regional and Headquarters activities which have continued along much the same lines as previously reported.

Instead, this report will deal principally with an overview of the work of the Education Subcommission in the field of cultural interchange between Italy and the Allies, in accordance with the policy announced by the acting President (PWB.487) for a New Deal for Italy, and with description of the Italian educational system which has not heretofore be described in these reports.

I. Headquarters and Regional Activities.

1. Visit to Toscana and Umbria. The Director of the Education Subcommission, visited the provinces of Toscana and Umbria 19-24 March. In Toscana he was accompanied by Capt. NOE, Regional Education Officer, and part of the time by Capt. METTMAN, Education Officer. In Umbria he was accompanied by Major [illegible], retiring REO for Lazio-Umbria and Lt. SPADONI, REO for Marche-Umbria. Universities and Provveditori agli Studi were interviewed, and all four universities and many schools of all types were visited.

2. Elementary school text books. The total number of elementary school text books printed has increased from 1,149,450 reported for February to 1,367,750 as of 31 March. Distribution is only slightly behind production. Another 370,100 books are in the press and should be out during the first part of April. This will complete the revised program for elementary text book production for liberated Italy for this year. Materials for next year's production are being requisitioned from the United States.

which has not heretofore be described in these reports.

I. Headquarters and Regional Activities.

1. Visit to Toscana and Umbria. The Director of the Education Subcommission, visited the provinces of Toscana and Umbria 18-21 March. In Toscana he was accompanied by Capt. WOOD, Regional Education Officer, and part of the time by Capt. HEIDRICH, Education Officer. In Umbria he was accompanied by Major [illegible], retiring REO for Lazio-Umbria and Lt. SLADKI, REO for Marche-Umbria. University Doctors and Provveditori and Staffs were interviewed, and all four universities and many schools of all types were visited.

2. Elementary school text books. The total number of elementary school text books printed has increased from 1,149,[illegible]0 reported for February to 1,367,7[illegible] as of 31 March. Distribution is only slightly behind production. Another 270,000 books are in the press and should be out during the first part of April. This will complete the revised program for elementary text book production for liberated Italy for this year. Materials for next year's production are being requisitioned from the United States.

3. Supplies. The limited school supplies (pens, pencils, chalk, etc.) previously reported as arrived in Italy were all distributed through provveditori during March.

4. Lazio-Umbria Region. The REO (Major [illegible]) wound up the educational affairs of the Region and took Lt. SLADKI through Umbria preparatory to turning Umbria over to Marche-Umbria Region. His final report on building occupancy and disrepair in Rome shows improvement since the Prime Minister, assured on by the Chief Commissioner, gave strong orders to the Prefect. The situation as of end April is shown in Table I, attached. In general it shows that number of schools wholly occupied by various Italian bodies has been reduced since 20 January from 64 to 41; the number partly occupied has risen, due to partial releases, from 16 to 20. Allied occupancy, however, has increased from 12 to 18 schools wholly occupied and 5 to 6 schools partly occupied. In addition, 16 schools are still wholly unusable because of need of repairs and disinfection, and 17 partly unusable for the same reason. 72 elementary schools are fully in use and 17 partly. 72 secondary schools are fully in use and 17 partly.

5. Abruzzi-Marche Region. Lt. SLADKI made a final visit to all provinces of Abruzzi (including Campobasso). Schools are running almost normally (although often in makeshift quarters) everywhere. The new text books were found in use in all provinces, although supply was below the demand.

2025

EC Dist - 17 Apr.
1 - File
3 - PRB
1 - Spong.

see FM 13445
FM 136
17 Apr 45

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

New examinations had been given in the state-recognized private normal high school in Sulmona (Aquila Province) in place of the dishonest ones which had been declared null and void. In Ferrara province all troops had left the schools, but left them in such bad condition that they cannot be used until considerable repairs have been made.

Visits to all provinces in March also revealed schools functioning nearly normally despite handicaps, and the new text books in general use.

6. Lascuna. All provinces are visited weekly by the Education Officers; but the transfer of Capt. PILLSBURY to Emilia will necessarily reduce this schedule. A conference of all provveditori agli studi was held by the AMG in Florence 29 March. Among topics discussed were education, examinations, transfer of teachers, teacher personnel, text books, note books, and lack of transport - the last being the most aggravating problem.

A report that many fascist text books were in use in Arezzo province was fully investigated by Capt. [illegible], and found entirely false.

New text books are in general use, 32,727 having been printed in Florence and the bulk of them distributed. Paper has been released for 500,000 note books (quaderni) to be sold at 5 lire each.

School lunches increased to 67,936 per day in 134 communes.

7. Emilia Region. Capt. [illegible], AMG, was hospitalized most of the month, but kept in close touch with the Region. Lt. [illegible], and, at the end of the month, Capt. PILLSBURY, carried the work forward under his direction.

More schools opened in Forlì Province, and schools began to function in Ravenna. Altogether 491 of the 705 elementary schools are now functioning, and proportional numbers of the other types of school. Over 20,000 children are enrolled. New text books are in use in 45 communes.

II. Cultural Relations.

Introductory note: All of the following steps have been taken in close consultation with the Minister of Public Instruction and are in full accord with his desires. Most of them were initiated long before SCAN-407 was issued, but it is believed that all are in accordance with its principles.

1. Allied books for publication in Italian.

a. Books on education. Both the receding and present Minister expressed a strong wish to have available, in Italian, books which would give Italian educationists a knowledge of the organization, methods,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

New text books are in general use, 32,727 having been printed in Florence and the bulk of them distributed. Paper has been released for 900,000 note books (quaderni) to be sold at 5 lire each.

School lunches increased to 87,936 per day in 134 communes.

7. Emilia Region. Capt. KRAFT, PWB, was hospitalised most of the month, but kept in close touch with the Region. Lt. CRICHTON, and, at the end of the month, Capt. WILROY, carried the work forward under his direction.

More schools opened in Forli Province, and schools began to function in Ravenna. Altogether 491 of the 705 elementary schools are now functioning, and proportional numbers of the other types of school. Over 20,000 children are enrolled. New text books are in use in 45 communes.

II. Cultural Relations.

Introductory note: All of the following steps have been taken in close consultation with the Minister of Public Instruction and are in full accord with his desires. Most of them were initiated long before P.W.B.367 was issued, but it is believed that all are in accordance with its principles.

1. Allied books for publication in Italian.

a. Books on education. Both the preceding and present Minister expressed a strong wish to have available, in Italian, books which would give Italian educationists a knowledge of the organization, methods, experience, and problems of education, from nursery school through the university, in the Allied countries. Leading authorities in Britain and the United States have been consulted, and about fifty books have been received for consideration. The Russian and Chinese embassies have likewise been consulted and the Chinese Minister of Education has sent an excellent set of books on Chinese education during recent years. No Russian publications have arrived.

A leading publisher, Le Monnier, of Florence, has been selected by the Minister of Public Instruction, and has agreed to have a series of book on Allied education translated and to publish them. By joint agreement between the Minister, the publisher and the Education Sub-Commission the first books of the series have been selected, one of which is in the press and others of which are being translated. So far, the probable order of publication will be as follows:

1. Introduction to American Education - De Young (McGraw Hill)
2. Education Act of 1944, combined with the New Education Act - A Citizen's Guide - Shearman (Workers Ed. Ass'n.).
3. Chinese Education during the War - Chen Li Fu (Min. of Ed.)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

4. Exploring the Curriculum - Giles, McCutcheon and Zechiel (Harpers).
5. History of Elementary Education in England and Wales - Birchenough (Univ. Tutorial Press).
6. Policy and Progress in Secondary Education (British) - Graves (T. Nelson & Sons).
7. Red Brick University (British) - Truscot (Faber & Faber).
8. A Living Philosophy of Education - Washburne (John Day).

The total series will probably consist of 12 to 15 volumes. Russian and Chinese books will be substituted if and when suitable ones are received.

b. Books on the Social Sciences. Half a dozen comprehensive and highly significant books on American history, politics, and economics have been received for consideration as part of a series in the social science field analogous to the series on education. The Minister would like to have us proceed with this, but work is still in the exploratory stage.

c. Juvenile Literature. An expert in juvenile literature (Pratt) in consultation with the juvenile literature specialist of the American Library Association, has selected forty of the best children's books for publication in Italian. The books describe life in many lands, and include also science and general literature. An annotated list of all forty, and samples of a number, have arrived, and the rest are on their way. Work is in progress, in cooperation with the United States Information Service, toward finding a publisher. U.S.I.S. will clear translation rights.

2. Publications in English for reference.

a. Such of the books under paras. 1 g and h as we decide not to publish in Italian for the present will be made available, through the Minister, for reference and use by persons who can read English.

b. In response to the request of the Society of Engineers, considering the reform of engineering education in Italy, literature has been received from the leading engineering schools of Britain and the United States and presented to the Society's committee.

3. Rehabilitation of Libraries and Laboratories.

a. Through Regional Education Officers in B.C. Territory and the Minister in I.G. Territory, universities and scientific and technical institutes have been asked to submit requests for the most urgently needed books, periodicals and apparatus. A large number of such

of all forty, and samples of a number, have arrived, and the rest are on their way. Work is in progress, in cooperation with the United States Information Service, toward finding a publisher. U.S.I.S. will clear translation rights.

2. Publications in English for reference.

a. Such of the books under paras. 1 a and b as we decide not to publish in Italian for the present will be made available, through the Minister, for reference and use by persons who can read English.

b. In response to the request of the Society of Engineers, considering the reform of engineering education in Italy, literature has been received from the leading engineering schools of Britain and the United States and presented to the Society's committee.

3. Rehabilitation of libraries and laboratories.

a. Through Regional Education Officers in A.C. Territory and the Minister in I.G. Territory, universities and scientific and technical institutes have been asked to submit requests for the most urgently needed books, periodicals and apparatus. A large number of such requests have been received and are now being combined and tabulated in the Ministry. To satisfy this need the Education Subcommission has so far taken the following steps: (1) through Myron Taylor has wired Washington requesting donations from foundations and individuals; (2) through personal correspondence has requested the soliciting of funds by interested persons in the United States; (3) has requested the American Library Association (directly and through OWI) to send immediately all or part of Italy's share of publications collected during the war

2624

b. The Minister has, at our suggestion, appointed commissions to prepare definite lists of publications and apparatus needed which will have to be imported from Britain and America. He has agreed to try to have made available to pay for them a part of the $ 10,000,000 of Italian credit in the United States.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

4. Exchange of scholars.

a. Physics professor to United States. All possible steps have been taken here toward facilitating the travel of Prof. Cacciapuoti to the United States to study recent developments regarding cosmic rays and nuclear physics, as requested by the Italian National Research Council and the Minister. We are now awaiting a reply from Washington to the American Ambassador's cable for permission.

b. New York University has offered several fellowships to advanced Italian students in the fine arts. The Minister has been asked to take steps toward selecting the students and New York University has been asked for further details.

c. New York University has also asked what possibilities exist for American students of art to study in Italy. The Minister has agreed to work out some kind of offer.

d. Prof. Thomas Elliott of Northwestern University and Prof. Borgese of the University of Chicago are trying to raise a fund to enable professors and specialists from the United States to come to Italy to lecture and act as consultants, and vice versa. The Education Subcommission, on whose suggestion they are acting, has agreed to find, through the Minister, the best persons in Italy to send to the United States.

e. The Minister has been requested to work out with the Superior Council of Education means for facilitating the recognition of the work of students who go to other countries to study.

5. Interchange of Artists.

First steps have been taken in regard to exploring the possibility of sending musicians to America, and vice versa. There has been consultation with a leading Italian impresario, and a full letter, with suggestions as to ways and means, has been sent to the Columbia Concert Corporation Foreign Office.

6. Scouts and Guides.

The Education Subcommission has been active in furthering the development of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in Italy. In cooperation with the international, British, and American organizations, it has facilitated the following steps:

a. The Catholic and Non-denominational Italian Scout organizations have been federated, and each of them and the federation accorded provisional recognition by the International Boy Scouts. The Minister of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

States.

c. The Minister has been requested to work out with the Superior Council of Education means for facilitating the recognition of the work of students who go to other countries to study.

5. Interchange of Artists.

First steps have been taken in regard to exploring the possibility of sending musicians to America, and vice versa. There has been consultation with a leading Italian impresario, and a full letter, with suggestions as to ways and means, has been sent to the Columbia Concert Corporation Foreign Office.

6. Scouts and Guides.

The Education Subcommission has been active in furthering the development of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in Italy. In cooperation with the international, British, and American organizations, it has facilitated the following steps:

a. The Catholic and Non-denominational Italian Scout organizations have been federated, and each of them and the federation accorded provisional recognition by the International Boy Scouts. The Minister of Public Instruction is president of the Federation.

b. Literature and manuals on both Boy Scouts and Girl Guides have been obtained from Britain and the United States, and distributed here.

c. Italian Scout and Guide organizations have been put and kept in communication with British, American, and International organizations.

d. A grant of $ 1000 has been obtained from the American Girl Scouts Scouts to help inaugurate the Italian Girl Guides, to be used for goods for uniforms, for Italian publications, etc.

e. The International Boy Scouts has set up a credit of £. 150 for similar purposes for the Italian non-denominational Boy Scouts.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

f. The American Boy Scouts are raising a "World Friendship Fund" to aid scouting in liberated countries and have promised to allocate part of this to Italy.

7. Cooperation with other agencies.

a. The United States Information Service (USIS) and the Education Subcommission have been working closely together in regard to a number of the above projects. A general working agreement has been reached whereby, in general, the Education Subcommission will be responsible for exploring Italian needs and desires, seeing that both things and persons coming to Italy are properly channeled, and finding Italian personnel for other countries, while USIS will be responsible for procurement in the United States, shipping to Italy, and the proper channeling in the United States of persons sent from Italy.

b. It is hoped to make similar contact and arrangements with the British Information Service as soon as it is effectively established here.

c. Wherever other organizations have an interest in cultural interchange of any kind between Italy and Allied countries, it is the policy of the Education Subcommission to capitalize fully on that interest and to work with the other organizations in such a way as to prevent overlapping of effort and to make use of the specialized knowledge and contacts of each.

Part II. The Italian Educational System.

Introduction.

In this part of the report the general organization of the Italian school and university system will be outlined, and then a few sample schools will be described.

1. Outline of organization.

a. Kindergartens (Asili). These are fairly common in Italy. They are not under the provincial superintendent of schools (Provveditore agli Studi) but under the Sindaco of each comune. Many are privately run by orders of nuns. Classes are large, order and instruction formal.

b. Elementary Schools. The elementary course consists of five classes, for children of 6 to 11 years of age. Less than half of the classes, for children of 6 to 11 years of age. Less than half of the [illegible] the first class ever finish the fifth, the majority

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

contacts of each.

Part II. The Italian Educational System.

Introduction.

In this part of the report the general organization of the Italian school and university system will be outlined, and then a few sample schools will be described.

1. Outline of organization.

a. Kindergartens (asili). These are fairly common in Italy. They are not under the provincial superintendent of schools (Provveditore agli Studi) but under the Sindaco of each comune. Many are privately run by orders of nuns. Classes are large, order and instruction formal.

b. Elementary Schools. The elementary course consists of five classes, for children of 6 to 11 years of age. Less than half of the children entering the first class ever finish the fifth, the majority leaving by the end of the third class, at the age of eight or nine - indeed rural schools often have only three classes. There is an old compulsory education law on the statute books which still provides a penalty of only 2 lire (!) - once a sizable fine - against parents who fail to send their children to school. But the law has never been enforced and there is neither enforcement machinery nor a sufficiency of schools or teachers were the law to be enforced.

c. Lower trade schools (Scuole di Avviamento Professionale). These provide three years (some times only one or two) of post-elementary school education, free of charge, for children who do not plan to go further. Part of the day is given to "cultural" subjects - a dry, academic offering; the other part to practical work varying with the type of school - commercial, industrial, agricultural, and "feminine occupations" (needlework, cooking, etc.). There is sometimes a two or

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2023

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

instead, puts a bit more stress on science and mathematics and gives five years of a modern language. Graduates of the Liceo Classico are eligible for any department (faculty) of the University, while graduates of the Liceo Scientifico are eligible to all except the faculties of letters and philosophy, and law.

Students who do not wish to take Latin and want more practical training enter one of the technical institutes. While these, too, give a five year course, the graduates are not permitted to enter the university. They train managers, overseers, and subordinate officials. There are five main types - Commerce; "Geometry" - a sort of elementary civil engineering; agricultural; nautical; and industrial. The industrial institutes specialize in various fields - one specialized in textiles, another in building trades, another in aeronautical construction, and so on.

On the whole the technical institutes are the one practical part of Italian education, and some of them are really excellent.

The fourth type of upper secondary school is the "Istituto Magistrale". This is the only type with a four-year course instead of a course of five years. Legally, it is the school which prepares students to be elementary teachers. Actually it contains no practical training in pedagogy or psychology, and includes no practice teaching. Its course of study is an attenuated version of that of the Liceo Scientifico, but includes also music and the history of pedagogy and psychology. Graduates are not admissable to the University except, on examination, in the one faculty of "magistrali". This qualifies them to teach either modern languages in secondary schools; letters, etc. in the lower secondary and lower trade schools; or philosophy and pedagogy in the "magistrali"; or to become elementary school directors, etc., according to their specialization in the "magistrale".

f. Universities. Italian universities differ radically from British and American universities in two particulars: First, they give no general education. One enters the faculty of medicine, faculty of law, etc., from the beginning and proceeds at once with one's professional education. It is in the professional education of secondary school teachers or future university professors that courses

* An exception is the faculty of economy and commerce in which graduates of technical institutes may enroll.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

in the languages, sciences, philosophy and letters, etc., are offered. Second, there is no campus life in our sense. Students enrol in the university, attend, optionally, a few lectures, study in accordance with the professor's syllabus, and come back for examinations. Only in laboratory courses is attendance required. Examinations are oral in most subjects, one student at a time coming before a professor or a small committee of professors for a twenty-minute quizzing on the years work. If the student fails, he may repeat the spring examination in the fall. Professors lecture three or four hours a week, prepare syllabi, write text books, and hear examinations, but have little real contact with students except those who seek them out for consultation, and no responsibility for them. There is no analogue for the tutors of Oxford and Cambridge, for example, or for the discussions and teaching (as contrasted with mere lecturing) in many American universities.

At the end of the university course, which averages four to six years (depending on the profession), and after successfully completing a thesis, the student receives the "Laurea" and is a "Laureato". This correspond roughly to a master's degree, and entitles the "Laureato" to be called "doctor" - whatever his profession. There is no equivalent of a Ph. D.

To practice a learned profession - to teach, practice medicine, veterinary science, law, etc. - the "Laureato" must take a state examination.

g. The above sketch is schematic rather than comprehensive; there are numerous variants - the shreds of pre-existing systems; the courses in academies of music and art; the research in "institutes", attached to universities or independent, etc. But in broad outline this presents the Italian educational system.

2. Vignettes of some schools.

To make the above outline more concrete, the following descriptions of certain actual schools are presented. As the Education Officers visit schools at present, this is the kind of thing they see:

a. Kinder arten (Asilo). Kinder artens are pretty much the same wherever one visits them. Fifty to eighty children, very quiet and well behaved, and usually fairly clean, are marshalled by a woman teacher and perhaps an assistant. Since many kinder artens are run by Church orders, the teacher is often a nun. The children are docile, shy, and obedient. The program includes reciting prayers, speaking pieces, singing, drawing, marching, and occasional little trips.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

To practice a learned profession - to teach, practice medicine, veterinary science, law, etc. - the "Laureate" must take a state examination.

g. The above sketch is schematic rather than comprehensive; there are numerous variants - the shreds of pre-existing systems; the courses in academies of music and art; the research in "institutes", attached to universities or independent, etc. But as bread outline this presents the Italian educational system.

2. Visits to some schools.

To make the above outline more concrete, the following descriptions of certain actual schools are presented. As the Education Officers visit schools at present, this is the kind of thing they see:

a. Kindergarten (asilo). Kindergartens are pretty much the same wherever one visits them. Fifty to eighty children, very quiet and well behaved, and usually fairly clean, are marshalled by a woman teacher and perhaps an assistant. Since many kindergartens are run by Church orders, the teacher is often a nun. The children are demure, shy, and obedient. The program includes reciting prayers, speaking pieces, singing, drawing, marching, and occasional little trips.

b. Elementary schools.

(1) In the Slavy frame buildings, or "pavilions", of a former recreation center in Livorno one finds a bombed-out elementary school functioning. The destroyed windows have been replaced by odds and ends of glass gathered by the resourceful provveditore and mounted by the teachers. The children have cut the rather attractive garden in front and some classes are being held in groups of benches under the trees. A bomb crater has been filled by the children, and a small tree planted in it bearing an inscription which, translated, reads:

"Here a bomb fell.
The pupils filled the hole.
A plant is placed where fell an
instrument of death.
It springs up as a sign of life,
A promise and augury of Freedom from Fear.

6 February 1945"

2022

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785012

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

board from "C" ration cartons. [illegible] still plenty of light. As usual, there is no playground. Desks, typically, are the two-seater benches, old and worn -- perhaps more so than usual since these are what were left after the Germans had taken benches and the school's little library of 200 books for fuel. Except for a map of Italy and one of pre-World-War-I Europe, and some colored chalk there are no educational supplies and equipment -- but when the third grade teacher is asked what she most needs for her class, she says, "A crucifix -- it is the basis of our education. Of course we need some didactic materials too".

The boys and girls are children of peasants and labourers - of the 146 enrolled 130 are present. The children come in two shifts - morning and afternoon. The enrolment in the fifth grade is 17 against 43 in the first. Only one of the fifth grade children plans to continue her schooling after this year: and only one fourth-grade child plans to go to a secondary school -- an industrial trade school.

The inspector, provveditore, and teacher, talk loudly about the children, in front of them, and the teacher points out those who are not doing well or for whom there is little hope of improvement.

The standard academic program is followed. The new text books are in use.

(4) In Florence a group of well-to-do women got permission of the provveditore to open one of the public elementary schools as an experiment in democratic education. They picked the poorest and most undisciplined children from the neighborhood as pupils, and personally pay for extra time of the teachers for after-school activities. With the help of the children they got the damaged and dirty building repaired and clean. Now when one enters everything is spotless. Bright pictures are on the walls, school benches are arranged in informal semi-circles, each with a can or little jar full of spring flowers. The children are

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

divided into committees with various responsibilities -- one committee keeps the class room clean and attractive, another keeps the toilets clean (!), another helps cook the school lunch; another washes the dishes -- and so on. There is evidence of creative hand work -- things the children have made after school hours under the competent man who teaches the fifth class. In the third grade an eight-year-old girl is giving the lesson in dictation, getting practice herself in clear enunciation and in poise before a group. The regular academic program is followed, but with a sense of participation by the children. It is a model for elementary schools of Italy's future.

c. Lower trade schools (Avviamento professionale).

(1) In Pistoia, in a wing of a good, undamaged school building, one finds a commercial school for children of (theoretically) 11 to 14 years of age -- actually they range up to 18. The academic classes -- Italian, mathematics, history, etc.- are the usual dry lessons and bear no relation to the commercial classes. In one crowded, ill-ventilated room the students are taking notes on a lecture on accounting. We ask to see a class in typewriting and enter a room where some twenty five boys are seated at the usual double benches, some drawing, some working on arithmetic, etc., and two or three with manuals on typewriting lying on their desks. The young, pretty, quite ineffectual teacher calls one after another to her desk to recite on the "theory" of typewriting. "Define a typewriter." "It is a machine made of two parts, one movable and the other immovable." "When was it invented?" And so on. The students do badly, and the director explains in a loud voice, "These are a lazy, undisciplined group -- they just come to school because their parents send them to get them out of the house". We ask whether they get any practice in typing and are told that the Germans took all but half a dozen machines. We ask to see these, and the director manages to locate a key and unlock a room where six typewriters are gathering dust. We point out that even six machines, rotated throughout daylight hours, would give thirty minutes practice a day to 120 students. Such an unorthodox idea has never occurred to teacher or director.

(2) Not far from Pistoia, in a small village, there is an agricultural school. The first three years are lower trade school (avviamento professionale) for boys 11 to 14. A small group continue for two more years of agricultural training. The academic work is like that in all lower trade schools and bears no relation to agriculture or practical life. But the school has a very well tended fruit farm on which the boys get practical experience. A peasant does the heavy work and work requiring high skill, but the boys do actual work under supervision -- they themselves are children of peasants. There are only two such schools in the province -- this small one and a larger one with a boarding department.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

and the other innovators. [illegible] students do badly, and the director explains in a loud voice, "These are a lazy, undisciplined group -- they just come to school because their parents send them to get them out of the house". We ask whether they get any practice in typing and are told that the Germans took all but half a dozen machines. We ask to see these, and the director manages to locate a key and unlock a room where six typewriters are gathering dust. We point out that even six machines, rotated throughout daylight hours, would give thirty minutes practice a day to 120 students. Such an unorthodox idea has never occurred to teacher or director.

(2) Not far from Pistoia, in a small village, there is an agricultural school. The first three years are lower trade school (avviamento professionale) for boys 11 to 14. A small group continue for two more years of agricultural training. The academic work is like that in all lower trade schools and bears no relation to agriculture or practical life. But the school has a very well tended fruit farm on which the boys get practical experience. A peasant does the heavy work and work requiring high skill, but the boys do actual work under supervision -- they themselves are children of peasants. There are only two such schools in the province -- this small one and a larger one with a boarding department.

c. Lower secondary schools (medie inferiore).

The lower secondary school is the school to which all children go who expect to attend any type of upper secondary school. It is not an exciting school to visit -- there are no shops, no playgrounds, no laboratories. The course is the same for all children. The children come from families of a higher economic and social status than those of children in the lower trade schools, and include the entire upper range.

A typical lower secondary school is housed in the same building with one or more upper secondary schools. Visiting it, we find the children clean and fairly bright looking. In the first of the three classes we find relatively few who have decided to what kind of upper secondary school they wish later to go. But in the third (top) class practically all have made their decisions. They seem to be fairly evenly divided in their choices as between the four types of upper secondary education.

2021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Their course of study consists of Italian, Latin, history, geography, mathematics, a modern language, religion, drawing, and physical education, each for two or three hours a week (religion one hour). An hour of music per week is optional. And girls get two hours per week of domestic economy -- verbally, since there is no laboratory or cooking equipment in such schools.

d. Technical high schools.

(1) In Pisa there is a technical high school of the industrial type in which students may specialize either in aeronautic construction or in building trades. Part of each day is given to the usual unrelated academic work -- Italian, history, abstract mathematics, etc. The other half is really practical. The school has been ousted from its large, fairly modern building on the outskirts of the city (which is requisitioned by an Allied army unit) and is functioning in its once-discarded and run-down old building. Its extensive machine shops have been looted of their best machines by the Germans, who, when they left, went through the shops systematically with a sledge hammer, breaking the machines they could not take away. The boys and teacher are forging new parts by hand and have five machine lathes ready to function and to be used in repairing the others. There are pictures of an airplane the boys built formerly and which functioned. In one laboratory there is a goodly amount of expensive equipment which was successfully hidden from the Germans. Leaving the shops we follow a teacher and a group of boys who are specializing in building trades and see them mixing mortar and laying bricks to repair a bombed portion of their requisitioned school.

(2) A technical institute for "Geometri" -- elementary civil engineering -- is in Arezzo, housed with a scientific high school (liceo scientifico) and a normal [illegible] school (istituto magistrale). We enter a class in mathematics and talk with the boys -- alert, understanding. "Why did you choose this high school?" we ask. A tall young man of about 18 or 19 rises to say, "First of all, Italy needs men with this training to do its reconstruction; and then, I like engineering and planning." "Do you intend to work in the city or country?" "In the city -- there is great need there and it will not be hard to find work." "What does your father do?" "He works for the Railroad Administration." Passing on around the class we get similar answers, although a few plan to work in rural areas. Then they ask, "Can't something be done to let us enter the engineering and agricultural schools of the university?" "How many of you would take university work after graduating if you could?" Everyone stands up. "How many of you could find the means to take engineering or agricultural training in the university if it was open to you?"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

of boys who are spending [illegible] mortar and laying bricks to repair a bombed portion of their requisitioned school.

(2) A technical institute for "Geometri" -- elementary civil engineering -- is in Arezzo, housed with a scientific high school (liceo scientifico) and a normal high school (istituto magistrale). We enter a class in mathematics and talk with the boys -- alert, upstanding. "Why did you choose this high school?" we ask. A tall young man of about 18 or 19 rises to say, "First of all, Italy needs men with this training to do its reconstruction; and then, I like engineering and planning." "Do you intend to work in the city or country?" "In the city -- there is great need there and it will not be hard to find work." "What does your father do?" "He works for the Railroad Administration." Passing on around the class we get similar answers, although a few plan to work in rural areas. Then they ask, "Can't something be done to let us enter the engineering and agricultural schools of the university?" "How many of you would take university work after graduating if you could?" Everyone stands up. "How many of you could find the means to take engineering or agricultural training in the university if it were open to you?" Again the answer is unanimously affirmative. The Director says, "Before Fascism the faculties of engineering, agriculture, etc., were open to technical school graduates. It was the Fascist government which stopped it. All technical institutes want access to the universities again." We tell them that the Minister has a commission studying the problem. We leave with admiration for their spirit, sympathy with their desire, and a feeling that it is on such middle-class, practically trained youth that Italy's future depends.

c. Normal high schools.

(1) We step across the hall from the Technical High School in Arezzo to the Normal High School. There is little to distinguish the classes we visit from the academic classes of the technical high schools, either in program or in type of student, except that there are both boys and girls present. We find that they come from middle

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

class families -- shopkeepers, civil servants, occasionally teachers. "Why did you choose this type of high school?" "I like to teach -- have always liked working with children." The classes are orderly, serious. The teaching is of the lecture type and academic, but with a pleasant spirit between professor and students. There is no provision in the program for the students to study children, the problems of child health and school hygiene, or methods of teaching, or psychology -- just the usual secondary school course: Italian, Latin, history, philosophy, natural science, mathematics and physics, religion, physical education and a year each of geography and a modern language. That the students are to become elementary teachers is recognized by the inclusion of an hour a week of drawing, and one of singing, and by including with philosophy the history of pedagogy and a suggestion in the published program (this year, for the first time since the Fascist "reform") that the professors of various subjects give some notions as to how they should be taught.

f. Classical and Scientific high schools (Ginnasio Superiore - Liceo Classico; Liceo Scientifico). We can go to the next floor of the same school building in Arezzo to visit the classical and scientific high schools. Here we find students who, on the average, come from a somewhat higher economic and social level and have stronger academic interests. These, consisting of about 2% of the children who enter the first grade, are the ones who hope to go to the university and enter one of the learned professions. When we ask them why they chose this type of high school the answer is quick -- "I am going to study medicine," "I plan to enter law," "I want to become an engineer," etc. There is little difference between the scientific and classical high schools -- those heading for engineering or agriculture, etc., are likely to take the former; those bound for medicine may be in either; those who are going into law or teaching must take the classical course. The classical students have five years each of Latin and Greek and only two years of modern language, the science students omit Greek and have five years of modern language. Classical students have only three years of science, the science students four years, and more hours per year in both science and mathematics. Science students also take a couple of hours of drawing per week throughout the five-year course. But, in general, these two university-preparatory institutions are very much alike.

g. Universities.

(1) Crowning a low mountain top, above a valley surrounded by higher mountains, is the little town of Camerino. Here, partly housed in a thirteenth century castle, is the little University of Camerino with faculties of agriculture, veterinary science, pharmacology, and law. In the Rector's office we are shown the ancient charter which, in the 1200's, established the present university as a "studium", and the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

interests. These, consisting of about 2% of the children who enter the first grade, are the ones who hope to go to the university and enter one of the learned professions. When we ask them why they chose this type of high school the answer is quick -- "I am going to study medicine," "I plan to enter law," "I want to become an engineer," etc. There is little difference between the scientific and classical high schools -- those heading for engineering or agriculture, etc., are likely to take the former; those bound for medicine may be in either; those who are going into law or teaching must take the classical course. The classical students have five years each of Latin and Greek and only two years of modern language, the science students omit Greek and have five years of modern language. Classical students have only three years of science, the science students four years, and more hours per year in both science and mathematics. Science students also take a couple of hours of drawing per week throughout the five-year course. But, in general, these two university-preparatory institutions are very much alike.

g. Universities.

(1) Crowning a low mountain top, above a valley surrounded by higher mountains, is the little town of Camerino. Here, partly housed in a thirteenth century castle, is the little University of Camerino with faculties of agriculture, veterinary science, pharmacology, and law. In the Rector's office we are shown the ancient charter which, in the 1200's, established the present university as a "studium", and the later charter making it a university. We find a well-stocked library, a pharmacological museum with a wealth of specimens, research laboratories with precision instruments, a chemistry professor, surrounded with publications from various parts of the world, pursuing original research.

We go down the winding castle stairs to enter a room in which examinations are being given in pharmacology. Students wait in an anteroom, smoking, chatting, or pacing up and down with a sheaf of notes and rehearsing to themselves the answers to possible questions. In the examination room two professors sit at a table with an array of specimens, and one student sits across from them and answers their questions. After about twenty minutes of kindly quizzing, interspersed with promptings and a bit of teaching where the student is hazy, he is sent out, the professors confer on the grade to give him, enter the grade in a book, call the student in and announce the result, then send for next student.

2020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(2) At the sizable University of Pisa we visit a lecture in history. It is well given, with touches of humor, and a dozen students, who scribble notes or just listen. At the close we ask the professor how many students are enrolled in the course. "Eighty". "How many usually attend your lectures?" "These twelve". This is quite typical. Except in laboratory courses, attendance is not required. Students enrol, attend a few lectures to get the professor's slant, then with syllabus and books prepare for the annual examination. Turning to the students we find that all but one are preparing to be teachers (except that some of the girls hope to be married instead). The exception is a student in journalism. Not one of them has a parent with a university degree - the parents are manufacturers, business men, civil servants, land owners, railway executives, etc.

Talking to another groups of students in the corridor we find the same sort of origin.

Slipping into an examination room we find a professor of law interrogating a little middle-aged town clerk, who has been studying for years in spare moments and who is taking his examinations while his two children are enrolled in the same university. The professor is lenient with him, explaining to us that one does not learn so readily at this man's age and that he studies under a handicap. The professor passes him with a fairly good grade.

(3) At the University of Florence we spend a little while in the Medical School. An assistant is engaged in research on vitamins. Another is preparing bacteriological cultures. A professor shows us laboratories and class rooms. In the dissecting room we find only two cadavers, one partly carved into the other still intact. Perhaps atypically, there is little evidence of the sort of thorough individual dissection one finds in American medical schools. The professor says, however, that every student does repeated dissections - one time to study muscles, one time to study blood vessels, again to study nerves, etc., in each part of the body.

In the outskirts of Florence on a hill across the river, is the university's solar observatory. Here we are told that, except for a couple of weeks when bombardment and shelling were too thick around so exposed a spot, solar observations have continued unabated throughout the war. The Director of the Observatory expresses his appreciation to the Education Subcommission for having got him back into contact with Allied observatories.

Conclusion. As a whole one sees in the Italian school system elements

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

The Medical School. An assistant is engaged in research on the virulence. Another is preparing bacteriological cultures. A professor shows us laboratories and class rooms. In the dissecting room we find only two cadavers, one partly carved into the other still intact. Perhaps atypically, there is little evidence of the sort of thorough individual dissection one finds in American medical schools. The professor says, however, that every student does repeated dissections - one time to study muscles, one time to study blood vessels, again to study nerves, etc., in each part of the body.

In the outskirts of Florence on a hill across the river, is the university's solar observatory. Here we are told that, except for a couple of weeks when bombardment and shelling were too thick around so exposed a spot, solar observations have continued unabated throughout the war. The Director of the Observatory expresses his appreciation to the Education Subcommission for having got him back into contact with Allied observatories.

Conclusion. As a whole one sees in the Italian school system elements of scholarship, examples of initiative, and a pervading good spirit. But, narrowed by tradition, ineffectual in meeting the needs of the masses, set back by Fascism it needs the thorough overhauling that the Minister hopes that he or his successors can bring about. Some of the weaknesses are frankly recognised by all, others by the few. Nearly everyone wants to bring about some changes and is eager for knowledge as to what other countries have been learning, thinking and doing about their educational systems during Italy's twenty two years of Fascist isolation.

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

127

Table I

Report on Rome Schools -- 9 April 1945

(Numbers in parenthesis show situation as of 25 January for comparison)

I -- Schools Occupied.

By Whom	Type of School	Wholly Occupied Bld'gs	Wholly Occupied No.Rooms	Partly Occupied Bld'gs	Partly Occupied No.Rooms Occupied	Partly Occupied No.Rooms Free
Allied Units	Elementary Secondary	(5) 12* (4) 6	253	(4) 4 (2) 4	79 142	45 65
Italian Armed Forces	Elementary Secondary	(9) 5 (3) 2	130	3 -	3 -	23 --
Other Italian Bodies	Elementary Secondary	(12#) 7	101	4 -	11 -	68 --
Political Bodies	Elementary Secondary	- 1	- 14	(5) - (2) -	- -	- -
Refugees	Elementary Secondary	(36) 22 (4) 4	363	19 (9) 2	224 24	134 12

II -- Damaged Schools unused because of need of repair or disinfection.

	Wholly unavailable	Partly unavailable
Elementary	(50#) 18	37
Secondary	--	--

III -- Schools actually functioning.

	Wholly	Partially
Elementary	73	108
Secondary	72	17

IV -- Summary.

Political Bodies	Elementary Secondary	- 1	- 14	(5) - (2) -	- -	- -
Refugees	Elementary Secondary	(36) 22 (4) 4	353	19 (9) 2	224 24	134 12

II -- Damaged Schools unused because of need of repair or disinfection.

	Wholly unavailable	Partly unavailable
Elementary	(50#) 18	37
Secondary	--	--

III -- Schools actually functioning.

	Wholly	Partially
Elementary	73	108
Secondary	72	17

IV -- Summary.

	Occupied		Damaged		Functioning	
	Wholly	Partly	Wholly	Partly	Wholly	Partly
Elementary	46	30	18	37	73	108
Secondary	13	6	--	--	72	17

2019

NOTE:

* Includes three special type schools (military, etc.) not previously reported although previously so occupied.

\# January figures combined wholly and partly unavailable.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

24031

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/Comp/ang

ED/6A/1.0/AC

14 March, 1945

Report for February, 1945

MAR 16 1945

1. General.

(a). After the turn-over of education in Naples to the Italian Government on 6 February, the Education Officer for Southern Region wound up its affairs and closed on 28 February.

(b). The Director of the Education Subcommission, accompaindd by the Regional Education Officer of Abruzzi-Marche and his civilian professional assistant (Prof. Mazzetti), visited all provinces of Abruzzi-Marche and the liberated part of Emilia conferring with provveditori and other school officials and visiting schools and universities.

(c). The Survey of Italian Education (by Major VESSELO) is completed up to 1943 and is being duplicated for distribution to Education Officers as background material. While its greatest usefulness would have been at the beginning of Allied occupation, it still will have much value in connection with the work to be done in the Northern Regions, and will have permanent value both to the Italian Government and to students of education everywhere.

(d). Regional Education Officers have kept in close touch, through personal visits, with the work in each province under their supervision.

(e). The use of an experienced and capable provveditore agli studi as a civilian specialist to assist the Regional Education Officer and coordinate the work of all provveditori in the Region has proved very effective in Abruzzi-Marche. Five of the ablest provveditori in liberated Italy have therefore been selected to go into the Northern Regions with the Regional Education Officers, thereby partially compensating for the shortage of officer personnel. This plan has the approval of the Minister of Public Instruction.

2. Defascism.

(a). Epuration, short of final hearings under Italian Epuration Commissions, is practically complete up to Pesaro in Marche and up to the corps area in Toscana. It is under way in the two liberated provinces of Emilia.

(b). Considerable progress has been made toward getting provincial epuration commissions, under DLL 159, set up in all MG territory.

1943 and is being duplicated for distribution to Education Officers as background material. While its greatest usefulness would have been at the beginning of Allied occupation, it still will have much value in connection with the work to be done in the Northern Regions, and will have permanent value both to the Italian Government and to students of education everywhere.

(d). Regional Education Officers have kept in close touch, through personal visits, with the work in each province under their supervision.

(e). The use of an experienced and capable provveditore agli studi as a civilian specialist to assist the Regional Education Officer and coordinate the work of all provveditori in the Region has proved very effective in Abruzzi-Marche. Five of the ablest provveditori in liberated Italy have therefore been selected to go into the Northern Regions with the Regional Education Officers, thereby partially compensating for the shortage of officer personnel. This plan has the approval of the Minister of Public Instruction.

2. Defascism.

(a). Epuration, short of final hearings under Italian Epuration Commissions, is practically complete up to Pesaro in Marche and up to the corps area in Toscana. It is under way in the two liberated provinces of Emilia.

(b). Considerable progress has been made toward getting provincial epuration commissions, under DLL 159, set up in all MG territory.

(c). Defascism statistics on school personnel, for Naples, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, and Toscana, cumulative to date, are as follows (29 provinces):

Personnel	Total No.	Suspended		Appealed		Reinstated	
		No.	%	No.	% *	No.	% *
Provveditori [1]	26	22	84.6	1	4.5	--	----
Office personnel	391	44	11.5	13	29.5	12	27.3
Inspectors	113	33	29.2	8	24.2	4	12.1
Secondary Sch.Presidi	705	108	15.3	54	50.0	25	23.1
Elem.Sch.Directors	591	111	18.8	29	26.1	21	18.9
Sec.Sch. Teachers	7231	315	4.4	153	48.6	65	20.6
Lower Trade Sch.Tchrs.	2446	77	3.1	44	57.1	15	19.5
Elem.Sch. Teachers	27539	1223	4.4	563	46.0	247	20.2

[1] Data on provveditori in Sardinia not received.
* Percent of those suspended, not of total.

see M126

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

124

3. School Buildings.

(a). Requisitions. There is little change since last month. In the city of Rome the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Prime Minister resulted in a strong letter from him to the Minister of the Interior, who wrote fairly vigorously to the prefect, who wrote most politely to the sindaco suggesting that the sindaco seek to persuade refugees and parties to leave the school buildings. Some results were achieved, six more schools being made available during February. Ninety buildings are still partly or wholly occupied, 75 of them by Italian bodies, parties or refugees. On 20 October, 140 were occupied.

(b). Repairs were begun in 17 of Rome's schools in February - in 9 previously. They are still needed in 66. Elsewhere there is gradual progress: thus in Toscana priority ratings for school repairs in each province have been given to Public Works; 16 new repair projects were approved in February, totaling 6,878,700 lire; prior to 31 January 27 projects costing a total of 7,655,141 lire, had been approved.

(c). In Forli' province, (Emilia), Captain PRATT has made a detailed survey of the building situation, appended hereto as Appendices A and B.

(d). In the 27 provinces of Naples, Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, and Toscana, the general building situation is as follows:

Type of School	Normal No.	Functioning now		OCCUPIED BY: Allies		It. military & CC.RR		Refugees and civilians	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary	25,837	16,948	65.6	3,045	11.8	498	1.9	1,660	6.4
Lower Trade	3,516	2,048	58.2	427	12.1	33	0.9	219	6.2
Lower Secondary	2,182	1,353	62.0	213	9.8	26	1.2	87	4.0
Higher Secondary	5,625	3,090	54.9	1,122	19.9	73	1.3	317	5.6

Type of School	Await disinfection or minor repairs		Badly damaged or destroyed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary	6,960	26.9	3,717	14.4
Lower Trade	579	16.5	525	14.9
Lower Secondary	334	15.3	299	13.7
Higher Secondary	1,279	22.7	710	12.6

(e). A survey of the need for window glass in schools throughout liberated Italy has been completed. The total requirements are as follows:

Type of School	Normal No.	Functioning now		OCCUPIED BY: Allies		It. military & CC.RR		Refugees and civilians	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary	25,837	16,948	65.6	3,045	11.8	498	1.9	1,660	6.4
Lower Trade	3,516	2,048	58.2	427	12.1	33	0.9	219	6.2
Lower Secondary	2,182	1,353	62.0	213	9.8	26	1.2	87	4.0
Higher Secondary	5,625	3,099	54.9	1,122	19.9	73	1.3	317	5.6

Type of School	Await disinfection or minor repairs		Badly damaged or destroyed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary	6,960	26.9	3,717	14.4
Lower Trade	579	16.5	525	14.9
Lower Secondary	334	15.3	299	13.7
Higher Secondary	1,279	22.7	710	12.6

(e). A survey of the need for window glass in schools throughout liberated Italy has been completed. The total requirements are as follows:

Toscana	36,536	sq.	meters
Lazio	28,069	"	"
Umbria	9,102	"	"
Marche	5,460	"	"
Abruzzi	22,050	"	"
Campania	50,191	"	"
Puglie	14,861	"	"
Calabria	14,258	"	"
Lucania	2,257	"	"
Sicilia	36,221	"	"
Sardegna	4,360		
Emilia	58,656	"	"
Total	284,211	"	"

2017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

4. Functioning of Schools.

(a). Schools are functioning, one way or another, in all parts of liberated Italy up to Corps area in the north. Those closed during severe weather have reopened.

(b). Statistics of school attendance in Naples, Sardinia, Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana are as follows (29 provinces):

Type of School	Total No.	Opened No.	Opened %	Normal [1] enrolment No.	Present enrolment [2] No.	Present enrolment [2] %
Kindergartens [3]	1,715	1,201	70.0	119,303	77,957	65.3
Elemen. Schools	19,210	15,698	81.7	1,199,390	852,258	71.1
Lower Trade	466	378	81.1	74,036	44,503	60.1
Lower Secondary	310	268	86.5	68,564	58,334	85.1
Higher "	429	363	84.6	90,483	70,631	78.1

[1] "normal" refers to last year's enrolments. Pre-war enrolments were considerably larger.
[2] Does not include enrolments in Emilia for schools opened in February
[3] Kindergarten enrolments in Naples not received

5. Universities.

(a). All fifteen universities in liberated Italy are functioning, often using make-shift quarters. They are as follows:

Sicily	:	Catania, Messina, Palermo
Sardinia	:	Cagliari, Sassari
Southern Italy	:	Bari, Naples
Lazio-Umbria	:	Perugia, Rome.
Abruzzi-Marche	:	Camerino, Macerata, Urbino
Toscana	:	Florence, Pisa, Siena.

(University for Foreigners in Perugia - not a regular university - has been taken over by the Allies for special courses for armed forces).

(b). The Universities of Rome, Perugia, Siena and Florence are offering courses to Allied troops in Italian language, literature, art, etc.

(c). Student enrolments tend to exceed normal figures because of enrolments in liberated Italy by students who would normally enroll in universities in the north.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

							Emilia for schools opened in February 3 Kindergarten enrolments in Naples not received

5. Universities.

(a). All fifteen universities in liberated Italy are functioning, often using make-shift quarters. They are as follows:

Sicily	:	Catania, Messina, Palermo
Sardinia	:	Cagliari, Sassari
Southern Italy	:	Bari, Naples
Lazio-Umbria	:	Perugia, Rome.
Abruzzi-Marche	:	Camerino, Macerata, Urbino
Toscana	:	Florence, Pisa, Siena.

(University for Foreigners in Perugia - not a regular university - has been taken over by the Allies for special courses for armed forces).

(b). The Universities of Rome, Perugia, Siena and Florence are offering courses to Allied troops in Italian language, literature, art, etc.

(c). Student enrolments tend to exceed normal figures because of enrolments in liberated Italy by students who would normally enroll in universities in the north.

6. Text books.

(a). The project of publishing epurated text books for the elementary schools 2646 is drawing to a close. The original goal set of 3½ million has been reduced by about half, since lateness of arrival of supplies from the United States, shortage of electricity, and use of printing plants for military purposes made it physically impossible to print, in time for use during the current school year, the full number planned last spring. The fact that most of Emilia is not yet liberated, and that enrolments are below normal, makes the reduction in total numbers not too serious a handicap to the schools. The number of books distributed from Rome and Florence to Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, Toscana, and Emilia, totals 779,136 against an enrolment of 598,951 children. But while children in the first and second grades use only one book each, third grade children use two, and the minority who continue through the fourth and fifth grades use three books apiece, each year. The Palermo and Naples distribution, as of 28 February and 15 February

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

respectively, totals 0,224. Total enrolments in Si[illegible]y, Sardinia, and Southern Italy, serve[illegible] by this distribution, are not known, but are estimated at 848,000 children. March printing should bring the total number of books for these children up to 600,000.

(b). The status of distribution of elementary text books as of the end of February (except Naples, which is given as of 15 February) is as follows:

	PALERMO	NAPLES	ROME	FLORENCE	FLORENCE (Other series)[2]	TOTALS
First Reader	30,368	59,098	42,000	45,000	31,300	207,766
Second Reader	15,636	8,433	68,778		8,800	101,697
(Second Arith.)					50	50
Third Reader	19,577	57,323	69,342	30,000	6,950	183,192
(Third Arith.)					1,150	1,150
Third Supplem't	12,347	11,875	64,011	35,000	400	123,633
Fourth Reader	17,642	22,075	44,936	25,000	11,300	120,953
Fourth Arith.	13,343	9,859	37,495	27,000	1,300	88,997
Fourth Religion	6,106	9,517	32,023	27,000		74,646
Fifth Reader	8,696	36,565	34,811	15,000		95,072
Fifth Arith.	4,400	9,330	36,709	17,000	10,100	77,539
Fifth Religion	3,424	14,560	35,631	17,000	1,450	72,065
(Fourth & Fifth spelling)					2,600	2,600
TOTALS	131,589	238,635	465,736[1]	238,000	75,400	1,149,360

1 Copies printed in Rome numbered 550,000.
2 In Florence, in addition to the uniform state series, certain other books have been authorized.

(c). Printing and distribution are continuing rapidly in all centers, but it is planned to print no new books for this school year after 31 March.

(d). The reduction in the goal set and the fact that Italian paper was used for much of the Rome and Florence printing have resulted in a surplus of about 200 tons of paper, and corresponding amounts of ink, etc., now on hand. This surplus is being used toward printing secondary school and university text books and children's note books (quaderni).

7. School Supplies.

(a). In Palermo 140,000 note books (quaderni) have been printed on elementary school text book paper surplus [illegible]

TOTALS	131,589	238,635	465,736[1]	238,000	75,400	1,149,360

[1] Copies printed in Rome numbered 550,000.
[2] In Florence, in addition to the uniform state series, certain other books have been authorized.

(c). Printing and distribution are continuing rapidly in all centers, but it is planned to print no new books for this school year after 31 March.

(d). The reduction in the goal set and the fact that Italian paper was used for much of the Rome and Florence printing have resulted in a surplus of about 200 tons of paper, and corresponding amounts of ink, etc., now on hand. This surplus is being used toward printing secondary school and university text books and children's note books (quaderni).

7. School Supplies.

(a). In Palermo 140,000 note books (quaderni) have been printed on elementary school text book paper surplus, and sold to needy school children at 3 lire each. This reduced the market price of commercially sold note books from 40 and 60 lire each to 15 and 20 lire. Many quaderni have been printed in Naples; 500,000 in Rome. Arrangements have been made to print large quantities in Abruzzi-Marche, Toscana, and Emilia. 2015

(b). The Minister of Public Instruction has been asked to prepare requisitions for materials needed from the United States (1) for school offices; (2) for school children; (3) for technical institutions; (4) for scientific laboratories.

8. School lunches.

(a). School lunches are not yet being served in Sicily, due to lack of willingness of sindaci to arrange for payment. In Sardinia the program is started in 11 communes in Cagliari Province (number of children not reported); in 8 communes in Nuoro (2,250 children); and in 16 in Sassari (4050 children). Southern

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 185017

Italy (exclusive of Naples Zone) has not yet got the lunch program under way although requests are now being filed. Naples Zone reports 25 communes serving lunch to 14,072 school children, in addition to 10,000 kindergartens lunches in Naples. For Regions under Military Government the present status is as follows:

Lazio-Umbria	:	206 communes	287,600	lunches	daily
Abruzzi-Marche	:	56 "	43,991	"	"
Toscana	:	90 "	66,557	"	"
Total number, reported to date, all Regions	:	412 "	428,150	"	"

as compared with 127,273 in January.

9. Youth Activities.

(a). A commission on youth activities has been organized in Rome. In Toscana, sport and recreation clubs and student councils and orchestras are springing up and university groups are becoming active.

(b). The full use of the property of the former Fascist Youth Organization (GIL) for youth activities under school supervision is provided for in Italian decrees, but is bogged down by jurisdictional disputes within the Italian Government.

(c). The Boy Scout Movement is progressing. In Sicily there is a regional scout commissioner who has set up an organization in each province. A number of troops are active in Sardinia. Bari and especially Naples are active. Rome had a rally of 2000 scouts in February. The movement is being encouraged in Abruzzi-Marche and is growing in Tuscany.

10. Cultural Relations.

(a). Several consignments of books and pamphlets on education have been received from Britain and the United States for possible translation and publication in Italy. Also, one excellent pamphlet from China on its educational program. The first book in the series (De Young: Introduction to American Education) is translated and in press. The second will probably be on the British Education Act; the third, the pamphlet from China. The remaining books are being studied for selection.

(b). A consignment of books on economic and social problems in America has been received for possible similar use.

(c). A first consignment of juvenile literature, including stories which depict life in many lands, has been received for possible translation and publication. Other consignments are on the way.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(c). The Boy Scout Movement is progressing. In Sicily there is a regional scout commissioner who has set up an organization in each province. A number of troops are active in Sardinia. Bari and especially Naples are active. Rome had a rally of 2000 scouts in February. The movement is being encouraged in Abruzzi-Marche and is growing in Tuscany.

10. Cultural Relations.

(a). Several consignments of books and pamphlets on education have been received from Britain and the United States for possible translation and publication in Italy. Also, one excellent pamphlet from China on its educational program. The first book in the series (De Young: Introduction to American Education) is translated and in press. The second will probably be on the British Education Act; the third, the pamphlet from China. The remaining books are being studied for selection.

(b). A consignment of books on economic and social problems in America has been received for possible similar use.

(c). A first consignment of juvenile literature, including stories which depict life in many lands, has been received for possible translation and publication. Other consignments are on the way.

11. Miscellany.

The University of Siena has expressed "eternal gratitude" to Captain NOE, "who takes care of University interests with the same love and intelligent zeal with which he would take care of a university in his own country".....Captain TILROE spent three days in the island of Elba - found schools functioning, adjusted salaries, and arranged a trip there for the provveditore of schools. The University of Sassari and the Provveditore in Nuoro are arranging study-groups in Anglo-American institutions and language....Some of the Rome schools have "adopted" 65 refugee children and raised 210,000 lire for them....

The economic situation of teachers is deplorable, salaries in the lower brackets running from 1475 to 1700 lire per month...The provveditore of schools in Siena has issued a circular urging sindaci and committees on liberation to continue the rehabilitation of local industries, arts, and crafts and to hold a fair showing the products...Captain WAGSTAFF, in Sicily, found that a school child had paid 80 lire for one of our new school books, officially priced at 38.8 lire; investigation revealed that the mother's brother-in-law had bought the book for her at the correct price, and pocketed the profit....When the Director of Education and Lieutenant SIMONI visited a girls' technical school, the very pregnant teacher sharply called the four girls in the sewing class to smart attention

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

and gave a full Fascist salute.....In a boarding school for girls in Ascoli, the children were found studying from the old fascist text books with a full page portrait of Mussolini; the embarrassed new director promised a quick purge.... Lieutenant SIMONI has arranged, with the Minister's approval, to have provveditori of schools in Abruzzi-Marche distribute the new text books so as to get them to the remote communes; Region is sending trucks to Rome to get them.

Captain PRATT, running Emilia Region from the hospital most of the month through Lieutenant CRIGHTON and Cpl. Apicella, publishes "The Emilia Way", Regional Newspaper, and gets schools going up to Corps area.... Captain PRATT told teachers in Forli' that to get salaries they must conduct school in their own homes, the school buildings being requisitioned....246 more elementary schools were opened in Forli' province in February, bringing total to 429 out of normal 469...29 more secondary schools opened in Forli', bringing total to 43 out of normal 46.....Ten schools were authorized to open in southern Ravenna province, and one was opened in the refugee center in Cervia.

12. Personnel.

(a). Changes in personnel during February consisted in transfer of Lieutenant R.W. CRIGHTON from Toscana to Emilia; substitution of Major Sir Philip MAGNUS for Captain H.R. BEARD at Headquarters, in charge of text book printing and distribution; loss of Major Joseph M. MURPHY, REO for Southern Region, to Austria planning; and transfer of Captain Dexter TILROE from Toscana to Lombardia, (td Austria training).

(b). Disposition of Personnel, as of early March, is as follows:

Headquarters	:	Major Carleton W.WASHBURNE , Director
		Captain Joseph V.VELLA , Executive Officer
		Major Arthur A.VESSELO , Survey of Education
		Major Sir Philip M.MAGNUS , Text Book Printing
		Sgt. Thomas Rizzuto , Chief Clerk
		Pvt. Joseph Di Marco , Clerk
Lazio-Umbria	:	Major Francis F.GREGORY, REO
		Pvt. William Froon, Clerk
Abruzzi-Marche	:	1st Lt. John SIMONI, REO
Toscana	:	Captain Sam V.NOE, REO
		Captain Paul HEILMAN, EO
		Pfc. W.C. Carter, assistant and driver
Emilia	:	Captain Willis E.PRATT, REO

R.W. CRIGHTON from Toscana to [illegible]; Captain H.R. BEARD at Headquarters, in charge of text book printing and distribution; loss of Major Joseph M. MURPHY, REO for Southern Region, to Austria planning; and transfer of Captain Dexter TILROE from Toscana to Lombardia, (td Austria training).

(b). Disposition of Personnel, as of early March, is as follows:

Headquarters	:	Major Carleton W.WASHBURNE , Director Captain Joseph V.VELLA , Executive Officer Major Arthur A.VESSELO , Survey of Education Major Sir Philip M.MAGNUS , Text Book Printing Sgt. Thomas Rizzuto , Chief Clerk Pvt. Joseph Di Marco , Clerk
Lazio-Umbria	:	Major Francis F.GREGORY, REO Pvt. William Froon, Clerk
Abruzzi-Marche	:	1st Lt. John SIMONI, REO
Toscana	:	Captain Sam V.NOE, REO Captain Paul HEILMAN, EO Pfc. W.C. Carter, assistant and driver
Emilia	:	Captain Willis E.PRATT, REO Lieutenant R.W. CRIGHTON, EO Cpl. John Apicella, Chief Clerk
Austria Trg.	:	Captain Dexter TILROE, EO
Acting for Education in addition to other duties:		
Sicily	:	Lieutenant A.C. DE BELLIS
Sardinia	:	Captain G.W.F. WAGSTAFF.

2013

Ex Comm HR Dist
1 - File Copy
2 - PRB

Carleton W Washburne
CARLETON W.WASHBURNE
Major, AUS
Director of Education.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

APPENDIX A

SURVEY OF BUILDINGS OF CITY OF FORLI'
(Elementary)

Name of School	Location	Condition	Present use	
Scuola Elementare	Piazza Cavour	Ground floor partially damaged. Roof damaged.	Troops	300 schoo No window
Scuola Elementare	Viale della Stazione	Top floor damaged. Ground floor partially damaged.	Troops	Heating u not damag 10 bancho
Scuola Colonia Solare	Viale Salinatore	Very slight damage.	Hospital	Central h Water sys 50% glass Electrica equipment
Scuola Elementare	Via F. Nullo, 3-5	Ground floor not damaged. Slight damage on top floor.	Troops	90% windo 10 bancho
Scuola Elementare	Via Arsendi, 1	Not damaged	Refugees & troops	No windo

0462

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

APPENDIX A

SURVEY OF BUILDINGS OF CITY OF FORLI'
(Elementary)

2012

Condition	Present use	Remarks
ound floor partially maged. Roof damaged.	Troops	300 school benches No windows. 20 chairs.
p floor damaged. Ground oor partially damaged.	Troops	Heating units in basement not damaged. Few windows. 10 benches.
ry slight damage.	Hospital	Central heating in working order. Water system intact. Windows good - 50% glass, 50% other material. Electrical equipment. No school equipment.
ound floor not damaged. ight damage on top floor.	Troops	90% windows intact. Some stoves. 10 benches.
t damaged	Refugees & troops	No windows. No equipment.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

APPENDIX A

SURVEY OF BUILDINGS IN CITY OF FORLI'
(Secondary Schools)

Name of School	Location	Condition	Present use
Liceo Musicale "Angelo Masini"	Corso G.Garibaldi	Not damaged. Windows on ground floor. No windows on 2 Fl.	Troops
R. Istituto Tecnico "Carlo Matteucci"	Piazza Morgagni 5	Top floor damaged. First three floors not damaged. No windows.	Troops
R.Scuola Media B	Via G. Saffi 6	Top floor damaged. First and ground floors not damaged.	Troops
R.Scuola di Magistero Professionale per la donna	Via G. Saffi 15	In good condition. Central heating system in working order.	Hospital
R.Scuola Tecnica Commerciale	Via Maroncolli 28	Building not damaged	Troops
R.Scuola Media A	Piazza Cavour	Buildings not damaged	Troops
R.Ist.Tecn. Industriale	Viale della Stazione	Seriously damaged	Troops

0464

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

APPENDIX A

SURVEY OF BUILDINGS IN CITY OF FORLI'
(Secondary Schools)

2011

Condition	Present use	Remarks
Not damaged. Windows on ground floor. No windows on 2 Fl.	Troops	No instruments or library
Top floor damaged. First three floors not damaged. No windows.	Troops	No equipment. Some books & benches. Some equipment in laboratories.
Top floor damaged. First and ground floors not damaged.	Troops	Each room has a stove. 50% windows loss. Store-room locked: equipment in it.
In good condition. Central heating system in working order.	Hospital	Room damaged, but repaired. Windows damaged, but repaired. 100 chairs, 40 tables. Some blackboards.
Building not damaged	Troops	100 benches, 5 blackboards stove in each room. 10 small typerwriter tables. Some laboratory equipment. No windows.
Buildings not damaged	Troops	No windows. No equipment. 1 stove.
Seriously damaged	Troops	No windows. No equipment 1 heating unit intact.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

APPENDIX B

SURVEY OF SCHOOL BUILDING REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT IN NINETEEN

Communes	No. buildings in operat	No. buildings badly damaged	No. of rooms possible to repair	No. of rooms impossible to repair	Cost of Reparing rooms owned by Commune		Cost of Reparing rooms owned privately		To
					No. rooms	Lire	No. rooms	Lire	L
Rimini - citta'	1	6	6	60	56	5.500.000	10	600.000	6.10
Rimini - forense	27	10	70	19	38	3.000.000	51	1.000.000	4.00
Cattolica	1	-	14	--	14	300.000	-	--	30
S.Giovanni in Marignano	3	1	14	1	12	175.000	3	75.000	25
Misano in Villa Vittoria	4	3	10	2	9	750.000	3	75.000	82
Riccione	7	4	25	--	8	1.500.000	17	575.000	2.07
Torciano di Romagna	1	-	1	--	9	200.000	-	200.000	40
Montefiore Conca	7	1	8	1	4	250.000	5	150.000	40
Gemmano	2	1	4	3	-	--	7	950.000	95
Saludecio	5	2	5	5	8	850.000	2	200.000	1.05
Mondaino	5	1	8	-	5	500.000	3	40.000	54
Montegridolfo	2	-	3	-	3	75.000	-	--	7
Coriano	8	5	8	17	13	5.000.000	12	750.000	5.75
S.Clemente	5	-	5	5	9	600.000	1	50.000	65
Montecolombo	4	1	4	7	8	800.000	3	150.000	95
Montescudo	6	2	6	7	5	1.250.000	8	400.000	1.65
S.Arcangelo di Romagna	10	5	42	-	34	684.000	8	160.000	84
Poggio Berni	4	2	8	-	5	500.000	3	60.000	56
Verucchio	4	-	13	-	12	240.000	3	60.000	30
Scorticata	2	-	5	-	4	80.000	1	20.000	10
TOTALS	108	44	259	127	256	22.250.000	140	5.515.000	27.76

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

APPENDIX B

SCHOOL BUILDING REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT IN NINETEEN COMMUNES OF FORLI' PROVINCE.

bl... r	No.of rooms dispos-ible to repair	Cost of Reparing rooms owned by Commune: No. rooms	Lire	Cost of Reparing rooms owned privately: No. rooms	Lire	Total cost Lire	Materials & equipment needed: School benches	Black boards	Desks	Cost Lire	Total cost for repairs & equipment lire
60	56	5.500.000	10	600.000	6.100.000	1000	50	50	1.700.000		7.800.000
19	38	3.000.000	51	1.000.000	4.000.000	1500	70	70	2.530.000		6.530.000
--	14	300.000	-	--	300.000	110	14	14	221.000		521.000
1	12	175.000	3	75.000	250.000	75	15	15	172.500		422.500
2	9	750.000	3	75.000	825.000	113	12	12	217.500		1.042.500
--	8	1.500.000	17	575.000	2.075.000	180	20	20	350.000		2.425.000
--	9	200.000	-	200.000	400.000	100	9	9	186.000		586.000
1	4	250.000	5	150.000	400.000	150	9	9	261.000		661.000
3	-	--	7	950.000	950.000	150	7	7	253.000		1.203.000
5	8	850.000	2	200.000	1.050.000	150	7	7	253.000		1.303.000
-	5	500.000	3	40.000	540.000	130	8	8	227.000		767.000
-	3	75.000	-	--	75.000	50	3	3	87.000		162.000
17	13	5.000.000	12	750.000	5.750.000	300	25	25	550.000		6.300.000
5	9	600.000	1	50.000	650.000	200	10	10	340.000		990.000
7	8	800.000	3	120.000	950.000	115	11	11	216.000		1.166.000
7	5	1.250.000	8	400.000	1.650.000	115	13	13	224.500		1.874.500
-	34	684.000	8	160.000	840.000	300	30	30	570.000		1.410.000
-	5	500.000	3	60.000	560.000	100	8	8	182.000		742.000
-	12	240.000	3	60.000	300.000	150	10	10	265.000		565.000
-	4	80.000	1	20.000	100.000	35	4	4	68.500		168.500
127	256	22.250.000	140	5.515.000	27.765.000	5023	335	335	8.873.000		36.639.000

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

115

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CMW/ams

ED/6A/1.0/AC

12 February 1945

FEB 19 1945

Report For January, 1945

1. Transition.

a. Control of all schools and educational institutions in the Commune of Naples has been handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction. While preparations were completed in January the actual turn-over took place 6 February. The Minister expressed warm appreciation, not only for the handing over of the schools but for the work done and help given while they remained under Allied Control.

b. Suspendions made in the early days in Sicily and Naples were necessarily not always based on adequate evidence nor on the uniform criteria later established. The Education Subcommission has repeatedly called the attention of successive Ministers to the injustice of not giving a quick hearing to such persons as appealed from the suspensions -- there are about 200 in Naples alone. Finally the present Minister has ordered provveditori to examine the cases and submit a list of those who probably should not wait for a formal hearing by the Commission on Epuration. The Education Subcommission has assured the Minister that if he will submit his recommendations for reinstatement, with reasons therefor, the Education Subcommission will, except in possible extraordinary cases, immediately give its approval.

c. The Minister has also been repeatedly and strongly urged to establish provincial committees in M.G. territory and territory recently turned over to the Italian Government, to hear all cases of persons suspended or suspected, under DLL 159. He promises action, in collaboration with the High Commissioner, at an early date.

d. Protection of civil service status and seniority rights for school personnel employed by the Education Subcommission or its regional officers was provided in an order by the Minister last summer. In January, in response to a request from the Education Subcommission, this protection was broadened to include school personnel employed by any Allied organization, and financial arrangements were made definite: (1) such personnel will receive no salary from the Italian Government while employed by the Allies; (2) pension deductions, etc., will be made retrospectively from the salary of such personnel by the Italian Government when they are again on Italian Government pay rolls. The Minister has asked for particulars on all such personnel, by whomever employed, so that their records can be put in order.

2003

persons as appealed from the suspensions -- there are about 200 in Naples alone. Finally the present Minister has ordered provveditori to examine the cases and submit a list of those who probably should not wait for a formal hearing by the Commission on Epuration. The Education Subcommission has assured the Minister that if he will submit his recommendations for reinstatement, with reasons therefor, the Education Subcommission will, except in possible extraordinary cases, immediately give its approval.

c. The Minister has also been repeatedly and strongly urged to establish provincial committees in M.G. territory and territory recently turned over to the Italian Government, to hear all cases of persons suspended or suspected, under DLL 159. He promises action, in collaboration with the High Commissioner, at an early date.

d. Protection of civil service status and seniority rights for school personnel employed by the Education Subcommission or its regional officers was provided in an order by the Minister last summer. In January, in response to a request from the Education Subcommission, this protection was broadened to include school personnel employed by any Allied organization, and financial arrangements were made definite: (1) such personnel will receive no salary from the Italian Government while employed by the Allies; (2) pension deductions, etc., will be made retroactively from the salary of such personnel by the Italian Government when they are again on Italian Government pay rolls. The Minister has asked for particulars on all such personnel, by whomever employed, so that their records can be put in order.

2. Future.

Plans for the Northern Regions are fairly complete, Education Officers having been designated for each Northern Region, and others earmarked for Austria.

3. Coordination.

The regular two-monthly meeting of all Headquarters and Regional personnel of the Education Subcommission was held in Florence 5-6 January. Among the matters discussed were the following:

(a) plans for Northern Regions; (b) use of civilian specialists to execute and supervise policies and especially to coordinate the work of local school officials; (c) the need for closing windowless, heatless class rooms in severe weather; (d) defascism procedures, and their regularization under Executive Memo's 67 and 76 and DLL 159; (e) the need for increasing teachers' salaries in M.G. territory to correspond with those in Italian Government territory;

1/3

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(f) provision for displaced and refugee teachers; (g) increased financial aid for provincial school offices; (h) university fees and budgets; (i) the distribution of books; (j) derequisition and repairs of school buildings;(k) the obtaining and distribution of school supplies.

4. Emilia.

The newest Region to open, and therefore the one of most intensive activity in January, is Emilia. Captain PRATT, REO for Emilia and Education Officer for VIII Army, opened schools as far forward as safety permitted in the Province of Forli', got ready for February opening in Ravenna, and, as an extra-curricular activity, set the schools of the Republic of San Merino to running. When V Army opens up its part of Emilia, it is arranged that Captain PRATT will also be V Army Education Officer to secure coordinated protection and opening of schools in all parts of the Region.

(a) Schools were opened in Forli' right up to Corps Area rear boundaries. Schede personali were received from 71 school officials and examined preparatory to necessary suspensions. 41 kindergartens in 33 communes were opened out of the normal 86 in the whole provinve, and 1582 children enrolled (normal enrolment for whole province 5603). 183 of the 469 elementary schools were opened and 14,035 of the normal 49,151 children were in school. 14 of the 46 secondary schools were opened, in 9 communes. Total school attendance was 18,790 in the part of the province south of Corps Area. Most of the buildings in the larger cities were occupied by troops. But either classes rotated in unrequisitioned schools (thus five secondary schools took turns using one building), or schools were opened in make-shift locations or in teachers' ho es -- in the latter case the members of the class come a few at a time at designated hours, and study at home. In windowless, heatless quarters children sometimes brought glass from pictures at home to use as school windows, and some brought charcoal braziers (scaldini) over which to warm their hands.

Since secondary school children often travel to the larger centers, and travel is forbidden in Forli' Province, Captain PRATT established branch schools in smaller villages, under the supervision of the central schools.

10,000 of the new text books were distributed and 90,000 more prepared in Florence for distribution in February. 10,000 Fascist note books were found in a GIL building, but with covers torn off they were innocuous, and were distributed free. 2000 secondary school books were found in Florence and shipment to Forli' was arranged. Sufficient school supplies for the present were found locally.

(b) In San Marino, schools were opened, programs distributed to teachers, and 1200 of the elementary school text books (Florence printing) were made available to the children.

(c) In Ravenna a Provveditore agli Studi was appointed and his office set up. Defascism was begun for the school personal. Di

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

home. In windowless, heatless quarters children sometimes brought glass from pictures at home to use as school windows, and some brought charcoal braziers (scaldini) over which to warm their hands.

Since secondary school children often travel to the larger centers, and travel is forbidden in Forli' Province, Captain PRATT established branch schools in smaller villages, under the supervision of the central schools.

10,000 of the new text books were distributed and 90,000 more prepared in Florence for distribution in February. 10,000 Fascist note books were found in a GIL building, but with covers torn off they were innocuous, and were distributed free. 2000 secondary school books were found in Florence and shipment to Forli' was arranged. Sufficient school supplies for the present were found locally.

(b) In San Marino, schools were opened, programs distributed to teachers, and 1200 of the elementary school text books (Florence printing) were made available to the children.

(c) In Ravenna a Provveditore agli Studi was appointed and his office set up. Defascism was begun for the school personnel. Directives and programs were distributed. Permission was secured to open schools in each commune when the CAO gave the word -- they will have to be opened, for the most part in teachers' homes during heavy troop occupancy of school buildings.

(d) Provision was made to protect the University of Bologna from requisition when the army enters Bologna.

5. Defascism.

Fairly complete statistics are now available from the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana -- the three Regions partly or wholly under Military Government. In the matter of defascism these disclose that the following percentages of school personnel have been suspended, pending full hearing under DLL 159, for past fascist activities.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

	Total No.	Suspended No.	%	Appealed No.	%*	Sospension Revoked No.	%*
Provveditori	24	23	96	1	4	--	--
Office Personnel	399	49	12.3	20	40.8	12	24.5
Inspectors	91	25	27.5	2	8	1	4
Presidi (Sec.Sch.)	432	104	21.6	34	32.7	16	15.4
Directors (El.Sch.)	426	98	23	9	9.2	8	8.2
Secondary Sch.Tchrs**	4,489	327	7.3	76	23.2	43	13.1
Lower Trade Sch.Tchrs**	1,448	64	4.4	27	42.2	8	12.5
Elementary Sch.Tchrs	16,346	1,035	6.3	297	28.7	151	14.6

* i.e., % of those suspended, not % of total.

** Data from Lazio-Umbria lacking for lower trade schools and for higher secondary schools.

The preliminary work of defascism is practically complete in all Regions south of Emilia. Final work will, of course, have to be done by the Minister's commissions under DLL 159.

6. School plant.

a. General Statistics. Data on conditions and occupancy of school buildings in the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana, are as follows:

SCHOOL PLANT - (rooms)

Type of school	Normal No.	Functioning now		OCCUPIED BY: Allies		It. military and CC.RR		Refugees & civilians		Await disinfect. or minor repairs		Badly damaged or destroyed	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary	16835	10236	60.8	1334	7.9	173	1.0	901	5.4	7089	42.1	2903	17.2
Lower Trade	2311	1451	62.8	151	6.5	8	0.3	92	4.0	529	22.9	387	16.7
Lower Secondary	1639	1073	63.5	157	9.3	26	1.5	76	4.5	266	15.7	256	15.2
Higher Secondary	4206	2122	50.1	602	14.3	35	0.8	210	5.0	1308	31.1	580	13.8

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

6. School plant.

a. General Statistics. Data on conditions and occupancy of school buildings in the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana, are as follows:

SCHOOL PLANT - (rooms)

Type of school	Normal No.	Functioning now		OCCUPIED BY: Allies		It. military and CC.RR		Refugees & civilians		Await disinfect. or minor repairs		Badly damaged or destroyed	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary	16835	10236	60.8	1334	7.9	173	1.0	901	5.4	7089	42.1	2903	17.2
Lower Trade	2311	1451	62.8	151	6.5	8	0.3	92	4.0	529	22.9	387	16.7
Lower Secondary	1689	1073	63.5	157	9.3	26	1.5	76	4.5	266	15.7	256	15.2
Higher Secondary	4206	2122	50.1	602	14.3	35	0.8	210	5.0	1308	31.1	969	23

200

b. Rome. The situation in regard of school buildings in Rome is still bad. It is hoped that the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Prime Minister and the latter's assurance that the situation would be immediately remedied will bring results. The following chart shows the situation as of 20 October, 1 December, and 25 January:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

School buildings	20 Oct.	1 Dec.	25 Jan.	Improvement
Occupied by Allies				
Elementary	18	10	9 (4 partly)	9
Secondary	16	6	6 (2 partly)	6
Occupied by Italian Units				
Elementary	28	21	21	7
Secondary	5	3	3	2
Occupied by refugees				
Elementary	43	43	36*	7
Secondary	13	13	13*	0
Occupied by political parties				
Elementary	12	12	5*	7
Secondary	5	4	2*	3
Awaiting Repairs or Disinfection				
Elementary	59	59	50*	9
Secondary	33	33	33*	0
Functioning				
Elementary	49	64	157**	108
Secondary	52	65	67**	15

* Parts of buildings available for school use.

** Includes buildings and parts of buildings used despite lack of necessary repairs.

It will be noted that the two most justifiable occupancies (Allies and Italian Units) are proportionally the most greatly reduced. The occupancy by refugees has been slightly ameliorated, in the elementary schools only. Political parties have cut their occupancy from 17 to 7, but repairs have scarcely been touched -- yet Rome has been repairing the Pyramid of Cestus and part of the ancient city

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Awaiting Repairs or Disinfection				
Elementary	59	59	50*	9
Secondary	33	33	33*	0
Functioning				
Elementary	49	64	157**	108
Secondary	52	65	67**	15

* Parts of buildings available for school use.

** Includes buildings and parts of buildings used despite lack of necessary repairs.

It will be noted that the two most justifiable occupancies (Allies and Italian Units) are proportionally the most greatly reduced. The occupancy by refugees has been slightly ameliorated, in the elementary schools only. Political parties have cut their occupancy from 17 to 7, but repairs have scarcely been touched -- yet Rome has been repairing the Pyramid of Cestus and part of the ancient city wall!

c. Occupancy elsewhere. There is no easing of the situation regarding occupancy of schools by troops in Abruzzi-Marche. Schools in the cities of Ancona and Macerata are taken over in their entirety. Of the ten elementary schools in the city of Pesaro, three operate in rooms of their own buildings (3 rooms in one building, 6 in another). Three schools take turns using ten rooms in the conservatory of music, one rotates its classes through a single room in a convent. In Toscana, on the other hand, buildings are being gradually derequisitioned. But Captain NOE sees danger of their being retaken by the mobilizing Italian Army.

d. Damages and repairs. Sicily reports 97% of the glass missing from schools. 1st Lt. DE BELLIS, Acting Education Officer there, reporting on visits to schools in Palermo, describes windows partly covered with cardboard, and children working in overcoats if they have them, and otherwise just shivering. In another school every room was a lake, as the rain leaked through the roof and upper floors.

Throughout liberated Italy the need for window glass is the most universal

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785219

and urgent. It has been necessary to allow a great many schools to close during most of January because of lack of glass and heat -- they will make up time in the summer.

Where some local glass has been found, Italian authorities have seemed incapable of taking possession and using it. On the other hand, Major GREGORY reports that in Lazio-Umbria, outside Rome, a considerable amount of repairs have been made, some parents have contributed glass from their homes, others material and labor. In Rome itself the Union of Italian Ladies got desperate about the inactivity of the Sindaco and Genio Civile and are said to have effected repairs of three school buildings. 1st Lt. SIMONI, Regional Education Officer for Abruzzi-Marche, has completed the survey of glass needs for seven of his eight provinces, and finds the requirement to be 32,104 square meters. A partial survey of glass requirements in Toscana shows Arezzo well off, short only 925 square meters, Siena also in good shape, short only 1500 square meters; but Livorno needing 39,345 square meters. Pisa has glass but is unable to get it released by the army for school use. All provinces in Toscana complain of lack of materials for repairs, lack of transport to move materials that are found, and lack of heat.

7. Enrolments.

a. Statistics. Despite difficulties and makeshifts, schooling is being provided for the great bulk of Italian children. The following chart compares the present enrolment in the schools of the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana, with the "normal" enrolment of 1942:

OPENING OF SCHOOLS

Type of school	Total No.	No. opened	% opened	normal enrolment	present enrolment	%, present enrolment
Kindergartens	1,665	1,013	60.8	86,279	63,081	73.1
Elementary Schools	12,222	10,484	85.8	701,985	567,564	80.9
Lower Trade Schools	316	254	80.4	42,998	29,334	68.2
Lower Secondary Sch.	242	210	86.8	46,199	43,791	94.8
Higher Secondary Sch.	315	272	86.3	59,134	47,172	79.8

b. Regional notes. Sicily celebrated the beginning of its second year of non-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2007

a. Statistics. Despite difficulties and make-shifts, schooling is being provided for the great bulk of Italian children. The following chart compares the present enrolment in the schools of the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana, with the "normal"enrolment of 1942:

OPENING OF SCHOOLS

Type of school	Total No.	No. opened	% opened	normal enrolment	present enrolment	%, present enrolment
Kindergartens	1,665	1,013	60.8	86,279	63,081	73.1
Elementary Schools	12,222	10,484	85.8	701,985	567,564	80.9
Lower Trade Schools	316	254	80.4	42,998	29,334	68.2
Lower Secondary Sch.	242	210	86.8	46,199	43,791	94.8
Higher Secondary Sch.	315	272	86.3	59,134	47,172	79.8

2607

b. Regional notes. Sicily celebrated the beginning of its second year of non-fascist schooling in January.....Schools closed in Naples and Benevento for the cold weather, likewise in Perugia, L'Aquila, Ascoli, Chieti, Pescara, and various parts of Toscana.....Lt. SIMONI reports attendance sporadic, in schools that remain open, because of lack of winter clothing.

8. Text books.

a. Printing and distribution. For the 567,564 elementary school children enrolled in the 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, and Toscana, 379,513 text books were distributed from the Rome and Florence printing, during late December and January. These and the number printed and now being distributed or awaiting transport, exceed the number of children enrolled, yet the job is not nearly finished since there is a serious shortage of first readers and since third grade children use two books each, and fourth and fifth grade children use three books each. Printing is going forward rapidly. Palermo has printed 161,000 books and distributed 124,000 to Sicily and Calabria. 1st Lt. DE BELLIS hopes to complete the job in February. Naples, Major MURPHY reports,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

has printed 174,485 text books and distributed 144,812 in Southern Italy and Sardinia -- work is proceeding rapidly.

b. Materials. Captain BEARD, in general charge of text book printing, reports receipt from the United States to date (all during the past three months) of materials for text books as follows:

Book paper	314 tons
Cover paper	120 tons (nearly triple amount ordered)
Printing ink, black	14½ tons
Printing ink, coloured	2787 lbs
Dried glue	6½ tons
Binding thread	1 ton
Matting paper	½ ton

More is on its way.

The problem of getting this material to proper warehouses and that of transporting it to printers, is a constant headache for all concerned.

c. Notes from Regions. Major MURPHY reports that three places in Naples were found to be selling unauthorized text books. School inspectors were immediately notified to take action.... 1st Lt. SIMONI states that the Provveditore agli Studi in Macerata denounced two booksellers for selling the new text books at 20 lire above the established price. The Questura confiscated the entire stock (300 books) and let the Provveditore sell them to the children at the correct price.... The text book situation in Toscana has been helped by the fact that it was unnecessary to give a monopoly to one series, and several different publications have been approved, been helped with paper as needed, and have increased the available supply. 30,000 copies of a "Pinocchio" primer have been especially useful, due to the shortage of the new state series primer. Over 46,000 books of other series are included in the totals distributed in Toscana.

d. Secondary school text books. New text books for secondary schools (and universities) have been approved in Naples by a commission appointed by the Minister. Arrangements have been made to release some of the elementary school text book paper for their immediate publication. The Minister has been asked to set up a similar commission in Rome. In Toscana, a publishing center, 89,096 secondary school text books, already approved and previously published, have been distributed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

The problem of getting this material to proper warehouses and that of transporting it to printers, is a constant headache for all concerned.

c. Notes from Regions. Major MURPHY reports that three places in Naples were found to be selling unauthorized text books. School inspectors were immediately notified to take action.... 1st Lt. SIMONI states that the Provveditore agli Studi in Macerata denounced two booksellers for selling the new text books at 20 lire above the established price. The Questura confiscated the entire stock (300 books) and let the Provveditore sell them to the children at the correct price.... The text book situation in Toscana has been helped by the fact that it was unnecessary to give a monopoly to one series, and several different publications have been approved, been helped with paper as needed, and have increased the available supply. 30,000 copies of a "Pinocchio" primer have been especially useful, due to the shortage of the new state series primer. Over 46,000 books of other series are included in the totals distributed in Toscana.

d. Secondary school text books. New text books for secondary schools (and universities) have been approved in Naples by a commission appointed by the Minister. Arrangements have been made to release some of the elementary school text book paper for their immediate publication. The Minister has been asked to set up a similar commission in Rome. In Toscana, a publishing center, 89,096 secondary school text books, already approved and previously published, have been distributed.

9. School supplies.

a. Arrival of supplies. Stationery for school offices and school supplies for the children, requested from the United States last April, are beginning to come. The first arrivals are allotments from Theater stocks, as follows:

430	gallons ink
2089	gross pens
80	gross penholders
344	gross pencils
21	gross ink and pencil erasers
118	gross erasers

The problem of how to get these, and the far more extensive supplies due to arrive during the next two months, from warehouses and depots into the hands of school children, and how to handle payment for things bought by children without risking black market operations, is being attacked by Captain VELLA, Executive Officer, and a specially designated member of the Ministry of Public Instruction, in coordination with appropriate Subcommissions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

b. Miscellaneous notes. In Rome, school supplies are on sale at a high price and no steps are taken by Italian authorities to requisition and distribute them at attainable prices. The poor wait for supplies from America....School note books (quaderni) are being printed locally in various places, mostly at high prices. The million being printed on Vatican paper for sale at low cost are not yet ready. Some text book paper in Sicily is being released to supply low-cost note books to break the present market there where book sellers charge 60 to 100 lire apiece for blank note books.

10. Universities.

a. Sicily. There were disorders in all three Sicilian universities, partly due to the call-up for service in the Italian Army.

In Palermo, stern handling by the High Commissioner, following failure of the Rector, prevented the disturbance from becoming serious. All that happened was that when the academic senate, Island authorities and guests were assembled for the inauguration of the new academic year, 1000 students rushed in, shouting and overturning chairs, and broke up the meeting. As a disciplinary measure the February examinations were called off (this will be softened by the Minister). Causes for this demonstration were said to include the unsettled situation in regard to anthropology students, slow epuration of professors, alleged protection of Fascists by the rector, and profiteering in text books by university professors.

In Catania, on the other hand the demonstration started by the students was joined by others and became a riot which resulted in the burning of public buildings.

b. Naples. Three deans at the University of Naples appointed by the Education Subcommission a year ago, before elections could take place, were all confirmed by the faculty in a free election by secret ballot on 17 January. The same approval of Allied choice was given by the Naval Institute faculty on 27 January in regard to the Director appointed last year by the Education Subcommission.

Captain VELLA, the Subcommission's expert on Italian Universities, discovered irregularities in the election of the Director of the Oriental Institute last November, and in January the Minister declared the election void. (The Director had voted for himself, which is contrary to article 89 of the Italian school law).

In January, preparatory to turning education in Naples over to the Minister of Public Instruction, Captain VELLA visited the Oriental Institute, investigated its affairs, and recommended to the Minister that the "Oriental" Institute, establish a separate faculty of occidental languages, since the demand for these is quite overwhelming a faculty originally set up for oriental studies. He also recommended increasing the number of professors, and the appointment of a better

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

the February examinations were called off (this will be softened by the Minister). Causes for this demonstration were said to include the unsettled situation in regard to anthropology students, slow epuration of professors, alleged protection of Fascists by the rector, and profiteering in text books by university professors.

In Catania, on the other hand the demonstration started by the students was joined by others and became a riot which resulted in the burning of public buildings.

b. Naples. Three deans at the University of Naples appointed by the Education Subcommission a year ago, before elections could take place, were all confirmed by the faculty in a free election by secret ballot on 17 January. The same approval of Allied choice was given by the Naval Institute faculty on 27 January in regard to the Director appointed last year by the Education Subcommission.

Captain VELLA, the Subcommission's expert on Italian Universities, discovered irregularities in the election of the Director of the Oriental Institute last November, and in January the Minister declared the election void. (The Director had voted for himself, which is contrary to article 89 of the Italian school law).

In January, preparatory to turning education in Naples over to the Minister of Public Instruction, Captain VELLA visited the Oriental Institute, investigated its affairs, and recommended to the Minister that the "Oriental" Institute, establish a separate faculty of occidental languages, since the demand for these is quite overwhelming a faculty originally set up for oriental studies. He also recommended increasing the number of professors, and the appointment of a better professor of English. The Minister is giving serious consideration to these proposals.

2006

c. Rome. The rector of the University of Rome reports an enrolment of 35,000 students, 25,000 of whom attend classes. (Students of law, philosophy, letters, economics and commerce may enroll, study privately, and come back for examinations, without attending classes).

d. Perugia. The University of Perugia is functioning regularly, but had a close shave -- the last of its buildings was about to be requisitioned, when the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, Allied Commission, in response to an SOS from Major GREGORY, got AFHQ on the wire and saved the situation.... The university is in financial straits, and the matter is being worked out with the Minister.... In an attempt to be considered as the University for Umbrian students, Perugia has established a board with representatives of various communes to advise as to local requirements.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

e. Siena. The main university building has been derequisitioned. The enrolment is the largest in years, and all goes well.

f. Florence. Calamandrei, the Rector, originally nominated by Captain NOE, Regional Education Officer for Toscana, and described by him as a great leader, was elected by a vote of 61 out 74 by the epurated faculty.....2773 students are enrolled at Florence.... A scheme for providing engineering courses given by professors of the University of Pisa at Florence, for students who cannot get to Pisa, has worked out very satisfactorily and Captain NOE has received high praise for it. The success of this plan is such that a reverse plan has been put into effect whereby professors from Florence give courses in economics at the University of Pisa. Captain NOE runs a shuttle service for the professors.

g. Pisa. Captain TILROE, (who, with Captain HEILMAN, and, until recently, Lieutenant CRICHTON, assists Captain NOE), saved the University of Pisa medical and veterinary schools by skilful handling of a difficult situation. The Air Corps had requisitioned all the buildings and medical instruction had become impossible. Captain TILROE, backed by the Provincial Commissioner, got the Air Corps to take alternative quarters, and medical education goes [illegible]. Such repairs have been made to the damaged university buildings, and the 2,599 students actively at work present a vivid contrast to the gloom that prevailed in November.... There are two candidates for Rector of the University and a lively election is in prospect.

11. School lunches.

Food Subcommission and Education Subcommission have offered to make available dried soup, or dried soup and dried vegetables, for school lunches in any commune where the sindaco arranges to pay for it, and to see that it is prepared and served to the children. But the program moves slowly. Sindaci often say they cannot afford the cost; others lack the energy and ingenuity to find the necessary fuel and utensils and to organize the cooking and serving. The fact that the dried soup and vegetables, boiled up without seasoning, without oil, and without pasta, is not a highly appetizing and tempting meal, diminishes enthusiasm. And in rural districts the need is often not acute.

Nevertheless, an increasing number of communes are recognizing the importance of getting hot nourishment to the children. Enna and Siracusa provinces in Sicily have started the program. In Naples, the program has been in effect for kindergartens for nearly a year. The kindergartens in Naples, however, are using 2,000 adult rations (soup, oil, pasta, and salt). Eight communes in Benevento province have started school lunches.

In Lazio-Umbria, where the program is most extensively developed, 32,019 lunches are being served in 200 of the 440 communes. In some, committees of parents are organized to supervise [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

11. School lunches.

Food Subcommission and Education Subcommission have offered to make available dried soup, or dried soup and dried vegetables, for school lunches in any commune where the sindaco arranges to pay for it, and to see that it is prepared and served to the children. But the program moves slowly. Sindaci often say they cannot afford the cost; others lack the energy and ingenuity to find the necessary fuel and utensils and to organize the cooking and serving. The fact that the dried soup and vegetables, boiled up without seasoning, without oil, and without pasta, is not a highly appetizing and tempting meal, diminishes enthusiasm. And in rural districts the need is often not acute.

Nevertheless, an increasing number of communes are recognizing the importance of getting hot nourishment to the children. Enna and Siracusa provinces in Sicily have started the program. In Naples, the program has been in effect for kindergartens for nearly a year. The kindergartens in Naples, however, are using 2,000 adult rations (soup, oil, pasta, and salt). Eight communes in Benevento province have started school lunches.

In Lazio-Umbria, where the program is most extensively developed, 32,019 lunches are being served in 200 of the 440 communes. In some, committees of parents are organized to supervise the serving. A proposal in Rome to substitute the "Vatican scale", which augments the lunch considerably, has not met with much success since it involves the use of some of the family's ration coupons.

Abruzzi-Marche has the lunch program in operation in all eight provinces and is serving 40,932 lunches daily.

In Toscana the city of Florence and 16 communes are taking advantage of the opportunity.

Altogether, to date, 127,273 lunches are being served daily in liberated Italy. The number is steadily increasing.

12. Youth activities.

The need for well organized constructive youth activities is becoming increasingly apparent. Under the Fascists the young people were organized to the point of regimentation, but along side of the fascist drills and ceremonies there were

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

also good elements -- hikes, sports, and cultural activities. In abolishing the fascist organizations the good as well as the bad was lost and relatively little has been done toward replacing the good. Youth, therefore, finds itself at loose ends. This is manifested in such ways as the student disturbances and riot in the universities in Sicily and disorders in Ragusa; demonstrations and window breaking by secondary school students in Naples and Rome; demonstrations in Chieti; student strike and damage to two schools by infernal machines in Teramo, etc.

Last spring, in Naples, an experiment in encouraging the organization of students met with very enthusiastic and, on the whole, highly successful response. It is desirable that such organization be encouraged and stimulated on a large scale from this point forward.

The one widespread constructive measure so far has been the development of the Scout movement. The services of the Reverend Mr. LOGAN, International Representative of British Boy Scouts, and the intensive work of Mr. Frederick H. CATTY in Rome, now representing, in his free time, the Boy Scouts International Bureau, have borne fruit in the federation of the Catholic Boy Scouts and the non-sectarian National Corps of Boy Scouts, and their activities. Regional Education Officers have been lending a hand. In Sicily, the Regional Scout Commissioner has set up provincial organizations. In Naples, Major MURPHY organized a joint rally of the two organizations on Mount Vesuvius, in which Brigadier DUNLOP took part. This stimulated the organization of other hikes. British and some American "Rover" crews (member of the Allied forces) have been helping local scout troops in many ways all over liberated Italy. In Rome, Mr. CATTY has been indefatigable in his meetings with "Rovers", with Italian Scout leaders of both organizations, and with individual troops. The first troops in Abruzzi-Marche were organized in Macerata in January. Little has been done in Toscana, although the Catholic Scouts are active in a few places there.

Training classes for scout leaders have been organized, especially in Rome. Scout literature from Britain and America has been made available and publications in Italian are under way.

Provisional recognition of the Federation of Boy Scouts in Italy and of each of the two component organizations has been granted by the Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau in London.

Girl Guides are off to a slower start. There are, however, seven troops in Rome and plans are afoot for spreading the work. The American Girl Scouts have appropriated $1,000 to help get this work going in Italy, and the World Bureau of World Guides is encouraging it.

13. Survey of Italian Education.

Major VESSELO, in charge of this important work which will give both the Italians and the Allies (as long as the Allies are here) invaluable data on [illegible] background of Italian education, and what happened to it under fascism [illegible]

2005

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798017

in his meetings with "Rovers", with Italian Scout leaders of both organizations, and with individual troops. The first troops in Abruzzi-Marche were organized in Macerata in January. Little has been done in Toscana, although the Catholic Scouts are active in a few places there.

Training classes for scout leaders have been organized, especially in Rome. Scout literature from Britain and America has been made available and publications in Italian are under way.

Provisional recognition of the Federation of Boy Scouts in Italy and of each of the two component organizations has been granted by the Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau in London.

Girl Guides are off to a slower start. There are, however, seven troops in Rome and plans are afoot for spreading the work. The American Girl Scouts have appropriated $1,000 to help get this work going in Italy, and the World Bureau of World Guides is encouraging it.

13. Survey of Italian Education.

Major VEASEY, in charge of this important work which will give both the Italians and the Allies (as long as the Allies are here) invaluable data on [illegible] background of Italian education, and what happened to it under fascism [illegible] liberation, reports, in part, as follows:

a. Part I of the Survey (the chronological outline) is gradually approaching completion, only the period from 1940 to the present day still remaining unfinished. In the latter stages work has been slow, on account of the constant unearthing of new and important data, and the constant need for checking and revision.

b. Part II of the Survey (the statistical survey for Southern Italy, 1943-4) now lacks only the Provinces of Potenza and Bari.

(1) In Southern Italy (Naples and Southward) and the Islands (Sicily, Sardinia), taken as a single unit, the state of school-buildings, 1943-4, has been as follows:

	SCHOOL BUILDINGS			
	Age destroyed	Age demaged	Age occupied by troops	Age occupied by refugees
Kindergartens	1.5	1.5	2.4	3.5
Elementary Schools	2.5	11.1	11.1	4.1
Secondary Schools	3.7	15.3	21.9	7.9

Note: The figures in the last two columns, which are of course not static, represent the state at the close of the school-year 1943-4

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 185017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Damage and destruction is greatest in the Compartimento of Campania, which shows 43.4% of elementary schools and 23.6% of secondary in these categories. It is least in Calabria, Lucania and Apulia. Brindisi, Lecce, Taranto, Matera, Ragusa, Nuoro are the only Provinces showing no damage at all. Occupation is at its greatest in Apulia, where 45.7% of elementary schools and 56.9% of secondary were occupied at the period in question, and it is not thought that the position has greatly improved. Taranto, Foggia, Brindisi suffer most (in order) and Naples comes a little way behind (Bari too, though exact figures are not available, is known to have been among the worst sufferers). No Province is without occupiers in at least some of the schools, but most of the Sicilian Provinces seem to have been fairly lightly touched by the time the school-year came to an end: Catania and Syracuse seem to have most occupiers in Sicily.

(2) In Southern Italy and the Islands, taken as a single unit, the state of pupil-enrolments, 1943-4, as compared with the normal state (1939-40) has been as follows (secondary schools have had to be omitted owing to variability of data and consequent impossibility of making adequate comparisons):

	TOTAL PUPILS		
	1939-40.	1943-4	%ge decrease between 1939-40 and 1943-4
Kindergartens	134,506	133,131	- 13.8
Elementary Schools	1,362,123	1,083,468	- 20.5

Note: In addition to Bari and Potenza, Matera and Campobasso are also omitted from these totals.

c. The decision having been made to begin now to compile data for the more northerly Provinces (north of Naples), for the current year, and thus to extend Part II of the Survey, revised tables are now being prepared for sending out to Provveditori and Rectors of Universities via Regional Education Officers.

d. It is perhaps worth pointing out that this office now contains a great deal of factual and legal information about the educational system in Italy, and that more frequent reference to it will be welcomed.

14. Educational Reconstruction.

a. Programs. School heads, professors and teachers are showing greatly increased awareness of the deficiencies of the Italian educational system and are exhibiting eagerness for knowledge as to what other countries, especially Britain and the United States, have been doing in regard to education during the past quarter of a century. Major CLEGGY has received a considerable number of books from Britain, and the Education Subcommission from both Britain and the

	TOTAL PUPILS		
	1939-40.	1943-4	Age decrease between 1939-40 and 1943-4
Kindergartens	134,506	133,130	- 1%.
Elementary Schools	1,362,123	1,083,468	- 20.5

Note: In addition to Bari and Potenza, Matera and Campobasso are also omitted from these totals.

c. The decision having been made to begin now to compile data for the more northerly Provinces (north of Naples), for the current year, and thus to extend Part II of the Survey, revised tables are now being prepared for sending out to Provveditori and Rectors of Universities via Regional Education Officers.

d. It is perhaps worth pointing out that this office now contains a great deal of factual and legal information about the educational system in Italy, and that more frequent reference to it will be welcomed.

14. Educational Reconstruction.

a. Programs. School heads, professors and teachers are showing greatly increased awareness of the deficiencies of the Italian educational system and are exhibiting eagerness for knowledge as to what other countries, especially Britain and the United States, have been doing in regard to education during the past quarter of a century. Major GREGORY has received a considerable number of books from Britain, and the Education Subcommission from both Britain and the United States, describing educational organization, methods, and problems. These books are in continuous use by Italian school authorities. One is being published in Italian and others are being translated.

While Abruzzi-Marche reports many favorable comments on the programs prepared by Italians under Allied supervision, a new program for the elementary schools has just been approved by the Minister for 1944-6. This program represents a complete modernization of the elementary schools. It was prepared by a Commission appointed by the preceding Minister last summer. The Commission used the resources of the Education Subcommission, but the work was its own and is an outstandingly fine job.

b. Juvenile Literature. There is a dearth of good books for children in Italy. Experts in the United States have been asked to select the forty best books for translation and publication in Italy, and Italian publishers are eager to receive them. A number are on their way across.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

c. Scholarly publications. The American Library Association has been accumulating technical, scientific and scholarly publications for European countries during the war period. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Education Subcommission have requested that Italy's share be sent as soon as possible. Universities and libraries in Italy have begun to send in specific requests for most needed publications, and a few requests have already been filled through direct contacts by the Education Subcommission with publishers, etc.

d. Engineering progress. A commission for reorganizing engineering education has asked for information in this field from Britain and America. The Education Subcommission has had most favorable response from the leading engineering schools, and has been able to supply the Italian Commission with a considerable number of catalogues, bulletins, etc., received from British and American engineering schools.

e. Pure sciences. Arrangements are in progress, in accordance with a request from the Italian National Research Council and the Minister of Public Instruction, to send Professor Bernardo B. Caccioppoli to the United States for three months to gather information as to latest research in the field of nuclear physics, cosmic rays, etc.

15. Miscellany.

Captain NOE arranged to have teachers use a newly established train for workers, from Sesto to Prato. But on its first trip it was fairly mobbed by pass holders and non-pass holders waiting to board it, and had to be temporarily discontinued.... Only one of the nine provincial superintendents of schools in Toscana has managed to get a car to supervise his schools..... Major GREGORY objects to the Stars and Stripes picture of an Italian class room, showing well-clad, well-fed children; says it is highly a-typical and invites photographers to visit schools with him and show the other side... The exploiting of girls' needle work in lower trade schools for sale at huge profits by the shops of Rome has been brought to the Minister's attention as a result of a report by Lt. or GREGORY.... 1st Lieutenant SIMONI is finding the use of an Italian Civilian Education Specialist as coordinator of the work of the Provveditori (provincial superintendents) of such great value that the plan (previously tried with equal success by Major KOOPMAN in Sicily) will probably be used in all Northern Regions to make up partly for the dearth of Allied officers. The Minister has promised names of suitable persons... Captain NOE reports a highly successful and helpful conference of all his Provveditori in Florence - he arranged transport, food and lodging... In Sicily, parents in each province, says 1st Lieutenant DE [illegible]IS, have organized Comitati Pro-Scuola to help poorer children with books, supplies and clothes and to protect the interests of the schools... Committees of parents and teachers in Ascoli and Pescara are handling school lunches and children's note books.... In Rome the Education Subcommission has been asked to get information as to how parent-teachers associations are organized in America... 1st Lieutenant SIMONI tells a human interest story of a young elementary school teacher who pledged 35 kilometers through mud and snow to ask for an job she hoped qualify qualified to teach.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

15. Miscellany.

Captain MOE arranged to have teachers use a newly established train for workers, from Sesto to Prato. But on its first trip it was fairly mobbed by pass holders and non-pass holders waiting to board it, and had to be temporarily discontinued.... Only one of the nine provincial superintendents of schools in Toscana has managed to get a car to supervise his schools..... Major GREGORY objects to the Stars and Stripes picture of an Italian class room, showing well-clad, well-fed children; says it is highly a-typical and invites photographers to visit schools with him and show the other side... The exploiting of girls' needle work in lower trade schools for sale at huge profits by the shops of Rome has been brought to the Minister's attention as a result of a report by Major GREGORY.... 1st Lieutenant SIMONI is finding the use of an Italian Civilian Education Specialist as coordinator of the work of the Provveditori (provincial superintendents) of such great value that the plan (previously tried with equal success by Major HOOPMAN in Sicily) will probably be used in all Northern Regions to make up partly for the dearth of Allied officers. The Minister has promised names of suitable persons... Captain MOE reports a highly successful and helpful conference of all his Provveditori in Florence - he arranged transport, food and lodging... In Sicily, parents in each province, says 1st Lieutenant DE [illegible]S, have organized Comitati Pro-Scuola to help poorer children with books, supplies and clothes and to protect the interests of the schools... Committees of parents and teachers in Ascoli and Foscara are handling school lunches and children's note books.... In Rome the Education Sub-commission has been asked to get information as to how parent-teachers associations are organized in America... 1st Lieutenant SIMONI tells a human interest story of a young elementary school teacher who plodded 35 kilometers through mud and snow to ask for a job; she being illegally qualified to teach, she got the job, and SIMONI gave her a ride back home.

2004

16. Personnel.

The personnel of the Education Subcommission during January was as follows:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Headquarters	: Major Carleton W. WASHBURNE, Acting Director
	Major Arthur A. VESSELO, Survey of Italian Education
	Captain Joseph V. VELLA, Executive Officer, University Specialist
	Captain Harry R. HEARD, Text book printing
Sicily	: (1st Lt. A.C. DE BELLIS, P.A. to R.O., acting as Education Offcr)
Sardegna	: (Captain G.F.T. WAGSTAFF, acting as Education Officer)
Southern	: Major Joseph M. MURPHY, Regional Education Officer
Lazio-Umbria	: Major Francis F. GREGORY, Regional Education Officer
Abruzzi-Marche	: 1st Lt. John P. SIMONI, Regional Education Officer
Toscana	: Captain Samuel V. NOE, Regional Education Officer
	Captain Paul L. HEILMAN, Education Officer
	Captain Dexter G. TILROE, Education Officer
	(Lt. R.W. CREIGHTON, attached)
Emilia	: Captain Willis E. PRATT, Regional Education Officer
Unassigned	: Major John LUNT (attached as P.O. to L'Aquila).

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

EX COMMR DIST

1 — CSO, EC, CC

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Captain Paul L. HALLAM, Education Officer

Captain Dexter G. TILROE, Education Officer

(Lt. R.W. CREIGHTON, attached)

Emilia : Captain Willis E. PRATT, Regional Education Officer

Unassigned : Major John LUNT (attached as P.O. to L'Aquila).

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

Ex Comm Dist
1 — CSO, EC, CO
3 — PRB

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

0491