

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

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10000/109/241
(VOL. VI)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

00/109/241
BL. VI)

ISLD REPORTS
AUG. - OCT. 1945

Exem:

You should see all folders in the
file - in particular 532. Also
see Mr. Hopkinson's letter in

538

9/17/49

532.

Executive Commissioner.

You should read the following folios:-

532, 538, 541, 569 (which I will send to Finance), 574, 575, 578.

20 Sep 45.

[Signature]
A.S.O.

Cso

593

See Mr. Hopkinson's letter in 538. Also
any other identification. From my own collection of
documents?

9/20/49

Spoke Mr. H. 596 is

Verall's Co. etc

Executive Commissioner.

You should read the following folios:-

532, 538, 541, 569 (which I will send to clearance), 574, 575, 578.

20 Sep 45.

Cso

593

See Mr. Hoffmann's memo - 1535. Please see what is being taken into consideration.

17/2/5.

Spoke Mr. H. 596 in

re: 25/5.

605.

Executive Commissioner.

Folios 601 and 602 for information. A copy of the latter report has been sent to HC, Lombardie.

1 Oct. 45.

C.S.O.

1043

1103

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

602

TOP SECRET.

Confidential
October 45.

Ref: 542/604/EC.

SUBJECT: Hidden Arms Dump.

TO : Regional Commissioner,
Lombardia Region.

602

The attached report, received from a Secret source, is passed to you for information.

[Signature]
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Incl.

[Signature]
See 611

P/A
[Signature]

2/10

1642

File
100500-1008603

Confidential
1975 10/1/75
+ then per 10/1/75

To: Head of Chancery
British Embassy
ROME

COPY: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section
A.C., ROME

Colonel Dead,
P.I.S.

02-01
A.P.H.Q.

From: I.S.L.D.
Rome Area Allied Command

Date: 25th September, 1945

The attached report has been received from

SAND, dated 19th September, 1945

Copies to London
MILAN

[Signature]
Major
I.S.L.D.

1006024

From: I.S.L.B.
Base Area Allied Command

Date: 25th September, 1945

The attached report has been received from

SABO, dated 19th September, 1945

[Signature]
I.S.L.B.

Copies to LONDON
MILAN

file 6024

1041

(cc50)

602
No. R/0633

ITALY

POLITICAL

HIDDEN ARMS DUMP IN MILAN FACTORY

1. The following report on a hidden arms dump has been received from a usually reliable source who believes, however, that plans have been made to move these weapons in the very near future, if not immediately, to another hiding place.
2. An unknown quantity of arms including rifles, M.G.s and hand grenades are hidden under the furnaces of the metal firm A.L. COLOMBO situated at VIA ANTONIO TANZI No.16.
3. These weapons, belonging to the Communist Party, are said to be in the charge of CLERICI EDOARDO, a cell leader, VONDERCATE, and SOBYOLA, two Communists whose Christian names are unknown to source, and a certain ROSSI PRIMEIRO of VIA VALVASSORI PARONI No.57.

1. The following report on a hidden arms dump has been received from a usually reliable source who believes, however, that plans have been made to move these weapons in the very near future, if not immediately, to another hiding place.
2. An unknown quantity of arms including rifles, M.G.'s and hand grenades are hidden under the furnace of the metal firm A.L. COLOMBO situated at VIA ANTONIO TANZI No.16.
3. These weapons, belonging to the Communist Party, are said to be in the charge of CLAUDIO ZDOAREO, a cell leader, VOMERCAES, and SUSYOLA, two Communists whose Christian names are unknown to source, and a certain BOSSI PRINERO of VIA VALVASSORI PARCHI No.57.

See 6-3-60

(11/970)

TOP SECRET
Confidential

Ref No. R/0634 LIA. Tel. 10/10/45

24th September, 1945

To: Head of Chancery
British Embassy
RMA

Copy: A. Holford, Esq.,
Political Section
A.C., RMA

Colonel Dead.
P.I.B.

G.P.-C.I.
A.F.B.Q.

From: I.S.L.B.
Rome Area Allied Command

1. A usually reliable source reports that members of General Bencivenga's staff informed him confidentially that the General's Movimento del Centro Democratico was responsible for the organization of the demonstration in Naples on Friday in which Parri was involved.
2. Source added that FORSI, a well known Naples Liberal visited General Bencivenga early last week, and he believes that he received instructions to carry out this demonstration during this visit.

Parri
I.S.L.B.

Confidential

*Attn: [unclear]
+ [unclear] per [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]*

To: Head of Chancery,
British Embassy,
Rome.

Ref: 11/956

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section,
A.C. Rome.

Lt. Col. B. Deed,
P.I.B.,
A.F.H.Q.

O-2 (CI),
A.F.H.Q.

From: I.S.L.D.,
Rome Area Allied Command.

Date: 21st September, 1945.

The attached report from our representative in
Trieste should be read in conjunction with our 11/956 of
16th September.

*PA
[unclear]
27/9*

[Signature]
Major
I.S.L.D.

Copies: London
Belgrade
Milan.

11/27/9

549

ITALY

POLITICAL/MILITARY

CORPO VOLONTARI DELLA LIBERTA

1. In connection with the formation of the anti-Slav Corpo Volontari della Liberta organization, which was the subject of a previous report, another - and usually reliable - source states that Colonel OLIVIERI of the Corpo d'Armata at UDINE has given the C.V.D.L. the sum of 30,000 lire, and has promised to arrange a supply of automatic weapons.

2. OLIVIERI states that he is acting unofficially as he claims he has not yet received any directive from the Government. He says, however, that the Italian Government has been pressed for one by the S.I.M. representative in the area acting on behalf of the Corpo Volontari.

543
To: Head of Chancery,
British Embassy,
Rome.

Ref: 11/963

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section,
A.C. Rome.

Lt. Col. B. Beed, (2)
P.I.B..
A.F.H.Q.

G-2 (C.I).
A.F.H.Q.

From: I.S.L.D.,
Rome Area Allied Command.

Date: 19th September, 1945.

Attached report should be read in conjunction
with our 11/917 of 3rd September and 11/936 of 7th
September.

[Signature]
Major
I.S.L.D.

Copies: London.
G.S.I. 2 District.

11/11
1086
25
7

ITALY

POLITICAL

SOCIALIST PARTY FUNDS.

1. A third report has now been received that the Communist Party have been financing the Socialist Party. This comes from an independent, and usually reliable, source who obtained his information from a friend, an official of the Central Administrative and Finance Bureau of the Socialist Party.
2. This official confirmed that on several occasions the Socialist Party had received money from the Communists. He stated that as far as he knew this money had only been loaned to the Socialists, but that although the first loans were made when the Italian Government were in SALERNO, nothing had been repaid.
3. The official added that the Socialist Party are now very short of funds and would need financing for the Elections.
4. Another contact of the same source, who is connected with the Socialist Party's newspaper, said he knew that the Communists had given financial assistance to his party in NAPLES before the fall of 1943.

an official of the Central Administrative and Finance Bureau of the Socialist Party.

2. This official confirmed that on several occasions the Socialist Party had received money from the Communists. He stated that as far as he knew this money had only been loaned to the Socialists, but that although the first loans were made when the Italian Government were in SALERNO, nothing had been repaid.

3. The official added that the Socialist Party are now very short of funds and would need financing for the Elections.

4. Another contact of the same source, who is connected with the Socialist Party's newspaper, said he knew that the Communists had given financial assistance to his party in NAPLES before the fall of ROMA.

785017

10P. SECRET.

596

Ref: 542/596/EG.

25 September 45.

SUBJECT: Political Report.

TO : Regional Commissioner,
Venetia Region.

588

1. The attached report, received from a Secret source, is forwarded for your information.
2. In the last sentence of paragraph 5 is the statement that AMG Verona issued a certain document. Will you please report on this.

F.H.M. 
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

BU 10/10

b/v

3/10

1034

TOP SECRET *REC-595*
Confidential *5*
17th Sept.

To: Head of Chancery,
British Embassy,
Rome.

Ref: 11/955

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section,
A.C. Rome.

Lt. Col. B. Deed. (2)
P.I.N.,
A.F.H.Q.

G-2 (C.I.),
A.F.H.Q.

From: I.S.L.D.,
Rome Area Allied Command.

Date: 15th September, 1945.

594
The attached report, dated 15th September, has
been received from HARIKINI.

Bauer
Major
I.S.L.D.

794

ITALY

POLITICAL

ARMYCHIST ORDERS TO RIGHT-WING PARTISAN BANDS TO MOBILIZE.

1. A source who has the confidence of the House of Savoy, and who had several bands of right-wing partisans under his control during the German occupation of Rome, was summoned to visit Admiral GAROFALO, a member of the Luogotenente's household, on 14th September.
2. Admiral GAROFALO asked source to contact the former leaders of his various bands, which are in the Rome area, and to instruct them to be ready to mobilize if it is found necessary to have a right-wing force to act against the Communists. The Admiral informed source that the Luogotenente was aware of this request and had given it his blessing.
3. Source, who has an official position connected with the Roman Catholic Church, considered it advisable to consult the Vatican before taking any action. Having obtained their agreement, he has decided to comply with Admiral GAROFALO's request.

his various bands, which are in the Rome area, and to instruct them to be ready to mobilize if it is found necessary to have a right-wing force to act against the Communists. The Admiral informed source that the DuPonts were aware of this request and had given it his blessing.

3. Source, who has an official position connected with the Roman Catholic Church, considered it advisable to consult the Vatican before taking any action. Having obtained their agreement, he has decided to comply with Admiral GABRILOLO's request.

592
Tobac
Confidential per
incl. T.M.C.

To: Head of Chancery
British Embassy
Rome

Copy: A. Hallford, Esq.,
Political Section
A.C., NME

Colonel Sand,
P.I.B.

Colonel Cameron Perry

From: I.S.L.B.
Rome Army Allied Command

Date: 14th September, 1945

The information in the attached report, dated
5th September, 1945 from a good source, may have been
distributed by the British Consul General, Genoa.

Calder
Major
I.S.L.B.

From: I.S.I.D.
New Area Allied Command

Date: 11th September, 1945

The information in the attached report, dated
5th September, 1945 from a good source, may have been
distributed by the British General General, Genoa.

Blum
Major
I.S.I.D.

1031

(CSO)

ITALY

ECONOMIC

ITALY BRUNZO. Perrier, di Dolanetto, Genoa.

1 Ever since liberation 7.111 Brunzo have been in the public limelight, partly owing to the fact that one of the partners had quite a brilliant Fascist past, and partly owing to connections of collaboration which were made at first the firm. No other concern belonging to the big industries of Liguria has been so violently attacked by the Regional CLN and by the left-wing press. In view of the importance of the plant, it was considered of interest to obtain the industrialist's point of view.

2 7.111 Brunzo is a family concern (Società in accomandi semplice) and the capital is distributed in the following manner:-

- a) 21½% is held by M. Ing. Lorenzo BRUNZO, son of Giuseppe BRUNZO. Lorenzo is 44 years old, married and has one daughter. He was Consigliere Nazionale (National Councillor) during the Fascist regime, President of the Unione Industriale of Genoa from 1934-1944, and President of ILVA, the important steel works with head offices in Genoa, belonging to IRI, from 1933 to 1944. Lorenzo is at present in hiding.

- b) 21½% is held by Count Dr. Alfonso BRUNZO, brother of Lorenzo. He is 41 years old, married, and has one son.

In view of the importance of the plant, it was considered of interest to obtain the industrialist's point of view.

2. Pelli Bruno is a family concern (Società in accomandi Semplificata) and the capital is distributed in the following manner:-

a) 21 1/2% is held by Nob. Ing. Lorenzo BRUZZO, son of Giuseppe BRUZZO. Lorenzo is 44 years old, married and has one daughter. He was Consigliere Nazionale (National Councillor) during the Fascist regime, President of the Unione Industriale of Genoa from 1934-1944, and President of ILVA, the important steel works with head offices in Genoa, belonging to IRI, from 1935 to 1944. Lorenzo is at present in hiding.

b) 21 1/2% is held by Count Dr. Alfonso BRUZZO, brother of Lorenzo. He is 42 years old, married, and has one son. He does not take an active part in the management of the firm.

c) 21 1/2% is held by Benedetto BRUZZO, son of Matteo BRUZZO and cousin of Lorenzo and Alfonso. Up to two years ago he was the life and soul of the firm, but has had to retire owing to a tumour on the brain. He is not expected to recover. Age 35, single.

d) 21 1/2% is held by Ing. Giacomo BRUZZO, brother of Benedetto and cousin of Lorenzo and Alfonso. Age 30, married, one son and one daughter. This is the individual who was

-2-

interviewed. In spite of his youth he gave the impression of being well-bred, capable of shouldering responsibility. He alone is today in charge of the entire BULZAC concern, including the other companies mentioned by the other company and mentioned further on in this report.

- c) It is held by Count Carlo BULZAC, son of Francesco BULZAC, brother of Lorenzo, founder of the concern in 1867.
- f) It is held by Luigi and Biagio, children of Biagio BULZAC and cousins of Lorenzo, Alfonso, Benedetto and Giacomo.

3. The firm's plant is situated in Bolzaneto (a suburb of Genoa). About 1850 workers are at present on the firm's payroll, whilst there are approximately 150 employees divided between the factory in Bolzaneto and the offices of the firm in Via XI Settembre 30, Genoa. The plant produces iron and steel sheets and tubes.

4. The BULZAC family also owns "Industrie Siderurgiche", a concern manufacturing plate steel for the naval stores of ships, with two plants, one at Arona in Verona and the other at Genova (Mr. Gavi, Alessandrini), employing altogether 750 workers and 20 employees. At present the factories are working with heavy rain. No trouble whatever has been experienced with labour in these two plants.

5. The same partners also own the "Zuccherificio del Volano" (a sugar refinery) with head offices in Genoa and factory at Migliorino (Ferrara).

3. The firm's plant is situated in Belmonte (suburb of Genoa). About 1850 workers are at present on the firm's payroll, whilst there are approximately 100 employees divided between the factory in Belmonte and the offices of the firm in Via XX Settembre 30, Genoa. The plant produces iron and steel sheets and pipes.
4. The BERNARDI family also owns "Industria Jato", a concern manufacturing jute cloth for the manufacture of sacks, with two plants, one at Arona in Savigliana and the other at Geronio (nr. Gavi, Alessandria), employing altogether 750 workmen and 20 employees. At present the factories are working with heavy rain. No trouble whatever has been experienced with labour in these two plants.
5. The other partners also own the "Zuccherificio del Volano" S.A., with head offices in Genoa and factory at Vigliarino (Pavia), where no trouble has been experienced either. The concern manufactures sugar from beets.
6. Lastly they own 30% of the shares of the "Societa Esercizio Salini" which controls the "Salerie Italiane" Company with five mills at Genoa (Via Archimede), Leghorn and Cagliari (Sardinia).
7. The B.lli BERNARDI company is accused, according to Source, of having paid Lit. 10,000.- to the Republican Frontists for charity. He admits that this sum was paid by Lorenzo (the National Council), but defends himself by saying that during the period of Nazi-

-3-

1558
Under occupation it was impossible to refuse to subscribe to such institutions, when requested, without giving oneself open to trouble.

8. The firm in question accused of having "lent" workers from the Bolzano plant to the Germans for work in Germany and the East. Giacomo MUZZO admits this, but states that it was the only way of avoiding deportation of the workers to Germany.

9. Hardly they are accused of having worked for the Germans. Giacomo states that their output during the period of occupation was only 25% of the average output in 1942, and that every effort was made to limit production as much as possible without incurring reprisals.

10. According to Giacomo MUZZO, his whole trouble is due solely to the presence of one person in his factory, viz. Ing. Carlo LEONI, son of Ricciotti LEONI an old Socialist, since there is no valid reason why his company should receive more attention than a number of other concerns in Liguria which are at present free from any form of persecution.

11. Carlo LEONI is about 32 years old and went to school with Giacomo MUZZO. He is married and has three children. He is not

9. Thirdly they are accused of having worked for the Germans. Giacomo stated that their output during the period of occupation was only 20% of the average output in 1942, and that every effort was made to limit production as much as possible without incurring reprisals.
10. According to Giacomo BRUZZO, his whole trouble is due solely to the presence of one person in his factory, viz. Ing. Carlo LEONI, son of Rinaldo LEONI an old Socialist, since there is no valid reason why his company should receive more attention than a number of other concerns in Liguria which are at present free from any form of persecution.
11. Carlo LEONI is about 32 years old and went to school with Giacomo BRUZZO. He is married and has three children. He is not considered to be a good engineer. In September 1941 he was out of a job and asked Giacomo to take him on in his works at Bolzaneto, which Giacomo did. During the Nazi-Fascist period LEONI became an active member of the resistance movement, and after liberation he came out into the open as a liberal Communist and as president of the factory C.I.N. From that moment onwards LEONI has used every means in his power to blackmail, intimidate and coerce the owners of the plant, according to Giacomo BRUZZO.
12. Immediately after liberation he sent through the company's files and sent out all documents and letters which might be

.../admitted

-4-

continued as evidence of the firm's collaboration with the Germans. The correspondence regarding the payment of Lit. 10,000.- to the Repubblica Sociale mentioned a letter in the report formed the most important item. He then sent to Giacomo BRUZZO and stated that he would be willing to suppress this grave evidence against the firm, provided he were compensated. BRUZZO refused to be blackmailed and told him to show the letters and documents to whomsoever he wished. This was the beginning of BRUZZO's difficulties.

13. Thereafter, according to Giacomo BRUZZO, LEONI had done everything in his power to ruin the company. By threats he succeeded in getting himself appointed to the post of co-director of the company. At the same time, however, he is representing the interests of the workers, and his ambition is to be elected member of parliament, be born the workers' and his Party's way thus by systematically sacrificing the firm's interests.

14. Giacomo BRUZZO holds proof to the effect that he went to see the factory chief of "IRMA", the big steel concern in Genoa, and instigated them to insist on certain wage concessions, ensuring them that he would see to it that they received the support of the BRUZZO company. According to Giacomo BRUZZO, LEONI is wrecking his concern in a very efficient manner.

whenever he wished. This is the beginning of BRUZZO's difficulties.

13. Thereafter, according to GIACOMO BRULLO, LEONTI has done everything in his power to ruin the company. By then he has succeeded in getting himself appointed to the post of co-director of the company. At the same time, however, he is representing the interests of the workers, not his ambition is to be elected member of parliament, he buys the workers' and his Party's support by systematically sacrificing the firm's interests.

14. GIACOMO BRULLO holds proof to the effect that he went to see the factory CIL of "ILVA", the big steel concern in Genoa, and instigated them to insist on certain wage concessions, assuring them that he could see to it that they received the support of the BRUZZO company. According to GIACOMO BRULLO, LEONTI is wrecking his concern in a very efficient manner.

15. Thanks to LEONTI's agitation, the CIL has now appointed an "ispettore investigativo" in the person of Dr. R.D. Franco AMOLINI, Via Caffaro 24, Genoa, chartered accountant and one of the most important and powerful members of the Communist movement in Genoa, to ascertain the degree of collaboration furnished by BRULLO during the Nazi-Fascist period. The investigation is to last a fortnight and will come to an end on about 10th inst. On the strength of AMOLINI's report it will then be decided by the CIL whether or not, "Comissario" (Receiver) is to be appointed.

.../15.

16. Dr. MUZZO, President of the Economic Commission, a liberal, is the appointee officially, although under Communist pressure.

17. GIACOMO MUZZO is disgusted with the whole situation, and would be only too willing to sell his industry, even at a loss. This would still further diminish the very limited number of private big industrial firms in Liguria, which have so far succeeded in keeping out of IRI's influence, since it would probably be impossible to finance the company adequately for a long period without the vast financial possibilities of the MUZZO family to back it during the difficult period ahead.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

private big industrial firms in Latin America which have so far succeeded in keeping out of IRI's influence, since it would probably be impossible to finance the company adequately for a long period without the vast financial possibilities of the BRUZZO family to back it during the difficult period ahead.

1020

Handwritten: 11/956
Handwritten: 2 lines per 6
Handwritten: 10/2/56
Confidential

To: Head of Chancery,
British Embassy,
Rome.

Ref: 11/956

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section,
A.C. Rome.

Lt. Col. B. Deed,
P.I.B.,
A.F.H.Q.

G-2 (C.I.),
A.F.H.Q.

From: I.S.L.D.,
Rome Area Allied Command.

Date: 16th September, 1949.

Handwritten: 585

The attached report has been received from our
representative in Trieste.

Handwritten: Kamm
Major
I.S.L.D.

Copies to London
Belgrade

ITALY

POLITICAL/MILITARY

FORMATION OF AN ANTI-YUGOSLAV ORGANISATION IN VENEZIA GIULIA

1. A prominent journalist in VENEZIA GIULIA, and a close friend of Luigi STAMPA, has supplied the following information on the CORPO VOLONTARI DELLA LIBERTA, a clandestine anti-Slav organisation with H.Q. in GORIZIA, which was recently formed to defend the area against any coup d'etat attempted by the Yugoslavs, though it is not certain whether they would attempt to maintain their standpoint if the area were ceded to Yugoslavia by international agreement.
2. The organisers of the movement so far identified are Luigi STAMPA, aged 31, school teacher and ex-partisan, Lieut. Commander Giuseppe BRAMO wealthy timber mill proprietor and former S.I.M. agent, and Mario MORASSI, his nephew, but there are others whose names are not at present known.
3. The present strength of the organisation is reported as 600. It is not thought to possess many arms.
4. Extensive security measures were taken in forming the organisation and few members are known to one another. It has however been penetrated by Yugoslavs and customary counter-measures taken. For example, the

any coup d'etat attempted by the Yugoslavs, though it is not certain whether they would attempt to maintain their standpoint if the area were ceded to Yugoslavia by international agreement.

2. The organisers of the movement so far identified are Luigi STANTA, aged 31, school teacher and ex-partisan, Lieut. Commander Giuseppe BRAMO wealthy timber mill proprietor and former S.I.M. agent, and Mario MORASCI, his nephew, but there are others whose names are not at present known.

3. The present strength of the organisation is reported as 600.

It is not thought to possess many arms.

4. Extensive security measures were taken in forming the organisation and few members are known to one another. It has however been penetrated by Yugoslavs and customary counter-measures taken. For example, the uncle of STANTA was kidnapped two weeks ago and nothing has been heard of him since.

5. The organisation is in touch with the OSOPPO but relations at the moment are strained. VASDI originally suggested that this organisation and OSOPPO should merge and stated that he was negotiating with the Italian Government for supply of arms, some of which he promised to give them. Latterly, however, his enthusiasm seems to have cooled.

- 2 -

6. Moreover, VANDI is considered suspect by some members who state he is in constant touch with MINCHI, former Commander of GARIBALDI.
7. The organization is however in touch with CORPO DI ARMA in UDINEZ, which has promised to supply arms. BRAMO is close friend of Colonel PIACENTINI, Chief of General Staff for Territorial Command of Province of UDINEZ.
8. It is also in touch with similar organization in CIVIDALE which claims to have 1,000 men and to have arms including eight 61 mm. mortars and four 47 mm. anti-tank guns. (Comment by our representative: consider this figure substantially exaggerated).
9. The organization is said to be forming an Intelligence Service which plans to work into Yugoslavia.

of Colonel PIACENTINI, Chief of General Staff for Territorial

Command of Province of UDINE.

6. It is also in touch with similar organization in CIVIDALE which claims to have 1,000 men and to have arms including eight 51 mm. mortars and four 47 mm. anti-tank guns. (Comment by our representative: consider this figure substantially exaggerated).

9. The organization is said to be forming an Intelligence Service which plans to work into Yugoslavia.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

583

TOP SECRET

Confidential

Ref: 542/583/EX.

20 September 1945.

SUBJECT: Political Report.

TO : Chief Financial Advisers.

569

The attached report, received from a Secret source, is passed to you for information.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Incl.

SOURCE SHEET

SECRET

Subject: ITALY-YUGOSLAVIA - POLITICAL

Report No. 1002

Head of Chancery
Allied Commission
PIB
G2(CI)

Distribution:

TRIESTE
LONDONDate of Report
Information

Source

Reliability

CORILLA from well-
placed but untried
sub-source

8.9.45

Untried

1021

native

that

got that

it had

Yugoslavia.

is VARELLA GIULIA demanding the incorporation of the area into Yugoslavia:-

- (1) Two separate petition forms are used, of both of which copies have been seen by an unimpeachable source; that in Italian demands only the incorporation of TRIESTE; that in Slovene demands the inclusion of ISTRIA, FRIULI, GORIZIA, SLOVENE PRIMORSKA and FRIULI also. On both forms signatures are required to give name, address, date and place of birth, profession and nationality.

- (11) Canvassing has been reported all along the demonstration line from TARVISIO to TRIESTE and also in ISTRIA.

At a meeting of the PARTITO COMUNISTA GIULIANO on 24 AUG, attended by sub-source, the following statements were made by a local Communist named VENICE, alias NERONE:-

- (a) The organization of the petition had been ordered by UNIBRADE as it would be required for use at the London conference to show that the majority of the population of VARELLA GIULIA wished to join the Yugoslav federation.
- (b) All men and women over the age of seventeen were, therefore, to be made to sign the petition. Promises, threats, and if necessary force were to be used to obtain signatures, and signatures of those who refused would be forged.
- (c) In TRIESTE 1,700 canvassers were to be employed and each canvasser had to obtain fifty signatures.
3. The programme outlined in 2(11)(b) above is being executed throughout the area. Many reports from various sources have been received which prove that threats, deception and intimidation are being used to secure signatures.
4. In addition extensive forgery is being practised. One completed petition form has been obtained by source and copies of three others. On the first, out of 37 signatures all are forgeries. On the second, out of

of the inclusion of ISTRIJA, PULJA, GORISKA, SLOVENS
PULJORSIA and PULJULI also. On both forms signatories are
required to give name, address, date and place of birth,
profession and nationality.

- (11) Canvassing has been reported all along the demarcation line
from TARVISIO to TRIESTE and also in ISTRIJA.

At a meeting of the PARTITO COMUNISTA GIULANO on 24 Aug. attended
by sub-source, the following statements were made by a local Communist
named PIZICH, alias BARON:

- (a) The organization of the petition had been ordered by BELGRADE
as it would be required for use at the London conference to
show that the majority of the population of VERONA GIULIA
wished to join the Yugoslav federation.
- (b) All men and women over the age of seventeen were, therefore, to
be made to sign the petition. Promises, threats, and if necessary
force were to be used to obtain signatures, and signatures of
those who refused would be forged.
- (c) In TRIESTE 1,700 canvassers were to be employed and each canvasser
had to obtain fifty signatures.

3. The programme outlined in 2(ii)(b) above is being executed throughout
the area. Many reports from various sources have been received which prove
that threats, deception and intimidation are being used to secure signatures.

4. In addition extensive forgery is being practised. One completed
petition form has been obtained by source and copies of three others. On
the first, out of 37 signatures all are forgeries. On the second, out of
thirteen signatures ten are stated to be forged. On the third, out of 25
signatures 24 are stated to be forgeries. On the fourth, out of 13 signatures
4 are stated to be forgeries. Some of the individuals whose signatures
appear on the forms are stated by Source to be dead, and others in different
parts of Italy. The majority of the forgeries are, however, of individuals
living in the area who have either refused to sign, or not been asked for
their signatures, on account of their known views.

Source is attempting to obtain signed statements from individuals
whose signatures have been forged, but fear of victimization makes this
difficult.

According to source the total number of signatures obtained in TRIESTE
alone exceeds 90,000.

10211

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

SOURCE SHEET

~~SECRET~~

Subject ITALY-YUGOSLAVIA - POLITICAL

Report No. 785017

Date 11.9.45

Distribution: Head of Chancery
Allied Commission
PIB
G2(CI)

TRIESTE
LONDON
BELGRADE

Source	Date of Information	Reliability
GORILLA from well-placed but untried sub-source	8.9.45	Untried

1021

To: Head of Chancery
British Embassy
BOM

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section
A.C., BMR

Colonel Deed. (2)
P.I.B.

From: I.S.L.D.
Rome Area Allied Command

Date: 15th September, 1945

Attached is a report, dated 11th September, 1945,
from a reliable source.

Major
I.S.L.D.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

100th Area Allied Command

Date: 15th September, 1945

Attached is a report, dated 11th September, 1945,
from a reliable source.

Major
I.S.L.D.

1012

12421

POLITICAL

FUNDS FOR THE VATICAN

1. A source who is closely connected with the VATICAN reports that all free gifts of money to the Vatican are collected in a fund known as the "FONDO DI SAN PIETRO".
2. Source states that sums to the value of about two million lire arrive daily which are turned over to this fund. He says that at least half of this money arrives from American sources, which includes gifts from the American forces serving in Italy.
3. This money is at the disposition of the Pope who uses it without any measure of control. Source states that it is from this fund that the Pope finances the Christian Democrat Party either directly, or through the Bishops.
4. Much of the money is given unconditionally, but some gifts are sent specifically for political purposes.
5. Cardinal SCHUSTER recently complained to the Pope of the general situation in the North of Italy and of the activities of the Communists. The Pope immediately sent the Cardinal ten million lire for charity amongst the people most under fire of Communist propaganda, and a further unspecified sum in the charge of an energetic member of the Christian Democrat Party for distribution to the various cells of the Party in the

3. This money is at the disposition of the Pope who uses it without any measure of control. Source states that it is from this fund that the Pope finances the Christian Democrat Party either directly, or through the Bishops.
4. Much of the money is given unconditionally, but some gifts are sent specifically for political purposes.
5. Cardinal SCHUSTER recently complained to the Pope of the general situation in the North of Italy and of the activities of the Communists. The Pope immediately sent the Cardinal ten million lire for charity amongst the people most under fire of Communist propaganda, and a further unspecified sum in the charge of an energetic member of the Christian Democrat Party for distribution to the various cells of the Party in the North. Source states that both these sums came from the "OSOLO DI SAN PIETRO".

per 6/28/45
in pen 6
4/10/45
Confidential

To: Head of Chancery
British Embassy
RME

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section
A.C. RME

Colonel Deed, (2)
F.I.B.

G.2.C.I.
A.F.H.C.

From: I.S.L.D.
Rome Area Allied Command

DATE: 14th September, 1945

The attached report has been received from
SAND, dated 29th August, 1945.

It will be noted that all names quoted are those
of men who are, or have been, actively engaged in the
GARIBOLDI Brigade, and who, it may be fairly assumed,
are in fact Communist Partisans, rather than Political
Leaders.

Stam
Major
I.S.L.D.

From: I.S.L.D.
Home Area Allied Command

DATE: 14th September, 1945

The attached report has been received from

SAND, dated 29th August, 1945.

It will be noted that all names quoted are those of men who are, or have been, actively engaged in the GARIBAUDI Brigades, and who, it may be fairly assumed, are in fact Communist Partisan, rather than Political Leaders.

Stewart
Major
I.S.L.D.

1617

No. M/0603

ITALY

POLITICAL

COMMUNIST LEADERS IN THE MILAN AREA

1. A usually reliable source, who was requested in June 1945 to furnish a list of the most influential members of the Communist Party in N. ITALY, has supplied the following names as being those of the real Party leaders in the MILAN area:-

- (a) LONGO, C in C of the GARIBOLDI Brigades,
- (b) COLOMBO, former C.O. of the TURIN GARIBOLDI Brigades,
- (c) GRASSI, former C.O. of the MILAN GARIBOLDI Brigades
- (d) NOVELLA, former C.O. of the ROME GARIBOLDI Brigades,
- (e) PAZZELLA, and
- (f) SILVATI, both staff officers at G.H.Q. of the GARIBOLDI Brigades,
- (g) SCOTTI, present Secretary of the Communist Party in MILAN and former C.O. of the PIEMONTE GARIBOLDI Brigades,
- (h) LEONI, former C.O. of the FLORENCE GARIBOLDI Brigades, now at VERCELLI

2. The following two women are also said to have considerable influence in the Party:-

- (a) VALLE, formerly a member of a Partisans formation.
- (b) BAZZELLA, recently returned from a German concentration camp.

(c) ZACCHI, former C.O. of the MILAN GARIBOLDI Brigades

(d) NOVELLA, former C.O. of the ROME GARIBOLDI Brigades.

(e) PARELLA, and

(f) SILVATI, both staff officers at G.H.Q. of the GARIBOLDI Brigades.

(g) SCOTTI, present Secretary of the Communist Party in MILAN

and former C.O. of the PIEMONTE GARIBOLDI Brigades.

(h) LEONI, former C.O. of the FLORENCE GARIBOLDI Brigades,

now at VERCELLI

2. The following two women are also said to have considerable influence

in the Party:-

(a) VALLI, formerly a member of a Partisan formation.

(b) ESTELLA, recently returned from a German concentration camp.

(11/943)

To: Head of Chancery,
British Embassy,
Rome.

Ref: R/0601.

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section,
A.C. Rome.

Lt. Col. B. Deed, (2)
P.I.B.,
A.P.H.Q.

From: L.S.L.D.,
Rome Area Allied Command.

Date: 14th September, 1945.

1. The attached report, dated 1st August, 1945, has been received from SAHD. Sub-source is a journalist on the staff of a ROME newspaper.

2. It is considered that this report may be of some interest in view of reports in the Portuguese press, quoted by Italian newspapers on 7.9.45, that Monseigneur SPILLMAN is likely to be the next Papal Secretary of State.

3. Some three months ago Monseigneur MUFFINI is stated to

1015

Lt. Col. B. Deed, (2)

F.I.B.,
A.F.H.Q.

From: I.S.L.D.,
Rosa Area Allied Command.

Date: 14th September, 1945.

1. The attached report, dated 1st August, 1945, has been received from SMD. Sub-source is a journalist on the staff of a KONG newspaper.
2. It is considered that this report may be of some interest in view of reports in the Portuguese press, quoted by Italian newspapers on 7.9.45, that Monseigneur SYLLIAN is likely to be the next Papal Secretary of State.
3. Some three months ago Monseigneur MONTINI is stated to have said that the Church looked more towards England than the U.S.A. for "spiritual and moral" co-operation in world reconstruction.

1013

[Signature]
Major
I.S.L.D.

ITALY

POLITICAL

RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION TO POSITION OF
CARDINAL SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE VATICAN

1. It is reported that there is considerable rivalry between Monseigneur SPILLMAN and Monseigneur MONTINI for the position of Cardinal Secretary of State in the Vatican.
2. The candidature of Monseigneur SPILLMAN is said to be sponsored chiefly by the Pope's personal secretary, whereas that of Monseigneur MONTINI is strongly supported by the members of the existing Secretariat of State.
3. Although the Pope is believed personally to favour Monseigneur SPILLMAN, both for reasons of longstanding friendship and for the strengthening of the Church's position in America likely to result from his nomination, it is generally believed in Vatican circles that Monseigneur MONTINI will be successful.

Tested
Mr. H. B. 57
2-1-50
Confidential

To: Head of Chancery,
British Embassy,
Rome.

Ref: 11/945

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section,
A.C. Rome.

Lt. Col. B. Deed, (2)
F.I.B.,
A.P.H.Q.

G.-2 (C.I.),
A.P.H.Q.

From: I. B. L. D.,
Rome Area Allied Command.

Date: 14th September, 1945.

1. The attached report has been received from LIND, with the exception of para 7 which was received from HERS, a new source, details of whom will follow shortly. Date of information is given as August 1945.

2. It seems probable that the PERSONC mentioned in para 7 is identifiable with COSMIC LEVIN but not with IVAN REGENT. It is possible that source is "jumping to conclusions" and endeavouring to identify the subject of his report with the well-known Communist leader. Personal details of COSMIC, alias

From: I. S. L. D.

Base Area Allied Command.

Date: 14th September, 1945.

1. The attached report has been received from RABO, with the exception of para 7 which was received from MERIS, a new source, details of whom will follow shortly. Date of information is given as August 1945.
2. It seems probable that the RABO mentioned in para 7 is identifiable with CORANE LOVEN but not with IVAN ROBERT. It is possible that source is "juggling to conclusions" and endeavouring to identify the subject of his report with the well-known Communist leader. Personal details of CLODIC, alias RABO, are also being checked.

Went
Major
I. S. L. D.

ITALY

POLITICAL

JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES IN ITALY

1. In a previous report reference was made to a so-called Jugoslav C.I.N. established in MILAN in Via Besenatto 6.

2. A usually reliable source reports that the H.Q. of this organization have now been transferred to Via N. condottieri Melloni 44, where activities are said to consist mainly in the organization of purchases throughout Italy of every type of commodity from machinery to clothes, for subsequent transfer into Jugoslavia. Here for these purchases is said to have been obtained by the Jugoslavs during the latter's occupation of VENETIA GIULIA, and from Italian troops who formerly occupied Jugoslavia.

3. The vice-president of this C.I.N. is MARIO GRABIO, while two individuals reported to be very actively engaged in its commercial affairs are ROBERTO NOVACOVICH and UGO KRALL (or KRALL). The latter, an Italian citizen born in FIUME on 13th July 1922, is in frequent contact with ERACOVICH PEO. PEO, known as KET, with BRONZONI MILITARY and with UGO MARIO, all three alleged by source to be themselves in contact with the C.I.N.

4. The transfer to Jugoslavia of goods purchased, which include motor vehicles of all descriptions, is said to be simplified through KRALL's

have been transferred to Via il Condottiero 14, where activities are said to consist mainly in the organization of purchases throughout Italy of every type of commodity from machinery to clothes, for subsequent transfer into Jugoslavia. None for these purchases is said to have been obtained by the Jugoslavs during the latter's occupation of VERONA, GUERIN, and from Italian troops who formerly occupied Jugoslavia.

3. The vice-president of this C.I.N. is MILO GORIC, while two individuals reported to be very actively engaged in its commercial affairs are a certain NOVAKOVICH and UGO KRUL (or KRUL). The latter, an Italian citizen born in VERONA on 13th July 1922, is in frequent contact with DELAGOVICH MIOLODO, known as MIO, with BRANOVICH MARIO and with UGO KRUL, all three alleged by source to be themselves in contact with the OGC.

4. The transfer to Jugoslavia of goods purchased, which include motor vehicles of all descriptions, is said to be simplified through KRUL's having established means of obtaining car circulation permits, allegedly through Allied army channels.

5. Recently a trusted informant of source, who is in contact with KRUL, mentioned to the latter that he had difficulty in obtaining a circulation permit for his car. KRUL immediately offered to supply one for 20,000 lire, stating that he previously possessed several and one remained unused. He added that some permits had been received through American army personnel of Croat origin in VERONA, and others from the Transportation Division of A.M.C. in the same city. Source's informant asked for twenty-four hours in which to consider the purchase of the permit, took it away with him, returned it to

..../source

- 2 -

source and subsequently returned it to KILM. Source describes this document as follows: issued at VERON., No. 15639, valid until 10 Oct 45, stamped ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT VERON., and bearing a signature which might be DE SMI LIND.

6. Another individual closely connected with the Yugoslav C.I.N. is a reticent in KILM in a certain CLOSIC (or KLOSIC), who lives at the R.Q. in Via di cadonia Melloni 44, and travels in a motor car bearing the markings of AC 27. This person is said by source to journey frequently between LUTHERA. and MILM, bringing money and orders from the former to the latter city. When in TRIESTE, CLOSIC stays at the Albergo Continentale, where the porter, FRANCO, acts as his agent.

7. Another source, independently reporting on CLOSIC, has given the same details of residence and motor car as those quoted in para 6. Above, but adds that this individual is employed by the A.C. and that the name CLOSIC is in fact a cover name, used only in KILM by IVAN KERNIC, a Yugoslav Communist leader.

the workings of LC 27. This person is said by source to journey frequently between LUTHERIA and MILAN, bringing money and orders from the former to the latter city. When in BRISBANE, CLODIE stays at the Albergo Continentale, where the porter, FRANCO, acts as his agent.

7. Another source, independently reporting on CLODIE, has given the same details of residence and motor car as those quoted in para 6. above, but adds that this individual is employed by the L.C. and that the name CLODIE is in fact a cover name, used only in MILAN by IVAN HENRIK, a Yugoslav Communist leader.

1012

*Not listed in
the pass & back.*
Confidential

Ref: 12/247
from SPC 12/247
in letter to me

To: Head of Chancery,
British Embassy,
Rome.

Copy: A. Holford, Esq.,
Political Section,
A.C. Rome.

Lt. Col. B. Deed, (2)
P.I.B.,
A.F.H.Q.
G-2 (C.I.),
A.F.H.Q.

From: I.S.L.D.,
Rome Area Allied Command,

Date: 14th September, 1945.

1. In the attached report, paras 1 and 2 were received from GARD and para 3 from KILL. Date of information is 25th August, 1945.
2. It is believed that para 3 may be considered as confirmation of para 2 b).

Edward
Major
I.S.L.D.

A.F.H.Q.

From: L.S.L.D.,
Rome Area Allied Command,

Date: 11th September, 1945.

1. In the attached report, paras 1 and 2 were received from GAND and para 3 from MILL. Date of information is 25th August, 1945.
2. It is believed that para 3 may be considered as confirmation of para 2 b).

David
Major
L.S.L.D.

1011

ITALY

POLITICAL

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY FUNDS.

1. A usually reliable informant reports that Communist Party funds are derived almost exclusively from the following sources:-

a) The sale of goods of all kinds "acquired" from ex-Nazis during the insurrection.

b) Contributions from wealthy industrialists in return for certificates (sometimes back-dated) testifying to the Communist patriotic conduct during the German occupation. A certain TRECCANI, a Milanese industrialist, is said to have paid the Communist Party 5,000,000 lire for insurance of this kind. References to others who have subscribed to Party funds in the same manner has also been made in a previous report.

c) Contributions from the Russian Communist Party.

2. In connection with para. 1 c) above this informant alleges that money from Russian sources reaches Italy mainly in the following manner:-

a) By an ordinary transfer from Swiss Bank, said to be the SCHWEIZERKANTONSBANK - to an unlisted Italian Bank, in favour of the Russian diplomatic mission who then draws and distributes the money in lire.

b) By the sale of gold in various forms which is brought into the country from Swiss banks. This gold is sold openly

certificates (sometimes back-dated) testifying to the Communist patriotic conduct during the German occupation. A certain TREBILINI, a Milanese industrialist, is said to have paid the Communist Party 5,000,000 lire for insurance of this kind. References to others who have subscribed to Party funds in the same manner has also been made in a previous report.

c) Contributions from the Russian Communist Party.

2. In connection with para 2 c) above this informant alleges that money from Russian sources reaches Italy mainly in the following manner:-

a) By an ordinary transfer from Swiss Bank, said to be the "STERNENBERG" - to an untraced Italian Bank, in favour of the Russian Consulate mission the then Consul and distribute the money in lire.

b) By the sale of gold in various forms which is brought into the country by diplomatic couriers. This gold is sold openly for lire, particularly in the Piazza di Pietro, Rome, and the

Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, Milan.

1010

3. Early in August an independent source reported that gold from Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, was reaching Italy through Russian sources, for sale on the black markets in Bari, Rome and Milan, the resulting lire being passed to the Russian Embassy. The subsequent distribution of money to Italian interests is alleged to be carried out through the Russian Consulates and various officers travelling the country. Source mentions that a principal figure in these transactions is a Roman Catholic priest, a certain Father BERNARDINI, who resides in Rome.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

To: Head of Chancery.
Allied Commission.
(2/01)

From: I.S.L.B.,
c/o R.A.A.G., C.A.P.

14 Sep 45.

SEP 18 1945

The attached reports have been received
from our representative in TRIESTE and are
forwarded for your information.

W. L. L. L.

Captain,
I.S.L.B.

L. L. L.

1009

Subject: Dis. Issuance of Forms
petitioning adherence to
YUGOSLAVIA

3712/1/600

31 Aug 45

1. In the SANJISIO district, as elsewhere, Yugoslav emissaries have handed out forms to the population petitioning adherence to YUGOSLAVIA, which are to be signed.
2. In many cases the presentation of these forms has been accompanied by threats of future reprisals against those who abstained from signing.
3. The results obtained show a majority in favour of adherence.

Source: XINI

1002

Subject: Threats by Yugoslavs to
oil: ns of THIRTY in
order, to obtain signatures
for the petition for
adherence to JUGOSLAVIA

SP12/1/708

op 43

1. At 105 BABINI DI GUSTO there is a boarding house run by sisters of a religious order. There are 10 elderly female inmates.
2. A few days ago, two Yugoslav women called there with the customary form for the adherence to JUGOSLAVIA, and when the women inmates showed reluctance in appending their signatures the Slav women threatened them, with and on eliciting no signatures seized the stables belonging to the house and stabled their own animals in them. A field belonging to the establishment was also seized and damage done to the vegetable crops which had been sown by the nuns.
3. One of the inmates, an Italian woman named LUOMBI, made violent protests against the action of the Slavs, but no notice was taken.
4. Giuseppe BIANCHI of 17 Viale SOTTISO was also threatened that if he did not sign the petition he would be killed ("Ti faremo la pelle").

Source: KISI

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Subject: Moral situation
at COLATO

3712/1/020
31 Aug 45

1. Armed groups are collecting signatures for the adherence to JNFUAVIA, accompanied by threats to those who abstain from signing.
2. Active resistance has been encountered by the Yugoslavs in this area, and there is a general desire to return to Italian administration.
3. Disaffection with the Communist system is apparent also in the Partisan ranks.
4. Cereals are being forcibly requisitioned, one quintal only being left to the farmers.
5. Desertions from EIPG's ranks are frequent in this area; the deserters fled over the ISONO.
6. Yugoslav propaganda has repeatedly stated that the infiltration into FIFULI will begin on 2 September. This is confirmed also by Slovene soldiers belonging to the unit under the orders of Giuseppe SCERIF (Jesko) in the MURCIA area. Ivo OVISEC, also known as JOE, living at ROAD 1606 DI S. MARINO, has stated that on that date the infiltration into MURCIA and FIFULI is to commence.

Source: NISI

Subject: Abductees at
SAN DOHLIGO

MPL 1/693

31 Aug 45

1. Mr FARRIS and his daughter, Silvana, both of 4 Via KANDLER, were arrested at SAN DOHLIGO DELLA VALLE (DOLINA) on 18 July by persons wearing the Allied Police armband.
2. They were taken to the civil police station where their captors removed the Allied Police armbands and conducted them over the demarcation line into Fascist territory.
3. No further news has been received of them.

Source: MARWIG

Subject: Signatures on petition for
adherence to Yugoslavia

381A/1/694

1 Sep 45

1. Attached are photographic copies of lists of signatures appended to the petition for adherence to JUGOSLAVIA.
2. Source states that these signatures are false in toto.

Source: SKILLA

1604

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

Subject: Results of the secret
Plebiscite in CORNIZIA

37 /1/C86

31 Aug 45

The results of the secret plebiscite for adherence to
JUGOSLAVIA, which, in CORNIZIA, as elsewhere, was
a campaign by threats to those who abstained from
signing, has produced the following results.

- a) In the town area neither Italians nor Slovenes
appended their signatures, as they are
practically in a solid block against TITO.
- b) In the area surrounding the town, 80% signed in
favour of adherence.

Source: KIMI

1003

Subject: General political situation
in the divisions area.

3012/1/80

21 Aug 45

1. The political parties in the divisions area are:

- a) The Communist Party
- b) The Demo-Christian Party
- c) The Socialist Party

The Liberal Party is not yet officially established and has only a small following.

2. The Communist Party is adopting a coercive and intimidating attitude, and members who refuse their support are threatened. The result of this has been to alienate many persons who might otherwise have adhered to the Communist Party.

3. Of the three parties, the Demo-Christian has the largest following and is held in the greatest esteem by a large proportion of the population. It is liable to increase its following if its programme of action is well defined.

4. People are weary of adhering to the Socialist Party as there has been a tendency to fusion with the Communists, and if this were to take place the Party would lose much of its support.

5. The population, to a large extent, is sustaining from leading any particular party until the questions of frontiers, and other matters to be settled, are finally made public, when they will feel justified in expressing their views and deciding which party is going to take up a practical chance to convert the present chaotic situation. The latter factor will carry predominant weight in the decision the mass of the population will take.

2. The Communist Party is adopting a sensitive and understanding attitude, and understands the reasons for its support are legitimate. The result of this has been to alienate many persons who might otherwise have adhered to the Communist Party.
3. Of the three parties, the Neo-Naziism has the largest following and is held in the greatest esteem by a large proportion of the population. It is liable to increase its following if the measures of action are well defined.
4. People are weary of adhering to the Communist Party as there has been a tendency to fusion with the Communists, and if this were to take place the Party would lose much of its support.
5. The population, to a large extent, is abstaining from backing any particular party with the questions of Frontiers, and other matters to be settled, are finally made public, when they will feel justified in expressing their views and deciding which party is going to take up a practical stand to confront the present economic situation. The latter factor will carry preponderant weight in the decision the mass of the population will take.

100?

Subject: Meetings of the leaders of the four TRIESTE Communist Sectors

SPDS/1/896
3 Sep 45

1. The meetings took place on August 24 at 2000 hours in various parts of the town.

The first sector, with about fifty members, held their meeting in the restaurant owned by FURLAN in Via REGINA ELIANA 31.
2. PANICH made the following statements :-

In TRIESTE there are at the moment three Fascist reactionary currents which enjoy allied support.
The first, headed by GOSWALDICH, PAGNINI, COCEANI etc, moves under its slogan of "Trieste to the Triestini" private capitalist ambitions which would subjugate the proletariat.

The second current would like to make TRIESTE an international town. This idea should also be fought as it would place the city under Anglo-American capitalism.

The third current is the TRIESTE's annexation to ITALY and the return of the hat of PIRELLI, Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza.
3. The only favourable solution for the Giulian proletariat is the making up of autonomous TRIESTE with TITO's Democratic and Federative JUGOSLAVIA. The reasons for this are :
 - a) Jugoslav TRIESTE is indispensable to RUSSIA,
 - b) TRIESTE must adequately compensate the hundred thousand partisans who sacrificed themselves to liberate this area.
4. To succeed in this purpose, with the unconditional

to first, headed by GOSWICH, PIGNINI, COCEANI etc.
 it has under its slogan of "Trieste to the Triestini"
 private capitalist ambitions which would subjugate
 the proletariat.

2. A second current would like to make TRIESTE an
 international town. This idea should also be fought
 as it would place the city under Anglo-American
 capitalism.

4. The third current is the TRIESTINE's annexation to ITALY
 and the return of the Patria. FAS, ATTI, Carabiniere and
 Guardia di Finanza.

5. The only favourable solution for the Giulian
 proletariat is the making up of autonomous TRIESTE
 with Trieste's Democratic and Federative JUGOSLAVIA. The
 reasons for this are:

- a) Jugoslav TRIESTE is and is responsible to RUSSIA,
- b) TRIESTE must adequately compensate the hundred
 thousand partisans who sacrificed themselves
 to liberate this area.

6. To succeed in this purpose, with the unconditional
 support of the Russian delegates to the peace conference
 with ITALY, all men and women over the age of seventeen
 must sign the Jugoslav annexation petition. Petitions, 1001
 threats and force should be used, if necessary, and the
 signatures of those who refuse should be forged.

7. This petition will be taken to the LONDON conference to
 show that the majority of the Giulian population, and
 a considerable proportion of the people of TRIESTE wish
 to join the Jugoslav Federation.
 The CARSO population must appear on the list unanimously
 and declare themselves Slavs.

As for TRIESTE, at least fifty signatures have to be
 obtained by each of the 1,700 members of the Slav-
 Communist Movement. This would bring the total to
 85,000. A small number of those who sign for TRIESTE
 will be permitted to declare themselves of Italian
 nationality.

8. The speaker cannot see that coming to the wish expressed
 by the Giulian Communist to join JUGOSLAVIA, from now
 on the VENEZIA GIULIA Communist autonomous organisation
 will call itself the Slav Communist Party.

- 2 -

2. Lastly, FENICH revealed that Soviet RUSSIA, in reply to BEVIN's speech, will defend the present people's governments of HUNGARY, BULGARIA, ROMANIA and JUGOSLAVIA, and will request at the Peace Conference the possession of LIBYA, which will act as sontry for Progressive Communist forces in the Mediterranean and in AFRICA.

Source: GORILLA

1600

Subject: UAIS Committee and
General Political
situation in TARVISIO

3RLS/I/677
30 Aug 45

1. The TARVISIO UAIS, which was formed towards the end of July with the permission of the Town Major, is attempting to destroy the Italian CLN. Those who once voted for GERMANY are now pro-Yugoslav.

2. URBICA, who is pro-Italian, had been proposed as Mayor, but through Dr DOLMAR's intervention, Mario DE VECCHI obtained this post.

3. A mixed committee, made up of three Italians, three Slovenes and three Austrians, has been formed in TARVISIO, with the Town Major's permission.

The three Italian members are :-

- a) GREGORUTTI of the CASSA MALAFFIE President
- b) Rodolfo ZAMPARO, a Communist.
- c) Arturo SDANCO, employee of the TARVISIO central railway station.

All three are pro-Slav.

The Slav members of the Committee are :-

- a) DOLMAR, Luigi of TARVISIO.
- b) GRAVANJA, of FLESZZO.
- c) MERELLI, Aldo of TARVISIO.

The Austrian members are :-

- a) KARL of TARVISIO
- b) Ing Carlo LAUER.

4. A small villa has been placed at the disposal of this Committee.

5. The Committee members are to inspect shops etc in order to suppress the Black Market activities.

3. A mixed committee, made up of three Italians, three Slovenes and three Austrians, has been formed in TARVISIO, with the Town Major's permission.

The three Italian members are :-

- a) GREGORUCCI of the CASSA MALATTIE President
- b) Rodolfo ZAMPARO, a Communist.
- c) Arturo SIANO, employee of the TARVISIO central railway station.

All three are pro-Slav.

The Slav members of the Committee are :-

- a) DOLHAR, Luigi of TARVISIO.
- b) KRIVANJA, of PIZZZO.
- c) BERKELEJ, Aldo of TARVISIO.

The Austrian members are :-

- a) KARL of TARVISIO
- b) Ing Carlo LAGER.

4. A small villa has been placed at the disposal of this Committee.

5. The Committee members are to inspect shops and to order to suppress the Black Market activities.

6. Dr DOLHAR and BERKELEJ have requested the Town Major to be allowed to include Slav elements in the Carabinieri.

7. DE VECCHI has issued an identity card to a certain BEZZERI from LEGHORN, an ex-member of the SS. He has also given an Italian citizenship certificate to Giuseppe BARUZZI of FUSINE VALROMANA who was previously pro-German, and has issued an identity card to Massimo KROIVUJ, a German who illegally crossed the frontier from Germany. Giovanni SCHONBERG, an ex-German air force officer, obtained an Italian citizenship certificate from him. In this manner, all those who wish to return from the Reich can do so, as the PSS allows people to return if they hold an Italian citizenship certificate.

- 2 -

8. The Garibinieri who searched the convent of FUSTINE in VALROMANA found explosives and an ammunition box. The mine are pro-Slav.
9. Francesco ZUPANKICH of FUSINE, who is pro-Slav, has joined the ENTE COMUNALE DI ASSISTENZA of TREVISO.
10. Other Yugoslav agents are :-
Siroc ZENCO A worker in the locomotive shed.
Luigi AZZOLA An ex-partisan, first with the Garibaldi and later with the Ciopepo. His nom de guerre is PIANURA.

Both the above live in PORTOBA.

Source: WIRELESS

Ref: 11/941

To: Head of Chancery
British Embassy
ROME

Confidential

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section
A.C., ROME

Colonel Good,
P.I.B.

From: I.S.L.B.
Rome Area Allied Command

Date: 12th September, 1945

Attached are the following documents sent from the Christian Democrat Party in Milan to the Party H.Q. in Rome:

1. Letter from BUIASCA, Leader of Christian Democrat Party in Milan to DUCCHI, one of the representatives of the Christian Democrat Party to the U.S.A.I. Congress in Milan. In this letter BUIASCA asks for the reaction of the Party leaders to his conduct at the Congress.
2. Letter from BUIASCA to the H.Q. of the Christian Democrat Party.
3. Secret Police report ref. sent to in paragraph one of BUIASCA's official letter (see para. above).
4. Documents mentioned in paragraph 2 under heading of 123770 G.M.
5. Request to the H.Q. of the Christian Democrat Party for the constitution of the Party in the Sicilia Province.

Date: 12th September, 1945

Attached are the following documents sent from the Christian Democrat Party in Milan to the Party H.Q. in Rome:

1. Letter from MUSMAGNA, Leader of Christian Democrat Party in Milan to MORRELL, one of the representatives of the Christian Democrat Party to the U.S.A.I. Congress in Milan. In this letter MUSMAGNA asks for the reaction of the Party leaders to its conduct at the Congress.
2. Letter from MUSMAGNA to the H.Q. of the Christian Democrat Party.
3. Secret Police Report referred to in paragraph one of MUSMAGNA's official letter (see para. 1 above).
4. Documents mentioned in paragraph under heading of PIRELLA GAZZU.
5. Request to the H.Q. of the Christian Democrat Party for the constitution of the Party in the Biella Province.

MAJOR
I.S.L.D.

1397

553
in garden 1845

No 1

[illegible]

ALLA DIREZIONE DELLA DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA

R O M A

Convegno C.L.N. Gli anni Piacenti e Donzetti Vi hanno

riferito sul lavoro del recente convegno del C.L.N. non sto però a ripeterVi quanto già avete ritenuto invece opportuno inviarmi copia di un rapporto segreto della polizia del quale sono venute a conoscenza.

Il C.L.N.A.I. sta preparando un fascicolo a stampa nel quale verranno alcuni esemplari ancora in corso di stampa. Sarà C.L.N.A.I. Ieri c'è stata la consueta seduta nella quale sono state ascoltate definite le posizioni della commissione del partito che sarà fatta di lì a breve dal Gen. Clark.

Venero nei miei uffici i risultati del convegno ed intanto lo studio del problema della unificazione nel C.L.N.C. Attendo di conoscere il vostro pensiero al riguardo per poi

norma.

È stato nel momento la situazione tra C.L.N. e C.L.N.A.I. di Trieste e di Roma, la quale situazione è molto diversa, non solo, ma anche di natura e di scopo. Il fronte all'istituzione del partito è molto diverso da metterci in contatto con gli organi e con i

Io ho sostenuto decisamente la necessità di ripubblicare questi comitati, anche se privi dei comitati ed ho suggerito la loro richiesta di aiuto in piena conformità con gli altri

perciò, e ripetervi questo sia perché ritenno invece opportuno inviarvi copia di un rapporto segreto della polizia del quale sono venute a conoscenza.

Il C.L.N.A.I. sta preparando un fascicolo a studio sul congresso che ne tratterà alcuni aspetti ancora sconosciuti. Illegale C.L.N.A.I. ieri c'è stata la consueta seduta nella quale sono stati analizzati definitivamente le modalità della distribuzione dei partitini che pure l'ora il 15 corrente dal Gen. Clark.

Venero poi esaminati i risultati del congresso ed infine lo studio del problema della influenza del C.L.N.A.I. C.L.N.A.I.

Attendo di conoscere il Vostro pensiero al riguardo per una norma.

È stato poi discussa la questione del C.L.N.A.I. provinciali di Trieste e di Udine, al quale aderiscono fascisti, socialisti, socialisti, A.I. berli e di alcuni gruppi minori al solito il fronte all'insediamento dei comunisti e di altri di mettere in contrasto con gli plebei e con altri. Io ho sostenuto decisamente la necessità di riconoscere i comitati, anche se privi dei comitati ed ho sostenuto la loro richiesta di aiuto in piena conoscenza del fatto che i partiti uniti a noi in quelle regioni.

I Comunisti si sono opposti per superare la ¹³⁴difficoltà abbiamo deciso di convocare con i rappresentanti dei cinque partiti per Trieste e Gorizia concedendo soltanto un sussidio di L. 250.000 da versare nella misura di L. 50.000 per ogni partito, ai gruppi Goriziani. Abbiamo infine insistito la discussione sulle norme.

ario ho elevato subito una protesta contro la stampa pornografica che qui dilaga paurosamente proponendo dei provvedimenti restrittivi per i quali tutti gli altri si sono dichiarati d'accordo. La discussione, su mia proposta è stata rinviata a domani per avere da parte mia la collaborazione in seduta del dottor Meloni.

"Il Popolo" Tutti i miei colleghi del C.L.N.A.I. mi hanno dato atto dei grandi miglioramenti conseguiti del "Popolo" nella sua nuova veste: esso è tuttavia, ancora troppo poco politico: avete esaminato il problema del vicedirettore?

Prezzo Grano - Vi trasmetto copia del comunicato per il compenso integrativo del prezzo del grano e della lettera con la quale il Commissario per l'Agricoltura dell'Alta Italia me ne ha dato notizia.

Io avevo fatto del mio meglio per ottenere questo risultato che darà, ora, certamente dei buoni risultati.

Propaganda- Ieri sera ha avuto luogo una terza e più numerosa riunione per i consigli di ~~Elstia~~ ha parlato il prof. Pantani e si è concluso con la nomina di una commissione per la redazione della mozione conclusiva.

Attendo Vostre notizie ed istruzioni e porgo a tutti un affettuoso saluto.

Vk puripha Duran

"Il Popolo" Tutti i miei colleghi del C.L.N.A.I. mi hanno dato atto dei grandi miglioramenti conseguiti dal "Popolo" nella sua nuova veste; esso è tuttavia, ancora troppo poco politico: avete esaminato il problema del vicedirettore?

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Attendo Voestre notizie ed istruzioni e porzo a tutti un affettuoso saluto.

Vok *purifica Durum*

6-IX-1943

1387

ALTRE NOTE ALLA SULLAZIONE. DOPO IL CONGRESSO ITALIANO.

No. 3

Il giorno 30 agosto, vigilia della inaugurazione del congresso del CLNAI, mi susurrava dell'esistenza di una assai probabile crisi in seno al Governo Parri e si diceva anche che con molte probabilità anche il Capo del Governo sarebbe stato cambiato. Dopo, subito la fine del congresso con si parla più di crisi e questo lo mettono in relazione con quanto è avvenuto durante esso congresso e l'atteggiamento della Democrazia Cristiana nei riguardi del Governo Parri. Avvidamente la Democrazia cristiana cerca con ogni mezzo di mantenersi al di sopra della mischia e di essere veramente l'arbitro della situazione, senza assumersi il rischio e la responsabilità di un crisi di governo in questo momento.

L'agitazione che elementi repubblicani manifestano contro il governo può anche trovare fondamento nella esclusione del loro movimento in seno al CLNAI anche perché oggi i repubblicani, di varie tendenze, che molto facilmente possono mettersi d'accordo e mantenere una condotta politica unica almeno per la contingenza. Le previsioni che il giornale dei repubblicani socialisti agita, che all'operato del governo e dei suoi membri si come che come rappresentanti di partito vengono non sono provate dall'opinione pubblica. In gran parte, le previsioni che molta gente vedrebbe volentieri che qualcuno, qualsiasi qualcuno, iniziasse, non solo sul giornale ma anche sul terreno politico, l'azione nel senso del giornale.

Senza valutare troppo le possibilità reali dei gruppi repubblicani si può asserire che se essi riuscissero a convocarsi in di un ben definito terreno politico, avrebbero facilitato il sopravvento e questo lo si dice oggi, come nella precedente relazione, dopo che il congresso del CLNAI ha chiuso i suoi lavori felici suoi lavori.

La Costituente, come comunemente si ragiona (non dai fasci ma da coloro che conoscono i problemi politici e del lavoro contingenti) rappresenta al un deciso passo verso la normalizzazione della vita pubblica italiana, ma essa dovrebbe poter svolgersi con quella sicurezza e quella libertà che sono sempre necessari alla normale vita dei popoli e che nell'attuale coesistenza dovrebbero essere ancora maggiormente salvaguardate. Si dice che il governo o chi per esso, dovrebbe dare tutte le garanzie che le elezioni per la Costituente si svolgeranno in assoluta tranquillità, o, per lo meno, senza prevenzioni in partenza, ma questo oggi italiana nessuno può dirlo. Di questa cosa la base non ha effettiva possibilità.

cerca con ogni mezzo di mantenerla al di sopra della mischia e di essere veramente l'arbitro della situazione, senza assumersi il rischio e le responsabilità di una crisi di governo in questo momento.

L'agitazione che elementi repubblicani manifestano contro il governo può anche trovare fondamento nella esclusione del loro movimento in seno al CINI anche perché oggi i repubblicani, di varie tendenze, che molto facilmente possono mettersi d'accordo e mantenere una condotta politica unica almeno per la contingenza. Le discussioni che il giornale dei repubblicani socialisti agita, che all'operato del governo e dei suoi membri si pone, che come rappresentanti di partito vengono non solo approvate dall'opinione pubblica, in gran parte repubblicana, ma da una molta gente vedrebbe volentieri che qualcuno, qualsiasi qualcuno, iniziasse, non solo sui giornali ma anche sul terreno politico, l'azione nel senso del giornale.

Senza valutare troppo la possibilità reale dei gruppi repubblicani si può nascondere che se essi riuscissero a convogliarsi su di un ben definito terreno politico, avrebbero facilmente il sopravvento e questo lo si dice oggi, come nella prece ante relazione, dopo che il congresso del CINI ha chiuso i non troppo felici suoi lavori.

La Costituente, come commente si ragiona (non dai fatti ma da coloro che conoscono i problemi politici e dal vero contingenti) rappresenta sì un deciso passo verso la normalizzazione della vita pubblica italiana, ma essa dovrebbe poter svolgersi con quella sicurezza e quella libertà che sono sempre necessari alla normale vita dei popoli e che nell'attuale contingenza dovrebbero essere ancora maggiormente salva custodite. Si dice che il governo o chi per esso, dovrebbe dare tutte le garanzie che le elezioni per la Costituente si svolgeranno in assoluta tranquillità, e, per lo meno, senza prevenzioni in partenza, ma questo oggi in Italia nessuno può dire. Bisogna creare le basi per una effettiva possibilità di tranquillità nelle elezioni quando si saranno dovute anche che si tolgano finalmente di mezzo gli equivoci del CINI per lo meno di quelli più piccoli, perché essi non hanno nulla di democratico, anzi, sono la espressione più feroce del distetto e dell'antidemocrazia. Le nomine dei rappresentanti della Consulta, con il sistema adottato, non sono davvero eseguite nel modo migliore e creano nel Paese un senso di disagio perché coloro che sono nella consulta, nella maggior parte, non rappresentano il Paese nella sua libera volontà.

Si dice, che prima di creare e promuovere la costituente si debbono creare le basi necessarie per essa, ma non col le tanto

depravate e depravate notizie dall'alto, bensì con le libere
parole spirito di franchezza, come è stato fatto per
certare che risponde al nome di labriola, mentre si permettono
uomini ben noti che rispondono al nome di Orsino, Badoglio
e di tanti altri.

La situazione si sviluppa giorno per giorno, forse ora per ora,
ed il suo sviluppo non lo si può conoscere. Può anche darsi che
ci si trovi davanti ad un fatto nuovo, ma non vi sono le pre-
messe necessarie, pertanto, sarebbe meglio altro che un'apparenza
di cui si dovrebbe tenere conto solo in modo assai relativo.
Quello che preoccupa l'opinione pubblica è che nessuno fa niente
per limitare nel lavoro tutti coloro che non vogliono fare
la loro parte. Stando un giornale piccolo per l'ordine pubblico
perché sono i suoi giorni perturbanti di se o anche se mascherati
da altri del suo genere. Anche questo alla macchina come partigiani.
E tutti ricordano che ci si batte con un poco di impegno per
restituire l'ordine pubblico, cosa che è effettivamente non si fa.
Di questo si parla molto e si dice che non si fa nulla, né
nella struttura, né del carabinieri per giungere all'insediamento
alla rappresentanza della della guerra. Il proposito della struttura
si afferma che l'atteggiamento di Bonifazi è del tutto ri-
provocabile, sia pure è parte tratta la velocità per arrestare
tutti coloro che fanno le stesse pecore, e mille volte neppure
questo, e poi perché, come l'altro anche pubblicato i giornali,
la struttura del governo è sotto il controllo della vita, dr. Massa,
lo Chiodetti, dopo una conferenza con il Questore, ha affermato che
ci sentì lo dire, di struttura che il lavoro aveva il fatto
della b. anima a uno degli spiritati. Il pubblico ha fortemente
vissuto di tale tattica, ma si dice come al più essere al sicuro
quando un cosa si dice. Bonifazi lo ha detto.
Si è poi saputo che il vice Questore ha inviato un suo dipendente
ad interrogare il Questore di estero. La direzione
ha fatto sapere che il Questore, e il secondo
il Questore stesso.

Per quanto alla carica di Bonifazi che si è fatta al suo caso
nel 1937, si è visto che il fatto di essere colpito per la
carica di Bonifazi è stato in realtà la Parri alla Presi-
denza della Repubblica che Bonifazi della Co. titolante. Il fatto an-
che era il direttore di Bonifazi a fatto che stato così improntato
e che l'atteggiamento di Bonifazi nel governo è stato quello
di un moderato, e anche di un ambizioso e di uno che ha
in potenza la storia del dittatore. Il collegamento tali suoi at-
teggiamenti con il discorso fatto in occasione del Prestito

relativo.
Per mettere nel lavoro tutti coloro che non vogliono fare nulla e che hanno intenzione di essere perseguitati per l'ordine pubblico perché sono i soli perseguitati da loro o anche se esautorati da altri nel loro paese hanno dovuto alla macchina come partigiani. E tutti ricordano che si si mette con un sacco di impegno per realizzare l'ordine pubblico, cosa che effettivamente non si fa. In questo si parla molto e si dice che non si fa nulla, né nella struttura, né dal centralismo per ringiovanire affilatamente alla repressione della delinquenza. Il proposito della struttura si afferma che l'ottenimento di risultati è lei tutto riprovevole, sia perché peria troppo in velocità per arrestare tutti coloro che hanno le stesse pecche, e dalle volte neppure questo, e poi perché, come hanno anche pubblicato i giornali, la struttura del processo cambia il tedio della vita, dr. Messa, lo Gollarelli, denunciando come il Quotidiano, ha affermato che la struttura della vita, che significa che il lavoro viene intelletto della struttura a uno degli arrestati. Il pubblico ha fortemente visto di tale struttura, ma si dice come si può essere al mondo quando un vero processo termina o dice come si può essere al mondo si si può arrestare con il visto arrestare un suo dipendente si interrogare il lavoro cercando di estorcere la sua lazione che si fa veramente come si fa la struttura, e nel secondo il lavoro stesso.

Parlando alla struttura intellettuale che si chiama tutto al loro senso del lavoro si differenzia tutto e tutto un processo colgo perché la struttura della vita si fa molto più difficile da farla alla presidenza della struttura che non la della Co. tutto. Si dice anche che il discorso che si fa a tutto sia stato così improntato e che l'attività intellettuale che si fa nel processo è stato quello di un moderatore, un moderatore che un moderatore e di uno che ha, in sostanza, storia del dibattito. Si collegano tali suoi atteggiamenti con il discorso fatto in occasione del Prestito e la struttura intellettuale e di tutti atteggiamenti circa la stampa dove infatti si fa tutto che bisogna mettere un qualche freno alla struttura che si fa molto: forse questo è stato fatto perché riprodotto, visto anche tutto, da un giornale romano, forse dall'Uomo Qualunque.

Mentre si dice che tutti i congressisti, e tutti tutti erano dagli centralisti, è partito dell'avvocato Braccasa come di un elemento moderatore e con tutto equilibrio che si fa molto e riprodotto ed anche favorevolmente commentato. Si parla di Braccasa come di una personalità che dovrà essere messa in prima linea ed a dirlo sono proprio degli elementi che

senza del tutto estraniarsi al suo partito, anzi, che militano nelle file opposte. Anche se certi suoi accenti sono stati accolti da rumori dei congressisti, ciò non toglie che il suo discorso e la sua relazione è stata attentamente studiata e molto ben criticata anche in ambienti ostili alla politica della democrazia cristiana. Gli addobiti che si fanno a Brusasca sono quelli che mentre egli si dice repubblicano farebbe della politica, come in tutto il suo partito, decisamente a favore della monarchia, cosa che gli rimproverano di avere anche addennato nel suo discorso. Parri, secondo alcuni, avrebbe anche fatto una promessa larvamente nel suo discorso di esautorare, poco alla volta, i CHI cosa che mentre ha procurato delle ottime impressioni in tutti gli elementi di ordine e di destra, ha esasperato gli estremisti che, pare, si vogliono mettere contro Parri se non saprà specificare bene il suo atteggiamento.

In complesso si dice che si poteva parlare di più dell'opera di ricostruzione e dell'ordine pubblico che è seriamente ed un poco di tutti, seriamente minacciato.

E le ultime critiche dicono che il congresso del CINAI è stato il congresso delle mediocrità perché salvo pochi rare eccezioni i vari eretici che si sono succeduti all'aribalta hanno avuto svolto delle tesi meschine con pessima preparazione politica, culturale e sociale.

1001

3 Settembre 1953

IL COMMISSARIATO per l'Agricoltura e le Foreste dell'Alta Italia ha istituito una Commissione tecnica per la scelta dei tessuti da distribuire ai conferenti cereali all'ammasso in modo d'assicurarli che, nel limite delle possibilità, il tipo corrisponda alle specifiche esigenze delle categorie interessate. In tale Commissione sono rappresentate, con la Federazione dei consorzi agrari, che cura la distribuzione dei manufatti, le Confederazioni degli agricoltori e dei coltivatori diretti e la Federazione dei lavoratori della terra. No 4

I tessuti che verranno posti in distribuzione comprendono abiti per uomo da lavoro e da festa, per il 40 % della complessiva disponibilità; telerie, per il 25 %; tessuti stampati per abiti da donna per il 20 %; camiceria da uomo per il 10 %; federasi per il 5 %.

Come è già stato comunicato, tutti coloro che conferiscono al "Grain del Popolo" grano, orzo, e segale di produzione 1955 riceveranno dall'ente ammassatore, oltre al prezzo fissato, un buono del valore di L. 200 per ogni quintale di prodotto conferito e col quale possono acquistare, nel quadro dei manufatti sovversivi, merce avente sul mercato libero il valore di circa 600 lire: il che equivale ad una interazione di prezzo di L. 400 a quintale.

Per i quantitativi di cereali corrispondenti a canoni di affitto o di enfiteusi, e conferiti al "Grain del Popolo" il valore del buono per l'acquisto dei tessuti spetta in parti uguali all'affittuario ed all'enfiteuta ed al locatore ed al concedente.

Il rilascio dei buoni di acquisto sarà in toto soltanto a coloro che hanno effettuato il totale conferimento dei quantitativi di cereali che risultano vincolati dalle domande di produzione o accerati in seguito a notifica degli Uffici comunali statistico-economici dell'Agricoltura. Gli effetti del conferimento agli agricoltori presenteranno agli uffici predetti la copia dei bollettini di conferimento in loro possesso.

Il ritiro dei tessuti avverrà presso le agenzie dei Consorzi agrari.

Il Governo considera che questo nuovo vantaggio offerto agli agricoltori faccia sentire sempre più vivo ed esaltato il dovere sociale di ammassare, con il generale conferimento dei cereali, il pane al Paese.

Commissariato Per L'Agricoltura e La Foreste
Dell'Alta Italia

Milano 5 settembre 1945

Il Commissario

Gentile avvocato,

Finalmente si va in porto l'opera di recupero agricolo alla
stampa. Gli agricoltori ne debbono essere grati, che molto ha con-
tribuito, al successo dell'iniziativa, il suo servizio e passionale
interessamento, fatto di comprensione e di senso di responsabilità.
La salute non deferente cordiale.

Pro. Prof. Paolo Alessandrini

P.S. Penso che le esprima tutto il mio cordiale apprezzamento
per la scelta fatta di porre al fronte dell'attività comar-
ciale, di un uomo attivo per cultura e per volontà.

Avv. GIUSEPPE BELLINZAGHI

V. PRESIDENTE C.S.A.A. IV

MILANO

1089

175-57

Caro Riccardo,

Ti prego di esaminare e sottoporre alle direzioni
la richiesta dei nostri amici bilingui come

Tuo Brusasca

RICHIEDUTA DI COSTITUZIONE

IN UNIONE E SOVVERSIVITÀ

OGGI LA SITUAZIONE DEL SICILIANO DELLA S.C.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

1080

8 Agosto 1945

ALLA DIREZIONE NAZIONALE - DEL PARTITO DELLA DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA

R O M A

Il costituito esecutivo Provvisorio Biellese del Partito della Democrazia Cristiana, chiede alla Segreteria Nazionale del Partito stesso di riconoscere la funzione autonoma, con carattere di sezione Provinciale, per i motivi che espongono.

Sarebbe utile, preliminarmente, ricordare che l'attuale circoscrizione provinciale con il Biellese assegnato alla provincia di Vercelli e istituita ancora dal 1927, quando il fascismo per solo motivo di esaltazione organica in provincia vorrebbe "della Medaglia d'Oro"; ma il nuovo organismo che funzionerebbe sempre a fatica, essendo il territorio diviso naturalmente in tre parti: il Vercellese risiolo; il Biellese con economia propria, tanto che oggi si dovrebbe subito considerare una sede propria-provinciale della Unione Industriale; e la Valsesia sempre rivolta a Novara, alla cui provincia chiede appartenere di appartenere fin dai primi giorni della liberazione.

otto questo, non si vorrebbe sulla regione di ora denotare storico; ma preferiamo quello storico, economico e politico.

In primo luogo il Biellese è una zona geograficamente ben delimitata e definita. La linea di comunicazione vi si stende a mezzogiorno da Biella e dal Canale con il capoluogo, sia per via primaria che ferroviaria e più direttamente allacciata a Torino contro di tutta la Regione Piemonte ad

scoperto dal 1927, quando il fascismo per sole motivi di esaltazione creò la provincia vercellese "della medaglia d'oro"; ma il nuovo organismo ha funzionato sempre a fatica, quando il territorio divenne naturalmente in tre parti: il vercellese risicola; il biellese con economia propria, tanta che egli si dovette subito concedere una sede acqua-provinciale della Unione Industriale; e la vallessa sempre rivolta a Sovera, alla cui provincia ebbe movimento di appartenere fin dai primi giorni della liberazione.

Otto questo, non si soffermiamo sulle ragioni di puro carattere etnico; ma precisiamo quelle etniche, economiche e politiche.

In primo luogo il biellese è una anche geograficamente ben delimitata e definita. Le linee di comunicazione vi si abbandonano a ragione da Biella e dal resto con il capoluogo, sia per via ordinaria che ferroviaria e più direttamente allacciato a Torino, centro di tutta la Regione Piemonte ed a Sovera e Milano che non a Vercelli. La popolazione biellese poi ha carattere etnico assai diverso da quello delle popolazioni contigue. Montanari, i biellesi, della povertà del suolo non meno che della loro origine celtica ripubblicano la loro spartita di parola e di vite, la loro dedizione ai traffici, la inclinazione all'individualismo e alla valorizzazione più del singolo che dell'istituto, la limitata accettabilità, se non siamo sensibilissimi ai momenti ideologici sociali.

La popolazione della grande pianura Vercellese invece ha il temperamento e il carattere generale della gente della valle padana, senza portare a disegni, tuttavia tale verità di carattere ha necessitato sempre una scarsa comprensione reciproca tra le due popolazioni.

- 2 -

Ma il Biellese è particolarmente definito nel campo economico. Del lato agricolo il Vercellese e tutto risale; nel Biellese il riso si coltiva solo e parzialmente in tre comuni (Mottalciata, Villanova e Salussola) su ottanta ettari. Il Vercellese e invece il Biellese coltiva e sementa. Seminandovi nella collina la coltura della vite e della frutta. In contrasto l'allevamento zootecnico. Nel Vercellese presiede la grande e la media proprietà; nel Biellese esclusivamente la piccola proprietà di piccoli ettari o magari spesso di poche ari. Ma - e questa è la nota principale - l'agricoltura nel Biellese è nettamente e di gran lunga sottoposta all'industria. Il 60% delle industrie biellesi sono concentrate nel Biellese. Oltre i grandi e piccoli stabilimenti lanieri (62 distiture, 46ifici, 4 tintorie), neppure conta il grossi cotonifici, altrettanti maglifici, cappellicci, calzature con folte maestranze, 12 officine meccaniche e molte industrie minori tessili e non. Comprendendo i pochi stabilimenti del confinante irinto di Valassina che va da Casale a Cossiga, e non tende a Biella, si può dire che l'80% dell'industria della provincia di Vercelli fa centro a Biella. Nel 190 mila abitanti circa nel Biellese, in metà almeno e direttamente occupati nell'industria, i tre quarti gravano economicamente su di esso. In ciò resta diversità di situazione economica, di istruzione e di educazione, di mentalità e di vita del Vercellese.

La divisione spicca particolarmente nel campo politico. Nel Biellese l'operato socialista ha conquistato anni di propaganda e di servizio tra

lavoratori locali; il comunismo si estende invece soprattutto fra

L'agricoltura nel Biellese è nettamente e di gran lunga sottoposta all'industria. Il 40% della industria biellese è concentrato nel Biellese. Oltre i grandi e piccoli stabilimenti lanieri (50 filature, 45 lavatoi, 4 tintorie), esso conta 6 grossi cotonifici, altrettanti maglifici, cappellicci, concarie con folte maestranze, 30 officine meccaniche o molte industrie minori tessili e non. Comprensivi i pochi stabilimenti del confinante tratto di Valcesia che va da Marone a Pettinara, e che tende a Biella, si può dire che l'80% dell'industria della provincia di Vercelli fa centro a Biella. Nel 180 mila abitanti circa nel Biellese, la metà almeno è direttamente occupata nell'industria, i tre quarti gravano economicamente su di essa. In ciò detta diversità di situazione economica, di istruzione e di abitudini, di mentalità o di vita del Vervallese.

La divisione spicca nettamente del campo politico. Nel Biellese l'operaiato socialista ha cinquant'anni di storia e di seguito tra le masse lavoratrici locali. In complesso si estende invece soprattutto fra gli operai di immigrazione. Si ha allora prevalenza del clero; ma la prevalenza generale è almeno schierata. La Democrazia Cristiana, anche nel passato, ha potuto avere qualche seguito soltanto quando tenne conto della speciale situazione locale; difficile è la presa tra gli operai ma è statale quando è raggiunta. A pur ciò accorre una gravosa persistente propaganda di personale socialista antimilitarista, tenendo conto che le famiglie operai locali sono spese di piccoli proprietari che avviano parte dei loro componenti all'estero, ed il senso della proprietà è solido anche nelle correnti più rosse. Nel Vervallese invece accanto al bracciantato prevalentemente socialcomunista, stanno ancora le autogestite

- 3 -

politiche del clero e il liberalismo reazionario dei terrieri. Anche i liberali più dichiarati a Biella si dicono democratici.

In passato, nell'ambito della provincia di Aosta, il Partito Popolare Italiano aveva già riconosciuto unanimemente l'autonomia di Biella. Nel periodo clandestino della lotta di liberazione il C.A.I. della Italia ha riconosciuto il carattere "provinciale" al C.A.I. di Biella; ed anche la Democrazia Cristiana vi ha agito provincialmente. La nuova Prefettura ha istituito a Biella una delegazione. L'A.S.G. vi ha un Ufficio Demando e un Ufficio del Lavoro. La Camera dell'Industria e la Camera del Lavoro di Biella sono considerate "provinciali". Tra gli altri partiti Biella ha una Federazione del Partito Socialista di Unità Proletaria, una Federazione Democratica Biellese. Autonoma da Vercelli vi sono le sezioni del P.S.I. e del P.S.D.I.

Le 70 sezioni Biellesi del Partito della Democrazia Cristiana, nel convegno dei loro delegati a Biella il 5 corrente, hanno deciso riaffermato la necessità che, come nel periodo della lotta clandestina l'attività Assocristiana Biellese e altre istituzioni siano dirette dipendendo dall'Executive Regionale Piemontese, così sia necessario contribuire in futuro, tanto per la lotta elettorale che per l'azione tutta di partito. Ciò non toglie che con la Sezione Provinciale di Vercelli della Democrazia Cristiana debbano intercorrere e intercorreranno i più cordiali rapporti. Qualifera l'organizzazione in centri mandamentali, è stato nominato un esecutivo provinciale Biellese di 7 membri, nomina che verrà confermata da regolari elezioni nella prossima adunanza del 26 agosto corr.

Camera dell'Industria e la Camera del Lavoro di Biella sono considerate

"previnciali". Tra gli altri partiti biellesi una Federazione del Partito Socialista di Unità Proletaria, una Federazione Comunisti Biellesi. Attorno a Faruselli vi sono le sezioni del P.S.I. e del P.S.D.I.

Le 70 Sezioni Biellesi del Partito della Democrazia Cristiana, nel convegno dei loro delegati a Biella il 5 corrente, hanno voluto riaffermare la necessità che, come nel periodo della lotta al fascismo l'attività democratica cristiana biellese è stata attinca alle dirette dipendenze dell'Esecutivo Regionale Piemontese, così sia necessario continuare in futuro, tanto per la lotta elettorale che per l'azione tutta di partito. Ciò non toglie che con la Sezione Provinciale di Vercelli della Democrazia Cristiana debbano intercorrere e intercorreranno i più cordiali rapporti. Condividere l'organizzazione in Centri amministrativi, e stato adottato un Esecutivo Provinciale Provinciale Biellese di 7 membri, nomina che verrà confermata da raccogliervi elezioni nella prossima adunanza del 25 agosto corr.

Nel lato economico e finanziario, il Biellese saprà provvedere con i propri mezzi alla vita della sezione del partito.

Ciò deciso, l'Esecutivo Provinciale Biellese del Partito della Democrazia Cristiana.

riconfermando le ragioni etiche, sociali, economiche e politiche che lo giustificano.

chiede alle Direzioni Regionali del Partito della Democrazia Cristiana il formale riconoscimento del carattere "provinciale" della attività del partito nel Biellese.

- 4 -

e di conseguente il diritto alla regolare costituzione della Sezione Provinciale Biellese del Partito della Democrazia Cristiana.

Allegato:

Botto Renato	Segretario della Sez. di Biella
Caldera Bernardino	" " " " Cavaglio
Della Villa Ignazio	" " " " Monforte
Fazio Giovanni	" " " " Andorno Nizza
Bertotto Italo	" " " " Nosses S. Maria
Bertinotti	" " " " Crevinatore
Don Riccardo	" " " " Sesto

Documenti del sopradetto Stato. Prov. Biellese.

542

KMB
when page 11
last Table:

Ref: 11/937

Confidential
SEP 15 1945

To: Head of Chancery
British Embassy
Rome

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section
A.C. MEM

Colonel Deed,
F.I.R.

From: I.S.L.D.
Rome Area Allied Command

Date: 11th September, 1945

The attached report has been received from reliable sources.

The first two paragraphs are dated end of August, paragraphs
3 and 4 11th September.

[Signature]
Major
I.S.L.D.

1584

1583

(CSO)

R/0585

ITALY
POLITICAL

France and the Italian Colonies

1. A British officer who was recently in French North Africa, was approached there by one of our former sources who told him that he was very concerned at the underground work being carried out by the French in Tripolitania.
2. Source who has very close contact with the people of Tripolitania, said the Arabs had told him that the French are paying agents provocateurs to create strong anti-British feeling there.
3. According to Gonella, Couvo de Murville, who recently left his post as French Ambassador to Italy, told De Gasperi, the Italian Foreign Minister that France will support Italian demands for the retention of her Mediterranean colonies.
4. De Murville explained to De Gasperi that the French fear that unless the Italian demand is accepted, the balance of power in the Mediterranean will be preponderantly in favour of the British.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

542

12th September
1945

with Mr. Hopkinson's compliments.

Brigadier M. Lush, M.C.,
Executive Commissioner,
Allied Commission.

(50)

Aug 7/50
10826

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

SECRET
EX. REPORT

TOP SECRET

538

SOURCE REPORT

MI 0039

Confidential

FROM: IBED(Major Page),
c/o 53 Arce HQ,
Cairo

COUNTRY: ITALY

TYPE OF INFORMATION:

POLITICAL

Brig Luch.
could we have a word
about this some time please?

SUBJECT:

JUKOSHEV ACTIVITIES IN ITALY

Sept. 12

REMARKS:

Paras 1-6: Reliable
Para 7: Believed reliable

DATE OF INFORMATION:

Aug. 45.

REMARKS:

Para 7: This office does not consider that OROSC is, in fact, identifiable with IVAN RUCINSKI, the famous Communist leader.

DISTRIBUTION:

CSI 2 District
RMO 451 Lombardy
Mr. Hopkinson
No. 5 S.C.I.
3 P.L.S.
I.S.L.D. Rome (For A.P.H.C.)
London.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ML 0039

8 Sep.45.

JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES IN ITALY

1. In a previous report (ML 0025 of 10 Jul.45.) reference was made to a noi-disant Yugoslav C.L.N. established in MILAN in VIA BOCCARETO 6.
2. A usually reliable source reports that the H.Q. of this organization have now been transferred to VIA MACRODONIA MELLONI 44, where activities are said to consist mainly in the organization of purchases throughout ITALY of every type of commodity from machinery to clothes, for subsequent transfer into JUGOSLAVIA. Funds for these purchases is said to have been obtained by the Yugoslavs during the latter's occupation of VERONA, TRIESTE, and from Italian troops who formerly occupied JUGOSLAVIA.
3. The vice-president of this C.L.N. is NIKO GOSIC, while two individuals reported to be very actively engaged in its commercial affairs are a certain NOVAKOVICH and UGO KRANJ (or KRANJ). The latter, an Italian citizen born in FIERE on 15 Jul.1922, is in frequent contact with DRAGOVINA KIOARIO, known as KIK, with BENEDETTO BARTON and with KIRIL MARJO, all three alleged by source to be themselves in contact with the C.L.N.
4. The transfer to JUGOSLAVIA of goods purchased, which include motor vehicles of all descriptions, is said to be simplified through KRANJ's having established means of obtaining car circulation permits, allegedly through Allied Army channels.
5. Recently a trusted informant of source, who is in contact

536

with KRALJ, mentioned to the latter that he had difficulty in obtaining a circulation permit for his car. KRALJ immediately offered to supply one for 50,000 lire, stating that he previously possessed several and one remained unused. He added that such permits had been received through American Army personnel of Croat origin in VERONA, and others from the Transportation Division of A.S.A. in the same city. Source's informant asked for twenty four hours in which to consider the purchase of the permit, took it away with him, showed it to source and subsequently returned it to KRALJ. Source describes this document as follows: issued at VERONA, No. 15689, valid until 15 Oct. 45, stamped MILITARY GOVERNMENT VERONA, and bearing a signature which might be of GABRIEL LUCI.

6. Another individual closely connected with the Yugoslav C.L.N.'s activities in MILAN is a certain CIGLIO (or KIGLIO), who lives at the R.C. in VIA SACCOMA MIRONI 44, and travels in a motor car bearing the markings AC 27. This person is said by source to journey frequently between Ljubljana and MILAN, bringing money and orders from the former to the latter city. When in TRIESTE, CIGLIO stays at the ALBERGO CONTINENTAL, where the porter, FRANCO, acts as his agent.

7. Another source, independently reporting on CIGLIO, has given the same details of residence and motor car as those quoted in para 6 above, but adds that this individual is employed by the A.C., and that the name CIGLIO is in fact a cover name, used only in MILAN by IVAN BIGNARDI, a Yugoslav Communist leader.

SECRET

UK REPORT

SOURCE WORK

FROM: ISLX(Major Page),
c/o 59 Area H.Q.
C.M.P.

Confidential
7 Sep.45.

COUNTRY:

ITALY

TYPE OF
INFORMATION:

POLITICAL

SUBJECT:

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY FUNDS

REMARKS:

Para 1 and 2: S&D

Para 3: MILL

DATE OF INFORMATION:

25 Aug.45.

REFERENCE:

S&D and MILL are connected through their common association with the Italian Navy, but it is believed that para 3. may be considered as confirmation of para 2.3., as MILL's report was submitted shortly after his arrival from the South, whereas that from S&D follows the return to MILAN from NOME of one of his independent sub-sources.

DISTRIBUTION:

CHI 2 District,
ESO AND Lasharty
Mr. Hopkinson
No. 3 S.C.I.
ISLD Rome (for AFHQ)
London.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

HL 6037

7 Sep. 45.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY FUNDS

1. A usually reliable informant reports that Communist Party Funds are derived almost exclusively from the following sources:-

A. The sale of goods of all kinds "acquired" from ex-Fascists during the insurrection,

B. Contributions from wealthy industrialists in return for certificates (sometimes back-dated) testifying to the former's patriotic conduct during the German occupation. A certain TRUCCHI, a Milanese industrialist, is said to have paid the Communist Party 5,000,000 lire for insurance of this kind. Reference to others who have subscribed to Party funds in the same manner has also been made in a previous report (HL 6005 of 27 May 45).

C. Contributions from the Russian Communist Party.

2. In connection with para 1.C. above this informant alleges that money from Russian sources reaches ITALY mainly in the following manner:-

A. By an ordinary transfer from a Swiss Bank, said to be the SCHWEIZERKREDITVEREIN - to an unstated Italian Bank, in favour of the Russian Diplomatic mission who then draws and distributes the money in lire.

B. By the sale of gold in various forms which is brought into the country by diplomatic couriers. This gold is sold openly for lire, particularly in the PLAZZA DI PIETRA, ROME, and the GALLERIA VITTORIO EMANUELE, MILAN.

3. Early in August an independent source reported that gold from YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE and TURKEY, was reaching ITALY through RUSSIAN sources, for sale on the black markets in BARI, ROME and MILAN, the resulting lire being passed to the Russian Embassy. The subsequent distribution of money to Italian interests is alleged to be carried out through the Russian Consulates and various officers travelling the country. Source mentions that a principal figure in these transactions is a Roman Catholic priest, a certain Father BENTSCHAKOFF, who resides in ROME.

542

File
No. 53

174 September
1945

For your information from

Mr. H. L. A. [unclear]

5/5

Colonel H. L. [unclear]

Executive [unclear]

107

Operation OMMA provided an airborne detachment, consisting of two officers, four W/T operators and four Italians from MILAN, whose task was divided into the following phases:-

- (a) To establish a base in MILAN and to open W/T communications with 15th Army Group and A.C. through the intermediary station at N. S. G. (M).
 - (b) To establish contact in the city with MAX, the OM and the CIAIAT.
 - (c) To establish contact with advanced elements of 4 Corps as soon as possible.
 - (d) To prepare for the reception, by air or road, of reinforcements to the mission which, when relieved of area commitments, would devote its activities to the withdrawal of No. 2 Special Force field missions and the liquidation of all claims and responsibilities towards the Italian agents and civil collaborators incurred during two years work in support of Italian resistance.
2. Phase (a) was completed by midnight of April 23th, night hours after landing on the race course.
 3. Phase (b) was initiated by 1800 hours of April 24th, when MAX was found together with General SARDENA and other personalities in his HQ.
 4. Phase (c) was completed when contact was made with the 4 Corps on May 1st after officers attached last American Armoured Division and the 4 Corps had come into MILAN to learn of the situation there from our mission about 48 hours earlier.
 5. Phase (d) was initiated with the arrival by road of all reinforcements on April 30th. The gradual withdrawal of field missions in Lombardy and Piedmont commenced as soon as these could be secured by 4 Corps and AM attached to 4 Corps.
 6. The liquidation of claims and responsibilities towards Italians, agents and contacts, commenced at a slow pace. It was only when all field missions had returned to base and when Army and other branches had ceased to call on our services that we were able to give full consideration to the final phase of our work in the North.
 7. In the course of liquidation we were in frequent contact with a number of Italians resident in MILAN and Piedmont whose activities covered a wide field of politics, industry, journalism, banking, police duties, unemployment, unskilled labour, as well as the various professions.

2. Phase (a) was completed by midnight of April 25th, eight hours after landing on the race course.
3. Phase (b) was initiated by 1800 hours of April 25th, when MAX was found together with General GARRA and other personalities in his HQ.
4. Phase (c) was completed when contact was made with 4 Corps on May 1st after officers attached to American armored division and 4 Corps had come into MILAN to learn of the situation there from our liaison since 18 hours earlier.
5. Phase (d) was initiated with the arrival by road of all reinforcements in April 30th. The gradual withdrawal of field missions in Lombardy and Piedmont commenced as soon as these could be spared by 1 Corps and was attached to 4 Corps.
6. The liquidation of claims and responsibilities towards Italians, agents and contacts, commenced at a slow pace. It was only when all field missions had returned to base and when Army and other branches had ceased to call on our services that we were able to give full consideration to the final phase of our work in the North.
7. In the course of liquidation we were in frequent contact with a number of Italians resident in MILAN and Piedmont whose activities covered a wide field of politics, industry, journalism, banking, police duties, unemployment, unskilled labour, as well as the various professions.
8. With the presence of Army, District, AGI, AG, Consulate and special services we made no special efforts to obtain information or intelligence. What we did learn of immediate interest was passed to the relative offices of either Army or AGI. The general impressions gained by a stay of three months in MILAN are in all probability those shared by responsible officers of 2 District and AGI. There are, however, one or two observations to be made which may add something of interest to what is already a full appreciation of the situation in the North.

The extreme left

9. After the initial wave of confusion and reprisals had given place to more orderly, yet highly illegal, methods of operation, the gradually emerged the twin menace which was expected to cause a situation as open to abuse. I refer to the criminal and the extreme left political agent. One serves the other, and more often than not the political agent assumes both roles.

10. In partisan days it was an accepted practice for the Carabinieri formations to include under their command the GAP whose functions were

were to operate in the plains and towns in support of their fellow communists in the partisan areas.

11. One of the main tasks was to furnish a steady supply of money, clothes and foodstuffs. I have witnessed the efficient and unscrupulous manner in which these tasks were discharged by men of the highest calibre with disregard of personal safety. The cold efficiency was, however, the mark of the Latin criminal and was rarely developed from patriotic motives.

12. Another feature of partisan life was the recruiting made directly by Communist formations endeavoured to swell their numbers irrespective of military considerations.

13. Thus we had a situation in pre-liberation days which saw a close tie up between the gangster and the communist. Together with this was the application of a policy to recruit all and sundry under the communist banner if only for the purpose of keeping the other formations or parties a number of potential adherents. Once ensnared in the net they fell easy victims to the Communists' propaganda.

14. The prominent Communist leaders in MEXICO, such as GARCIA, MORALES, and others, are unapproachable except for purely official purposes. All endeavours of the Communist Party to meet them in an open and friendly manner set with failure in such a way as to suggest that everyone and everything not identified with Communism must be considered as suspect. I am on friendly terms with GARCIA, the editor of *Unidad*, and for all times able to agree to disagree a favour out of his provided this did not conflict with the party directive. Their movements are almost clandestine. Their addresses are not known. They give the impression of doing what in fact they are engaged on, namely the organization and direction of an underground movement which has an open and superficial programme.

15. The subject of hidden arms and dumps is one which has exercised the minds of Allied governments since liberation. Periodical discoveries by Allied police officers give proof of the existence of considerable quantities of arms and ammunition. The most recent discovery in MEXICO of arms called for four military lorries to remove a collection which belonged to an ex-Carabobo formation and which was well armed, labelled and stacked as to suggest an important organization in the background.

16. The methods employed in partisan days when the dip served the higher formations, would appear to be still in practice under a slightly modified form. That the communists lack in money, material and equipment necessary for the party machinery and its accessories is obtainable by blackmail and violence when official channels present difficulties.

11. The prominent Communist leaders in Milan, such as GALE, MARCONI, POLINI, BERNINI, are unapproachable except for private overtures of planning their party action, to meet them in an open and friendly manner set with failure in such a way as to suggest that everyone and everything not identified with Communism must be considered an enemy. They are on friendly terms with FERRI, the editor of L'Unita, and for old times sake might be able to suggest a favour out of him provided this did not conflict with the party directive. Their movements are almost clandestine. Their addresses are not known. They give the impression of doing what in fact they are engaged on, namely the organization and direction of an underground movement which has an open and superficial programme.
15. The subject of hidden arms and drugs is one which has experienced the aims of Allied Departments since liberation. Permitted discoveries by Allied Police Officers give proof of the existence of considerable quantities of arms and ammunition. The most recent discovery in Milan of arms called for four military lorries to remove a collection which belonged to an ex-Germans formation and which was well armed, labelled and stacked as to present an important organization in the background.
16. The methods employed in partisan days when the GAs served the higher formations, would appear to be still in practice under a slightly modified form. That the Communists lack in money, material and equipment necessary for the party machinery and its accessories is obtainable by blackmail and violence when official channels present difficulties.
17. A reliable friend of mine who rendered women serving to the cause of liberation in the company of Communists was offered a post in the party for political propaganda purposes. After a short time he was forced to resign on having his fear confirmed by the local leader who stated that the Communist policy was to gain power at all costs, including, if necessary, the use of violence.
18. A visit to the North East brought me again in contact with those ex-Germans leaders who had elected to abandon the Italian territory east of the Tiber as far as the Tullerone and beyond to Slovene domination during the winter of 1944-5. They not only abandoned the territory and passed into Slovenia with their equipped troops but acquiesced in the murder of the anti-Communist Italian partisan leaders who preferred to stay in Italian soil and carry on the fight against Slovene threats. These anti-Communist leaders are now active in the province of Trieste and are doubtless employing the same methods in dealing with their opponents as they used with success in the days of occupation.

19. It is not intended to suggest that WILL or other important centers of the North are today victims of unbridled lawlessness and chaos. So long as the Allied forces have been present there was a feeling that no major development would arise. However, the Communists have had time to mobilize while the criminals have been able to see the scope of their activities and the corrective ease with which one can evade acts of violence and robbery with impunity.

20. One ROYALTY, an old friend of mine who dropped in with us, gave a lift to three individuals recently who thanked him by handing him in the back of the car in the face of automatic arms and then drove him out of town to leave his stripped body in the nearest ditch. One has a smooth tongue and after 30 minutes discussion managed to point out that the three could make a safe getaway without having to kill him. He is therefore alive today minus a car and pocket book.

21. The case of the doctor who lives just outside WILL is interesting. He was visited in his pleasant villa by over 30 armed men who tied him up while they looted the place in a methodical manner.

22. The car thefts are so numerous as to be boring. 20000 distinguished himself by leaving his car outside one night after dining rather well with us. WILL, who lives with a woman and who had dined at home, saw the car in the street, went down and almost straggled it as a precaution, retired upstairs again, looked out of the window onto a deserted street. It was not considered worth the trouble to inform the police who are regarded with a mixture of sympathy and contempt.

23. The other political parties have not been idle and the party competition is as keen as ever. It is difficult to say whether the Communists are gaining ground in numbers as opposed to those with anti-Communist views. The latter are becoming more and more alarmed at the wave of crime, and automatically associate such acts with the banner and sickle. There is also a growing fear of an armed force from the left which is giving rise to suggestions for the formation of private anti-Communist police forces and for the organized arming of formations adhering to right wing parties. Such suggestions are made after verifying the lack of public safety and police efficiency which would greatly deteriorate in the withdrawal of Allied officers. It was understood, at the time of my leaving the North, that we would be pulling out soon, leaving the situation in the hands of the Italians. Whatever may be the plans for Allied representation, there is no doubt that the slightest weakening in Allied control will precipitate an increase in crime and lawlessness unless rapid steps are taken to purge, re-arm, re-educate and otherwise with the

interesting. He was visited in his pleasant villa by over 50 armed men who tied him up while they looted the place in a methodical manner.

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 distinguished himself by leaving his car outside one night after dining rather well with us. 12110, who lives with us and who had dined at home, saw the car in the street, went down and almost stripped it as a precaution, retired upstairs again, looked out of the window onto a deserted street. It was not unobserved with the trouble to inform the police who are regarded with a mixture of sympathy and contempt.
- 23. The other political parties have not been idle and the party competition is as keen as ever. It is difficult to say whether the Communists are gaining ground in numbers as opposed to those with anti-Communist views. The latter are becoming more and more alarmed at the wave of crime, and automatically associate such crime with the hammer and sickle. There is also a growing fear of an armed move from the left which is giving rise to suggestions for the formation of private anti-Communist police forces and for the organization of formations adhering to right wing parties. Such suggestions are made after verifying the lack of public safety and police efficiency which would greatly deteriorate in the withdrawal of Allied officers. It was understood, at the time of my leaving the North, that we would be pulling out soon, leaving the situation in the hands of the Italians. However, may be the plans for Allied representation, there is no doubt that the slightest weakening in Allied control will precipitate an increase in crime and lawlessness unless rapid steps are taken to purge, re-arm, re-equip and re-direct the Italian armed forces, together with the introduction of similar drastic measures in the Italian police forces, of which there are far too many. At present the Carabinieri lack morale, discipline, instruction and numbers. Their commanding General, MARINO fears the worst and told us so in absolute terms. The measure, purged of their professional men, are manned by untrained elements who take the law into their own hands according to their political beliefs. Other official Italian services are manned either by conscientious individuals who despair of achieving anything, or by opportunists who use in their job a means of livelihood supplemented by bribes.
- 24. Corruption is as rife as in fascist days. The Communist administration, demanding strict control of all commissions in 1978 the face of urgent need, has created a mass of officers and servants who fall very lightly to the old Latin custom. 12110, of the Ministry, had to spend separate sums of lire 10,000 and lire 15,000 in order to obtain a permit for certain cars essential to the running of their newspaper. Thus with threats from the hoodlums and bribes from the wealthy, the civil servant has an interesting time.

529

26. Corruption and the party favor are the largest factors obstructing the creation of an efficient administration. A good communist holding a civil appointment must be expected to serve his party first and his office second. There are many instances such as the loaning of transport belonging to the Five Brigades to the party executives who find they need additional facilities for the smooth running of their newspaper.

26. The objections to nominees for certain posts are not based on an assessment of the individuals' capacity or honesty, but rather some on his particular political sympathies. This leads to doubting up to ensure that no one party has a major representation in any important branch of local activities. In industry the Communists would appear to have matters such as they wish. The smaller industrial concerns, of which there are many and which together represent a large portion of the industrial life of the North, are more easily managed where the owner has succeeded in establishing a personal touch among the workers. The large industries employing hundreds of men and women are at the mercy of the Communist agitators whose ideas on operation are novel and damaging to the future recovery of the factory if and when materials and markets become available.

27. The allocation of newspaper and permits for publication would appear to have favored the left at the expense of the right or centre. An analysis of authorized circulation of daily newspapers in Lockbury will reveal figures which our friends opposed to Communism find hard to reconcile with allied policy. There is an excellent newspaper black market, and an analysis, if possible, of actual circulation as opposed to authorized circulation, would reveal even more interesting details.

28. There is considerable speculation over the fate of persons condemned to long term imprisonment by the courts. It is felt that people like Kennedy and similar influential gangsters will have no difficulty in being freed on the withdrawal of allied police control. Recent large scale jail breaks have not given great hope for the future. Threatening letters addressed to police officers and members of the centre and right wing executive have always been plentiful in the past, and may well be substituted for action as time passes.

29. Despite the existence of such disquieting factors as outlined above, the life of the city of Milan and other centres continues on a war footing, however, would see a hard-to-weather basis. The coming winter will strain the extraordinary capacity of the Italians to make a winter snowdrift a city which may always stand the foreign observer in his predictions for the future.

30. A recent meeting with General Cadorna, and later with Farrel was interesting if only for the fact that...

to the future recovery of the factory if and when materials and surplus become available.

27. The allocation of newspaper and permits for publication would appear to have favored the left at the expense of the right or centre. In analysis of authorized circulation of daily newspapers in Lombardy will reveal figures which our friends opposed to Communism find hard to reconcile with allied policy. There is an excellent newspaper black market, and an analysis, if possible, of actual circulation as opposed to authorized circulation, would reveal even more interesting details.
28. There is considerable speculation over the fate of persons condemned to long term imprisonment by the courts. It is felt that people like SPINELLI and similar influential gangsters will have no difficulty in being freed on the withdrawal of Allied police control. Recent large scale jail breaks have not given great hope for the future. Threatening letters addressed to police officers and members of the centre and right wing executive have always been plentiful in the past, and may well be substituted for action as time passes.
29. Despite the existence of such disquieting factors as outlined above, the life of the city of Milan and other centres continues on what, however, would seem a hand-to-mouth basis. The coming winter will strain the extraordinary capacity of the Italians to muddle along somehow; a city which may always mislead the foreign observer in his predictions for the future.
30. A recent meeting with General Cadorna, and later with Parri was interesting if only for their respective warnings of the situation. Cadorna, a regular soldier of a family with great tradition, stated that he had advised his minister to throw his fiat on the table at the next cabinet meeting and demand that all theoretical and lofty matters should be given their right place on the agenda, which was often the all important matter of restoring law and order with an efficient and loyal army and police service whose men must be equipped, fed, paid, clothed and of sufficient strength to make themselves respected and not ridiculed as they are today. Cadorna drew my attention to the gangs outside his very door. They were armed, without discipline, armed less adequately than the average civilian, with their hands through their trousers, and subject, quite rightly to the fears of the passing crowds. This is in Rome and not Milan where the situation is more critical. Cadorna added that if his minister did not obtain satisfaction then he, Cadorna, would resign. The question of elections, after 25 years of Fascism, was hard enough with an air of pious voluntarism, but, he concluded, to hold them in the midst of gang wars and threats was a farce.
31. Parri clattered out of his meeting to greet me with a tired smile. He summed up his thoughts on the job in hand with these words: "Grandi partiti! Old quest party! Old quest party competition, and no forces for public order."

(Sgd) J. Vincent,
Lieut. Col.

20. vii. 46

TOPSEC
Confidential

Ref: 11/578

To: Head of Chancery,
British Embassy,
Rome

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section,
A.C., Rome.

From: I.S.L.D.,
Rome Area Allied Command.

Date: 9th August, 1945.

Attached is a report on Italian prisoners in
Yugoslavia, dated 12th July 1945, from a source who is
believed reliable.

Major
I.S.L.D.

1371

ITALY

POLITICAL

ITALIAN PRISONERS IN YUGOSLAVIA

The following information has been obtained from a source who is believed to be reliable:-

1. Source was wounded during a street fight between Italians and Cetniks in Gorizia and taken to the local military hospital on 30th April. On 18th May he was transferred to the hospital of Trieste, together with 130 other invalids.

2. On 23rd May he was sent to the Military Hospital at Villa Del Nevoso with 170 other invalids of Italian nationality.

3. Following an altercation between the Italians and some German prisoners, 50 of them were sent to the concentration camp of Susak on 7th June 1945.

4. On 25th June, together with 390 other Italians, they were transferred from Susak to Karlovac, where they found another group of 1,500

Italians.

5. On 1st July they were ordered to return to Susak on foot.

6. Source, owing to his state of health, was allowed to go by train. He arrived at Susak on 3rd July. On the same day the 1,500 Italians arrived.

Trieste, together with 130 other invalids.

2. On 23th May he was sent to the Military Hospital at Villa Del Revoaso with 170 other invalids of Italian nationality.
3. Following an altercation between the Italians and some German prisoners, 30 of them were sent to the concentration camp of Susak on 7th June 1945.
4. On 25th June, together with 350 other Italians, they were transferred from Susak to Karlovac, where they found another group of 1,500 Italians.
5. On 1st July they were ordered to return to Susak on foot.
6. Source, owing to his state of health, was allowed to go by train. He arrived at Susak on 3rd July. On the same day the 1,500 Italians arrived.
7. Source was then ordered to return immediately to Karlovac where he was imprisoned. He was released on 9th July and arrived in Trieste on 12th July.
8. The fate of the 1,500 Italians last seen marching into Susak on 3rd July is unknown. Source heard it stated that the intention was to march them to Belgrade.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Ref: 11/803

To: Head of Chancery
British Embassy
ROME

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section
A.C., ROME

From: I.S.L.D.
Home Area Allied Command

Date: 29th July, 1945

The attached report has been received from our
representative at TRIESTE. The Dept Notes at the end of
the report were made by him.

Major
I.S.L.D.

ITALY

POLITICAL

The Poets at BASOVIZZA

The following information has been obtained from a professional man of good reputation living in TRIESTE.

1. Just South of BASOVIZZA, 5 miles from TRIESTE, a short distance to the west of the road to S. LORENZO, there is a deep fissure in the rock which was artificially enlarged in 1912 by a company interested in mining research. As they obtained no results from their excavations, the shaft was abandoned. At that date the depth of the excavation was 245 metres. The mouth is about 4 metres wide.

2. Source reports that during the period 2 - 6 May 1945 several hundred persons were flung into the shaft by Yugoslav Partisans. The majority of these were Italian civilians from TRIESTE and GORIZIA. Members of the local population who enquired what was happening were told that Fascist policemen were being executed. Later the dead bodies of 150 Germans who had been killed in the fighting of the previous days and some dead horses were thrown in on top.

3. The executions took place in the following manner. The victims were brought to the place in batches; some were shot and their bodies thrown in, but the majority were ordered to attempt to jump across the mouth of the shaft. They were told that if they succeeded they would be set free. In fact,

As they gathered to retrieve their excavations, the shaft was abandoned.

At that date the depth of the excavation was 2.5 metres. The mouth is about 4 metres wide.

2. Source reports that during the period 2 - 6 May 1945 several hundred persons were flung into the shaft by Yugoslav Partisans. The majority of them were Italian civilians from TRIESTE and GOZZIO. Members of the local population who enquired what was happening were told that Fascist policemen were being executed. Later the dead bodies of 150 Germans who had been killed in the fighting of the previous days and some dead horses were thrown in on top.

3. The executions took place in the following manner. The victims were brought to the place in batches; some were shot and their bodies thrown in, but the majority were ordered to attempt to jump across the mouth of the shaft. They were told that if they succeeded they would be set free. In fact, only three succeeded in jumping across and these were afterwards killed.

4. Source states that a doctor in the TRIESTE hospital has informed him that he heard a Yugoslav commissar say that by May 5th 500 living persons had been thrown down the shaft.

5. Source states that he has interviewed two persons who, on their own confession were witnesses of these atrocities. One is a woman living close to RASOVITTA, who expressed satisfaction at what she had seen. The other, a man also living nearby, was a witness against his will, but did not protest

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- 2 -

for fear of being thrown down the shaft himself. From these eyewitnesses source has obtained the names of five persons known to him and to them, who are stated to have been thrown down the shaft on May 5th. None of these had engaged in any political activity. One of them was a two-year old child, thrown in with his parents.

6. Source states that he has had reports from refugees of numerous other similar pits in ISTHIA and YUGOSLAVIA in which people have been thrown alive by Yugoslav partisans. He says that it has been reported to him that among the victims were members of the crews of Allied aircraft who had landed by parachute and members of Allied missions to the Yugoslav Army.

Deft Notes:

1) The information contained in this report was passed to Hq 13 Corps as it was received. At the date of its receipt BASOVICZA was occupied by the Yugoslavs and it was not possible to verify the accuracy of the report until June 15th when their withdrawal from the area was completed.

11) Investigations subsequently undertaken have established the presence of bodies in the shaft. Owing, however, to its great depth and the impossibility of lowering anyone down the shaft, it has not been possible to recover any of the bodies intact.

to him that among the victims were members of the crews of Allied aircraft who had landed by parachute and members of Allied missions to the Yugoslav Army.

Best Notes:

- i) The information contained in this report was passed to HQ 13 Corps as it was received. At the date of its receipt BASOVIZZA was occupied by the Yugoslavs and it was not possible to verify the accuracy of the report until June 13th when their withdrawal from the area was completed.
- ii) Investigations subsequently undertaken have established the presence of bodies in the shaft. Owing, however, to its great depth and the impossibility of lowering anyone down the shaft, it has not been possible to recover any of the bodies intact.
- iii) That executions took place in the manner described in the report has been confirmed by other witnesses - one of them, a child of six, related, with evident relish, how he had heard the screams of Fascists being disposed of on the site in the first week of May.
- iv) Unpleasant to consider as is the suggestion made in paragraph 6 regarding the fate of Allied personnel, it is impossible to exclude the possibility that it is true. Similar reports, admittedly never

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- 3 -

at better than third hand, have been received from a variety of sources during the last two months, and in attempting to trace missing Allied personnel, 37 Military Mission have encountered obstacles which cannot be explained by mere administrative incompetence on the part of the Yugoslav authorities. The most recent case of this kind was that of a senior RAY officer of whom information was received, correctly, that he was in a certain cell in PORTUJIA prison. Thereafter was taken up immediately with Generale BAPOVIC, DEK-SIN and KVADER. At first the very possibility of such a thing was denied. Then it was stated that a search had been made and the report found to be untrue. Finally, after four days of negotiations, the officer was released. Prior to his release he had been for 3 1/2 days in the most rigorous solitary confinement and had been informed that he was held on suspicion of being a Gestapo agent. The Yugoslavs had not even mentioned to any Allied authority the fact that they had in custody an individual who claimed to be an RAY officer.

very possibility of such a thing was denied. Then it was stated that a search had been made and the report found to be untrue. Finally, after four days of negotiations, the officer was released. Prior to his release he had been for 30 days in the most rigorous solitary confinement and had been informed that he was held in suspicion of being a Gestapo agent. The Yugoslavs had not even mentioned to any Allied authority the fact that they had in custody an individual who claimed to be an

RAF officer.

TO: Head of Chancery.
Allied Commission. ✓

FROM: I.S.L.D.
Rome Area Allied Command.

Key No. 807/47
2 then pass to
W.C. Talski
Confidential
for
11/2/47
7.9.45

The attached reports from a SIM.GS source may be of interest to you.

Ma Loke

Captain,
I.S.L.D.

for Major

TOP SECRET

No 807/42

298 45

62

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITICAL

SLAV ACTIVITIES.

Confidential

The following is a report on Slav activities which has been collated from C.S. sources. These sources have hitherto proved to be well-informed and reliable in at times, somewhat tentative.

1.

Political-military activities.

There are insistent rumors of an infiltration of Slav elements into Veneto and N. Italy. The Yugoslavs are intensively carrying out a political-military campaign aimed at realising Yugoslav territorial aspirations and at replacing the Italian monarchy and the Parri government with a government by the people.

It is said that Yugoslav popular committees of liberation are functioning in MILAN and VENICE under the direction, both military and political, of Russian and Yugoslav officers. Increased Yugoslav military espionage activities directed against the Allied and Italian Armed Forces in Veneto and Venezia Giulia, and regarding the regular formations of HEZIC, METALOVICH and PURICH.

2.

The Giulian Communist Party.

On 13 Aug 45 the Giulian Communist Party was founded in TRIESTE. The new party also includes the Yugoslav Communist party of the Venezia Giulia, depends from TITO, and its proclaimed autonomy has no value even if the Italian Communists are numerically stronger.

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It is said that Yugoslav popular committees of liberation are functioning in KLAS and VERICE under the direction, both military and political, of Russian and Yugoslav officers.

Increased Yugoslav military espionage activities directed against the Allied and Italian Armed Forces in Veneto and Venezia Giulia, and regarding the regular formations of NEDIC, MEHLIOVIC and RUPNIK.

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The Giulian Communist Party.

On 13 Aug 43 the Giulian Communist Party was founded in TRIESTE. The new party also includes the Yugoslav Communist party of the Venezia Giulia, depends from TITO, and its proclaimed autonomy has no value even if the Italian Communists are numerically stronger.

To: Head of Chancery
British Embassy
RMS

Copy: A. Halford, Esq.,
Political Section
A.G., RMS

Colonel DEND
P.I.B.

GP-CI
I.F.N.Q.

From: I.S.L.D.
Home Area Allied Command

Date: 7th September, 1945

The attached report should be read in conjunction
with our 11/917 of 3rd September, 1945.

Major
I.S.L.D.

7th September, 1945

ITALY

POLITICAL

Discussion caused between MAMMI and TOGLIATTI

over leadership of fusionists

1. Professor LINGHIA of the Movimento del Centro Democratico, a close personal friend of Mammì's Private Secretary, told a reliable source that the latter had informed him that MAMMI now realises that not only did TOGLIATTI blackmail him over the question of fusion but that TOGLIATTI's real motives were as follows:

- (a) To push MAMMI to become the champion of the fusionists and chief supporter for the maintenance of the C.D.S. without associating himself with either.
- (b) To expose MAMMI to public criticism
- (c) To drive into the Communist orbit those extremist Socialists who would, and indeed have been, convinced by MAMMI's arguments for fusion.
- (d) To uncover the forces in the Socialist Party which are anti-fusionist.
- (e) To supplant MAMMI at the opportune moment at the head of the fusion if the latter has taken place.

2. MAMMI's Secretary confirmed that TOGLIATTI has financed the Socialist Party when he told LINGHIA that MAMMI fears that owing to his insistence that he should be leader of the fusionists, TOGLIATTI will either limit, or

and others were as follows:

- (a) to push KENNEDY to become the champion of the fusionists and chief supporter for the maintenance of the C.I.S. without associating himself with either.
 - (b) To expose KENNEDY to public criticism
 - (c) To draw into the Communist orbit those extremist Socialists who would, and indeed have been, convinced by KENNEDY's arguments for fusion.
 - (d) To uncover the forces in the Socialist Party which are anti-fusionist.
 - (e) To supplant KENNEDY at the opportune moment at the head of the fusion if the latter has taken place.
2. KENNEDY's Secretary confirmed that TUGLIATTI has financed the Socialist Party when he told LINCOLN that KENNEDY fears that owing to his insistence that he should be leader of the fusionists, TUGLIATTI will either limit, or cut off altogether, supply of funds.
3. According to this source, KENNEDY now must either:
- (a) Insist on the fusion which he will lead, thereby upsetting TUGLIATTI and betraying a large number of Socialists, or
 - (b) Renounce his ideas of fusion and effect a reconciliation with SALGAR and SILVER.
4. The same source also stated that relations between the Secretaries of both Parties with the cardinal are now very strained, and that opinion among the Socialist leaders is that TUGLIATTI has very cleverly prepared an 100% situation for KENNEDY.

785017

SOURCE SHEET

SECRET

Subject: ITALY - POLITICAL -
Notes on the Political situation in
VENETIA GIULIA.

Report No: 11/935
Date: 5 September 45

Distribution:

Head of Chancery.
Allied Commission.
PIB.

G2(CI)
Trieste.
Belgrade.
Reliability

Source

Date of
Information

SAND

9 Aug 45

Usually reliable

ITALY

POLITICAL

NOTES ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN
VENEZIA GIULIA

1. POLITICAL PARTIES

(1) COMMUNIST

the recent publicity given to the close relationship between Italian and Yugoslav Communists has apparently embarrassed the latter, who have hastened to stress that directives issued from BELGRADE will continue to form the basis of their policy and action.

(11) ACTION

The programme of the Action Party in VENEZIA GIULIA may be summarised as follows:-

- (a) Political and administrative autonomy for the region, within the Italian State.
- (b) The region to be a free Trade area.
- (c) Establishment of a Port Council at TRIESTE, with representatives from a Trades Council ("Consiglio Commerciale"), which would comprise members of the civil bodies and of the larger industrial enterprises in TRIESTE.

(111) SOCIALIST

The Socialist Party is lead by A.V. ROMANO PUSCHER, assisted by his son PULLIC. The Party is short of funds and at present enjoys little support. The programme is pro-Italian but PUSCHER, realising the danger of conflict with the Communists on the National question, is prepared to place emphasis on the purely socialist aims of the party for the time being. Later, if he is able to win sufficient support amongst the workers he intends to renew the irredentist policy.

(1V) AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN PRIULI

This movement, initiated by the Christian Democrat TESSITORI, aims at the acquisition of administrative autonomy for PRIULI, within the Italian State. The proposal of the C.L.N. and some Slavs to include

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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- (b) The region to be a Free Trade area.
- (c) Establishment of a Port Council at TRIESTE, with representatives from a Trades Council ("Consiglio Commerciale"), which would comprise members of the civil bodies and of the larger industrial enterprises in TRIESTE.

(iii) SOCIALIST

The Socialist Party is lead by AV. EUGENIO RUDNER, assisted by his son FULLIO.

The Party is short of funds and at present enjoys little support. The programme is pro-Italian but RUDNER, realising the danger of conflict with the Communists on the National question, is prepared to place emphasis on the purely socialist aims of the party for the time being. Later, if he is able to win sufficient support amongst the workers he intends to renew the irredentist policy.

(iv) AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN FRIULI

This movement, initiated by the Christian Democrat TESSITORE, aims at the acquisition of administrative autonomy for FRIULI, within the Italian State. The proposal of the C.L.N. and some Slavs to include the whole of VENEZIA GIULIA in the movement was rejected on the grounds that the unsolved question of TRIESTE would cause the CARINIANI of FRIULI and the TRIESTE Communists to form a block which might undermine the original plan.

2. ACTIVITIES IN GORIZIA

Slovene plans for infiltration are still in operation and many disbanded Partisans are settling in the town.

3. REACTION TO BRITISH ELECTIONS

Left Wing papers continue to express satisfaction at the results and Communists talk of the coming change in British policy towards the questions of VENEZIA GIULIA, GRECE and GORIZIA. The LAVORATORE looks forward with confidence to the restoration of TRIESTE Left Wing papers previously ^(sup-)pressed.

The paper LA VOCE foresees the abolition of the Italian monarchy as the natural outcome of the new British policy.

-2-

4. THE CLERGY

SANTINI, Bishop of TRIESTE, has been making efforts to promote friendly relations between the Italian and the Croat and Slovene clergy.

Increasing opposition to Communist propaganda and anti-clerical activity is noticeable in Slovene ecclesiastical circles.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

SOURCE SHEET

SECRET

Subject: ITALY: SITUATION IN THE FIUME AREA

Report No. 11/921

Date: 10/24/45

Distribution: Head of Chancery /
Allied commission
FIB
GCI
Trieste
Source: Belgrade

Date of
Information

Reliability

HAID

9 Aug 45

Usually reliable

LACB
d. h. - p. 12

11/2/45

11/924

9.9.45. (514)

ITALY

POLITICAL

SITUATION IN THE FIUME AREA.

1. The exodus of Italian nationals continues. Many of them are taking up residence in the VENETO, to await developments.
2. The Yugoslav authorities have engaged the local ship-building firms to repair the extensive damage caused to the port by bombing and German demolitions. Workers over eighteen years old receive 2,000 lire monthly and those under eighteen 1,000 lire monthly. All workers also receive 200 grams of bread and a bowl of pasta and bean soup daily. It is proposed to charge the workers for this food at the rate of 30 lire per day.
3. The most serious problem facing the Yugoslav authorities is the shortage of currency with which to meet the expenses of occupying. Italian paper money and credit notes issued by banks established in Italy, have been withdrawn from circulation by the FIUME citizens themselves. To counter this, and in order to pay the workers, the Yugoslavs are cornering all such ready cash and credit notes as are available. The tobacco ration has recently been increased and is sold strictly for ready cash. In addition the ZENTRALBANCA has been opened and this bank issues notes, bearing the BANCA D'ITALIA stamp, which must be backed by the CASSA DI RISPARMIO of FIUME. Note. The local branch of the BANCA D'ITALIA ceased to exist at the end of April.
4. Small current accounts have not been blocked, but large banking transactions are prohibited. Those firms which prove the need to draw large sums in order to pay employees may be granted special authority, but the most an individual employer may withdraw for this purpose is 15,000 lire.
5. At SUSSAK Italian currency has been substituted by Yugoslav notes, at a rate of 33 dinari for 100 lire. These notes, however, are not normal Yugoslav currency. They have no serial number, no issuing number, no issuing authority stamp on them and are not signed by the Treasurer.
6. Yugoslav local authorities receive orders and policy instructions from the so-called Italian Government which sits at ALBONA. 1561

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513

7. Arrests of Italian citizens continue. Executions of HLASICH, head of the FIUME Autonomy Party, of the industrialist SKALL and of the politician BAUCKER, are reported. Senator GIGANTE has also disappeared and is believed dead.

8. A census was ordered during the middle of May. The population was ordered to fill in personal details in pencil and to sign in ink.

9. Officials appointed by the Yugoslavs in FIUME include a number of SUNDIAK inhabitants whose families originated in FIUME. Amongst them are COLAZIO and SCHWALBA.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

SECRET

SOURCE SHEET

Subject: Petition to Marshal TITO

Head of Chancery
Allied Commission

Distribution: G2CI
PIB

Report No. 186/733
Date: 6.9.43
Lt. Col. T. Clark

Source	Date of Information	Reliability
SEVA	26.8.43	---

11/12/43

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Subject: Retiti to Marshal TITO

PLA/L/CCO

26 AUG 45

(5)

1. During the last few days the Communists have started collecting signatures from the population of TRINITE on forms petitioning Marshal TITO to allow TRINITE to JUGOSLAVIA.
2. All workers in factories and the employees of all large concerns have been forced to give their signature under threats to themselves and the members of their families.

Source: SAVA

1559

1241

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

SOURCESHEET

SECRET

RM
to K. Jan. 6
Lied Takt
1941/29
1941/29

Subject: Yugoslav Concentration Camps.

Report No: 805/29

Distribution: Head of Chancery
Allied Commission ✓
GACI

Date: 6.9.45

Source

Date of Information

Reliability

Escaped or released prisoners.

20.8.45

Subject: Yugoslav Concentration
Camps

159
7/1/67

20 Aug 68

The following information on Yugoslav concentration camps has been obtained from escaped or released prisoners.

1. (a) BOROVITSA (BOROVITSA)

Source was arrested on 2 May 45 in THIESS, and after having been in several concentration camps, arrived at BOROVITSA. There were 3,000 prisoners in the camp at the time. Deaths due to ill-treatment and malnutrition averaged 3 to 4 daily.

During the whole period of internment, no bread was issued to prisoners. There was no medical aid of any description. Seville was at 0330 hours. The first meal was at 1000 hours and the second at 1700 hours. Food consisted of a soup made of water and dried vegetables. During the latter part of his imprisonment a little coffee was given to those prisoners who were engaged on heavy labour.

Prisoners were punished for the slightest offence. For example, a prisoner who arrived 5 minutes late for roll call was bound with his hands to a stake; another prisoner, seeing an edible herb outside the wire perimeter, stretched out his hand to pluck it and was shot dead by the guard.

On the march to BOROVITSA, one man was killed and another wounded for having bent down to pick up some apples which were lying on the ground.

Source: GIUSEPPE SINGARDI of SOCCAPORTE (CUEZO).

(b) Source was arrested by NS in 1944 for political reasons and taken to MAJLANSKI Concentration Camp where he remained until the Ardennes. On 23 May he was arrested by the Germans near Fontenay and was taken to Borovitsa camp. But elity escaped Fontenay. Killed daily 3 hrs.

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On the march to BOHOLIMA, one man was killed and another wounded for having bent down to pick up some apples which were lying on the ground.

Source: Giuseppe SICCARDI of BOCCAFORTE (GUSO).

(b) Source was arrested by SO in 1944 for political reasons and taken to MANUAKEN Concentration Camp where he remained until the Armistice. On 23 May he was arrested by the Partisans near Fontana and was taken to BOHOLIMA camp. Brutality exceeded imagination. Baked daily 9 lbs. of and from work. Rat ions consisted of dried vegetables and soy's flour. MELLARDINI helped to bury 300 prisoners who had died of malnutrition and ill-treatment.

Source: Mariello MELLARDINI of L. I. near ANCONA.

(c) Prisoners were subjected to the severest punishments for the most trivial offences, such as gathering grass to eat. Popular forms of punishment were beatings with a rifle butt and hanging with the hands tied with wire to a stake so that the feet were 18" off the ground. Prisoners were frequently left in this position for a number of hours. A soldier was shot dead for putting his arm through the wire fence to pick up an onion. Rat lents used to come out of the infirmary to collect their coffins as they knew they would never come out alive again.

1958
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50
A woman who offered bread to her husband when visiting the camp was shot at with a submachine gun and was wounded in the thigh.

Before the sources were released from the camp they were approached by an officer who stated that he was a Colonel, and said that they had been mistaken for Partisans and that he was extremely sorry that they had been maltreated.

Source: The following group of Italians who were in a concentration camp in Germany, and were subsequently imprisoned again by the Yugoslavs. They were made prisoners at IZOLA, then went to VIMMO and finally to BOROVICA:-

- 1) Pietro BORDINI
- 2) Franco ARZUFFI
- 3) Benigno AMILIO
- 4) Nino MARGHERIT
- 5) Alberto GALLI
- 6) Oreste MONTANARI
- 7) Angelo MARI
- 8) Angelo POGGIO
- 9) Marino MARI
- 10) Lino TOSI

(d) Prisoners were beaten with a rifle butt on the slightest provocation and even without provocation, and were frequently suspended by their wrists which were tied with wire from a stake for hours at a time. A Bersagliere who was furnished stole a small quantity of butter. For this he was beaten, tied to the post and finally shot.

Source: Paolo PUCI of BARI (VIAREGGIO).

(e) On May 15th there were 1400 Italians in the camp. During this period of imprisonment source saw an Italian prisoner who broke the rules to get a drink of water shot down with a submachine gun and left dead on the spot.

Source: Vincenzo LAMURIO, who was informed after having escaped from forced labour with the Germans.

(f) Revello in the morning was at 6:30 hrs and he was given a little rest.

- 6) Grasio MARRAS
- 7) Angelo MARRAS
- 8) Angelo MARRAS
- 9) Marino MARRAS
- 10) Lino MARRAS

(d) Prisoners were beaten with a rifle butt on the slightest provocation and even without provocation, and were frequently suspended by their wrists which were tied with wire from a stake for hours at a time. A horselegger who was furnished stole a small quantity of butter. For this he was beaten, tied to the post and finally shot.

Source: Paolo PAOLI of BARRAS (VIASSOLO).

(e) On May 15th there were 1400 Italians in the camp. During his period of imprisonment source saw an Italian prisoner who broke the ranks to get a drink of water shot down with a submachine gun and left dead on the spot.

Source: Vincenzo LAMMUS, who was interned after having escaped from forced labour with the Germans.

(f) Reveille in the morning was at 0300 hrs and we were given a little coffee, or rather dirty water, to drink, and we then went to work. On the march we had to observe military deportment, anyone who made a mistake paid with his life. The work consisted of reconstructing bridges and roads, anyone who faltered was beaten until he could not stand and then sank down never to rise up again.

All the dead were thrown into common pits without any particulars being taken, like animals. We returned from work on foot. From 1800-1900 hrs we ate a little dirty water mixed with vegetables. When we had finished eating we had to dig holes to bury our companions; we worked, in fact, all the time without stopping. Our guard was an Italian Sgt Major who had people bound to the stake for no reason at all. The stake consisted of an ordinary telegraph pole with two nails in it and the unfortunate victim was hoisted up so that his feet were about a foot off the ground and left there until he became unconscious.

1957

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Finally the day of our release arrived. Before we left, the commandant of the camp called us all together and made a speech to us in which he apologized for the treatment we had received, and said that what had been done was on account of the Fascists, and for that reason the Italians had to pay. He asked the soldiers to speak well of the Jugoslavs on their return to their country and to praise TITO, to speak favourably of SLOVENIA and ITALY, remembering that these two countries must always work together and beat the sword into a ploughshare.

Source: Edoardo PLANI of S. GIULIO SUL MARE (IMPERIA)

NOTE: The Sergeant Major referred to is Giuseppe STANTONE (see 3 PLA/I/634).

2. CESPUGNIZZA

About 20 Italians, among whom were :-

- a) Bruno GIAMINI
- b) Luigi LACCIAROTTO
- c) Silvano DORIO
- d) Francesco BULATTI
- e) Romano LAUS

From TRINTE and FLORENCE

Together with German and Cossack prisoners, to a total number of 300, were imprisoned in a ruined building on one of the hills round CESPUGNIZZA. Treatment was comparable with the German "Death Camps"; prisoners were completely stripped of all personal possessions and clothing and were clad in a scanty loin cloth. They slept on the ground with no covering whatever.

This camp has since been transferred to MANLOVAG.

3. MANLOVAG

Source was arrested on 8 May 45 by TITO's troops at VILIA DEL MONDO. He was attached to a column of 20,000

2. CIRCUITUMVALLA

About 20 Italians, among whom were :-

- a) Bruno GIANNINI
- b) Luigi LACCIAROTTO
- c) Silvano DOLIO
- d) Francesco DEBASTIZ
- e) Romano LAUR

From THIESS and FIANCHON

Together with German and Russian prisoners, to a total number of 500, were imprisoned in a ruined building on one of the hills round CIRCUITUMVALLA. Treatment was comparable with the German "Death Camps"; prisoners were completely stripped of all personal possessions and clothing and were clad in a scanty loin cloth. They slept on the ground with no covering whatever.

This camp has since been transferred to KARLOVAC.

3. BELLOVAR

Source was arrested on 8 May 45 by Tito's troops at VILLA DEL MEVCO. He was attached to a column of 20,000 prisoners and marched 40 to 50 kms a day for a period of 16 days to BELLOVAR. Many died on the march, and no rest was allowed. Nations during the march consisted of a piece of bread about 150 grams every other day, and once or twice about 1 litre of soup was issued.

Medical officers were impeded wilfully in the carrying out of their duties and a medical officer and orderly were shot for treating a wounded man.

There was no water supply at BELLOVAR camp, water for cooking purposes was brought from outside. Prisoners were never allowed to wash. There were 700 cases of dysentery and typhoid at a time. Mortality rates were 5 to 7 persons a day.

Source: Roberto FIANCHON of SAN FRANCESCO DI ROMANA 150

505

- 4 -

4. POKORNY

(a) Source was arrested on 6 May 48 and after two days in the schools at ROLAND was moved to Cernoozka on 8 May. On the morning of 9 May, he and seven other prisoners were stripped and debilitated of all their possessions and were then moved to the POKORNY concentration camp. There were at that time 1,000 Beraglieri and the civilians and civil servants in the camp. During liquidation, prisoners were whipped with a "cut" made of short lengths of electric wire bound together. Released 12 June.

Source: Lt Francesco SALVATORE, 48 Via Istria, Trieste.

(b) Source was arrested on 5 May in TRIESTE. After two days in ROLAND schools was moved to the Cernoozka. Prisoners were tied together by the wrists with wire so tightly that many fainted during the journey from ROLAND and during the period they were left bound, which was until 0100 hrs on the following morning. Remained for 8 days at the Cernoozka and was then transferred with 150 others to the POKORNY concentration camp. He remained 15 days at POKORNY and was then recalled to the Cernoozka where he was interrogated and told that steps would be taken for him to be released. Instead he was returned to POKORNY, where he remained until 11 June, when he was taken to OMINA by train and the prisoners were released in small groups.

Source: Imposito PULVIO of TRIESTE.

5. SABINI Camp on the Canal

The head SABINI camp for civilians. In it there are always about 10,000 men, mostly political prisoners against the present regime, collaborators and a large number of high rankers of the UNASI regime. From this camp, part go to military units (eg POKORNY Battalion) and the remainder to work in SENNIA, SLAVONIA and, it is said, STIRIA.

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Source: IPPOLITO FULVIO of THIMMER.

5. LAGNER SABINI Camp on the Canal

The head SABINI camp for civilians. In it there are always about 10,000 men, mostly political prisoners against the present regime, collaborationists and a large number of high rankers of the DEFEAT regime. From this camp, part go to military units (eg POMERANI Battalion) and the remainder to work in SIBIRIA, SLAVONIA and, it is said, SIBERIA.

Source: MACPHE

6. PRIGOR Camp

SABINI camp in PRIGOR near ZAGREB. Many in DEFEAT and DEFEAT, the number of components varies. From 50 to 31 May there were 10 - 15,000 prisoners, who were regrouped and located for work in JUDOSLAVIA, mostly in working and repairing communications lines.

Source: MACPHE

P.t.o.

7. MARSINA Camp

MARSINA Camp in MARSINA, near MARSINA, for Croatian
YUGOSLAV officers and men. In this camp are 25,000 men.

8. LUTINA Camp

MARSINA Camp for MARSINA is in ST VIKO, where there are
many Royal Yugoslav Army officers and men and a large
number of women. Conditions are similar to those in
MARSINA.

LORENS: MARSINA

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