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REPORT, VENEZIA-GIULIA
SEPT. 1943; JULY 1945 - JUN. 1946

AUG 14 RECD
1903
AUG 9 RECDChief Commissioner.

1. I think you should read Colonel Washburne's report on education in VENEZIA GIULIA - it is an extremely able document and I am in full agreement with the bulk of it.
2. VP, CA Section raises several important matters of principle in Minute 2. The following are my recommendations in regard to his observations:
 - (a) I agree that children of Slovene and Croat families should be taught in their mother tongue in the elementary schools. This should be implemented gradually as and when sufficient qualified teachers can be found and in the meantime the basic language should be Italian. Teachers should not be imported from East of the Morgan Line.
 - (b) I agree with the VP.
 - (c) Italian history must be the basic history. Special attention could be paid to Yugoslav history as recommended.
 - (d) I do not think the Faculty of Letters should be continued. We need not necessarily abolish it but merely take no action with regard to implementing it. I think we shall have to allow certain professors to return to their seats in the University of Trieste at the discretion of the SCAO.
 - (e) I am a little scared of liaison officers and I think that such liaison as is necessary should be allowed to grow naturally and not be instituted by the formal appointment of liaison officers.
3. Lieut. Simonini is already in Trieste.

MSL/JG.

M. S. L. 5581
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

EL

An excellent report

I agree with all of this. 5

21/8 CA Sec. 7

EWS cc

Minute No. 2 Cont.

I favour, however, the suggestion that supplemental pamphlets be issued giving an account of Slav history but not of the proposal that teachers should give an equal amount of space thereto, which would be quite impossible. I understand that Col. Cowan fears that unless equal weight is given to Italian and Yugoslav history in the Yugoslav speaking schools, the Yugoslavs will have some legitimate ground for complaint but I do not agree with this view.

- (d) Para 11 : - A difficult question arises over the institution of the Faculty of Letters. As Lt. Col. Waghorne points out, it is contrary to the policy of the Italian Government to increase the number of faculties and if we recognise the faculty set up in the Autumn of 1943 we are recognising an act of the Fascist Republican Government. On the other hand, if we abolish the Faculty we shall, of course, have serious complaint from the Yugoslavs. It is a matter on which you may think directions should be obtained from higher authority.

This paragraph also raises a problem as to return of professors from Italy West of the Isonzo to the University of Trieste. At first sight this might appear contrary to AFHQ policy but it must be remembered that all that is required is the return of a particular professor to his particular seat which he previously held. I recommend that the Regional Commissioner be given power to call back such professors at his discretion.

- (e) Para 11 : - Suggests the use of Liaison Officers to tie up administrative problems with their opposite numbers east of the boundary line. I recommend that the SCAD be empowered to employ such Liaison Officers at his discretion.

This matter is somewhat urgent as it is hoped that Lt. Simonini will proceed to Trieste by the end of the week and I am anxious that he should receive instructions on these points before he departs.

CA Section
17 July 45

G. B. Benham-Lake
f G. B. URSCH: Brig, L'61
VP CA Section

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S. C. C.

Can you record please the extent
to which you agree with the recommendations
in the above minutes 2.

3/17
5580

Yes - in time - someone lost the
min. 2 *3/17*

(1)

TO : VP CA Section

Attached hereto is my report on education in Venezia Giulia. For your information and concurrence in recommendations.

s/ G. W. WASHBURN
Lt Colonel.

DA - 10 July 45

(2)

TO : Executive Commissioner:

I commend to you detailed attention the admirable and comprehensive report on Education in Venezia Giulia which Lt. Col. Washburne prepared at my request in order that this Headquarters might be sufficiently informed to formulate an appropriate educational policy for that area.

I have discussed this report at length with Lt. Col. Washburne and I have given him directions on a number of problems which he has raised. There remain, however, a number of matters of high policy on which direction is sought. These are as follows:

- (a) Part 6 of the Report : - It is strongly recommended that the policy be adopted of teaching children of Slovene or Croat Families, at any rate in elementary schools, in their mother tongue, thus reverting to the Austrian system. Assuming this policy to be adopted, it gives rise to the immediate problem of providing sufficient teachers, qualified as such, and in the language concerned, to give instruction. Lt. Col. Washburne thinks that it will be impossible to find a sufficient number of qualified teachers west of the boundary line and if the policy is to be implemented forthwith it would be necessary to import the teachers from the east. I am aware of this and recommend that the policy, if agreed on in principle, be implemented gradually and that where teachers with the necessary technical and linguistic qualifications cannot be found in the area, that instruction be continued to in Italian as formerly until such teachers can be found.
- (b) Part 7 : - I am of opinion that it should be laid down as policy that Italian should be taught compulsorily even in the Slovene speaking schools. After all, the country is still Italian and the Slovenes themselves do not appear to object. On the other hand, the teaching of Croat or Slovenian in Italian speaking schools should, in my opinion, not be compulsory, but if the qualified teachers can be found, should be one of the languages which may be taught.
- (c) Part 8 : - Teaching of Italian and Yugoslav History. I do not agree with Col. Washburne. The country is Italian and Italian history must be the basic history; moreover, Italian history has a long and, until recently, glorious record, whereas that of the Slav people is short and barbarous.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS
EDUCATION DIVISION

13 C/AMG/ED 1.12

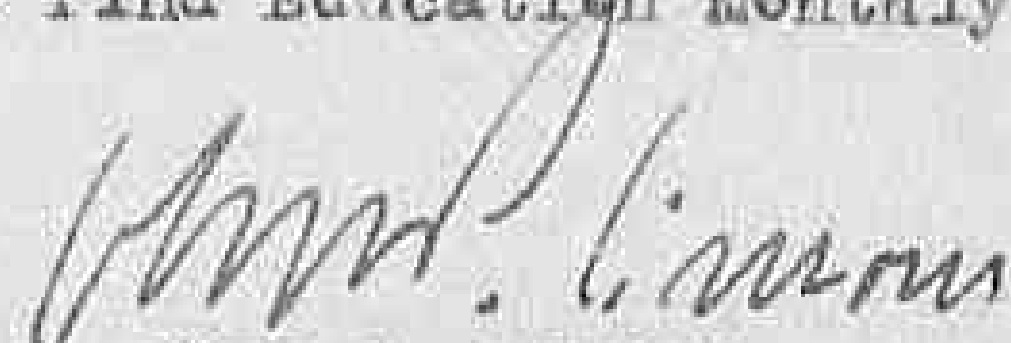
Tel. 29701-15

SUBJECT: Education Monthly Report for May 46.

3 June 46

TO: See distribution

Enclosed herewith please find Education Monthly Report
for May 1946.



JOHN P. SIMONI
Captain C.M.P.
Chief Education Officer

Encl: as above

DISTRIBUTION:

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HEADQUARTERS
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13 CORPS
EDUCATION DIVISION

JPS/av

13C/AMG/ED/ 1.12

Tel. 29701-15

3 Jun 46

SUBJECT: EDUCATION MONTHLY REPORT for
May 1946 - Venezia Giulia
Allied Military Government.
TO: SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER
Headquarters, 13 Corps,
Allied Military Government

1. INTRODUCTION1. School calendar:

1. The public schools under the administration of Allied Military Government will close the school year 1945-46 in the following order :

a. Italian Elementary schools	-	28 June 46
b. Italian Secondary	"	- 15 June 46
c. Slovene Elementary	"	- 15 July 46
d. Slovene Secondary	"	- 1 July 46

2. The University of Trieste will complete its work, including examinations sessions by 1 August 46.

2. Political influences:a. Italian schools.-

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3. Italian schools of Gorizia and Trieste Areas have completed a quiet month without noticeable political interference.
4. The results of the Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers and the respective deadlock produced great concern and moral disconcert among students and teachers of Pola. Professors met, and asked whether it were not possible to hold earlier examinations in order to complete all work within 15 June, because, should Pola pass to Yugoslavia the Italian population might attempt a mass exodus out of the city.
5. Some malicious comments in regard to the right of Slavic schools to exist within this Territory have been voiced, according to reports, by some Italian school personnel; in its issue of 30 May the "PRINCORSKI DNEVNIK" having heard the whisper reported its feelings in an article signed by DRAGO BAHOR of PNOO School

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Section. This article is basically sound and it is being carefully examined.

6. On 24 May sporadic groups of Italian secondary school students both at Gorizia and Trieste ditched classes in protest to the order keeping schools open on the 24th - the anniversary of the entrance of Italy into World War 1.

7. The "Lavoratore" (Communist Italian paper) retracted an accusation which it had directed against an elementary school teacher of RONCHI. The article stated that she had requested her pupils to sing the Fascist hymn "Giovinezza" - an investigation disproved the attack !

b. Slovene Schools.-

8. The School Section of PNOO through its mouthpiece the "PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK" has continued in a rather mild way to attack education policy in the Territory.

9. All reports reaching this Division and first hand contacts demonstrate an increased resistance movement against our schools. This resistance is expressed in the following ways:

10. 1) Our official issue of text books, printed at state expense, are being rejected daily by the Parent Councils - (These Councils were established by the School Section of PNOO in every Slavic commune and are purely political in character).

11. 2) In the communes of CARRIVA and SCOPO the populace established its own schools and refused to accept ours. The recognized school of SCOPO was closed by the people; its teacher was menaced of death if she set foot again in the school - this because she dared to recognize the legal school authority of the Territory.

12. 3) The school director of MEDANA, QUISCA district, after having treated the Education Officer and his Slavic education specialist to a dinner together with 24 teachers representing the elementary school staff of the district, has now been requested by PNOO to transfer immediately to Zone B. The PNOO authorities made an investigation, and having found the school director responsible for the invitation he was ordered out of the Territory.

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13. 4) Strong resistance was shown in the villages of CAPRIVA SCOPO, and VILLA CARGNA; it is almost impossible to enter them without endangering one's life. Each time that the Education Officer visited them with a civilian school inspector and interpreter the populace gathered on the street and in an hysterical mood called the civilians "Fascists" and "Traitors" etc. they threw rocks and spat at them.
14. In the BERGOGNA Sector the school population is split into Pro-Tito and Anti-Tito groups. In BERGOGNA village there are two schools - the one which is legally functioning under the "Sovraintendenza Scolastica" of Gorizia attended by 35 anti-Tito children and one pro-Tito. The second opened by order of the Liberation Front with an enrollment of 34 pro-Tito children. The recognized school is functioning according to our directions. The Priest said: "The situation is desperate. There has never been so much discord among our population - the partisans have separated us. Our children are in constant conflict. In many of the small fractions of Bergogna district there are children who have been taught by partisan teachers - some are 16 and 17 years of age and cannot read or write!"
15. The elementary Croat text books sent to Pola were refused by the Croat Parent Councils who put pressure upon our teachers to reject the texts. Great effort has been placed in the preparation of these texts - they are pure of any political references which might offend either Italians or Slavs. No political doctrine is included. The Croat school director has been scared out of his district by threats, because he dared insist on A.M.G. education policy. The only "persona grata" to the Liberation Front of Pola is a young and ardent Communist teacher who comes from Zone B; since his arrival to Pola he has controlled the actions of most of the teachers employed in the eight Croat schools of the Commune. The "Pioneers" organization - in which children are prepared to Communist living - is also very active in Pola's Croat schools.

II. ACHIEVEMENTS.

16. During the month the Education Officer visited schools at MONFALCONE, RONCHI, GRADISCA, CORMONS, GORIZIA, MEDANA, BERGOGNA, BORJANA, SEDULA, PODRELLA, VILLA CARGNA and TRIESTE.
17. In the Slovene schools of BERGOGNA, SEDULA, BORJANA, PEDRELLA and CORMONS the influence of the PNOO is almost nil.

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Our directives are being followed in full. All the above schools will be recognized. (C.A.O.s are cooperating through close supervision of the schools in their districts. Each will submit the list of schools which according to his observations should receive final recognition). A complete list of accredited Slovene schools will be published as soon as ready.

18. On 23rd May a meeting of the Superintendents of Schools representing the Territory and of their relative Italian and Slavic school inspectors was held at the Education Division. One of the outstanding issues discussed dealt with the basic requirements for final recognition of Slavic schools. The following policy was drawn up :
19. a. Schools will not be recognized where teachers are not employed legally, where schools have refused to use our text books, insist on using forbidden texts, and are not following our program of study.
20. b. Students completing their work in not recognized schools will be authorized to enter recognized schools only upon examination as in the case of any students from private schools.
21. Other important work agreed upon is as follows :
 - a. Closer coordination between Italian and Slavic schools;
 - b. Establishment of committee to select the elementary school texts to be used for the coming year;
 - c. Proposal to establish examinations for qualifications of Slavic teachers;
 - d. Economic treatment of Slavic and Italian teachers;
 - e. Proposals for the establishment of summer sessions for all grades of instruction.
22. The complete issue of Slovene elementary school text books (those so far completed) has been subsidized and will be distributed free to the school children of the Territory.
23. A booklet containing the "Acts of the Teachers' Congress of Venezia Giulia has been printed - (the Congress was held in the Auditorium of HQ Allied Military Government in Trieste on 19-20 Feb 46). It is being distributed free to all schools of the Territory. Since this represented the first such Region

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wide teachers' meeting copies of the results have been sent to all "Provveditori agli Studi" of Italy.

24. Re-equipping of schools is progressing well. One of the few very critical building situations which remains in Trieste city is that of the Istituto Tecnico "Da Vinci" (enrollment 1000) which cannot function properly since its quarters are occupied by troops.
25. Regular examination sessions and written exams have been re-established. (At the beginning of the war they had been dropped from educational procedure in all Italian secondary schools).
26. The 1st-2nd, 3rd-4th grade "Računica" (Arithmetic) for the Slavic elementary schools have come off the press and are now being distributed free to all Slavic school children. A "History of Slovene Literature" has gone to press.
27. The following chart presents a picture of the epuration work so far accomplished by the Epuration Commissions of the Territory in regard to the defascism of Italian school personnel:

EPURATION SCHOOL PERSONNEL GORIZIA, POLA, TRIESTE AREAS (ITALIAN)

SCHOOL PERSONNEL	TOTALS	Schede Recvd.	Con-firmed	Suspens.	Appeal-ed	Suspens. Sustained	Suspens. Revokd
Inspectors	7	7	7	1	1	1	1
Directors	28	27	20	7	6	1	4
"Presidi"	47	47	28	16	15	2	9
Elem. Teachers	2152	2127	191	47	43	4	18
Avv.Profs.Teachers	401	392	78	35	34	3	14
Jr.High Teachers	288	259	136	11	11	-	8
Sr.High Teachers	530	512	322	59	59	4	20

28. Epuration Commissions have been rather slow in their work;

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according to the above figures the job will not be completed before the reopening of the next school term - 1946-47. (Slavic teachers are vetted by FSS. Epuration proceedings apply only to those who were in the Italian "ruoli").

III. UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE.

29. Regular class work ended at the University of Trieste on 31 May. The last examination session for the benefit of candidates who were retarded in their work because of the war situation started on 25 May lasting one week. Final examinations for the school year 1945-46 will begin on 16 June to last through most of July.
30. The lack of premises for the placement of the Faculty of Engineering has created an extremely delicate and most trying situation for the school. A hope seemed to be in sight when release appeared possible for two vacant but requisitioned buildings adjacent to the University. 13th Corps deemed best to retain them for its use. Also the Finance Division's refused to approve at this time the financing of the project calling for the completion of one wing of the new University building has cancelled any hope for the school's complete reopening the next school year.

IV. CONCLUSION.

31. Italian schools will complete their work after a comparatively successful year. Very little time will have been lost. Educational procedure has been brought back to normal. Many improvements have been achieved and are in progress.
32. Slavic schools will continue their work for a month longer than the Italian schools having opened approximately one month later. The political pressure brought upon these new schools by the PNOO will have its effect upon the Slavic children of the Territory. An early settlement of the fate of these lands will give these children their first chance to fulfil their normal period of schooling,

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although this might not be done in our conception of a democratic education.

John P. Simoni
JOHN P. SIMONI
Captain C.M.P.
Chief Education Officer

DISTRIBUTION:

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EDUCATION OFFICER (2)
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8571

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS

Date 6 March 46

TELEPHONE NO. 29701-15

REFERENCE NO. 13C/AMG/EO/1.12

SUBJECT EDUCATION MONTHLY REPORT FOR
February 1946, Venezia Giulia
Allied Military Government

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

Activities in the Education Division and the school system of Venezia Giulia during February may be summarized as follows:

1. Distribution of the Slovene elementary school programs to all the Slovene and Croat elementary schools.
2. On 3 February all Slovene schools celebrated the 27th anniversary of the death of the great Slovene poet: Fran Preseren. (Only a few schools turned the occasion into a semi-political demonstration).
3. On February 12, 13, 14, Slovene secondary school students of Trieste and on February 14, 15, 16 of Gorizia went on strike protesting the continuance in service with the Education Division of Professor Bracko Baraga. (Professor Baraga was condemned to death as a traitor by a peoples' court at Ljubljana on 7 February '45).
4. The printing of "Pagelle Seclastiche" (report cards) for both Italian and Slovene schools is about completed. Distribution to the Italian elementary schools has been made.
5. Lt:Colonel C.W. TACCHURNE, Director of Education, Allied Commission, arrived in Venezia Giulia for several weeks' visit. He participated actively at the Teachers' Congress. With the Chief Education Officer he visited Italian and Slavic schools throughout the Territory.
6. On 19-20 February the Education Division held a Teachers' Congress. Over 1500 teachers participated - two thirds of the entire teaching personnel of the Territory.

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

Activities in the Education Division and the school system of Venezia Giulia during February may be summarized as follows:

1. Distribution of the Slovene elementary school programs to all the Slovene and Croat elementary schools.
2. On 8 February all Slovene schools celebrated the 97th anniversary of the death of the great Slovene poet: Fran Prešeren. (Only a few schools turned the occasion into a semi-political demonstration).
3. On February 12, 13, 14, Slovene secondary school students of Trieste and on February 14, 15, 16 of Gorizia went on strike protesting the continuance in service with the Education Division of Professor Branko Baraga. (Professor Baraga was condemned to death as a traitor by a peoples' court at Ljubljana on 7 February '45).
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6. On 19-20 February the Education Division held a Teachers' Congress. Over 1500 teachers participated - two thirds of the entire teaching personnel of the Territory.
7. The "Primorski Dnevnik" continued to attack education policy. Requesting complete autonomy for the Slavic schools of Venezia Giulia.
In many sectors of the region, Slovene parents held demonstrations against the dismissal of a number of Slovene teachers "on security grounds". (In accord with 733 the Education Officer will review each case. Where the individual dismissed is not actually a threat to military security, dangerous, conducting sub-

versive activities, or receiving pay from the PNOO or the Yugoslav government in addition to his teacher's salary he will be reinstated).

8. The "Refezione Scolastica" is moving along at full steam in all the Territory. In Trieste Commune over 5000 elementary school children will be served one free meal per day beginning on 1 March. (The Commune of Trieste deserves high praise for the thorough organization of this project on such a large scale - within a month all "asilo" and elementary school children of the city will receive the "refezione").

9. Students of the University of Trieste were given another examination call lasting from 20 February to 5 March. This will help to bring their studies up to date after almost two years of inactivity at the University of Trieste. A final call to complete the work for the year 1944-45 will be opened in April. Examinations for the year 1945-46 will start in June 46.

10. 9 tons of text book paper arrived from Rome to this Division to be used for the printing of text books. The paper will cost approximately 50 lire per Kg. after all expenses are paid. 15 tons more have been ordered.

SLOVENE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PROGRAMS

The Slovene elementary school programs were prepared following the contemporary approach used in the Italian programs. The basic part of the programs emphasises the teaching of the mother language and gives complete freedom in the teaching of Slovene, and Yugoslav history up to 1920. Italian language, literature, and history is included in a proportionate amount in order to meet the educational needs of the children of this Territory.

The school representatives of the PNOO through the Communist organ "Primorski Dnevnik" have attacked the Education Division as follows:

a. For publishing a Slovene program which even dared to mention the teaching of Italian culture.

b. For publishing the History and Geography section of the program without specifying the exact periods of Slovene and Yugoslav history that the child should study. (Since the program was outlined in its integral part on the same form as the Italian program - and it was printed

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- b. For publishing the History and Geography section of the program without specifying the exact periods of Slovene and Yugoslav history that the child should study. (Since the program was outlined in its integral part on the same form as the Italian program - and it was printed for the Slovene schools, the omission of specific reference to Slovene or Yugoslav history had not been considered important, for in itself the program gave the needed freedom to the Slavic teachers - corrections are being made by adding a new page to the history section giving more specific explanations on how much of what history to teach. The program was

distributed to all school directors at a meeting held for the purpose of explaining to them its characteristics and also what the Slavic history should include.

PREŠEREN ANNIVERSARY

All Slavic schools in the Territory celebrated the 97th anniversary of the death of the greatest Slovene poet. The Education Officer attended the ceremony held at the Slovene high school of Trieste where the student body gathered for an hour of poetry, a brief story of Prešeren's life, and a few Slovene songs. At the end of the performance, a student of his own initiative, got up on the platform and requested that all sing "Hey Slovenja" - this was done, but not with the original words - the new words idealizing Tito and Stalin were used. The flags of Slovenia and of Yugoslavia had been placed near the exhibited picture of Prešeren - the British and American flags were also present.

SLOVENE STUDENTS' STRIKES

The students of the Slovene "Liceo Scientifico" of Trieste initiated a three day strike protesting the continued presence in the Education Office of Professor Srečko Baraga, Professional Assistant to the Education Officer. (Professor Baraga had been sentenced to death by a people's court the week prior for alleged collaborationism with the enemy. The trial took place in Ljubljana, in absentia. Of course, Prof. Baraga was not called to defend himself, or was he even notified that he would be tried for crimes which in his Curriculum Vitae he completely denies. Since no concrete proof has been submitted to show that Professor Baraga is a war criminal he continues to perform his duties at his post with the same unbiassed attitude which has made it possible for Allied Military Government to open Slovene schools that are not under the control of the PRGO).

Following the Slovene students of Trieste the high school students of Gorizia went on strike also. In both instances the strikes did not cause any violent demonstrations - the schools kept open, and in Gorizia 40% of the students did not participate. (The "Primorski Dnevnik" published big reports on the strike and gave the erroneous impression that the schools had been closed indefinitely - the Zagreb humorous paper "Kerempuh" of 24 Feb 46, carries a full page colored picture of a closed school guarded by two British soldiers).

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PAGELLE SCOLASTICHE (Report Cards)

The "pagelle Scolastiche" for the Italian schools have been printed. For the Italian elementary schools they have been distributed.

The "pagelle" for the Slovene schools are soon to be distributed. They are being printed in such a way that they will be difficult to falsify and reproduce. These will also be used in order to convince the individual schools that Allied Military Government intends to enforce its directives that the schools will not be political training centers. These schools complying with this directive will be issued the "Pagelle", which indicate that a child or student has attended an accredited and recognized school, to those that have violated the spirit of the Education Division's policy the "pagelle" will not be issued.

VISIT OF DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, AO

Lt. Colonel C.A. WASHBURN, Director of Education, Allied Commission, is visiting Venezia Giulia - he will remain until the arrival of the International Commission.

Col. WASHBURN, and Capt. SIMONI visited Italian and Slovene schools in each of the three Areas of Zone A.

The impression received is that instruction is being imparted with serious effort. Except for the use of certain objectionable text books, and the picture of Marshal Tito in some of the Slavic schools, the educational work of the elementary and secondary schools of Venezia Giulia is progressing very satisfactorily. Deficiencies were noticed in the knowledge of contemporary psychological methods of teaching and the handling of children. The lack of teaching aids made instruction difficult yet in many classrooms the teachers had prepared their own teaching aids which seemed of value, and which enriched the atmosphere of the classroom. Most buildings visited had recently been painted. In a rather deplorable state of uncleanness was found the Slovene High School of Trieste. The Commune had ordered the job of repainting, however, the company assigned to do the job had delayed the work for technical reasons.

A meeting held with the school representatives of the FKOO showed again that an understating cannot be reached. Cooperation is impossible, for they are not desirous to commit themselves or meet the Education Division half way on any educational issue which may be of even minor importance.

TEACHERS' CONGRESS

The first Teachers' Congress to ever be held in Venezia Giulia brought together all elementary and secondary school teachers of the region (over two thirds of the total teaching force of the Territory attended - Pola sent a delegation of three teachers: one Italian and one Croat elementary school teacher, and one secondary school professor - over 1500 teachers were present at the two day meeting.) The Congress was organized

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Col. WASHBURN, and Capt. SIMONI visited Italian and Slav schools in each of the three areas of Zone A.

The impression received is that instruction is being imparted with serious effort. Except for the use of certain objectionable text books, and the picture of Marshal Tito in some of the Slavic schools, the educational work of the elementary and secondary schools of Venezia Giulia is progressing very satisfactorily. Deficiencies were noticed in the knowledge of contemporary psychological methods of teaching and the handling of children. The lack of teaching aids made instruction difficult yet in many classrooms the teachers had prepared their own teaching aids which seemed of value, and which enriched the atmosphere of the classroom. Most buildings visited had recently been painted. In a rather deplorable state of uncleanness was found the Slovene High School of Trieste. The Commune had ordered the job of repainting, however, the company assigned to do the job had delayed the work for technical reasons.

A meeting held with the school representatives of the PMO showed again that an understanding cannot be reached. Cooperation is impossible, for they are not desirous to commit themselves or meet the Education Division half way on any educational issue which may be of even minor importance.

TEACHERS' CONGRESS

The first Teachers' Congress to ever be held in Venezia Giulia brought together all elementary and secondary school teachers of the region (over two thirds of the total teaching force of the Territory attended - Pola sent a delegation of three teachers: one Italian and one Dopsi elementary school teacher, and one secondary school professor - over 1500 teachers were present at the two day meeting.) The Congress was organized by the Education Division of Allied Military Government. A special planning committee prepared the program and selected the speakers.

Colonel Robertson, Acting Senior Civil Affairs Officer, opened the Congress greeting the teachers. The greeting was translated into both Italian and Slovene; during the Slovene trans-

lation a few narrow-minded Italian teachers made noises of disapproval.

The School representative of the Italian Communist party loudly protested to "this chauvinistic demonstration" and called for all teachers who believed in true democracy to leave the auditorium; he was one of the few to leave - the demonstration, however, was deplorable. The Congress had a very successful two days of conferences and roundtable discussions. Lt. Colonel C.W. WASHBURN, gave the first important talk at the morning session of the first day. Lt. Colonel BAXTER, SOL-Education, HQ, 13 Corps, presented the opening speech on the second day. The attendance was very good throughout the various sessions. Discussions were purely professional. The program is attached.

POLITICS IN EDUCATION

The PNOO, through its Slovene press the "Primorski Dnevnik" and Italian paper the "Lavoratore", continued to attack education policy. The attacks delt mainly with:

- a) The teaching of Italian language and culture in the Slovene Schools.
- b) The interference demonstrated by Allied Military Government toward the trial of Professor Baraga Professional Assistant to the Education Officer.

The PNOO continues to demand that the Slavic schools be made completely autonomous under the direction of its school committee.

The Councils of Parents established in each Slovene community by the PNOO have been rather active - they have organized many demonstrations of protest on the subjects of Prof. Baraga, the teaching of Italian, the use of text books, etc. They request complete control of the schools in their community. (It is without doubt that schools in the entire Slovene rural area take orders from these councils.

The arrest of a PNOO school inspectress had been ordered by the Education Division for having issued and order requesting all schools to put up the picture of Tito in all classrooms in occasion of the arrival of the International Commission (although full details were given to Venezia Giulia Police Force, these failed to arrest the person in question. The person if arrested will be charged with violation of Proclamation 1 and GO 11).

In spite of the continuous efforts of the PNOO to acquire control of the schools it has been possible to retain a good rain on them keeping political teachings outside the classroom as much as possible under the circumstances.

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SCHOOL LUNCHESES

The School lunches program is being extended. Trieste Commune will begin serving the school lunches on a large scale. All elementary school children within the commune will be receiving one meal a day by the end of March. Feeding start for 5000

children on 1 March, and will increase daily until the full schedule is reached. This will be perhaps one of the best organized and thoroughly planned school lunches projected ever to be sponsored by Allied Military Government in the Italian campaign. The aid of many teachers, and of key Allied Officers has been secured to manage and supervise the project.

UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE

Another examination session has been instituted in order to help the University of Trieste students to catch up with the work lost during the years of war, and particularly that of the past two years when the University did not function regularly. Further sessions are planned before the June examination session first of the school year 1945-46.

Several new professors have been added to the permanent staff of the University. The school of letters has been enriched with the known Italian scholars, Coletti and Pibini.

TEXT BOOKS

The text book problem has been a hard moving project. Sufficient books are gradually being printed for all the needs of the Italian schools.

The Slovene secondary schools have been provided with the greatest percentage of their needs. The Slovene elementary schools have been provided with a small "sillabario" - temporarily, until a final edition is completed by the authors. A.I.S. is printing four books for the Slovene elementary schools. Some will be in the hands of pupils by 15 March.46.

The Italian Government sent 9000 Kilos of paper for the printing of Italian texts - some will be diverted for Slovene books. Some 15 tons more has been requested in order to meet all the needs of the region.

Croat elementary texts have been located, ^{and} purchase in sufficient numbers to take care of all the needs of these schools in the Pola Area.

The book "Amerika", in Slovene, published by A.I.S. has been acquired in large quantities and distributed free to the Slovene elementary schools. - the first shipment was sent to the district of Sesana.

CONCLUSION

5565
The Education Division is directing the work of the three Sovraintendenze Scolastiche according to the best Allied Military Government procedure. All administrative problems are being solved by the Italian education specialists through a daily ava-

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The Education Division is directing the work of the three Sovraintendenze Scolastiche according to the best Allied Military Government procedure. All administrative problems are being solved by experienced civilian education specialists through a daily average of correspondence (Since January 1 the Division has received over 700 units of mail, and has sent out 1050 letters).

Italian schools are functioning very well. Slavic schools

recognized by the State are functioning quite efficiently considering that this is their first year of life since 1923, and the teaching personnel is not well trained in the language, and cultural background of Slovenia and of Yugoslavia. If it were not for the continuous preading of the PMOO with its political aims - the Slavic schools, in complete academic freedom, could be proud of this initial effort - as it is, much energy is wasted in a political struggle which is harming greatly the children's educational progress.

The Sovraintendenze Scolastiche are attempting to meet the pressure which is coming from all sides. The job of the Sovraintendente is a difficult one, and requires men who are not afraid of intimidation or of political ostracism - such men are scarce, therefore, often the Sovraintendenti particularly of Gorizia and of Trieste are apt to let things slide for fear of reprisals.

The Education Officer has kept in closer contact with the 640s during the month - and has shaped the education policy to meet with the desires of the people without injuring educational quality or basic policy.

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Chief Education Officer

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To Colonel H.P.P. Robertson
AMG Acting Senior Civil Affairs Officer
TRIESTE

1. The teachers of the Slovene intermediate schools in Trieste are deeply worried about the frequent kidnappings and murders which have been committed from last Autumn on under the very eyes of the authorities. Up to now the Police has not succeeded in detecting the culprits. Considering all circumstances in which these crimes have occurred and the particulars of the victims we are induced to regard such misdeeds as a real threat against ourselves.

2. Furthermore, we have noticed lately a terrible campaign being launched against us in a certain part of the press reviling us without any proofs. This press campaign is accompanied by threats against us on the part of pupils and our fellow teachers with the purpose to deprive us before the Allies and the Slovene pupils of all our personal integrity and honour. Communist political doctrine is plainly taught in schools and pupils demonstrate their discontent with some teachers and subjects without any restraint.

3. You were able to witness that we loyally helped from the very beginning to establish democratic and non-political Slovene schools which a great part of the Slavic population is appreciating and is defending.

4. We regret to be obliged to declare that owing to the above-mentioned incidents we do not feel secure any longer, consequently we ask you, Sir, to provide for the necessary measures for our personal safety, if we are to carry on the hard tasks with which we have been entrusted. In case, however, that you should not be in a position to offer us an assurance enabling us to fulfill our duties

- 2 -

unmolested and with full responsibility, we shall be forced, to our greatest regret, to abandon our office.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants

Elected representative of the Slovene
Catholic Teachers of Gorizia and Trieste

Mancegorse

Dr. Greg. Plesner

Sturmu Poča

5562

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS
Education Division

JPS/av

13C/AMG/ED/1.12

Ref. 29701-15
5 February 46

SUBJECT : EDUCATION MONTHLY REPORT FOR
JANUARY 1946, Venezia Giulia
Allied Military Government.

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

1. All public schools reopened on 8 January 1946, after the season's holidays.

2. During the holiday period all schools in Trieste City and in surrounding communes were furnished with fuel - either with coal or wood. (During the month of December students of both Italian and Slevic schools strongly protested for the cold classrooms in which they were required to study - of course, fuel was on the way and to many places it had been delivered).

3. During the month the Education Officer started the procedure of meeting weekly with the representatives of the Cultural Section of the Councils of National Liberation - PMOO and MOS - Regional and of Trieste City and Areas. Three conferences were held during January. Each placed new light on the reasons for the resistance movement against Allied Military Government education policy. These conferences revealed that true cooperation will be impossible, for the Cultural Section is not conducive to promote our directives no matter how excellent they may be, unless, their program is accepted and adopted by Allied Military Government. The weekly conferences will continue. The following are the basic requests which Allied Military Government would be required to meet in order to have the collaboration of the PMOO Cultural Section:

- a. Complete autonomy to be granted the Slavic schools.
The "Sovrintendente Scolastico" would handle the payment of teachers only.
- b. Allied Military Government would remain as a controlling unit.

2561

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 - a. Complete autonomy to be granted the Slavic schools. The "Sovrintendente Scolastico" would handle the payment of teachers only.
 - b. Allied Military Government would remain as a controlling unit.
 - c. An Executive Committee elected by the PNOO and approved by the Education Division would handle all school affairs.

- d. Text books, programs, teaching and administrative personnel would be under the above Executive Committee which would dictate also the character of the Slavic schools. (The President of the Committee stated: "This Committee would then be ready to take over all school activities as soon as the Territory would pass to Yugoslavia").
- e. All professors and teachers now employed which would not meet with the approval of the Committee would be dismissed.
- f. For Gorizia Area schools the "Sovrintendenti" would have to be a Slovene.

Attacks on the part of the "PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK" (communist organ) have been few and rather mild during the month. It is expected that the dismissal, for security objections, of three Slovene secondary school professors of Gorizia's Slovene high schools, and of eight Slovene elementary school teachers also of Gorizia, will bring some strong attacks in the near future, against all school authorities.

At Sesana the "direttore didattico" was discovered working for both the legal authorities and for the PNOC School Section. Drawing two salaries until December, according to his own statement, one from the "Sovrintendenza Scolastica" the other from the Cultural Section of the PNOC. At a show-down with the Education Officer he chose to accept Allied Military Government directives. The PNOC appointed another teacher to do his job for them.

4. The following meetings of the Slavic school administrative personnel were held by the Education Division :

- a. Principals (presidi) of the Slovene high schools and the Area Chief Inspectors for all Slavic schools met to discuss the immediate problems before them. They presented some interesting statistical data in regard to the new Slovene secondary schools.

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(see form)

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STUDENTS ENROLLMENT AND TEACHING PERSONNEL
(Secondary schools)

SCHOOL	Number enroll.	Sessions	Profess. teaching	Professors needed :
<u>GORIZIA</u>				
Scuola Media Inf.	462	16	27	1 for voice
Ginn. Sup. and Liceo classico	150	6	7	-
Istituto magistr.	99	5	9	-
<u>TRIESTE</u>				
Scuola media inf.	512	17	26	1 Physical Ed. (women) 2 for letters 1 Physical Ed. (women)
Liceo scientifico	111	5	7	-
Istituto Tecn. comm.	48	5	8	-

The attendance has slightly decreased in all the above schools with the exception of the lower secondary school of Trieste where there has been an increase.

Interesting are the figures given in the first report on scholarship.

SCHOLARSHIP

SCHOOL	Total students	No of students classified.	No of students satisfactory votes.	No of students with unsatisfactory votes.	No of students not classified.
<u>GORIZIA</u>					
Scuola media inferiore	462	462 (all)	215 (46%)	247 (54%)	-
Ginn. super. e lic. class.	150	94 (63%)	32 (35%)	62 (65%)	56
Istituto magistrale	99	93 (94%)	60 (65%)	33 (35%)	6
<u>TRIESTE</u>					
Scuola media inferiore	512	368 (72%)	153 (42%)	215 (58%)	144
Istituto scientifico	111	90 (82%)	29 (32%)	61 (68%)	21

ceo classico	150	6	7	-
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Istituto scientifico	111	90 (82%)	29 (32%)	61 (68%)	21
Istituto tecnico comm.le	48	42 (87%)	23 (55%)	19 (45%)	6
TOTALS :	1382	1149 (82%)	512 (45%)	637 (55%)	233
					5558

The causes, applicable to all schools, for the low scholarship shown for the first quarter were given as follows:

1. Lack of text books (Latin, History and Slovene language)
2. Late enrollment.
3. Previous preparation insufficient
4. Shortage of premises (in the "ginnasio superiore" and "liceo classico" of Gorizia classes met every other day).
5. For the "scuola media inferiore" (lower secondary school) about 70 percent of the students arrive from Monfalcone, Aurisina, etc., by train, which is often late, and at 1600 hours they must return home.

The highest scholarship was achieved by students of the "Istituto Tecnico Commerciale Sloveno" of Trieste, and in the lowest by those of the "Liceo Scientifico Sloveno" of Trieste; (the lowest grades were in Mathematics and English).

In regard to the Teachers' Congress to be held in February the following requests were made before Slovene teachers' participation would be accepted:

1. That there will be no political provocations
 2. That there will be no reference to the Venezia Giulia issue
 3. That there will be no demonstrations
 4. That there will be no humiliations for the Slovene people
 5. That there will be a proportionate number of Slovene representatives
 6. That the Italian language will be accepted as the official language, however, the opening greeting would be both in Italian and Slovene, and whenever necessary Slovene would be spoken and translated into Italian.
- b) Slovene school directors (Direttori didattici) and inspectors met to discuss the Slovene elementary schools in the Areas of Gorizia and Trieste, and to thrash out future policy which should be adopted.

The atmosphere throughout the meeting was one of antagonism and tolerance toward the Italian schools and teachers. The desire was expressed to have a separate Congress; a "direttore didattico" stated: "It isn't right that Italian should be the official language of the Teachers' Congress. Many things that

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The atmosphere throughout the meeting was one of antagonism and tolerance toward the Italian schools and teachers. The desire was expressed to have a separate Congress; a "direttore didattico" stated: "It isn't right that Italian should be the official language of the Teachers' Congress. Many things that will be discussed at this Congress will not interest us: Self-Government ("autogoverno") - why this topic? Save the abyss created in 25 years? This Congress will not be profitable. The real justice should be that Italian children should be forbidden to speak their language for 25 years. We demand a separate Congress. We have once before experienced the falsity of the Italians. What will we find at this Congress? We follow our life erected before men and God. This is our scope. We have already experienced what it means to unite ourselves with the Italians. What have they given us? "Viva l'Italia"! Now we wish to have nothing more to do with them".

The directors present agreed unanimously. This statement has been introduced here because it expresses the attitude of thousands of Slovenes. Since the attendance to the Teachers' Congress is not compulsory, it is hoped that some Slavic teachers will be present.

(The Teachers' Congress will be held on the 19-20 February, in the auditorium of HQ 13 Corps, Allied Military Government building. It is sponsored by the Education Division. Its purpose will be to bring together for the first time since the rise of Fascism in Italy, all the elementary and secondary school educators of this Territory for two days of professional discussion which would stimulate them to become better teachers, and to acquaint them with the contemporary trends in Anglo-American educational progress. Participation of Allied personnel, interested in education, will be encouraged).

The following statistics presented at the meeting will be of interest :

SLAVIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS RECOGNIZED

	<u>T r i e s t e</u>
Elementary Schools recognized	41 (74 percent)
Elementary Schools not recognized	14 (26 ")

	<u>G o r i z i a</u>
Elementary schools recognized	84 (78 percent)
Elementary schools not recognized	23 (22 ")

	<u>P o l a</u>
Elementary schools recognized	3 (100 percent)

TOTALS: recognized schools 125 (77 percent)
not recognized schools .. 37 (23 ")

The following new Slovene schools opened during the month:

SCRIO - in the school district of QUISCA.
CASTAGNEVIZZA, LIGA, LOSIZZE and SAPOTOCO - district of CANALE.
BERGOGNA - in the school district of CAPORETTO.

For these schools six teachers were named.

5. An expenditure of 20 million Lire has been approved for the re-equipment of Gorizia Area schools. Construction of desks etc. is underway.

6. The following statistical information on the movement of

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Elementary schools recognized	84	(78 percent)	
Elementary schools not recognized	23	(22 ")	
<u>P o l a</u>			
Elementary schools recognized	6	(100 percent)	
<u>TOTALS: recognized schools</u>			
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- 5. An expenditure of 20 million Lire has been approved for the re-equipment of Gorizia Area schools. Construction of desks etc. is underway.
- 6. The following statistical information on the movement of Italian elementary school teachers in the schools of Gorizia Area is of interest, and while similar charts are not yet available for Trieste and Pola Areas it is herein given : 2507

MOVEMENT OF ITALIAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

A - Teachers in the Italian elementary schools and in school offices in the Area of Gorizia as of December 1945 :

From state schools of ZONE A and B 365
 From state schools aggregated to
 the Sovraintendenza Scolastica from
 other schools 6
 from schools "parificate" (Catholic
 and others) 15

T O T A L 386

For the month of January 1946:

From state schools of ZONE A and B 371 (°)
 From state schools aggregated to
 the "Sovraintendenza Scolastica"
 from other schools 6
 from schools "parificate" (Catholic
 and others) 15

T O T A L 392

B - Of the 66 refugee teachers living in other provinces
 (21 in Zone A and 45 in Zone B), it is reported that 30 are ag-
 gregated to "Provveditorati agli Studi" in Italy and 1 to Trie-
 ste).

The total picture as of 25 January 1946 is the following:

C - From Zone A -- Italian teachers in "ruolo" at the
 end of the school year 1944-45, totaled 446.

1. Serving in the Italian schools and
 offices of the "Sovraintendenza"
 of Gorizia 311
2. Aggregated to Trieste "Sovrainten-
 denza" 41
3. Aggregated to "Provveditorati" in
 Italy 53
4. Transferred to "Provveditorati" in
 Italy 14
5. Transferred in the "new Slovene
 schools" 4
6. In service with the C.R.I. 2
7. Deportees, deceased in the service,
 dispersed in "aspettativa", resign-
 ers 11
8. Proposed for dismissal or in prison 2
9. Refugees elsewhere - unknown 8

TOTALE

446

5506

From state schools of ZONE A and B	371 (°)
From state schools aggregated to the "Sovrintendenza Scolastica" from other schools	6
From schools "parificate" (Catholic and others)	15
T O T A L	392

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- | | |
|--|------------|
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| 2. Aggregated to Trieste "Sovrintendenza" | 41 |
| 3. Aggregated to "Provveditorati" in Italy | 53 |
| 4. Transferred to "Provveditorati" in Italy | 14 |
| 5. Transferred in the "new Slovene schools | 4 |
| 6. In service with the C.R.I. | 2 |
| 7. Deportees, deceased in the service, dispersed in "aspettativa", resigners | 11 |
| 8. Proposed for dismissal or in prison | 2 |
| 9. Refugees elsewhere - unknown | 8 |
| TOTAL | 446 |

556

D - From Zone B -- Italian teachers in "ruolo" at the end of the school year 1944-1945, totaled 157.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Serving in the Italian schools and offices of the Sovrintendenza Scolastica | 60 |
|--|----|

(°) The increase of 6 teachers is due to the return of refugee personnel.

2. Aggregated to "Provveditorati" in Italy	40
3. Aggregated to Trieste	11
4. Transferred to Provveditorati in Italy	12
5. Transferred to the Slovene schools of zone A	2
6. Passed to the Slovene schools in Zone B	1
7. In service with the C.R.I.	4
8. Deportee, dispersed, deceased	6
9. Refugees elsewhere - unknown	21
TOTAL	157

7. Projects for school repairs and reconstruction are being approved as soon as estimates are submitted to the Genio Civile. Repairs to the Elementary School of via S. Giorgio in Trieste, were completed and the school reopened this month. In it function also the schools of via Tartini and via Combi.

8. Derequisitioning of schools is at a standstill. In Trieste city the situation continues to be most critical. The total requisitioning of the new University building is causing considerable damage to the School of Naval Engineering of the University of Trieste, which cannot continue its courses in full for lack of premises.

9. In Trieste particular attention has been paid this month to the reopening of "Asili" and "Scuole Materne". The following will resume their worthwhile activities by 1 February: Asili of Via Guardiella, Via Manzoni and Via Antenorei.

10. The schools of POLA have been quite unfortunate. During the month of November a large explosion of an ammunition dump broke windows in many schools. Another similar explosion took place the early part of January and again many school windows were broken causing undue hardships because of the cold weather. Classes were suspended temporarily in some of the schools - it is reported that now the situation is again normal.

11. The Elementary School Programs for the Slavic Schools came off the press and have been distributed (free) to all Slavic teachers.

12. "Pagelle Scolastiche" (Report Cards) for both Italian and Slavic Schools are being printed and will soon be ready for distribution.

13. The printing of all Slavic text books ready at this ti-

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12. "Pagelle Scolastiche" (Report Cards) for both Italian and Slavic Schools are being printed and will soon be ready for distribution.

13. The printing of all slavic text books ready at this time has been stepped up, and the preparation of more books has been requested.

14. A new Slovene text book "SVOBODNA POT" (Free Roads) with rather strong Communistic teaching has appeared in the Slovene areas of Zone A. It is a book prepared by the Council

of Liberation of Trieste (MOS). It was never submitted for approval to the Education Division. The PNOO has requested the parent councils to purchase the book for distribution to the second elementary school classes.

14. In conclusion both the Italian and Slavic schools are emerging from the depths of the disaster which disrupted their normal functioning. The shortage of Slovene texts is very disheartening particularly for the teachers and the C.A.O.'s who are in the field, however, the Education Division is working at full speed to improve the situation. During February and March a sufficient number of texts will be completed and will be in the hands of children to satisfy all concerned. A mimeographed edition of one text book will go to teachers early in February.

Political pressure to bring the schools of Zone A into the program of those of Zone B is gradually being neutralized; although, the local parent councils established by the various Councils of National Liberation - PNOO-regional, MOS-Trieste, PNOO-Gorizia, PNO-Pola, are succeeding to make the voice of the people felt. It is a small, not representative, group of parents of Communist tendencies who are sufficiently powerful to intimidate teachers and parents who would support an apolitical school. (The Education Division through the C.A.O.s and the "Sovrintendenza Scolastiche" is encouraging the establishment of parent-teachers' Councils which represent a true cross-section of the population of each community. Those with political character have not been recognized).

The work of the Division is moving along its established path - so harshly criticized by the PNOO, Cultural Section - yet, in a great number of Slovene villages visited so warmly accepted, and the people desirous to have their children attend a school free from political indoctrination.)

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

DISTRIBUTION:

✓ Senior Civil Affairs Officer
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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS
Education Division

JPS/av

13C/AMG/ED/1.12

Tel. 29701-15
3 November 45

SUBJECT : EDUCATION MONTHLY REPORT for
OCTOBER 1945, Venezia Giulia
Allied Military Government.

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

1. INTRODUCTION.

1. Education Division.

The opening of both elementary and secondary schools, Italian and Slavio, during the month of October has kept the Education Division quite busy.

A specialist teacher to aid the Italian Professional Consultant has been added to the staff of the Division to help him in his large task of handling all routine school administration.

The allotment of more office space has eased the strain caused by working for two months in very restricted quarters.

The next major departmental problem to solve will be that of providing the Education Officer with an assigned means of transportation in order to carry out the second and perhaps the most important phase of the Education Division's responsibility - that of school organization and supervision in the field. The new Slavio schools, in particular, will require close supervision - the Education Officer without assigned transportation on which he can rely will be like the country doctor without a horse !

2. General school picture.

a. BUILDINGS - FUEL : During this month Army has continued to requisition schools quite promiscuously. The situation is extremely critical particularly in the cities of Trieste and Gorizia where a large number of the best school buildings are occupied, destroyed or need extensive repairs, and where in these centers the school population has increased over that of previous years.

School authorities are coping with the problem as best they can under constant pressure from the Education Division and particularly from public opinion. Remedies have been found; for example, in the Community of San Giovanni one school building with seven-

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School authorities are coping with the problem as best they can under constant pressure from the Education Division and particularly from public opinion. Remedies have been found; for example, in the Community of San Giovanni one school building with seventeen classrooms holds four sessions per week - three shifts each day; ten hours weekly of classroom work per child, 58 classes functioning, and an approximate enrollment of 1200 children ! Similar situations have been solved in a similar manner; however, it is evident that this

is not a solution conducive to the welfare and future growth of a well educated generation of young men and women.

At Pola City the school building situation is better; however, in the Commune's suburbs some premises are not usable. The Sovraintendente Scolastico is satisfied with the situation.

All schools have submitted either through the Education Office or the Communal authorities their fuel needs for the coming winter. There is a great scarcity of glass; and unless the quantities of fuel provided are sufficient, it is probable that all schools will be ordered closed for several weeks during the night of the inclement weather.

b. TEACHERS - REPARATION: There are sufficient teachers "di ruolo" for the Italian elementary schools of the entire Territory administered by Allied Military Government. Teachers from the Carso and Istria have been aggregated to the various Sovraintendenze, and only those who have expressed the explicit desire to transfer into Italy have been approved for transfer (originally all teachers not titulars within the Areas occupied by Allied Military Government were asked to request transfer to some "sede" in Italy).

In all Areas there is a shortage of professors for the Italian secondary schools which has been remedied by the employment of "supplenti" and "incaricati". Only teachers and professors needed for specific positions in Venezia Giulia are being approved for transfer into this Territory.

The transfer of Professors within Venezia Giulia has been reduced to an indispensable minimum also to avoid that the minor "sedi" of Gorizia, Gradisca, and Pola be deprived of young and capable titular professors.

A rather significant number of Slavic teachers - Slovene and Croat - from both the Italian "ruoli", and instructors qualified to teach, but not on the civil service rolls of the State, have applied for positions and have been assigned to Slavic schools in each of the Areas. (For specific figures see Page Four of Statistical Report). Slavic teach-

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Epurati-
on proceedings are moving along satisfactori-
ly. Pola is in the lead with the greatest number of
cases decided. In Gorizia and Trieste the Area Epurati-
on Commissions have almost completed their work
as regards the defascism of the school administrati-
ve personnel and secondary school professors, but ha-
ve been delayed in the epuration of elementary school
teachers for lack of sufficient "scholastic personnel".
It is to be noted that the Education Officer has found
greater serenity and serious effort put forth by epurati-
on commission in this Territory than ever encounte-
red in Italy. (For total figures see Page Two of
Statistical Report).

To the Security Section of the
Venezia Giulia Public Safety Division are sent the
"schede personali" of all the Slavic teachers consi-
dered for employment. The cooperation has been of
real value - the nazi-fascists are being weeded out.

c. TEXT BOOKS : A number of Italian text books
for both the elementary and secondary schools have
been approved by the appropriate text book committees
appointed by the Sovrintendenza Scolastica of Trie-
ste. These books are now on sale. Most of the texts
so far adopted have been edited and printed by the
Publishers "Editoriale Libreria" of Trieste. The pri-
ces have been kept as low as possible - within a rea-
sonable reach of everyone. For the Italian schools of
this Territory the text book situation will probably
be the best yet met in the Italian campaign of school
reorganization.

Text books for the Slavic schools
have been more difficult to procure. The Slovene ele-
mentary school text books ordered from Jugoslavia
through proper channels, which had previously been
examined by a qualified and objective text book com-
mittee and found free of any nationalism that might
be offensive, were classified as Fascist and the or-
der was rejected. However, a sample copy of the text
which was advised be used in this Region arrived to
this Division for examination.

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all the evils which thousands of freedom loving young
men have given their lives to erase for ever from the
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Idolization of the new Yugoslav children's organization "Pionirski" (the pioneers) dressed as soldiers with knives and rifles and the red flag. Of course, the book could not be approved for the Slavic schools of Venezia Giulia!

Toward the end of this month the Slavic National Liberation Committee of Trieste, through unofficial channels, submitted a preview of the first class reader prepared by them for the Slovene schools of this Territory. The book opens with the full page picture of Marshal Tito. Several sections portray the spirit of the movement of liberation and of the new Yugoslavia. The books are planned for distribution and sale to the Slovene elementary school children of the schools now open under the control and supervision of Allied Military Government. The Education Division has sent notice to the various Sovrintendenti Scolastici that the book had not been approved for use in the public schools of this Region that were legally recognized by Allied Military Government.

A satisfactory first and second class reader has been approved for the Croat elementary schools of Pola.

Several good texts have been located for use of the Slovene secondary schools - with a few variations in content it will be possible to use a complete series of these texts.

The text book problem, particularly for the Slavic schools, is one which is being given particular care, however, its solution will greatly depend upon the political trends which animate the Region.

4. PROGRAM :

The following policy has been adopted as regards basic language study and history in both the Italian and Slavic schools (°).

1) In all Italian elementary and secondary schools the study of the Slovene or Croat language will be elective. It will be encouraged. A brief survey of Slavic history and culture will be a required study.

(°) REPORT ON EDUCATION IN VENEZIA GIULIA, prepared by Lt.Col. CARLETON W. WASHBURN, Director of Education, A.C. p.7, sec. 7., and ER/70/1.0/AC, 24 August 1945, Subject: Educational

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2) In the Slavic elementary schools the study of Italian language will be compulsory beginning with the third class. In the Slovene secondary schools Italian will be a required foreign language. A brief survey of Italian history and culture will be a required study.

The above program has been adopted as education policy in this Territory. At first the Slavic National Liberation Committee's school representatives did not seem to object; however, they are now strongly protesting the action taken and through parent committees they are requesting that neither the Italian language nor Italian history be taught compulsorily in the Slavic Schools. They have stated that unless Allied Military Government changes its policy they will educate their children at home, as during the time of the National Liberation War. They have requested adoption of their own program of which parts are herein related.

In the S.N.L.O. School Section's propaganda to the Slavic people of this Region it has been requested that the basic history taught in the Slavic schools be that of the Liberation War. That the school program to be used be those with the spirit of the liberation movement. The following passages are quoted from these programs:

1st Class (Elementary) - Page 5: "The teacher will relate remembrances of the National struggles and of the disasters of war". Page 5-6: "Remember the enemy, sackings, damages, fires, murders, clappings, prisons, deportations, sadness to family. Partisans in our homes, andacities, valor and swiftness on the part of our partisans, Tito as our leader".

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2nd Class (Elementary) - Page 8-9: "Disasters of the war, foreign rulers, humiliations, fires, deaths, clappings, deportations, prisons, concentration camps, famine, insurrections, struggles of the Army for National Liberation. Such happenings are not only to be observed by the child but also they must be felt and pondered". Page 10: "Among the compulsory subject matter is also included the reading of all patriotic inscriptions and proclamations."

The above program, of which only a sample is quoted, follows through each class progressively. This program has been announced in Zone B as compulsory for all elementary schools in the territory liberated and controlled by the "N.O.V." (Army of National Liberation) and the "P.O.S." (Groups

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2. TRENDS and FACTS : Since the opening of the Slavio schools it is more than ever evident that the Slavio

National Liberation Committee, School Section, is (almost) in complete control of the school situation and the matters cannot improve satisfactorily to meet the requirements of a free and unbiased Slavic education program (not Communist) as is evidently the desire of the S.N.L.C.), until the total policy on local government is ironed out and school laws may be enforced.

The strongest organized opposition has been met in the Slovene district of Sesena through a young woman who has without legal authority, by appointment of the S.N.L.C., taken on the duties of school inspectress, and has aroused the population to follow only the policy dictated by the School Section of the S.N.L.C. She has been invited to present herself to the proper civil school authorities, but she has refused to cooperate on the basis that the program adopted by Allied Military Government as regards employment of teachers and the teaching of Italian language and history in the Slovene schools was not in accord with the people's program - that unless the program were changed she and her people could not cooperate. She has indoctrinated the population to adopt a program dictated by the S.N.L.C. based on Tito ideology and on extreme Slovene nationalism.

The Civil Affairs Officer of Sesena together with the Education Officer met a large representation of parents from all sections of the district -- their demands upon Allied Military Government demonstrated quite convincingly the above point. The ultimatum: "Unless our requests are granted our schools will function as they did during the partisan and conspiracy period -- at home, clandestinely".

In Gorizia Area it has been almost impossible to find Slovene teachers to accept the position of school director (direttore didattico) for each of the various "direzioni didattiche". The policy adopted by the S.N.L.C. "that we shall permit teachers to teach but never to accept positions of leadership under the civil authorities appointed as per General Order n. 11" has been another stumbling block to overcome. Italian directors will not accept appointment in Slovene communities unless Allied Military Government can assure them personal protection.

2. INAUGURATION OF SCHOOL YEAR 1945-1946.

A general inauguration of the school year in the three

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2. INAUGURATION OF SCHOOL YEAR 1945-1946.

A formal inauguration of the school year in the three Areas of Pola, Gorizia, and Trieste was held on 9, 10 and 14 October respectively with all-out teachers' meetings. The attendance was approximately the following: Pola 200, Gorizia 400-500, and Trieste 800-1000 teachers present. The Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Colonel ALFRED C. BOWMAN, attended the Gorizia and Trieste

meetings and spoke to the teachers of the place of education in a democratic world. For the Trieste meeting Lt. Col. CARLETON W. WASHBURN, Director of Education, A.C., participated as the main speaker. During the assembly the teachers broke out into a strong pro Italian demonstration with cries of "Evviva l'Italia" and "Trieste italiana". No incidents occurred.

3. THE SCHOOLS.

All schools, Italian and Slovene, opened officially as follows: Elementary Schools on 16 October, Secondary Schools on 26 October 1945.

All schools are short of equipment - desks, chairs, blackboards, etc. To solve this problem special funds have been made available to the Communal Presidents; C.A.O's and Sovrain-tendence Scolastiche in order to take care of the immediate needs.

The Genio Civile has started work on school repairs throughout the Territory - the Public Works Division is continually approving new projects of this type. There is a scarcity of construction materials, however, some basic repair work is underway - some schools now closed will be in the possibility of reopening early next year.

1. Italian Schools.

Italian Schools have reopened almost everywhere in the territory. Attempts are being made to open Italian schools in Slovene communities for the small minority of Italian residents who have requested mother language schools for their children. (The Slovene Communists have threatened any Italian teachers who would be sent to do this most essential job - the propaganda used is that all Italian teachers are Fascist and not welcome in their communities). The school representative of the Italian Communist party has offered his assistance in safeguarding the interests of any Italian School personnel brought into communities with a small Italian minority - the offer is under consideration of the Sovrain-tendence Scolastiche who believe in the possible success of the project.

Asili and "scuole materne" are being given all possible consideration, and many are opening in each Area.

Examinations of "ammissioni, promozioni, idoneità", etc., have been held during the month of October for all Italian secondary schools. Enrollment of students proceeded until 20 October.

In Pola all the various types of "scuole medie superiori" (Senior High Schools) have been opened to facilitate students who quite naturally could not attend schools in the nearby territory under Yugoslav control. Sociastically, therefore, Pola

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In Pola all the various types of "scuole medie superiori" (Senior High Schools) have been opened to facilitate students who quite naturally could not attend schools in the nearby Territory under Yugoslav control. Scolastically, therefore, Pola is no longer an isolated city!

2. Slavic Schools.

Slovene schools have opened at Gorizia and Trieste. Croat schools are functioning at Pola. It has not been possible to open all such schools on the dates scheduled - the reason: shortage of suitable premises.

At Gorizia city the Slovene elementary schools began actual classrooms work on 27 October. In the smaller communes the main problem has been that of urging the communal authorities to put the school premises in working order. In many communes, particularly in those without a legally established administration, work has been slow and the problem difficult to approach, for the S.M.L.C. has not recognized the Sovraintendenza Scolastica and in most instances will not work with them.

At Trieste the Slovene elementary schools have opened in the Slovene sections of the city beginning on 16 October, and in some suburbs not until several days later, which of course brought many protests from organized groups of parents. The Sovraintendenza Scolastica conducted the opening of these schools with calm and after everything was ready for such opening.

In both Gorizia and Trieste the problem of assigning classroom space to the Slovene Schools has been met as follows:

a. Elementary school buildings are being shared by both Italian and Slovene schools (the Slovene population of several suburbs of Trieste have attempted to throw out the Italian classes); morning and evening shifts have been set into operation on an objective and fair basis.

b. For the Slovene secondary schools newly established at Gorizia and Trieste a building has been assigned to serve the needs of each city.

As regards the Croat elementary schools of Pola the Sovraintendenza Scolastica has close supervision over them (the Area is small), and the prospects for a successful year without excessive interference are good. (See Statistical Report, Page Four, for figures on enrollment).

The Slovene Secondary schools opened as scheduled on 26 October with the examinations of "idoneità" and "ammissione" - both at Gorizia and Trieste. (The Education Officer visited the Trieste examination session. The children seemed to have an above average acquaintance of the Slovene language).

A visit paid by the Education Officer to the Slovene Elementary school of Opicina (suburb of Trieste) revealed that in the Slovene section of the School, in each classroom, were exhibited a large picture of Marshal Tito, the Yugoslav flag, and partisan slogans. Similar slogans were also noted in other Slavic

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The Communist Party of the new Yugoslavia has introduced into this section of the Region the new youth organization called "pionieri" (pioneers). All children are required to participate. The boys' uniform is a Yugoslav partisan soldier's dress - on the cap is a red star. Rifles are part of the outfit - at least outside of this territory; however none have been seen with guns inside Zone A. The entire organization has a tinge of the famous Mussolini "Balilla" or the "Hitler Jugend". The school has been used as the meeting place. Meanwhile, school directors have been notified that the public school buildings cannot be used for this activity.

4. LICEO MUSICALE TRIESTINO (Conservatory of Music)

The center of musical life in Trieste is the Conservatory of Music - "Liceo Musicale Triestino".

The Conservatory is "paraggiato" to the Italian "Licei Musicali". It was established in 1932 with the fusion of two schools into one. During the past years it has had a very difficult existence due to the mainly lack of sufficient funds and experienced management.

The Education Division assigned a reliable person to conduct a thorough inspection of the situation of the Conservatory. At the completion of this initial job, it appointed Prof. Francesco Colloiti, Preside of the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy of the University of Trieste, as the "Commissario" responsible for the establishment of the Administrative Council, the selection of a temporary Director, the payment of the past two months' salary advanced by Allied Military Government, and the general organization of the school.

The Conservatory has an excellent staff (the Education Officer has met with the entire Faculty and has listened to the problems confronting the school).

The enrollment to-date numbers 250 students.

5. UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE

A wing of the new University, never previously used by the University, has been released by Army for school use. Here will be located the drawing rooms of the newly functioning Faculty of Engineering.

The Faculty of Letters and Philosophy has been recognized by the Allied Military Government administering this Territory with order to be published during the first week of November. Extensive publicity will be given this action which will give the University an important role in the development of friendly relations with the Slavic people of the Region and the world.

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The Faculty of political Sciences has been abolished. Students who are enrolled in the School of Political Science

may transfer to other faculties for which they are qualified, or take examination in non-Fascist parts of the Political Science program under the faculties of Economy and Commerce, Letters or Law and thus graduate in Political Science.

The first examination session ("sessione estiva ritardesta") since the liberation of this territory opened at the University of Trieste on 15 October - it will run through 5 November. (The Education Officer has attended some of its sessions - they were given with seriousness).

The students' "Associazione Universitaria Triestina" has been encouraged to organized in a more permanent body (it had been established as the Comitato Provvisorio Universitario), on a non-political basis to give all students a recognized organization for the promotion of constructive student activities.

A mess and living quarters for University professors who do not have their families at Trieste, has been established in order to encourage them to come to this city to enrich the faculty and scholastic standing of the school.

6. STATISTICAL REPORT.

For the month of October the statistical reports submitted by each Sovraintendenza Scolastica are more complete and reliable than those of the previous month.

The figures given on the enrollment in the Slavic schools are quite accurate. They relate to those communes where enrollment has taken place under proper control and supervision.

These reports will improve in completeness and reliability as the school situation^e becomes more normal.

7. BIRD'S EYE-VIEW OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Inaugurated the school year with teachers' meetings in the three Areas of Gorizia, Pola, and Trieste with the opening of both the Italian and Slavic Elementary schools on 15 October, and Secondary schools on 26 October.

2. Approved text books by appropriately appointed committees for elementary and secondary school publications of Italian and Slavic texts.

3. Approved financing of Slavic schools and appointed Croat and Slovene teachers for the new job.

4. Recognized the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy of the University of Trieste. Abolished the Faculty of Political Sciences.

5. Completed the inspection of the "Liceo Musicale Triestino" and appointed a "Commissario" to establish the proper Administrative Council and to select the temporary Director un-

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5. Completed the inspection of the "Liceo Musicale Triestino" and appointed a "Comissario" to establish the proper Administrative Council and to select the temporary director until the opening of a "concorso" for the position.

6. Inspected Italian and Slavic Schools. Ordered the removal of all political slogans from the walls of schools, and the removal of Marshal Tito's picture from all classrooms of schools under Allied Military Government control.
7. Requested further derequisitioning of school buildings.
8. Established at Gorizia the organization Committee for the promotion of the non-sectarian Boy-Scouts.
9. Met with people's committees to hear the desires of the Slovene committee as regards the new schools.
10. Released information to the press and over "Radio Trieste" on the progress of the education work in the Region.
11. Published Education Administrative Instruction No 9, regarding the opening and recognition of Slavic and Italian schools.
12. Completed a car-load of ordinary administration work particularly as regards transfer, employment, and payment of school personnel. Issuance of specialized directives on all grades of schools, etc.
13. Opened the fall examination session at the University of Trieste.

2. CONCLUSION.

There are two main problems which unless removed, at least in part, will continue to aggravate the school situation in Venezia Giulia:

1. The unsettled local government situation¹⁵ which with practically two governments in power - Allied Military Government and the Slavic National Liberation Committee - has created a lack of coordinated effort, with two school authorities dictating educational policy - one attempting to develop a free and non-political school, the other using all of its available political tools to control and direct (quite successfully indeed) the organization of the Slavic schools of the Territory.
2. The great shortage of school premises which has antagonized public opinion against the Sovraintendenza Scolastiche who have done all in their power to prevent further requisitioning of schools, but without success. The essential school buildings must be derequisitioned in order to avoid an even more complicated situation.

Since the S.M.L.C. School Section has been permitted to continue its work of opposition to Allied Military Government and the legally established Sovraintendenza Scolastiche it has also become bold and in a recent proclamation has adopted the

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Since the S.M.L.G. School Section has been permitted to continue its work of opposition to Allied Military Government and the legally established Sovraintendenza Scolastiche it has also become hold and in a recent proclamation has adopted the following policy:

1. Employment of teachers of the trust and faith of the S.M.L. Movement. (All others at present teaching must go).

2. Introduction of the Italian language as an elective subject.
3. Abolition of Italian History from the School program.
4. Instruction of the history of the Liberation War in the Slovene schools.

It is indeed evident, that with two school authorities in power, as diversified in their ideas as night and day, that the opening of the Slavic schools on a sound educational basis will be temporarily hampered and retarded in this Territory.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That HQ 13 Corps order the derequisitioning of lesser important school premises which could be freed without injury to the Army's housing plan.
2. That no more schools be requisitioned unless for extreme military necessity.
3. That derequisitioning be affected forthwith in those communities where no other school premises are available, or alternate accommodations - tents, prefabricated huts be made available for school use.
4. That a strong policy be adopted as regards the illegal functions of government performed by the School Section of the S.F.L.G.
5. That the essential transportation be allotted to the Education Division for the performance of urgent field duties.

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

DISTRIBUTION:

S.C.A.O.
Education Subcommittee
Chief Education Officer
File.

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Page one

NORTH ATLANTIC TROOP, Education Division, Headquarters 13 Corps,
Allied Military Government (Venetia Division),

1 MONTH OF OCTOBER 145. This report includes the area (a)

OF TRIESTE-GORIZIA-POLA

PART ONE - COUNTS OF SCHOOLS - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

DATA REQUESTED	"Elementary" kindergarten	Elementary	"Avvian- ment"	"Radio inferior"	"Elementary" "inferior"
Total number	90	1,048	31	15	19
Number open	11	470	17	7	8
Normal enrollment	4,333	39,171	6,098	4,847	6,592
New enrollment	620	33,085	1,226	1,732	1,521
Number of "di public" teachers	66	1,553	81	100	209
Number teaching	64	1,613	136	116	242

PART TWO - SCHOOL TYPE - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

DATA REQUESTED	Elementary	"Avvian- ment"	"Radio inferior"	"Elementary" "inferior"
Normal number	261	1,363	22	257
Functioning now	67	407	11	68
Occupied Allied	16	133	5	65
Occupied Italian	3	9	-	-
Occupied Civil Italian	-	-	-	-
Occupied by "di instructors, teachers"	3	33	-	-
Occupied "Benedictine"	4	27	-	-
Await disintegration	25	96	7	99
Await min, teachers	68	348	11	102

DATA REQUEST	Number of Requests	Elementary	"Aviation" Requests	"Normal Inf."	"Normal" "Normal" "Normal"
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PART TWO - SUMMARY - LATE - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

DATA REQUEST	ELEMENTARY		"Aviation" Requests	"Radio" Requests	"Tactical" Requests	"Tactical" Requests
	Planes	Engines				
Normal number	261	1,363	22	257	5	187
Functioning now	67	407	11	68	5	31
Occupied Allied	16	133	5	65	4	-
Occupied Axis	3	9	-	-	-	-
Occupied Civil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied by "Allied"	3	33	-	-	-	-
Occupied by "Axis"	4	27	-	-	1	18
Await distribution	25	96	7	99	3	39
Await min. repairs	68	348	11	102	3	45
Heavily damaged	11	108	1	26	-	-
Destroyed	23	113	1	32	-	-
Not functioning for other reasons	10	58	-	1	-	-
Conditions unknown	26	115	-	-	-	-

JPS/av

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS
Education Division

JPS/av

13C/AMG/ED/1.12

SUBJECT : EDUCATION MONTHLY REPORT for
NOVEMBER 1945, Venezia Giulia
Allied Military Government.

Tel. 29701-15
3 December 45

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

1. INTRODUCTION.

1. Education Division.

The Education Division is at present composed of the following

S T A F F :

1st Lt. JOHN P. SIMONTI	=	Chief Education Officer
Prof. ANDRI Antonio	=	Professional Consultant (General administration)
Prof. ERAGA Srečko	=	Professional Assistant (Slavic Schools)
Dr. MAI Franco	=	Office Supervisor
VALENTI Evelina	=	Technical Interpreter- Translator (Slavic) Typist
GIOMBI Sonia	=	Technical Interpreter- Translator (Slavic) Typist
VERBERI Adriana	=	Typist (English speaking)
FANTINI Nerina	=	Typist (Part time)
FORTUNATI Laura	=	Office Clerk (Files)

The Division is now functioning under more favorable conditions (there is still a shortage of typewriters). With the demonstrated ability and efficiency of Profs. ANDRI and ERAGA, and Dr. MAI it is taking care of all school affairs promptly.

During the last week of November transportation was assigned to the Education Division. This action will make possible the immediate and most important job of school supervision.

2. Education Policy.

The Education Officer and Lt. Colonel CARLETON W. WASHBURN, Director of Education, Allied Commission, met both in Ro-

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2. Education Policy.

The Education Officer and Lt. Colonel CARLETON W. WASHBURN, Director of Education, Allied Commission, met both in Rome and in Trieste during the first and latter part of the month to study the basic education policy to be adopted in conjunction with the Italian and Slavic schools of this Territory, which had great bearing on their functioning and organization.

Visits to the Slovene Schools of Trieste and of Gorizia Areas resulted in the crystallization of the following basic education policy :

- 1) Each "Sovrintendenza Scolastica" will be the only legally recognized and responsible civil school authority in the administration of elementary and secondary schools. All schools will come under its direction.
- 2) Teachers will be selected, appointed, and assigned by each Sovrintendenza Scolastica. The Education Division will control appointments and vetting of all school personnel. (Committees will have the privilege of suggesting suitable and available teachers).
- 3) Italian language will be taught semi-compulsory in all Slovene Schools, as with religion, parents may request in writing to the teacher that their children be excused from attending the Italian class. (The teaching of Italian language will begin with the third class with three hours per week and five hours weekly in the fourth and fifth classes). In the Italian schools Slovene language will be elective.
- 4) Italian history will be a compulsory subject in the Slovene schools. Slavic history will be a compulsory subject in the Italian schools.
- 5) The program will not include the present ^{Italian or} Slavic "War of Liberation" history.
- 6) In the Slovene secondary schools the same policy will apply; except for the teaching of Italian, which will be a required foreign language compulsory of all students.
- 7) The Italian and Slavic school programs as regards both the elementary and secondary schools will have the same basic curriculum characteristics.
- 8) Recognition will not be granted to Schools not conforming with this policy.

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3. Political trends in the schools.

It is evident that the firm stand taken by the Education Division and the Sovrintendenza Scolastiche in not giving recognition to schools which do not come within the established administrative directives of this Headquarters has somewhat disrupted the effectiveness of the propaganda of "non-cooperation"

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in carrying out the PNOO's directives. This, however, is only partially true, for in several localities visited it was clearly pointed out that a great percentage of Slovene teachers were under direct orders from the Slavic National Committee of Liberation (PNOO) as regards schools.

During the month the School Section of the PNOO took a strong rebellious and a rather vicious stand in regard to the teachers and professors not within the ranks of the liberation movement appointed to teaching posts in the Slavic Schools of this Territory. The situation was grossly exaggerated. It was related by the "Primorski Dnevnik" (Communist organ) in rather malicious and false interpreted terms.

In the majority of Slovene schools visited during the last week of November the picture of Marshal Tito was found exhibited in each classroom. In one not recognized school a large picture of Lenin was elaborately exhibited over the desk of the teacher. In Opicina Slovene elementary school the director convinced the local Liberation Committee to remove the picture of Tito; however, pictures of each of the three great Allied leaders have been requested so that together with Marshal Tito's they might be exhibited in the lobby of the school.

Italian schools seem to be keeping completely out of all political conflicts - at least there has been no recent forward evidence of a desire for nationalistic emphasis in the schools. The majority of teachers are in accord that the school should be kept out of the present political contest. (An excellent example of this conviction was evident in the professional atmosphere retained during the inaugural ceremony of the University of Trieste academic year by both students and general public).

The Italian minorities of several Slovene communes requested their schools, - these were immediately established according to their desires.

II. GENERAL SCHOOL PICTURE.

The "Sovraintendenti Scolastici" of Gorizia, Pola and Trieste submit to this Division a monthly report which includes a brief sketch of the total school situation in each Area. Added are also the statistical reports which are herein summarized.

In order to present and bring closer to the reader the general school situation of the territory this Monthly report will include a translation of the three reports (although fragmentary) received from the "Sovraintendenti Scolastici" of Gorizia, Pola and Trieste for the period 25 October to 25 November 45.

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Gorizia Area Schools

A. ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

1) Secondary Schools.

All Schools are functioning regularly.

Allied Military Government has confirmed the appointment of the titular and provisional heads of all secondary schools.

Teachers "incaricati" and "supplenti" have been employed where needed.

The building of the "Scuola d'avviamento", until now occupied by Allied Military Government for the issuance of identity cards, has been almost completely vacated; therefore, both this school and the "Scuola Industriale" may now begin their work regularly.

At the "Istituto Magistrale" an elective course in the Slovene language (as requested by the programs) is already active.

In all schools there is a shortage of approved textbooks (°).

2) Elementary Schools.

All are functioning.

Many buildings have great need of repairs; however, the schools are functioning everywhere - some in a reduced number of classrooms and with morning and afternoon shifts.

The only school which is now functioning in shorter shifts is that of IUCINICO: since the school building is requisitioned and the school is located in part in the ex-Dopolavoro, which is also partly occupied by troops.

Teaching personnel: teachers of Zone A and teachers refugee from Zone B have been in most cases aggregated to this Sovraintendenza Scolastica; the others have found assignment in other provinces; the whereabouts of some teachers "fuori sede" is yet not known by this Sovraintendenza.

3) Asili infantili.

During the month of November two Asili of the Comune of Gorizia and the Asili of the O.N.A.I.R. (Opera Nazionale Assistenza Italiana) of Mariano, Terra, and Romano, were opened. Thus, to date, there are 15 Italian Asili functioning.

(°) The appropriate textbook committee is actively at work and will soon have ready the basic approved list of texts for

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Many buildings have great need of repairs; however, the schools are functioning everywhere - some in a reduced number of classrooms and with morning and afternoon shifts.

The only school which is now functioning in shorter shifts is that of LUCINICO: since the school building is requisitioned and the school is located in part in the ex-Dopolavpro, which is also partly occupied by troops.

Teaching Personnel: teachers of Zone A and teachers refugee from Zone B have been in most cases segregated to this Sovraintendenza Scolastica; the others have found assignment in other provinces; the whereabouts of some teachers "fuori sede" is yet not known by this Sovraintendenza.

3) Asili infantili.

During the month of November two Asili of the Comune of Gorizia and the Asili of the O.M.A.I.R. (Opera Nazionale Assistenza Italiana/Infanzia) of Mariano, Verba, and Romas, were opened. Thus, to date, there are 15 Italian Asili functioning.

(°) The appropriate text book committee is actively at work and will soon have ready the basic approved list of texts for secondary schools.

B. SLOVENE SCHOOLS.

1) Secondary schools.

The principals (presidi) of the Slovene secondary schools have been appointed; they in turn proceeded with the appointment of their teachers "incaricati" for the School year 1945-1946.

The Liceo Ginnasio and Istituto Magistrale started classes regularly in the building of Via della Croce, Gorizia, on 19 November (°).

The Scuola Media Inferiore started classes regularly on 20 November in the building of Via Randaccio, Gorizia.

The number enrolled at the Scuola Media has diminished considerably. Of the 600 students who enrolled for the entrance tests only 336 appeared, of which 332 passed the examination.

2) Elementary Schools.

Requests for the opening of 65 Slovene schools have been received with 147 teachers to be assigned. (A more extensive statistical report on the Slovene Elementary Schools is related separately).

3) Asili infantili.

The O.N.A.I.R. has opened the Asili of Pleszo and of Caporetto.

C. GENERAL ITEMS.

1) School lunches.

The activation of the school lunches program is meeting with a number of difficulties derived from the lack of funds to finance the project (°), the lack of equipment to serve the lunches, and the shortage of fuel to prepare the foods. However, the "direzioni didattiche", the communes, and this office are working hard to overcome the existing difficulties.

It is hoped that the American Red Cross will furnish some needy elementary schools with pots, pans, dishes, ~~and~~ ^{and} glasses.

School lunches have been approved for the following schools :

(°) The Education Officer attended the inaugural ceremony which was an impressively simple church service with a visit to the new Slovene school.

(°°) In order to provide for more extensive financing of the school lunches the responsibility

classes regularly in the building of via della Croce, Gorizia, on 19 November (c).

The Scuola Media Inferiore started classes regularly on 20 November in the building of Via Randaccio, Gorizia.

The number enrolled at the Scuola Media has diminished considerably. Of the 600 students who enrolled for the entrance tests only 335 appeared, of which 332 passed the examination.

2) Elementary Schools.

Requests for the opening of 65 Slovene schools have been received with 147 teachers to be assigned. (A more extensive statistical report on the Slovene Elementary Schools is related separately).

3) Asili Infantili.

The C.N.A.I.R. has opened the Asili of Plezzo and of Caporetto.

C. GENERAL ITEMS.

1) School lunches.

The activation of the school lunches program is meeting with a number of difficulties derived from the lack of funds to finance the project (oo), the lack of equipment to serve the lunches, and the shortage of fuel to prepare the foods. However, the "direzioni didattiche", the communes, and this office are working hard to overcome the existing difficulties.

It is hoped that the American Red Cross will furnish some needy elementary schools with pots, pans, dishes, and glasses.

School lunches have been approved for the following schools :

(o) The Education Officer attended the inaugural ceremony which was an impressively simple church service with a visit to the new Slovene school.

(oo) In order to provide for more extensive financing of the school lunches the responsibility has been taken from the communes and given to E.C.A. (Ente Comunale Assistenza).

Mariano capoluogo	60 children
Mariano-Corona	25 "
Farra capoluogo	40 "
Plezzo capoluogo	148 "
Plezzo-Saga	108 "
Plezzo-Plusine	15 "
Plezzo-Serpenizze	30 "
Plezzo-Dretto	58 "
Asilo of Farra	35 "

2) Fuel.

All schools are requesting the urgent solution of the fuel problem (°).

/s/ G. De Vetta
The Sovraintendente Scolastico
Gorizia Area

Pola Area Schools

1. For the majority of schools of this Area the school year started as scheduled on 16 October for the elementary schools, and on 26 October for the secondary schools.
2. The elementary school "A. Manzoni" started a week late. The school "P. Petrarca" two weeks late.
3. The secondary schools, which opened on 26 October, have functioned regularly. Except that the Ginnasio Liceo Classico opened a few classes on 5 November and the others on 12 November.
4. The causes of the above delays has been due to the slowness of repairs of the buildings.
5. With the opening of the elementary schools "Petrarca" and "Manzoni", also the Great schools (eight in all) began their activities.
6. Three of these have found it difficult to locate proper premises, but they are functioning the best they can.
7. With the approaching of winter the heating situation has become difficult for the lack of glass and coal. The communal authorities have requested glass, but none has been made available yet. The lack of fuel is a grave problem, but the lack of glass is even worse.

(°) The problem has been solved (?) by the recent arrival of coal and the approval on the part of the Finance Divi-

Lieszo-Bretto 58
 Asilo of Farra 35

2) Fuel.

All schools are requesting the urgent solution of the fuel problem (°).

/s/ G. De Vetta
 The Sovraintendente Scolastico
 Gorizia Area

Fola Area Schools

1. For the majority of schools of this Area the school year started as scheduled on 16 October for the elementary schools, and on 26 October for the secondary schools.
2. The elementary school "A. Manzoni" started a week late. The school "T. Petrarca" two weeks late.
3. The secondary schools, which opened on 26 October, have functioned regularly. Except that the Ginnasio Liceo Classico opened a few classes on 5 November and the others on 12 November.
4. The causes of the above delays has been due to the slowness of repairs of the buildings.
5. With the opening of the elementary schools "Petrarca" and "Manzoni", also the Great schools (eight in all) began their activities.
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7. With the approaching of winter the heating situation has become difficult for the lack of glass and coal. The communal authorities have requested glass, but none has been made available yet. The lack of fuel is a grave problem, but the lack of glass is even worse.

 (°) The problem has been solved (?) by the recent arrival of coal and the approval on the part of the Finance Division to finance the request for fuel on the part of schools.

8. In cooperation with all heads of schools the problem has been solved as follows :

- a) The largest number of classrooms have been provided with windows by concentrating all available glass in one building for the windows of a smaller number of rooms.
- b) Because of the reduction in the number of classrooms the double shift has been adopted.
- c) Whenever necessary the length of the lesson will be reduced to 35 minutes, in order not to keep children and students in cold premises longer than two and one half to three hours daily. Physical exercises have been encouraged hourly in order to keep the children alert and warm.
- d) The schools had started with great enthusiasm. The cold weather has disrupted our activities. Parents have protested several times for the lack of both glass and fuel for the schools. This Office has done all within its power to request the procurement of the needed materials.

9. ~~at~~ The rest of the work is progressing well. Each school is complete with its teaching staff. The schedules have been established. Text books have been selected. School life is moving along in a regular way. One thing only is missing: physical education. This omission has been due to the time which the Epuration Commission has taken to give this Office its decisions. However, during the last several days the "di ruolo" ex-G.I.I. physical education personnel confirmed by the Epuration Commission has been re-employed and physical education classes will start regularly the coming month.

/s/ E. Villa
The Sovraintendente Scolastico
Pola Area.

Trieste Area Schools

5334

1. School buildings

The Comune is beginning repairs on the following buildings: Scuola elementare "Nazario Sauro", "Filini" di Guardafella, via Donadoni, and Servola.

The Army has requisitioned another wing of the Istituto Tecnico "L. Da Vinci", which was almost ready for use.

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/s/ E. Villa
The Sovraintendente Scolastico
Pola Area.

Trieste Area Schools

1. School buildings

The Commune is beginning repairs on the following buildings: Scuola elementare "Nazario Sauro", "Filzi" di Guardiella, via Donadoni, and Servola.

The Army has requisitioned another wing of the Istituto Tecnico "L. Da Vinci", which was almost ready for use.

2. Schools of the Carso.

Italian minority schools are opening in the Slovene

(mixed) communes of Sesana, Aurisina, and Duino. The Italian classes are functioning regularly at Opicina. (For information on Slovene schools see statistical reports).

3. Physical education.

Secondary schools: "fuori ruolo" physical education teachers have been employed together with ex-G.I.L. "Di ruolo" teachers confirmed by the Epuration Commission.

The situation of available gymnasiums is rather critical in that the "palestra via della Valle" is at present used by A.M.C. Police for issuance of identity cards. This Gymnasium when vacated will make possible the physical education program of four institutions.

Elementary schools: At present under the direction of an expert instructor a course for the training of 27 elementary school physical education teachers is in progress. The graduates will be assigned posts in the elementary schools of the Area.

4. School lunches.

The Commune has started the work in the preparation of kitchens for the school lunches program. Thirty teachers (refugees from Zone B (°)) under a director are ready to undertake the management of the School lunches.

5. Text books.

Elementary schools: the text book Commission has completed its work in the selection of the text books, for adoption.

Secondary schools: A text book Commission is hard at work for the approval of secondary school texts.

6. "Ricreatori" (Recreation Halls).

The following "Ricreatori" are functioning: Settefontane and S. Luigi. Within a few days the following will open: Servola and Scoglietto. The "ricreatorio" of Roiano has been assigned for conversion into a Slovene "Convitto" (Living quarters and mess for Slovene students).

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/s/ Vittorio Rubini
The Sovrintendente Scolastico
Trieste Area

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/s/ Vittorio Rubini
The Sovraintendente Scolastico
Trieste Area

(°) Teachers "di ruolo" aggregated to the Sovraintendenza Scolastica who left Zone B.

III. GENERAL ITEMS.

Text books will be furnished free to poor children. The cost will be paid by each Sovrintendenza Scolastica.

Prefabricated huts will be furnished for school use. HQ., 13 Corps Main at Duino has built one of these huts for school purposes, since the school building is occupied by troops.

Coal is available. The Finance Division has approved supplemental communal budgets for the purpose.

An expenditure of L. 15,000,000 has been approved for the re-equipment of Trieste Area schools.

The "scuole materne" of Trieste have been subsidized allowing them to reopen this year.

Sixty free places for poor children have been approved in favor of the Boys' Boarding School of Gorizia.

Thirty special classes for "minorati psichici" (psychologically deficient children) have been established in Trieste.

An Occupational Training School for the preparation of masons and construction carpenters (trades for which there is a great shortage of workers) has been established.

The responsibility for the organization of the School was delegated to I.N.A.P.I.I. (Istituto Nazionale per l'Addestramento ed il Perfezionamento dei Lavoratori dell'Industria). Its funds were unblocked, its office staff enlarged, and the direction given to Engineer Bidoli Mario of Trieste.

The control and supervision of the project will be the responsibility of the Sovrintendenza Scolastica. The courses are open to the following qualified unemployed workers:

- a) Workers registered on the unemployment lists as of 15 November 1945, who perceived the regular unemployment compensation,
- b) Admitted are also those workers who do not possess the requisites foreseen by Order n° 4 of Allied Military Government on the right to unemployment compensation provided that they are permanent residents of the Territory administered by Allied Military Government,
- c) The minimum age limit for enrollment is 21 years of age,
- d) Preference will be given to heads of families.

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- c) The minimum age limit for enrollment is 21 years of age,
- d) Preference will be given to heads of families.

The courses are prepared to give both the theoretical and applied training in the minimum length of time. Each course will last a maximum of 45 days. For a beginning I.N.A.P.L.I.

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is prepared to instruct approximately 1000 workers at the time. The objective is 2500 workers to be trained each 45 days, meanwhile, teachers will have to be trained to handle the larger figure.

Enrollment will close on 9 December 1945. The applied classes will be held at the "Cantieri" or industries where the workers were employed. The local "Scuola d'avviamento" and "scuola industriale" will be used for the theoretical classroom instruction.

Plans for the establishment of this school were prepared in cooperation with the following Divisions: Labor, Finance, Industry, Public Works, and Commerce.

IV. UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE.

The inauguration of the academic year 1945-1946 was held in the Auditorium of HQ, 13 Corps, Allied Military Government building.

Speakers were Colonel Alfred C. Bowman, Senior Civil Affairs Officer and Professor Salvatore Sette.

Approximately 700-800 persons filled the hall. The ceremony was performed with dignity and in a quiet atmosphere.

The University has started its regular fall session of examinations and classes.

V. STATISTICAL REPORT.

The Statistical Reports for this month have been divided into two separate Sections : Italian and Slavic Schools.

The figures given are the latest available. For the Italian Schools they may be considered generally accurate. For the Slavic schools the data on the secondary schools of Trieste and Gorizia are accurate; however, the enrollment figures for the Slavic elementary schools may have a tendency to be larger than the actual classroom attendance, it is hoped that within the month of December the attendance of each school may be checked. The reports on the Slavic schools are otherwise reliable.

VI. CONCLUSION.

5531

Visits and inspections of schools throughout the Territory have brought forth an encouraging note both as regards Italian and Slavic Schools.

The newly established Slavic schools are open and functioning. The majority of Slovene elementary schools

pared in cooperation with the following divisions:
Finance, Industry, Public Works, and Commerce.

IV. UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE.

The inauguration of the academic year 1945-1946 was held in the Auditorium of HQ, 13 Corps, Allied Military Government building.

Speakers were Colonel Alfred C. Bowman, Senior Civil Affairs Officer and Prorektor Salvatore Satta.

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The figures given are the latest available. For the Italian Schools they may be considered generally accurate. For the Slavic schools the data on the secondary schools of Trieste and Gorizia are accurate; however, the enrollment figures for the Slavic elementary schools may have a tendency to be larger than the actual classroom attendance, it is hoped that within the month of December the attendance of each school may be checked. The reports on the Slavic schools are otherwise reliable.

VI. CONCLUSION.

Visits and inspections of schools throughout the Territory have brought forth an encouraging note both as regards Italian and Slavic Schools.

The newly established Slavic schools are open and functioning. Certainly the majority of Slovene elementary schools are under the jurisdiction of the recognized "Sovrintendenza Scolastica" - (the Great schools of Pola are all under the "Superintendent's" control) - others not yet approved have asked

for adoption. The trends are encouraging. However, the School section of the PMOC is still exercising illegal control over schools both in Gorizia and Trieste Areas.

According to last minute reports (considered reliable) dissemination of intimidation and fear among the Slovene teachers is continuing.

It is possible that some cooperation may be achieved between the School Section of the PMOC and the School authorities through periodical meetings which will be held for the purpose of coming to accords for the sole welfare of the school population of the territory.

John P. Simon

JOHN P. SIMON

1st Lt. C.M.P.

Chief Education Officer

DISTRIBUTION:

Senior Civil Affairs Officer

✓ Education Subcommission

Chief Education Officer

File.

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John P. Simon

JOHN P. SIMON

1st Lt. C.M.P.

Chief Education Officer

DISTRIBUTION:

Senior Civil Affairs Officer

✓ Education Subcommittee

Chief Education Officer

File.

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MONITORING FACILITIES (MILITARY, EDUCATION DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS 12 CORPS,
ALLIED ARMY ADVANCEMENT (Venetia Giulia).

MONTHS OF November 45. This report includes the attached

OF TRIESTE, GORIZIA, POLA.

Italian Schools

PART ONE - SUMMARY OF FIGURES - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

DATA REQUESTED	"Adults"	Elementary	"Avvianen- toro"	"Radio Infra."	"Gendar- meria" & "Institute"
Total number	61	923	32	15	20
Number open	20	533	27	14	20
Normal enrollment	2513	32072	7436	4527	6625
New enrollment	1702	28027	5530	4530	6351
Number of "all work" teachers	62	1721	74	136	214
Number teaching	75	1740	348	313	504

PART TWO - SUMMARY OF FIGURES - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

DATA REQUESTED	Elementary	"Avvianen- toro"	"Radio Infra."	"Gendar- meria" & "Institute"				
	Bridge Rooms	Bridge Rooms	Bridge Rooms	Bridge Rooms				
Normal number	142	1003	25	258	5	166	20	406
Functioning now	69	447	24	97	6	27	15	193
Occupied Adults	12	123	1	58	-	-	2	19
Occupied Children								
Occupied Adults								
Occupied by "all work"	2	19		8				
Occupied "all work"	3	22					1	26
Await assignment	3	3	1	5			1	19
Await min. training	23	217	2	24	2	27	5829	14
Occupied								

DATA REQUESTED	"Assist"	Elementary	"Aviation- to"	"Radio Inter."	"Ginnings" "Lieser" "Island"
Total number	61	923	32	15	20
Number of air	20	533	27	14	20
Normal surveillance	2513	32072	7436	4527	6625
New surveillance	1702	28027	5530	4530	6351
Number of "Red Pilot" releases	62	1721	74	136	214
Number released	75	1740	348	313	504

PART TWO - SUMMARY - CONTINUING TO "ADU"

DATA REQUESTED	Elementary	"Aviation- to"			"Radio Inter."			"Ginnings" "Lieser" "Island"		
		Stage Rooms	Stage Rooms	Stage Rooms	Stage Rooms	Stage Rooms	Stage Rooms	Stage Rooms	Stage Rooms	
Normal number	142	1003	25	258	5	166	20	406		
Functioning now	69	447	24	97	6	27	15	193		
Occupied all time	12	123	1	58	-	-	2	19		
Occupied 1/2 time										
Occupied 1/4 time										
Occupied by "Ginnings" in "Lieser", "Island"	2	19		8						
Occupied "Island"	3	22					1	26		
Await disposition	3	3	1	5			1	19		
Await mix. repairs	23	217	2	24	2	27	5829	14		
Badly damaged	10	25		11			1	35		
Destroyed	5	37		3						
Now functioning for other reasons	26	76		1						
Conditions unknown	23	67								

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Page two - MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT, Education Division, Headquarters,
13 Corps, Allied Military Government (Venezia Giulia).

MONTH OF NOVEMBER 19 45 This report includes the Area(s) :

of TRIESTE, GORIZIA, POLA

ITALIAN SCHOOLS

PART THREE - SCHOOL PERSONNEL - CUMULATIVE TO DATE (Expiration)

SCHOOL PERSONNEL	SCHOOL	Age	Sex	Appeal- cc.	Susp. Sustained	Susp. Rev'd
Teaching Personnel (ex)	3	3				1
Supervisors	21	21	20	1	1	
Inspectors	7	7	6	1	1	
Presidents	41	39	19	13	12	2
Directors	27	27	19	6	6	1
Elem. Teachers	1948	1848	128	22	12	
Adv. Prof. Teachers	248	343	10	5	4	
Media Inf. Teachers	313	190	63	5	5	2
Higher Teachers	444	420	144	22	22	1
						2

PART FOUR - ELEMENTARY TEXT BOOK DISTRIBUTION - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

No. of Text books delivered to Venice- Zia Giulia.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
No. of Communes Territory												
No. to which books are available												

PART FIVE - CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF COMMUNES IN WHICH AVAILABLE

PART SIX - SCHOOL PERSONNEL

Number of Communes in which they are being served -
cumulative to date

PART THREE - SCHOOL PERSONNEL - CUMULATIVE TO DATE (Expiration)

SCHOOL PERSONNEL	TOTAL	Expiring 1948	Subst.	Appeal- ed.	Susp. Sustained	Susp. Revoked
Administrative (ex)	3	3				1
Supervisors	21	21	1	1		
Inspectors	7	7	1	1		
Principal	41	39	13	12	2	6
Directors	27	27	6	6	1	1
Elem. Teachers	1948	1848	22	12		
Adv. Prof. Teachers	248	343	5	4		
Media Inf. Teachers	313	190	5	5		2
Higher Teachers	444	420	22	22	1	2

PART FOUR - SUPPLEMENTARY DATA BOOK DISPOSITION - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

No. of Text Books delivered to Venez- uela Giulia.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
No. of Commenced Territory												
No. to which books are available												

PART FIVE - CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS IN WHICH AVAILABLE

PART SIX - SCHOOL PERSONNEL

Number of persons in which they are being served -
cumulative to date

Number of children receiving school lunches -
cumulative to date

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MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT, Education Division, Headquarters 13 Corps,
Allied Military Government (Venetia Giulia).

MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1945. This report includes the Area(s)
of TRIESTE, GORIZIA, POLA. SLAVIC SCHOOLS (Slovene-Croat)

PART ONE - LISTING OF SCHOOLS - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

DATE REQUESTED	"Allied" Elementary (°)	"Aviation- PO"	"Aviation- PO"	"Radio inferior"	"Gymnasial" "Gimnazija" "Gimnazija"
Intel number	38	160		2	4
Number open	2 (°)	105 (°)		2 (°)	4 (°)
Normal enrollment	1366	11724		1341	1424
New enrollment	80	14802		1003	380
Number of "Allied" "Allied" teachers		77		1	6
Number teaching		285		50	32

PART TWO - SCHOOL TYPE - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

DATA REQUESTED	Elementary Blgs (°) (°)	"Aviation- PO"	"Radio inferior"	"Gymnasial" "Gimnazija" "Gimnazija"
Normal number	155	475	1	15
Functioning now	59	292	2	6
Occupied Allied	5	23		
Occupied Yugoslav	3	9		
Occupied Civil				
Occupied by "Allied" in Trieste, Italy				
Occupied "Sf" (Sf)				
Await disinfection	16	35		
Await min. repairs	60	228		
Badly damaged	4	102		

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PART ONE - LISTING OF SCHOOLS - CONTINUING IN PART

DATA REQUESTED	"Aerial" (°)	Elementary (°)	"Aerial" "infer."	"Gimnasio" "infer." & "Instituto"
Total number	38	160	2	4
Number open	2 (°)	105 (°)	2 (°)	4 (°)
Normal enrollment	1366	11724	1341	1424
New enrollment	60	14802	1003	380
Number of "infer." public teachers		77	1	6
Number teaching		285	50	32

PART TWO - SCHOOL DATA - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

DATA REQUESTED	Elementary	Advanced- to	"Aerial" "infer."	"Gimnasio" "infer." & "Instituto"
	Elementary (°) cum (°)	Advanced- to	Aerial Rooms	Aerial Rooms
Normal number	155	475	1	15
Functioning now	59	292	2	1
Occupied Allies	5	23		
Occupied Italians	3	9		
Occupied Civil				
Occupied by "Aerial" in structure, facilities				26
Occupied "Instituto"				
Await disinfestation	16	85		
Await min. repairs	60	228		
Badly damaged	4	102		
Destroyed				
Not functioning for other reasons				
(°) The figures indicating normal enrollment etc.; relate to prewar data regarding attendance in the existing Italian schools. (The schools are now Slovene).				

Page two - MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT, Education Division, Headquarters,
13 Corps, Allied Military Government (Venezia Giulia).

MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1945 This report includes the Area(s):
OF TRIESTE, GORIZIA, POLA SLAVIC SCHOOLS (Slovene-Croat)

PART THREE - SCHOOLS PERMANENT - CUMULATIVE TO DATE (Expiration)

SCHOOL PERSONNEL	TOTAL	Expenditure	Per. formed	Susp.	Appeal- ed.	Susp. Sustained	Susp. Rev'd
Provveditori (ex)							
Sovrintendenza							
Inspectors	1	1					
Presidi	6	6					
Directors	7	7					
Elem. Teachers	274	260		1 (0)			
Adv. Prof. Teachers							
Media Inf. Teachers	52	42					
Higher Teachers	32	16		1 (0)			

PART FOUR - ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

No. of Text Books delivered to Venetia Giulia.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VR	VAR	VR
No. of Communes in Territory									
No. to which books are available									

PART FIVE - CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF COMMUNES IN WHICH AVAILABLE

PART SIX - SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Number of Communes in which they are being served - 0
cumulative to date

Number of children receiving school lunches -
cumulative to date

5825

PART THREE - SCHOOL PERSONNEL - CUMULATIVE TO DATE (Expiration)

SCHOOL PERSONNEL	TOTAL	Revd.	Comp. Exposed	Subst.	Appeal - Sustained	Susp. Revkd
Provveditori (ex)						
Governintendence						
Inspectors	1	1				
Presidi	6	6				
Directors	7	7				
Elem. Teachers	274	260		1 (°)		
Adv. Prof. Teachers						
Media Inf. Teachers	52	42				
Higher Teachers	32	16		1 (°)		

PART FOUR - ELEMENTARY TEXT BOOK DISTRIBUTION - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

No. of Text Books delivered to Veneto- zia Giulia.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Var	TH
No. of Communes in Territory									
No. to which books are available									

PART FIVE - STATISTICAL NUMBER OF COMMUNES IN WHICH AVAILABLE

PART SIX - SCHOOL INHABITS

Number of Communes in which they are being served - 5
cumulative to date

Number of children receiving school lunches -
cumulative to date

(°) dismissed.

m/ev

STATISTICAL REPORT on Slovene secondary schools established and recognized by Allied Military Government and under the supervision and control of the Sovrintendenze Scolastiche of TRIESTE and GORIZIA.--

TRIESTE

No.	LOCATION	Enrollment	No. of classes	teachers appointed	teachers required
	TRIESTE-via Corsi- lon No. 11:				
1	Slovene "Scuola me- dia inferiore"	500	16	27	3
2	Slovene "Liceo scientifico"	111	5	12	-
3	Slovene "Istituto Tecnico Comm.le"	58	5	12	-
	TOTAL	669	26	51	3

GORIZIA

No.	LOCATION	Enrollment	No. of classes	teachers appointed	teachers required
	GORIZIA - via Cro- ice No. 2				
1	Slovene "Scuola me- dia inferiore"	519	16	27	4
2	Slovene "Ginnasio sup. e Liceo clas- sico"	139	6	10	1
3	Slovene "Istituto Magistrale"	119	4	16	1
	TOTAL	777	26	53	6

STATISTICAL REPORT on the Slovene elementary schools established and recognized by Allied Military Government and under the supervision and control of the Sovrintendenza Scolastica of TRIESTE, MONFALCONE and POLA.-

TRIESTE

No.	LOCATION	Enrollment	No. of classes	teachers appointed	teachers required
1	TRIESTE:				
11	S. Giacomo	527	20	18	2
21	S. Giovanni	308	9	9	-
31	Cattinara	147	5	5	-
41	Servola	243	7	7	-
51	S. Anna	305	10	10	-
61	Roiano	246	10	10	-
71	Barcola	157	6	6	-
81	VILLA OPICINA	179	6	6	-
91	TRIBICIANO	94	4	4	-
101	PROSECCO	280	12	11	1
111	TOMADIO	174	5	5	-
121	MONFALCONE	72	4	4	-
131	RONCHI	65	2	2	-
141	DOBBERO	147	5	2	3
151	S. DORLIGO d. VALLE	187	6	3	3
161	FRAZIGNICO	26	1	1	-
171	S. BARBARA	47	1	1	-
181	BASOVIZZA	103	5	2	3
191	DUINO	36	1	1	-
201	IANIGLIONE	57	1	1	-
211	S. GIOVANNI	36	1	1	-
221	SISTIANA	52	1	1	-
231	AURISINA	142	5	3	2
241	SMARTELLA	60	2	1	1
251	SGORICO	76	2	2	-
261	PRECCENICO & SLIVIA				
1	- S. FELAGIOLO	101	3	1	2
271	GRUPADA - PADRI-				
1	CIANO	78	2	2	-
281	ALBANO VESCOVA	40	1	-	1
291	S. GIUSE pr. Auris.	175	4	4	5523
30	DOMINANO	95	2	-	2
TOTAL		4215	143	123	20

- 2 -

No.	LOCATION	Enrollment	No. of classes	teachers appointed	teachers required
31	S. ANTONIO in Bosco	4215	143	123	20
32	DUTTOGHIANO	75	1	1	—
33	FLAVIA	81	2	2	—
34	S. GIUSEPPE D'AMICO	66	1	1	—
	CHIESA	65	1	—	1
	TOTAL	4522	148	127	21

GORIZIA

No.	LOCATION	Enrollment	No. of classes	teachers appointed	teachers required
1	GORIZIA	450	18	20	—
2	DOSSAVIZZA	109	3	3	—
3	S. ANGELO	100	6	5	1
4	S. PIETRO	127	4	4	—
5	VENTOIMA	251	7	6	1
6	PIEDIMONTE	97	3	3	—
7	FIUMI	115	3	3	—
8	LOGGIO S. VALENT.	49	1	1	—
9	S. MARCO	33	1	1	—
10	MORCORA	96	3	2	1
11	SALCERO	267	8	8	—
12	VALMIGROSE	107	3	3	—
13	COMENO	45	1	1	—
14	SCHERREDA	69	2	1	1
15	SUTTA	46	1	1	—
16	VOLEI	35	1	1	—
17	ALFONSO	123	4	2	2
18	BARIS	45	1	1	—
19	COSSIA	61	2	2	—
20	TRINIZIA	58	2	1	1
21	LIPA	31	1	1	—
	TOTAL	2364	75	70	7

5522

- 3 -

No.	LOCATION	Enrollment	No. of classes	teachers appointed	teachers required
		2384	75	70	7
22	GASTELLONIA	106	3	1	2
23	FILANE	39	1	1	-
24	MEDEA	140	4	4	-
25	S. LORENZO DI M. BOLA	70	2	1	1
26	MARINICO	39	1	1	-
27	S. MARTINO	105	3	1	2
28	QUISCA	131	4	3	1
29	CARNO'	116	3	1	2
30	COSIMA	81	2	1	1
31	S. GIOVANNI	145	4	1	3
32	VIGORANO	87	3	2	1
33	VIGORICO	87	3	1	2
34	COMOMO	72	2	2	-
35	MEANA	194	6	3	3
36	MEANA	39	1	1	-
37	MEANA	72	2	2	-
38	MEANA	107	3	2	1
39	MONTESINO	254	8	4	4
40	PRIVACINA	141	4	1	3
41	VILLA MOREVESCO	102	3	2	1
42	MEANA	81	2	2	-
43	OPESCHIALELLA	112	4	2	2
44	S. GIOVANNI	60	2	1	1
45	MEANA	171	5	2	3
46	MEANA	65	2	2	-
47	MEANA	58	2	2	-
48	MEANA	52	2	1	1
49	MEANA	184	6	6	-
50	MEANA	33	1	1	-
51	MEANA	84	2	2	-
52	MEANA	60	2	2	-
	TOTAL	3493	155	127	41

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5521

- 4 -

No.	LOCATION	Enrollment	No. of classes	teachers appointed	teachers required
		5493	165	127	41
53	DESCOLA	102	3	3	—
54	LOSTAGG	40	1	1	—
55	FLAVA	58	2	1	1
56	VOLZANA	92	3	3	—
57	CAPORETTO	105	4	4	—
58	BORRANA	64	2	2	—
59	CASINA	63	2	2	—
60	CASATI	61	2	2	—
61	CRONA	49	1	1	—
62	LOMBRO	88	3	2	1
63	LUICO	64	2	1	—
64	SUNSIDA	29	1	1	—
65	TERNOVA D'ISONZO	30	1	1	—
66	SEBOLA	78	2	2	—
67	PIAVO	148	5	4	1
68	GRANDE ALBIO	58	2	2	—
69	LAIA	108	3	2	1
70	CHIVASSO	32	1	1	—
71	VALMIA	57	2	2	—
	TOTAL	6859	207	164	45

P O L A

No.	LOCATION	Enrollment	No. of classes	teachers appointed	teachers required
1	POLA - S. Polic.	35	1	1	—
2	POLA - V. Operai	98	3	2	1
3	POLA - Castagner	69	2	1	1
4	VANDERCO	38	1	1	—
5	VINCIGALLI	45	1	1	—
6	VIGGIANTE	25	1	1	—
7	MONTESANO	73	3	—	3
8	STIGLIANO	92	4	—	4
		476	16	7	9

5520

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STATISTICAL REPORT on Slovene elementary schools
not recognized by Allied Military Government and
the Sovrintendenze scolastiche of TRIESTE and GO-
RIZIA. (Work is in progress to bring these schools
under legal control and supervision.)

TRIESTE.-

COMMUNE	or	FRACTION
1 Corgnale	1	Lokve
2 Uttoglie	2	Utovlje
3 Sesena	3	Sežana
4 Monrupino	4	Repentabor
5 Poverio	5	Povir
6 Alber di Tomadio	6	Avber
7 Casigliano	7	Kazlje
8 Malchina	8	Mavhinje
9 Ceroglie	9	Cerovlje
10 Orle	10	Orlek
11 Capriva del Carso	11	Kopriva
12 Medeazza	12	Medjervas
13 Sagnoli della Rosandra	13	Boljunco
14 Merciano	14	Merče
15 Slivia	15	Slivna

5519

G O R I Z I A

COMMUNE	or	FRACTION
1 Bergogna	1	Breginj
2 CAL	2	Kal
3 Castalgiovanni	3	Sv. Ivan
4 Castagnevizza	4	Kostanjevica
5 S. Daniele del Carso	5	Štandrež
6 S. Elena al Natissone	6	Podbela
7 Hraševizza	7	Hraševica
8 Ligo	8	Idg
9 Longo	9	Longo
10 Pliscovizza	10	Pliskovica
11 Preserje	11	Prešerje
12 Rutte	12	Rovte
13 Sapotocco	13	Zapotok
14 Serio	14	Serjo
15 Ursina	15	Ursin
16 Vallone	16	Dolenje
17 Vedrignano	17	Vedrižan
18 Villa di Marzocco	18	Srednja vas
19 Voisizza	19	Vojšica
20 Brdice	20	Brdice
21 Dolenje	21	Dolenje (pri Lomam)
22 Dol	22	Dol
23 Robedišče	23	Robedišče
24 Vrhnovlje	24	Vrhnovlje
25 Seberljan	25	Seberljan
26 Pliscovizza	26	Pliskovica
27 Ajsavizza	27	Ajševica
28 Weblo	28	Weblo
29 Orhovlje	29	Orhovlje
30 Podgora	30	Podgora
31 Castagnevizza (Comeno)	31	Kostanjevica (Comen)

NOTE: In column one the commune is given in Italian
and in column two in its Slovene equivalent.-

5518

Page three - MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT, Enrollment Division, Headquarters, 13 Corps, Allied Military Government (Venezia Giulia)

MONTH OF OCTOBER 1945. UNIVERSITA' DI TRIESTE

Normal Enrollment	Prof. Enrolled	Number of Profs. "Ordinari"	Number now teaching.
2022	Enrollment in progress	33	18

SCHOOL PLANT

No. of Bldgs.	Class rooms	General number functioning now
2	15	Occupied Allies
all functioning		Occupied Italian or Yugoslav milit
		Occupied Civilians
		Avail disinfection
		Avail minor repairs
		Severely damaged
		Destroyed
		Not functioning for other reasons
		Conditions unknown

SITUATION : IN PROGRESS

University Sector	Total No.	Where	Confirmed	Suspended	Appreciated
University Professors "Ordinari"	==	==	==	==	5516
University Professors "Incaricati"	==	==	==	==	==

Unsp. Sustained: Profs "Ordinari" == Profs "Incaricati" ==

Unsp. Revoked : Profs "Ordinari" == Profs "Incaricati" ==

REMARKS:

MONTH OF OCTOBER 1945.

SLAVIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TRIESTE

SLAVIC SCHOOLS	"Asi- li" Scho.	Ever- ing Scho.	Ele- ment. Scho.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS						TO- TA- LE
				Male	Inf.	Mag.	Gymn. Scho.	Idoso Scho.	Idoso Scho.	
Open and recogniz.	-	-	17	-	1	-	-	1	1	20
Recognit.request.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total enrollment	-	-	3053	-	248	-	-	21	31	3353
Teachers appoint.	-	-	99	-	21	-	-	10	10	140
Teachers applied for assignment	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

GORIZIA

Open and recogniz.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Recognit.request.	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Total enrollment	-	-	5979	-	786	94	138	-	-	7997
Teachers appoint.	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Teachers applied for assignment	-	-	96	47	-	-	-	-	-	143

POLLA

Open and recogniz.	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Recognit.request.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total enrollment	-	-	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	490
Teachers appoint.	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Teachers applied for assignment	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

REMARKS:

(1) In Trieste 53 Slovene elementary school teachers come from the

Open and recogniz.	-	-	17	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	20
Recognit.request.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total enrollment	-	-	3053	-	-	248	-	-	21	31	3353
Teachers appoint.	-	-	99	-	-	21	-	-	10	10	140
Teachers applied for assignment	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

GORITIA

Open and recogniz.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Recognit.request.	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Total enrollment	-	-	5979	-	-	786	94	138	-	-	7997
Teachers appoint.	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Teachers applied for assignment	-	-	96	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	143

POLA

Open and recogniz.	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Recognit.request.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total enrollment	-	-	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490
Teachers appoint.	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Teachers applied for assignment	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

REMARKS:

- (1) In Trieste 53 Slovene elementary school teachers come from the Italian "fuolli".
- (2) Allied Military Government has approved in principle all the Slavic elementary schools available for opening on 16 October, however, each will be recognized separately after an inspection by the Education Officer and a favorable report from the Sovraintendente Scolastico.

/av

INFORMAZIONI CIRCA L'ATTIVITA' DEL COMITATO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE REGIONALE

- 1) Il comitato di liberazione nazionale regionale (LNOC) via Carducci No.6 ha due referenti per le questioni scolastiche. Per Gorizia e' preposto il maestro Venturini, per Trieste Carlo Pahor.
- 2) La sezione scolastica sotto la direzione di questi due signori esplica un severo controllo su tutte le questioni scolastiche della Venezia Giulia.
 - a) nominando maestri nelle singole scuole
 - b) minacciano i maestri che inoltrano domande per coprire posti non destinati da loro. Per esempio Svagelj Anna ha rifiutato il posto a Trieste (Roiano), perche' a tale posto non e' stata nominata da Carlo Pahor ed ha chiesto per Presecco come da desiderio del Pahor stesso.
 - c) A Trebiciano e' stata nominata la maestra Zigon Milena la quale ha preso la direzione di detta scuola. Ha inoltrato domanda presso la "Education Division" del Governo Militare Alleato per ricevere solamente la conferma della sua nomina effettuata da Carlo Pahor. E' venuta a Trieste pero' una persona di fiducia la quale ha raccontato che detta maestra insegna a salutare col pugno e che ha organizzato i ragazzi in compagnie e in battaglioni dei cosiddetti "pionieri".
 - d) Dietro affermazione dei maestri, ogni maestro si deve presentare da Carlo Pahor il quale decide sulla destinazione di essi.
 - e) Il maestro Scuka che e' stato nominato dall'"Education Division" del Governo Militare Alleato ha dichiarato che il circondario di Aurisina e' considerato come "zona di resistenza". In questa zona possono prestare servizio solamente i maestri politicamente qualificati. Questo gli e' stato dichiarato da Pahor Carlo stesso.
 - f) settanta per cento delle scuole elementari della Venezia Giulia non sono ancora organizzate e lavorano segretamente dietro direttive dei relatori di via Carducci No.6.
 - g) tutti i maestri si devono iscrivere nei sindacati Unici che sono sotto la direzione del LNOC di via Carducci No.6.
 - h) il LNOC di via Carducci No.6 ha pubblicato il sillabario per la I classe senza l'approvazione della nostra Commissione. Tale sillabario viene inviato ai maestri nelle scuole ed essi devono diffonderlo tra gli scolari.
 - i) i primi giorni di novembre c'e' stato nella zona B e cioè a Postumia il I congresso dei maestri. A questo congresso hanno preso parte i relatori della Zona A per Gorizia Venturini Fran e per Trieste il maestro Tavcar.

l) il segretario dei sindacati per gli insegnanti sloveni e' il prof. dott. Kosovel Jozc.

m) tutti i maestri che insegnano segretamente sotto la direzione di Carlo Pahor, Verturini Fran e Kosovel Jozc ricevono 6000 lire mensili, i professori 9000 lire e il personale dirigente 15.000.

n) personalmente hanno dichiarato di aver ricevuto dalle mani di una impiegata commerciale, Nusa Bucar, la quale e' come relatrice per l'Istruzione pubblica nel circondario di Sesana, la suora di Tomadio in un importo complessivo di L. 30.000. L'importo e' stato consegnato alla maestra Zivec Francesca di Scopo.

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT, EDUCATION DIVISION, Headquarters 22 Corps,
United Military Government (Venetia Giulia).

MONTH OF OCTOBER 1945. This report includes the area(s)

of TRIESTE, GORIZIA, POLA.

PART ONE - LISTING OF SCHOOLS - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

DATA REQUESTED	"Addis"	Elementary	"Avvianco- mento"	"Vedie inferior."	"Girassol" "Vedie" "Inferior"
Total number	78	270	30	11	16
Number open					
Normal enrollment	2,750	41,671	6,876	4,043	5,696
New enrollment					
Number of "all public" teachers	60	1,224	34	32	50
Number teaching	12	535	29	20	33

PART TWO - SCHOOL STATUS - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

DATA REQUESTED	Elementary	"Avvianco- to"	"Vedie inferior"	"Girassol" "Vedie" "Inferior"
	270	270	7	17
Functioning now	35	5	1	10
Occupied All day	28	4		2
Occupied Afternoon				
Occupied Evening				
Occupied Over 12 hours				
Occupied by "all public"	3	40		5512
Occupied by "all public"	9	35	8	1
Await distinction	139	10	4	4
Await min. require	85	15	4	5
	0	2	28	2

DATA REQUIREMENT	"ASSETS"	TELEPHONE	"AVAILABILITY"	"MEDIA INFORMATION"	"FINANCIAL INFORMATION"
Total number	78	270	30	11	16
Number open					
Normal enrollment	2,750	41,671	6,876	4,043	5,696
New enrollment					
Number by "type" of service	60	1,224	34	32	50
Number teaching	12	535	29	20	33

PAGE TWO - SUMMARY TABLE - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

DATA REQUIREMENT	Elementary		"Availability- to"		"Media Information"		"Financial Information"	
	Places	Rooms	Places	Rooms	Places	Rooms	Places	Rooms
Normal number	270	1282	23	270	7	91	17	226
Functioning now	35	240	5	79	1	10	47	129
Occupied Allotment	28	200	4	82			2	76
Occupied facilities								
Occupied Civil Service								
Occupied by "Type" of structure, "Type" of structure	3	40					5512	
Occupied "Specialist"	9	35				8	1	17
Await disintegration	139	916	10	180	4	58	4	124
Await min. repairs	85	555	15	146	4	58	5	142
Badly damaged	9	131	2	28			2	64
Destroyed	7	50	1	32				
Not functioning for other reasons								
Conditions unknown	120	356						

Page two - MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT, Education Division, Headquarters,
13 Corps, Allied Military Government (Venezia Giulia).

MONTH OF OCTOBER 1945. This report includes the Area(s):
of TRIESTE, GORIZIA, POLA.

PART THREE - SCHOOL PERSONNEL - CUMULATIVE TO DATE (Duration)

SCHOOL PERSONNEL	TOTAL	Schedule Rev'd.	Car- firmed	Susp.	Absent- ed.	Susp. Sustained	Susp. Rev'd
Provveditori (ex)	3	1	1	1	(Transferred to Italy)		
Sovrintendenze	24	24	1	1	1		
Inspectors	7	7		1	1		
Presidi	39	39	5	8	8		1
Directors	27	27	1	1			
Elem. Teachers	1720	108	23	1	1		
Adv. Prof. Teachers	308	146	7		1		
Media Inf. Teachers	181	127	1				
Higher Teachers	367	215	8				

PART FOUR - ELEMENTARY TEXT BOOK DISTRIBUTION - CUMULATIVE TO DATE

No. of Text books delivered to Venez- ia Giulia.	I	II	III	IV	IVa	IVb	IVc	Var	VR
No. of Communes in Territory 27									
Nr. to which books are available									1511

PART FIVE - "BADERIA" NUMBER OF COMMUNES IN WHICH AVAILABLE 4

PART SIX - SCHOOL BUNCHES

Number of Communes in which they are being served --
cumulative to date

Number of children receiving school lunches --
cumulative to date

1945
OCTOBER

1945
OCTOBER

(also "straordinari")

20901 ELM

1. The first reason
 2. The second reason
 3. The third reason
 4. The fourth reason
 5. The fifth reason
 6. The sixth reason
 7. The seventh reason
 8. The eighth reason
 9. The ninth reason
 10. The tenth reason

NOTES.

0152

$$T_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{T_1} + \frac{1}{T_2} + \frac{1}{T_3} + \frac{1}{T_4} + \frac{1}{T_5} + \frac{1}{T_6} + \frac{1}{T_7} + \frac{1}{T_8} + \frac{1}{T_9} + \frac{1}{T_{10}}}$$

二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

2000

MONTH OF OCTOBER 1945. SLOVENE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TRIESTE

Inf. Secondary School	"Liceo Scientifico"		Istit. Tecn. Commerc.	
Class	Number of enrolled students	Class	Number of enrolled students	Class
I	410	I	56	I
II	115	II	43	II
III	108	III	32	III
		IV	22	IV
		V		V
Total students enrolled:	633	Total students enrolled:	153	Total students enrolled:

TOTAL ENROLLMENT: 917

CORRIGIA

Inf. Secondary School	"Gian. Vico Classico"		"Istituto Magistrale"	
Class	Number of enrolled students	Class	Number of enrolled students	Class
I	339	IV	22	I
II	63	V	13	II
III	35	I	7	III
		II	6	IV
		III	6	
Total students enrolled:	437	Total students enrolled:	54	Total students enrolled:

Class	Number of enrolled students	Class	Number of enrolled students	Class	Number of enrolled students
I	410	I	56	I	80
II	115	II	43	II	21
III	108	III	32	III	12
		IV	22	IV	10
		V		V	8
Total students enrolled: 633		Total students enrolled: 153		Total students enrolled: 131	

TOTAL ENROLLMENT: 917

CORITIA

Inf. Secondary School		"Gian, Liceo Classico"		"Istituto Magistrale"	
Class	Number of enrolled students	Class	Number of enrolled students	Class	Number of enrolled students
I	339	IV	22	I	21
II	63	V	13	II	6
III	35	I	7	III	4
		II	6	IV	4
		III	6		
Total students enrolled: 437		Total students enrolled: 54		Total students enrolled: 35	
TOTAL ENROLLMENT		526		959	

REMARKS: The above are not the latest figures. It is expected that the enrollment will increase of at least another 200 students making a grand total of approximately 1700 students enrolled in the Slovene secondary schools.

There is some apprehension on the part of school authorities as regards the large enrollment to the 1st class of the Scuola media inferiore, that it may include students who are not prepared or fit to attend this type of school, that enrollment has taken place under political pressures.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS
OF GORIZIA ENROLLED DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS 1938/39 & 1944/45

-- 000 --

S C H O O L	1 9 3 8 - 1 9 3 9		1 9 4 4 - 1 9 4 5	
	Total enroll.	Slovene per cent.	Total enroll.	Slovene per cent.
Liceo-ginn.class (1) e ginn.inf.	618	5.7	-	-
Scuola media fem- minile	-	-	173	11.-
Liceo ginnasio classico	-	-	335	7.4
Istituto magi- straie (1)	842	13.-	262	12.-
Liceo scientifici- co	142	3.-	233	7.-
Istituto tecni- co: corsi infe- riori (1)	130	7.2	-	-
Corso mercantile	56	21.-	66	10.-
Corso geometri.	64	1.6	104	8.6
Scuola tecnica commerciale	99	10.-	111	20.7
Scuola media ma- schile	-	-	297	6.4
Scuola d'avvia- mento commerc.	648	29.-	348	4.-
Scuola avviamen- to ind.maschile.	67	9.-	36	5.5
Scuola avviamen- to ind.femminile	231	21.-	116	6.508
Scuola tecnica industriale	47	19.-	19	26.-
Scuola profess. femminile	90	15.5	42	12.-
	25	24.-	18.	11.-
TOTAL :	3,119	471	2,160	183
		15.-		8.5

(1) In the year 1938-39 attached were also the Scuola media infe-
riore as class I, II, III inferiore, of said institutions.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS
Education Division

JPS/sv

13C/ANG/ED/1.12

SUBJECT : EDUCATION MONTHLY REPORT for

SEPTEMBER 1945, Venezia Giulia,
Allied Military Government.Tel. 29701-15
3 October 1945TO : SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIR OFFICER
Headquarters, 13 Corps, Allied Military Government.*ANNEX 2 - Report from Chief Education Officer,
AMS, Venezia Giulia*I. INTRODUCTION.

1. Education Division.

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

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

THE STAFF

1st Lt.	JOHN P. SIMONI	- Chief Education Officer
Prof.Dott.	ANTONIO ANDRI	- Professional Consultant
Prof.Dott.	SRECKO PARAGA	- Professional Assistant (Slavic Schools)
Dott.	FRANCO MAI	- Sr. Administrative Asst.
Mrs.	PELICAN ROSARIA	- Typist-Translator (Slovene speaking)
Miss	LAURA FORTUNATI	- Office Clerk - Files
Mrs.	ADRIANA VERBESI	- Typist (English speaking)

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

2. General School Picture.

The Education Officer has kept personal contact with each Area Superintendent of Schools and with Area Commissioners. Visits to school buildings, culture clubs, and "ricreatori" have expedited

Headquarters, 13 Corps, Allied Military Government.

*400000x 2 - Report from Chief Education Officer
A. H. C. Douglas, Berlin*

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2. General School Picture.

The Education Officer has kept personal contact with each Area Superintendent of Schools and with Area Commissioners. Visits to school buildings, culture clubs, and "ricreatori" have expedited the release and repair of some buildings. Area Commissioners have demonstrated keen interest in the work toward the opening of schools and have lent a helping hand. Civil Affairs Officers have been brought well within the total school picture in order that they may

be well acquainted with the education program, their duties and functions, in those communes where local government is not yet functioning as prescribed by General Order 11.

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

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

- a. Available Slovene teachers must first report to the N.L.C. school section and register for teaching posts in the Slovene schools.
- b. Teachers are selected. Some are sent into Zone B (East of the Morgan Line), others are assigned within Zone A (Allied Military Government Territory), and others are told that because of their political views they will not be permitted to teach and they will not be tolerated as teachers in the Slovene schools.
- c. The teachers selected are assigned "seeds", and then in order to have each teacher employed in the assigned "seed", parents are requested to sign petitions asking for the placement of a given teacher in a specific school. These petitions are then presented to Allied Military Government.

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

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

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munes visited by the Education Officer, "Sesane" as one example, has requested that the school programs adopted be those recently published in Yugoslavia. The preface to the programs requires that teachers freely and passionately speak to the children of the partisan movement, of Tito as the great "Condottiero", and of the recent Yugoslav struggle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Italians are softly protesting ^{about} all the attention which has recently been given to the opening of Slavic schools in these Areas. The situation, however, is calm. The Sovraintendente Scolastico is cooperating well with the Allied Military Government directives.

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

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

II. SLAVIC SCHOOLS.

1. Elementary Schools.

Elementary school enrollment in the Slavic schools (Slovene and Croat) started on 17 September. Very few complete returns have been received except for Trieste city where 1371 children had enrolled as of 1 October. For smaller Communes and for Gorizia no figures are yet available. At Pola city 34 children enrolled in the Croat schools, but more are expected from the outlying suburbs.

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

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

2. Secondary schools.

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

To be located in Trieste :

- a. Scuola Media Inferiore.
- b. Liceo Scientifico.
- c. Istituto Tecnico Commerciale.

To be located in Gorizia :

- a. Scuola Media Inferiore.
- b. Scuola Magistrale.
- c. Ginnasio-Liceo Classico.

For specific enrollment figures see the attached chart. (Enrollment in the Slovene secondary schools opened on 10 September and closed on 30 September - the figures given may vary greatly either way by the time schools open on 26 October).

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

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

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

III. CULTURE CLUBS.

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

The Education Officer visited a great number of these Clubs in order to acquire first hand information about their activities and their program.

Surrounded by the flags of the new Yugoslavia, by the picture of Marshal Tito, and by the emblem of the Communist party, children attend classes in reading and writing of the Slovene or Italian language, physical education, the history of the Yugoslav partisan movement with particular emphasis on the greatness of the present Yugoslav leader. Political conferences for workers are on the daily schedule, musical and theatrical evenings and dancing are on the program.

Most of the buildings visited showed a lack of basic cleanliness - an atmosphere detrimental to child health and general welfare.

A school lunch is offered children in most of the "Circoli". In none was evident any organized classroom or recreational work under expert leadership. 550

On the blackboard of one classroom, which ~~had been~~ ^{was} used the previous hour to instruct children, half erased but clearly visible was an adult drawing of the hammer and sickle as the central design balanced on top and bottom with the words: "Zivel Tito" and "Zivel Stalin" (Hail Tito and Hail Stalin). The Education Officer rounded up some of the children and asked to see their "quaderni" (notebooks). The Slovene dictation in most of them read as follows: "The war is ended, the partisans of

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tiful in the world. This spring I shall go to Ljubljana. My father is a partisan. Tito has put flour in the sieve, and now our Tito makes bread of this flour. From the prairies of Russia calls to us the great Stalin - from these mountains our comrade Tito sends in return." And many other similar bits had been taken by the children as their lesson in dictation. The oldest boy of the group (about 10 years^{old}) was asked the question: "Do you prefer the study of Garibaldi as a personage or Tito?" the boy replied: "If Garibaldi is Italian I prefer Tito".

These culture clubs (Slovene and Italian) have been described as "Societies of a cultural character but with a political aim".

(The premises occupied by most of these organizations are now being taken over by the Sovraintendenti Scolastici for elementary school uses).

IV. PUBLIC RELATIONS.

The Education Officer has kept the Division in close contact with the Public Relations Branch of this Headquarters.

Three programs in Slovene and one in Italian dealing with school problems and with education directives, have been broadcast during the month to the radio audience over "Radio Trieste". The results have been good. Reports from remote communities state that the people are listening to our programs with great interest.

Again the press has been used extensively to publicize the Education program for the three Areas of this Territory.

V. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The school building situation for Trieste and Gorizia is rather discouraging, yet understandable. Many schools have been badly damaged or destroyed; others need repairs, the lack of materials retards the completion of the work. Many buildings are occupied by the Army; however, in many instances, the operational character of the troops justifies the use of the school buildings. 550?

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

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

In Trieste and Gorizia specific buildings have been designated for use as Slovene language schools. For Gorizia as well as for Trieste it has been possible to refit school buildings which had been used for Slovene schools under the Austrian

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

VI. EMPLOYMENT AND TRANSFER OF TEACHERS.

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

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

<u>TRIESTE</u>	<u>GORITIA</u>	<u>BOIA</u>
Teachers: 110 (Slovene)	143 (*) (Slovene)	14 (Croat)

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

VII. SCHOOL LUNCHES.

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

It is planned to have the first school lunches served on opening day of school - 16 October, in those communes where the activity is possible for availability of means to prepare and serve the food. (The Food Subcommission has approved a daily school lunch for 65,000 children per month for this Territory). The American Red Cross will cooperate in the organization work. (An addition of powdered milk to the allotted ration of bread and "pasta" or rice would greatly benefit the health of the children!)

VIII. BOY SCOUTS.

The non-sectarian Boy Scouts organization "Giovani Esploratori Giuliani" held its first organizational meeting in the hall of the British Y.M.C.A., Trieste, to nominate the Re-

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

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	<u>TRIESTE</u>	<u>GORIZIA</u>	<u>NOVA</u>
Teachers:	112 (Slovene)	143 (*) (Slovene)	14 (Croat)

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on opening day of school - 16 October, in those communes where
the activity is possible for availability of means to prepare
and serve the food. (The Food Subcommittee has approved a daily
school lunch for 65,000 children per month for this Territory).
The American Red Cross will cooperate in the organization work.
(An addition of powdered milk to the allotted ration of bread and
"pasta" or rice would greatly benefit the health of the children.)

VIII. BOY SCOUTS.

The non-sectarian Boy Scouts organization "Giovani
Esploratori Giuliani" held its first organizational meeting in
the halls of the British Y.M.C.A., Trieste, to nominate the Re-

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

gional Constituent Assembly. Colonel ALFRED C. BOWMAN, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, present at the meeting, was elected honorary President and the Education Officer honorary member of the Board of Directors. Colonel BOWMAN spoke of the Boy Scouts organization and its scope in a free country. There were many Scouts in uniform. The representatives of the Catholic Association were present.

IX. UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE.

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

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

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

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

X. STATISTICAL REPORTS.

The attached statistical reports are an introduction to more complete reports which will be available for the month of October after the official opening of all schools. (Elementary schools will open 16th October; Secondary schools will open 26th October).

A study of these partial statistical data will give one a preview of what might be expected, particularly along the lines of the total school enrollment, Italian and Slavic.

The statistical data in Tables I and II present the total school picture in the Territory of Venezia Giulia under Allied Military Government. Information on the progress of epuration of Fascist school personnel is also given.

The data herein reported may be considered reliable but by no means complete.

XI. BIRD'S EYE-VIEW OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND WORK IN PROGRESS.

1. Distributed Education Administrative Instructions Nos. 1-6 in English, Italian and Slovene to the Area Commissioners, Sovrintendenti Scolastici, Pro-Rector of University and to Directors of Istituti Superiori, and Civil Affairs Officers.

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2. Distributed directives on Defascism of Text Books to all concerned.

3. Ordered the establishment of Slovene Secondary Schools in Trieste and Gorizia.
4. Provided for "supplenti" of secondary schools to be paid twelve months' salary rather than ten months for the year 1944-45. (To help the economic situation of teachers).
5. Provided for improvement of the economic and the employment status of elementary school teachers.
6. Provided for the employment in this territory of all "di ruolo" teachers from the Carso and Istria.
7. Completed priority repair lists of school buildings for the Public Works Division.
8. Requested fuel needs for every school in the territory.
9. Prepared instructions for the beginning of the school lunches project. The tentative date for actual serving of lunches has been set for 16 October (first day of school) wherever possible. (Surplus teachers will be appointed to supervise the proper functioning organization of the school lunches).
10. Prepared instructions to Civil Affairs Officers on their responsibilities toward the opening of schools in their districts.
11. Completed enrollment of students to Slovene secondary schools in Trieste and Gorizia. (See chart IV).
12. Started enrollment of Italian and Slovene elementary schools.
13. Appointed commission to examine secondary school textbooks for Defascistization.
14. Appointed Italian and Slovene Chief School Inspectors for Trieste Area. (For Gorizia Area the Chief School Inspectors were appointed in August).
15. Appointed Administrative councils for Gorizia and Trieste schools.
16. Appointed a committee for the preparation of two pamphlets: Italian History and Yugoslav History for elementary schools.
17. Appointed Advisory Epuration Committee for the University of Trieste.
18. Provided for the recognition of the "biennio" in engineering of the School of Engineering, University of Trieste.

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19. Promoted the recognition of the "School of Letters" for the University of Trieste (Recognition is of vital importance).
20. Ordered Slovene elementary school textbooks from Yugoslavia.
21. Distributed to teachers A.I.S. pamphlets on Educational Subjects: Education, Medicine, etc.

22. Distributed secondary school programs to Italian schools.
23. Sent to printers Italian and Slovene elementary school programs.
24. Presented Radio programs in Slovene and Italian language each Monday evening for four weeks. (10-15 minute broadcasts).
25. Met with the Slavic teachers of Trieste and Gorizia (those who had the courage to attend: 28 in Trieste and 42 in Gorizia).
26. Met with several committees representing the welfare of the "Istituti di Cultura".
27. Met with committee to establish Slovene boarding centers (Educatore) for Slavic children and students in Trieste and Gorizia.
28. Located premises for the required Slavic boarding centers.
29. Met with the "Comitato Popolare Liberazione" (C.P.L.) of the National Committee (I.N.C.) of Pola to discuss Croat schools.
30. Attended the Boy Scouts meeting (with the S.C.A.O.) in the occasion of the establishment of the formal Constituent Assembly.
31. Met with Army authorities to solve the problem of school premises: those buildings not required for operational purposes will be released.
32. Visited small communes to determine their school needs, meeting with school members of the M.I.C., who objected to Allied Military Government desiring to supervise their schools.
33. Met with the Directors and Commissioners of the Cultural Institutions of Trieste: Museo Revoltella, Museo Comunal, Osservatorio Astronomico, Istituto Geografico, Biblioteca Civica, Museo del Mare, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale and Acquario Marino.
34. Prepared for all-out teachers meetings before the opening of schools in each of the Areas.
35. Opened a "concorso" for Slovene and Croat teachers.
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36. Completed a cargo of routine administrative affairs between the Education Division and the Sovrintendenti Scolastici.

XFI. CONCLUSION.

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

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

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1st Lt. C.M.P.

Chief Education Officer

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Chief Education Officer 297

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Education Subcommission

Chief Education Officer

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS
Education Division

JPS/av

13C/AMG/ED/1.12

Tel. 29701-15
3 Sept. 1945

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

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

I. INTRODUCTION.

1. Education Division.

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

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

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

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Prof. Dott.	SRECKO BARAGA	-	Professional Assistant (Slavic Schools)
Dott.	FRANCO MAI	-	Jr. Administrative Assistant
Miss.	NERINA FORTUNATI	-	Typist (English speaking)
Mrs.	ADRIANA VERBERI	-	Typist (English speaking)

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

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The Education Officer has requested the assignment to Headquarters of T/5 John V. Apicella, of the Education Division, to head up the General Office and to complete the Education Staff.

2. General School Picture.

The extensive Report on Education in Venezia Giulia, by Lt. Col. CARLETON W. WASHBURN, Director of Education Subcommittee, has been used as the basis for the work accomplished and in progress since 1 August 1945.

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

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

- a) The "Provveditorato agli Studi" to become the "Sovrain-tendente Scolastico (Superintendente of Schools).
- b) The "Provveditorato agli Studi" to become the "Sovra-intendenza Scolastica" (office of the Superintendent of Schools).

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

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

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

Teacher Venturini Oscar, the Slovene School Superintendent appointed by the NLC, refused to free the offices of the Sovrain-tendenza Scolastica of Gorizia, and continued to act as the School

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

Upon arrival of the Education Officer all schools had been officially closed, but those of Gorizia Area. Permission was given to begin final examinations lasting from 13 to 27 August, thus officially closing the school year 1944-45 also for Gorizia Area.

3. School organisation.

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

- a) There would remain one Superintendent of Schools for each Area with the powers, duties and responsibilities of a Provveditore agli Studi and be directly responsible for all school activities to the Allied Military Government. (The Slovene NIG desired a Sovraintendente and a Sovraintendenza Scolastica of its own for each Area.
- b) As direct assistant to each Superintendent of Schools there would be appointed one Italian and one Slovene Area School Inspector with extensive responsibilities as regards the opening of schools and their supervision. The Inspector would have the rank of Capo Ispettore Scolastico.
- c) Upon recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools the Education Officer would appoint an advisory school committee, one Italian and one Slovene, composed of six educators representing their entire Slav or Italian community, to aid and counsel each Inspector in his work.

II. PUBLIC RELATIONS.

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

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

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On 3 September at 1945 hours the Education Division will open the series of Radio Programs presented by Allied Military

Government over the Trieste Radio Station. Specific and brief information on the opening and enrollment procedure for the elementary and secondary Slavic schools will be broadcast. Prof. Saraga of this staff will be in charge of the program in Slovenia. It is the first Education program of a series to be presented weekly both for Italian and Slav consumption. (With this procedure it is hoped to break down the barrier created by the NIC by their refusal to participate in further collaboration with Allied Military Government - and, as concerns this Division, with Education).

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

III. SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS.

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

TRIESTE - Prof. RUBINI VITTORIO, Preside of the Istituto Tecnico of Gorizia.
(Appointed 15 August 1945),

GORIZIA - Prof. DEVETTA GUIDO, Professor of Economics and Commerce.
(Appointed 15 August 1945),

POLA - Prof. VILLA EMILIO, Preside Istituto Magistrale of Pola.
(Appointed 25 August 1945).

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

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

ITALIAN SCHOOLS - Prof. BETTIOLO RODOLFO, Director of the "Scuola di Avviamento professionale" of Gorizia, also an old school inspector who served under the Aus-

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SLOVENE SCHOOLS - Prof. KACIN ANTON, Slovene Professor of Gorizia. Professor at the Slovene Ginnasio of Monigo, Veneto.

Prof. BUDAL ANDREJ, of Udine Public Schools, had been originally appointed as the "Ispettore di Zona" for Gorizia upon recommendation of the M.L.C., but with the posting of GO-11, Prof. BUDAL resigned the appointment made by Allied Military Government. (This action required an immediate change of plans, for Prof. KACIN had been selected to represent the Slovene Schools for Trieste!).

IV. DEFASCIISM

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

V. TRANSFER AND EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS.

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

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

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

VI. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

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

The complete report on the elementary school needs for Trieste and suburbs, as regards requisitioned schools by Allied

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

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

The Education Officer has visited all elementary schools of Trieste (~~considering the limited transportation available for the job~~) and has recommended to the Public Works Division to encourage the earliest beginning of all repair work required on the 38 school projects, so far submitted by the Commune.

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

VII. TEXT BOOKS, SCHOOL PROGRAMS, EDUCATION DIRECTIVES.

1. Text Books.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. School Programs.

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2. School Programs.

The Italian 1945-46 elementary school program will be used in Venezia Giulia Schools with all reference as to the promotion of Italian Nationalism omitted. Translation of the program into Slovene by two Slovene professors is about completed and both the Italian and Slovene versions will go to the printers by 10 September.

ber to be ready for distribution before the opening of fall examinations.

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

3. Education directives.

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

VIII. BOY SCOUTS.

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

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

Proper publicity has been given to each group.

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

IX. CULTURE CLUBS.

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

X. UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE.

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

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Upon recommendation of the Education Officer the Senior Civil Affairs Officer has appointed young and energetic Prof. SATTA SALVATORE, as Pro-Rector.

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

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

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

XI. STATISTICAL REPORTS.

It is the practice of this Division to submit complete monthly Statistical Reports on the school situation of all localities over which it has jurisdiction, but because of the more urgent work that had to be accomplished during August the Education Officer has asked the Sovraintendente to ~~prepare complete statistical data for the month of September.~~ *prepare complete statistics until September 15*

XII. IMPORTANT DATES.

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

September 10 to 15 : Registration for the Slovene Secondary Schools :- The Ginnasio Liceo and the Istituto Magistrale.

September 15 : All school activities held in public school buildings will cease (except for Slovene teacher-training courses, now in progress, and registration. *8/9*) All school buildings will be rendered free for minor repairs and disinfection.

September 17 to 22 : Registration for Slovene and Croat elementary schools.

September 24 to October 10

: Registration for all Italian Schools.

October 1 to 16

: 1st group examinations (idoneità, abi-

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Statistical data for September to be prepared by September 7 complete

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September 24 to October 10 : Registration for all Italian Schools.

October 1 to 16 : 1st group examinations (idoneità, abilitazione, etc.) will be held.

October 16 to 26 : 2nd group examinations (maturità, ecc.) will be held.

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

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

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

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

17. Started epuration of school personnel.
18. Met with Slovene committees and all school administrative personnel of each Area. Also met with the Staff of the University of Trieste.
19. Evacuated offices of the Sovraintendenti Scolastici of all personnel not desirous of cooperating with the existing government and school authorities.
20. Attended Education Subcommittee Conference in Rome.
21. Established dates for registration, examinations and opening of schools.

XIV. CONCLUSION.

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

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

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

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

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S.C.A.O.

Education Subcommittee
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JOHN P. SIMONI

1st Lt. C.M.P.

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Education Subcommittee
Chief Education Officer
File

JOHN P. SIMONI

1st Lt. C.M.P.

Chief Education Officer

V.P. CAS

I have read with great interest Lt Col Washburn's admirable report on Education in Venezuela. I agree with Lt Col Buchanan Carter's minute. I agree with his comments in paras 6, 7, 8. Action can be taken accordingly.

I will discuss para 13 with SCAG V.G. & instruct. In meantime Lt Simonin should receive direction in accordance with the recommendations of the report & go to V.G.

I am taking the file with me

5486

MS (19/7)

Report

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
APO 394

ED/70/2.0/A2

Tel. 483081-256

Report on Education in Venezia Giulia

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Annex 1 - List of principal persons consulted.

Annex 2 - Map of present distribution of various types of schools in Trieste Area, with data regarding teachers etc.

Annex 3 - Report (in Italian) of Acting Provveditore agli Studi in Trieste as to present status and immediate part of the schools.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee
AFO 594

ED/70/2.0/AC

Tel. 459031-236

SUBJECT: Report on Education in Venezia Giulia.

TO : V.E., Civil Affairs Section.

9 July 1945

1. Introduction.

At the request of the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, Allied Commission and the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Allied Military Government Venezia Giulia, I have spent 4-8 July examining the educational situation in Venezia Giulia. I have visited Trieste, Pola and Gorizia, talked with the departing and arriving SOG's, the Regional Legal, Finance, Labor and Commerce Officers, the three Area Commissioners and members of their staffs, with two CAO's, with a representative of IWE, with school and university authorities and teachers, with the NLC (National Liberation Committee) or Partisan Organization, including both Slovenes and Italians, and both on the Regional level and in each of the three provinces, and with individual citizens, especially some whose names had been given to me by people in Rome in whom I had reason to have confidence and who were former residents of Venezia Giulia.

The Allied authorities welcomed me warily -- they were rather desperate for advice on the many technical educational problems and problems of school administration. As will be seen, the seemingly simple solution envisaged at Headquarters Allied Commission of keeping schools closed and taking our time about solving problems was not working at all -- on both provincial and regional levels action had to be taken and was being taken, and the need for technical advice was urgent and keenly felt. The school authorities and Partisan groups were no less cordial and desirous of getting the complicated problems competently handled. The need for sending immediately a Regional Education Officer to give full time to the Region is recognized by all as acute.

2. Over view.

As is well known, the part of Venezia Giulia under Allied jurisdiction is both Slav and Italian. The cities of Trieste and Gorizia, except for their periphery, are almost solidly Italian. The city of Pola was formerly predominantly Italian, but may now be nearly half Slav, as a result of departure of Italians and arrival of Croats. The rural areas are, for the most part, overwhelmingly Slavic -- Slovene in Trieste and Gorizia provinces, Croat on the Istrian peninsula (Pola province). But there are mixed communes as well, especially along the Istrian coast. 5484

This mixture is of long standing. The Austro-Hungarian Empire recognized it and allowed for it. There was a law requiring elementary schools in the mother tongue of the children, and there were

two teacher training schools for Slovene-language teachers. There were also cultural societies, musical organizations, etc., representing the different language groups.

This Austrian liberalism continued for a few years after the peace treaty. In 1922 there were 312 elementary schools in the Slovene language in Venezia Giulia, with 703 teachers and 39,692 pupils. There were also about one-fifth as many Croat schools. But then Mussolini decreed that there were no minority groups in Italy, and his Minister of Education (Pentile) required that all schools should be in the Italian language. This took effect finally in 1924. All cultural societies in other than the Italian language were also suppressed -- the Slovene theater in Trieste had already been burned by the fascists.

In September, 1943, Slav Partisans became active in the Region. The Germans took control of the cities and main highways, but their government of the mountainous hinterland was confined largely to patrol raids. These parts were, therefore, largely under Partisan control, and the Partisans began at once to organize Slovene language schools -- especially in Trieste and Gorizia provinces, the Istrian peninsula being more effectively controlled by the Germans. Teachers who had fled from Venezia Giulia in 1924 or earlier, came back as organizers of schools. Secondary school students were brought in from Yugoslavia as teachers. The schools were primitive, teaching the children the Slovene ABC's and a few other elementary things, and were, of course, illegal. But even in the cities a few clandestine classes were organized.

Then came liberation under Tito. A whole new system of government was set up, old forms were abolished. A regional director of education and culture (Jelencic) was appointed by the National Liberation Committee (NLC), and in each province two "referenti" were appointed -- one to organize, administer, and supervise schools in the Slavic languages, and one to take over most of the functions of the Provveditore agli Studi and supervise the schools in the Italian language. Plans were made for summer courses to prepare teachers of Slav-language schools and give some preliminary pedagogical training to the students who were going to run them.

Six weeks later, the Allies took control of the western part of Trieste and Gorizia provinces, and the zone around Pola, at the southern end of the Istrian peninsula.

The Allied Area Commissioners in each of these three areas were without directives or technical advice in regard to the schools, and made shift as best they could pending the arrival of a Regional Education Officer. As will be seen, each handled the situation differently, but all refused formal recognition to the NLC appointees, while giving them a sort of de facto recognition. In matters of finance and the payment of teachers, there again was no clear directive, and teachers who were on the rolls of the former provveditore in each province but had been teaching in the part of the province which the Morgan line put under Yugoslav jurisdiction, were in some cases paid, in other cases not paid.

Similarly, the matter of closing schools and reopening them for the spring examinations was a matter of ad hoc decision in each province, and therefore differently handled in each.

On the whole, the administration of the schools is in a confused condition, and there is little consistency among the provinces. Over-worked Area Commissioners have handled matters as best they could, and await competent advice from the much-desired Education Officer.

Tensions between Slavs and Italians are less great, in the educational field at least, than I had been led to expect. Certainly there are antagonisms, prejudices, and fears. But the school people for the most part are reasonable, anxious to find a way of living and working together, appreciative of each other's legitimate aspirations, and anxious to get the schools organized effectively. I ran into no intransigence or reports of intransigence. Naturally the Slav "referenti", having been organizers of the Slav schools when these were illegal and then finding themselves first in power, and then in a position of dubious recognition, are intense, perhaps over-zealous, and therefore not too easy to reason with dispassionately. Nevertheless, both they and the pro-Tito and anti-Tito Italians, seem ready to work out fair arrangements for an orderly educational system with just recognition of each other's rights and cultures. They all recognize that whatever the ultimate government of Venezia Giulia, they are all going to have to live there together and that the schools should take a lead in developing mutual understanding, tolerance, and good will.

The immediate school problems are, I believe, more administrative than political. The long-range problems are educational. A competent education officer assigned to the Region should be able to set the house in order in a relatively short time and can be a lasting influence toward intercultural understanding and harmony.

3. School Administrative Heads.

a. Fula. The MLC "referente", for Italian language schools, Barbarossa, is a Partisan and represents the point of view of the Croats and Pro-Tito Italians. He has been given temporary de facto recognition by the Area Commissioner, Lt. Colonel ORWOOD, but not official recognition, as provisional head of the schools of the zone. Lt. Colonel ORWOOD has found him difficult at times, but during Barbarossa's long interview with me he was frank, well-informed, and helpful. He is not qualified, professionally, to take the job of Provveditore agli Studi for the zone. He recommended Professor Emilio Villa, Preside of the Istituto Magistrale of Fula as a possible candidate, but recommended more strongly Professor Ernesto Corrado. Interestingly enough, both of these are known to be anti-Tito in their sentiments. The objection to Villa was that he was originally from Milan and would want to return there.

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I talked with both Villa and Corrado. Villa is a middle-aged man with integrity and the courage of his convictions. He has never taken part in political activities, and while he bowed to the inevitable and joined the Fascist party when that was made obligatory in 1933, he resigned promptly in July, 1943. The Partisans left him in office,

Despite his refusal to renounce his legal title as provisore and accept their new title as director of the school, but put Corrado, his vice-provisore, over him as to external relations, leaving Villa in charge of the internal running of the school. When the Allies came, Corrado's position became anomalous, but the two men worked harmoniously together throughout and each recommended the other to me as provveditore. Villa does ultimately want to go back to Milan, but probably not for three or four years, when his oldest child is ready for the university. He has been in Fola seventeen years. He sees clearly the role the schools should play in developing intercultural understanding in the region.

Corrado is said to be conscientious, worthy, cultured and well acquainted with the schools. He is native to the region. But he is not a university graduate and is therefore not legally qualified as a provveditore. I was less well impressed with Corrado, on the whole, than I was with Villa.

Both men suggested Professor Craglietti, provisore of the Liceo Classico, as a possibility. But they and others agreed that he was perhaps lacking in serenity and tact -- tends to be irascible and absent minded. He, too, is anti-Fascist.

A Professor Landini was also suggested, but I did not see him. He is professor of letters in the Scuola Industriale, and may not be a university graduate. Villa says he is very conscientious, orderly, exceedingly intelligent.

A more thorough investigation by the Education Officer will have to be made, but it is evident that there is good and acceptable material available for a good choice of provveditore for the schools of Fola.

b. Prioste. The old provveditore in Trieste died last February. He was automatically succeeded by Dr. Favella, the Chief Secretary of the provveditorato, who is still actually in charge. The MIO, however, appointed a Professor Verlan as "referente" for Italian schools, and an elementary teacher, Pahor, as "referente" for Slovene schools, Verlan being put in charge of the office of the provveditore. The Area Commissioner has given de facto recognition, provisionally, to Favella, but has asked Verlan and Pahor to work with him and has not, pending arrival of an Education Officer, defined their powers. Externally, the three men work harmoniously, but there is antagonism beneath the surface. The teachers don't recognize Verlan's authority and most of them abstained from attending a meeting he called. Verlan was a former secondary school teacher, pensioned off by the Fascists for his anti-Fascist activities. He lacks administrative experience, and would not be a suitable provveditore. Favella is a career school administrator -- efficient, very well informed, thoroughly competent for the job. Unfortunately, he is a native of Calabria, although he has been in Trieste a number of years. He was enrolled in the Fascist party when that was obligatory, but has taken no part in Fascist activities. Recently he was the victim of a venomous attack in the Communist newspaper in Trieste; he was accused of being pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi on the ground that he had an important job although still young and had not opposed the Nazis

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and helped the Partisans. There may be enough antagonism to him by extreme elements to make his appointment as provveditore unwise, but it is too bad, because he is eminently qualified to do an unusually efficient job.

Braco Pahor, referente for the Slovene schools, is a young elementary school teacher who emigrated from Trieste in 1928 and returned to Venezia Giulia from Yugoslavia in 1944, to take charge of the organizing of elementary schools in one of the four sections into which the region was divided. He had about 150 teachers working under him in the Slovene schools run by the Partisans. He is intensely earnest, is apparently able and well-informed, and probably could be used to supervise Slovene schools under the provveditore if his ardent nationalism doesn't make him too hard to deal with. He obviously could not be provveditore.

C. Gorizia. The former provveditore, Bellone, was ousted by the NLC. He is an able, intelligent man and was very frank, objective, and sound in his judgment during my talk with him. He enrolled in the Fascist party in 1919 and never resigned. While he held no other Fascist posts, he was on a Fascist Committee of Discipline, to discipline Party members. Because his ability, his suspension should doubtless be confirmed pending expiration under GO 35. The man appointed by the NLC as acting provveditore in Venturini, a young elementary school teacher from Yugoslavia, who came into the province in September, 1943 (he was originally from Venezia Giulia) to organize Slovene schools in the villages, as a Partisan. He is utterly unqualified to be provveditore -- lacks educational qualifications, is not well informed, and has not had experience; he is also the ardent, one-sided, communist Partisan type. He might be used as a supervisor of Slovene elementary schools.

The best man for provveditore seems to be Professor Vittorio Rubini, Preside of the Istituto Tecnico, a first rate administrator, clear headed, decisive, just. Rubini is free from Fascist taint except for party membership from 1935, when membership was compulsory. He was raised in the highest terms, independently, by at least seven school authorities with whom I talked, including the former provveditore and the director or vice director of every secondary school. I talked with Rubini later, in Trieste, and was very favorably impressed. It may take persuasion to get him to accept, since his home is in Trieste and the trip to Gorizia is difficult. He might be made provveditore in Trieste, instead.

5480

A good alternate, apparently, is a Professor Alesani in the Ginnasio. He was praised equally highly and universally. He had even held out against ever enrolling in the Fascist party. But he lacks administrative experience. A third man, Professor Andri, Preside of the Liceo Scientifico, was also strongly recommended by several, but is said to be somewhat brusque and irascible and to get lost in details.

The NLC appointee as supervisor of Italian language schools is an old duffer named Clemente, formerly an elementary school director. Ill-informed, slow-witted.

The Provveditorato (school administrative offices) in Gorizia is in a bad way, the only career employe left being (fortunately) the chief accountant. If things are not to get into a hopeless muddle, a competent staff must be obtained promptly.

4. Teachers.

a. Defasciam. Except ad hoc by the MIC, defasciam has not begun. GO 35 is being revised for Venezia Giulia by the Regional Legal Officer and has therefore not yet been put into effect. It is the recommendation of the Regional Legal Officer, in which I concur, that GO 35 be used substantially as in North Italy except that, in the absence of DIL 159, the provincial committees will have the right to dismiss as well as suspend, and that there will be a Regional Commission on appeals.

b. Payment of teachers. Teachers are said to be the only class of employes who received no increases under the German rule. Incuricati (teachers employed from year to year) receive no summer pay and are in desperate need. It is recommended that pay increases be established forthwith for all teachers, in line with the increases granted to other state employes since September, 1943, and that incuricati receive an indemnity, in lieu of summer pay, equal to the difference between the pay which would have been given to such teachers in Venezia Giulia during this year had they been increased in proportion to other civil employes, and the amount they actually received.

Another problem arises in regard to teachers di ruolo (permanent civil service status) who have been teaching in the Yugoslav parts of Venezia Giulia. These are on the payrolls in our territory, and most of them will not be able to teach in the Yugoslav territory where almost all schools will be conducted in Croat or Slovene. They have their pension rights and civil service status in the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction and are entitled to be paid twelve months in the year, whether actually teaching or not.

The best solution to their problem seems to be as follows: Those of Slovene origin who can teach in the Slovene-language schools, or those desired by the Yugoslavs to teach in the Italian-language schools in Yugoslav territory, would, if they consent, remain in Yugoslav territory, be written off the rolls in our territory, and would have their pension rights adjusted by international agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia. The large majority, however, will neither wish to remain in Yugoslav territory nor be needed there. These should, on request, be transported to Udine, transferred to the rolls of the provveditorato there as "comandati", and then transferred gradually by the Ministry to the parts of Italy where they are needed. The same should apply to teachers from Zara and Fiume. At the present time there are about 100 such teachers in Trieste alone, and more are arriving daily.

It would be simpler to put or leave such teachers temporarily on the pay rolls of the provveditori in Pola, Trieste, and Gorizia, until suitable transfers could be arranged directly to the part of Italy where they will be used next year; but Colonel BOWMAN is opposed

to such a policy, and I am therefore willing to recommend using Udine as a way-station for them instead.

c. Reintegration of teachers. An order has just been prepared for the reintegrating of dismissed Jewish civil servants, including teachers, in their former posts. But there is a similar problem in regard to teachers (and other civil employees) dismissed, allegedly, for anti-fascism. I recommend that a civilian commission be set up to hear such cases and to reintegrate those who are found actually to have been dismissed solely on political grounds. The Regional Legal Officer and the SOHO concur in this recommendation. (The need is met in Italy by reference to the Italian Government; hence the Venezia Giulia situation is unique.)

5. Opening of schools.

a. Fola. In Fola the schools did not close, but completed their school year on 7 July, and are now holding examinations according to special rules of their own, promulgated by the MEC education "referente", Barbarozze. The Area Commissioner, I believe wisely, has not interfered. The examinations will soon be over, and before the autumn opening a provveditore will be appointed and there will be a Regional Education Officer to systematize the work of the three provinces. Meantime, this summer, the MEC is conducting a summer training course for teachers in the proposed Croat-language schools.

b. Trieste. The existence side by side of a career acting-provveditore and two MEC-appointed educational "referenti" (Italian and Slovene) is a cause of some friction and confusion. However, all agreed that examinations should be given on 1 July. The Area Commissioner put this off to 16 July hoping there would be an Education Officer by then. It was the strong opinion of all concerned that this published date should not be changed. I agree. The hitch lies in the fact that examinations will be given by unopertated teachers. To meet this situation, I recommend that the list of persons already recommended for suspension by the teachers' syndicate, and such others as may be strongly objected to by the MEC or any allied officer, be required to abstain from participation in the examinations. Tavella, Verlan, Pahor, and the Area Commissioner concur in this recommendation. A summer school for Slovene-language teachers is being organized in Trieste.

c. Corrida. The MEC, through its two education "referenti", has solved the examination problem simply, irregularly, illegally, but probably sensibly. It has decreed that all students are automatically promoted without examinations; that schools will open a month early in the autumn; and that students who, after a month of trial in the new grade, are found to be unprepared for the work, will then be flunked back to the preceding grade.

The Area Commissioner has given official consent to a summer training school for teachers of Slovene-language schools, and this is getting under way at once.

6. Schools in mother tongues.

It is universally agreed, and I fully concur, that the former

Austrian system, or an adaptation of it, be revived and that children of Slovene or Croat families have elementary schools, at least, conducted in their mother tongue, while the same is done for Italian children. Some minimum number of children within a set area will have to be agreed upon as a standard -- tentatively, the Austrian rule of 40 children more than four kilometers from a school in their native language, may be used as a base. Obviously, however, where a commune is almost wholly of one nationality the school, however small, in that commune must be in the language of the community. It is also evident that an Istituto Magistrale, or teacher training school for elementary school teachers, will have to be established for Slovene teachers, and probably the same or another for Croat teachers. There were two such Slovene schools until 1923-4, but they were not well placed geographically. It is also quite possible that a few lower-trade-schools (avviamento professionale) for children 11 to 14 years of age should be opened in the Slovene language.

Reply
I personally question the desirability, for this next year, at least, of attempting to open lower or upper secondary schools with Slovene as the language of instruction. All children attending or ready to attend secondary schools have had five years of elementary schooling in the Italian language and speak it naturally. To find enough well-trained, competent teachers of mathematics, science, history, languages, etc., who speak Slovene well would be extremely difficult and quite unnecessary. Even, Slovene referents in Trieste, however, urge that if the Slovenes can find enough students who want to go to secondary schools conducted in the Slovene language, and enough qualified teachers, and the necessary buildings, they should be allowed to open such schools. To this proposal I can see no serious objection -- I think it will sell of its own weight and that the permission may be politically expedient.

For the elementary schools and the teacher training school or schools in the Slovene language, I think we may have to consent to the use of teachers, temporarily, who are not fully qualified; and we should encourage the setting up of special training centers for such teachers.

7. Programs.

It was the consensus of all that the defascised programs of the Italian schools should be used throughout the territory. These should be repeated in Trieste, (devoid of mention of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction), in both Italian and Slovene. There should be added to the program encouragement of the learning of Slovene or Croat as a foreign language in the Italian schools and learning Italian in the Slovene schools -- all agree to this. The latter could, and probably should, be made obligatory. The learning of Slovene or Croat by the Italians, while ideally it should be obligatory in this Region, may in some cases be impractical both from lack of teachers and from opposition of children and parents to the learning of a difficult language which would have only local value. Probably, therefore, encouragement of learning Slovene or Croat should be substituted for requirement. It apparently is quite possible to require the learning

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of Italian in the Slovene schools as the Slovenes see the practical value of it.

The program should be modified in regard to the teaching of history and geography, to include the history, geography, and culture of all peoples -- this for all types of school. A local commission should be immediately organized to make this modification.

6. Text books.

It was likewise the unanimous consensus that for Italian language schools the new text books from Italy should be imported or locally reprinted. Colonel BOWMAN points out, however, that those which deal with history and geography should give equal emphasis to the Slavic people and the Italians, and he desires personally to examine any books presented in order to see that such emphasis is given and that Italy is not over-stressed. Practically, the refusal to use books from Italy won't screen equally Slavic and Italian cultures would mean rejection of all text books dealing with history and geography. I therefore recommend that instead of trying to revise and reprint all such books, or get on without books in this field until new books can be written and printed, a commission be appointed to prepare a new inventory whereby giving the same amount of space to Slavic history, geography, and culture as the Italian text books give to Italy. Making this a part of the program, any criticism or the allies for supposed favoritism can be avoided.

Colonel BOWMAN was vehemently insistent that the Slovene text books be translations of the Italian text books, so that there would be absolute uniformity among the schools. I question the need for this, and it would cause great unrest among the Slovenes who already have text books in preparation and one in the press.

It will, however, be necessary to have an Italian translation, in manuscript, of any Slovene or Croat language books so that the Regional Education Officer can see that they do not contain political propaganda or over-stress Slav history and geography at the expense of Italian.

7. School supplies.

There is said to be a serious lack of school supplies -- pencils, note books, etc. but no real study of the situation has been made. A survey should be undertaken as to local materials available. Requisitioning may be necessary to keep prices within reach. Arrangements will probably have to be made to import some of the items most urgently needed.

10. Schools and Buildings.

a. Pola. There are at present 4 elementary schools (Italian) in Pola, 2 Croat schools, and 5 elementary schools in the communes in our zone. There are also six secondary schools of assorted types -- two lower-trade (avviamento professionale) (commercial and industrial),

of Italian in the Slovene schools as the Slovenes see the practical value of it.

The program should be modified in regard to the teaching of History and Geography, to include the history, geography, and culture of Slavic peoples -- this for all types of school. A local commission should be immediately organized to make this modification.

B. Text books.

It was likewise the unanimous consensus that for Italian-language schools the new text books from Italy should be imported or locally reprinted. Colonel HOWARD points out, however, that those which deal with history and geography should give equal emphasis to the Slavic people and the Italians, and he desires personally to examine any books brought in from Italy to see that such emphasis is given and that Italy is not over stressed. Practically, the refusal to use books from Italy that don't stress equally Slavic and Italian cultures would mean rejection of all text books dealing with history and geography. I therefore recommend that instead of trying to revise and reprint all such book, or get on without books in this field until new books can be written and printed, a commission be appointed to prepare a supplementary pamphlet giving the same amount of space to Slavic history, geography, and culture as the Italian text books give to Italy. By making this a part of the program, any criticism of the Allies for supposed favoritism can be avoided.

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9. School supplies.

There is said to be a serious lack of school supplies -- pencils, note books, etc. but no real study of the situation has been made. A survey should be undertaken as to local materials available. Requisitioning may be necessary to keep prices within reach. Arrangements will probably have to be made to import some of the items most urgently needed.

10. Schools and buildings.

a. Pula. There are at present 4 elementary schools (Italian) in Pula, 2 Croat schools, and 3 elementary schools in the communes in our zone. There are also six secondary schools of assorted types -- two lower-trade (avviamento professionale) (commercial and industrial),

one lower secondary (media inferiore), one industrial technical institute, one teacher training school (Magistrale), and one liceo classico. The heads of the lower trade schools are NIC appointees, the others hold-overs. Two of these schools have been destroyed by bombardment, one is without windows or furniture.

b. Trieste. The schools of each type in Trieste province are indicated on the map (Annex 2) attached hereto, with data as to number of teachers, etc. In Annex 3 (not translated from the Italian) is presented a comprehensive picture of the school situation in Trieste. (The speed and thoroughness with which these reports were prepared for me by Professor Pavella, Acting provveditore, bear witness to his remarkable efficiency.)

I did not make inquiry as to damage and occupancy of the school buildings in this province, but Trieste is not, relatively speaking, badly bombed.

c. Coriza. In addition to a large number of elementary schools, Coriza has a lower-trade school (avviamento professionale) (Commercial), four public and two private lower secondary schools (media inferiore), an industrial school, a technical institute ("geometri" -- i.e., surveying and construction -- and commercial courses), a teacher training school (magistrale), a liceo scientifico, and a classical secondary school (ginnasio-liceo), with a girls ginnasio (lower classical school) apart. The school buildings in the city are not damaged, but some in the small commune are damaged or destroyed. The Area Commissioner has kept all schools free from occupancy by troops, etc.

II. University of Trieste.

This is a relatively recent institution, established under the Fascist regime after World War I. Until 1943 it had just two faculties -- Jurisprudence, and Economy and Commerce. In the autumn of 1943, however, a faculty of letters was added, which, of course, has no recognition by the present Italian Government. This past year there were about 700 students in Economy and Commerce, about 500 in law, and between 200 and 300 in letters.

While heretofore the Education Subcommittee has opposed the establishing of new faculties in universities, on the ground that this was of the nature of a permanent change and should be left to the Italian Government, I believe that in this case the Faculty of Letters should be recognized by us and expanded. For it is in this faculty that Slavic languages are taught, and courses in Slavic history and culture can be introduced. The giving of such courses is highly important if we are to help Italians in the region to understand their Slavic neighbors, and if the Slavs themselves are to have a right to develop their culture.

The courses offered in this faculty at present are:

- Slavic philology
- Russian language and literature
- Slovene language and literature
- Serb-Croat language and literature
- Czech language and literature

The professors are all, necessarily, "incaricati" -- i.e., not titular and permanently on the national rolls. They have been chosen from among available "liberi docenti" (top-grade professors unattached to any institution), di ruolo (i.e., titular, permanent) professors of the other two faculties with knowledge in one of the above fields, and secondary-school professors.

The former rector of the University, Professor Viora, was transferred to Padua in November, 1943, and at that time appointed Professor Giorgio Roletto, preside of the Faculty of Economy and Commerce, as pro-rector in his place. Roletto has remained in charge ever since. The professors, assistants, and incaricati would like to elect a Commissario for the university, but I believe (and the pro-rector agrees) that we should proceed more as we have in all universities, under Executive Memorandum 76; i.e., the Regional Education Officer should nominate and the SCAD appoint a temporary pro-rector. He, in consultation with the teaching corps, should submit a list of names from which an operation committee can be chosen by the RCO and appointed by the SCAD. This committee would suspend (or possibly have even expelled, subject to appeal to the Racial Education Commission) Fascist tainted professors; the remainder of the titular professors would then elect a Rector. The SCAD and Regional Legal officer concur in this recommendation.

Examinations in the university have been postponed and will continue in abeyance until the titular professors have been curated, as has been done in all Italian universities.

Provision should be made for the return to Trieste from Italy of titular professors who belong at the University of Trieste.

I discussed the university affairs not only with the present pro-rector, Roletto, but also with the hold-over, administrative director, Dr. Viole, and the regularly elected --and continuing-- preside (dean) of the faculty of jurisprudence, Professor Emilio Udina. All were in agreement with the above plans.

I visited the university, found it undamaged as far as I could see, and only partially occupied by troops. Courses were no longer in session, the period usually given to examinations and the summer vacation having begun.

12. Directives.

The educational directives used in the northern Regions are largely equally applicable to Venezia Giulia. A few revisions will have to be made, deleting the occasional references to the Italian Government and incorporating, I fear, a directive regarding Slav schools. When the recommendations in this report are approved by the VP, CA Section and the SCAD, I will go over the directives with the Regional Education Officer, revise them where necessary, and submit them to the SCAD for final approval.

13. Liaison Officials.

Because of the many administrative problems involved in taking jurisdiction of a fraction of each province while a foreign government has jurisdiction of the remainder, I propose that each of the three provveditori involved appoint, with SCAD approval, a liaison official for schools to deal with similar appointees of the Yugoslav Government from the sections of the province across the Morgan Line. Minor details can often be worked out between them. More important matters will be referred by each to higher authority after the liaison officials have clearly defined the problems and prepared recommendations. The interchange of teachers; the financial status, pension rights, etc., of teachers now on the rolls in the provincial capitals but teaching across the line; interchange of books, and so on, would be among the topics to be ironed out.

All persons concerned -- school officials, SMC representatives, Area Commissioners, and the SCAD -- all have expressed themselves as favorable to this recommendation.

14. Regional Educational Officer.

The dispatch at the earliest possible moment of a competent Regional Education Officer to Venezia Giulia is imperative. He should be a person with adequate experience as an education officer, one who is able and willing to stay with the job until the final dissolution of Allied control, one with tact and judgment, and one who can put his heart into demonstrating the part schools and other educational and cultural institutions can play in lessening tensions between groups of different nationality, and increasing understanding, tolerance, appreciation, and cooperation among all elements.

The available officer who most nearly meets these criteria is 1st Lieutenant JOHN P. SIMONE, now Regional Education Officer for Liguria. He is being replaced in Liguria by Captain WAGSTAFF and called to Headquarters for training. He will be sent to Venezia Giulia immediately when requested by the SCAD, SMC Venezia Giulia. He should immediately select and appoint a civilian assistant who knows the Slovene language and is in rapport with the Slavs.

15. Summary of Recommendations.

- a. Send Lt. SIMONE to Venezia Giulia as Regional Education Officer.
- b. Reestablish school organization according to Italian law prior to September 1943, in compliance with General ALEXANDER's order.
- c. Appoint a provveditore agli studi for the SMC section of each province, on nomination of the RCO.
- d. Announce approval in principle of schools in the mother tongue of the children, details to be worked out by the RCO in consultation with all concerned.

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- e. Appoint, on REO's nomination, supervisors in each province for schools of the different languages.
- f. Proceed with the summer training courses for Slav teachers.
- g. REO name and SCAC appoint committee on school programs to make necessary adaptation of Italian programs and to print in Italian and Slovene.
- h. REO name and SCAC appoint committee on text books in Italian to examine new Italian text books, prepare supplements therefore, and arrange for importation or local publication.
- i. Similar (or branch of same) committee on Slovene and Croat text books.
- j. Survey the building and school supply situation and take steps indicated as necessary.
- k. Arrange for transport of difficult Italian teachers who have come into ALL territory from the Yugoslav parts of the provinces, or from Zara and Trieste, and do not wish to teach in the Yugoslav territory or are not wanted there, to Waive for temporary attachment to the provinces there until transfer can be arranged to other provinces.
- l. Increase teachers' salaries in proportion to increases of other civil employees.
- m. Give special summer indemnity to teachers incornicati, on basis suggested in paragraph 4b of this report.
- n. Proceed with reparation and opening of university of Trieste under RE 73.
- o. Arrange for return to University of Trieste of teachers now in Italy.
- p. Reorganize school personnel in accordance with Venezia Giulia revision of GO 35.
- q. Adapt educational directives to Venezia Giulia situation.
- r. Name Liaison officials to cooperate with opposite numbers across the Morgan line in regard to school administrative problems arising from division of provinces.

The above recommendations have been discussed with the Allied Officers directly concerned with each, with IIC representatives and with school authorities. All the major ones have been discussed with all three Area Commissioners and with both the out-going and in-coming SCAC. There is substantial agreement among all as to the desirability of carrying them into immediate effect.

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CARLETON W. WASHBURN, Lt. Col. AUS
Director of Education Subcommittee

Colonel Montfort, outgoing SCMO
Colonel Bowman, incoming SCMO
Colonel Dawson, Legal
Wing Comdr. Leigh-Jones, Finance
Major Albright, Labor
Major Hardy, Commerce & Supply
Lt. Colonel Robertson, A-1
Major Preese, Executive Officer
Lieutenant Price, PWs

Brigadier Thompson-Willott, OC, Iowa
Lt. Colonel Orwood, Area Commissioner, Iowa
Major Marshall, GAO, Iowa
Lt. Colonel Armstrong, Area Commissioner, Wisconsin
Lt. Colonel Simson, Area Commissioner, Georgia
Major Layforth, GAO, Georgia
Major Gold, Legal, Georgia
Major Stuart, Finance, Georgia

Kent, Regional Asst, NLC
 Jelenkic, Director Educational Section, Regional, NLC
 Barbacosa, Education director, Rola
 Penlan, Education director, Trieste
 Labor, Referents for Slav schools, Trieste
 Piarat, Sec. to President, NLC, Gorizia
 Venturini, Referents for Slav schools, Gorizia
 Clemente, Referents for Italian schools, Gorizia

Prof. Rolatto, re-rector, University of Trieste			
(Prof. Utina, Dean of Law School,	"	"	"
Prof. Ari, Economic Geography	"	"	"
Dr. Violi Administrative Director	"	"	"
Dr. Tervalle, Acting Provveditore, Trieste			
Ugo Pecchioli, Chief accountant, Trieste schools			
Maria Albunesi, Magistrale Institute, Trieste	"	"	"
Livio Ferante, Liceo Classico, Trieste			
Luciano Senti, Liceo Classico, Trieste			
Prof. Villa, Preside Ist. Magistrale, Pola	"	"	"
Prof. Corrado, Vice preside,			
Inspector Syeranza, retired, Schools of Pola			
Maestra Francesco, teacher, Pola			
Prof. Ballone, Ex-Provveditore agli Studi, Gorizia			

2. Provincial (Area) Officers.

Brigadier Thorp-Billiot, OC, Pola
 Lt. Colonel Greenwood, Area Commissioner, Pola
 Major Marshall, GAO, Pola
 Lt. Colonel Armstrong, Area Commissioner, Trieste
 Lt. Colonel Simon, Area Commissioner, Gorizia
 Major Leyforth, GAO, Gorizia
 Major Gold, Legal, Gorizia
 Major Stuart, Finance, Gorizia

3. National Information Committee representatives.

Gen. Perinelli, Head, IIC
 Jelenčić, Director Educational Section, Regional, IIC
 Paronowski, Education Director, IIC
 Farlan, Education Director, Trieste
 Kahor, Referente for Slav schools, Trieste
 Bierna, Sec. to President, IIC, Gorizia
 Venturini, Referente for Slav schools, Gorizia
 Clemente, Referente for Italian schools, Gorizia

4. School and University Officials and teachers.

Prof. Rolatto, re-rector, University of Trieste
 (Prof. Ullma, Dean of Law School, " " " "
 Prof. Ard, Economic Geography, " " " "
 Dr. Violi, Administrative Director, " " " "
 Dr. Ravella, Acting Provveditore, Trieste
 Ugo Kessiali, Chief Accountant, Trieste schools
 Maria Albani, Magistrato Institute, Trieste - Sindacato of Teachers
 Livio Parante, Liceo Classico, Trieste
 Luciano Senti, Liceo Classico, Trieste
 Prof. Villa, Preside Ist. Magistrale, Pola
 Prof. Corrado, Vice Preside, " "
 Inspector Speranza, retired, Schools of Pola
 Maestra Francesco, teacher, Pola
 Prof. Balloire, Ex-Proveditore agli Studi, Gorizia
 Prof. Roselli, Preside Istituto Magistrale, Gorizia
 Prof. Baldocchi, Director Industrial School, Gorizia
 Prof. Volani, Director Scuola di avviamento, Gorizia
 Prof. Zonazzi, Vice Preside, Istituto Tecnico, Gorizia
 Prof. Turres, Preside Liceo Classico, Gorizia
 Prof. Cralli, Vice Preside, Liceo Scientifico, Gorizia

PROVVEDITORATO AGLI STUDI di TRIESTE

RELAZIONE POLITICO - AMMINISTRATIVA
SULLE SCUOLE DI TRIESTE e Provincia

ANNEX 3
REPORT OF
A/PROV. TRIESTE
PROV. on School
SITUATION

Forze del Provveditorato agli Studi di Trieste

Il Provveditorato agli Studi di Trieste estende la sua giurisdizione amministrativa sulle Scuole di ogni ordine e grado, eccettuate quelle universitarie esistenti della Provincia di Trieste.

In modo particolare:

- 61 Scuole materne con 2162 alunni;
- 156 Scuole elementari con 984 classi e 21.842 alunni;
- 12 Scuole Secondarie di Avviamento professionale triennali con 169 classi e 5.236 alunni;
- 13 Corsi Secondari di Avviamento professionale biennali con 29 classi e 521 alunni
- 6 Ginnasi con 100 classi e 2.618 alunni
- 6 Istituti dell'Ordine Superiore classico (Licei e Istituti magistrali) con 85 classi e 2.192 alunni;

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5 Istituti dell'Ordine Superiore tecnico con 72 classi e 2000 alunni
inoltre varie Scuole private, provinciali etc.

Complessivamente circa 800 maestri, 750 professori e professoresse
e circa 46.000 alunni.

Negli ultimi anni, causa le contingenze, parecchie Scuole non furono
aperte; così alcune Scuole elementari dell'alto Carso, la Scuola media e
il Liceo di Postumia, i Corsi di Avviamento del Carso.

I numeri suesposti, perciò, possono aver subito qualche variazione
sia pure di scarsa importanza.

Situazione dopo l'8 settembre 1943

La città dopo l'8 settembre 1943 fu occupata dalle truppe tedesche e
considerata con tutta la regione e contre Province del Veneto, parte stac-
cata dal territorio italiano, col nome di Litorale Adriatico.

Furono mantenute tutte le organizzazioni italiane (Prefettura, Comune,
Provincia etc.) sottoposte però ad un Consigliere tedesco.

Anche le Scuole ed il Provveditorato furono sottoposte a tale control-
lo. Fu nominato cioè un Consigliere scolastico il quale rimase in carica
fino al mese di aprile incluso.

Dell'attività di tale Ufficio scolastico e della reazione della classe
insegnante e degli allievi triestini molto ci sarebbe da dire qui.

Basti accennare al servizio obbligatorio del lavoro imposto dalle
autorità germaniche al quale la classe degli insegnanti cercò di sottrar-
si in ogni modo, alla chiamata al servizio militare delle classi 1923-26
alle molte interferenze e proposte fatte dal Consigliere tedesco, proposte
andate tutte a vuoto.

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E'opportuno ancora ricordare i frequenti attacchi e la campagna contro il Provveditorato e contro gli insegnanti e gli allievi condotta dal locale Partito repubblicano fascista per mezzo del giornale locale "Italia repubblicana", che condussero all'arresto di insegnanti e del Provveditore stesso.

Certo sfogliando i giornali locali della Provincia e anche di altre parti dell'Italia repubblicana (es. Cremona) si avrà una chiara idea dell'atteggiamento unanime della Scuola triestina verso i tedeschi verso il Partito.

L'anno scolastico 1944 = 45

A Trieste le lezioni nelle Scuole elementari hanno avuto inizio il 5 dicembre 1944.

Le lezioni per mancanza quasi totale di edifici, occupati dalle truppe tedesche e da altri Enti, si sono svolte, per motivi di forza maggiore, in turni alternati giornalieri bisettimanali o trisettimanali parte nei pochi edifici liberi delle medie, parte in edifici vari, come Scuole materne etc. parte in sede propria nelle aule libere.

Molti i disagi e gli inconvenienti causati dalla situazione di guerra (allarmi, bombardamenti etc.)

A Monfalcone le Scuole hanno funzionato dall'8 gennaio. Le Scuole del Carso rimasero chiuse.

Nella zona del Monfalconese le Scuole funzionarono dal 6 novembre (Monchi, Fogliano, Grado, Fossalon).

Nelle località di provincia nelle quali vi era la possibilità di reclutare dal Capoluogo, sono stati impiegati insegnanti di ruolo residenti sul posto e dove questi mancavano è stato proceduto alla nomina di supplenti pure del luogo.

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I pagamenti si sono svolti regolarmente.

Per le Medie il 12 dicembre si sono potuti appena iniziare gli esami di idoneità e di riparazione per l'anno 1943-44. Il 27 quelli di abilitazione e di maturità.

Le Scuole medie si sono aperte il 16 gennaio superando notevolissime difficoltà per mancanza di locali etc.

Nel mese di febbraio, la Scuola funzionò in modo che potrebbe dirsi normale nei limiti concessi dalle contingenze, dai quotidiani allarmi, dalla mancanza di locali etc. - Scarsa però la frequenza dopo alcuni gravi bombardamenti, durante i quali andarono pure distrutti totalmente o parzialmente alcuni edifici scolastici, per fortuna non adibiti a tale uso ma a casermaggi.

Il mese di marzo vide l'apertura di altre Scuole elementari della Provincia (Staranzano, Selze, Vermegliano).

La Scuola cessò di funzionare alla fine del mese di aprile in seguito alla discesa a Trieste delle truppe jugoslave, avvenuta il 1° maggio nè più si riaprirono.

Il 17 febbraio u.s. è spirato il Capo dell'Ufficio Provveditore dottor Giuseppe Reina.

Ai sensi dei regolamenti vigenti, essendo il dott. Tavella, l'Segretario, il più alto funzionario dopo il Provveditore, egli assunse la direzione dell'Ufficio.

Date le contingenze non fu nominato alcun Provveditore.

Più volte le autorità tedesche cercarono di procedere alla sostituzione nominando un uomo di loro fiducia ma non ne fecero nulla per motivi ovvii.

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La situazione dopo il 1^o maggio 1945

Il 1^o maggio 1945 in seguito alla discesa in città delle truppe di Tito, l'amministrazione della stessa fu assunta dal Comando militare jugoslavo il quale però il 13 maggio passò gran parte dei poteri all'autorità civile rappresentata dal Comitato di liberazione (C.L.T.) formato esclusivamente da slavi e filoslavi; fu proceduto alla nomina di un Comitato regionale di L.N., di una Consulta cittadina; istituzioni slovene tutte per uomini e sentimenti alle quali la cittadinanza rimase estranea.

Trieste fu dichiarata città autonoma e staccata dalla sua Provincia. Con ciò il Provveditorato vide limitata la sua attività solamente al Capoluogo, mentre le altre località quali Monfalcone, Suggia e Postumia e i Comuni del Carso passarono alla diretta dipendenza del governo sloveno.

Il C.N.L. provvide rapidamente alla nomina di suoi fiduciari: così presso il Provveditorato fu nominato un ex professore, con il titolo di Referente scolastico, per le Scuole italiane, mentre altri Referenti scolastici furono nominati per le Scuole slovene che presumibilmente si erano aperte nella Provincia.

Il Referente, pur non dando adito come persona ad alcuna critica (si tratta di un ex insegnante, comunista, costretto dal fascismo a lasciare il posto perché comunista) non poteva, né può essere riconosciuto dalla classe degli insegnanti di Trieste, perché essi vedevano e vedono ancora in lui un uomo nominato da un Comitato sloveno, pur essendo forse italiano per nascita (egli è istriano).

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L'Ufficio del Provveditorato continuò a funzionare regolarmente, pur con grave disagio, specialmente morale, sentendosi minacciato e in pericolo continuo di essere privato di ogni funzione.

Il Referente cercò subito, ma inutilmente, di formare i sindacati degli insegnanti incaricando la Presidenza o la Direzione di ogni Istituto cittadino di convocare i rispettivi corpi insegnanti per nominare i fiduciari. La sua proposta non fu presa in considerazione.

Gli insegnanti e la cittadinanza sapevano infatti che quei sindacati né erano stati eletti in modo democratico (la nomina dei delegati infatti è precedente la costituzione del Comitato stesso) né rispondevano ai loro interessi reali, ed ai loro sentimenti. Si sapeva bene che gli statuti che li informavano erano quelli dei sindacati jugoslavi.

Il Referente agì per conto suo convocando gli insegnanti elementari e medi alla Casa del popolo.

Degli insegnanti elementari fu tenuta il 28 maggio una riunione preparatoria allo scopo di iniziare l'attività sindacale, il giorno 31 maggio alla presenza di circa 80 persone, su circa un migliaio di insegnanti che sono nella Provincia di Trieste, fu eletto un Consiglio di categoria.

I componenti il Consiglio direttivo erano tutti uomini che non godevano affatto né la stima né la fiducia della totalità degli insegnanti.

Del resto la cosa non ebbe più seguito e del sindacato dei maestri non se ne parlò più.

Un'ultima riunione fu tenuta il 5 giugno, ma da essa nulla nacque tranne un invio di messaggi alle autorità jugoslave, da parte naturalmente dei maestri sloveni. I maestri italiani non parteciparono alla seduta. 5465

Peggio ancora andò per quanto riguarda la formazione del sindacato dei professori. Si tennero inutilmente tre sedute. Non fu possibile nominare i componenti il sindacato per mancanza di partecipanti.

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Risposta più chiara non poteva esser data dalla Scuola a chi tentava con metodi antidemocratici e non onesti di deformare la sua costituzione stessa.

Dopo l'accordo alleato-jugoslavo e il bando militare del 12 giugno che ordinava ai funzionari di qualsiasi amministrazione di riprendere il loro posto e ^{dichiarava che} ~~che~~ entravano in vigore le leggi italiane fino all'8 settembre 1943, fu fatta presente al Referente la sua posizione rispetto all'Ufficio, la quale portava a una specie di diarchia; da una parte infatti c'era lo organismo del Provveditorato, rappresentato fino a quel momento dall'Amministrazione italiana, dall'altra il Referente nominato da una Consulta cittadina, non italiana, la quale, avendo il Comando alleato preso il governo della città e non avendo essa alcun esplicito segno di riconoscimento da parte della stessa, aveva perduto ogni importanza.

Ad altri inconvenienti aveva dato luogo la posizione del Referente per quanto riguardava la parte contabile e gli atti amministrativi.

Per i primi egli non poteva firmare non avendo un regolare atto di nomina riconosciuto dal Tesoro e non firmò mai difatti; per i secondi si limitò ad impartire alcune disposizioni generali, a ricevere qualche parte e non di più.

Finalmente con lettera del 19 giugno l'Ufficio per gli Affari Civili del Governo alleato faceva espresso divieto a questo Provveditorato di far insediare in Ufficio, di obbedire ad ordini, di aderire a richieste e di fornire informazioni etc. a qualsiasi persona, Ente, Comitato, Commissione o Autorità che non aveva espressa autorizzazione scritta sua o degli organi dell'A.M.G.

In base a questa lettera fu comunicato al Referente che non lo si considerava più quale capo dell'Ufficio come egli indebitamente, sia pur solo teoricamente, riteneva di essere.

-8-

Tuttavia egli volle rimanere, per disciplina di partito, come disse.
Allora fu pregato di portare un'autorizzazione scritta dalle autorità al-
leate.

Lo stesso giorno, in veste di Provveditore facente funzioni, il Segretario
si mise a disposizione del Comando alleato, il quale confermò quanto aveva
inviato per iscritto.

Il Referente pur riconoscendo la giustezza della richiesta e pur affer-
mando essere suo desiderio quello di lasciare l'Ufficio, si recò invece dal
Governatore della zona occupata dal quale ottenne di rimanere, in attesa di
disposizioni, in funzione di collegamento tra il Provveditorato e il Comita-
to L.N.T.

Attualmente egli è ancora qui, saltuariamente, né di capisce più quale sia
la sua funzione.

Certo occorre un provvedimento che chiarifichi la situazione.

Non si tratta della persona, è bene riaffermarlo, ma di una carica mai esi-
stita sotto l'amministrazione italiana, i cui compiti non hanno ragione d'esi-
stere, non rappresentando essa, come si vide dal fallimento di costituire i
sindacati, né gli interessi né i sentimenti della classe degli insegnanti di
Trieste.

Con l'autorizzazione delle autorità alleate, gli insegnanti delle Scuole
medie hanno invece costituito "L'Unione degli insegnanti medi triestini".

L'Unione non ha carattere politico ma professionale, per la protezione
degli interessi di categoria.

I presenti che formavano la totalità degli insegnanti medi di Trieste,
hanno dato la loro adesione alla Confederazione italiana del lavoro; ^{Generale} 5463

In tal modo è stato risolto secondo il desiderio vivo di tutti, libera-
mente e secondo lo spirito democratico, il problema della costituzione sin-
dacale.

=9=

Attualmente è in atto il processo di epurazione affidato ad una Commissione formata da uomini di Scuola noti per i loro sentimenti antifascisti.

Il Presidente del Comitato di epurazione ha comunicato che il Corpo insegnante non intende assolutamente che della Commissione di epurazione faccia parte il Referente scolastico prof. Oscar Ferlan osservando che pur essendo egli quale antifascista, elemento idoneo a questo lavoro, non altrettanto idoneo lo è per essere stato persona che ha aderito ad uno Stato straniero.

Chiusura anno scolastico

Il Referente scolastico per motivi che sono certamente politici, aveva stabilito di far riaprire le Scuole, chiuse dalla fine di aprile, appena nel mese di settembre adducendo cause svariate di contingenza, e di studio.

Molti edifici scolastici cittadini già sgomberati dai tedeschi, erano stati occupati dalle truppe jugoslave; gli stessi locali del Provveditorato erano stati parzialmente occupati; parte del mobilio delle Scuole e del Provveditorato era stato asportato.

5462

Fu solo al principio di giugno, in seguito al ritiro di quelle truppe che gli edifici scolastici ed il Provveditorato furono resi liberi.

Il Provveditorato d'accordo col Comune, voleva predisporre per l'inizio sollecito della Scuola e non rimandare l'apertura al mese di settembre, nella considerazione che tale provvedimento danneggiava molte famiglie e studenti.

-10-

Il vero motivo per cui il Referente assieme ad un gruppo di studenti slavofili, voleva iniziare gli esami a settembre era quello di guadagnare tempo per tentare di organizzare le classi studentesche nelle organizzazioni a carattere jugoslavo e comunista.

Già lo si intuì anche dalle varie convocazioni che si tennero da parte di un Comitato studentesco, l'ultima delle quali provocò energica reazione da parte della gran massa degli studenti che non volle e si rifiutò categoricamente di riconoscere nel Comitato il suo rappresentante accusandolo giustamente di essersi autonominato e di essere null'altro che emanazione di un Comitato C.L. jugoslavo.

Il Provveditorato, allora, in accordo con i presidi fissò di tenere nel mese di luglio gli accertamenti di profitto per lo scrutinio finale, per gli alunni interni e susseguentemente gli esami di ammissione, di idoneità, licenza ed abilitazione per i privatisti.

Gli esami di riparazione furono stabiliti per settembre.

Per permettere agli allievi che per motivi di guerra non avevano potuto iscriversi o presentarsi a tempo agli esami, è stata fissata pure una sessione straordinaria di esami da tenersi, se possibile, in dicembre.

In conseguenza della disposizione del Referente di riprendere il servizio scolastico appena nel mese di settembre si era formato un Comitato studentesco di pochi elementi slavofili il quale aveva preso l'iniziativa di aprire un doposcuola allo scopo di permettere agli studenti di tenersi aggiornati con la preparazione ma in realtà per sviluppare azione politica filojugoslava.

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La tassa di iscrizione era di Lire 50.=

Si iscrissero, non conoscendo bene l'origine e gli scopi dell'iniziativa, circa 3000 studenti medi su un totale di quasi 20.000.

Dopo che il Provveditorato stabilì di riaprire le Scuole in luglio, detto Comitato studentesco iniziò una campagna ostile all'apertura della Scuola adducendo motivi sociali e di altro genere.

Situazione del Provveditorato e delle Scuole dopo il 12 giugno 1945
Fissata la linea di demarcazione tra il territorio sottoposto agli

alleati e quello sottoposto alle autorità jugoslave un grave problema si presenta a questo Provveditorato: quello dei maestri che insegnavano al di là della linea di demarcazione già dipendenti dal Provveditorato di Trieste.

Ecco uno specchietto della situazione:

Numero complessivo dei maestri di ruolo titolari di Trieste	548
Numero complessivo dei maestri di ruolo titolari di scuole della Provincia sistemate dentro la linea di demarcazione (esclusa Trieste)	240
Numero complessivo dei maestri di ruolo titolari di scuole della Provincia al di là della linea di demarcazione	80
	5480

Elenco dei Comuni dentro la linea di demarcazione:

1. Trieste
2. Doberdò del Lago
3. Monfalcone
4. S. Canzian d'Isonzo
5. Fogliano
6. Grado
7. Ronchi dei Legionari
8. Staranzano
9. Turriaco
10. Muggia
11. S. Dorligo della Valle
12. S. Fier d'Isonzo
13. Duino Aurisina
14. Duttogliano
15. Monrupino
16. Sgonico
17. Tomadio
18. Corgnale
19. Sesana

Elenco dei Comuni al di là della linea di demarcazione.
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- |                 |                           |                                                  |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Bucula       | 5. Cave Auremiane         | 9. Villa Slavina                                 |
| 2. Crenovizza   | 6. Cossana                | 10. Divaccia S. Canziano                         |
| 3. Postumia     | 7. S. Michele di Postumia | 11. S. Giacomo in Colle                          |
| 4. Senossecchia | 8. S. Pietro del Carso    | 12. Prebenico fraz. di<br>S. Dorligo della Valle |

-13-

Da questo specchietto risulta anche l'elenco dei Comuni o delle frazioni di Comune già appartenenti alla Provincia di Trieste, rimasti fuori ora dalla linea di demarcazione.

Presentemente gli insegnanti di questi Comuni sono stati messi a disposizione di questo Ufficio e percepiscono lo stipendio.

Converrà però cercare per essi una soluzione.

Certamente, data la presente situazione essi non possono recarsi più alla loro sede, nella quale dalle autorità jugoslave non sono state aperte le Scuole, né esiste un'amministrazione che paghi lo stipendio.

Ancora peggiore è la situazione di molti maestri, in gran parte triestini, insegnanti nell'Istria, alle dipendenze del Provveditorato agli studi di Pola, i quali, in seguito agli avvenimenti di quest'anno, alle stragi di italiani compiute dagli slavi nel 1943, alla non apertura delle Scuole, alla mancanza assoluta di mezzi di comunicazione e ultimamente alla occupazione di quei territori da parte delle truppe jugoslave, si erano rifugiati a Trieste ed erano stati aggregati a questa Provincia che provvedeva al loro pagamento, in attesa di definire la loro posizione.

Per i motivi addotti e per la recente sistemazione essi non possono più recarsi alla loro sede. Le Scuole in Istria non si sono riaperte, il Provveditorato di Pola è ridotto alla sola città, sono state sostituite le Scuole italiane con Scuole croate e sono in atto nell'interno dell'Istria persecuzioni contro italiani?

Non è possibile abbandonare questi insegnanti, ma bisogna trovare una soluzione giusta ed umana.

Questa è la breve cronaca degli avvenimenti accaduti in questa Provincia dal 1943 ad oggi.

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Essa è forzatamente breve e non può riportare tutto un insieme di motivi, di fatti e di considerazioni che la renderebbero completa e servirebbero a una migliore intelligenza e valutazione della situazione.

Questo Provveditorato è pronto, a richiesta, ad inviare ulteriori particolari e notizie per arrivare a un chiarimento del momento attuale a beneficio della Scuola di Trieste e della popolazione triestina.

Trieste, 7 luglio 1945

Il Provveditore f.f.

Tavella

5457

