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Osnovna šola na Krasu pod Zavezniško vojaško upravo

IZVLEČEK

V letih 1945–1947 je skrajni zahodni del Primorske začasno upravljal Zavezniška vojaška uprava (ZVU), ki je Slovincem priznala pravico do obnove osnovnih in srednjih šol v lastnem jeziku, vendar ob upoštevanju še veljavne italijanske zakonodaje. Na ozemlju pa je istočasno deloval Pokrajinski narodnoosvobodilni odbor (PNOO), ki se je zavzemal za prilagajanje šolske organizacije sistemu v matični Sloveniji. Pristaši osvobodilnega gibanja niso bili pripravljeni na kompromis, zato se je ZVU začela povezovati z ljudmi iz slovenskega protikomunističnega tabora, s katerimi je PNOO odklanjal sodelovanje. ZVU je izdala ukaz za ustanavljanje šol po pripravljenem načrtu, PNOO pa je obdržal mrežo svojih šol, ki so bile ustanovljene že med vojno. Tako sta v coni A delovala dva šolska sistema, ki sta se v ostrih sporih potegovala za ideološki vpliv v šolstvu.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Kras, osnovno šolstvo, Zavezniška vojaška uprava, Pokrajinski narodnoosvobodilni odbor

ABSTRACT

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE KARST UNDER THE ALLIED MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

Between 1945 and 1947, the westernmost part of the Slovenian Littoral fell under the interim Allied Military Administration (AMA), which recognised the right of the Slovenes to restore primary and secondary education in Slovenian language, provided that they did so in accordance with the still applicable Italian legislation. The Regional National Liberation Committee (RNLC), another authority active in the Slovenian Littoral during the same period, strove to bring the school organisation closer to the education system in Slovenia. Owing to the uncompromising position of the liberation movement, AMA started to forge ties with people from the Slovenian anti-communist camp, with which RNLC refused to cooperate. AMA issued a decree on establishing schools in line with the prepared plan, whereas RNLC retained a network of its own schools that had been in operation since the war. Thus, Zone A was thus the site of two parallel education systems in a bitter contest for ideological influence on education.

KEY WORDS

Karst, primary education, Allied Military Administration, Regional National Liberation Committee



S U M M A R Y

Primary education in the Karst under the Allied Military Administration

The postwar period in the Slovenian Littoral under the Allied Military Administration (AMA) was a short, turbulent and historically important one. It lasted from June 1945 to September 1947. Even before AMA, the Regional National Liberation Committee (RNLC) in its full composition operated in this territory since the autumn of 1943. Both authorities wanted to establish an education system in accordance with their own interests, both refusing to reach some kind of compromise, despite frequent contacts and negotiations. Whereas RNLC refused to cooperate with the allies as a matter of principle, the Trieste democrats and fugitives from Yugoslavia showed willingness to play a part in restoring the Slovenian education system. The position of Slovenian education adviser was assigned to Srečko Baraga, an anti-communist who retreated to Italy from Slovenia at the end of the war. RNLC adherents openly opposed the allied school through parent councils and the *Primorski dnevnik* newspaper and threatened anyone who would collaborate with the allies and enrol their children in allied schools, which endangered the establishment of Slovenian schools. Then finally, there was a brief moment of levelheadedness,

at which several thousands of pupils were enrolled on an invitation issued by RNLC and Slovenian education system was launched into operation pursuant to an edict issued by AMA. The struggle for ideological domination continued through the activities of parent councils, protests, strikes, expulsions of teachers and secret operations of RNLC's education committee, which promoted its ideas through school leadership and supervisors, as well as teachers selected by RNLC but appointed and paid by the allied administration. Many schools used curricula and textbooks supplied from Ljubljana that were on the allies' list of banned books. AMA representatives for education performed regular inspections at schools, confiscated banned textbooks as well as fired disobedient and unqualified teachers. Nevertheless, they did not succeed in bringing the countryside under their boot.

The tensions continued until 1947, when the new state border was drawn and part of the Karst with Trieste fell under the interim state of the Free Territory of Trieste, and even well after 1954, when part of the Karst, including Trieste, was annexed to Italy. Fortunately, AMA's legislation and decrees regarding the operations of Slovenian schools remained in force in both successor states. The ideological struggle spread to all spheres of public life and is still ongoing. Instead of unity and collaboration in restoring Slovenian schools and establishing national rights, a spirit of division was created, which only benefited the Italians, who had never renounced the territory under discussion and their authority over Slovenes.