

The Role of Italy in the Opening and Subsidy of Italian Schools in Albania Before and After April, 1939

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Abstract This article is dedicated to the role of Italy in the opening and support of Italian schools before and after April 1939. In addition, the great contribute of Italian teachers in the education field and their efforts in the opening of elementary and general or profiled high schools for the Albanian students will be treated in this article. Despite the political and propaganda character of these schools which were subsidized by Italy, they served to the Albanian national inspiration, which from the education, emancipation and national awareness of the Albanian people gave them a chance to take up and implement the western culture. Sensitivity of the Albanian school towards the new ideas of western schools would become the main stone of improvement in education and the Albanian school in general. They were represented through activities and achievements of the school towards the new pedagogic ideas and the improvement of western schools and the tendency to represent them in our conditions were supported by the senior executives of education and were embodied into laws, with educational programs, texts and with serious pedagogical publishing of the time.

Keywords: Educations, culture, Italian schools in Albania, language.

1. Introduction

The penetration of the Italian culture and language in Albania had its own way of development emulating the education policy in Austro-Hungary. It can be agreed that since 1852, the year when the Jesuits settled in Shkoder, the influence of the Italian language and culture started to increase significantly with the opening of Italian royal subsidized schools assisting with funding as well as teaching in Albanian schools or with activities organized by the “Dante Aligeri” association (Schanderl 1971, p.93). The creation of parson schools and other religious institutions were subsidized by Austro-Hungary, therefore, those schools were distributed in many Albanian regions especially in the main cities of Kosovo and Albania

In general, the Italian schools in Albania often managed to resist to the ambivalent attitudes of different Albanian governments and even to the legal guidelines which often interfered with the Italian policy.

In 1922, a letter of the 9th of July from Ahmet Zogu, the Minister of Internal Affairs of the time, after noticing the strong and clear necessity of the state to have elementary education under control, decided to enact the enclosure of all private schools arguing that “such a decision did not violate the rights of any of the minorities because the Albanian state would be ready to open and pay for the schools of each minority”¹.

It was evident that the Albanian government aimed to strike the Catholic schools and especially those

¹ The Central State Archive (further: AQSH), Ministry of Education Fund (1911-1944), Nr. 195, V. 1922, D. 34, notebook. 25.

which belonged to the Jesuits. After the protest of Lord Mlledea, the government of Tirana hastened to answer that: "that decision had nothing to do with the elementary schools of Franciscan Fathers, nor with the feminine schools of stigmatine, nor with the garden of Sevit nuns". Consequently, only the Jesuit and Serbian schools managed to operate during this period. In compliance with the content of the Albanian education, the Italian school was required first to compile an all-Albanian-program and secondly the status quo was preserved due to the Yugoslav intervention. However, we need to highlight the fact that, slowly, with the implied consent of the Albanian government, the Italian language continued to be used in the Albanian schools.

For the Italian government, the Albanian constitution in articles 206 and 207 stipulated the opening and functioning in compliance with the status of private schools. Eventually, in 1928, according to the documentation of the time, we notice that the Italian language was taught in the State Lyceum of Shkoder by the Italian professor Betini (sixteen classes) and by the Albanian professors Ernest Koliqi (Minister of Public Education), Karugi and Kruja (senator of the Italian Kingdom) for the rest of the Italian classes (AQSH, V. 1939, D. 269, fl. 14). Also, in Shkoder, in the Franciscan lyceum, professor Betini used to teach Italian, and besides him, the Arbereshen Zef Skiro taught three classes.

In 1931, Italian language teaching started to formally be used in the state lyceums of Tirana, Elbasan, Korçe, Gjirokaster, in competition with the French and English language. At the same academic year, a referendum for the choice of second language of study was conducted in the high schools of Albania and resulted to have satisfying results.

In the Normal School of Elbasan, Italian language was taught by the Italian professor Arnaldo Forezi who worked with great commitment to Italian teaching during all his life with students who had selected Italian. As the English language predominated in the lyceum of Korçe, in the Normal school of Elbasan there was an equal selection of Italian and French, where the Italian professor Concetina Rocco taught to 81 Albanian students compared to the 80 ones who had selected French.

In 1930-31, Italian language teaching was introduced with five classes a week, with Albanian professors in the State Technical School of Tirana, which was opened at the right time with the initiative of the American Red Cross². At that time, the school in question was transformed into an Albanian work school with an Italian headmaster, professor Lioneti.

The activity of the "Private Female College: Kirias Dako" affected the spread of Italian language in Albania as well; the only one all over Albania spread through the Kambeçe hill near Tirana in 1891 according to the American type of colleges. As it can be noticed from the report of 1931, this institute aimed "the education of the Albanian girl destined to be one of the key elements of the national training...the wise educator...called to complete the work which the liberation fathers had already started" (AQSH, F.195 V. 1939 D. 269 notebook 15).

During this period, the institution was organized according to the Italian female high schools which even had a separate teaching department. Teaching was entrusted to teachers who came from different countries with the aim "to create the perfect type of modern woman in a harmonic way, in order not to distinguish the national features of the old Albanian noble tribe from the literary, scientific and moral knowledge of different nations and modern time cultures" (AQSH, F.195 V. 1939 D. 269 notebook 15). After 1924, the government brought teachers to the college (a literature professor, an Art teacher, a French one as well as one who dealt with female domestic work) whom the institute itself provided not only accommodation but also a salary in Albanian gold francs.

We need to mention the fact that there were 23 Italian classes for the preparatory classes and 20 for the normal ones. The professional work of the four teachers and the everyday and continuous contacts with the boarders were obviously effective to enroll as many Albanian children as possible in the college. The opposite happened in the pre-state four-year female school of Kavaja (Durrës), which was organized according to the American system based on the Albanian legislation of the time, in which until 1939, the Italian language was not a school subject.

With the law of the 22nd of April, the Albanian government essentially changed the Constitution preventing the spread of Italian language which had been doing well up to that time. With this decision, articles 206 and 207 of the above-mentioned Constitution were abrogated and consequently the enclosure of all private schools was enacted (Islami 2009, p. 68).

It was a great shock. Law was essentially enforced for the Jesuits and Salezians who were obliged to take

² *The History of education and Pedagogical Thought in Albania*, An Edition of the Ministry of Education and Science and the Institute of Pedagogical Studies, Tirana, 2003, p. 485.

all the children they had in orphanages in general public schools, questioning even the baptism acts, whereas the Franciscan fathers and stigmatine nuns (Albanian) accepted the custody of a laic director (headmaster) appointed by the Ministry of Education.

At this time, "Dante Aligeri" association, understanding the immediate necessity, strengthened its work on December the 12th 1933 by opening the first three-week Italian courses in Tirana. In these courses students were divided in two sections: the first had in its auditorium workers and students; the second had officers, NCOs and civil servants (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook. 18).

By the end of 1936 and the beginning of 1937, there was an awakening and retrieval in the Italian language, obviously due to the smart work of the Italian diplomatic representative in Albania. During this year, four stigmatine nuns, two of which were Italian, went to teach to Korça; and in 1937, five servile nuns were charged with the task to open a kindergarten in Elbasan. At that time, the Italian professor Ingletin (who had been teaching in Albania since 1928) taught Italian, as well as the language teachers in the State High School of Tirana, whereas professor Konçetina Roko (a veteran teacher in Albania) taught in the "Nana e Skënderbeut" Institute; professor Zef Skiro was charged with the task to teach the Italian language in the Albanian Technical School and Angelo Visentini taught practical subjects in Italian at the State Technical Institute. In 1936, there were eight "Dante" courses with 440 boys and 60 girls in Albania. In 1937, in Korça, there were Italian courses with two sections with 130 students, in which prof. Zamputi had 64 boys and 66 girls respectively (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook. 18).

In 1939, 194 students were enrolled in the schools of Durres, Elbasan, Shkodra, Vlora and Tirana, whereas in Korça, Zogaj and Kruja there were about 1,649 students (1,330 boys and 319 girls) who continued their studies.

In addition, in 1940, a domestic economy and female affairs course under the tutorial of Lina Çardi, as well as a language course for girls attended by 36 students were opened in Tirana.

It was at the same year that the proposal for the opening of an elementary and high school in the city of Berat was arrived. Another significant impetus in the spread of Italian language and culture was the grant of scholarships to Albanian children to attend secondary and university studies in Italy since 1928, whereas in 1938, only in Tirana there were 72 pupils and students with scholarships (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook. 18).

The need to set up an Italian-Albanian institute of culture, with a headquarters in Rome and other sections in Palermo and Albania was noticed since the 3rd of September 1931. Since then, it sounded like an unrealizable dream which had come true: in 1939 the Institute only had two headquarters in Tirana and Rome.

2. The Origin of the Industrial Schools in Albania

On 28th June 1929, an agreement was made between the Albanian government and the Italian one for the opening of the Italian industrial schools in Albania, which were almost ready to be built with Italian equipment and tools. A central Directory was created nearby the Ministry of State Education in Albania with the following

Italian member staff: one engineer headmaster, a secretary and a technician. These very first schools, whose functionality had started (though in an embryonic way for some centers) since 1928, were opened in Gjirokastra, Korçë, Berat, Shkodër and Uji Ftohtë (Vlorë) with the following staff:

Gjirokastër - Engineer Headmaster, professor of the Italian language, professor of the technical subjects, chief of the lathe department and chief of the carpentry department

Berat- Engineer Headmaster, professor of the Italian language, professor of painting and plastics, professor of math and science, head of the carpentry department, head of the mechanic manufacturing departments and head of the wood labor department

Korçë - Head master, engineer Headmaster, teacher of Maths, Physics and Chemistry, teachers of the Italian language, head of the general department, head of the foundry department, head of the machine fitting department, head painting department and head of plastics' department. (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook. 18).

Shkoder: A technical institute industrial school of arts - Headmaster, teacher of technical subjects, teacher of Physics, Maths and Chemistry, teacher of Italian, History and Geography, teacher of painting and plastics, head of the manufacturing department, head master of machine fitting, head of the foundry department, head of the carpentry department and head of the engraving department.

Whereas the commercial school of Uji Ftohte functioned with another structure during this period of time. According to the historic-statistical data, in Shkoder the technical-industrial Royal Institute still

continued working and had 8 classrooms. In 1933 the National Building (the low course composed of 4 classrooms) together with some other ones was closed down. The technical school with an industrial orientation (craftsmanship) had 2 classes (you could enter from the low course). The high course had 2 sections: the industrial section (4 classes) and the section of the field-measurers (4 classes). There were also some annexed courses such as evening courses for the Italian language and courses of professional painting as well as radio technical courses for the Albanian pupils who continued working near the Institute.

Italian teachers were members of the pedagogical staff: one headmaster, 8 professors, and five technical curators; apart from two Albanian professors of the Albanian language. The drafting of the teaching programs was done according to the Italian school model. The number of the students who followed these schools in May 1933 was 331 people respectively: the low course and the high one with 165 pupils, the craftsmanship with 31, whereas the ones in the evening with 135 people.

The industrial school of arts of the city of Shkoder functioned from October 1929 to 23 April 1933, the date on which it was closed because of the Albanian government that decided to close all foreign schools. In the area bought by the Italian government, a new building was built in Tirana equipped with contemporary teaching devices to make the lesson more concrete, and it was attended by 150 pupils. Night classes of the Italian language and of painting functioned in this school and 130 pupils attended the school and conferences there. This institution was greatly appreciated and achieved noticeable results throughout the years, especially as a school of a practical orientation. Its headmaster was an Italian engineer called Vanoci. In the last year of this school there were counted 10 teachers and 160 pupils. There was also another working school in Albanian language in Shkoder which was opened in 1937, and was given the whole didactic and scientific material and equipments of the Italian school that was closed down.

Korçë - In the industrial 4-year school, the registration of the pupils started on October 1929. And this school exerted its regular activity a few weeks later. The group of teachers was composed of one headmaster at first and three teachers of Italian origin; there were also 3 Albanian teachers who taught the Albanian language. The number of the pupils during the first year was about 100. In the four following years the activity of the school, pupils and teachers increased in a progressive way by reaching the following data in October 1932:

The pedagogical staff was composed of: one headmaster, 6 teachers and 4 Italian head of department; 14 Albanian teachers with 256 pupils divided in 4 different courses and sections. Taking in consideration the difficulty of finding a proper place, the lessons took place in 3 different buildings far from each-other. This hindered the normal functioning of the school. So it was decided the construction of a new building (today it is the military hospital).

The equipments of the school was property of the Italian Government; the Institute was greatly appreciated in Korca and in the whole Albania; the number reached 256; the departments which were fully equiped, flourished a lot; high class students came there. There were annexed evening courses, and there were 45 pupils registered.

Gjirokastër - The 4 year-vocational school opened in 1928 for the specialization of electricians and carpenters²³. The functioning of the sewing ward as well as the one of home economy for the women were also included in the plans of the heads of school. The school was equipped with a very good cabinet of physics and modern factories, where students were trained by practicing. In this school, pupils from other parts of Albania attended lessons and evening Italian courses. It closed down in 1933. This vocational school counted 80 pupils and was greatly appreciated by people for its high quality. (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook. 18)

Berat - The industrial school of Berat was opened since 1929, with an autonomous administration. Opened to favor the development of industry (mechanics, engravers etc), it was highly appreciated and attended by 100 pupils. The four above mentioned schools functioned under the Albanian Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Uji Ftohtë (Vlorë) - In 1928, with the initiative of the Italian government a technical institute and a technical school with a commercial orientation were opened. This institute was equipped with a dormitory, and mostly had the characteristics of the Italian Technical Institutes with the extra learning of the Albanian language. All the lectures were given in Italian in all the courses (consultancy, physical sciences, drawing, calligraphy, dactylographic, stenography). All of the texts were in Italian.

In 1933, from 197 registered pupils, there were only 127 left. The staff of teachers was composed of 12 Italians and 2 Albanians. These vocational and technical schools were definitely closed down in May because of the famous above mentioned orders of 24th April. The Italian teachers were sent back to their

country, and all the machines, furniture and equipments were withdrawn and the rest was handed over to the Albanian staff. The pupils left were sent to the Royal Technical Institute of Corfu which was directed by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, on behalf of "Gens Italica".

3. Classical High Schools

Shkodër - The Severian College of the Jesuit Fathers. The building of the Congregation (the Orphanage had houses owned by the government). Didactic structures: An elementary course made up of four classes created since 1900- with Albanian programs with some Italian classes. The classical high school with 5 classrooms, the lyceum with three classrooms; the commercial school with 4 classrooms (which were almost constructed in 1933). (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook. 18).

Teachers: the Jesuit fathers, most of them were Italian. *Pupils:* approximately 160 in elementary schools and 140 in high schools (There is an annexed Popish workshop in the college with nearly 40 Xhakons and one orphanage with orphans who followed the courses). Finally, a small dormitory with payment accepted 3 Italians and 5 Albanians in 1933. The school was frequented by a small number of Italian pupils. In the Severian College of the Jesuit fathers the Italian language had always been a basic language and there we can find the biggest library of Albania near the lyceum.

Shkodër - The Franciscan Lyceum (Subsidized school). The Congregation Building and the didactical structure: a high school with 4 classrooms, a lyceum with 3 classrooms.

Teachers: the Albanian Franciscan fathers were helped by three Italian professors in 1933; one for the Italian language in the classes of high school, one for the Italian language in the lyceum and one for Maths and Physics.

Albanian programs: The basic learning language was Albanian. In 1933, 140 pupils were enrolled in total (attended the high school courses).

Tirana - One special objective of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was the creation of a high school that could represent the Albanian capital, our culture and expand our teaching methods by affirming their supremacy. In fact in 1928-1929, Prof Giovanni Bianco was given the task of opening a technical-professional school in Tirana, an institution which seemed more appropriate to the main objective. (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook. 18).

In 1930, the headmaster Pucano was sent to Tirana for the overall solution of the problem. At that time, the creation of a Classical Lyceum (high school) was seen as something appropriate at the same time permitting the existence of the other techno-professional school. After the closure of the Topollaj High School in 1933, which was subsidized by the Italian government, Father Viecoli created in 1933 the mixed Aloizian High School as a section of the Saverian Lyceum of Shkodra.

On June 1934 it should have been officially recognized, but because of the small number of the pupils registered there (about 30 pupils at the end of the school year, among which there were 12 girls who were taught by a nun) the official recognition was delayed for a later time.

Then because of the Jesuit fathers who declared that they were going to deal only with the care of souls in Tirana, the Aloizian high school was closed down at the end of the school year 1935-1936. It was at that time, with the initiative of the Royal Legate and because of the special interest of the General Valerian Council, that the small private high school for Italians was created. It started its activity on December 4th 1936 in several classes adapted for teaching in the main building of the Mixed Elementary Royal School.

In 1936/37 the high school counted 13 pupils, 5 of which were Albanians and in 1938/39 it was completed with 5 classes, 43 pupils and 4 professors, one of which was in the role of the headmaster.

In 1939/40, the lyceum with almost 100 pupils in total was created. The Institute has its own proper building constructed exactly for this reason in the Mussolini Boulevard.

4. The Italian Elementary School

Tirana - The situation in May 1933, didactical structure: the mixed Royal school, rented building. elementary course with five classrooms, kindergarten, courses of the Italian language and domestic chores for Italian and Albanian misses, 7 Teachers, 3 of which were secular teachers and 4 were nuns and there were 217 pupils in total (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook. 18).

Historical-statistical data: This was created on April 1st 1929, in the years 1928-1929 it was frequented only by Italians, in 1929-1930 apart from the Italians it was also followed by 11 Albanians (8 boys and 3 girls); in 1930-31 apart from the Italians there were also 24 Albanians (15 boys and 9 girls); in 1931-32

there were Italians and 38 Albanians (19 boys and 19 girls); in 1932-1933 about 28 Albanians (13 boys and 15 girls), in 1933-34 the Albanians are prohibited to frequent such foreign schools.

From 1928 to 1934, the Albanian language in the elementary Italian school was obligatory and it was taught one hour per day from an Albanian teacher hired by the Albanian ministry of Education.

A female lab was annexed in the school in which:

In 1928-29 there were 15 Albanians registered,

In 1929-30 there were 45,

In 1930-31 there were 58,

In 1931-32 there were 56,

In 1932-33 there were 58

In 1933-34 there were just 20.

Children's kindergarten

In 1931-32 there were 13 Albanian children (7 boys and 6 girls)

In 1932-33 there were 20 (7 boys and 13 girls)

In 1933-34 there were 3 (2 boys and a girl)

In 1934-35 the school and the kindergarten had in total 99 children

In 1935-36: 125 pupils, 59 of whom were foreigners

In 1937-38: 127 pupils

In 1938-39: 130 pupils, 54 of whom were foreigners and apart from this it has 50 pupils of the kindergarten.

In 1938-39 "Servants of Mercy" opened a sewing course once again in Tirana.

Durrës (the situation in May 1933). The Italian school of "Nuns servants of Mercy" (subsidized), 5 Classes course – Kindergarten, the vocational female school for Albanians

Italian language courses, a school of music (piano), domestic economy courses, a drawing school, a school of females' chores (sewing- skills), teachers: All nuns and pupils 130. (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook, p. 28).

Historical-statistical data: Created by the initiative of the Royal Legate in 1928 with 28 students. At first its headmistress was the Italian mother Picini- Pati, until now it has had 5 headmistresses, all of them nuns, with 3 teachers of the same order.

In 1933 it counted 130 pupils 50% of them were Albanians and they had annexed a private kindergarten for children and a school of work. Another private school of domestic economy functioned only in the period between 1928 and 1929.

In 1935-36 the elementary school had 41 pupils

In 1937-38 the elementary school had 43 pupils and 25 in kindergarten

In 1928-39, 76 pupils and 4 teachers (all of them Albanian)

In 1939-40, 100 pupils and 6 teachers 4 of which were secular and 2 nuns.

From April 1939 the school has been organized and reorganized: the incapable teachers were replaced, from the 100 registered pupils, 38 were Albanians.

The activities in the kindergarten continued with 59 children, of whom 40 ones were Albanians. The superior mother who actually leads it is Mother Montessori.

Shijak (Durrës). The elementary private school opened in 1935 with 15 pupils. In 1936 it counted 26 pupils, today almost 100. The Italian government pays the teacher who leads it: Don Sante Gemelli. (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook, p. 28).

Shkodër (Situation in may 1933). Italian mixed school of the Salezian sisters (nearby the anonymous orphanage) Subsidized, a building which is property of the foundation "Help the Italian Missionaries" (Italica Gens). The didactical structure- a kindergarten for children. An elementary course of 5 classrooms- a female chores course. *Teachers:* Italian Salezian nuns and *pupils* 80 and Italian programs: the lesson was taught in Italian. (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook, p.29).

Historico-statistical data: The above mentioned school was founded between 1922 and 1924 from "Italica Gens". It was directed and headed by Sister Natalina Fava. During 1939-40 there were 3 nun teachers and 121 pupils.

Before April 7th 1939, there were no high schools: but after that date the first 2 classes of high school were added. The elementary courses and the high school ones were both frequented by Italians and Albanians, and a special increase was seen in the last 2 years when the number of pupils who frequented it was doubled. An on-going development was foreseen and because of this the number of teachers would raise to 5. The role of the institute at this period of time was very important in the cultural aspect, as well as the political one. Courses of domestic chores and child care were done.

Shkodër (situation in May 1933). The female Stigmatine School of nuns (subsidized). The didactical structure: kindergarten, elementary school (5 classes), normal school (4 classes), a course of domestic chores (female ones). *Teachers*: the Stigmatine teachers, an Italian nun for the Italian course, albanian programs, the basic language of teaching is Albanian and almost 150 pupils.

On November 18 1935, the above mentioned school was reopened with 15 kids. A kindergarten was also opened in Shirka with 35 children. In 1939 the normal classes started to operate with 24 Albanian girls, 10 of which were for female chores.

Shkodër (Situation in May 1933). The didactical structure: kindergarten of the Servite nuns (Elizabethan), a subsidized school. *Teachers*: the Albanian Servite nuns and pupils 380. The institution was opened since 1897 and the kindergarten was reopened in 1935 (after the closure in 1933) with 20 kids. (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook, p.30).

Vlorë (Situation in may 1933). A royal elementary school. A Mixed one - Today "Michele Bianchi", the building: a state property (the school is situated in the same bar of the consulate), five classes' course: preparatory classroom, five classes' course: Physical education and fascist kulture. Italian course: a course of piano (Theoretical and practical) with one teacher and 15 pupils female xhores, teachers 6, and pupils 206 (AQSH, F. 195, V. 1939, D. 269, notebook, p.31).

Historic-statistical data: Opened by Francesco Krispi in 1890 at the time of the Otoman rule at the time of the capitulation regime for the countries that were part of this empire, and its first director was Prof. Giordano. It was closed after 3 years, and it was reopened in 1900 and functioned as well during the military Italian conquest (it was also recognized by Prince Vidi) up to 1920, there was a flourishing period with mixed pupils (Italian, Albanian, and Greek) and an annual average of pupils from 200-250. With the evacuation of the 1920s it was closed down, and during 1920-21 was not opened any more and the teachers were left unemployed.

In October 1921, it was reopened but for Italians only. In 1924 ,Albanian pupils were also registered, and in 1925-26 their number increased up to 150. Since then up to 1829 the school had its ups and downs, from 1929-1933 it experienced a new flourishing period. Actually in 1931-32, there were 178 pupils, 140 of which were Albanians, 31 Italians and 7 from other nationalities, in total 209 pupils. Because of the fact that the school had turned into a state school from May 1933 to 7th of April 1939, the number of pupils who went to school was reduced. In 1933-34 there were only 45 pupils (37 Italians and 8 Greeks)

Apart from all the restriction, the school attendance of very few Albanians was always tolerated, so in 1936-1937 there was a total of 57 pupils. After April 7th 1939, the school of Vlora was especially distinguished for a very good activity exerted in both the Italian and Albanian environment. In 1939-40 there was a headmaster, 3 teachers and 130 pupils (Italian and Albanian)

Vlorë The elementary Italian private school "Costanzo Ciano" was created by the Albanian enterprise in 1934 for Albanian pupils with an annexed kindergarten. The school building together with the buildings for teachers and pupils were opened in October 1936. Its leadership was taken over by Don Mario Morandi and supported by three Italian teachers. The number of the pupils at the end of the scholastic year 1930-40 had increased sensibly compared to the other years and there were nearly 70 pupils who frequented it.

This institution gained a great importance in the increase and productive activity of the area, which was basically industrial. The data collected in the today's report demonstrate the distant viewpoint of the Italian government and the Royal Diplomatic Representatives' in treating the issue of expanding the language and education in Albania.

5. Conclusions

In conclusion, we can say that from the time of Francesco Crispi, who felt and asked as dominant political element the return of the Italian culture and language influence in the Balkan and Mediterranean East since 1888, Italy made all efforts to regain that spiritual and economical power over the world without which any political and economic power (however great it could be) could not stand. Historically speaking, the direct and indirect connections of Albania and the West have always been known and it reinforces the opinion of the Prof. Egerem Cabej who said that: "Albania has been mostly oriented towards the West...".

After 1941, Albania had a stopover period from the influence of the Italian school, especially in the period 1945-1990, when the communist dictatorship was installed and ruled.

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