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CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION ON ITALY

SECTION FIFTEEN ON EDUCATION

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EDUCATION

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Preliminary Draft

CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

on

I T A L Y

Section Fifteen

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Military Government Division,
Office of the Provost Marshal General.

THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS

Preliminary Draft FROM

TO

NO DATE

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CATALOGUE-

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CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOKS

TOPICAL OUTLINE

1. Geographical and Social Background
2. Government and Administration
3. Legal Affairs
4. Government Finance
5. Money and Banking
6. Natural Resources
7. Agriculture
8. Industry and Commerce
9. Labor
10. Public Works and Utilities
11. Transportation systems
12. Communications
13. Public Health and Sanitation
14. Public Safety
15. Education *
16. Public Welfare

* This study on Education in Italy was prepared for the Military Government Division of the Office of the Provost Marshal General by the Office of Strategic Services.

CONFIDENTIAL

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INTRODUCTION

Purposes of the Civil Affairs Handbook.

International Law places upon an occupying power the obligation and responsibility for establishing government and maintaining civil order in the areas occupied.

The basic purposes of civil affairs officers are thus (1) to assist the Commanding General of the combat units by quickly establishing those orderly conditions which will contribute most effectively to the conduct of military operations, (2) to reduce to a minimum the human suffering and the material damage resulting from disorder and (3) to create the conditions which will make it possible for civilian agencies to function effectively.

The preparation of Civil Affairs Handbooks is a part of the effort of the War Department to carry out this obligation as efficiently and humanely as is possible. The Handbooks do not deal with planning or policy. They are rather ready reference source books of the basic factual information needed for planning and policy making.

Revision for Final Publication.

Significant area information is immediately needed (a) for civil affairs officers charged with policy making and planning, (b) for the use of civil affairs officers-in-training and (c) to make certain that organized data is in hand, whenever events require it.

Arrangements were therefore made with the cooperating agencies to organize all immediately available material in accordance with a prepared outline. Hence, this chapter on Education in Italy should be considered as a preliminary draft only. It is being revised with special reference to the details of the structural organization for the administration of education in Italy.

COMMENTS AND CRITICISMS BY OFFICERS USING THIS MATERIAL ARE REQUESTED. THEY SHOULD BE SENT TO LT. COLONEL JAMES H. SHOEMAKER, MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIVISION, P.M.G.O., 2805 MUNITIONS BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. (OR PHONE WAR DEPARTMENT EXTENSION 76370).

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CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>a.</u> Historical Background	1
(1) Before Fascism	1
(2) Under Fascism	2
1. The Gentile Reform	3
11. The School Charter	3
<u>b.</u> National Organization	3
(1) Elementary Education	6
(2) Secondary Education	8
(3) Private Schools	9
(4) Universities	10
(5) Education for Women	12
(6) Illiteracy	13
(7) Students enrolled in Italian Universities	15
Selected References	16

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

EDUCATION -- ITALY

A. Historical Background

(1) Before Fascism. The system of education in force at the time Fascism came to power in 1922 was practically the same as had been in force since the beginning of the Italian Kingdom, i.e., since 1861. It had been framed mainly in Piedmont in the late fifties, and although it had undergone numerous changes, none of them was fundamental.

This system was a highly centralized one, and the Ministry of Education was the authority which controlled almost all Italian schools.

Elementary schools were administered by the local authorities, but had to submit for all educational purposes to the Provincial representative of the Ministry.

Secondary schools came directly under the State authorities, and consisted of three main types: the liceo ginnasio or classical high school; the scuole magistrali, or normali, for the preparation and training of teachers for elementary schools; scuole and istituti tecnici, or technical schools and institutes.

Universities were nearly all State establishments.

Curricula for all schools were determined by law, except for subjects of minor importance in the universities. Teachers were chosen by State commissions, through public competitions. Communal commissions which chose elementary teachers had to be approved by the State authority of the province. All certificates and degrees were conferred by the State; and pupils who were educated in private establishments had to pass examinations in State schools.

Education was non-confessional. This was a reaction against the earlier ecclesiastical monopoly of education. Political and religious beliefs and opinions of teachers and pupils were, on the whole, respected by the authorities.

Patriotism was a quite natural feature in a school system born under the auspices of the Risorgimento, but it never became an all-devouring jingoism. Monarchical feelings, although not imposed obtrusively, were fostered in simple ways; but other political credos could spread without impediment. Teaching was very largely on a humanistic basis; mathematics, natural science, and physics had, however, quite a large share. The stress was put on instruction more than on education; children had to learn things, not to acquire habits of social behavior; and they had to be able to reason in abstract matters and to know the past, more than to observe the world around them and try to give expression to their natural gifts. Physical education was almost non-existent.

This system was a rather rigid one. Nevertheless, teachers were allowed a large amount of liberty, for example, in the choice of pedagogical methods and books. Directors in the schools were much more concerned with the order and

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

discipline of the whole establishment than with what teachers and pupils did. Inspectors sent by the Ministry made inquiries ordinarily in case of grave suspicion of moral offences or of incompetence.

Educationalists of all categories had been very busy discussing the pros and cons of this system. There were different trends of opinion; but everybody agreed that many changes had to be brought about in Italian schools if they were to be in line with the rest of national life and to respond to what is expected from education.

Changes introduced by the Fascist Party from 1922 to the present day can be divided into three phases. The first phase is characterized by the momentous changes brought about by Giovanni Gentile, the first Minister of Education under the Fascist regime. The second phase, stretching from 1925 to 1939, is marked by a continuous series of smaller changes, most of them directed to introducing Fascist ideas and organization into the schools. The third phase begins with the publication in 1939 of the Carta della Scuola, or School Charter, which is intended to provide the foundations of the Fascist school. But very little can yet be said of the third phase.

(2) Under Fascism. Education in Fascist Italy can, then, be said to have undergone the fate of many other activities. While retaining much of the framework of traditional education based on the Lex Casati (1859), the Lex Coppino (1877) and the Lex Credaro (1911) -- laws which were designed to bring the educational methods of the new kingdom into line with the rest of Europe, especially as to standard, as well as to deal with the vast inheritance of illiteracy -- the Fascist Government has integrated into this development its own particular methods and views.

Thus in Italy today education presents curious anomalies where the seams between the pre-Fascist and the Fascist views become perceptible. The process of Fascist penetration into education has been a slow one, and really important effects were not visible until comparatively recently. Here, too, one can observe the contrast between theory and practice in Italy. While the first theories of Fascist education were developed in the earliest years of the "Fascist era," and today the theory has become almost completely totalitarian, there still remains a very tight brake on the application of the theory, due to the indifference or relative scepticism of officials and school teachers. Indeed, perhaps, the worst evil which Fascism has caused in Italian education is not the indoctrination of teachers and children with Fascist ideas -- though this has certainly happened -- but the spread of scepticism due to forcing the teachers and some of the more intelligent of the taught to pay lip-service to ideas in which they do not really believe.

The two great landmarks in Italian education under the Fascist regime were:

(1) The Gentile Reform (1923-24), a series of decrees, regulations, and ordinances proposed by the well-known idealist philosopher who was Minister of Education in Mussolini's first Cabinet.

(11) The School Charter (La Carta della Scuola) drawn up by Giuseppe Bottai, then Minister of Education, and promulgated on February 15, 1939. The aim of the Carta della Scuola was to "transform schooling, until now the possession of a bourgeois society, into a school of the Fascist people and the Fascist State." The Fascist State claimed the "right to provide for the spiritual, civil and physical education of the young." In the Fascist order the scholastic and the political (i.e. Fascist) development of the young were to be made one and the same thing.

Under the Charter attendance at school is regarded as a "service", a civil duty. A special libretto scolastico (school book) is introduced, to contain a record of the student's progress through the school, the G.I.L. and the G.U.F. This libretto, in the words of the Carta, "by linking up with the libretto del lavoro (work book) serves as a record, to be used also in connection with the jobs and posts filled, of the individual's civil career," "the 'curricolo civile degli Italiani del tempo di Mussolini.'"

b. National Organization.

Education in Italy is controlled on a "hierarchical" basis centralized in Rome. The Minister of Education is assisted by a Consiglio Superiore dell' Educazione Nazionale (Superior Council of Public Instruction) composed of twenty-one members chosen by the Minister. On higher education the Minister is advised by a section of this Council; in Primary and Secondary education by two committees.

For the purposes of the local organization Italy is divided into 19 Royal Purveyorates (Regi Provvedorati agli Studi), each of which is controlled by a State superintendent appointed by the Minister. This State superintendent is known as a Provveditore (Provost). He is aided in the administration of local school affairs by a scholastic Council and a Disciplinary Council -- both appointed by Ministerial Decree. The former of these Councils advises on important questions relating to the organization of schools; the latter deals with the discipline of the teachers. Each purveyorate covers certain designated provinces. Within each purveyorate are regions (circoscrizioni) under the control of Ispettori Scolastici (School Inspectors), and within each region are educational districts (circoli didattici).

Italy was divided in 1936 into the following purveyorates and regions (each region was sub-divided into many districts):

4

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

<u>Purveyorate</u>	<u>Region</u>
Ancona Provinces of Ancona Ascoli Piceno Macerata Pesaro	1-Ancona, 2-Ancona, 3-Fabriano, 4-Macerata, 5-Camerino, 6-Ascoli Piceno, 7-Fermo, 8-Pesaro, 9-Urbino
L'Aquila Provinces of L'Aquila Chieti Pescara Teramo	1-L'Aquila, 2-Avezzano, 3-Sulmona, 4-Chieti, 5-Lanciano, 6-Teramo, 7-Pescara
Bari Provinces of Bari Brindisi Foggia Lecce Taranto	1-Bari, 2-Bari, 3-Altamura, 4-Barletta, 5-Foggia, 6-Foggia, 7-Lecce, 8-Gallipoli, 9-Brindisi, 10-Taranto, 11-Taranto
Bologna Provinces of Bologna Ferrara Forli Modena Parma Piacenza Ravenna Reggio nell'Emilia	1-Bologna, 2-Bologna, 3-Bologna, 4-Bologna, 5-Ferrara, 6-Ferrara, 7-Ferrara, 8-Ravenna, 9-Ravenna, 10-Forli, 11-Rimini, 12-Modena, 13-Modena, 14-Modena, 15-Reggio nell'Emilia, 16-Reggio nell'Emilia, 17-Guastalla, 18-Parma, 19-Parma, 20-Piacenza, 21-Piacenza
Cagliari Provinces of Cagliari Nuoro Sassari	1-Cagliari, 2-Iglesias, 3-Oristano, 4-Sassari, 5-Tempio Pausania, 6-Nuoro, 7-Lanusei
Campobasso Province of Campobasso	1-Campobasso, 2-Isernia, 3-Larino
Cosenza Provinces of Catanzaro Cosenza Reggio di Calabria	1-Cosenza, 2-Cosenza, 3-Castro- villari, 4-Paola, 5-Catanzaro, 6-Vibo Valentia, 7-Crotone, 8-Reggio di Calabria, 9-Reggio di Calabria, 10-Lorri, 11-Palmi
Florence (Firenze) Provinces of Arezzo Florence (Firenze) Grosseto Leghorn (Livorno) Lucca Massa e Carrara (Nuovo Apuamia) Pisa Pistoia Siena	1-Florence (Firenze), 2-Florence (Firenze), 3-Florence (Firenze), 4-Florence (Firenze), 5-Pistoia, 6-Arezzo, 7-Lucca, 8-Viareggio, 9-Massa, 10-Leghorn (Livorno), 11-Pisa, 12-Pontedera, 13- Grosseto, 14-Siena

CONFIDENTIAL

5

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Genoa (Genova) Provinces of Genoa (Genova) Imperia La Spezia Savona	1-Genoa (Genova), 2-Genoa (Genova), 3-Chiavari, 4-La Spezia, 5-La Spezia, 6-Savona, 7-Imperia
Milan Provinces of Bergamo Brescia Como Cremona Mantua (Mantova) Milan (Milano) Pavia Sondrio Varese	1-Milan (Milano), 2-Milan (Milano) 3-Milan (Milano), 4-Milan (Milano) 5-Lodi, 6-Monza, 7-Como, 8-Como, 9-Lecco, 10-Varese, 11-Gallarate, 12-Sondrio, 13-Bergamo, 14-Ber- gamo, 15-Treviglio, 16-Brescia, 17-Brescia, 18-Brescia, 19-Breno, 20-Salo, 21-Mantua (Mantova), 22- Mantua (Mantova), 23-Cremona, 24-Crema, 25-Pavia, 26-Mortara, 27-Voghera
Naples Provinces of Avellino Benevento Naples Salerno	1-Naples, 2-Naples, 3-Naples, 4-Castellammare di Stabia, 5-Caserta, 6-Caserta, 7-Sessa Aurunca, 8-Benevento, 9-Cerreto Sannita, 10-Avellino, 11-Avellino, 12-Ariano Irpino, 13-Salerno, 14-Salerno, 15-Eboli, 16-Vallo della Lucania
Palermo Provinces of Agrigento Caltanissetta Catania Enna Messina Palermo Ragusa Syracuse Trapani	1-Palermo, 2-Palermo, 3-Palermo, 4-Termini Imerese, 5-Cefalu, 6-Messina, 7-Messina, 8-Sant' Agata di Militello, 9-Milazzo, 10-Catania, 11-Catania, 12-Aci- reale, 13-Caltagirone, 14-Enna, 15-Piazza Armerina, 16-Syracuse, 17-Noto, 18-Ragusa, 19-Caltanis- setta, 20-Agrigento, 21-Sciacca, 22-Trapani, 23-Castelvetrano
Perugia Provinces of Perugia Terni	1-Perugia, 2-Perugia, 3-Foligno, 4-Spoleto, 5-Terni,
Potenza Provinces of Matera Potenza	1-Potenza, 2-Melfi, 3-Lagonegro, 4-Matera,
Rome Provinces of Frosinone Littoria Rieti Rome Viterbo	1-Rome, 2-Rome, 3-Rome, 4-Rome, 5-Rome, 6-Rome, 7-Littoria, 8-Formia, 9-Viterbo, 10-Frosinone, 11-Cassino, 12-Sora, 13-Rieti Rome, Special Royal Office for the Elementary Schools -

CONFIDENTIAL

6

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Turin	1-Turin, 2-Turin, 3-Turin,
Provinces of	4-Pinerolo, 5-Susa, 6-Aosta,
Alessandria	7-Ivrea, 8-Cuneo, 9-Mondovi,
Aosta	10-Saluzzo, 11-Alba, 12-Alessan-
Asti	dria, 13-Acqui, 14-Asti, 15-Asti,
Cuneo	16-Casale Monferrato, 17-Nov
Novara	Ligure, 18-Novara, 19-Novara,
Turin	20-Pallanza, 21-Vercelli, 22-Biella
Vercelli	
Trento	1-Trento, 2-Trento, 3-Cles, 4-Borgo,
Provinces of	5-Riva, 6-Bolzano, 7-Merano
Bolzano	
Trento	
Trieste	1-Trieste, 2-Trieste, 3-Postumia,
Provinces of	4-Gorizia, 5-Tolmino, 6-Fiume,
Carnaro	7-Pola, 8-Parenzo, 9-Zara
Gorizia	
Istria	
Trieste	
Zara	
Venice	1-Venice, 2-Venice, 3-Padua, 4-Padua,
Provinces of	5-Este, 6-Rovigo, 7-Trieste, 8-Verona,
Belluno	9-Verona, 10-Legnago, 11-Vicenza,
Padua	12-Schio, 13-Treviso, 14-Conegliano,
Rovigo	15-Belluno, 16-Feltre, 17-Udine,
Treviso	18-Cividale del Friuli, 19-Porden-
Udine	one, 20-Tolmezzo
Venice	
Verona	
Vicenza	

Secondary education is under the direction of the Provveditori. Universities are under the control of Rectors appointed by Ministerial Decree. Educational officials are obviously enough chosen with an eye to their political opinions.

(1) Elementary Education. By the Gentile Reform of 1923-24 education from the age of six to fourteen was made compulsory in Italy. Elementary education is also free. Some difficulty in carrying out the terms of the Reform was experienced, especially during the early years of Fascism. While attendance at school is theoretically compulsory, in fact a high proportion of the school children attend school only at irregular intervals. They are officially "inscribed" and may attend during three or four months of the year, and even then they learn very little. This applies especially to the country districts of Italy, and above all the more primitive south, the Islands (Sardinia and Sicily) and mountain areas. The families there need the children at home. In the south the children often attend school during the winter but not during the summer months, when they are needed for agricultural or pastoral work. Schools in the mountains and in the remoter parts of Italy are small. In the country the teachers are paid less than in the towns, and hence tend to be of a lower quality. Thus a large number of children who are theoretically "educated" by the State learn little more than elementary spelling.

CONFIDENTIAL

7

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Elementary education is closely interwoven into secondary education, according to the avocation, standard of living, and standard of intelligence of the pupils. By the Carta della Scuola, elementary schools have been divided into four grades:

(a) Scuola Materna, a kind of kindergarten for children from the ages of four to six.

(b) Scuola Elementare, or elementary school, whose main function is to teach reading and writing (i.e. to solve the problem of illiteracy), although the curriculum includes other elementary subjects. The child remains at the elementary schools for three years, i.e. up to the age of nine.

(c) Scuola del Lavoro, or work school, in which elementary education is continued, though with a special bias towards the practical activities in life which the child is likely to take up. The period at the Scuola del Lavoro is two years, bringing the child's age up to eleven.

The State provides elementary schools with a primary "Reader" known as the Libro Unico -- or single book -- containing literary, historical and other elementary information. Other books are not allowed to be used. The Libro Unico is strongly colored with Fascist ideas wherever the subject permits it. Martial and patriotic themes are emphasized. The Fascist myth obtains an important place and the emphasis on it continues throughout all grades. The children are taught that the highest virtues are believing in the Duce, obeying him and fighting for him. The same primers contain religious themes such as the lives of the Catholic saints. Special importance is given to Italian saints. The day at school starts with the singing of a Fascist anthem and a Catholic hymn. There are, in practice, hardly any free scholarships from elementary to secondary schools.

The following data concern kindergarten instruction in Italy for the school year 1939-1940:

Kindergartens (asili)

Number	10,506
School halls (aule)	19,906
Directors (female)	7,257
Teachers (female)	11,379
Assistants (probably female)	5,816
Pupils	
Male	385,032
Female	387,174
Total	772,206
Pupils per teacher	68
Pupils per school hall (aula)	39

The following data concern regular elementary instruction in Italy for the school year 1939-1940 (State schools):

State schools. (Note: A school is made up of the total number of pupils belonging to one or more classes entrusted to a single teacher):

CONFIDENTIAL

8

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Schools	134,436
Pupils enrolled	
Male	2,592,025
Female	2,355,150
Total	4,947,175
Pupils per instructor	44
Pupils per class	29
Classes	
Males	27,445
Females	24,553
Mixed	117,928
Total	169,926
Teachers	
Males	23,875
Females	89,685
Total	113,560
School halls (<u>aule</u>)	108,952

(2) Secondary Education. The foregoing describes the minimum child's education in Italy according to law, and is designed for those who are going to work as soon as they have reached the age of fourteen. Those who are going on with their education leave the elementary school at the age of eleven and go to a "middle" or secondary school. Secondary education is fairly cheap, but is not free. The Carta della Scuola divides secondary education into three categories:

(a) Scuola media (or secondary school strictly speaking). This occupies the pupils from the age of eleven to fourteen with special emphasis on humanistic studies and classical subjects. The Carta shows a strong desire to promote the classics, particularly amongst the classes of society likely to play a prominent part in public life in the future. Latin, obviously enough, is viewed as being of primary importance, in view of the Fascist mysticism of the new Roman Empire.

(b) As alternative to the Scuola media for children of the same age is the Scuola Professionale, designed especially for those who are to undertake practical professional occupations, of a superior type to those occupations envisaged in the Scuola Artigiana.

(c) The Scuola Artigiana, or handicrafts school, which trains the child for three years for his future work.

The Carta della Scuola divides the types of school for higher secondary education into five kinds:

(a) The Liceo Classico (Classical High School), which continues classical and humanistic education up to the age of 19 (five years).

(b) The Liceo Scientifico, based on similar lines, but devoted to science (five years).

(c) The Istituto Magistrale for the training of teachers (five years).

(d) The Istituto Tecnico-Commerciale (Technical and Commercial Institute) for the training of those taking up public and private occupations of the kind implied in the title (five years).

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

(e) Various other institutes for special training, e.g. agrarian and industrial work, marine work, and so on (four years).

Textbooks for secondary and high schools must be approved and stamped by the Ministry of Education.

(3) Private Schools. Private schools still exist in Italy, though they are far less numerous than State schools. Private schools have a considerable importance in Italy, as many children of the upper classes are educated at them. They vary in type, but they are predominantly run by Catholic religious orders (e.g. Jesuits, Benedictines, Salesians). There are large numbers of convent schools. The atmosphere of the private schools is obviously not so Fascist as that of the State schools, but the State has shown an increasing desire to interfere in them and control them. That private schools have been allowed to continue at all, given their anomalous position in the totalitarian plan of organization of education contained in the Carta della Scuola, must in part be ascribed to the interest in them naturally shown by the Church. The number of private schools in Italy has shown signs of diminishing, especially owing to the economic disadvantages under which they suffer.

There are special regulations to deal with private schools. A Royal Decree of July 16, 1923, gave the Ministry of Education power to watch over private schools so as to "safeguard the institutions of the State, public order, morality and culture." There is State control over the curricula of all private schools and over the textbooks used. The universal State examination is taken not in the private schools but in the State schools. Private schools which provide free elementary education -- these are mostly religious schools -- may by agreement with the Provveditore of the area obtain a form of State recognition and receive a subsidy from the educational authorities. Such schools must follow the Government programme and use Government textbooks. Private secondary schools may obtain State recognition, known as parificazione, if they teach in their entirety the subjects prescribed for corresponding State schools.

A Decree of June 5, 1938, created a centralized board for secondary and high school education (Ente nazionale per l'Istruzione media e superiore) which aims at introducing fundamental unity -- "didactic, educational and political" -- into the private institutes of secondary education. All private schools of which the Governors of this organization approve obtain parificazione and some slight representation in the governing body of the corporation. This body is largely composed of Fascist officials. Private schools pay an entrance fee and a subscription for this privilege. The aim obviously is to run all private schools on more strictly Fascist lines, though this aim may not have been entirely realized yet.

In 1939-1940 there were the following recognized private schools (scuole parificate). (These are private schools on the same footing, with regard to the legal effect of their certificates, as those under the Government.)

10

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFTScuole parificate

Schools	1,155
Pupils	
Male	11,243
Female	28,068
Total	39,311

Teachers	
Male	118
Female	1,037
Total	1,155

Private schools (other than above)

Schools	5,666
Pupils	
Male	55,716
Female	79,057
Total	134,772

Teachers	
Male	580
Female	5,089
Total	5,669

Subsidized schools (scuole sussidiate)

Schools	1,580
Pupils	
Male	15,040
Female	12,606
Total	27,646

Teachers	
Male	437
Female	1,143
Total	1,580

(4) Universities. Italy has 28 Royal universities and 7 "free", or private (liberi), universities and institutes. They are located on the peninsula, Sicily and Sardinia. They are as follows.

Royal universities and institutes:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Royal University of Bari	Bari
Royal University of Bologna	Bologna
Royal University of Cagliari	Cagliari (Sardinia)
Royal University of Catania	Catania
Royal University of Florence	Florence
Royal University of Genoa	Genoa
Royal University of Macerata	Macerata
Royal University of Messina	Messina (Sicily)
Royal University of Milan	Milan
Royal Polytechnic Institute of Milan	Milan
Royal University of Modena	Modena
Royal University of Naples	Naples
Royal Oriental Institute of Naples	Naples
Royal Naval Institute of Naples	Naples
Royal University of Padua	Padua
Royal University of Palermo	Palermo (Sicily)
Royal University of Parma	Parma

CONFIDENTIAL

11

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Royal University of Pavia	Pavia
Royal University of Perugia	Perugia
Royal University of Pisa	Pisa
Royal University of Rome	Rome
Royal University of Sassari	Sassari (Sardinia)
Royal University of Siena	Siena
Royal University of Turin	Turin
Royal Polytechnic Institute of Turin	Turin
Royal University of Trieste	Trieste
Royal Institute of Architecture of Venice	Venice
Royal Institute of Economics and Commerce of Venice	Venice

"Free", or private (liberi), universities and institutes:

University of Camerino	Camerino
University of Ferrara	Ferrara
L Bocconi Commercial University of Milan	Milan
Sacred Heart Catholic University of Milan	Milan
S.O Benincasa Normal Institute of Naples	Naples
Maria SS. Assunta Normal Institute of Rome	Rome
University of Urbino	Urbino

The student can enter the University after passing through the Liceo or through the Istituto Magistrale, which enables him to enter the Magistero (higher training for teachers). The latter was formerly an independent institute; it has now been made a University faculty.

At University examinations both professors and students wear the black shirt. Total residence at the University is from four to six years. The standard of the work required for a degree, or laurea, varies enormously. The laurea is very highly prized in Italy. In the academic year 1940/41, roughly 11,000 degrees were taken.

The student, by the mere fact of possessing a degree, is not entitled to exercise a profession to which the degree corresponds. For this an Esame di Stato (State examination) is required. For instance, in Law, the student takes his examination to become a procuratore (legal assistant) after two years. He only becomes an avvocato (barrister) after five years.

University teachers are divided up into four categories: (1) Assistanti (assistant teachers), who are regularly appointed year by year by national competition or else by individual professors. (2) Liberi Docenti, who are allowed to lecture, practically without remuneration, five years after taking degrees, though they must first pass a special examination. (3) Professori Incaricati, who are appointed for one year by the Ministry of Education. Incaricati receive very little money. They are obliged to lecture in their specific subjects by the terms of their appointment. (4) Professori Titolari, or full professors. These are appointed by national competition on the production of their publications and testimonials. All kinds of testimonials, including those of the Party, may be produced. Their appointment is confirmed after three years (a) by the Faculty, and (b) by the Ministry of Education. The average age of a full professor on appointment is between 35 and 40. Salaries are not high. Professors may be moved from one University to another.

CONFIDENTIAL

12

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

The Universities are under the control of Rectors, who are appointed by the Government with an obvious eye to their political views. They rule the Universities as masters.

University teachers are required to take an oath of allegiance to the King and the Fascist Regime. It is often taken with mental reservations and has not succeeded in uprooting anti-Fascism from the Universities. The volatile character of Fascist doctrine gives teachers considerable scope for teaching what they want to teach. Exceptions to this are to be found, of course, in the political and economic faculties. Often truth can be taught by indirect means -- e.g., by historical parallels. Teachers, however, are afraid of the G.U.F. (the Fascist University Groups) which collect and publishes their lectures and serves as a kind of espionage on opinions expressed. Influential members of the G.U.F. tend to pass their examinations easily.

The political opinions of both professors and students vary considerably from one University to another, and from faculty to faculty. The faculties of Law and of Letters contain large numbers of anti-Fascists. The Magistero is usually Fascist. The scientific faculties, which have increased in size in recent years, are generally politically indifferent. Turin and Pisa are understood to be particularly anti-Fascist, and according to some reports, there are Communists and Socialists, as well as Liberals, among the students. Turin inclines more to Liberalism. Pisa to Communism, i.e., by the interpretation of Fascist corporativism in a Communist sense. Benedetto Croce, the famous philosopher, has a wide influence in historical and literary studies in spite of the official frown on him.

Generally speaking, the Universities of the South are inferior to those of the north, just as the general level of education is much lower. The Sicilian Universities are not good. Rome, in spite of its preponderance in size, is not very good. Turin, Milan, and Padua are renowned for medicine; Turin and Milan for technical subjects.

The comparative poverty of Italian life as regards the standard of living is reflected in the Universities. Shortage of money affects both professors and students.

(5) Education for Women. The same general rules concerning State education in Italy apply to girls as well as to boys. Girls with secondary education may take regular courses in the Licei, or a three years' cultural course in the Licei Femminili. They may also attend the universities on the same terms as men. The Carta della Scuola, however, suggests the intention of taking a new attitude to women's education in the future, an attitude more in line with the latest view of women's functions in life as defined in the Fascist and Nazi State. It is intended to transform the co-educational State schools little by little as the corporative order develops and "defines the new direction of women's work." The number of women pursuing courses of higher education is restricted in Italy, not so much perhaps by Fascism, in spite of the official Fascist view of women as the potential mothers of heroes, as by tradition. Women of the wealthier classes commonly take courses in the Faculty of Letters at the Universities, and sometimes in the Faculty of Law. Women teachers are allowed to exercise their profession in the secondary schools, but not in the Licei. They are not allowed to teach classics (Latin and Greek) or philosophy.

CONFIDENTIAL

13

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

The rapid increase has created a problem which presents two aspects: accommodation; and the wisdom of allowing such an inordinate flow of students. The table at the end of this section gives an indication of university attendance in the academic year 1940-41.

(6) Illiteracy. There is still considerable illiteracy in Italy. It is much more common among the older than the younger age group. There is a proportionately large percentage of the population which is capable of elementary reading and writing -- i.e., is semi-literate.

The extent of illiteracy varies in different parts of the country, the North being in this respect on a different plane from the South.

The following table gives information on illiteracy in Italy -- present population over six years of age -- according to the census of the years indicated:

Compartment	Number of illiterates per 100 inhabitants				
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1881
Piedmont (Piemonte)	4	7	11	18	32
Liguria	7	10	17	27	44
Lombardy (Lombardia)	5	9	13	22	37
Venezia Tridentina	2	2	--	--	--
Veneto	11	15	25	35	54
Venezia Giulia e Zara	12	15	--	--	--
Emilia	15	21	33	46	64
Tuscany (Toscana)	13	23	37	48	62
Marche	25	35	51	63	74
Umbria	26	37	49	60	74
Lazio	19	26	33	44	58
Abruzzo e Molise	34	45	58	70	81
Calabria	35	41	54	66	75
Puglia	39	49	59	70	80
Lucania	46	52	65	75	85
Calabria	48	53	70	79	85
Sicily (Sicilia)	40	49	58	71	81
Sardinia (Sardegna)	36	49	58	68	80
Kingdom	21	27	38	48	62

The following tables give information on illiteracy in Italy -- census of 1931 -- according to the categories indicated:

CONFIDENTIAL

14

CONFIDENTIAL
PRELIMINARY DRAFT

Number of Illiterates						
Age groups	Male	Female	Male and Female	Per 100 inhabitants		
				Male	Female	Female
From 8 to 9 years	250,034	260,527	510,561	14	15	14
" 10 to 14 "	183,867	144,225	328,092	8	9	9
" 15 to 19 "	230,264	246,307	476,571	11	12	12
" 20 to 29 "	407,088	536,407	943,495	12	15	13
" 30 to 39 "	343,755	614,648	958,401	14	21	18
" 40 to 49 "	385,800	706,151	1,091,951	19	29	24
" 50 to 64 "	671,213	1,037,860	1,709,073	28	40	34
65 years and over	590,221	894,664	1,484,885	41	57	49
Age unknown	2,494	5,889	8,383	41	53	47
Total	3,014,736	4,444,176	7,458,912	17	24	21

Compartments

Piedmont (Piemonte)	53,897	79,100	132,997	3	5	4
Liguria	37,868	55,248	92,916	6	8	7
Lombardy (Lombardia)	101,718	133,757	235,475	4	5	5
Venesia Tridentina	5,141	5,194	10,335	2	2	2
Veneto	144,779	246,980	391,759	9	13	11
Venezia Giulia e Zara	44,449	65,355	109,804	10	15	12
Emilia	185,273	247,595	432,868	13	17	15
Tuscany (Toscana)	179,248	287,258	466,506	14	22	18
Marche	95,518	277,071	372,589	19	32	26
Umbria	61,384	94,635	156,019	20	32	26
Lazio	142,052	257,507	399,559	14	25	19
Abruzzi e Molise	144,866	283,722	428,588	25	42	34
Campania	407,417	620,079	1,027,496	29	46	35
Puglia	348,649	468,688	817,337	34	44	39
Lucania	80,127	114,286	194,413	40	52	43
Calabria	253,522	416,898	670,420	59	56	48
Sicily (Sicilia)	603,403	721,503	1,324,906	37	42	40
Sardinia (Sardegna)	125,654	171,320	296,974	31	41	36
Kingdom	3,014,736	4,444,176	7,458,912	17	24	21

CONFIDENTIAL

15

(7)

1940-41

Number of Students Enrolled in
Italian Universities
(MF: men and women F: women)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

		Political Sciences	Mathematics and Commerce	Statistical Demographic and actuarial sciences	Letters and Philosophy	Teaching	Medicine and Surgery	Normal, physical and astronomical sciences	Industrial Chemistry	Pharmacy	Engineering	Architectural	Agriculture	Veterinary medicine	In other universities and institutes
	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF	F	MF
Bari (University)	1329	16	-	1120	16	-	-	190	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bologna *	635	13	-	1937	33	-	1034	613	69	1166	313	150	177	50	150
Brescia *	275	7	-	-	-	-	309	150	704	426	202	16	853	100	703
Catania *	1307	3	-	1091	18	-	1143	536	-	457	7	159	16	11	16
Firenze *	485	16	405	30	1286	40	717	607	1613	864	397	24	693	92	11
Genova *	762	31	-	1466	35	-	508	318	-	764	18	950	177	62	291
Monza *	174	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2757	1317	331	6	460	101	-
Napoli *	1133	15	-	-	-	-	723	464	-	1367	119	997	365	-	-
Palermo *	760	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pavia (Polytechnic Institute)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	234	-	-	-	-	59	85	1950
Padova (University)	97	1	-	-	-	-	3594	1770	-	-	-	-	188	46	605
Ragusa *	4153	34	-	8104	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	17	455
Rapallo (Oriental Institute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rapallo (Naval Institute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rapallo (University)	720	18	210	7	-	-	1958	651	-	1082	14	1467	217	-	-
Reggio (University)	1815	21	-	1152	21	-	1475	733	-	574	9	583	75	-	-
Salerno *	174	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	521	11	186	55	-	-	-
Trieste *	183	2	144	8	-	-	143	79	-	608	8	470	93	-	-
Verona *	141	1	444	25	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	-	-
Parma *	408	14	-	-	-	-	518	288	-	410	12	705	183	-	-
Pisa *	4733	109	854	86	4444	104	309	12	2765	1627	8831	1487	1993	123	2790
Rimini *	159	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	6	-	-	-	-
Roma *	170	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	5	-	-	-	-
Torino *	870	32	-	1647	41	-	635	350	1722	630	776	29	501	178	-
Torino (Polytechnic Institute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste (University)	501	28	-	831	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezia (Architectural Institute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezia (Institute of Economics and Commerce)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezia (Total)	20471	428	2207	150	21863	1174	309	12	11626	7770	9627	14912	13644	567	14073
Free (private) Universities and Institutes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comenius (University)	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	27	-	-	-	-
Ferrara *	74	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	804	37	-	-	-
Milan (L. Sordani Commercial University)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milan (Sacred Heart, Catholic University)	263	7	751	25	-	-	973	488	1463	1043	-	-	-	-	-
Rapallo (A.C. Sordani Naval Institute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roma (Maria S.S. Assunta Naval Institute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urbino (University)	71	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urbino (Total)	464	14	751	29	1950	44	973	488	1473	2926	118	4	289	64	-
Grand Total	20977	447	2758	179	23011	1860	309	12	15799	8664	13200	7638	13781	873	14364

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

15

(7)

1960-61

Number of Students Enrolled in
Italian Universities
(M: men and women F: women)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

	Political Science		Economics and Commerce		Statistics, Demography and Actuarial Science		Letters and Philosophy		Teaching		Medicine and Surgery		Pharmacy, Physical and Mathematical Science		Industrial Chemistry		Pharmacy		Engineering		Agriculture		Veterinary Medicine		In other institutions by birth		Total		Percentage			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1960	-	1130	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1490	18	-	1366	11	650	-	177	50	-	-	250	-	-	-	1366	103	11	167			
1957	-	1937	33	-	-	1032	613	-	626	259	201	6	9	1166	31	-	258	100	530	-	-	703	6	196	-	8055	1160	-	-			
1954	-	1091	18	-	-	306	180	7%	426	201	657	9	56	259	52	-	16	8	26	-	-	-	-	-	1789	667	-	-	3			
1950	30	1286	40	-	-	1113	734	1613	666	297	26	693	157	89	66	-	61	11	-	-	220	11	308	5	6295	1578	115	11	3			
1946	-	1466	35	-	-	506	318	-	718	62	950	182	-	177	62	291	-	177	62	291	-	-	-	-	1661	650	87	2	87			
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8757	1317	331	6	660	101	-	66	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	1	1660	1669	1	2		
1940	-	-	-	-	-	728	666	-	-	118	365	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	1950	12	823	27	16	101	1396	1011	63	61	63			
1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	5	236	63	-	-	-	-	59	25	-	-	-	-	-	8173	39	26	25	-			
1934	-	8136	13	-	-	3596	1730	-	1761	14	1951	205	-	180	66	605	-	180	66	605	-	166	17	659	1	155	1	7906	8518	35		
1931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7906	8518	35	5	5			
1928	7	1152	21	-	-	1258	651	-	1062	68	1667	217	-	182	81	260	-	182	81	260	-	-	-	-	5215	1082	72	16	72			
1925	-	-	-	-	-	1475	733	-	-	529	9	521	75	-	78	10	166	-	78	10	166	-	-	-	5773	869	4	4	4			
1922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	571	11	686	55	-	161	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	1805	126	16	16	16		
1919	8	-	-	-	-	163	79	-	-	606	8	470	72	-	338	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1906	316	9	9	9		
1916	25	-	-	-	-	826	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	55	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1888	66	88	88	88		
1913	-	-	-	-	-	518	266	-	-	610	12	705	123	-	77	31	178	-	77	31	178	-	-	-	-	8690	670	12	12	12		
1910	66	1666	106	309	12	8765	1697	8831	1687	1993	123	2790	579	-	267	116	716	2	299	23	2	299	23	-	8112	1660	218	218	218			
1907	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	36	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	66	-	-	-		
1904	-	1667	61	-	-	635	350	1722	830	776	5	521	118	-	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306	30	9	9	9		
1901	-	831	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	219	106	1066	-	4	98	-	4	98	-	-	4702	1577	76	76	76		
1898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1166	6	6	6	6		
1895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1336	63	63	63	63		
1892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	9	-	-	-	
1907	150	1697	1636	309	12	16686	7970	9627	16913	13666	567	11073	2096	650	9	1616	950	5566	10	1116	71	2533	67	1180	3	6651	8518	110136	1636	1636		
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	6	806	27	-	-	26	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	61	31	31		
1901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	669	75	8	8		
1898	-	1958	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1958	66	21	21	
1895	29	-	-	-	-	973	688	1663	1061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3670	1969	38	38	
1892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1058	1052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1058	1058	9	9
1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1886	-	-	-	-	-	-	1516	707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1883	79	1958	66	-	-	973	166	1673	2986	115	6	889	66	-	153	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1630	706	186	186
1880	179	2301	1860	309	12	15799	8666	13600	7638	13781	573	16366	2960	650	9	2567	1016	5566	18	1116	91	2533	67	1166	3	8651	8518	117058	16006	1182	1182	

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