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EDUCATION S/C, MONTHLY REPORTS  
FEB. 1944 - MAR. 1946

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

Supplement to Report for June, 1945

Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

In southern Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia all schools and universities functioned throughout the year, closing for the summer vacation in June. Their most serious problem, in certain spots, has been the continued occupancy of school buildings by Allied Forces; in certain centers, such as Matera and Bari, this has almost completely strangled Italian education. While building repairs have been begun in many places, there is still a vast amount of repair and reconstruction to be done. The shortage of glass is still the most universal problem in the repair of school buildings. Another major and widespread problem, still unsolved, is replacement of scientific and technical equipment -- requisitioned by the Germans and by the Allied, looted, and destroyed.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/CWW/ams

ED/6A/1.0/AC

15 April, 1946

Summary Report for March, 1946.

1. Headquarters.

a. Activities at headquarters has consisted largely of tying up all loose ends and preparing for the closing of the Education Subcommittee. The transmittal of documents and communications from AMG in Udine and Venezia Giulia to the Ministry of Public Instruction and vice versa is a continuous routine which will outlast the Subcommittee.

b. The first of the series of books on education in Great Britain, the United States, and China, has now been published in Italian - De Young, Introduction to American Education.

c. One opera singer (Mascherini), has been dispatched to the United States; another (Tagliavini) is due to leave on the next ship; and engagements have been booked in the United States and South America for a number of others - also for conductors and instrumentalists.

d. Arrangements have been made for twelve Boy Scout leaders to go to Great Britain for a training course. A shipment of materials for uniforms has been received from the Girl Scouts of America. The Boy Scouts of America are preparing to send a considerable amount of camp equipment and uniforms.

e. The third course in Democratic Culture for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Italian Army came to a highly successful close, the "students" now being prepared to return to their divisions where they will conduct similar courses. The Italian Minister of War and a general of the army attended the closing session and warmly thanked Staff Sergeant Hauser for his work in organizing and directing the three successive courses. Sergeant Hauser was lent by the Education Subcommittee to the Italian army for this work, in which he is a specialist. He has now been released from the Education Subcommittee and the British army and is employed by UNRRA for guidance work in DP camps.

2. Bolzano and Udine.

a. The German schools in Bolzano, elementary and secondary, now have, thanks to the books from Switzerland, more and better books than the Italian schools.

b. The enrolment in German schools in Bolzano is 27,528; in Italian schools 9,214. The schools are in good condition, clean and well disciplined.

c. For the few German communities in Trento, elementary schools in the German language are progressing very satisfactorily. There is, however, a shortage of qualified German-speaking teachers; so a course for 100 such teachers is to be started shortly.



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d. Extra-curricular courses in German, under the supervision of the Provveditore agli Studi in Udine, have been organized in two communes in the north-east corner of that province near Tarvisio, for the children of German parents. The regular school program is conducted in Italian, and the German teachers are paid by the communes, not by the State.

e. Capt. Ian SCOTT, Education Officer for the CLO in Bolzano and for the PC in Udine, has been relieved from this assignment and from the Allied Commission, and assigned to work in another field at AMHQ. There is no longer any education officer in the field except Capt. SIMONI in Venezia Giulia.

### 3. Venezia Giulia.

a. The full report on Venezia Giulia submitted on 25 March as an annex to the monthly report for February covers most of the important educational activities of the Zone, there having been few new developments during the last half of the month.

b. The commission on the approval of secondary school text books has completed its work, and a long list of books has been mimeographed, classified as "approved", "approved if specified pages are removed", or "disapproved".

c. Four thousand copies of the Slovene primer, ABC, approved by AMG, have been distributed, free. In one village, Aurisina (Trieste area), the mothers, in reprisal against AMG for confiscating the PNOO propaganda-impregnated primer, Naša Beseda, gathered up all the ABC primers and handed them back to the CAO. The children therefore have no books.

d. The 4th and 5th class readers, in Slovene, published under AMG auspices, are now printed and ready for distribution.

e. Three professors who deliberately violated the AMG order closing Slovene schools in Trieste following the students' third strike, have been dismissed. The Slovene schools were reopened after a few days of being closed. All the janitors were replaced because of inefficiency in keeping the schools clean.

f. Two of the twenty-three teachers whose dismissal on recommendation of FSS (for security reasons) caused demonstrations and outcries, have been reinstated following a reconsideration of the evidence.

g. Forty-six students have applied for admission to the special concentrated training course for Slovene teachers. Thirty of these had been accepted as of 1 April. The course was scheduled to open, in the Istituto Magistrale of Gorizia, on 10 April.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/CWW,

ED/6A/1.9/10

11 February, 1946

## Summary Report for January, 1946

1. Headquarters.

a. Prof. Guido de Ruggiero, former Minister of Public Instruction and now head of the Superior Council on Public Instruction was sent by the present Minister to Switzerland, accompanied by the Director of Education, Allied Commission, as consultant, 11 to 18 January, to work out plans for giving special training in education and child psychology to a group of Italian university professors. The proposed training is to be at the Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute in Geneva, Europe's leading institution in this field. The Director of the Institute, Prof. Piaget, was most helpful, and practical plans were worked out. The necessity for this training arises from the complete absence of courses in this field in Italy during the past twenty years. The new elementary school program cannot become fully effective if teachers are not trained. Elementary teachers cannot be trained for the work unless the new normal school programs are made of active. This cannot be done unless the normal school professors are trained. They cannot be trained unless the universities have professors who know child psychology and education. The university professors have to go outside Italy to get this knowledge.

b. The cultural relations program of the Education Subcommittee has continued, arrangements being made for sending concert and operatic artists to the United States; literature being obtained on various educational subjects from the United States, Great Britain and Switzerland; publication of Italian translations of important books on education being encouraged and extended, etc.

c. Youth activities and adult education work continue to be extended. The Belgian trainers of Girl Guides leaders worked in Florence, Milan and Turin in January. The money (500 dollars) from American Girl Scouts for Girl Scouts and Guides in Italy was finally received and transmitted to the Federation. Mr. Thompson of International Youth Hostels, attached to the Education Subcommittee, did a thorough job of investigating Youth Hostel possibilities from Naples north to the Swiss border in preparation for the arrival of Mr. Catchpool from England, International President (arrived 9 February).

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d. Conferences with the new Minister of Public Instruction have been extremely difficult to arrange - only two were held in January.

e. The American Embassy has requested that the Director of Education be transferred to the Embassy as Science and Education Officer when the Education Subcommission closes; final approval from the State Department is awaited.

2. Bolzano, Trento and Udine.

a. Capt. Jan Scott, formerly Regional Education Officer in Venezia, became Education Officer for the Chief Liaison Officer in Bolzano and for the Provincial Commissioner in Udine.

b. AMG released three floors of a school it was occupying in Bolzano, relieving the shortage of school premises. Further relief is in sight with the probable derequisition of the largest elementary school in Bolzano by the middle of February.

c. The textbooks in the German language, sent from Switzerland as a result of two visits, in August and September, of the Director of Education, are finally in Bolzano. Storage charges and import taxes are raising the prices exorbitantly and the Education Officer is investigating the matter.

d. The Italian decree for schools in the German language in the German speaking communes in the north of Trento is not clear; so the provveditore has issued a local decree permitting schools like those in Bolzano.

e. Before handing over Bolzano to the Italian Government, AMG issued a decree authorizing the use of the German in the school/woodcarving in Val Gardena, Bolzano Province. The Ministry has not yet approved German as the language of instruction in other secondary schools of the province, the plans for this not yet having been found satisfactory. Meanwhile, however, the vice-provveditore (Don Ferrari) in charge of German-language schools has been to Switzerland to get secondary school text books in German. His report has not yet been received.

f. The request of certain communes in Udine for schools in Slovene and German has, after careful study and conference with the Minister of Public Instruction, been refused. But extra-curricular classes in these languages will be permitted under official supervision.

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3. Venezia Giulia.

a. Schools were reopened, supplied with fuel, on 8 January, after the Christmas holidays. Stress is being laid on opening of kindergartens - three were newly opened in Trieste 1 February.

b. There has been no derequisitioning in Trieste where the school housing situation remains critical. The requisitioning of the whole new building of the University of Trieste is hampering the School of Naval Engineering.

c. The schools of Pola were damaged by explosions in the ammunition dump in November and again in January, and had to be temporarily closed. They are again functioning. Twenty million lire has been appropriated for re-equipping the schools of Gorizia Area, and school desks are being manufactured. The repairs of an elementary school in Trieste have been completed and the school has been opened.

d. The Chief Education Officer, Capt. John F. Simoni, has been having weekly meetings with the Cultural Section of the Council of National Liberation. This Slovene Committee continues to be intransigent and to demand that the administration of the Slavic schools be directed by an executive committee named by the CIN and approved by AMG. That Committee would select text books, prepare programs and select personnel, and "dictate the character of the schools and be ready to take over when the territory passes to Yugoslavia". All teachers not approved by the CIN would be dismissed. A Slovene Superintendent of both Italian and Slovene schools, approved by the CIN would replace the present superintendent. Despite the impossibility of meeting these demands, and the refusal of the CIN Committee to cooperate if they are not met, Capt. Simoni is continuing his weekly conferences. *They at least are informative.*

e. The attacks on the Chief Education Officer and AMG educational policy by the Communist newspaper, *Primorski Dnevnik*, are now few and mild, since the newspaper was suspended for a time.

f. 77% (125 out of 162) of the communes have now accepted the direction of the AMG-appointed school administration.

g. The AMG school programs, in Slovene, have now been printed and distributed free to all teachers.

h. There is still an acute shortage of text books for Slovene



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schools, but the printing is being speeded up. Twelve tons of paper have been shipped from Rome. An adequate supply of books is expected before the end of March.

i. Parent-teachers councils of a non-political nature are being organized and encouraged.

j. A teachers' congress is being organized for 19-20 February for discussion of professional problems.

k. Despite the organized opposition of the CIN, the villages are, for the most part, receiving the AMG educational directives warily and parents seem glad to have their children attend schools free from political indoctrination.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/CMA/rg

ED/6A/1.0/H

13 November, 1945

## Summary Report for October

1. Headquarters activities.

a. Paper and supplies for text books. Distribution of American supplies of paper, ink, etc. for elementary school text books has progressed rapidly and has been coupled with orders, backed by the Minister of Public Instruction, to keep retail prices of text books relatively low. Printing costs have gone up so much that books necessarily will cost more than last year, but the new prices will run between 50 lire and 100 lire each.

b. Derequisition. Schools are being gradually derequisitioned in most parts of Italy. The situation is still acute in certain spots - e.g., Bari - and aggravating in many others. But AFM is cooperating, and is taking a strong stand against new requisitions.

c. Girl Guides. Two trainers for Girl Guides came from Switzerland in October, sent by the World Bureau of Girl Scouts and Guides. They did excellent work in training Girl Guide leaders in Rome, Naples, Florence, and Milan, and were much appreciated.

d. Boy Scouts. The non-sectarian Boy Scouts had their first national congress since the suppression under fascism twenty years ago. Representatives from most regions in Italy came to Rome for the occasion. The Catholic Boy Scouts had a similar national congress a few weeks earlier.

e. Cultural interchange. The Education Subcommittee continued active fostering of cultural interchange between Italy and other countries--considerable work was done in regard to arrangements for Italian singers, orchestra conductors, etc., to go to North and South America - mostly arrangements for next year. Progress was made on scholarships for advanced students to go to the United States in January and February. Help was given to USIS in the preparation of "The Book of America" and "How the United States is Governed" for free distribution in Italian Schools.

f. Physical Education program. The new program for physical education in elementary and secondary schools throughout Italy was completed and presented to the Minister by the Minister's commission appointed for this purpose. The Education Subcommittee worked closely with this Commission.

2. Statistical report.

A statistical report for the five northern Regions has been completed and will be summarized in the full monthly report.

3. Lombardia.

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The illness of Major VERSELO, RMO, prevented a report from being sent

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from Lombardia. The educational situation there is, however, in good condition and it has been recommended that jurisdiction of schools and universities be handed over to the Italian Government in November.

#### 4. Venezia.

With the HFO, Captain SCOTT, going in LIAP 2 November, educational jurisdiction in all provinces in Venezia Region, except Bolzano, Trento, and Udine, has been handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction. Derequisition was proceeding satisfactorily except in Padua where more troops were arriving. All schools were opened in the Region during October.

The Bolzano situation is still difficult. Captain VELLA, Executive Officer of the Education Subcommittee, went up at the beginning of November for several days and got matters more systematized. The text books, in German, from Switzerland are still awaiting satisfactory financial arrangements, but it is believed that these are in line for immediate solution. Proposals for German secondary schools have been received and submitted to the Minister of Public Instruction for approval.

#### 5. Venezia Giulia.

The educational problem in Venezia Giulia is the most critical met in the entire liberation of Italy.

The Italian schools in the cities of Gorizia, Trieste, and Pola, have opened and are functioning, with the usual difficulties of requisitioned and damaged buildings. Some text books are now available and others soon will be. Elementary schools enrollment is almost normal (33,685, against a normal enrollment of 39,171). Repairs are under way. The University is repaired, has given its autumn examinations, and is ready for formal inauguration 25 November, with its newly organized faculties of engineering and letters. The Conservatory of Music is in good shape.

It is the Slavic schools which are the problem.

These were officially opened at about the same time as Italian schools - 9 to 14 October. But, except in the three cities, 70% of them are not organized and many of those which are operating are operating under School Section of the Slavic National Liberation Committee (SINC). This organization is an extra-legal duplicate government, which not only refuses to cooperate with AMG, but seeks to dictate to it. Through propaganda and intimidation of teachers it has a large measure of control in Slav schools in the many small communes. It pays teachers a higher salary than they would receive officially. It distributes text books rife with Tito-communist propaganda. It dictates a program of Yugoslav nationalism and communism.

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The AE education policy is being pursued in the cities and in communes which will cooperate. Where communes refuse to accept direct: the AE-appointed superintendent of Slav schools - himself, in each Area, of course - no funds are given to the schools, and no recognition is given their work. But no attempt is made to suppress the extra-legal Slav school, since the Partisans are past masters at conducting their activities clandestinely and in defiance of military orders.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/6A/1.0/AC

12 October 1945

Summary Report, September 1945

1. Opening of Schools:

In the north the major activity of the Regional Education Officers consisted of getting everything in readiness for the opening of elementary schools (mostly in the early part of October) and secondary schools (for the middle or latter part of October). Defascism under Executive Memorandum 67 was completed much earlier, but final defascism under GO 35 was not yet complete in any province except Cremona.

2. Text books.

A great variety of new elementary text books were approved for 1945-6 -- 45 in Piemonte, 57 in Lombardia, 183 by the Ministry. Many of these are now in the press. Attempts are being made to hold prices down by giving American paper at 40 lire per kilo (instead of 100-180 lire per kilo for Italian paper) to publishers who will price their books proportionately low. Negotiations are in progress with the Italian Government to supplement the American paper with paper controlled by the Ministry of Commerce, at the same low price, wherever necessary.

3. Children's note books ("quaderni").

The Industrial Council for North Italy is printing 2,000,000 school note books for sale to student-aid associations at 4 lire each, for free distribution to children in the north. Plans are underway to repeat last year's printing of note books on American or low-priced Government paper to break the exorbitant commercial market in this essential commodity.

4. Buildings.

AFHQ has ordered educational buildings to be derequisitioned as rapidly as possible. While there are still some very bad spots, and while individual units tend to requisition schools contrary to an AFHQ order forbidding new requisitions, the situation shows marked improvement. There is apparently no problem in Piemonte. In Lombardia and Venetia, AFHQ officers are cooperating in trying to get all political parties and refugees out of schools for the opening of the autumn term. Repairs generally are proceeding, but often slowly because of scarcity of materials.

5. Universities, etc.

All universities and other higher institutions, including major musical organizations, are now defascized and entirely or almost

entirely reorganized. All are functioning administratively although formal opening of universities in Italy is the first week in November. The defascism of the Catholic University in Milan has been completed, in close cooperation with the Vatican, eleven professors being suspended, but the former rector, Father Gemelli, being retained.

6. Hand-over of educational jurisdiction.

The release of the Regional Education Officers of Liguria and Piemonte has resulted in handing over all jurisdiction over educational matters in these two Regions to the Minister of Public Instruction, without waiting for the general hand-over of the Regions to the Italian Government. This became effective early in October.

7. Venezia Giulia.

The school section of the recalcitrant National Liberation Committee is carrying on an independent control of Slovene schools in the villages of Trieste and Gorizia provinces, naming its own teachers and intimidating any who try to cooperate with the Military Government. It has sent teachers across the Morgan line into Yugoslav territory -- some to teach there, many to attend a teacher-training and indoctrination course. It has requested that the Yugoslav school programs be used in Slovene schools in AMG Territory -- programs which are prefaced with the requirement that teachers speak passionately of the Partisan movement, of Tito as the great "Condottiere", and of the recent Yugoslav struggle. The Education Division of AMG Venezia Giulia is combatting such activities by weekly radio broadcasts, by newspaper publicity, and by a policy of firmness and fairness. Now it appears that the National Liberation Committee has very recently given orders to cooperate with AMG instead of sabotaging it, and the effect of these orders is beginning to be felt in the cities, although not as yet in the villages.

The Italian schools are getting ready to open without difficulty. The university is undergoing operation, and meanwhile is holding examinations throughout October.

8. New school programs.

The Education Subcommittee has been collaborating with the Minister of Public Instruction in the preparation of the new programs for teacher training schools and for physical education in all schools. The first is ready for publication; the physical education program is still in the making.

9. Youth welfare and activities.

School lunch programs are all set for the opening of schools, in all Regions.... Piemonte provided meals and recreational programs for 11,000 children in its summer colonies.... Student-aid associations (Patronati scolastici) have been organized in a great many communes.... The Boy Scout movement continues to grow and is very active.... Arrangements have been completed for the two Swiss trainers of Girl Guide leaders, originally scheduled to come in August, to come 19 October.... The Education Subcommittee is collaborating with the American Red Cross to stimulate and help the Junior Red Cross in Italy.

10. Cultural Interchange.

Professor Caocispari, whom the Education Subcommittee has been trying since February to get sent to the United States, to study recent developments in nuclear physics for the Italian National Research Council, has finally gone. The struggle is now to get Italy's famous conductor, Vuotto, over in time for his engagement with the Metropolitan Opera Company.... A scholarship committee composed of the Director of the American Academy, a representative of USIS, the head of the Superior Council of Education, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Director of Education, AC, is administering a fund for sending selected scholars to American universities to study. A circular has been sent to all universities, etc., to obtain nominees for the fourteen fellowships now available.... Much-needed photographic plates for the Royal Observatory in Florence have been procured from the United States and delivered.... 12,000 copies of the Italian edition of the history of AC are being distributed to universities, libraries, and school officials.... The books on citizenship and the history and geography of the Americas (a USIS project, in which the Education Subcommittee is collaborating) for free distribution to schools are in process of translation.... The Education Subcommittee has obtained manuscripts for several educational monographs (more on the way) on current movements in American education for publication in Italian and free distribution to teachers and school officials -- a USIS project, endorsed by the Minister of Public Instruction.

11. Joint.

The Minister of Public Instruction and the Director of Education, AC, participated in an International Educational Conference on Aid to Child Victims of the War in Zurich, 17-21 September. Both lectured at general sessions and took part in sectional meetings, and received valuable suggestions from the delegates assembled from twenty two countries.... The Minister and Director of Education then proceeded to Berne and tied up, subject to financing by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the plans for shipping text books in the German and French languages to Italy for use in Bolzano and the Val d'Aosta respectively. They then went to Geneva, examined the exhibits and publications of the International Bureau of Education, and inaugurated, with the head of the Bureau (Piaget, Europe's greatest educational psychologist) a plan for sending seven university professors from Italy to the University of Geneva for a year to study psychology so that it can be re-introduced in Italy -- psychology and pedagogy were banned all through the fascist regime. The Minister then returned to Italy and the Director of Education went to Paris on request of the French Minister of Education to assist in preparing selected teachers to inaugurate a new educational program in France.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
AFO 394

6.8  
ED/EC/L.O/M

11 September 1945

Summary Report for August 1945I - 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. Reopening 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 liars worst in Venetia where one Education Officer has ten provinces and transport for him has been inadequate.
4. Lombardia and Venetia 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.
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 Venetia -- 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.
7. Repairs of school 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, operated and reorganized throughout the north. Final action in regard to the Catholic University in Milan awaits approval of the Chief Commissioner and the Vatican. The University of Milan elected as rector the man who, though not suspended by the curation 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, Signore Casso. 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 Bern.

12. Education in Venezia Giulia is being organized according to plan. The intransigent attitude of the National Liberation Committee is causing difficulties, but in spite of this and other problems, remarkable progress has been made.

## II - Headquarters activities.

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

17. The detailed study of Italian education, its history and present organization, 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 Giocoli 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 2200,000 in Great Britain, balanced by British Council and Embassy expenses in Italy and earmarked for book purchases through commercial channels.

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 Subcommittee.

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

CARLETON W. WASHBURN  
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Director of Education

IN REPLY REFER TO

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FILE NO.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AR

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICAAMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL  
Milan, August 30, 1945.

Lt. Col. Washburne,  
Director of Education,  
Allied Commission,  
Rome.

Sir:

You have been kind enough to send me regularly the monthly reports of your subcommission.

Now that I have left Rome, I have no further need for these reports, and therefore request that my name be removed from your mailing list.

Please accept my cordial thanks for the co-operation which you have never failed to give in connection with my interest in education problems.

Sincerely yours,

Coit MacLean  
American Consul General



HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommission  
APO 394

ED/OSW/rs

ED/6A/L.G/KC

11 August, 1945

## Summary Report for July, 1945.

1. Introduction.

Regional activities have been a continuation of those of the previous month. Emilia completed its educational work and was turned over to the Italian Government shortly after the end of July. Lucca was also transferred. Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, and Venezia (except Udine) were getting ready to turn all education over to the Minister by the end of August. Venezia Giulia, on the other hand, just began to be organized as far as education was concerned as the month of July drew to a close.

The monthly report from Venezia Region apparently miscarried, as it had not been received at Headquarters when this report was being written. Venezia Giulia only got an Education Officer during the last week in July; so there is no report from that Region. However, a report up to 10 July as to the educational conditions in Venezia Giulia, and a series of recommendations, were included in the Education Subcommission monthly report for June. Practically all of the recommendations contained therein have been approved and are in process of execution.

2. Defascism.

a. Emilia: Defascism under Executive Memorandum 67 and General order 35 was practically 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 expiration have been set up in all provinces, and schools are being examined.

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

d. Lombardia: Suspension of school heads under Executive Memorandum 67 is complete. Expiration under G.O. 35 is in various stages, Cremona province being finished.

3. Provveditori agli Studi.

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 Forlì 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 Lancia and Apennine, 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.

#### 4. School requisitions and occupancy.

The request of the Chief Commissioner that APHQ appoint an officer with authority to work with the Director of Education in restocking all school requisitions in Italian Government territory so that schools might be opened in the autumn has not met with any definite response. Plans 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, APHQ 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, RAAC is gradually releasing schools - three more were released in July. In Emilia the situation is still bad. In Bologna, as usual, there is 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 APHQ 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.

#### 5. Building repairs.

The results of the nation-wide study by the Education Subcommittee 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, 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.

#### 6. 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

Ademia di Brera, and the Polytechnic are practically completed. Bocconi presents a special problem from the standpoint of general organization and will probably have to be left to the Minister to handle, as its charter needs basic revision and its staff morale is low.

#### 9. Youth activities.

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

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.

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 Subcommission on 27 July.

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

A very interesting 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 5000 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.

#### 10. Headquarters activities.

Aside from the usual work of coordinating the work in the Regions and keeping it 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 Province 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 which would be helpful to some of the Minister's commissions reworking 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.

c. The Minister's commission on the reorganization of training teachers for

stumbling block - not now, however, because of absence of paper but because of the high cost of Italian paper. The Education Subcommittee 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 has been urged to get the Minister of Commerce 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 auspices of the Education Subcommittee continues, nearly 90,000 of these books having been distributed in the Region.

#### 7. School supplies.

More school supplies have come in from the United States, but there is still a serious dearth. 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.

#### 8. Universities and other higher institutions.

a. Emilia: The University of Bologna, fully operated 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 operated with three suspensions each, and the former has elected its Director and opened. A coadjutor has been appointed to the Storia Patria of Emilia. Modena, with only two buildings badly damaged, has completed its operation. Parma, after suspending nine professors, elected a Rector and opened with 2897 students of 24 July. Ferrara found no active Fascists among its professors and elected a Rector.

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

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

d. Lombardia: All operation 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 operation commission, named by the Vatican - appointed pro-rector, appears to be more tolerant of the fascist past of some of the professors than other operation 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 and the Conservatory of Music have completed their operation. Bocconi,



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 WULA, Executive Officer, in addition to work on all university problems and operation 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.

## 11. Miscellany.

a. The faculty of Anthropology, founded in the early days of the AS 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 Vesselo of the Education Subcommission, was formally presented to the Minister of Public Instruction. The statistical tables are not yet complete, and it is planned to have Major Vesselo 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 is contemplating allowing an Italian publisher to publish the report in Italian for the benefit of all school people.

c. A request from the House of Commons library for a set of the Enciclopedia 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 30 volume work was made to the Political Adviser (B) at the AS, for forwarding to England.

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

e. HANSEN 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.

## 12. Personnel.

The principal changes in personnel during July were the addition of Captain E.W. Scott, as Education Officer in Venetia Region to assist Major Gregory, Regional Education Officer; the replacing of 1st Lt. John F. Sisoni by Captain G.F.T. Wagstaff as Regional Education Officer in Liguria; and the assignment of Lt. Sisoni as Regional Education Officer for Venezia Giulia.

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Director of Education.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/CWW/ans

ED/GA/2.9/AC

11 July, 1945

## Summary Report for June, 1945.

1. The Ministry.

- a. The Education Subcommittee was fortunate in not having to break in a new Minister of Public Instruction when the Italian Government was reconstituted. The incumbent Minister, Arancio 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 Subcommittee, 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 Venetian 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 Subcommittee, with AC approval, turned over educational matters even in these cities to the Minister of Public Instruction.
- d. Innumerable technical questions have, as usual, been discussed with the Minister in order to coordinate the work in the north with the work in Italian Government Territory.

2. Work with other agencies.

- a. The weekly lunches with representatives of the United States Information Service have continued, and bear fruit in close coordination between it and the Education Subcommittee. Relations with the British Institute are less continuous, but cooperative. These two organizations are attempting to secure the American and British scholarly publications most urgently needed by universities and libraries, using the requests obtained and compiled by the Education Subcommittee and Minister of Public Instruction. Publications from other countries are being sought direct by the Education Subcommittee.
- b. Translation rights have been secured by USIS for 34 of the 40 juvenile books selected and ordered under the auspices of the Education Subcommittee; books have been assigned to publishers by USIS and translation has begun.
- c. The Education Subcommittee is working closely with the UNRRA specialist on children's institutions, and the Welfare Division of Public Health Subcommittee is being brought into the picture.

### 3. Text books and supplies.

a. Captain VELLA, Executive Officer of the Education Subcommission, has made a survey of the paper and printing situation in the North, working closely with IWB and Commerce Subcommission. Over 5000 tons of paper are needed for all types of school and university text books next year. Much of this can be procured locally, but at a price probably double or triple that of imported American paper. Of the latter, 160 more tons have arrived, giving us 455 tons with which to work. This will probably be used largely for elementary text books, as originally intended, since the mass of children are thereby affected. By combining this with local paper, average price of elementary text books can be kept down.

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. As before, 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 spent four days early in July making a study of the educational situation there. A full report has been given to the VP, CA Section, and the SCAG, AMI Venezia Giulia. The organization of elementary schools and of one or more teacher training schools in the Slovene and Croat languages has been recommended, with Slav supervisors of such schools being added to the provincial school offices. Provisions for revised school programs and text books in Italian, Slovene, and Croat are also recommended. The immediate assignment of a full time Regional Education Officer is urged.

### 5. Epuration.

a. 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 school personnel by the REO; these are reviewed and teachers are epurated under General Order 36.

b. Through agreement with the Vatican, epuration of the Catholic University in Milan is proceeding normally, with slight changes in the detail of the procedure to fit the special case.

c. Political Science faculties in universities are abolished, and their students are allowed to finish their courses in other faculties (law, letters, commerce). For examinations in Corporative Political Economy, Demography of Races, Biology of Races, etc., examinations in analogous fields devoid of Fascist propaganda are being substituted and special courses are being given to prepare for them.

d. 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 RSO's and by the Minister of Public Instruction. On the other hand, students who fought with the Partisans, or whose fathers did so, are exempted from tuition fees.

e. Epuration of elementary and secondary schools was partly done in advance by the CLN. Their suspensions are now being reviewed. Where necessary, school heads are being suspended under Executive Memorandum 67; but for the most part epuration is according to General Order 35, by special epuration committees for school personnel.

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 RSO. 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. 33% 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.

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 a major one. The RSO quieted the demonstrating teachers by promising to consider the matter; but no solution has been found. Finance Subcommittee 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 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.

#### 7. School opening.

a. Schools have been reopened throughout the North, with very few exceptions. Where the children had a fairly uninterrupted year, the opening was for examinations only, followed by closing for the summer vacation. Where the school year was badly broken, schools are extending the spring term to late June or early July, or running full summer sessions. Volunteer summer sessions are being held in Rome and Genoa.



b. In some places, especially in Emilia, Apuania, and Venesia Giulia, the Partisans ran clandestine non-fascist schools during the year. Plans are on foot to give recognition for work done in these.

8. School buildings.

a. Damage to school and university buildings is spotty - some places are badly hit, others untouched. 20% to 30% of the schools in Apuania are destroyed. The University of Bologna, University of Genoa, four buildings of the University of Milan, and so on, have suffered greatly. Other buildings of the same universities are often intact.

b. Requisitions, likewise, are a varying problem. The new order from AFHQ against further requisitioning of school buildings will help. But to derequisition buildings is extremely difficult. It took threat of large scale death of cattle to pry loose eight teams for the Veterinary School at the University of Perugia so immunisation could be done - and the case had to be elaborately proved. The situation in the South is actually worse in some provinces than in most of the Northern Regions.

9. Youth Activities.

a. Scouting is flourishing everywhere. British and American Military personnel who were Boy Scouts, and Welfare and Red Cross workers interested in Girl Guides, have been very helpful. Troop leaders are being trained. Summer camps are being planned.

b. Student associations are being formed and are active in some universities.

c. School lunches, during the summer, are being served for 38,000 children in 166 schools in Rome. In the North, school lunches are, in some places, being arranged for the summer session, but the program there is not yet fully developed.

10. General.

As a whole, the educational situation in the North (except, as yet, Venesia Giulia) is very satisfactory. The RCO's are all experienced in their work, and each has his Region well organized; provveditori and acting rectors are appointed for schools and universities; directors are appointed for all cultural institutions; administration is well set up; defascism is under way. All RCO's are planning their work so that the defascised educational system can be handed over to the Italian Government as a well-organized going concern, by the end of August.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION ON  
Education Subcommission  
APO 394

ED/CWW/ans

ED/6A/2.0/AG

11 June, 1945

Summary Report for May, 1945.1. CLN and the schools.

The major work of the Education Subcommission during May was the opening up of the five northern regions. While in main outlines the procedures have been the same as those used throughout the past year, there was one outstanding difference - in the northern regions much of the ground work had already been done by the Committee on National Liberation. This partially compensated for the fact that the small number of education officers who hitherto had been able to team up in two or three regions, and to work them gradually as provinces were successively liberated, suddenly had to separate and handle a whole Region simultaneously - sometimes alone, sometimes with one assistant. As a matter both of AC policy and of practical necessity the education officers have utilized the CLN to the utmost.

It was interesting - and helpful - to find that the CLN had set up a Regional Education Office and, in many cases, provincial education committees. The Regional Superintendent of schools appointed by them had no place under Italian law, yet was useful. In Piemonte he has been taken over bodily by the REO as his professional assistant. In Lombardia he divides his time between the CLN and the REO, acting as contact with the former and general aid to the latter. In every Region he is being used in one way or another. The provincial school committees of CLN were retained as advisory bodies for the REO and Provveditori agli Studi.

The Regional or provincial CLN had dismissed Fascist personnel and appointed new provveditori, and in many cases new school heads and inspectors. While such suspensions and appointments have to be investigated and either disapproved or confirmed, the new appointees were able to handle the schools until more careful - and legal - action could be taken by the REO and Provincial Commissioners.

Actually, most of the CLN school appointments proved so good that they have since been confirmed in office. But there are exceptions - some were given jobs, apparently, solely on the basis of their Partisan activity regardless of professional qualifications; these have had to be replaced. The general high level of appointments is probably due, in part, at least, to the fact that the outstanding leaders of the CLN have themselves been school teachers and professors.

2. Dafascism.

The preliminary dafascism of the schools having been done by CLN, it was often only necessary to confirm their suspensions of school heads under Executive Memorandum 67. However, all remaining school heads were required to complete school personnel and if any showed clear evidence of active Fascism the REO recommended immediate suspension under E.M.67. All cases are being reviewed for final

action by the special education sections of the provincial epuration committees set up under General Order 35.

### 3. School buildings.

The situation regarding school buildings is spotty: In Emilia 1247 of the 2570 schools are available for use, 987 are damaged or destroyed, and 223 occupied by troops or refugees. In the city of Bologna only 16 of the 515 school rooms are available and classes are being held in odd rooms here and there and teachers' homes. Full statistical data are not yet available from other Regions, but partial returns show the following conditions:

Liguria: Genoa, 52 out of 122 schools damaged or destroyed, 30 occupied by troops and refugees; Imperia, schools damaged in six communes, almost no requisitioning; La Spezia, many schools destroyed or damaged, provincial archives destroyed by bomb, few schools requisitioned; Savona, 150 to 200 class rooms destroyed, few requisitioned.

Piemonte: Compared to south, damages not great. In city of Turin 34 school buildings and 4 university buildings destroyed. More damage generally from looting and wanton destruction than from bombs. Requisitioning not a serious problem.

Lombardia: No report on building situation.

Veneto: Verona, 10 out of 81 <sup>of</sup> buildings available; but 21 more will be available after minor repairs; Padua, 4 out of 36 buildings available, but some need only minor repairs; Venezia, undamaged; Treviso, provincial school offices destroyed with most of their archives; Rovigo, much destruction in city of Rovigo and in a dozen of larger communes, schools in smaller communes usually not damaged; but most school libraries have disappeared and school furniture, shutters, doors, etc., have been looted; Belluno, little damage. Many schools in the Region are used as hospitals and camps for Germans, or are occupied by troops and refugees.

### 4. Requisitions in general.

While in some Northern Regions requisitions are not a serious problem, and in others are an obvious necessity for the moment, the situation in the rest of Italy is not satisfactory. Continuous appeals come from the Minister of Public Instruction for release of schools and universities essential for the education of Italian youth. In most cases the Education Subcommission and Civil Affairs Section have been unable to remedy the situation. The Chief Commissioner has therefore asked AFHQ to appoint an officer with power to act to work with the Education Subcommission and Minister in a study and redispotion of requisitions throughout Italy. Reply has not yet been received.

### 5. Opening of Schools.

In Emilia, schools generally were reopened; in the other Northern Regions many reopened only for final examinations because they had functioned more or less normally during most of the year. Wherever the school year was badly interrupted, however, summer sessions are being provided.



## 6. Text books.

The printing of the defascised series of elementary text books for the current year came to a close early in May, the total having reached two million. 81,615 of these were distributed in Emilia, but the other Northern Regions were liberated too close to the end of the school year to make distribution there practicable or necessary. Such schools as functioned during the last few weeks used whatever books they could find or were conducted without books. As for secondary school books, lists of those forbidden because of their fascist propaganda were immediately distributed in all Regions; but a far larger number of secondary school text books are free from propaganda and can continue in use.

For 1945-46 (and this summer) publishers will be permitted to print a variety of elementary text books, if approved by a ministerial commission in Italian Government territory or by Regional commissions in Military Government territory. REO's in the north have set up commissions to approve new manuscripts, and in Emilia the first printing of new text books has begun.

## 7. Universities.

In the north all universities and other higher institutions of learning, and cultural organisations such as operas and orchestras, are being epurated in accordance with Executive Memorandum 76. Pro-Rectors or temporary directors have been appointed for almost all, epuration is in process. University examinations are being held. In some cases special make-up courses are being organised for summer or early fall. Orchestras and operas are functioning and being made available to Allied troops. Some universities are offering courses for troops.

Faculties of political science have been abolished.

Some university buildings have been damaged or destroyed - 47 of the 84 university buildings (four universities) in Emilia have been severely damaged; 6 buildings of the University of Genoa have been destroyed and five damaged; 4 out of the 9 buildings at the University of Turin were severely damaged. Very few university buildings in the north have been requisitioned.

In Perugia, urgent necessity has arisen for derequisitioning some rooms in the Veterinary building to make possible the preparation of serums and vaccines to stop an epidemic among cattle in the Region. For the main buildings of the University of Perugia a satisfactory working arrangement has been made for joint use by the British army and the university.

## 8. Youth activities.

Former GIL (Fascist Youth) properties are being made available, through provveditori agli studi, to youth organisations. Boy Scouts organisations, and to some extent Girl Guides, are getting under way in the north and are steadily increasing in the rest of Italy. The visit of Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief of the Girl Guides, accompanied by Mrs. Leigh-White, has given a marked stimulus to the national movements, and has resulted in a federation of the Catholic and Non-Confessional Guide organisations, following the pattern of the federation of



### Boy Scouts in Italy.

The American Junior Red Cross has shipped 20,000 gift packages for Italian school children, each containing such things as pencils, pens, soap, tooth brush, sewing kit, handkerchief and marbles.

### 9. Cultural relations.

M. De Monev of the European Student Relief Fund spent much of May here and made provision for financial aid for university students, for X-ray examinations, and for a group of tubercular students to go to Switzerland for cure.

The Education Subcommittee has been cooperating with USRA in making a study of institutional care of children in Italy, working in coordination with the Minister of Public Instruction.

At the request of the United States Information Service, the Education Subcommittee has arranged for a commission appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction to suggest topics for its monthly periodical (in Italian) dealing with Education, Psychology, and Welfare, for free distribution in Italy. Likewise it has arranged with the Minister to have distributed in the schools next fall three books to be published by the USIS, one on the history and geography of the western hemisphere, the other two on civil government and citizenship.

Publications desired by the National Library in Naples have been gathered by the American Library Association and have begun to arrive in Italy. Certain technical publications (such as the astronomical ephemeris for the Observatory in Florence) and various university bulletins, have been secured, on request, by the Education Subcommittee.

The most urgent requirements for technical and scientific publications, needed by universities and libraries throughout Italy, have now been compiled, but a second compilation will have to be made as requests come in from the north. The next question is how to get money with which to pay for the publications.

Transportation has not yet been obtained, but is being sought, for Prof. Cassinipuoti whom the Italian Government and National Research Council of Italy want to send to the United States to bring back latest information on research in nuclear physics.

The Minister of Public Instruction has appointed committees to study plans for interchange of students and professors with Allied nations.

### 10. Educational Reconstruction.

The Director of the Education Subcommittee has been called in consultation by a committee of the Superior Council, in charge of all universities, regarding proposed changes in the preparing of engineers and agriculturalists. He has also been asked to help in the organization of groups of teachers and professors to aid in educational reconstruction in Italy.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/CWW/ams

ED/6A/1.0/AC

11 May, 1945

## Summary Report for April.

## 1. Shift to North.

The principal concentration of activity in the Education Subcommittee 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 heretofore were revised to meet the new situation in Northern Regions and to accord with recent Italian Government decrees and A.C. orders and memoranda.

b) The Director of the Education Subcommittee 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.

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 specialists' assistants to the Regional Education Officers to make up for the shortage of Allied personnel.

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 Subcommittee 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 Subcommittee, since no Education Officers were being left there. Any Lazio educational matters still requiring AC assistance are also being handled by Education Subcommittee Hq.

h) Education Subcommittee 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.

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 Subcommittee 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.

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 Subcommittee 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 Subcommittee or USIS. The USIS Education Bulletin is prepared in consultation with the Education Subcommittee, 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. The USIS is seeking translation rights and Italian publishers for the thirty or forty books of juvenile literature selected on the initiative of the Education Subcommittee.

(3) Preliminary contacts have been made with the newly arrived members of the British Council and British Institute. The Education Subcommittee has offered to cooperate with them along the same lines as in the case of USIS.

(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 Subcommittee 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 Subcommittee. In addition to matters mentioned above, and many technical matters, the following have been discussed:

a) A special meeting was held with the Vice President, CA Section, the Education Subcommittee and MFA Subcommittee to discuss the implementation of FAN 487, 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.

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.
- 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. There were rallies in both Rome and Florence on St. George's day, involving, in the aggregate, thousands of children.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/OWW/tjr

ED/64/L.O./AC

11 April 1945

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORT MARCH

I. Headquarters and Regional Activities.

1. Visit to Toscana and Umbria. The Director of the Education Subcommittee, visited the provinces of Toscana and Umbria 18-24 March. In Toscana he was accompanied by Captain NOE, Regional Education Officer, and part of the time by Captain HYLMAN, Education Officer. In Umbria he was accompanied by Major GREGORY, retiring Regional Education Officer for Lazio-Umbria and Lieutenant SIMONI, Regional Education Officer for Marche-Umbria. University Rectors 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 1,149,360 reported for February to 1,567,753 as of 31 March. Distribution is only slightly behind production. Another 378,180 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 years 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 Regional Education Officer (Major GREGORY) wound up the educational affairs of the Region and took Lieutenant SIMONI through Umbria preparatory to turning Umbria over to Marche-Umbria Region. His final report on building occupancy and disrepair in Rome shows marked improvement since the Prime Minister, spurred on by the Chief Commissioner, gave strong orders to the prefect. The situation as of early April is shown in Table I, attached. In general it shows that number of schools fully occupied by various Italian bodies has been reduced since 25 January from 64 to 41; the number partly occupied has risen, due to partial releases, from 16 to 28. Allied occupancy, however, has increased from 10 to 18.

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#### 5. Abruzzi-Marche Region.

Lieutenant SIMONI made a final visit to all provinces of Abruzzi (including Campobasso). Schools are running almost normally (although often in make-shift quarters) everywhere. The new text books were found in use in all provinces, although the supply was below the demand.

New examinations had been given in the state-recognized private normal high school in Salmoia (Aquila province) in place of the dishonest ones which had been declared null and void. In Teramo 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 Marche also revealed schools functioning nearly normally despite handicaps, and the new text books in general use.

#### 6. Toscana.

All provinces are visited weekly by the Education Officers; but the transfer of Captain TILROE to Emilia will necessarily reduce this schedule. A conference of all provveditori agli studi was held by the Regional Education Officer in Florence 29 March. Among topics discussed were epuration, examinations, transfers 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 Captain HEILMAN, and found to be false.

New text books are in general use, 352,727 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 87,956 per day in 134 communes.

#### 7. Emilia Region.

Captain PRATT, Regional Education Officer, was hospitalized most of the month, but kept in close touch with the Region. Lieutenant CREIGHTON, and at the end of the month Captain TILROE, 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 proportionate numbers of the other types of school. Over 20,000 children are enrolled. The new text books are in use in 46 communes.



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#### II. Cultural Relations.

In harmony with the Directive on a New Deal for Italy, the Education Subcommission is working closely with the Minister of Public

Instruction on the following program, some parts of which have been previously reported:

1. Eight books on Education in Britain, United States, and China have been selected for publication in Italian. One is in the press, others are being translated. More will be added to the list.
2. Seven books on social, political, and economic subjects have been received from America to be considered as part of a similar series, covering several Allied nations.
3. About 20 of the 40 books of juvenile literature for introducing Italian children to the life, and literature of other lands and giving them some elementary science, have arrived and the rest are on the way. Negotiations for publication in Italian are in progress.
4. About 40 catalogues and bulletins on engineering education have been obtained from leading institutions in Britain and the United States and given to the Committee on Reform of Engineering Education of the Italian Society of Engineers, at their request.
5. A small library of text books and books of reference has been gathered by the Education Subcommission for use of Italian educators and publishers.
6. Requests have been received from universities and scientific and technical institutions for recent British and American scholarly publications and for essential apparatus to replace what was destroyed or looted. The Ministry is checking and tabulating the requests.
7. The American Library Association has been asked to send without further delay at least a part of Italy's share of the scholarly publications (since 1939) it has been collecting to rehabilitate the libraries of Europe.
8. The Ministry is preparing a requisition for scientific and technical materials urgently needed for next year and is attempting to get some of Italy's foreign credits assigned for such purchases.
9. The professor of physics whom the Minister and National Research Council wished to send to America to study recent developments, is still awaiting a reply from Washington to the Ambassador's telegram. Everything that can be done at this end has been done to facilitate the trip.
10. New York University has offered an unstated number of fellowships to advanced Italian students in art and history of art and requested

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10. New York University has offered an unstated number of fellowships to advanced Italian students in art and history of art and requested information regarding a reciprocal arrangement. The Minister is in full sympathy with the plan and practical details are being worked out.

11. A small committee in the United States is trying to raise a fund for sending professors and specialists to Italy, and vice versa, for lectures and consultation. The Minister and Education Subcommittee are working on the needs here and availability of suitable persons to go to allied countries.

12. The Minister has appointed one commission and is appointing a second to work out practical details for exchange of professors and students, respectively.

13. First steps have been taken toward bringing about an exchange of concert artists.

14. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are increasing in Italy and are being assisted materially and by encouragement by the British, American, and International organizations.

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

Attached:  
Table I (Report on Ross Schools  
-- 9 April 1945)



785016

CHARLETON W. WASHBURN  
Lt. Col., A.U.S.  
Director of Education

Attached:  
Table I (Report on Home Schools  
-- 9 April 1945)

763  
-4-

785016

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

Attached:  
Table I (Report on Home Schools  
-- 9 April 1945)

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-4-

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<br>Bld'gs | No. Rooms | Partly Occupied<br>Bld'gs | No. Rooms<br>Occupied | No. Rooms<br>Free |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Allied                  | Elementary<br>Secondary | (5) 12*<br>(4) 6          | 253       | (4) 4<br>(2) 4            | 79<br>142             | 45<br>65          |
| Italian Armed<br>Forces | Elementary<br>Secondary | (9) 5<br>(3) 2            | 130       | 3<br>-                    | 3<br>-                | 23<br>-           |
| Other Italian<br>Bodies | Elementary<br>Secondary | (12#) 7                   | 101       | 4<br>-                    | 11<br>-               | 68<br>-           |
| Political Bodies        | Elementary<br>Secondary | -<br>1                    | -<br>14   | (5) -<br>(2) -            | -<br>-                | -<br>-            |
| Refugees                | Elementary<br>Secondary | (36) 22<br>(4) 4          | 353       | 19<br>(9) 2               | 224<br>24             | 134<br>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 | 16       | 20     | 16      | 23     | 73          | 208    |
| Secondary  |          |        |         |        |             |        |

|                      |                         |                  |     |             |           |           |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Italian Armed Forces | Elementary<br>Secondary | (3) 5<br>(3) 2   | 130 | 3           | 3         | 23        |
| Other Italian Bodies | Elementary<br>Secondary | (12#) 7          | 101 | 4           | 11        | 68        |
| Political Bodies     | Elementary<br>Secondary | 1                | 14  | (5)<br>(2)  | -         | -         |
| Refugees             | Elementary<br>Secondary | (36) 22<br>(4) 4 | 353 | 19<br>(9) 2 | 224<br>24 | 134<br>12 |

II -- Damaged Schools unused because of need of repair or disinfection.

|                         | Wholly unavailable<br>(50#) | Partly unavailable |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Elementary<br>Secondary | 18<br>--                    | 37<br>--           |

III -- Schools actually functioning.

|                         | Wholly   | Partially |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Elementary<br>Secondary | 73<br>72 | 108<br>17 |

IV -- Summary.

|                         | Occupied<br>Wholly | Partly  | Damaged<br>Wholly | Partly   | Functioning<br>Wholly | Partly    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Elementary<br>Secondary | 46<br>33           | 30<br>6 | 18<br>--          | 37<br>-- | 73<br>72              | 108<br>17 |

NOTE: \* Includes three special type schools (military, etc.) not previously reported although previously so occupied.

# January figures combined wholly and partly unavailable.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/6A/1.0/AG

10 March 1945

SUMMARY REPORT -- February 19451. General.

(a). After the turn-over of education in Naples to the Italian government on 6 February, the Education Office for Southern Region wound up its affairs and closed on 28 February.

(b). The Director of the Education Subcommittee, accompanied 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 nearly completed up to 1943 and is being duplicated for distribution to Education Officers as background material. While its greatest usefulness would have 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.

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. Sardinia

(c) Defascism statistics on school personnel, for Naples/Lazio Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana, cumulative to date, are briefly summarized as follows (29 provinces):

No. of Provinces 29

| PERSONNEL                                  | TOTAL NO. | Suspended<br>NO. | %    |
|--|-----------|------------------|------|
| Provveditori (1)                           | 26        | 22               | 84.6 |
| Office Personnel                           | 391       | 44               | 11.5 |
| Inspectors, Presidi, Directors             | 1,409     | 252              | 17.9 |
| Teachers (Elem, secondary,<br>lower grade) | 37,216    | 1,615            | 4.3  |

(1) Data are lacking for Sardegna provinces (three provinces)

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, ~~and~~ more schools being made available during February. Ninety buildings are still partly or wholly occupied, 75 of them by Italian units, parties or refugees. On October 20, 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. In the city of Forlì a detailed survey has been made as to the repairs needed in every school.

(c). Summarized statistics on condition of school buildings in Naples, Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche and Toscana are as follows:

#### SCHOOL PLANT (rooms)

No. of Provinces 27

| TYPE OF SCHOOL | NORMAL FUNCTIONING |      | OCCUPIED BY |              |              |     | BADLY DAMAGED OR DESTROYED |      |
|----------------|--------------------|------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----|----------------------------|------|
|                | NO.                | %    | Allies      | Ital. Milit. | or Civilians | %   | NO.                        | %    |
| Elementary     | 25,837             | 65.6 | 3,045       | 11.8         | 2,158        | 8.4 | 3,717                      | 14.4 |
| Secondary      | 11,323             | 57.3 | 1,762       | 15.6         | 755          | 6.7 | 1,534                      | 13.5 |

#### A. 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). Summarized statistics of school attendance in Naples, Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana are as follows (27 provinces):

No. of Provinces 29

| TYPE OF SCHOOL     | TOTAL NO. | OPENED |      | NORMAL ENROLLMENT |         | PRESENT ENROLLMENT (2) |   |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|------|-------------------|---------|------------------------|---|
|                    |           | No.    | %    | No.               | %       | No.                    | % |
| Kindergartens (1)  | 1,715     | 1,201  | 70.0 | 119,303           | 77,957  | 65.3                   |   |
| Elementary Schools | 19,210    | 15,698 | 81.7 | 1,199,390         | 852,258 | 71.1                   |   |
| Secondary Schools  | 1,205     | 1,009  | 83.7 | 233,083           | 173,468 | 74.4                   |   |

(1) Data are lacking for Naples.

(2) For Emilia provinces data do not include no. of pupils for Feb. openings.

#### 5. Universities.

(a). The fifteen universities in liberated Italy are all functioning, a number with record enrollments due to enrolling students who normally would enroll in the north. Make-shift accommodations are often being used.

(b). A number of universities are offering courses to Allied Forces (e.g., Rome, Perugia, Siena, Florence).

#### 6. Textbooks.

(a). The project of publishing and distributing elementary school textbooks is drawing to a close. The lateness of arrival of supplies from the United States, the shortage of electricity, and war uses of printing plants have necessitated halving the program contemplated last spring and summer. Nevertheless, the totals of books already printed and distributed is impressive, in summary as follows:

#### PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELEMENTARY TEXTBOOKS

|                                     | Printed        | Distributed    |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Palermo (Sicily and Calabria)       | 131,589        | 131,589        |
| Naples (So. Italy and Sardinia)     | 238,635        | 238,635        |
| Rome (Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche) | 550,000        | 465,736        |
| Florence (Toscana, Emilia)          | <u>313,400</u> | <u>313,400</u> |
| TOTAL                               | 1,233,624      | 1,149,360      |

Distribution has been made in every province in Liberated Italy.

(b). The number of elementary school children now enrolled in all Liberated Italy is approximately 1,640,000. Toward supplying these, 1,149,360 books had been distributed as of 15-28 February. First and second grade children use one book each; third grade children, two books; fourth and fifth grade children, three books. The majority of children leave school at the end of third grade; some children use only one or two books each. Printing and distribution are continuing rapidly in all centers.

#### 7. School Supplies.

(a). 500,000 school notebooks (quaderni) were printed in Rome in February; 140,000 in Palermo. Smaller quantities have been printed in a number of centers, and paper not needed for elementary textbooks is being released for further printing.

#### 8. School Lunches.

(a). The school lunch program is not yet underway in Sicily nor in most of Southern Italy. It is well-started in Sardinia and is beginning to get underway in the Naples zone. But it is in Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana that the program is most actively functioning.

(b). 383,111 lunches are being served daily in 402 communes from American dried soup and dried vegetables.

#### 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). Italian Boy Scouts have had provisional recognition by the international organization. The movement is growing rapidly in all regions. A rally in Rome in February brought out 2,000 scouts in contests and scout activities at the Villa Doria on 25 February.

#### 10. Cultural Relations.

(a). Arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily for sending a professor of physics to the United States to study recent research in nuclear physics.

(b). A request from the Minister and Education Subcommittee has gone to the American Library Association for the immediate dispatch of Italy's share of the large pool of publications collected during the war to rehabilitate libraries in Europe.

(c). Engineering Schools in Britain and the United States have responded generously to the request of the Society of Engineers for catalogues, etc., on Engineering education.

(d). 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's Introduction to American Education) is translated and in press. The second will be on the British Education Act; the third, the pamphlet from China. The remaining books are being studied for selection.

(e). A consignment of books on economic and social problems in America has been received for possible similar use.

(f). A first consignment of juvenile literature depicting life in many lands has been received for consideration for possible translation and publication. Other consignments are on the way.

#### 11. Personnel.

Lt. Crigston has been transferred from Toscana to Emilia. Capt. H. M. Beard has been relieved by Maj. Sir Phillip Magnus, in charge of text book printing and distribution at Headquarters. Major J. M. Murphy, Regional Education Officer, Southern Region, has been relieved for Austria planning.

*Carleton Washburne*

CARLETON W. WASHBURN  
Major, A.U.S.  
Director of Education



HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/6A/1.0/AC

10 February 1945

SUMMARY REPORT -- January 1945

1. Transition. Control of schools and higher educational institutions in the Commune of Naples has been handed over to the Minister of Public Instruction... The Minister has been repeatedly urged to reexamine early suspensions of educational personnel in Naples and Sicily and assured of our willingness to approve, usually, the restitution of those recommended for reinstatement; he has promised immediate action... At our request he has broadened an earlier decree and guaranteed protection of civil service rights of all school personnel employed by the Allies.

2. Future. Plans for education in Northern Regions are complete. Ear-marking has been done for Austria.

3. Coordination. Headquarters Education Officers had a periodic meeting with Education Officers from Regions, in Florence, 5-6 January. Work was coordinated, problems were cleared, plans for future made.

4. Emilia. Opening of schools, right up to Corps Area, is proceeding in Forlì and Ravenna provinces. 41 kindergartens in 33 communes are open, 183 elementary schools, with 14,035 children now enrolled, 14 secondary schools, and 6 private schools. Most buildings in larger cities are occupied by troops, but schools rotate in available class rooms, or classes meet, a few children at a time, in teachers' homes... 10,000 of the new text books and 10,000 note books have been distributed, and 90,000 elementary text books and 2,000 secondary school books are on the way from Florence... Schools are opened and books, etc., distributed in the Republic of San Marino... Schools in Ravenna now ready to be opened as local Civil Affairs Officers give the word.

5. Defascism. Preliminary defascism of schools and universities is practically completed in all Military Government Territory. The Minister is working with the High Commissioner to establish provincial committees under DDL 159 at the earliest possible date to consider doubtful cases and hear appeals. In 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana, almost all provveditori agli studi have been suspended; and 12% of their office staff: 27.5% of school inspectors, 21.6% of heads of secondary schools, and 23% of directors of elementary schools had to be suspended for their previous active fascism. 6.4% of class room teachers have been suspended.

6. School plant. In 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche and Toscana, 8% of elementary school class rooms are occupied by Allies, 1% by Italian troops, 5.4% by refugees and other civilians. 32.7% need repairs, etc.; 17% are badly damaged or destroyed -- a total of 64% of the normal number of class rooms out of commission. Nevertheless, through make-shift substitutions, there are 60% of the normal number of classrooms actually functioning. For lower trade schools, lower secondary and higher secondary schools, combined, the percentages are as follows:

|                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Occupied by Allies         | 11%   |
| Occupied by Italian troops | 0.8%  |
| Occupied by Refugees, etc. | 4.6%  |
| Needing repairs, etc.      | 25.6% |
| Badly damaged or destroyed | 12.5% |
| Total unavailable          | 54.5% |

In Rome there is a miniscule improvement in the situation; there is no easing of total occupancy of schools by Allied in Ancona and Macerata; there is gradual derequisition in Toscana, but danger of fresh requisition by Italian troops.

Sicily reports 97% of glass missing from schools. Need for repairs, materials, and especially glass, is acute everywhere with very little easement. A large portion of the schools had to close down for severe weather in January throughout Liberated Italy -- they will make up time by extending school into the summer.

7. Enrolments. Through using improvised rooms, and by rotation of classes, schooling is being provided for the great bulk of Italian children in Liberated Italy. In 24 provinces of Lazio-Umbria, Abruzzi-Marche, and Toscana about 651,000 children are in school, representing 73% of normal enrolment in the kindergartens and 81% of normal enrolment in the elementary and secondary schools.

8. Text books. For the 567,564 children now enrolled in the elementary schools of the above 24 provinces, 379,513 elementary school text books were distributed in December and January from Rome and Florence printings, and enough more are printed and awaiting transportation to make a total greater than the number of children. Since, however, upper-grade children use three books each, the job is far from complete. In Southern Italy, Palermo has printed 161,000 and distributed 124,169 text books for Sicily and Calabria. Naples has printed 174,485 and distributed 144,812 in Southern Italy and Sardinia. The work in all four centers is continuing unabated.

For these books, there have been received, from the United States, 314 tons of book paper, 120 tons cover paper, 2737 lb. colored inks, 14½ tons black ink, 6½ tons dried glue, 1 ton binding thread, ½ ton matting paper. More on the way.

9. School supplies. The following school supplies have arrived from the United States or have been assigned from theater stores to date:

|      |                              |
|------|------------------------------|
| 460  | gallons ink                  |
| 2089 | gross pens                   |
| 80   | gross pen holders            |
| 344  | gross pencils                |
| 21   | gross ink and pencil erasers |
| 118  | gross erasers (blackboard)   |

These, and much more extensive supplies still awaited, will be distributed by the Ministry of Public Instruction in Italian Government Territory, Regional Education Officers in Military Government Territory.

Children's note books are being printed in local centers, but are still extremely short of the demand.

**10. Universities.** Sicily reports disorders in all universities due to call-up of students for the army. At Catania a riot, begun by students, resulted in burning buildings; at Palermo, a more harmless student riot broke up inaugural ceremonies; Naples: Deans appointed by Allied Commission were confirmed by vote of faculty. Same for director of Naval Institute. Irregular election of the Director of Oriental Institute was invalidated by the Education Subcommittee and Minister of Public Instruction. Increased and improved teaching staff for English courses was promised... The University of Rome has an enrolment of 35,000 students, 25,000 of whom attend classes... The University of Perugia is functioning regularly in greatly restricted quarters, is in financial straits... Siena University has had its main administration buildings derequisitioned; largest enrolment in years... University of Florence: Calamandrei was elected Rector by 61 out of 74 votes -- is a great leader; interchange of engineering and economics courses with Pisa University is proving successful and is much acclaimed: 5,778 students are enrolled in the university... Pisa University medical buildings have been derequisitioned; other buildings are being rapidly repaired; there is much activity, 4,539 students are enrolled, everybody is happy.

**11. School lunches.** The school lunch program drags because (a) some sindaco are indolent about getting requests in; (b) many communes claim not to be able to afford it; (c) it is difficult to get fuel and cooking and serving equipment; (d) the dried soup and vegetables, without oil, salt, pasta, etc., are not very appetizing; (e) in rural districts the need is less acute. Nevertheless, 127,273 children in more than 254 communes are getting school lunches, and the number is steadily increasing.

**12. Youth activities.** The absence of wide spread constructive organizations for youth to replace the Fascist GIL manifests itself in destructive and disorderly activities -- demonstrations and a riot in Sicily, demonstrations and window breaking in Naples and Rome, demonstration in Chieti, student strike in Teramo, including infernal machines which damaged two schools. Younger boys (and some girls), however, are being organized on an increasing scale as Boy Scouts (and Girl Guides). The two Boy Scout organizations, and their Federation, have received provisional recognition from the International Boy Scouts; the American Girl Scouts have appropriated \$1,000 and offered uniforms, etc., to the Italian Girl Guides. Scout leaders are being trained and manuals are being published. There was a rally on Vesuvius in January, and will be one in Rome 25 February. Scouts are organized in all provinces of Sicily, in a number of places in Southern Italy. Rome is well organized. Macerata has begun. Toscana lags.

**13. Survey.** Most of the work on the survey of Italian education is completed up to 1940. Major VESSELO is hard at work on changes just prior to the coming of the Allies and changes since then. Statistics on Southern Italy, minus two provinces, are complete for 1943-4. Samples:

| <u>School Buildings (Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia)</u> |                    |                  |                             |                                     |
|---|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | <u>% Destroyed</u> | <u>% Damaged</u> | <u>% Occupied by troops</u> | <u>% Occupied by refugees, etc.</u> |
| Kindergartens   | 1.5                | 4.5              | 2.4                         | 3.5                                 |
| Elementary Schools  | 2.5                | 11.1             | 11.1                        | 4.1                                 |
| Secondary Schools   | 3.7                | 15.3             | 21.9                        | 7.0                                 |

Enrolments -- Pre-war and 1943-4

|                    | <u>1939-40</u> | <u>1943-4</u> | <u>% Decrease</u> |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Kindergartens      | 154,506        | 133,138       | 13.5%             |
| Elementary Schools | 1,362,123      | 1,083,468     | 20.5%             |

CARLETON W. WASHBURN  
Major, A.U.S.  
A/Director of Education



HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/AAV/cr.

ED/9K/AC

6 February 1945.

SUBJECT : Report on Progress of Education Survey

TO : Director, Education Subcommittee

6. 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. Thus, in disentangling the growth and organization of the Technical-School system, it has proved necessary to consider in detail the separate figures for each individual type of Technical School for every year from the beginning of the century, and to compare these developments (made more complicated to analyse by the number of thorough reorganizations which have taken place in the system) with changes in the industrial and agricultural and social state of Italy. A first attempt to do this briefly, without going too deep, proved totally inadequate and had to be revised. The obvious importance of this part of the work made it urgent to obtain as true a picture as possible. A number of officials at the Ministry were consulted, and their statements, which rarely tallied at all points with one another or with the facts, were carefully collated. Ultimately, after four revisions, a set of conclusions was reached which, it is hoped, can stand. Another most important part of the general analysis has been that dealing with the growth of the modern Italian University-system, whose virtues and defects have been furiously debated in Italy for the last sixty years.

6. Part II of the Survey (the statistical survey for Southern Italy, 1943-4) now lacks only the Provinces of Potenza and Bari. All other Provinces have now forwarded results, though some only after repeated requests. It is therefore possible to come to certain general conclusions, among which the following (highly condensed) may be of interest:

A: 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 |             |                        |                          |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
|                    | %ge destroyed    | %ge damaged | %ge occupied by troops | %ge 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                   | 7.0                      |

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.

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 be fairly lightly touched by the time the school-year comes to an end: Catania and Syracuse seem to have most occupiers in Sicily.

B: 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    | % decrease between 1939-40 and 1943-4 |
| Kindergartens      | 154,506      | 135,138   | - 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.

The Compartimenti most affected (it is not possible to calculate here by Provinces, owing to lack of appropriate data for 1939-40) would appear to be Apulia and Campania (in order) for Kindergartens, Sicily, Sardinia, Apulia (in order) for Elementary Schools. It may be noted that Sicily comes fairly high up on the damage-list, and that in certain parts Sardinia has a modicum of damage and occupation both. In the case of pupil-enrolments, however, it must be borne in mind that they alone do not give the whole picture, since they take no account of the shortening of the school-year owing to the War, or of the shortening in several places of the school-day owing to lack of accommodation and the consequent necessity of holding different classes alternately in the same place, nor do they take account of absences. The school-year, which should have begun in October, did not begin in many places until December, January, or February: it was however extended at the other end, going on to July or August instead of June.

3. 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. These tables will be ready within a day or two. The minimum of alterations have been made, but certain revisions have been shown by experience to be necessary in order to make sure that Provveditori etc. all base their results on the same criteria.

4. 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 by Regional Directors who wish for such information will ~~only~~ be welcomed.

*A. Veselo*  
A. A. VESSELO  
Major  
AEC.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/CWS/rh

ED/6A/1.0/AC

11 Jan; 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Reports

TO : Regional Education Officer,

1. In preparing monthly reports it will be very helpful to this Sq. if each Regional Education Officer will bear the following points in mind :

- a) Promptness. I have to digest all your reports and prepare mine on the basis of them before the 10th of each month. Please get your reports to me by the 5th.
- b) Statistics. Please get the statistical reports in from your provinces if humanly possible. If some provinces are missing, combine the data from all which have reported and indicated that the report is from X out of Y provinces. Please use the official summary forms for this.
- c) Completeness. Please report any items of importance on such matters as the following :
  - i) Contacts of Regional Education Officer with the field.
  - ii) Important changes in school personnel
  - iii) Progress of defascism
  - iv) Building requisitions, derequisitions, & occupancy
  - v) Building repairs and needs. Progress and Plans.
  - vi) Text-books
  - vii) School Supplies and Equipment
  - viii) School Lunches
  - ix) Youth Activities, Scouts, etc.
  - x) Other items.
- d) Human Interest. News items, 751 or exasperating incidents, evidences of ingenuity on the part of Italian (or Allied) officials, etc., help pep up a report. Two or three from a region each month will be appreciated.



2. The monthly report I prepare on the basis of yours goes to AFHQ, Washington and London. My report can only be good if it is based on good ones from you who are doing the work in the field.

3. These suggestions are not meant as criticisms - some of your reports have been excellent - indeed, the above outline was made from the good points of December reports from Regional Education Officers.

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



HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/CWA/awp

ED/6A/1.0/AC

11 January 1945

Abridged Monthly Report for December.

Headquarters and General.

1. Text Books

The number of defascized elementary text books printed and in distribution is as follows:

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Palermo printing  | 105,000 |
| Naples printing   | 135,000 |
| Rome printing     | 610,000 |
| Florence printing | 100,000 |
| Total             | 950,000 |

More books are rolling off the presses in all four centers daily.

Washington failing to reply to repeated requests for prices on paper and the books having to be priced for sale, a price to correspond with that charged by the Vatican and the Italian Government for paper they furnished for some of the books was arbitrarily set - 20 lire per kilo. It is feared that the landed price of the United States paper will be higher. Then what happens?

Supplies from the United States have arrived as follows:

Paper - 425 tons; cover paper 47 tons; ink black, 14 tons; ink colored 2287 lb.; glue 2552 lb.; binding thread 3344 lb. No prices on any of these items.

2. School supplies.

A revised detailed estimate and requisition for pens, pencils, erasers, paper, etc. for school children and school offices has been sent to the United States and much of it agreed to. Theoretically supplies will arrive in March.

3. School programs - 1944-5.

The school programs revised by the Ministry of Public Instruction were printed by the Education Subcommittee and distributed throughout A.M.G. Territory in December.

#### 4. Program for 1945-6.

A commission of the Ministry has prepared a startlingly modern program for the elementary schools of Italy for 1945-6. If finally approved it will be published immediately so new text books can be prepared for next year to conform to it.

#### 5. Defascism.

The smoothly running and efficient machinery of the Education Sub-commission for defascism of school personnel was interrupted by a strict interpretation of Executive Memorandum 67 and D.L. 159. Revision of the former and regularization of procedures under the latter are under way so that the machinery can again function.

#### 6. Survey.

The Survey of Italian Education reveals that in the 1930's, 25% of Italy's children got no schooling above second grade, 75% got none above third grade, 91% got none above fifth grade (age 11). Of the remaining 9% about half got only three years of lower secondary or trade school. Thus only 4% of Italian children got high school education (ages 14 and over). Data gathered on enrolments of last year and this year, while very incomplete, indicate similar distribution.

#### Regions.

#### 7. Building occupation.

Naples zone reports slow but steady progress in getting buildings in Naples city derequisitioned by Allied Troops, but no progress in freeing them from civilians. No buildings have been released in Benevento and Avellino. Urgent requests for derequisitions in Foggia, Bari, and Sicily have without exception been denied by Allied Military units. In Rome, Allied and Italian Military forces have released about half the buildings they occupied, but except for a release by the Communist party, no civilian groups (political parties, refugees, etc.) have made way for the children - they occupy 93 schools. Occupations increase instead of decreasing in all territory north of Rome.

#### 8. Building repair, etc.

The need for building material, and especially glass, is acute. School superintendents have been authorized to close schools during severe weather and carry on into next summer to make up lost time.

The indolence of some sindaco in making possible repairs is exasperating. No progress has been reported in Rome on repairing and disinfecting schools, 92 of which remain unnecessarily closed as a result.

Elsewhere much more energy and ingenuity have been used, and either buildings are sufficiently repaired to function (but without glass) or alternative locations are found.

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9. School lunches.

The number of children actually getting school lunches is still small - about 14,000 in Naples, 30,000 in Lazio-Umbria, much smaller numbers elsewhere. But each week the numbers increase as sindaco send in the necessary requests and show that they have facilities for serving.

10. School enrolments.

Despite difficulties, and through using make-shift buildings and double sessions, schooling is available for most of the children in liberated Italy. Enrolments run, usually, 70% to 93% of normal.

11. Emilia Region and San Marino.

This is the newest region to begin to open its schools. It is operated under 8th Army, the Emilia Regional Education Officer (Capt. PRATT) acting as 8th Army Education Officer. School officials have been appointed in Forlì' province, programs distributed, school heads screened, and at least three kindergartens, 19 elementary schools, and 10 secondary schools opened.

San Marino Republic has asked the Regional Education Officer to help get its schools opened and he has made a preliminary survey and taken first steps towards opening the schools.

CARLTON W. WASHBURN  
Major, AUS  
A/Director of Education.



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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 394

ED/CWW/rh

11 December, 1944

ED/GA/1.0/AE

Precis of Monthly Report - Nov. 1944

During the early part of November, the A/Director of the Education Subcommittee and the Minister of Public Instruction, accompanied by the Regional Education Officer of Toscana Region and V Army, visited the provveditori agli studi and the pro-rectors and other staff members of the universities in Siena, Florence, Lucca, and Pisa. There were a number of informal and informative conferences with students and school officials.

Steps have been taken toward seeking funds to rehabilitate university and other libraries and laboratories. Myron Taylor has been consulted and has cabled Washington for help. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Education Subcommittee are attempting to get a list of most urgent needs from all universities, libraries, and technical institutions in liberated Italy.

The "summer printing" of new elementary school text-books is now, at last, beginning to get into the book stores and to the children. A very considerable distribution will take place in December throughout liberated Italy. Paper, ink, etc., from America has begun to arrive in quantity.

The new programs have been printed and distributed.

Regional work progresses in all Regions, Toscana necessarily being the field of major activity. The Universities of Pisa and Siena opened ceremonially in November. In general schools are now open and functioning wherever suitable locations can be found or improvised. From 50% to 100% of the children normally attending school are now in school, the percentage varying according to the various provincial situations.

In Italian Government Territory, and especially in Rome, a major obstacle which we have been unable to overcome, not having authority, is the removal of Italian refugees and civilian groups, such as political parties, from the schools. Extremely difficult - and often impossible - as it is to remove Allied units, we have got better cooperation from Allied officers than

we have from civilian officials who fear political repercussions from evictions, or are simply indolent.

No real progress has been made toward getting glass in school windows. Latest report from Industry and Commerce indicates no likelihood of glass being manufactured in large quantities in time for this winter, and nothing has been heard from last spring's requisition for glass-substitute from the United States. In many places it may be necessary to close the schools for the winter months.

The hot school lunch program is developing well.

The two national Boy Scout organizations - Catholic and non-sectarian - have federated, with Vatican approval, but each has kept internal autonomy. We have forwarded requests for recognition of the Federation and of the two component bodies to the International Commissioner of Boy Scouts.

Girl Guides are slowly getting under way, and the American Girl Scouts will arrange for sponsorship of local Italian troops by local American troops. There is indication of similar cooperation from Britain.

All other activities, previously reported, continue to progress satisfactorily.

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

6A/1

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Education Subcommittee  
APO 39A

ED/CNW/tjr

ED/3.0B/AD

9 November 1944

EXCERPTS OF MONTHLY REPORT  
- October 1944 -

If the reported statements of General O'DWYER in New York regarding the educational situation in Italy were an accurate picture there would be little need for an Education Subcommittee report - or even, perhaps, for the Subcommittee. Unfortunately much of what was stated as accomplished fact represents plans and hopes rather than present realities.

We should have available and distributed the number of elementary school text books named in the report attributed to General O'DWYER. Actually, however, the extensive printing inaugurated during the summer is far from completed. We hope that the printing in Palermo has started - it hadn't at the last report. Some books have been published in Naples, but the main printing program there is just getting underway. In Rome most of the printing is done, but the covers are not yet finished. In Florence, four of the ten books are printed, except for covers, others are getting under way. The paper and ink ordered from the United States last April had just begun to arrive - a small fraction of the order - by the end of October; this has been the principal cause of delay in Palermo and Naples. In Rome and Florence, Italian paper, ink, etc., are being used; delays have been due to difficulty in getting electricity for the presses; the taking over of presses, in the midst of our printing, by FWD; and difficulty in setting prices of books; and, in Florence, there was necessarily a late start.

The present picture in regard to text books is encouraging - many books (number carefully not specified) ought to be out and in the warehouses this month.

Defascism of school and university personnel proceeds like clock work - at least the mechanism is excellent, and, aside from some inevitable delays, the problem is being effectively handled all down the line.

The gravest problem is in regard to school buildings. The number occupied by Allies, by Italian Military and Carabinieri, and by refugees and homeless, constitutes the majority in most provinces; many of the rest are either destroyed or badly damaged. A shout for glass comes from every province as the winter approaches - school buildings with glass left in the windows are rare.

This building problem is being vigorously and systematically attacked by the Regional Education Officers. Occasionally it is possible to get the Military units to move over and make room for children. Strong pressure is being put on prefects to get refugees out. Sindaci and Genio Civile are being pushed into making repairs and disinfecting and disinfecting



buildings - their great cry is for materials.

Schools opened in a majority of provinces from Rome north in October, and in the rest of the provinces, except for scattered communes, and in all Southern Italy, are ready for opening early in November - the date set by the Minister. They are opening, in many cases, on double and even triple shifts and in make-shift buildings.

Headquarters work has consisted of (a) coordinating the work of Regions through preparation of directives on the use of former GIL property under school auspices, setting up the school lunch program, etc.; through keeping Regions informed as to the Minister's actions and advice; through obtaining information requested by Regions, and through keeping them in close touch with Headquarters actions and policies; (b) frequent contact and continuous cooperation with the Minister of Public Instruction; (c) supervision of the printing of text books and school programs; (d) coordination with other Subcommissions; and (e) some long-range planning by serving in a consultative capacity to the Minister's National Commission on Educational Reconstruction; by stimulating the participation of teachers in educational planning; by arranging to make available books on education from other countries; by encouraging the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements here and putting them into contact with the British, American, and International organizations; and generally, with the Minister, by fostering constructive measures.

CARLETON W. WASHBURN  
Major, A.U.S.  
A/Director of Education

6A/1

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION  
APO 394

CWW/rh

7 Sept. 1944.

## REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1944.

A General View

August, the first full month of school vacation, has been a time for taking stock, correcting errors, and preparing for the new educational year.

Preparatory to leaving Sicily and Southern Italy to the Italians without a professional Allied educator, Major Koopman has made two tours of inspection over most of the vast territory, returning to Headquarters with suggestions to the Ministry of Public Instruction for improvement, notably for improvement in the poor quality of administrative personnel.

Region VIII has been activated but not wholly active during August, and Region IX less active than VIII. The Regional Education Officer, Capt. Noe, in Region VIII, assisted by Capt. Tilroe, has been busy, when not directly with education, then with errands useful for their colleagues in the Region. Capt. Pratt, for Region IX has spent time at Headquarters, revising all educational directives, effecting agreements with Subcommission for harmonious functioning of all specialists in the field, while clearing up his work as Deputy Educational Director for Region IV (whose detailed work in Littoria was memorialized in our report for July).

The most active work in education for August has been, therefore, in Regions IV and V, with some work in Vth and VIIIth Armies. Headquarters has also been busy with the Ministero in hammering out policies, purging personnel, and effecting new decrees, especially for decentralization of administration and aid of schools.

A Sicilian Hang-over.

Early in August two of the three Rectors of Sicilian universities bummed a ride to Rome in a white heat of injustice-done-'em and full of corrective procedures. Word had reached them of public charges made against us by a group of Roman professors. These charges were broadside not too carefully aimed, which, thought they, had injured them as innocent bystanders. Now when a Sicilian is injured, he is seriously injured, as every Sicilian knows; and when he is seriously in-

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jured, he is either promptly redressed or he dies noisily and publicly, as all the world knows. Not wanting a death on the Subcommission's doorstep, and not being spiritually prepared to accompany them in death, I thought it the part of valor prudently to redress the grievous wrongs done our Sicilian friends, and to salve their wounds besides. If it be not unvalorous to let history look upon the single egg in the mare's nest of their hurt neighing, the following letter may set the unread record right for all time to come. The letter is addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction, but it was written for and read to the Roman professors — read to them by — whom else than? — an eloquent and fiery Sicilian orator, the Illustrious Rector of Messina University, Rettore Martino:—

His Excellency, the Minister  
of Public Instruction.

My Dear Minister,

No doubt that there has come to your Excellency's attention, as to mine, certain criticism of the educational acts of the Allied Military Government in connection with Sicilian Universities. It is lately alleged in the press by the Italian Association of University Professors, for instance, that we acted perhaps in ignorance of Italian law and that the Sicilian Universities permitted us to do so — and that as a result we filled many important university chairs, and did it contrary to Italian law and prejudicial to the professional rights of scholars not then and not now in liberated territory, proceeding ignorantly if not arbitrarily and without benefit of "concorsi".

It is true that we filled important university posts; for we found whole faculties without a singular titular professor (only 13 of Messina's 50, for instance, were present in Sicily). It is not true that we acted in ignorance, or arbitrarily; and it is inconsiderate to think and unjust to charge that the Sicilian Universities left us uninformed of the law in the premises. Indeed, this Subcommission gratefully acknowledges that but for Sicilian vigilance in informing us, we might well have made serious mistakes. They informed us not only of their rights under ancient law but of their wrongs under Fascist law; for all Italian scholars — may we not say all Italians? — appear alike in this: they do not believe in hiding their light under a bushel.

These are times, Your Excellency, that try men's souls, fraying their tempers while jeopardizing their security. Transportation is tedious and communication is often inaccurate. When men know not what to trust, alas, they ~~often~~ <sup>741</sup> trust they-know-not-what. In times like these, Your Excellency and I know



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as philosophers that patience is prudence and forbearance is wisdom. We know, too, from our daily fruitful collaboration, that naked facts are often enough to settle the most fretful problems.

The facts as to our university appointments in Sicily are:

- 1) that we made no appointments save according to prevailing Italian law (Sicily was Italy to us; we were the Ministry to Sicily, and the prevailing law gave the Ministry great leeway, more leeway than we ever thought of taking);
- 2) that we are greatly indebted to Sicilian Rectors and scholars for helping us to know the law and to open the universities in those initial days;
- 3) that only one titular professor among the 39 we are charge with having appointed appears actually appointed on a permanent basis ("ordinary");
- 4) that all the others were "extraordinary", were needed to keep the universities operating on even a minimum basis, were selected by the Universities themselves, if not by "concorsi" then by the nearest approach to that standard the times permitted, were at any rate the best men available in Sicily (which was Italy when the universities opened), and will at the end of the three-year period be tested for permanence of appointment by the judgment of their peers, as is law and academic custom in Italy.

These being the facts, what remains of the issue? Only this: such is my confidence in the justice of the case, in the importance of the post, and in the merits of the scholar filling the post, that the Education Subcommittee of the Allied Control Commission is prepared to leave to the Consiglio Superiore to advise Your Excellency, or your successor, whether at the end of the three-year period our one and only permanent appointment shall be admitted as rightly made permanent by us or as more appropriately treated with the other appointments as "extraordinary", and so subject to fair test as to fitness for the permanent post.

Since this is a matter of principle rather than of persons, I do not call the name of the incumbent made permanent by us. But the chair involved is of comparative law, is of crucial importance, if Italy is to change its orientation from its enemies to its friends, and the incumbent of the chair is one of the very few Italians, if not indeed the only one, who knows and has written importantly on both British and American Constitutions. More than 740 students have flocked to his lectures this first year.



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permits, the attitude of the Italian educators becomes the permanently important thing to the success of what we have educationally intended in Italy.

The best way to communicate that spirit, with something of its content and much of its direction, is to include as part of our report the Minister's letter to his own constituency. The letter follows in toto:

"To all those who participate in the life of the school — whether as teachers of any grade, as soldiers, as students, or as functionaries—I send, with my cordial greetings, an invitation to collaborate with me in the work of educational reconstruction. This work, already underway during the past year in liberated regions, can today be furthered with added scope and efficiency, now that the victorious allied armies are rapidly extending the boundaries of free Italy.

"Among the ravages that Fascism left in its wake, the most serious and the least easily repaired is perhaps damage to the school. I will not undertake a catalog of these perpetrations, for they are already grievously remarked by all; and I do not wish to begin my appeal with lamentations and fruitless recriminations, but rather with a word of hope and faith. I have a profound conviction that the educational forces are, for the most part, still healthy and vital, though long oppressed and degraded by misgovernment, by coercion, by illicit political interference, and by the introduction of unworthy elements. To free these wholesome forces of what is enflamed and hysterical is, it seems to me, our most urgent common task to undertake and finish as quickly as is compatible with circumspection and justice. This urgency is necessitated in order that the direct organs of the schools be not long kept in such a state of suspense or suspicion as would undermine their prestige or paralyze their action and so that they may return to their proper work in complete assurance and faith that no one will subsequently tax them with presumption of past guilt or inopportunistly raise charges already adjudicated. In order to meet this exigency with action, it will be necessary, epuration completed, not only to give teaching and administrative personnel the guarantee of a dependable status at law but also to inspire them with the faith that freedom of teaching will never be denied, that the values of personality will be respected and rewarded, and that no outside influence will be allowed to disturb and blight the rapport between teachers and pupils. I believe that, however much is imperfect or however little is perfect in the daily routines of the schools, the restoration of education will prove possible and will be rapid if we put emphasis upon initiative, intelligence, the spirit of sacrifice, and the responsibility of teachers

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and functionaries. Not only will we restore the dignity of their function but will also reestablish for the functionaries a decent standard of living.

"As to this picture of the schools, didactic and administrative, and as to this priority for the Ministry of Public Instruction, I believe there would be no disagreement at all. But there is another problem, closely connected, to which I feel it necessary to invite the attention of my collaborators, near and far, direct and indirect. I hear many speak of substantive reform of schools laws; and there are efforts even to create new schools, new faculties, and new chairs. Now I frankly confess that, while I recognize the urgency of purifying the personnel, I hold precipitate and inopportune the reform motive with which some are animated. With more than half of our territory still in enemy hands, with thousands of youth outside their places of residence, with finances disrupted, with the scarcity of books, with the difficulties of transportation, and with a thousand other obstacles, to speak on immediate and drastic reorganization of the schools strikes me as unseasonal and premature.

"All that one can and ought to do during these interim days of reassessment is to work hard to get the schools reopened and functioning, avoiding any act which would prejudice thorough-going reconstruction later on. To put the buildings in order, to look after the revision and publication of the most essential textbooks (especially manuals of history and texts for the elementary schools), to simplify and rationalize the great mass of Fascist legislation, and to annul some of the most seriously distorted (especially that which concerns scuola media unica), to reactivate gradually the interrupted tradition of high seriousness and the dignity of education as a whole —here is work more than enough for this first period of Ministerial endeavour.

"Thus there is no desire to stop talk of substantial reform but there is a need to consider it a subject for meditation and study on the part of all who are interested in the schools. I shall myself be satisfied if, while setting urgent things in order and restoring the scholastic integument, we are able, working with all sincere friends of education, to get ready the plans for future reconstruction so as to lay them perfected before the new parliament whose job it is after all to discuss and to implement them. We must prepare a foundation for the schools that will have for the future of the country an importance no less than that prepared for the other fundamental institutions of the State.

"As orientation for this task, there is need to present, at this moment, in the face of the havoc caused by Fascism and

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war, two matters already emerging, both just and instinct with promise: the ancient tradition of culture and the dignity of labour. These two aspects of our national patrimony have been too much disassociated. Thus culture degenerates into something merely academic and labour rises little above the physical standards of the brutes. It will be necessary to integrate these two elements, so that each may inform the other. It is a task to broach but difficult to broaden effectively throughout scholastic institutions. We must pledge to this task all our energies. It is almost superfluous to observe that the Fascist experiment of introducing work in the schools achieved nothing and that, seen from the vantage of this more profound and serious exigency, it was hardly more than a deformity, almost a caricature.

"Among the reasons which counsel great reflection and caution in the preparation of new scholastic plans there is also this, that they cannot be elaborated in a vacuum of abstraction, but must accompany, now preceding now succeeding, the historical drift of the Country toward a new order of living. The formation, which seems already on the horizon, of a larger international community which will supersede the narrowness of outmoded nationalism, should draw from the schools its spiritual base, radiating new conceptions and new formulations of the values of moral personality, of rapport between individuals, between classes, between nations. Fortunately, our cultural tradition is rich in these universal themes and can give true support to our work. But it will be necessary to discover and to renew contact with the living experiences of the present and with the changing exigencies of the times. In this connection, we will be able to utilize frequent contacts, which the necessities of war have founded and the opportunities of peace will establish, with the great victorious democracies. Only so shall we be able to destroy the false vainglory and the histrionic fury of primitive nationalism which were only too well accepted after twenty years of Fascist ignorance and provincialism. A more constant cognizance of our limitations, a more acute remorse for our culpability, a habit of life more modest and considerate but nonetheless decorous, those should give tone to our resumption of intercourse with the great world which we have pretended to trample upon and outrage without knowledge of its strength or value. I have faith that this modified attitude, which the schools must do their part to produce as the new generations outgrow their infancy, will produce in time a new Resorgimento for our Country."

(Note: An abrupt change of style is unavoidable at this point, because the Director of the Subcommission, who can make reports come alive and scintillate, had to leave on a trip to Egypt, and asked his deputy, Major Washburne, to summarize the regional reports).



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Personnel: Who does what.

The personnel of the Subcommittee during August was distributed —as to geography and activities— as follows:

Headquarters: The Director, Lt. Col. T.V. Smith, guiding and directing all, but so skilfully delegating many of his labours as to keep his office a philosophic haven whence he can take the long view, direct policies, and cheer or soothe harassed officers.

Captain Joseph Vella, Executive Officer, watch-dog of his master's sanctum, letting no perturbing elements enter, handling administrative details and tying up any remaining loose ends of universities to the south.

Captain A.A. Vesselo, ex-Regional Officer of Region II, now preparing a scholarly brief of Italian education from the beginning, with special emphasis on what just preceded Fascism, what Fascism wrought, and the condition of the educational system as we handed it over to the Italian Government.

Captain H.R. Beard, one time CAO, later assistant Regional Education Officer of Sicily, now dividing his time between his first love (music and the theatre) and that hussey who has haunted the Subcommittee from the beginning — the printing of textbooks.

Major Carleton Washburne, playing his usual double role as Deputy Director in charge of elementary and secondary education and Regional Officer; working, in the former capacity, with his opposite numbers in the Ministry of Public Instruction, epurating secondary school textbooks, revising school programs, coordinating administrative procedures in Italian Government and Military Government Territory, and cooperating with the Minister in selecting and securing books on the educational system and problems of the principal allied nations for publication in Italian.

Regions

Major Robert Koopman, formerly Regional Education Officer for Sicily, peripatetic minister from the Minister to Regional Commissioners in Southern Italy and Sicily, and vice versa —see second paragraph of "A General View".

Sardinia — ACC's stepchild. Had an education officer for a few weeks way back when. Now Capt. G.F.T. Wagstaff plays an able obligato for education amid his numerous other duties.

Region III was, during most of August, under Captain



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Paul Heilman, who turned its educational system over, in the middle of August, to the Italian officials and the good graces of the RC and Major Koopman.

Region IV. Lt.Col. Henry Rowell, Regional Education Officer from the first of August, in charge of universities and institutions of higher learning; Major Washburne, his deputy from August 1, in charge of elementary and secondary schools; Capt. Willis E. Pratt, organiser of the three southern provinces; and Capt. Francis F. Gregory, organiser of the provinces north of Rome.

Region V.- Major Charles Birt, Welfare Officer with one hand, Regional Education Officer with the other; Lt. John Simoni working with him as organiser of the provinces.

Region VIII - Major Sam Noe, formerly REO for Region III, Regional Education Officer, aided and abetted during the latter part of the month by Captains Paul Heilman and Dexter Tilroe.

Region IX - in embryo. Captain Willis E. Pratt getting everything in immaculate order to begin work.

#### Field Work.

Southern Region and Sicily- This territory is now so completely self-running under the aegis of the Minister of Public Instruction that it has required recently little attention beyond that given by Headquarters or the one field worker, Major Koopman. The Sicilian university situation has already been described. We are having to help in regard to the large new printing of textbooks (375,000 in Palermo; 1,120,000 in Naples) to the extent of helping the Minister's representative in each place with ink, paper, etc., from further north or, we hope soon, from the U.S. (sufficient materials were ordered last March, but have not yet arrived). Schools and universities in Sicily and the Southern Region were mostly closed for vacation during August.

Region IV - Here field work was intensely active. The Region was organized province by province with the thoroughness and dispatch resulting from the experience and preparations further south. By 15 August, Littoria, Frosinone, and Rome provinces were ready to turn over to the Italian Minister. Provveditori (provincial superintendents of schools) had been selected and broken in; personnel was largely vetted; hearing commissions were functioning to review the cases of all persons who considered themselves unjustly suspended; summer sessions of elementary and

secondary schools were in full blast in practically all communes in Frosinone and Littoria provinces and in 38 communes in Rome Province; teachers were being paid; thousands of textbooks and 'quaderni' (note books) had been distributed; school lunches were being served to 8,757 kindergarten and elementary school children in the two southern provinces and plans were well under way for greatly increasing this number and starting the lunches in Rome Province wherever needed; 546 school administrative officials had been examined for Fascism, of whom 175 were suspended; 67 of these had filed appeals. The printing of 1,039,000 elementary school textbooks for Regions IV and V was well launched, composition being nearly completed. The one sad part of the picture was the large number of school buildings still occupied by Allied and Italian troops, hospitals, and refugees, and the almost universal damage to or destruction of school buildings outside the City of Rome.

Viterbo, Rieti and Terni provinces, also with a large number of buildings destroyed or damaged and many habitable ones occupied, were otherwise well on their way toward being in as favourable a situation as the three southern provinces. All school departments were functioning vigorously; many communes opened their summer session to help the children round out their interrupted year; vetting was proceeding; many truck loads of teachers had been hauled from Rome to their proper seats; and all other phases of work mentioned in regard to the three southern provinces were going forward effectively. By the end of the month these provinces, too, could have been turned over to the Italian Government with little loss in efficiency.

Perugia, still under 8th Army, was visited by the Regional Education Officer and his deputy, on invitation from 8th Army, toward the end of August, and preliminary steps were taken toward getting the educational machinery to function. A provveditore was chosen and put to work.

The situation of Universities and higher institutions in Region IV, the responsibility of Lt. Col. Henry Rowell, was as follows:

University of Rome: 46 faculty members suspended; examinations held; preparation made for a six-week accelerated course beginning September 1.

Academy of Santa Cecilia: New administrative council appointed; two concerts a week given.

Italian Academy: Abolished; plan implemented for

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resuscitating the Accademia dei Lincei which the Fascists had abolished.

Royal Opera: Five performances per week; well attended by Allied Personnel.

National Library: Financial aid arranged; functioning normally.

National Research Council: Normal functioning resumed.

U. University of Perugia: 22 faculty members suspended for Fascism; plans made with Minister of Public Instruction for normal opening of courses.

University For Foreigners, Perugia: Commissioner appointed; Italian instruction given to Allied personnel.

Libraries at Terni, Perugia, Orvieto, and Viterbo were inspected and assistance for reconstruction and rehabilitation was arranged.

Region V - Here activity was equally vigorous. Foggia Province was turned over to the Italian Government in good running order. Campobasso had already been fully processed. Aquila, Chieti, Ascoli, Ancona, Teramo, and Macerata provinces were in various stages of progress in getting organized for opening Sept., or 1 Oct. In most of them provveditori were selected and at work; vetting was under way—practically completed in some provinces; budgets were prepared; directives were issued; sindaci were getting school quarters in shape; Fascist books were being confiscated.

The two universities in Macerata Province were checked into and work started toward the selection of pro-rectors and the epuration of the staff.

Region VIII - This Region just began to be activated from the standpoint of the schools during August. Nevertheless, considerable progress was made. Preliminary arrangements were under way for the printing of 1,039,000 elementary school textbooks for Regions VIII and IX.

The University of Siena was the victim of an army requisition, but epuration was about to begin. The provveditore of schools was appointed for Siena Province; personnel was in process of selection; Fascists were beginning to be suspended; directives were issued; and buildings were inspected in 19 of the 35 communes. In most communes schools



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were undamaged, and only about one-third were occupied by troops or refugees. Through double sessions and make-shift quarters, where necessary, practically all children will have a normal year.

In Grosseto Province school conditions were favourable; schools had functioned normally last year. Many buildings were in good order. Defascistization was almost completed in August, 50 school officials and teachers being suspended out of 74 vetted. The provveditore was appointed and a car requisitioned for him. There was every indication that the schools would open normally for the fall session.

#### Regions in General.

There was one of the periodic meetings of all regional education officers and the Headquarters staff early in August. The Minister of Public Instruction attended one session, speaking of his plans, answering questions, and learning about the progress and problems of the regions.

The two most urgent problems now before schools in both Italian Government Territory and Military Government Territory, are the printing and distributing of the millions of elementary schools textbooks, and the making of buildings available and weather-tight for the winter. The textbook problem is partly on the way to solution. But the building problem is very serious. South of Region VIII, there is scarcely a school outside of Rome City, with a pane of window glass left. Many schools have damaged roofs; others need complete rebuilding. Winter is coming on and children cannot sit long hours in rooms exposed to the elements. Where buildings are half-way decent, they are frequently occupied by troops or refugees. Against this situation little real progress has been made.

*T.V. Smith*

T.V. SMITH  
LT.COL., A.U.S.  
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

■ 731

*Carleton W. Washburne*

CARLETON W. WASHBURN  
MAJOR, A.U.S.  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION



ED/CWW/tjr

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
APO 394  
Education Subcommittee

SUMMARIZED REPORT FOR AUGUST 1944

Italian Government Territory

This territory has required recently little attention. We are having to help in regard to the large new printing of textbooks (375,000 in Palermo; 1,120,000 in Naples).

Region IV

By 15 August, Littoria, Frosinone, and Rome provinces were ready to turn over to the Italian Minister. School lunches were being served to 8,757 kindergarten and elementary school children and plans were well under way for greatly increasing this number; 545 school administrative officials had been examined for fascism, of whom 175 were suspended. The printing of 1,039,000 elementary school textbooks for Regions IV and V was well launched.

Viterbo, Rieti and Terni provinces were well on their way toward being in as favorable a situation as the three southern provinces. All summer sessions to help the children round out their interrupted year. Perugia was visited and preliminary steps were taken toward getting the educational machinery to function.

Eputation proceeded at the University of Rome and examinations were held. Preliminary work was started at the two Universities in Perugia.

Region V

Eight provinces were organized for the opening of schools either 1 September or 1 October, and school heads were appointed; vetting was under way; budgets were prepared; directives were issued; sindaco were getting school quarters in shape; Fascist books were being confiscated. The two universities in Macerata Province were checked into.

Region VIII

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The University of Siena was the victim of an army requisition, but

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For the Director of Education:

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CARLETON W. WASHBURN  
Major, A.U.S.  
D/Director of Education

HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
APO 394  
Education Subcommittee

ED/CWW/eg

Precis of Report for September 1944

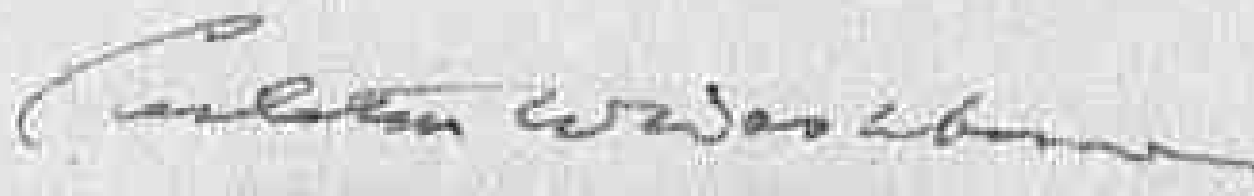
1. Personnel Changes. In September the Education Subcommittee lost, temporarily or permanently, the services of Lt. Colonel T. V. SMITH, its Director; Major KOOPMAN left to become a provincial officer; Lt. Colonel ROWELL, who was Acting Director during most of September, left for another theater. Major JOSEPH MURPHY came on from the United States to join the Subcommittee. Major CARLETON W. WASHBURN became Acting Director of the Subcommittee.
2. Programs. The programs, or courses of study, prepared under the auspices of the Education Subcommittee last year, have been modified in certain particulars by a commission of the Minister, and are being issued in revised form.
3. Elementary Text Books. The very large printing project for elementary school text books (totalling about five million copies) is launched. It is running into the obstacles of lack of materials in the south. In the north it is proceeding well.
4. Secondary School Text Books. There being a great variety of these, the main problem has been analysing and classifying them as approved, approved with specified pages removed, and ordered confiscated. This work, begun a year ago, reached greatly increased proportions on the liberation of Rome, where a large number of new titles were found. A Ministerial commission, aided by us, has completed this work for books available from Rome south, and is publishing a list of 213 books to be confiscated (in addition to the great number of purely fascist books), 546 books approved minus certain pages, and 4,117 books approved.
5. New Directives. The directives for the opening and functioning of schools on a non-fascist basis, first prepared last year in Sicily and gradually amended, have been issued in enlarged and stream-lined form for use in the northern regions.
6. Defascistization. Defascistization continues vigorously as we move into new territory. A smooth, effective, and expeditious technique has been developed.
7. Glass. The Industry and Commerce Subcommittees are taking an active interest in helping us get glass for the almost universally windowless schools of Italy. We are making a comprehensive survey of the exact needs.
8. Survey. The Survey of Italian Education is making progress, is revealing interesting data, and bids fair to become a major contribution not only to Italian education, but to an understanding of it in other countries.

9. Minister. The close and effective cooperation with the Minister has continued unabated. Such matters as key personnel for the northern regions, the use of ex-GIL property for youth activities under the aegis of the school superintendents, aid to needy school children, etc, etc., are subjects of the frequent conferences with him.

10. Translations. In consultation with the Minister, we are undertaking the selection and supervising the translation of a series of books to acquaint Italians with the organization, purposes, methods, and problems of education in the United States and Great Britain, and soon, we hope, Russia.

11. Field Work. Italian Government territory is now almost wholly self-operating. The Lazio-Umbria and Marche-Abruzzi Regions are largely organized. Toscana is being cleaned up, province by province as the armies move forward. Preparation for Emilia and Venesia are complete. Summer sessions, where held, wound up during September, and all was in readiness for opening schools pretty generally during October.

12. General. The headquarters and field workers make a compact, experienced team, and, while problems are many, and some quite unsolved (especially freeing buildings from troops, and repairs and reconstruction of the rest), the team knows the problems, gets around obstacles, and moves forward with complete internal harmony, and high external efficiency.

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



HEADQUARTERS  
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
APO 394  
Education Subcommittee

EDUCATION  
REPORT FOR MONTH OF JULY

Introduction.

Two events of pedagogical irrelevance furnish the setting for this July report of the Education Subcommittee. First, the Commission followed by the Italian Government moved to Rome, where at last and indeed for the first time the Ministry had facilities to begin to fulfill our hitherto unrealistic but strategically maintained expectations upon it. Second, the schools of most of Italian territory closed their first year of liberated work, furnishing us fit occasion for this somewhat more comprehensive report, the first vacation month of the liberation, Anno I, P.F. (after Fascism).

When schools re-open in the autumn, they will open upon a wider front, it may be upon a genuinely national front; and they will certainly open more directly under the management of the Italian Government. In anticipation of that happy event, our report for the month of July will fall into three divisions, logical in nature but geographical in name: (1) Education in Italian Territory, (2) Education in Allied Territory, and (3) Education in transition from Allied to Italian influence.

A EDUCATION IN ITALIAN TERRITORY

1. The Year in Review.

Since the schools had opened earlier in Sicily, they closed later in the Peninsula, continuing in the latter portion until the middle of July. The first liberated year has been, educationally speaking, a season of plain living though not always of the highest thinking. It was a period of many shortages: in cold fact about the only thing on which the schools had been "long" were "shortages" themselves. These lacks ranged all the way from children (especially in Sicily and Sardinia<sup>+</sup> where making a hard living outweighed the lure of ancient lore) to school houses, which have a singular attraction for the military long after the battle passes, on to refugees regardless of nationality, and at last to agriculturalists who now shoot surplus grain into the houses where young ideas were supposed to be trained to shoot.

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<sup>+</sup> From Sardinia, our Education Officer, Captain WAGSTAFF, with a curiosity which looked under the chip of formal figures, reports this fact: whereas the statistics quoted for the year showed some 70% of children in the elementary grades in attendance, daily inspection revealed that, beginning with the 4th grade and extending through the 5th and last elementary year, less than 10% of the children enrolled were present in school. This economically profitable misuse of these students tells a pathetic story if not of child labor then of cultural loss to the nation.

And yet, in true perspective, this has been an unprecedented year, ending with good as it began with evil. Where else have school buildings, so soon after battle, been improvised, teachers collected without visible transportation, instruction carried on minus blackboards, no chalk, few notebooks, and textbooks purified without being in turn sweetened with counter-propaganda -- and all this done so quickly as to save the majority of co-belligerent children from missing so much as a single grade in school? Let it be added, too, even if malodorously, that if all the fascist functionaries who in the process have been dismissed from the schools were placed end to end, they would make -- make a mess.

The year ended with certain written examinations which were the symbols of a return to higher standards throughout the domain of secondary education. The retiring Minister of Public Instruction, Omodeo, had moved to an immediate and complete restoration of all written examinations. It proved too much not only for Italian public opinion but also for the time available. The one written examination, in Italian, with which we settled with the present Minister as a token payment on the excellent principle of Omodeo, we had to send out through our mail in order to get the questions on time to the remotest provinces, if indeed we achieved that result in every case..

## 2. Outstanding Problems.

Meeting the shadow cast before by coming events, this Subcommission had already reduced its personnel to one officer for Regions I, II, VII. This roving Ambassador (Major G. R. KOORMAN) has during the month covered, some of it twice, much of the territory of the three regions. He has talked with Regional Commissioners about educational problems, helped Provveditori with practical perplexities, reported to Headquarters upon lacks and informed the Minister of Public Instruction in personal conferences where the Italian machinery creaks most loudly. Among other problems he reports these:

- a) Great and continuing need for derequisitioning of University buildings at University of Bari and at Catania.
- b) Unsatisfactory Provveditore at Brindisi; far from ideal one at Lecce; one who requires watching at Bari (especially as touching defascism); and absence or shortage of supervision at Cozenza and Reggio in Calabria.
- c) Deplorable conditions at Taranto: no full-time Provveditore; schools over-crowded, inadequate playgrounds or none, and bad youth conditions in general.
- d) Delay of textbook printing at Palermo due to shortage of ink and electricity, and due also to uncertainty of profit at what appears a marketable price for the school books.
- e) Need of Ministerial circumspection for defascism as touching Professor Pugliatti at Messina.

## 3. Realistic Observations.

At the month's end all these and other problems had been the subject of conferences with the Minister of Public Instruction, and remediable attention, so far as may be, is being directed to each of them. This

Problem Spot of Italian Education (the South, in general, including Sicily and Sardinia) is on its way to such normalcy as can be achieved short of the complete withdrawal of troops, physical reconstruction of war damage, and economic amelioration. We have done for this section substantially what is possible in education short of a long phase of rehabilitation which belongs if not to the Italian Government exclusively, then to other Allied agencies than to the Education Subcommittee. If more curcial need develops further north, we shall feel free to withdraw the one officer who is left from this long depressed area of National culture. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the poverty, the illiteracy, the dense population, the undervision and the over-pride of these tired peoples of a dazed land. Not without sympathy but with a touch of mature realism, we cannot but observe that for others too easily to save the foolish from the consequences of their own folly (even if they could), is one sure way to fill the world with fools.

All of which is to say that most which can be done by outsiders, short of physical rehabilitation, has now been done by us in Southern Italy as touching education. We have worked hard upon the job of working ourselves out of a job in these parts. And what we have done here, we shall do with all possible expedition in all Allied territory — until Italian schools are in the hands of Italian educators touched to sanity through our mission of fascistic purging.

## B EDUCATION IN ALLIED TERRITORY

### Introduction.

Our work in Region VIII had only begun as the month of July was ending; and in Region IX it was not yet advanced beyond the planning stage. Assignments of Education Officers to these regions were wisely made in terms of the officers who had trained for each region as far back as North Africa: Captain SAMUEL V. NOE for Region VIII and Captain WILLIS E. PRATT for Region IX. Education work in Regions III and part of V continued unabated until these regions passed to the Italian Government. It was in Region III, particularly, where the normal work, with a fairly adequate staff, in Allied Territory could best be seen. As Headquarters of this Subcommittee left Naples for Rome at the beginning of the month, certain officers were left behind with the region to assist at furthering and liquidating projects which we had initiated in conjunction with Region III.

### 1. Initial Work in Region VIII.

By agreement with the 5th Army AMG, and later permission from the 8th Army AMG, the education officer of Region VIII (Captain NOE) was able to get certain work under way in the month of July. In Grosseto Province, the old and less suitable Provveditore was supplanted by a younger and more active candidate. He was instructed in his duties, inducted into office, and assisted in reestablishing the provincial educational seat at Grosseto, from which it had been moved. In Siena Province a more fortunate deployment of personnel than is usual facilitates our educational work. Lieutenant CRICHTON, who had long and valuable education experience in Sicily, has been designated by the Regional Commissioner as Education Officer for the Province. Finding no agitation against the incumbent Provveditore, he has



been kept in office pending a more thorough investigation. An Acting Rector of the University of Siena has been installed as provided by law and in anticipation of a visit to the University from Headquarters. Of more general importance is the discovery in Siena Province of 15 tons of text-book paper, which have been blocked, plenty of ink, lead, and other pre-requisites for printing -- and a near-by paper mill ready to function (if electricity can be made available) and with waste paper enough in storage to manufacture all the additional paper required for school books for the entire region.

## 2. Continuing Work in Region III.

In addition to the normal routine work, Region III Education Officer (Captain PAUL L. HEILMAN) has instructed the Provveditori in Provinces outside of Naples Commune (which remains AMG) as to the new relation which they sustain to him and now particularly to the Minister of Public Instruction. Conferences were held with them also as to the facilitation of what is always a large problem and is now greatly augmented, the problem of transferring teachers as between Allied and Italian Territory. He has acted as liaison officer between the University of Naples and the Education Subcommittee which is charged with direct responsibility for certain of the top activities of the University.

Naples Commune is in such order as touching education that it could, and should, be turned over to the Italian Government, direct control of the Port notwithstanding. The educational ambivalence is both unnecessary and uncomfortable. Certain activities which the Subcommittee had initiated in Naples as demonstrations to all regions of what could, or could not, be done with our limited personnel, were left with Captain BEARD and certain civilian employees to be continued or liquidated, as seemed fit and proper. Typical of these were the Boy Scout program. The local Rotary Club of Naples, itself in part a result of our encouragement but awaiting a charter from the Rotary International, eagerly became the sponsor of the Boy Scouts pending the organization of a National Council for the scouting interests in Italy. Thus the unaffiliated becomes the sponsor of the unattached. This arrangement is symbolic of the suspended animation of the Italian nation whose fascism is not yet wholly dead and whose democracy is not yet fully vital. Leaving further Scouting to those who are to undertake Italian rehabilitation, the Naples experiment is thriving locally with its own Council and a leadership training program in operation. It may subsequently become the nucleus of a far-reaching new wholesomeness for Italian youth.

## 3. Work in Region V.

Major CHARLES J. BIRT has done splendid work for Education in Region V, though his assignment and first responsibility has been and is to Welfare. The Public Health Subcommittee has graciously permitted this division of his time, and education has profited from his labor of love for it. With the extension of the Region through the advance of the 8th Army, Lieutenant SIMONI went into the territory with transportation and together these two officers are making ready the educational machinery and looking forward to the opening of schools in the autumn: meantime, ridding the school system of the worst of the fascists, finding and appointing the best men available



for provveditori and presidi, setting up committees to hear appeals from summary epuration proceedings, clearing school houses -- and the thousand and one things routine but indispensable for mass education.

### C EDUCATION IN TRANSITIONAL ZONE

#### Introduction.

It was clear from the beginning that Rome area, and probable that the whole of Region IV, would pass more quickly than most regions from a zone of battle through AMG to the Italian Government. This made expedition necessary in the work which was to be done under Allied initiative for Education. We resolved therefore to throw into this task heavy artillery and as much of it as could be spared. Colonel HENRY ROWELL had dropped off from the 5th Army AMG as Education Officer for Rome, and Major C. W. WASHBURNE came up as Education Officer for Region IV. Through a happy functional adjustment between them each of these officers was left free to concentrate upon that aspect of education in which he was most proficient for the combined regions. In addition, Captain WILLIS PRATT, Captain F. F. GREGORY and Lieutenant SIMONI were made available as collaborators in the expedition required. In order to have the schools in smooth running order for the next academic session and meantime to prevent the necessitated skipping of a year by the children involved, it was decided to do the unprecedented thing in Italian education: to hold school throughout the summer where schooling had been maintained for less than four months the past year. This meant beginning at once with Littoria and Frosinone Provinces and working north in the wake of the retreating enemy to start the educational machinery grinding, heat or more heat, no houses or less than no houses.

To indicate the detailed work which goes on underneath the generalities of a monthly summary, we present a fairly full account of the reorganization of a single province of this territory so newly acquired from the Germans and so shortly to be restored to the Italians. We pick Littoria, where the prosaic passer-by sees now much water and the contemplative romantic remembers but history made into imperial baloney from what appears to the tourist in Piazza Venezia but a pussilanimous little balcony. What we present is but a sample; for what happened in Littoria under Captain PRATT's energy and strategy through July was duplicated in Frosinone Province, is now happening in Rome, and is in process of consummation under Captain GREGORY's direction in the provinces of Region IV north of Rome. Moreover, it is the story of what will continue to happen to the north of North: the story of what an organization can do which has profited from its own mistakes, is on its toes, and anticipates with due tactics the hour of action. (The following account is that of Captain PRATT, Deputy Director of Region IV.)

There is one material moral that should be drawn before and after this telling. And that is that without transportation little, and with transportation much, can be accomplished. Major WASHBURNE, Education Director of Region IV managed (there is a word for it, but not an "educated" word) cars not only for his own officers (not forgetting the Subcommittee itself) but also in fair measure for the key Italian educational officials through whom our work must be done or left undone.

#### 1. General Situation in Littoria Province.

- a) The temporary Provveditore agli Studi has been replaced by a permanent school superintendent, Professor Ferri Armando.
- b) The provveditorato has been reorganized and records and files put in order. Except for a ragioniere the staff of the provveditorato, fourteen in number, has been appointed.
- c) Two new inspectors and five temporary Direttori have been appointed to fill the posts of five of the nine circoscrizioni which have no heads at the present time. Eleven temporary presidi have been chosen to fill vacancies existing in the sixteen secondary school posts.
- d) Vetting of personnel has been brought up-to-date with the screening of seventy-two persons, twenty-one of whom have been dismissed. Card files of personnel screened have been prepared for the Education office, the Provveditorato and the Education Subcommittee.
- e) The Hearing Commission meets weekly and considers cases of suspended personnel.
- f) Several hundred members of the teaching staff have returned to their posts during the past month, many of these being transported by facilities furnished in Rome by Region IV.
- g) Instructions have been sent to Sindaci concerning the provision of school building facilities.
- h) All elementary schools are open at the present time except at Aprilia: seventeen thousand children, approximately 54% of normal, are now in attendance.
- i) All thirteen Media Inferiori and Superiori Schools are open, 12 of the fourteen technical and avviamento schools and the three magistrale schools. Two thousand students or approximately 81% of secondary school students are in attendance. Examinations for secondary schools have been arranged for 10 August 1944.
- j) Authorization has been given for the reopening of two private schools and eight asili.
- k) Programs of Study have been supplied for each type of elementary and secondary school except the Avviamento Professionale.
  - 1) 3,900 textbooks and 1,000 quaderni have been distributed through the Provveditore agli Studi. Other texts will soon be brought from Rome. Some materials of instruction have been found in the Provveditorato and in some of the schools of the province.
  - m) In many communes most buildings have been destroyed and temporary locations have been required for school purposes. In a few cases classes are held out-of-doors.
  - n) Budgets for the month of July and for the following three months

period have been prepared and approved. Teachers have been paid in most instances for June and July.

o) Arrangements have been made for serving school lunches to elementary and asili pupils in six communes. Others will start shortly.

p) Adult classes in English are organized in Littoria and other classes included in the curricula of some secondary schools for the first time.

q) A new provincial education officer should be appointed to assume responsibilities of this division when the present officer leaves.

## 2. Provveditore agli Studi.

The Provveditore agli Studi, Professor Cassetti Emilio has displayed unusual administrative ability in reorganizing the schools of the province and much that has been accomplished could not have been done without his help. Because of the adverse criticism of perhaps a few, but influential people in the province, he has asked to be relieved of this post. Arrangements have been made for his appointment to a professorship in a Liceo in Rome City.

A letter of dismissal was forwarded to the former Provveditore agli Studi Professor Medolia Liborio and the documents of the office were transmitted to the present provveditore agli Studi.

With the advice of Major WASHBURN a new Provveditore agli Studi has been permanently appointed to assume his duties on 31 July 1944. The new provveditore, professor Ferri Armando, served as Provveditore agli Studi in the province of Como and more recently at Viterbo.

## 3. Provveditorato.

Since no officials were found in the provincial school office here upon our arrival it has been necessary during the past month to reconstitute an entirely new staff. With the exception of a Ragionieri, this staff is now complete. A ragionieri has been selected with the help of the Ministry and will assume his duties within the next few days. Total staff now includes 14 persons.

The provveditorato, which had been badly damaged and destroyed by the Germans, has been reorganized and is now in good condition. The furniture was found in other offices of the city and returned. The records have been sorted and filed and are now in fair order.

Arrangements have been made for the use of an automobile by the Provveditore agli Studi with the Prefect of the Province.

## 4. Administrative Personnel.

Formerly two inspectors of elementary schools were employed in the province, neither of whom was present upon our arrival. In one post a



temporary inspector, Terello Carlo, has been appointed and for the other post an inspector in Frosinone Province who formerly served in this province, Montiana Oddini, was transferred.

In the Province are nine circoscrizioni each headed by a Direttore. Upon our arrival here however not one was present and it was necessary to make temporary arrangements. During the past month four direttori have returned and five other temporary direttori have been appointed.

For the twenty-four secondary schools of the province there are normally sixteen presidi. Of these five have returned and temporary presidi have been appointed to fill the other posts.

#### 5. Vetting Personnel.

Scheda have been submitted for each administrative official and for all teachers about whom the provveditore had a question concerning their Fascist activities. Those whose Scheda showed one or more positions held which were listed in the categories were suspended and others confirmed. In addition the Provveditore agli Studi was asked to prepare a list of those who had not submitted scheda but who should be suspended.

In all seventy-two persons have been screened, twenty-one of whom were suspended. For each person confirmed a duplicate card file has been made, one copy sent to the Provveditorato and the other kept on file in the Provincial office. An additional card was made for each person dismissed and this filed with the Education Subcommittee. All Scheda have been filed with the Public Safety Officer with notations as to the action taken thus far.

#### 6. Hearing Commission.

The Hearing Commission has met each Saturday morning in the office of the Education Officer and has heard to date six of the 21 persons suspended. This commission has recommended the retention in service of four, a continuation of the suspension in one case and in another has come to no decision. No other suspended persons have made appeals. The commission wishes to know what its responsibilities will be when this province comes under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

#### 7. Return of Teaching Staff.

Most of the teaching staff has now returned to the Province. A large number of these were provided transport by the Regional Education office in Rome. More than 200 have made requests for additional stay and replies transmitted to them. At present approximately one hundred twenty teachers still remain in Rome with the permission of the Provveditore agli Studi.

#### 8. Instructions to Sindaci.

A letter has been sent to each sindaco through the prefect requesting him to assist in finding appropriate locations for elementary and secondary schools. This has resulted in many cases in providing temporary structures for school purposes.

#### 9. Elementary Schools.

At the present time elementary schools are open in all communes of the province except at Aprilia. Here destruction has been so great that schools should not be opened until conditions are improved. Data for all the schools in the commune are not complete but it is estimated that there are now enrolled in the province approximately 17,000 children. In normal times there are 31,870 giving at the present time a percent of attendance of 54. Approximately 488 teachers are now in service, 411 of whom are di ruolo and 77 supplenti.

#### 10. Secondary Schools.

All thirteen media inferiore and superiori schools in the province are open and are now functioning. In many cases it has been necessary to find temporary buildings or to find locations with other schools. Twelve of the other 14 secondary schools of the province including tecnica and avviamento schools are also open. The three magistrale schools are also open at the present time. In all it is estimated that 2,059 students out of a normal enrollment of 2,512 are now in attendance. This approximates 81 percent of the normal enrollment.

Examinations for all secondary school students have been announced for 10 August 1944. These examinations will provide for those students who were unable to take examinations at the regular time in May and for those who are now completing the work of the 1943-44 school year.

#### 11. Private Schools.

To date eight asili and two private schools have also been authorized. It may be necessary, because of transportation difficulties, to authorize temporarily other private secondary schools to care for students who formerly attended schools some distance from their homes.

#### 12. Programs of Study.

With the exception of a Program of Studies for the Avviamento Professionale every school has now been provided with a course of study. In most cases children attend from 18 hours to 24 hours per week, the former made necessary when double sessions are utilized.

#### 13. Textbooks and Supplies.

Textbooks and Quaderni have been brought to the province and sold by the Provveditori agli Studi in the absence of a local bookseller. To date 3,900 textbooks have been provided for each of the elementary grades.

At the present time a local bookseller has been found and arrangements made for the distribution of other books through this source. Such texts are now available through a publishing house in Rome for the first three grades.

Supplies of other quaderni and chalk were found in the provveditorato and in some of the schools. These have been distributed. Secondary school students in many places have found sufficient books in the community for their use and in other cases teachers have purchased books for their students in Rome.

#### 14. Communes.

During the month visits have been made to many of the communes of the province to reorganize schools and find suitable locations. Following is some information concerning the school situation in the communes visited:

- a) At Cisterna practically every building has been destroyed and hence schools are housed in the remains of the local theater and in a garage which has been partially destroyed. A serious problem confronted here is finding adequate housing for teachers.
- b) At Cori, which has suffered much destruction, almost a dozen rooms are available in that part of the school building which has not been destroyed by bombing.
- c) At Aprilia almost all buildings were destroyed and most of the people evacuated. Conditions will not permit opening of schools here.
- d) At Formia the opening of schools was delayed pending the evacuation of American troops from the old school building. This building will now house both elementary and secondary schools.
- e) At Itri no rooms are available and school is held out-of-doors each day. Each teacher takes her pupils to a place near the town for class each morning.
- f) At Fondi the sindaco has made temporary repairs and has provided approximately twenty-five rooms for both the elementary and secondary schools.
- g) At Sezze the opening of schools was delayed by the occupation of all buildings by refugees. The sindaco was requested to make enough of these rooms available for school purposes.
- h) At Sermoneta the school was not damaged but all benches were taken or destroyed. The sindaco was advised to bring benches from other schools in the country. An asilo was recently opened here.
- i) At Terracina mines have made it impossible to use some of the school rooms which otherwise would be available. Rooms in other places are now being utilized.
- j) At Gaeta a large apartment building houses the elementary and secondary schools. The Scuola Nautica was recently opened and a Marine School will soon be reestablished.
- k) Schools at Pontinia and Sabaudia are operating on normal schedule. The schools at Sabaudia are housed in a very fine building which has been undamaged.

#### 15. Finance.

Budgets for the month of June were submitted and approved and teachers paid in some communes. The Prefect was advised to arrange for payment of teachers in communes of the province where postoffices are not yet available. Budgets of three kinds are prepared as follows: 1) Provveditorato and secondary teachers di ruolo; 2) elementary teachers di ruolo and supplenti; 3) Supplenti and incaricati teachers in secondary schools. Payments are made by the Intendenza Finanza according to Italian Law. Sindaci have been advised to provide for the maintenance and operation of schools in their budgets and for the operation of asili and schools which are dependant on the Commune for support.



#### 16. School Lunches.

Arrangements were made for serving powdered soup to all children in the asili and elementary schools of the province. Approval of the Supply Division of A.C.C. and the Provincial Supply Officer were obtained. To date six communes have submitted requests and the program will be carried forward in the future.

#### 17. English Classes.

Classes for the teaching of English to adults have been organized at Littoria with more than sixty enrolled. Other communes as at Formia including English in the curriculum of the secondary schools.

Transportation alone, which Captain PRATT fairly had in Littoria, can thus turn ingenuity and effort into successful performance. One man one month in one car is better than five men five month and no car.

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#### 18. A Sample University -- Rome.

While this exemplary work has been going on in the schools, as allustrated by accomplishments in Littoria Province, educational reconstruction has been progressing in Rome itself. The primary and secondary schools functioned fairly throughout the year in Rome. So no effort has been made to keep them open through the summer, and consequently the activity in this field has been shaped toward a full opening of freed schools in the autumn.

The work in Rome which matches in urgency and advancement the accomplishments in Littoria is that connected with the great University at the capital. Here was the center of Fascist influence in the Higher Learning of Italy. Here favoritism was most favored and the echoes from the "Balcony Empire" reverberated most loudly if not always learnedly. Here it was necessary to make a demonstration, and to make it as quickly as possible. The Education Officer of Rome (Colonel ROWELL) lost no time in setting about the job. He and the Director of the Subcommission drew the Ministry of Public Instruction into the job's orbit from the beginning; for the Minister was himself a former rector of the University under Badoglio, and a lifelong scholar in its portals. All was done with accord so as to guarantee the completest continuity possible in returning the central university to health and influence. An Acting Rector was appointed, Professor Giuseppe Caronia. A committee was picked with him as Chairman to make a survey and give advice upon the task of political purification. Racial laws were abolished and victims racial and political restored to university place. Twenty-five professors were made a wholesome example of immediately, to serve just warning of what would follow in the unfolding of justice. At the month's end another and longer list was ready for dismissal and suspension, and has already been acted upon. Meantime active consideration has been given to the planning of the activity of the purified University for the ensuing year.

#### 19. Continuing Work at the University of Naples.

Meantime by remote control, as it were, the University of Naples

has been kept on an even course. Following a flurry early in July over a threatened re-requisitioning of many of its buildings (a flurry in which echoes of "honorary" degrees reverberated), the University has closed its first year in a not unenviable position. Its epuration has been carried on, and all but completed, in a noiseless fashion through an advisory committee so well selected that later three of its seven members were elevated to the Cabinet. This Committee will be kept alive to assist the new national epuration machinery in its completion of the task of purification at Naples University.

#### 20. Cultural Societies.

A Commissioner has been appointed for the Royal Geographical Society, for the Encyclopaedia Italiana, and for E.N.I.M.S.

The Royal Academy of Italy has been purged, is being revised under the ancient and distinguished name of Lincei, and the decree launching the new National Academy upon its honorable course is now passing through the Council of Ministers.

#### 21. The Ministero.

The task was laid upon the Subcommission to see to it that the Ministry of Public Instruction was politically purged before it began its work of political purification. The Minister, Ecc. Guido De Ruggiero, was easily prevailed upon to appoint a committee of three to supervise this work. He was among the first of the Ministers to do this. Meantime, he had cleared his ministry of all old faces at the top, and had dismissed all his central inspectors. They were all too closely enmeshed with the regime which had flown. The work of this Ministerial epuration commission will be lightened by a fairly complete dossier which central enterprising employees have already gathered upon themselves and one another.

The Minister has approved the techniques worked out by the Subcommission of facilitating the transfer of teachers from Allied to Italian jurisdictions, and has confirmed our long seasoned procedures for defascising the schools as we follow in the wake of the army. The Commissions set up the new Epuration Statute will through the Minister's authorization confirm or correct the work which we do as forerunners of the Italian Ministry. This close collaboration saves much duplication of effort and much energy from cross-purposes.

The heavy text-book program inflicted upon this Subcommission much against its will was progressively shifted during July to the shoulders of business men and professional managers under the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Our committees to purge secondary text-books and to authorize, with proper priority, the requisite new journals, are as rapidly as possible being turned over to Italian hands. The Ministry has shown responsiveness to need and great responsibility for meeting needs with good judgment as to priority.

The Minister's earlier address to teachers and school people in general was the first well timed and properly persuasive appeal to the morale of the profession. The Director translated the address into English and distributed it to all Education Officers. In a subsequent interview the Minister has laid broader still the foundations for a peaceful Italy, glorying more in a civilized future than in a barbarized past. He has deferred radical reforms of curriculum and school organization to a

constituent Assembly which he hopes to instruct. But, meantime, he is building with patient vision and effective strategy a foundation for an Italy among the nations, rather than a mere pretender either above or below the nations. The history of Italy he proposes to have rewritten so as to put high things first and low things last, in the long annals of this proud land.

## 22. Survey of Italian Education.

The survey of schools to the South begun in spring doldrums is progressing through summer heat toward its autumnal harvest. The statistical forms are three-fourths in, a statistician is busy at reducing them, and Captain VESSELO is preoccupied with giving them a historical context. We hope to leave with the Minister of Public Instruction a fair record of what we found and how we left what we found in that Pedagogical Problem spot of Italy, plus at least some formulation of alternatives for the future. It is already apparent, from suggestions solicited on the forms themselves, that Italian proposals for Italian reforms move easily inside Italian limitations. While it is not our mission to give our co-belligerent, new schools a la some misty Shangri-La, it is our privilege to develop alternatives in a non-provincial setting. This we plan to do at least for Southern Italy and Sicily, and present it in course for the consideration of the Minister.

### D HOW TO KEEP FROM GROWING OLD AT EDUCATION

#### Conclusion.

To see Allied brains and high-placed talent worry time away over a cable, debating whether "Mideast" is via "HQ" or is merely somewhere west of Suez....To wonder whether your mess-under-a-mile is admissibly en route to your car's garage so that you may be taking it to park rather than its taking you to eat....To be sniped at by shrewd sacerdotalism without protection from your own State and War Departments until courageous officers in the field investigate your work and give you the covering of truth: "no facts have been presented which would in any way substantiate any such implications -- "a grand and glorious feeling" for a soldier to be supported in his duty by superiors!.... To watch ambitious men play their present responsibility against the odds of political advantage for themselves back home....To have a mother demand of the Commission 16,000 lire as a down payment on a putative disease possibly caught in a fascist boy camp to which she herself had sent the son when the going was good, in 1939....To see historicity emphasized as the backbone of education and culture in a country which needs most of all to escape from its history.... To see intelligent men demonstrate, while wallowing in a sea of rumors, that when men know not what to trust, they trust they know not what.... To see scholars and gentlemen, albeit army officers, grind their wisdom teeth down a-worrying over indignities done 'em or decorations undone 'em....~~To see sensitive officers squirm to keep actions on the night-shift....~~To overhear Confucius say: "A bee in the bonnet plus ants in the pants maketh even the most cultured of educators to hop about in haste".. To observe Italians ask special favors as though favoritism were in the Decalogue....To learn in Italy from Karl Marx that "the traditions of all past generations weigh like an Alp on the brains of the living"....



To have one's own errors of haste catch up with him while lolling in leisure (e.g. this Subcommittee's appointment of professors in Sicily out of course)....To observe how face-saving is soul-lifting to one whose jaw has grown jittery....To reflect that if the children of this world were half as wise in their generation as the children of light, ACC would achieve half as much favorable publicity as the Successor of St. Peter....To observe that AMG ambition must be made of sterner stuff than flinches at every pinprick of a free press functioning freely....To discern amid the ruins at twilight the bullet-pocked maxims of fascism: "credere" (what?), "obbedire" (why?), "combattere" (whom?). Twilight passes into night without an answer.

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HEADQUARTERS REGION 4  
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
A. P. O. 394

REPORT OF EDUCATION DIVISION FOR MAY 1944

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1. The Education Officer made a reconnaissance trip to the western part of Frosinone province and made preliminary investigations as to the personnel, available locations, and needs for materials in three villages. Also made preliminary investigation as to a possible Provveditore agli Studi for that province.
2. Directives for use in Region 4 were mimeographed and slightly revised.
3. Capt. Pratt, working informally for the Education S/C and Region 3, did an out-standing piece of work in three fields:
  - (a) Prepare forms for Survey of Italian Schools and explained them in personal visits to 18 provinces (The R.E.O. carried this work forward in the three provinces of Sardinia).
  - (b) Made an intensive study of Avellino Province and got schools running efficiently.
  - (c) Completed distribution of text books and began distribution of quaderni.
4. Otherwise the work of the Education Division was a continuation and development of the activities reported for April.



CARLETON W. WASHBURN  
Major A.U.S.  
Deputy Director of Education

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION  
Education SubcommitteeMONTHLY REPORT ON EDUCATION FOR FEBRUARY 1944

Reference of Cardinal Secretary of State of the Vatican visited Palermo office to inquire about Education. He expressed himself as much impressed with progress. He was inclined to insist, however, that because having political and religious beliefs contrary to those approved by the C.C. should not be given posts in the schools. Palermo office closed on 2nd on departure of Major Sherwood for Naples. Lieut. Beard remains attached to R.D. Region I for supervision of text books production in Sicily.

2nd and 3rd Gayre and Sherwood visited University of Messina for completion of business.

3rd The Peloritana Academy of Naples inaugurated, now restored to the independence of which fascism deprived it.

20th Lt.Col. Gayre departed for Palermo en route to U.K.  
Lt.Col. Smith assumed the duties of Director.

TEXT BOOKS

Edition of 10000 copies each of the reader and the supplementary text books for the 3rd Class of the Elementary Schools have been published and are now on sale in Sicily. All Elementary Schools are expected to be on sale within a few days.

Additional Secondary Schools books have been examined and 44 have been approved for use.

The surrender of fascist books is proceeding satisfactorily with full cooperation from Italian Officials.

For particulars of text books position in Italy see the February edition of the larger report.



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