

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

785017

ACC

10000/109/299
(VOL. I)

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

INFORMATION, VENEZIE GIULIA
MAY-SEPT. 1945

109/299
I)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No. 785017

10/11/71

S. L. L. L.

Letter in reply to de Garpent at 101. Submitted for ^{your} signature

10/11/71

10/11/71

10/11/71

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4129

Ex Com.

890.

Letter at # for signature please, forwarding
letters of Protest. received with #103.
28 Aug 45

A. P. R. S. C. S.

P. M. C. S.

191

Shall we send to A. P. R. S. C. S. 9th
to Embassy copy to A. P. R. S. C. S.
The Secretary of the R. N. S. C. S.

18/3/45

92

I consulted Mr. Bond at Caserta. His
view is (1) the answer should be returned
to the letter (2) if the Embassy wish
they can send copies to the former.
but the personally was not interested. However
I think A. P. R. S. C. S. ought to have a copy
for record say in the case of the same.

785017

to Embassy copy to State

The Secretary of the R.A.N.C.S.

DS 368

92

I consulted Mr. Bond at Caserta. His view is (1) no answer should be returned to the letter (2) if the Embassy wishes they can send copies to their friends. However, the personally was not entertained. However, I think A.F.W.O. might be a case a copy for record sent.

W. Hopson
Jan 30

93

Send as originals to US & Br. Embassies for onward transmission if they wish - copy to CS & 44.

Then for CC to see.

DS 358

94

These letters for signatures - as directed in minute 18 above
95-98-99
1/19.

DS 194
1/19

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Political Adviser (B)
Political Adviser (B)

95.78

Please see files ~~87-77~~ for information
 & any comments you may wish to make.
 M. Fishy Searles
 85- Aug 45

10/12/19

Reverend - Aug 28/90

15

66-56899-77 for your info

Polack's Lemo seem but make no comments (m. 78)
R. Pasby Sea and

28 Aug 45

930

30. Of little value written by an interested party
A.L. b. d.c. 115/18/2

8-3

CSO.

Memorandum to Greek Delegation to AEL for
approval at Hilo 8-2 please. Folios 70-72

28 Aug 45-

100. Aug 27.

Allen - McGowan - Aug 28/95

04

12

Plus 75-77 for your set.

Polack's lens seem but make no comments (over 70)

28 Aug 45

Mr. P. S. S. S. S.

13

子

E. S. O.

Of little value written by an imitator for 4
 Arch. to R.C. 115/183.

28

CSO.

Memorandum to Greek Delegation to ACP for
approval at July 82 please. Fobos 70-72
wafer.

29 Aug 45-

A. P. S. G. S. / C. S.

24.

S/Clanahan P. J. May 1

Approved:

3/15/53

4227

May 25/6

12/

EL

Certainly

but

22/6

CC

24/

May 24/6

24/6

24/6

24/6

Capt Newbery
Liaison Sec.

(4) Mr. Peter Newbery advised a
24/6 in file 24/6 for his date so
24/6 file to line

24/6
24/6 (24/6)

5/7/45

24/6 (5)

5/7/45: Note forwarded to Soviet Representative with covering letter
(Huyshar Relegation)
requesting transmitted to protecting Embassy. N.B.

Ex Comr

5-

4 for information. CC should

perhaps see

11/7/6

b.

Send to SCHE VIII Army — Dns. and

10/2/6

9

CSO

8 for info

11/11/6

14/0/05

11/11/6

15-

Chief Comm. in. in.

4123

12/2/6

9

CSO

8 per info

Sh

14/6/45

11/10/6

15

Chief Executive.

Heavy interesting intelligence

Summary from 13 cups

at 14.

Standard

16/5/45

16

seen by C.C. and L.C.

4/6

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105

Ref: 591/105/20

11 September 1945

SUBJECT: Alleged Plebiscite by Yugoslavs in Venezia Giulia

TO : AFHQ, G-5

1. I am directed to forward for your information the enclosed copy of letter 3/1568 of 6 September 1945 from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the above subject.

2. A copy has been sent to the SCAG Venezia Giulia asking for his comments.

For the Chief Commissioner:

R. W. KIMSLEY
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to: US POLAD AFHQ
British Res. Min. AFHQ

1 Incl:
as above

[Handwritten signature]
10

103

Ref: 591/103/EC.

10 September 1945.

Dear Dr. De Gasperi:

101

I am directed to acknowledge your letter 3/1568 dated 6 September 1945 addressed to the Chief Commissioner on the subject of Yugoslav propaganda in Venezia Giulia, to which he will reply more fully at an early date.

Very truly yours,

(sd) M. S. Lefo
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Doctor Alcide De Gasperi,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Italian Government,
Rome.

4423

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

102

Tel: 478603

10 September 1945.

Ref: 591/102/80.

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Propaganda.

TO : SCMO, Venezia Giulia.

101

I am directed to forward the attached letter No. 3/1568 dated 6 Sep 45 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and to request your comments thereon.

R. W. K. [Signature]
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Incl:
as above

See F 133 Vol 2

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

ROUGH TRANSLATION

3/1538

September 6th, 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

Recent reports published in the Trieste newspapers of which I have received precise and unquestionable confirmation - reveal that the Yugoslav Authorities have started, among the populations of the Venezia Giulia a so-called "plebiscite" favoring the transfer of the region to Yugoslavia.

It results that special envoys cover every town and hamlet in the occupation zone of Marshal Tito's forces, and particularly in Istria. They deliver fiery propaganda speeches and right afterwards they enter every home to request a written assent by each individual person.

According to very reliable reports, in some localities all circulation permits were canceled following the inhabitants refusal to assent; in the village of Pinquente machine guns were set up and shots were fired to terrorize the population; somewhere else the curfew was set at 3 p.m. to prevent the people leaving their homes and hiding outdoors.

The consent of single persons is wrung out in a brutal manner, under menace of expropriating the property of those who would refuse to sign up, and often at the point threat. From information subsequently received, it results that the attempt to effectuate a "plebiscite" of this kind is carried out also in Trieste and in the whole of the Allied controlled

September 6th, 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

Recent reports published in the Trieste newspapers of which I have received precise and unquestionable confirmation - reveal that the Yugoslav Authorities have started, among the populations of the Venezia Giulia a so-called "tribliscite" favoring the transfer of the region to Yugoslavia.

It results that special envoys cover every town and hamlet in the occupation zone of Marshal Tito's forces, and particularly in Istria. They deliver fiery propaganda speeches and right afterwards they enter every home to request a written assent by each individual person.

According to very reliable reports, in some localities all circulation permits were canceled following the inhabitants refusal to assent; in the village of Pingente machine guns were set up and shots were fired to terrorize the population; somewhere else the curfew was set at 3 p.m. to prevent the people leaving their homes and hiding outdoors.

The consent of single persons is wrung out in a brutal manner, under menace of expropriating the property of those who would refuse to sign up, and often at gun point threat. From information subsequently received, it results that the attempt to effectuate a "tribliscite" of this kind is carried out also in Trieste and in the whole of the Allied controlled

Admiral MILNER W. STONE U.S.N.,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
R. O. M. E.

Sac 102-103
P.A.O. 102-103
u: 102-103
Action: Ex Comm
INFO
P.O. (H)
P.O. (B)

zone. Of course the Yugoslavs resort to disguised and less violent means, but those who refuse to sign a prearranged form stating they favor an "autonomous Trieste within Yugoslavia" are equally subject to grave threats.

I feel no doubts you will fully realize how serious the above mentioned occurrences are. When they are added to all other numerous attempts by the Yugoslavs (for example, immigration into Trieste of strong groups of Slovenes: see my letter N.3/1421, dated August 16th) they confirm once more the Yugoslav Government's intention to bring about in the Venezia Giulia, by violent and surreptitious means and artful devices, a situation favorable to Yugoslavia.

I shall appreciate it greatly, dear Admiral Stone, if you will bring to the notice of the competent Allied Authorities what is set forth above, in order that they may take timely and suitable action in the matter.

Believe me, dear Admiral Stone,

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) DE CASPARI

608/52

Ministro degli Affari Esteri

Roma, 6 SET 1948

3
1508

Caro Ammiraglio,

Secondo notizie pubblicate dai giornali di Trieste e di cui ho potuto testé ricevere precisa conferma, le autorità jugoslave hanno organizzato fra le popolazioni della Venezia Giulia un cosiddetto "plebiscito" in favore del passaggio di quelle regioni alla Jugoslavia.

Nella zona di occupazione delle forze del maresciallo Tito e specie nell'Istria, risulta infatti che propagandisti all'uovo inviati percorrono i villaggi tenendo accesi discorsi di propaganda al terrore dei quali passano per le abitazioni per chiedere l'adesione scritta ai singoli membri della popolazione.

Secondo notizie molto attendibili, in alcuni luoghi, essendo la popolazione rifiutata di aderire, furono tolti tutti i percorsi di circolazione; nei villaggi di Pinguente vennero piazzate mitragliatrici e sparati molti colpi per terrorizzare la popolazione; in altre località si fieso il coprifuoco alle

hanno organizzato fra le popolazioni della Venezia Giulia un cosiddetto "plebiscito" in favore del passaggio di quelle regioni alla Jugoslavia.

Nella zona di occupazione delle forze del maresciallo Tito e specie nell'Istria, risulta infatti che propagandisti all'uovo inviati percorrono i villaggi tenendo accesi discorsi di propaganda al termine dei quali passano per le abitazioni per chiedere l'adesione scritta ai singoli membri della popolazione.

Secondo notizie molto attendibili, in alcuni luoghi, essendosi la popolazione rifiutata di aderire, furono tolti tutti i permessi di circolazione; nel villaggio di Pinguente vennero piazzate mitragliatrici e sparati molti colpi per terrorizzare la popolazione; in altre località si fissò il coprifuoco alle ore 18 affinché nessuno potesse nascondersi fuori di casa.

Ai singoli cittadini l'adesione viene estorta in maniera spesso brutale sotto minaccia di espropriazione della proprietà per coloro che non firmano e talvolta con divette minacce e minacce arresto.

Dalle informazioni pervenute risulta che il tentativo di

All'Amiraglio Milroy W. Stone, U.S.R.N.
Capo della Commissione Alleata

ROSA

5/10/51

1594

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CP

Ref: 591/EC.

4 September 1945.

(84)

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I am directed to forward, for whatever action you may consider desirable, the attached letter of protest addressed to the Government of the United States, by the Regional National Liberation Committee for the Slovene Littoral and Trieste.

A similar letter has been received for the Government of the United Kingdom.

Yours truly,

W. B. LLOYD

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Hon. Alexander Kirk,
U.S. Ambassador,
American Embassy,
ROME.

Copy to: Polad (A)

MA 7-19

Ref: 521/80.

4 September 1945.

I am directed to forward, for whatever action you may consider desirable, the attached letter of protest addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom, by the Regional National Liberation Committee for the Slovene Littoral and Trieste.

A similar letter has been received for the Government of the United States.

H.E. Sir Noel Charles, Bt., KCMG,
High Commissioner,
British Embassy,
R O M E.

Copy to: Lolad (C)

4413

785017

Minutes

(97)

Political Advisor (A) Concerning
Executive Commission. SEE FORD 96

I do not think the Yugoslavs
are making the slightest pretense
of maintaining Italian law in
Yugoslav-occupied Venezia Giulia.
This seems to me one of the
less glaring examples of their
misdeeds and hardly worth
even bringing to the notice
of our two governments. I
do not think it is up to us
in any case to draw the
attention of the Italian front
to Yugoslav misdeeds.

So
A

W. J. Hopkins
Pol. Dir. (B)

August 30

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

File

(96)

Ref: 591/EC.

J. September 1943.

SUBJECT: VENEZIA GIULIA Administration.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters.
Attn: G-5 Section.

I take it that it was implied in the (MORGAN) Agreement that the Yugoslav Government would act as the Allies do, as trustees for their side of Venezia Giulia east of the Organ Line. The fact that they have not done so is well known. Do you wish to be reminded of this with documentation as given below, or not?

For the Chief Commissioner:

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

MSL/JC.

Extract from the ALLIED THREATS News and Radio-voice Report No. 52 dated 23rd August 1943.

"NEW SOCIAL SECURITY LAW FOR ISTRIA."

A new Social Security Law has been made effective in the territory of Iatria and Piuma. All social security laws that were in force throughout Italy and in this province have been abolished.

(ParJug in Balkantribune, August 22nd, in Radio-voice)***

COPY TO: P.R. Branch.
: POL ADW (A)
: POL ADW (B)

4117

1803

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

785017

95

Tel: 478603

Ref: 591/AC.

1 September 1945.

SUBJECT: Letters of Protest from Regional National
Liberation Committee for the Slovene
Littoral and Trieste.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters,
Attn: G-5 Section.

67/84

1. For your information, a copy of two identical letters of
protest, which have been received through the SOAO VENEZIA GIULIA,
is forwarded herewith.

2. The originals have been passed to the U.S. and British
Embassies for whatever action they consider suitable.

For the Chief Commissioner:

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Incl;
as above

Copy to: Polad (A)
Polad (B)

4710

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS

13 C/AMG/97/85

23 August 1945

SUBJECT: Letters of Protest from the Regional National
Liberation Committee for the Slovene Littoral
and Trieste.

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission.

The attached letters of protest addressed to the
government of the United States of America and the govern-
ment of the United Kingdom are forwarded to you for on-
ward transmission through appropriate channels.



Alfred C. Bowman
ALFRED C. BOWMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

2 Incls:

- Incls 1 - Ltr to the govt of the United States
- Incls 2 - Ltr to the govt of the United Kingdom

See 95-98-99
17 90 to 94

4:10

1 spare

(S/Cmdr Bowman)

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88

COPY OF TWO IDENTICAL LETTERS A SIGNED
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S. OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, LONDON.

Regional National Liberation Committee
for the Slovene Littoral and Triest.

Triest, August 17, 1945.

On August 15th, 1945, an Order was published by which new civil authorities are being established in that part of Venezia Giulia which is controlled by the Allied Military Government. This Order is dated 15. August, 1945, carries number 11, and is signed by Colonel Alfred G. Bowman, Senior Civil Affairs Officer.

Publication and enacting of this Order means an entirely new arrangement of the civil authorities in this region and abolishment of all those civil bodies which were until now carrying out impartially and thoroughly public administration to the general satisfaction of the total population.

As the only elected supreme civil body for the Slovene Littoral and Triest

we are most vigorously protesting

against the enacting of the above mentioned Order from the following reasons:

1. The National Liberation Committees (Local, District, Area) are bodies representing people's government, elected through free elections. They have undoubtedly proved through their work done to the present the ability to carry out the duties of the public administration. The abolishment of these administrative and authoritative bodies without giving any justified reason must unfortunately evoke resentment and dissatisfaction of the population of this territory.
2. The appointment of presidents and councils according to the mentioned order, above, which would replace the existing National Liberation Committees, is insulting to the greatest degree the democratic feelings of the population of this territory, because it is thus deprived of the right to collaborate. This system of issuing decrees is justly identified by this population with the fascist system.
3. The people do not see any guarantee that the appointed municipal bodies, as mentioned in the Order, shall be composed in a way, that their interests would really be protected. Such activity as done until now by the Allied Military Government of this territory as the disbandment of the People's Defence, abolishment of People's Courts and Courts for Trying Fascist Crimes, denying equality of rights to the Slovenian Language, forcible delogement of different institutes of our People's Government without notification

SEE FORM 89 beforehand/.....

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81

- 2 -

beforehand, and considered by the people as such because of their activity in not a very distant past, etc., is supporting such conviction of the population.

As it is impossible to justify according to the international law Law valid on September 8th, 1945, because it is a case sui generis, the enactment of such settlement of civil administration which is entirely new as to its organization and unacceptable for the population of this territory is even less justifiable according to the international law. By the publication of the above mentioned order the Allied Military Government overstepped the powers given to the occupier under the provisions of the Hague Conventions.

The Allied Military Government did not give reasons for the abolishment of civil authorities existing until now. We are of the opinion that this could happen only because the representatives of the majority of this population were not consulted, but persons who do not know, or purposely are not willing to know conditions of the country were cooperating in making decisions.

We are stating that the great majority of the population is recognizing only its National Liberation Committees and it will not be possible to establish bodies of public administration only by issuing decrees, without evoking a general indignation and dissatisfaction.

We are therefore suggesting that the Order of August 15, 1945, No. 11 about the civil settlement of civil administration is abrogated, and the administrative, executive, decree-issuing authority of the National Liberation Committees, which should be formed through the secret and direct elections, so that the will of the people comes again to its full expression and that the principles of the true democracy and freedom shall be protected.

THE SECRETARY:

Dr. Pao Borie.

THE PRESIDENT :

Boris Franco.

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5711 1 Exec Comm
INCOMING MESSAGE 86

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: 8/314
Date/Time of Origin: AUG 260900B

Message Centre No: F/5438
Date Time Rec'd: AUG 271000B
Precedence: IMPORTANT

FROM: AMT 13 CORPS
TO: HQ ALCON

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED.

My cable 8/310, this date, responsive direct request AFHQ to my headquarters, not 13 CORPS, requesting immediate cable reply apologies.

DIST

ACTION: Ex Commissioner 2
INFO: Chief Commissioner
POLAD(A)
POLAD(B)
File 2
Float

RESTRICTED

4:12

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

5419 FIVE PGM VM
INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: 8/316
Date/Time of Origin: AUG 261630Z

Message Centre No: F/5439
Date Time Rec'd: AUG 271030Z

FROM: AMG 13 CORPS

Precedence: ROUTINE

TO: AFTER FOR G-5, INFO HQ ALCOM

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED.

Party of the Christian Democracy referred to in your G-5 311.18 of 20 August is one of six most important Italian parties. Though without TRIESTE tradition, is gaining importance and probably is predominant Italian party here now. Actual members approximately 1000. Much interested, but not members, approximately 4000. 1/4 to 1/5 population probably sympathetic. Has Catholic support. For details this party in ITALY generally inquire ALLIED COMMISSION presumably best informed.

DISC

INFO-ACTION: Ex Commissioner 2
INFO: Chief Commissioner
POLAD (A)
POLAD (B)
File 2
Float

INFO-ACTION

RESTRICTED

SEE F 86

4111

(S)orma Recd. 11/11

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78501782

Ref: 591/62/SC.

29 August 1945.

MEMORANDUM to the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council
for Italy.

72

1. Reference is made to an Aide Memoire No. 3515 dated 30 July addressed by the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy to the Allied Commission on the subject of Greek interests in TRIESTE.
2. The HQ of the Allied Military Government in VERONA GIULIA have asked Greek representatives in TRIESTE to submit for their consideration concrete proposals for the resumption of Greek trading activities in that area. The resumption of such trading activities should automatically cover the additional points numbered 1) and 2) in the Aide Memoire referred to above.

MP.

F. MP 2/3

B/10
8/9
10/10

79

Copy to: SCAD Verona Giulia (whose 130/DE/C/15404/15 dated 22 Aug refers, and who is requested to keep HQ A.C. informed of future developments in this matter)

4: 00
10/10
8

541 ~~100~~ / 10
ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

Ex Commr
GMB/jrc
(82A)

G-5: 311.18

20 August 1945

AUG 22 1945

SUBJECT: Message for the British Prime Minister

TO : Headquarters, A.E.C.
XIII Corps

1. It is requested that you furnish further information on the Party of the Christian Democracy, whose message was forwarded for onward transmission to the Prime Minister. Such information should include if possible particulars of political status, size, the area in which it has influence, and any facts which will assist in determining the importance of the party.

2. Please send your reply by cable, as soon as possible.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

Copy to:

Sr. Res. Min.
Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394 ✓

ert
C. G. BENSON,
Major, R.A.

4.09

(Steno (over))

785017

591
8
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS

Ex. Commissioner

79

Date : August 22nd 1945

File : 13C/AMG/C/45401

Subject : Greek interest in Trieste

To : HQ Allied Commission - APO 394
(for Office of Executive Commissioner)

73

Ref. your 591/EC of 4th Aug. on the a/m subject, representatives of the Greek colony in Trieste have been interviewed by the undersigned who has agreed to examine concrete proposals put forward by the Greeks for the resumption of their trading activities in this Region.

AP/bd

Admiral
A.R. Prince
Lieut Col. RAC
SO I (CA) Commerce

See 82

4:00

(Spence)

JKD/any

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION

Allied Military Government
APO 394

AUG 22 1945

Confidential

TO : HQ. A.C. (Attn. Political Advisers) 8 August 1945

SUBJECT: Zara - Refugees in Italy.

FILE No: RXII/050.1

1. I send you herewith a note on the position of Italian speaking refugees from Zara which you may find interesting.

2. It was compiled for me by Major Forti, himself a distinguished citizen of Trieste, who has been serving on my staff as a patriot officer.

[Signature]
Regional Commissioner

Encl (1)

Note mentioned in Para 1.

See 7/78
(5 spare copies) + 86

8 Agosto 1943. (76)

Nella giurisdizione dell'AMC Regione delle Venezie si trovano attualmente 6000 esuli zaratini, mentre altri 200 si trovano in quel di Bergamo, 150 in quel di Sondrio e 2000 a Trieste. La maggior confluenza verso il Veneto e Trieste è spiegata, oltre che dalla posizione geografica, anche dalla affinità del dialetto e dalla credenza di un più facile inserirsi nella vita operaia di queste popolazioni. Le condizioni dei 6000 Zaratini profughi nel Veneto sono piuttosto precarie ed aggravate dalla mancanza di rispetto che agenti di Tito stanno creando intorno a loro, descrivendoli come sciocchini. Gli esuli zaratini, operai e professionisti che siano, non sono iscritti ai partiti né intendono iscriversi finché non sia risolta la loro situazione nazionale.

È vero che tutti gli Zaratini sono avversari di Tito, perché li ha traditi, dopo esser stato generosamente aiutato da loro, perché ha infierito contro di loro come contro nessun'altra collettività italiana. Centinaia di Zaratini sono stati fucilati o deportati e confiscate le proprietà di tutti e non (come SUBASIC) neanche nella stampa) solo di personalità già premiati in regime fascista. Per Tito tutti gli italiani sono fascisti. Ciò spiega il loro stato d'animo e spiega perché i Cetnici ne chiedono ora la collaborazione ed offrono la loro. I vincoli di simpatia che esistono tra gli Zaratini ed i Cetnici delmisti sono da ricondurre alla lotta comune sostenuta contro i Croati, alcuni contro i Dalmati dell'Austria libertica. Allora i Serbi ortodossi di Dalmazia erano favorevolmente inclini verso i Dalmati italiani, votando a volte anche a loro favore, in quanto essi erano sparuta minoranza rispetto i Croati di Dalmazia ed irredentisti come gli italiani, mentre i Croati erano fedelissimi all'Austria. - Di questi giorni è venuto al Comitato Dalmata di Venezia tale Mitko Dobrota, capitano del Cetnici, chiedendo di fornire a tre dei suoi uomini documenti che li rendano in grado di neutralizzare l'opera degli agenti di Tito. Il Comitato ha chiesto per una eventuale collaborazione il riconoscimento da parte dei Serbi, capeggiati da Pope URUGO, della italianità di Zara.

La collaborazione dei rifugiati zaratini consentirebbe di seguire l'attività degli agenti di Tito in quasi tutta Italia e così pure quella dei Cetnici, in quanto col tramite degli Zaratini sarebbero conosciuti anche gli agenti di contro. Allo scopo qualche Zaratino dovrebbe essere aggregato alla F.I.S. onde poter fornire con tempestività tutte le notizie che via via pervengono e che si potranno raccogliere anche in maggior misura dopo, stabilendo una rete informativa di importanza.

In pari tempo ciò assicurerebbe all'AMC il

deportati e confiscate la proprietà di tutti e non (come SUASICIS) so-
stiene (alla stampa) solo di personalità già preminenti in regime fa-
scista. Per Tito tutti gli italiani sono fascisti. Ciò spiega il lo-
ro stato d'animo e spiega perché i Serbi se chiedono ora le colla-
borazione ed offrono la loro. I vincelli di simpatia che esistono tra
gli Zaratini e i Cetnici dalmati sono da ricondurre alla lotta dove-
ta sostenere contro i Croati, alimati contro i Dalmati dall'Austria
libertaria. Allora i Serbi ortodossi di Dalmazia erano favorevolmen-
te inclini verso i Dalmati italiani, votando a volte anche a loro fa-
vore, in quanto essi erano sparuta minoranza rispetto i Croati di Dal-
mazio ed irredentisti come gli italiani, mentre i Croati erano fedelia-
simi all'Austria. Di questi giorni è venuto al Comitato Dalmata di
Venezia tale Mitko Dobrota, capitano dei Cetnici, chiedendo di fornire
e tre dei suoi nomi documenti che si rendano in grado di neutraliz-
zare l'opera degli agenti di Tito. Il Comitato ha chiesto per una
eventuale collaborazione il riconoscimento da parte dei Serbi, capeg-
giati da Pope GJULIO, della italianità di Zare.

La collaborazione dei rifugiati zaratini
permetterebbe di seguire l'attività degli agenti di Tito in quasi tut-
ta Italia e così pure quella dei Cetnici, in quanto col tramite degli
Zaratini sarebbero conosciuti anche gli agenti di coartore. Allo sco-
po qualche Zaratino dovrebbe essere aggregato alla P.S.I. onde poter
fornire con tempestività tutte le notizie che via via pervengono e
che si potranno raccogliere anche in maggior misura dopo, stabilendo
una rete informativa di importanza.

In pari tempo ciò assicurerebbe all'AMS il
controllo su questo importante gruppo di 6000 Zaratini che altrimenti
potrebbero agire di loro iniziativa.

Noti con Refuges from Zagreb 75
by Major Fonti
SGT
Pl. 2

Translation

8 August 1945

Refugees from Zara in the 'Venezie' Region.

Under the jurisdiction of AMG, in the 'Venezie' Region, there are at present 8,000 refugees from Zara, while are in the Bergamo Region, 190 in Sondrio and 2,000 in Trieste. The fact that a greater number went towards the Veneto and Trieste can be explained not only by the geographic position, but also by the similitude of dialect, and because they thought it would be easier for them to find work among these populations. The living conditions of the refugees from Zara in the Veneto are most precarious and make worse still by the atmosphere of suspicion created around them by the agents of Tito who describe them as fanatical patriots. The Zara refugees, whether workers or professional workers, do not belong to any party and have no intention of becoming members of any parties as long as their national situation has not been solved.

It is true that all the inhabitants of Zara are against Tito, for he betrayed them after having been generously aided by them, for he treated them worse than any other Italian group. Among the inhabitants of Zara, hundreds have been shot or deported, and they all had their property confiscated, not only those who had been prominent under the fascist regime, (as SUBASIC asserted in the press). According to Tito, all Italians are fascist. This explains their state of mind and why the Cetnici are now asking for their collaboration and offering their own. The links of sympathy which exist between the inhabitants of Zara and the Cetnici of Dalmatia can be traced back to the fight they had to make against the Croats, set against them by Austria, enemy of liberty. At that time, the orthodox Serbians of Dalmatia were favourable to Italian Dalmats, and even sometimes voted in their favour, for they were a minority besides the Croats of Dalmatia, and 'irredentist', like the Italians, while the Croats were very faithful to Austria. - Lately, one Mirko Dobrota, captain of the Cetnici, came to the Dalmat Committee of Venice, asking for three of his men to be given papers which might enable them to neutralize the work of Tito's agents before granting a possible collaboration, the Committee asked for the Italianity of Zara to be acknowledged by the Serbians, who are under the leadership of Pope GRUIC.

The collaboration of the refugees of Zara would make it possible to follow the activity of Tito's agents practically all over Italy, and also that of the Cetnici, whose agents would also become known through their channel. To this end a few 'Zaratini' should be attached to the F.S.S. to be able to give in time all informations as they come through; later on, it will be possible a larger amount of informations, by establishing an important information net.

It is to be noted that the refugees of Zara would make it possible to follow the activity of Tito's agents practically all over Italy, and also that of the Cetnici, whose agents would also become known through their channel. To this end a few 'Zaratini' should be attached to the F.S.S. to be able to give in time all informations as they come through; later on, it will be possible a larger amount of informations, by establishing an important information net.

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The collaboration of the refugees of Zara would make it possible to follow the activity of Tito's agents practically all over Italy, and also that of the Cetnici, whose agents would also become known through their channel. To this end a few 'Zaratini' should be attached to the F.S.S. to be able to give in time all informations as they come through; later on, it will be possible a larger amount of informations, by establishing an important information net.

At the same time, this would give AMG control over this large group of 6000 'Zaratini' who might otherwise act on their own initiative.

trans. e/c

4:00 PM 7/6/77

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

Ref: 591/81/80

19 August 1945

SUBJECT: Greek Interests in TRIESTE

TO : SCAD, AMB Venezia Giulia

1. With reference to our 591/79/80 dated 4 August 1945 and enclosures, on the above subject.

2. We should appreciate the receipt of your comments and recommendations as soon as possible.

R. W. KEMSLEY

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

4403

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

Ref: 591/MC

4 August 1945

SUBJECT: Greek Interests in Trieste

TO : SCAO, AND Venezia Giulia

1. A copy of a letter, dated 5 July, addressed to your headquarters by the President of the Greek Chamber of Commerce, has been passed to this Commission by the Greek Delegate to the Advisory Council for Italy.

2. A copy of the aide-memoire received from the Greek Delegation is forwarded herewith and your views and recommendations on this subject are requested.

1 Incl:
as above

M P
↓
Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

BU 18/8

MP

BU 13/8

4.4.41

200

PA

GREEK DELEGATION
ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY

Ref. No. 3335

AUG 1 1945

ATTORNEY GENERAL

70

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy present their compliments to the Director of the Executive Administration of the Allied Commission and have the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, a copy of the petition dated the 1st inst. from the Greek Government concerning the release of the Greek military Government of Thessalonika. This delegation wish to draw the attention of the Director of the Executive Administration upon the contents of this petition.

It is a fact that the situation of the Greeks in Thessalonika is today very distressing because, since the outbreak of the war, all the Greek firms were put under sequestration, their movable and immovable property was confiscated and the majority of the Greek subjects were imprisoned or sent in exile.

Subsequently it would be today equitable if necessary measures were taken to assure the relief of the Greek Colony, a measure which becomes more imperative owing to the fact that Allied Army Headquarters did not consent, at least for the present, to the establishment of Consular Offices in Thessalonika for the protection of Greek interests there.

The requests of the Community refer more especially to:

- 1) Assistance to the poor of the Colony.
- 2) Release of buildings, apartments and merchandise belonging to Greeks, requisitioned by the Italians, and not yet returned to their lawful owners.
- 3) Assistance for the restoration of the commercial activities of

AUG 1 1945

A I D R - M I N O I R E

75

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy present their compliments to the Office of the Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission and have the honor to transmit, herewith enclosed, a copy of the petition dated the 1st inst. from the Greek Chamber of Commerce in Trieste and addressed to the Allied Military Government of Venezia Giulia. This delegation wish to draw the attention of the Office of the Executive Commissioner upon the contents of this petition.

It is a fact that the situation of the Greeks in Trieste is to-day very distressing because, since the outbreak of the war, all the Greek firms were put under sequestration, their movable and immovable property was confiscated and the majority of the Greek subjects were imprisoned or sent in exile.

Subsequently it would be to-day required if necessary measures were taken to ensure the relief of the Greek Colony, a measure which becomes more imperative owing to the fact that Allied Forces Headquarters did not consent, at least for the present, to the establishment of Consular Offices in Trieste for the protection of Greek interests there.

The requests of the Community refer more especially to:

- 1) Assistance to the poor of the Colony.
- 2) Release of buildings, apartments and warehouses belonging to Greeks, requisitioned by the Italians, and not yet returned to their lawful owners.
- 3) Assistance for the resumption of the commercial activities of Greek firms and the liberation of their movable and immovable property.

In regards the first request and because United have not yet started functioning in Trieste, this delegation would suggest if you would kindly intervene with the Allied Financial Agency in order that financial assistance be advanced to the members of the Greek colony.

Director of the Executive Council for
Allied Commission

— R. O. M. E.

(S/Coma (Rev))

Concerning

sub 6
4.0.1

GREEK DELEGATION
ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR ITALY

Concerning the second question only the intervention of the competent allied authorities could succeed in bringing forth the desired result, according to the terms of the sentence concerning regulation.

As for the liberation of the movable and immovable property belonging to Greek firms, the case is exactly similar to the above.

The Greek Delegation would therefore be gratified if the Office of the Executive Commission could kindly give the appropriate instructions for the satisfactory examination and solution of the above exposed requests of the Greek colony.

Done, July 30, 1945.



Enclatures:

Copy of petition from
Greek Chamber of Commerce
in Trieste, dated July 5, 1945.

Concerning the second question only the intervention of the competent allied authorities could assured in bringing forth the desired result, according to the terms of the instruction concerning registration.

As for the liberation of the movable and immovable property belonging to Greek firms, the case is exactly similar to the above.

The Greek Delegation will therefore be notified if the Office of the Executive Commissioner could kindly give the appropriate instructions for the satisfactory execution and solution of the above exposed requests of the Greek colony.

Bonn, July 20, 1945.



Enclosure:

Copy of petition from
Greek Chamber of Commerce
in Trieste, dated July 15, 1945.

4201

SECRET

70

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: THE GREEK COLONY OF TRIESTE

THE TRIESTE 3 - IN. 25 - 22

July 26th, 1945

TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Sir,

As you are certainly aware, an important and important Greek Colony is settled in Trieste. The same had an important share in the history of war as in the development of Trieste as great trade centre. This Colony has suffered severely after the outbreak of war between Italy and Greece, apart from its being excluded from public life already previously and deprived of any possibility of asserting itself for the reason that neither Greek residents of Trieste were ever inscribed on the National Fascist Party.

As a matter of fact immediately after the declaration of war, the greater part of Greek citizens had been imprisoned or transferred to concentration camps, forced to abandon their movable and immovable properties, which have been put under sequestration by the Fascist Government.

During the long lasting war period a great part of the members of the Trieste Greek Colony have spent their days in the concentration camps or in exile, deprived of any means of subsistence and the loss of any possibility of work. All these things and even those in which Greek citizens were only partially interested in, has been put under sequestration by the Fascist Government or kept in operation under control of Fascist supervisors, which fact rendered practically impossible for the development of an independent activity.

Now after the victory of the Allies to which Greece had patriotically contributed with all her forces, the Greek Colony of Trieste has not in the remotest degree been helped yet, and this in spite of all steps undertaken by the designated chamber of Commerce on behalf of the competent authority.

The first request, produced was made with a view to obtain an indication to the Greek people of the Colony, who are in great difficulties for want of means of subsistence and provision.

The second request referred to the evacuation of Greece but under sequestration by

To the United States Government
of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

As you are certainly aware, an important and important Greek Colony is settled in Trieste. This colony has had an important share in the history of the city in the development of Trieste as a great trade center. This Colony has suffered severely after the outbreak of war between Italy and Greece, apart from the being excluded from public life already previously and deprived of any possibility of working itself. The fact remains that neither Greek residents of Trieste nor even individuals on the National Socialist Party.

As a matter of fact immediately after the declaration of war, the greater part of Greek citizens and their families were transformed to concentration camps, forced to abandon their movable and immovable properties, which have been put under administration by the Fascist Government.

During the long lasting war period a great part of the members of the Trieste Greek Colony have spent their days in the concentration camps by the sea, deprived of any means of subsistence and the more of any possibility of work. All Greek citizens and even those in which Greek citizens were only partially interested in, had been put under administration by commissaries or kept in operation under control of Soviet surgeons, which had replaced previously invariable for the development of an all-encompassing activity.

Now after the return of the allies to which Greece had previously contributed with all her forces, the Greek Colony of Trieste has not so far received the necessary support for, and this in spite of all their collaboration by the distinguished members of the colony on behalf of the respective authority.

The first request produced was made with a view to obtain a reduction in the price of the Colony, who are in great difficulties for want of means of subsistence and provisions.

The second request referred to the residents of Trieste put under administration by Nazi-Fascists who, which have not yet been given back to their homes. In such a manner Greeks are put in such worse conditions that any other citizens who had been been able to remain and actually see Greek citizens of their belongings and properties, whilst the Greeks are still working towards to be assisted in their homes.

The third

4:00

69
The Allied Command should consider the resumption of the occupation of the city of Greek firms and the liberation of their movable and/or immovable property, still under sequestration. The Greek firms have to be not only given the assistance of the Allied Military Government they are entitled to, but also a preference in organization of all other Trieste firms who had not to stop their work whilst the war, so as to be in a condition to recover at least part of the material and man power damaged suffered.

In reply with the request of the A.M.G., a list of the Trieste Greek firms will be found enclosed, for knowledge.

The Greek Chamber of Commerce, which is the only official Greek Board existing in Trieste, previously credited with local administration since 1944 and directly depending on the Ministry of National Economy and Foreign Affairs, had to be recognized also in its endorsement by the local Allied Authorities. To this effect the Managers of the Chamber of Commerce have themselves at their disposal for an active collaboration intended to give them any such assistance as might prove necessary to the extent of protecting the Trieste Greek residents' interests and this the same as no Chamber Authority exists on the spot at present.

It should be very advisable and much appreciated too, if the Allied Authorities could make it convenient to appoint an examiner with the head Managers of the Board of Directors of this Chamber for a verbal exchange of ideas on all items dealt with in this present.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

the V. President

(Sgt. Michele D'Amico)

the above number of members, which is the only official number listed in the records, previously admitted with local authorities since 1944, and directly depending on the Ministry of National Economy and Foreign Affairs, and to be recognized also in its endorsement by the local allied authorities. To this effect the members of the number of members have themselves at their disposal for an active collaboration intended to give them any such assistance as might prove necessary to the effect of protecting the relevant Greek resident's interests and this the more as no similar authority exists on the spot at present.

It should be very advisable and much appreciated too, if the allied authorities could make it convenient to appoint in accordance with the Head Managers of the Board of Directors of this number for a verbal exchange of ideas on all items dealt with in the present.

THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF COURTESY

Mr. V. President

(NOTE: Michele (unpublished))

4099

[illegible]

785017

591

Ex ⁵⁹⁵⁴ Commissioner

67

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

CJM/jrs

17 July 1945

JUL 19 1945

SUBJECT: Petition.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
APO 394.

66

Attached is a petition addressed to F.M. Alexander
which is forwarded for your information.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

C. J. MACNAMARA
Major, P. C.

Chapman

the is C50

(Not Answer)

11/19/7
B/U
2/18/7
Rosen

785017

66

In lettera indirizzata al Maresciallo Alexander è di carattere confidenziale. Essa vuole veridicamente informare il Maresciallo, dall'altro. La conoscenza della sua provenienza creerebbe gravi difficoltà al diritto e gli renderebbe impossibile la continuazione nel suo ufficio. Non può quindi autorizzare nessuno a fare uso del suo nome. Non è un atto di viltà, ma di necessità dato al dovere che ha di non abbandonare il suo ministero, che si estende a metà dell'Italia, dove giunge la sua gloce.

Trieste. 25 giugno 1945.

+ Antonio Lantini
Vincenzo Di Trieste
e Capotriste

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torizzare nessuno a fare uso del suo nome. Non è un atto di
viltà, se di necessità dato il dovere che ha di non abban-
donare il suo ministero, che si estenda a metà dell'Istria, dove
giunge la sua diocesi.

Trieste. 25 giugno 1945.

+ Antonio Lantini
Vescovo di Trieste
e Capovisone

65

To Marshall H.R. Alexander.

The agreement that has been stipulated between England, the United States & Yugoslavia at Belgrade regarding the occupation of part of the Venezia Giulia foresees at point N.1 that also the anchorages of the West coast of Istria be placed under the command & the control of the Supreme Allied Commander.

At point N.4 it says that the Supreme Commander will govern the zone that is situated on the Western side of the line marked on the map (which runs approximately from Punta Grossa, at the South of Trieste, up to Tarvisio). Pola and the other zones on the Western coast of Istria

that it would consider necessary.

We beg the Marshall to get his troops to occupy the Western coast of Istria, from Trieste to Pola, in application of the agreement for the following motives:

1/ If the Yugoslav Government would respect the population like any other civilized government, there would be no difficulty in remaining under the Yugoslav occupation whilst awaiting the definite peace settlement. But the Yugoslav Government has introduced in this region an insupportable system of oppression.

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We beg the Marshall to get his troops to occupy the Western coast of Istria, from Trieste to Pola, in application of the agreement for the following motives:

- 1) If the Yugoslav Government would respect the population like any other civilized government, there would be no difficulty in remaining under the Yugoslav occupation whilst awaiting the definite peace settlement. But the Yugoslav Government has introduced in this region an insupportable system of oppression.
- 2) The Italians who inhabit the whole of the coastal zone are under any pretext whatever sent away from their towns or villages. The call to the colours, imprisonment, internment continue to make the inhabitants of the zone, men and women, disappear by thousands.

64

as a small example.

death, on the model of Nazi methods.

protection & defense.

tion from these populations. The

rent from that of the governing Slav Communists is severely punished. All the so-called local councils have been imposed forcibly & serve as a screen to the autocrat authority of commissioners & secretaries, who are the only ones invested with authority. The enclosed account we received to-day from an Italian Communist of a little coastal town will serve as a small example.

6) Terror reigns heavily among the people in every place. All know what fate expects those who do not submit to the new system: persons disappear, without anyone knowing ever more where they have been taken to. One thing is mathematically certain: in the concentration camps where they are taken to the blackest hunger reigns; the lack of nutrition leads to a rapid death, on the model of Nazi methods.

6) Now, justice & humanity exact that those miserable populations be not abandoned to a bestial yoke to destroy which this terrible war has been fought for five years. Every other consideration gives way before the unspeakable sufferings of these men who beg from two civilized countries protection & defense.

If tomorrow under the peace settlement these regions pass under Yugoslavia each one will then take the consequences & make his decisions. But until then it is not permissible to condemn to such martyrdom these populations. The voice of humanity must be heard by him who has fought & suffered just for this.

7) There are even other motives: The coast up to Sicciole, Umago & Citta-

63

nova forms the natural market-gardens of Trieste. Greens, fruit, vegetables etc are brought to Trieste's market. On the South the products are sent to Pola. But the little coastal towns, that now can receive nothing from the two larger towns, must by order of the Yugoslav authorities, make their products available from Trieste & from Pola. And this threat has been clearly imposed on the population.

B) At Siciola the salt season is in its full development and it produces an enormous quantity of this necessary product which is so scarce in Northern Italy. Waiting would mean looming it completely.

We should wish that the anguished cry of these wretched populations would reach the Marshall's heart, that he could see the women's tears, the indignation of young people, the stirred rebellion of men; that he could feel unanimous but powerless will of those people to enjoy the slightest liberty, to be freed from the permanent obsession of imprisonment & concentration camps. And we feel sure that he would not for a single moment delay the integral application of the agreement, that foresees the occupation of that coastal zone. And he would receive, with the eternal gratitude of this population, the approbation of the civilized world.

Trieste, June 24th 1945.

The population.

B) At Sicciola the salt season is in its full development and it produces an enormous quantity of this necessary product which is so scarce in Northern Italy. Waiting would mean losing it completely.

We should wish that the anguished cry of these wretched populations would reach the Marshall's heart, that he could see the women's tears the indignation of young people, the stifled rebellion of men; that he could feel unanimous but powerless will of those people to enjoy the slightest liberty, to be freed from the permanent obsession of imprisonment & concentration camps. And we feel sure that he would not for a single moment delay the integral application of the agreement, that foresees the occupation of that coastal zone. And he would receive, with the eternal gratitude of this population, the approbation of the civilized world.

Triest, June 24th 1945.

4031

62

Ref: 591/62/EC.

16 July 1945.

SUBJECT: Letter from former President of FIUGR.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters,
Attn: G-5 Section.

61

Attached copy of letter dated 10 July 1945 from the former President of the Free State of FIUGR is forwarded for your information.

For the Chief Commissioner:

E 101,207

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Encl:
as above

Copy to: U.S. Ambassador
Br. Ambassador
U.S. Political Advisor, AFHQ.
Br. Resident Minister, AFHQ

TOL ADV (A)

TOL ADV (D)

60 2/7/45
A 1/2

Sir,

JUL 14 1945

On the ground of informations which have reached me directly from Fiume, accurately checked and for which I can therefore take upon myself full responsibility, I have the honour to submit to your kind attention the following report on the situation which has been brought about in the free City of Fiume by the invasion of the Yugoslav Partisans.

From April 18th to April 26th, the Germans carried out the methodical scientific destruction of the port and of the industrial plants of Fiume, as set forth in the enclosed detailed report.

On the night between May 2nd and 3rd the Germans, having again looted and devastated the town, left Fiume New treating in perfect order. The information therefore contained in the Yugoslav official communiqué according to which the forces of Tito "had to endure eleven days of hard fighting at Fiume" is not based on true facts.

Three hours after the Germans' retreat from Fiume the Yugoslav partisans, called in by the population of Fiume, entered the town without meeting any opposition, proclaiming themselves, however, "liberators of the city" and decreeing the immediate annexion of Fiume to Croatia of the Yugoslav Federation. The Yugoslav partisans immediately occupied all the State and municipal buildings, dismissing the Italian employees and the Fiume autonomists who refused to recognize and approve the annexion of the city to Croatia.

A special and pitiless manhunt was immediately set up against the Fiume autonomists, belonging to the party represented by Prof. Zanella and including the majority of the local population, who are in favour of the re-establishment of the Free State guaranteed by the Rapallo treaty of 1920. Squads of 7 partisans fully armed entered during the night the houses of the leaders of the autonomists murdering them

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A special and pitiless manhunt was immediately set up against the Fiume autonomists, belonging to the party represented by Prof. Zanella and including the majority of the local population, who are in favour of the re-establishment of the Free State guaranteed by the Rapallo treaty of 1920. Squads of 7 partisans fully armed entered during the night the houses of the leaders of the autonomists murdering them or arresting and deporting them immediately.

During that night the following citizens were killed:

- Dr. Mario Blasich - a gallant volunteer of the 1914-18 war, a very popular and respected citizen over 68 years old, strangled in his bed.
- Joseph Sinich - a well known tradesman, brought out in the street and shot.

See 62 p. 2.0.

4091

- 2 -

- Dr. Nevio Skull - a doctor, killed and his house looted.
- Joseph Baucer - director of the Hospital, murdered after having been forced to deliver three million lire which were in the safes of the Institute.

Two thousand other citizens have been torn away from their families, arrested and deported into the interior of Yugoslavia. Nothing more has been heard of them.

The following measures have been taken by the Yugoslav Authorities:

- closing of the Banks
- blocking of the banking deposits
- appropriation of 12 million and a half of Lire and of 800 million dinari belonging to the Bank of Italy (now called the Central Bank).
- confiscation of the personal estate of many autonomists and Italian institutions and their immediate transport to Croatia.
- enlistment for military service ordered by the "Command of the City of Fiume" with decree no 33/1945 of May 10th, 1945, regardless of the post or profession of the enlisted men. The latter must present themselves with documents, clothing, mess-tin, spoon, and food for two days, for subsequent transfer into Yugoslavia. The decree is signed by Major Antun Kargacin. These deportations aim at diminishing the number of the Italian inhabitants of Fiume and at substituting them with Croat peasants brought in to Fiume in view of a forthcoming plebiscite for the annexion of Fiume to Croatia.
- The Italian citizens who are not born at Fiume must apply for a permit to continue to reside there. They are subsequently expelled from the Town, however, and compelled to leave all their property to the Federation.
- the Italian military units who collaborated with the partisans have been arrested and interned.
- all the employees of the public offices, who had always been Italian since centuries, have been substituted by Croats who

The following measures have been taken by the Yugoslav

slav Authorities:

- closing of the Banks
- blocking of the banking deposits
- appropriation of 12 million and a half of Lire and of 300 million dinars belonging to the Bank of Italy (now called the Central Bank).
- confiscation of the personal estate of many autonomists and Italian institutions and their immediate transport to Croatia.
- enlistment for military service ordered by the "Command of the City of Fiume" with decree no 33/1945 of May 10th, 1945, regardless of the post or profession of the enlisted men. The latter must present themselves with documents, clothing, mess-tin, spoon, and food for two days, for subsequent transfer in to Yugoslavia. The decree is signed by Major Anton Margacin. These deportations aim at diminishing the number of the Italian inhabitants of Fiume and at substituting them with Croat peasants brought in to Fiume in view of a forthcoming plebiscite for the annexion of Fiume to Croatia.
- The Italian citizens who are not born at Fiume must apply for a permit to continue to reside there. They are subsequently expelled from the Town, however, and compelled to leave all their property to the Federation.
- the Italian military units who collaborated with the partisans have been arrested and interned.
- all the employees of the public offices, who had always been Italian since centuries, have been substituted by Croats who issue documents, acts, etc., written exclusively in the Croat language.
- a political police has been set up devoid of all scruples who arrest and ill-treat the citizens on the vaguest charge.
- the schools, which were exclusively Italian, will remain so only until the closing of the present term. Next year they will be Croatized.
- all the commercial and industrial enterprises, both great and

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small, have been shut and handed over to Commissars, mostly chosen among incompetent and nearly illiterate Croat workmen. These enterprises must present an inventory to the people's Committee of Liberation.

The city is being, therefore, completely bolshevized. It is governed by a "people's Committee of Liberation", who claim to be elected by the people, but whom the people have never seen nor known. It is made up by Croats and by some former fascist or collaboratorist, passed over to Communism. The only person persecuted at Fiume are the Italians in general and the autonomists in particular.

When the so-called partisan "Authorities" informed that they issued exit permits from the town thousands of persons, queuing up for days and days, applied for such a permit, which is granted on condition that they abandon all their real and personal property, except for 25,000 lire which must be deposited in cash or in valuables in change for a check which no banking institute outside Fiume will know or recognize. Such a show of desperation of the Italian population of Fiume, the issue of the permits was suspended. Many refugees, however, have already reached Trieste, Venezia and Udine.

The freedom of the press, of association and assembly have been suppressed.

The "Committee of Liberation" publishes a paper in Italian, called the "Voce del Popolo" after the name of the former paper of the Autonomist Party in order to deceive the population.

The local Authorities have ordered the census of the population. To this end forms have been distributed which must be filled in pencil, while the signature must be written in ink. The reason given is that the data in pencil must be translated into Croat and subsequently typewritten by the offices of the Committee. Obviously the Yugoslavs intend to falsify the ethnical structure of the population of Fiume in order to deceive the world public opinion on the national character of the town.

The workmen and employees do not receive their salary in cash, but in food (1 mess-tin of soup), restrictedly to themselves; nothing is given to their families, invalids and fa-

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- The workmen and employees do not receive their salary in cash, but in food (1 mess-tin of soup), restrictedly to themselves; nothing is given to their families.
- The subsidies to the widows, war-orphans, invalids and families of the soldiers have been stopped.
- The food situation is really tragic. Since the day of the Yugoslav occupation (May 8th.) till June 10th., the population has received: 800 gr. of sugar; 100 gr. jam; 50 gr. of fats; 4 kg. of soup. The distribution of bread is irre-

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guler. Sometimes bread has not been distributed for over 5 days and the price has been carried from L.2.70 to 17.50 a kg.

These facts which indicate the regime of inhuman oppression and of hunger that the "liberators" have brought to Fiume, clearly explain the reason for which the population of a once wealthy and prosperous city are willing to loose all their property, all their fruit of the toil of generation in order to escape from this tragic situation.

It has been ascertained that even the citizens of Croat nationality wish to leave the town. And it has been also ascertained that if a plebiscite were now made, the Italian citizens and many thousands of Croats of Fiume and of Sussak would vote for the free state or for the return to Italy.

I have been informed that several refugees have appealed to the Holy See to send some ships to Fiume in order to transport to Italy the unfortunate citizens.

The latter are consternated by the fact that Fiume has not been occupied by the Allies and has instead been abandoned to the regime of brutality, violence and terror set up by the Communist and Nationalist partisans in those regions.

The citizens of Fiume are deeply pained and exasperated at being abandoned to the Communist and Nationalist persecutions, notwithstanding that of all the cities of Venezia Giulia, Fiume has suffered most and has had no peace for 31 years. First owing to the war of 1914/18, and subsequently to the tragicomedy of D'Annunzio, to the 23 years of fascist regime, to the Germans and now, more than ever, to the fierce and inhuman partisan oppression and consequent moral and material misery.

Fiume, despoiled and destroyed by the fascists, and by the Germans, strangled and starved by the partisan "liberators" desperately invokes the help of the Allies. She appeals to the great heart and generous sentiment of humanity, civilization and justice, and to the American Republic that they should

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Fiume implores to be occupied by the Allies as all the other great towns of the Venezia Giulia.

She begs that the Allies should urgently install themselves in the town also on grounds of reciprocity, at least with a Controlled Commission or with some observers, who could moderate

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to the inhuman excesses of the Croat Communist, and Nationalist regime and so protect the life and the property of the citizens of Fiume.

She also implies that up to the final decisions of the Peace Conference all the legal administrative authorities of Fiume though remaining under the control of the Military Authorities, be re-instated in their functions with their old legal and local employees and officials.

Owing to the obvious precariousness of the situation in Yugoslavia, the measures of control and of order invoked by Fiume will be of advantage not only to that town but also to the High and superior political and economic interest that the Allies intend to follow in settling the future of the delicate and sensitive point of Central Europe represented by Fiume.

In consideration furthermore of the urgent and absolute necessity of bringing relief to the population which is literally starving, and in consideration of the fact that the food supplies cannot be sent from Italy and under Italian name as the partisans reject them on the plea that they are means of "reacting fascist propaganda", the Allied High Command are warmly requested to facilitate the shipping of food supplies to Fiume with means of transport and under the name of the United States of America and Great Britain.

Rome, 10th. July, 1945

[Signature]
Former President of the
Free State of Fiume

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Signor Ammiraglio,

sulla base di informazioni giunte direttamente da Fiume, debitamente controllate, e per le quali, quindi, posso assumere la responsabilità, ho l'onore di sottoporre alla Sua benevola attenzione la seguente relazione sulle condizioni di vita che alla libera città di Fiume sono state create dall'invasione dei partigiani jugoslavi.

Dal 18 al 28 aprile s.c. i tedeschi effettuarono la sistematica "scientifica" distruzione del porto e degli impianti industriali di Fiume.

Nella notte del 2 al 3 maggio i tedeschi, dopo una ultima serie di saccheggi e di devastazioni abbandonarono Fiume ritirandosi in perfetto ordine. Quindi non corrisponde al vero la notizia diffusa dal comunicato ufficiale jugoslavo che le truppe di Tito "abbandono dovuto sostenere a Fiume undici giorni di duri combattimenti".

Appena tre ore dopo che i tedeschi si erano allontanati dalla città, i partigiani jugoslavi, chiamati dalla popolazione fiumana, entrarono in Fiume senza colpo ferire, proclamandosi però "liberatori della città" e decretando immediatamente l'annessione di Fiume alla Croazia della Federazione jugoslava.

I partigiani croati occuparono subito tutti gli uffici statali e municipali, eliminandone gli impiegati italiani, agricoli e gli autonomisti fiumani che si rifiutarono di riconoscere o di approvare l'annessione della città alla Croazia.

Speciale e ferrea caccia all'uomo fu tosto organizzata contro gli autonomisti fiumani, appartenenti al partito rappresentato dal Prof. Zanella e comprendente la maggioranza della popolazione autoctona, la quale vuole la ricostituzione dello stato libero garantito dal trattato di Rapallo del 1920. Gruppi di partigiani armati di tutto punto penetrarono di notte nelle case dei capi autonomisti assassinandoli barbaramente o arrestandoli e deportandoli immediatamente.

In quella notte del 3/4 maggio furono trucidati i seguenti cittadini:

-Dott. Mario Blasich - eroico volontario della guerra 1914/18 contro i tedeschi, il più stimato e più popolare cittadino, 44 anni 68, da più di 10 anni infermo per paralisi alle gambe. Fu stran-

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- Giuseppe Sincich, distinto e popolare commerciante, fatto discendere sulla strada e fucilato.
- Dott. Nevio Skuli - sedico di grande cultura e popolarità - fu ucciso e revolverate e la casa devastata e saccheggiata.
- Giuseppe Baucer, direttore dell'ospedale generale. Assassinato dopo essere stato costretto a consegnare tre milioni di lire che erano nella cassa dell'istituto.
- Altri duemila cittadini sono stati strappati alle loro famiglie, arrestati e deportati nell'interno della Jugoslavia. Di loro non si ha più notizia.

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Sono stati ordinati, dagli jugoslavi, i seguenti provvedimenti:

- Chiusura delle banche;
- Percio dei depositi bancari;
- Appropriazione di dodici milioni e mezzo di lire e di ottocento milioni di dinari della banca d'Italia, denominate ora "Centrenla banka" (banca Centrale);
- Confisca di beni mobili, di numerosi cittadini autonomisti e di enti italiani e loro immediato trasporto in Croazia;
- Leva militare delle classi 1927 decretate dal "Comando della città di Piuma" con decreto n. 33/1945 del 10 maggio 1945, senza riguardo al posto o alla professione dei richiamati. I quali devono presentarsi con documenti, biancheria, bevute, cucchiaino e viveri per due giorni, per essere trasferiti in Jugoslavia. Il decreto è firmato dal Comandante Maggiore Antun Karyacic. Le deportazioni della leva militare tendono a diminuire il numero degli abitanti italiani di Piuma ed a sostituirli con paesani croati fatti venire a Piuma in vista di un prossimo plebiscito per l'annessione di Piuma alla Croazia;
- I cittadini italiani che non sono nati a Piuma, devono chiedere un permesso di soggiorno, per poi essere allontanati dalla città, però con l'accordo, a favore della Federazione di tutti i loro averi;
- Le unità militari italiane che collaborano con i partigiani sono state poste in stato di arresto ed internate;
- Tutti gli uffici pubblici, che da secoli erano esclusivamente italiani, sono stati croatizzati e rilasciano documenti, atti, ecc. redatti esclusivamente in croato;
- E' stata creata una polizia politica, che non ha scrupoli di sorta ad arrestare e maltrattare i cittadini su semplice indicazione;
- Le scuole, che erano esclusivamente italiane resteranno tali soltanto fino alla fine dell'anno scolastico in corso. Nel prossimo saranno croatizzate;
- Tutte le imprese commerciali ed industriali grandi e piccole sono state chiuse, consegnate a dei "comissari" per le più operai croati incompetenti e più o meno analfabeti. Tali imprese devono presentare un inventario, di cui dispone il Comitato popolare di Liberazione. La città è dunque in processo di bolscevizzazione. Essa è governata da un "comitato popolare di liberazione" che si dice "velotto del popolo", ma che il popolo non ha mai veduto né conosciuto. E' composto da croati e da qualche ex fascista o collaborazionista tedesco, passati a croati e da qualche italiano in genere.

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- i cittadini italiani che non sono nati a Fiume, devono chiedere un "permesso di soggiorno", per poi essere allontanati dalla città, però, con l'abbondanza, a favore della federazione di tutti i loro averi;
- Le unità militari italiane che collaborano con i partigiani sono state poste in stato di arresto ed interviste;
- Tutti gli uffici pubblici, che da secoli erano esclusivamente italiani, sono stati croatizzati e rilasciano documenti, atti, ecc. redatti esclusivamente in croato;
- Si sta creando una polizia politica, che non ha scrupoli di sorta ed arresta e maltratta i cittadini su semplice indicazione;
- Le scuole, che erano esclusivamente italiane ruoteranno tali soltanto sino alla fine dell'anno scolastico in corso. Nel prossimo saranno croatinizzate;
- Tutte le imprese commerciali e le industriali grandi e piccole sono state chiuse, consegnate a dei "commissari" per lo più operai croati incompetenti e più o meno analfabeti. Tali imprese devono presentare un inventario, di cui dispone il Comitato Popolare di Liberazione; la città è dunque in preda di bolscevizzazione. Essa è governata da un "comitato popolare di liberazione" che si dice "eletto dal popolo", ma che il popolo non ha mai veduto né conosciuto. E' composto da croati e da qualche ex fascista o collaborazionista tedesco, tedeschi al comunismo. I soli "permessi" a Fiume sono gli italiani in generale e gli autonomisti in particolare;
- Quando le cosiddette "autorità" partigiane dichiararono di concedere permessi di uscita dalla città agli italiani di Fiume, facendo la coda durante giornate e giornate, hanno chiesto tale permesso, che è condizionato all'abbandono di tutti i loro averi mobili e immobili, salvo un valore di 25.000 lire, da depositare in un cassetto o in un cassetto, e per i quali si rilascia un assegno, che nessun istituto fuori di Fiume onora o riconosce. Veduta questa manifestazione delle disaffezione della cittadinanza italiana di Fiume, i tedeschi sono stati sorpresi. Comperanto numerosi sono già i profughi che si sono rifugiati a Trieste, a Venezia e a Udine;
- Le libertà di stampa, di associazione e di riunione sono soppressate, non esistono più;
- Il "Comitato di Liberazione" pubblica un giornale in italiano al quale è stato dato il nome "La Voce del Popolo" dal vecchio giornale del partito autonomista, e cioè, allo scopo di ingannare, malto infantilmente, la popolazione;

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 -3' stato ordinato il censimento della popolazione. All'uopo sono stati distribuiti i fogli di censimento con l'ordine di riempirli e metta "voce", se di firmarli a penna con l'inchiodastro. Le scuse è che i cittadini scritti e ingià devono essere trovati in conto e poi battuti a macchina dagli urfani del Comitato. E' evidente che si vuole compiere una grossa classe falsificazione della struttura etnica della popolazione di Piume per poter ingannare l'opinione pubblica mondiale sul carattere nazionale della città;

-Gli operai e gli impiegati che lavorano non ricevono il salario indennario, se in pezzi (una galletta di sinistra) e soltanto per loro indovidamente, nulla è dato per i membri delle loro famiglie;

-I russi alle vedove, agli orfani di guerra, agli invalidi, alle famiglie dei soldati non sono più pagati;

-La situazione alimentare è semplicemente tragica. Dal giorno dell'occupazione jugoslava (3 maggio) al 10 giugno, la popolazione ha ricevuto: 800 gr. di zucchero, 100 gr. di marmellata, 50 gr. di salsicci, 1/2 Kg. di minestra. La distribuzione del pane è irregolare. Talvolta il pane è mancato per più di 6 giorni ed il prezzo è stato portato da 1.2,70 a 1.17,30 il Kg.

Questi fatti che caratterizzano il regime di disumana oppressione e di fame che i "witheratori" hanno portato a Piume, spiegano all'evidenza perché tutta la popolazione di una città un di piacesse a proferire, preferisce oggi perdere tutti gli averi, tutto il frutto del lavoro di generazioni, pur di uscire da quest'inferno.

E' stato anzi constatato che persino i cittadini di nazionalità croata desiderano abbandonare la città. Ed è pure constatato che se si facesse un plebiscito, i cittadini italiani e molte migliaia di croati e di Piume e di Salsak voterebbero uniti per lo stato libero e per il ritorno all'Italia.

Si constata che diversi fuggiaschi hanno rivolto preghiera alla Santa Sede perché si mandino a Piume dei sacerdoti per prendere e trasportare in Italia gli infelicitissimi cittadini.

Quei cittadini sono rimasti costernati dal fatto che Piume non sia stata occupata dagli Alleati e che sia stata invece abbandonata al regime di brutalità, di violenza e di terrore che i partigiani comunisti e nazionalisti hanno instaurato in quel paese.

I Piumani sono profondamente addolorati ed amareggiati di vedersi così abbandonati alle persecuzioni comuniste e nazionaliste, sebbene di tutte le città della Venezia Giulia, proprio Piume è quella che ha maggiormente sofferto per causa della guerra.

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Fiume, spogliata e distrutta dai fascisti, dai tedeschi, strozzata ed arretrata dai "liberatori" partigiani, invece disprezzata e lacerata dagli Alleati. Essa fa ardentemente appello al grande cuore ed al sentimento generoso di umanità, di civiltà e di giustizia della gloriosa grande Repubblica Americana, di aver pietà del suo lungo martirio, del suo insuperato tormento e di lenire almeno le sue terribili immeritate sofferenze.

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1°

Piune imploro di essere occupate dagli Alleati, come tutte le altre grandi città della Venezia Giulia.

Prego che per intanto gli Alleati vi si installino d'urgenza anche per ragioni di reciprocità, almeno con una Commissione di Controllo o di osservatori, in quale possa ostacolare e frenare gli immani eccessi del regime comunista, fascionalista, croato, e tutelare così la vita e gli averi dei governi democratici cittadini di Piune.

E supplico che, fino alle definitive decisioni della conferenza della pace tutte le leggi, autorità amministrative di Piune, pur rimanendo sotto il controllo delle autorità militari, siano reintegrate nelle loro funzioni non a loro propri impieghi e incarichi legali e locali.

Data la evidente precarietà della situazione in Jugoslavia, tali provvedimenti di controllo e di ordine invocati da Piune, riguarderanno non soltanto e vantaggio di Piune, ma anche e specialmente in favore degli altri interessi superiori politici ed economici che gli Alleati vittoriosi perseguono per l'avvenire in quel delicato punto nevralgico della Europa Centrale che è Piune.

II°

Considerata poi l'urgente imperiosa necessità di soccorrere d'urgenza una popolazione che soffre letteralmente la fame, ove bambini, donne e vecchi sono senza alimenti, e vedute che dell'Italia è sotto il nome italiano che a Piune non si possono mandare perché i partigiani li respingono qualificandoli, "marce e mezzi di propaganda fascista reazionaria";

si supplica l'Alto Comando Alleato di voler facilitare l'approvvigionamento di Piune con mezzi di trasporto e sotto l'egida del nome e della gloriosa bandiera degli Stati Uniti d'America e della Gran Bretagna.

Con profondo ossequio

Riccardo Camilla

Riccardo Camilla
ex Presidente dello Stato libero
di Piune

con i loro propri impiegati e funzionari legali e locali.

Dato la evidente prescrizione della situazione in Argentina, tali provvedimenti di controllo e di ordine invocati da Fiume, riconsiderano non solo il vantaggio di Fiume, ma anche e specialmente in favore degli altri interessi superiori politici ed economici che gli alleati vittoriosi perseguono per l'avvenire in quasi secolo del loro tutto sovversivo della Europa Centrale che è Fiume.

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Considerato poi l'urgente imperiosa necessità di soccorrere d'argenza una popolazione che soffre letteralmente la fame, che bambini, donne e vecchi sono senza alimenti, è veduto che dell'Italia e sotto il nome italiano viveri a Fiume non si possono mandare perché i partigiani li respingono qualificandoli, "arma e mezzi di propaganda fascista reazionaria";

si supplica l'Alto Comando Alleato di voler facilitare l'approvvigionamento di Fiume con mezzi di trasporto e sotto l'egida del nome e della gloriosa bandiera degli Stati Uniti d'America e della Gran Bretagna.

Con profondo ossequio

Fiume

Riccardo Zambella
già Presidente dello Stato libero
di Fiume

Roma, 20 maggio 1945

4083

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

(52)

Ref: 991/33/40.

7 July 1945.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Notes to Allied Governments.

TO : S-5 Section,
Allied Force Headquarters.

(47)

Reference your TBJ/553r dated 1 July 45 on the above subject, with enclosures.

In accordance with paragraph 2 of your letter, the original sealed notes to The Commissar, Soviet Union, Moscow and to the Yugoslav Government have been forwarded to the Soviet Embassy, Rome and to the Yugoslav authorities in Rome respectively.

For the Chief Commissioner:

E. Talbot

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

4082

PA 8-24
12/7

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

50

WRS/col

Ref: 591/23(1)

6 July 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Note

TO : Soviet Representative to A.C.

see 47, 49

Please receive herewith note addressed to:-

SVETU LJUDSKIH KOMISARJEV BSHR - MOSKVA

from the Regional National Liberation Committee for Slovene Littoral and Trieste, and the City Liberation Council for Trieste.

This note has been received by Allied Force Headquarters, who direct this office to request it be forwarded to the Soviet Embassy in Rome through your kind offices.

John R. ...

Officer in Charge
Liaison Division

Encl: Note

(see 47, 49, 57)

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

49

WRI/naf

Ref: 591/ED(3)

6 July 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Note

TO : Yugoslav Delegation, A.G.

see 47, 50

Please receive herewith note addressed to:-

VLADI DEMOKRATSKIE FEDERATIVNE JUGOSLAVIJE - BEOGRAD

from the Regional National Liberation Committee for Slovene Littoral and Trieste, and the City Liberation Council for Trieste.

This note has been received by Allied Force Headquarters, who direct this office to request it be forwarded to the Yugoslav Embassy in Rome through your kind offices.

Capt. Hocking
Officer in Charge
Liaison Division

Encl: Note

4080

591
The Comm. /
4347
THJ/BJF (47)
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 312

1 July 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Notes to Allied Governments. JUL 4 1945

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394

1. Attached is a copy of HQ. AMG XIII Corps memo of 22 June with a copy of the note referred to.

2. The original sealed notes to The Commander, Soviet Union Moscow and to the Yugoslav Government are attached. U.S. POLAD and British Resident Minister this Headquarters have asked that these be forwarded to the Soviet Embassy Rome and to the Yugoslav authorities in Rome through your Headquarters. It is requested you will take appropriate action.

3. The other sealed envelopes referred to in the memo have been disposed of through the British Resident Minister and U.S. POLAD.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

see 30 + 31 + 33

T. B. JACKMAN
Lt. Colonel.

Incls:
Copy memo as in 1 above,
w/1 incl.

Copy to: U.S. POLAD

And Retain your copy of memo as per

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS

46

22 June 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Notes Allied Governments.

TO : Brig Gen Charles M. Spofford,
A. C. of S., G-5,
AMHQ.

1. Yesterday I was visited by a delegation from the Regional National Liberation Committee for Slovene Littoral and Trieste and the City Liberation Council of Trieste.

2. They handed me four sealed notes addressed as follows:

The Government of United States of America

Vladik Demokratske Federativne Jugoslavije

Sveta Ljudskih Komisarjev SSSR

The Government of Great Britain

3. They told me that the four notes are identical to the copy which is enclosed and I agreed to send them to AMHQ for such action as you care to take.

/s/ Nelson W. Monfort
/t/ NELSON W. MONFORT
Colonel, GSC
ECAG

C O P Y

THE REGIONAL NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE FOR
SLOVENE LIT L AND TRIEST

AND

THE CITY LIBERATION COUNCIL OF TRIEST

TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, AND JUGOSLAVIA

The Regional National Liberation Committee for Slovene Littoral and Triest, and the City Liberation Council of Triest which were formed through the will of Slovene and Italian peoples belonging to all the political parties during the struggle against nazifascism were in a solemn way recognized and confirmed by a new democratic election with the majority of masses in the country and cities, which led and governed the Slovene Littoral and Triest through the most difficult and critical era in such a satisfactory manner that the situation on this territory particularly regarding the food supplies and public order and peace was exemplary to other liberated countries and cities.

o b j e c t i v e

1. to the agreement passed by the Governments of Great Britain, the United States of America, and Jugoslavia regarding the Slovene Littoral and Triest for the reason that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America when stating the propositions to Jugoslavia did not take into account the will of the population in Slovene Littoral and Triest thus violating the democratic principles of the Atlantic Charter. For these very principles the masses of the United Nations were fighting sacrificing themselves, - the peoples of Slovene Littoral and Triest did not sacrifice the least;

2. to the treatment by the Allied Military authorities:

a. because they are intending according to their Proclamation of June 12th, 1945, made out for the duration of the war, to reestablish the situation as before September 8th, 1943, i.e. to set up anew the fascist laws and the fascist system of government which was then still valid and thus deprive the Peoples of Slovene Littoral and Triest of their acquisitions begotten through fighting for liberation on the Allied Side, namely people's democracy, won through great sacrifices;

b. because the Allied Military Government is trying to rule Slovene Littoral and Triest in the manner it rules occupied countries of defeated enemies not taking into account that there is an

are objections

1. to the agreement passed by the Governments of Great Britain, the United States of America, and Yugoslavia regarding the Slovene Littoral and Trieste for the reason that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America when stating the propositions to Yugoslavia did not take into account the will of the population in Slovene Littoral and Trieste thus violating the democratic principles of the Atlantic Charter. For these very principles the masses of the United Nations were fighting sacrificing themselves, - the peoples of Slovene Littoral and Trieste did not sacrifice the least;

2. to the treatment by the Allied Military authorities:

a. because they are intending according to their Proclamation of June 12th, 1945, made out for the duration of the war, to reestablish the situation as before September 8th, 1943, i.e. to set up anew the fascist laws and the fascist system of government which was then still valid and thus deprive the Peoples of Slovene Littoral and Trieste of their achievements begotten through fighting for liberation on the Allied side, namely people's democracy, won through great sacrifices;

b. because the Allied Military Government is trying to rule Slovene Littoral and Trieste in the manner it rules occupied countries of defeated enemies not taking into account that there is an essential difference between Italy and the Littoral, i.e. that they came to a friendly country, the population of which bled several years for the same ideals, and that the conditions essentially changed during the fighting for liberation in Slovene Littoral and Trieste;

c. because the A.M.G. in Slovene Littoral and Trieste is disregarding the democratic institutions of the Regional National Liberation Committee and the City Liberation Council of Trieste, set up by the people through their own will, thus paralyzing and hindering the activities of their administrative bodies.

144
The Regional National Liberation Committee for Slovene Littoral and the City Liberation Council of Trieste are expressing wishes and the will of the great majority of the Littoral and Trieste's peoples in particular of those who fought and died for the common victory, and are

s t a t i n g o n t h i s a c c o u n t

that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America through their Military Authorities at Trieste take into consideration and respect the democratic principles recognizing the actual state of civilian authorities of the Regional National Liberation Committee for Slovene Littoral and Trieste and the city Liberation Council for Trieste.

SECRETARY
Regional N.L.C.

DR. BODAN BRERLEY
(signed)

SECRETARY
City L.C.

STORA FRANC
(signed)

TRIEST, June 20th, 1945.

PRESIDENT
Regional N.L.C.

BEVA FRANCE
(signed)

PRESIDENT
City L.C.

FOGASSI AVV. GIUSEPPE
(signed)

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

DELA FRANCH
(signed)

PRESIDENT
City L.C.

POMASSI ARV. GIUSEPPE
(signed)

PARIST, June 20th, 1945.

DR. BOGDAN BRUCELA
(signed)

SECRETARY
City L.C.

STORA PRANC
(signed)

4070

(143)

(33)

Mr. Madden

Mr. Madden has an FBI.

2/24/6

(35)

C50

(32)

Ref. after discussion with Polads. I
submit for approval two letters as action

(31)

26/6/45

Edh

45 40

CRC

(39)

Have you any comments to make on the before send?

(38)

memo at 13 to Mr. Corps?

Edh

3/7/45

Edh

C50

(32)

Ref ~~8~~, after discussion with Polads, I
Submit for approval two letters as action

F. (31)

Edh

26/6/45

4540 -

C80

Have you any comments to make on ~~the~~ ⁽³⁹⁾ before send up
head at 13 to RM Cops?

Edh

3/7/45

No comment.

P. 3/7

4070

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

42

Tel: 478201

4 July 1945.

Ref: 591/EC.

SUBJECT: Situation - VENEZIA GIULIA.

TO : SCAD XIII Corps.

Attached copies of memoranda from AFHQ, G-5 Section dated 29 June 1945, and the Office of the Resident Minister dated 24 June 1945, are passed to you for information and any action you consider appropriate.

[Signature]
for Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Incl:
as above

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
1004
5/7
15
7

1666
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

991 Ex. Comm
39
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512
TBJ/jjf
4393

29 June 1945

SUBJECT: Situation, Venezia Giulia.

TO : Office of the British Resident Minister

JUL 1 1945
38

1. Reference is made to your 9/150/1 of 24 June to G-2 and G-5 jointly.

2. As you are aware this Section receives constant reports from the field and it is known that those on the ground are endeavouring to do all possible in the matter.

3. A copy of your memo is however being sent to HQ. Allied Commission for onward transmission to AMG XIII Corps.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

7
T. B. JACKMAN
Lt. Colonel.

Copy to:-

G-2

U.S. POLAD - copy of memo 9/150/1 of 24 June above referred to is attached.

HQ. Allied Commission with 2 copies of memo 9/150/1 of 24 June. ←

Copy

see P. 15 R.
10. F. 12.
11.

C O P Y

38

OFFICE OF THE HON. CHIEF MINISTER
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
A.P.H.Q.

URGENT
9/15071

24th June, 1945.

To: 0-2
0-5

From: Mr. A. Russell.

His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome has telegraphed to the Foreign Office stating that reports which he has received in Rome, chiefly from the Allied Commission, of Yugoslav activities in Trieste and other areas recently evacuated by the Yugoslav army are becoming increasingly disturbing. He cites the following examples:-

- (a) Although only 2,000 Yugoslav troops were to remain to the west of the Morgan line reports indicate that there is a tendency for armed troops to remain behind in scattered villages and towns on the excuse that they are acting as civil police or that they live there;
- (b) AMG was set up in Trieste on the 12th June and in Gorizia on the 14th June since when the Yugoslav plan seems to be to impede AMG administration, discredit AMG efficiency and to arrange demonstrations of popular support for existing civil administration. There have been many cases of Trieste visiting the AMG offices and of volunteers for the new police force. The culprits appear to be members of the Guardia del Popolo and organised bands of civilians probably including Yugoslav soldiers of whom it is estimated 2,000 have remained behind in Trieste.
- (c) Arrests take place under the overt excuse of the search for fascists. During the night of the 14/15th June, several civilians were arrested by the Guardia del Popolo one patrol of which was found to be in possession of 3 warrants of arrest signed by representatives of the People's Courts on the 14th June. The commander of this patrol was arrested and stated that he had lost control of his men.
- (d) On the 15th June there was a large communist demonstration in Trieste which passed off quietly. Emphasis in speeches was laid on Communism and local administration rather than on Yugoslavia. Workers, apparently released

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

there is a tendency for armed troops to remain behind in scattered villages and towns on the excuse that they are acting as civil police or that they live there;

- (b) AMG was set up in Trieste on the 12th June and in Gorizia on the 14th June since when the Yugoslav plan seems to be to impede AMG administration, discredit AMG efficiency and to arrange demonstrations of popular support for existing civil administration. There have been many cases of Trieste visiting the AMG offices and of volunteers for the new police force. The culprits appear to be members of the Guardia del Popolo and organized bands of civilians probably including Yugoslav soldiers of whom it is estimated 2,000 have remained behind in Trieste.
- (c) Arrests take place under the overt excuse of the search for fascists. During the night of the 14/15th June, several civilians were arrested by the Guardia del Popolo one patrol of which was found to be in possession of 9 warrants of arrest signed by representatives of the People's Courts on the 14th June. The commander of this patrol was arrested and stated that he had lost control of his men.
- (d) On the 15th June there was a large communist demonstration in Trieste which passed off quietly. Emphasis in speeches was laid on Communism and local administration rather than on Yugoslavia. Workers, apparently released from factories to participate, appeared on the whole apathetic. Of the 6 people who were arrested at this demonstration one was found to be carrying arms and another to be carrying Slovene documents revealing that he was collecting political information and military data on Allied troops.
- (e) The increase in Yugoslav troops in Trieste during the last few days is reported and they are now stated to be 3,000 of which two battalions are acknowledged occupation troops. The remainder consists of local hostiles and political elements. The liberation council has ordered that the Guardia del Popolo should number 3,500 as against previous 2,500. These guards are now believed to be mainly Yugoslavs. The body of fire watchers numbering 1,000 are reported to be well penetrated and controlled by Yugoslavs. Over 1,000 higher administrators are reported to be former Yugoslav soldiers in civilian clothes.

37
- 2 -

(f) Reports of similar activities in other areas ceded to AMU have also been received. It is to be expected that anti-Allied activity will be strongest in areas formerly predominantly Italian where extremists and Agents Provocateurs have been installed by Yugoslav authorities. The latter are naturally less concerned with areas where Slovene majorities exist.

2. We should be grateful for your urgent comments on the above.

/s/ A. RUSSELL

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

785017

1204

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Ex-Comm

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4215

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

JB/jrs

G-5: 383.7-2

26 June 1945

JUN 29 1945

SUBJECT: Letter from Dr. Miha Krek - former
Jugoslav Royal Ambassador.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
APO 394.

31

The inclosed letter, dated 23 June, from Dr. Krek
to SACMED, inclosing memo of 21 June, concerning Slovenes
in the Trieste and Gorizia area, is forwarded to you for
your information and such action as may be necessary.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

action taken
see files 32-34
33-35

Julius Byles
JULIUS BYLES
Major F.A.

Incl: As above.

Letter dated 23 June placed in file 31
Memo dated 21 June placed in file 25-30
to replace original forwarded to SACMED
23 June see file 34

CSO
J. B.

4070

(Hos. Nelson)

~~SECRET~~

(34)

Tel: 476201

28 June 1945.

Ref: 52/32.

SUBJECT: Slovene Popular Party.

TO : GAO XIII Corps.

(31)

(36)

1. Attached for your information is copy of letter from Dr. Miha Krek dated 25 June 1945, together with the original petition received. A copy of acknowledgment is also enclosed.
2. Dr. Krek was the Yugoslav representative on the Advisory Council for Italy and is head of the Slovene Popular Party.

N. E. T. A. L. O. S.
Brigadier,
Executive Council member.

Incl.
as above.

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

Ref: 591/ED.

26 June 1945.

My dear Dr. Krek:

The Chief Commissioner has asked me to reply to your letter of 23 June 1945 and to thank you for the petition which you enclosed.

I can assure you that Allied Military Government in the Trieste and Gorizia areas will scrupulously and impartially watch the interests of the Slovenes, and I am forwarding a copy of your letter to the Senior Civil Affairs Officer in Trieste.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ E. T. B. B.
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

His Excellency Dr. Miha Krek,
Former Yugoslav Royal Ambassador
and Delegate to the A.C.I.,
Rome.

4065

591

Rome, June 23, 194

JUN 23 1946
cc 1506

(31)

To His Excellency

Hear Admiral Ellery Stone, Chief Commissioner A.C.

Rome.

My dear Admiral,

I am delivering to your Excellency the memorandum of the representatives of the Slovenes in Trieste and Gorizia area.

Boide Kemperle, editor in Trieste, at present displaced in the Camp at Riccione, Italy.

Dr. Alfonz Cuk, professor of theology in Gorizia, at present displaced in Rome, Via dei Colli 10.

Maks Komac, employee, Gorizia, at present displaced in the Camp at Riccione.

Sreško Gregorc, parish priest in Sturija near Gorizia, at present displaced in the Camp at Riccione.

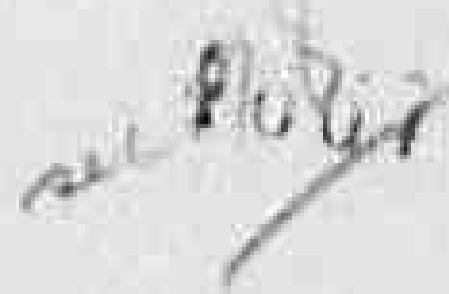
They are representing the democratic groups of the Slovenes in the region in question, known by their former anti-fascist political fighting and in the last period also by their anti-Communist political line.

As a Slovene who knows the sufferings of my people in this region under the Italian rule, I support the requests and suggestions of the memorandum. I am convinced that the democratic groups of the Slovenes are able, prepared and disposed to collaborate usefully and successfully with the Allied Authorities, which will control the region.

Yours very respectfully



Dr. Miha Krek
former Yugosl. Royal Ambassador and
Delegate to the A.C.I. in Rome



(150)

30

To the

Allied Authorities concerned

With the Belgrade agreement of June 9th, 1945, Trieste, Gorizia and Pola together with surroundings and territories, with roads and railways leading to Austria, were placed under the Allied Military Government. In some parts of these territories the inhabitants are exclusively Slovenes and Croats, in other parts there is an intermixture of Italians.

According to the census of 1910 the number of Slovenes and Croats in regions was as follows:

District Gorizia (Gorizia).....	51.512	Slovenes
" Kanal (Canale d'Isonzo).....	13.500	"
" Bovec (Pleszo).....	4.592	"
" Kobarid (Caporetto).....	9.112	"
" Tolmin (Tolmino, S. Lucia, Valsana)...	10.000	"
The communes: Cosbana, Dolegna, Medana, Bigliana, Dobardo, Duino, Sgonico, Brestovizza, Malchina, Aurisina, S. Pelagio, Sella, Slivia.....	12.000	"
The municipality Trieste (Trieste).....	59.319	Slov. & Croats
District Koper (Capo d'Istria).....	38.094	" " "
" Poreč (Parenzo).....	29.232	" " "
" Pulj (Pola).....	44.420	" " "
In common	281.881	Slov. & Croats

According to the census of 1914 ("Annuario statistico italiano") the districts of Venetian Slovenia: Cividale (Cividale), Gemona (Ruin), Tolmeo (Tolmezzo) and Tarcent (Tarcento) were inhabited by 52.003 Slovenes.

All these Slovenes lived before 1918, in Austria-Hungary (with the sole exception of the Venetian Slovenes). Their cultural life was highly developed: they had national schools (primary schools and colleges), and other cultural organizations. The Slovenian language was used as the equivalent of other languages in all offices, particularly in those of the law-courts and tribunals and of administrative bodies. Only the Venetian Slovenes, who were subjects to Italy before 1918 did not possess such rights.

Before 1918 the Slovenes and Croats had, in these regions, the following cultural institutions:

In every village there was at least one primary school; the same in Trieste and Gorizia. In Trieste the Slovenes had two Normal schools and one College; in Trieste a private Commercial College, and in Gorizia and Tolmino, Training-schools for teachers. Another proof of the advanced cultural development of the Slovenes is the fact that, before 1914, there were two printing houses in Gorizia which issued 12 periodicals; at the same time the Italians had only 7 periodicals. A Slovenian daily newspaper, Edinost, was published in Trieste. The Italian administration suppressed the majority of these publications; the last to be abolished in 1929 were: Isterske Riječ, a Croatian weekly in Trieste; Pučki Prijatelji, a Croatian weekly in Trieste; Mali List, a Slovenian weekly in Trieste; Naš Glas, a Slovenian literary review in Trieste; Naš Colnič, a Slovenian literary monthly in Gorizia; Čenski List, a Slovenian monthly in Trieste; Zbornik Svečenikov Sv. Pavla, a Slovenian ecclesiastical monthly in Gorizia; Vez, a Croatian fashion-paper in Trieste; Jaslice, a Slovenian children's monthly in Gorizia; Gospodarski Vestnik, a Slovenian economic monthly in Trieste; Pravni Vestnik, a Slovenian legal monthly in Trieste; Stanidjev Vestnik, a Slovenian literary monthly in Gorizia. Up to 1921 only two societies for the publication of annuals were permitted to exist; they were: Mohorjeva družba and Goriška Natica.

The cultural-economic life was highly developed in these regions before 1918. In every parish there were organizations for sport, such as the Sokol or the Orel. Moreover, in the larger localities there were cultural and vocal associations (Prosvetna and Pevska društva) centralized in Prosvetna Zveza in Gorizia and in Zveza Prosvetnih Društev in Trieste. In Gorizia alone the religious, cultural and economic organizations amounted to 35. In the Province of Gorizia there were over 60 Slovenian public libraries.

The economic organizations were also highly developed in the above named regions. There were two central organizations, Zadružna Zveza in Gorizia, established in 1903, which had 170 cooperatives, 70 saving-banks, and 47,000 members. The second economic organization Zveza Zadrug, in Trieste, founded in 1921, had 140 cooperatives, 86 saving-banks and 45,000 members. Before 1914, there were also in Gorizia a branch of the Ljubljanska Kreditna Banka, and four Slovenian banks.

During 25 years of the Italian regime the Slovenian population was not allowed to enjoy even the most elementary human rights. The

Italians closed all Slovenian schools, disbanded all cultural-economic organizations, and prohibited all Slovenian press publications. All Slovenian school teachers were dismissed or sent to the inner provinces of Italy, where they still are. The Slovenes have been dismissed from all State- or State-controlled organizations.

After the surrender of Italy the Slovenes, of their own initiative, re-established some of their schools as follows: primary schools in nearly all the communes; the College and Public University in Gorizia; an uncompleted college and a training school in Tolmino. In some places cultural and charitable organizations have been restored as well.

To guarantee to the Slovenian people in the regions under AMG administration the enjoyment of a free national life and cultural development, the undersigned Committee of Littoral Slovenes takes the liberty of submitting the following

P e t i t i o n

1. That the Slovenian language be equivalent in the whole zone, so that the Slovenian population may have full possibilities of cooperating with the public administration in the Slovenian language and that in the territories of mixed language, employees should be engaged who know both provincial languages.

2. That to all Slovenes who were obliged to leave their country on account of events connected with the last war, there should be given the opportunity of returning to their country.

3. That in State- and State-controlled enterprises such as shipping, industry, electrical organizations and so on, those Slovenes be employed who, until the present time have been refused such employment on account of their nationality.

4. That the Slovenian schools be re-established, that is to say, colleges, training-schools, artizan and primary schools.

5. That the cultural and economic development of Slovenian people be made possible through cultural and economic organizations.

6. That the public administration recognize and restore to Slovenes and Croats rights they enjoyed in public and social life before 1918, rights which were denied them under Italian rule.

Dec

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27

The material damage done to Slovenian national property by the Italian administration by violence inspired by anti-Slovenian motives should be repaired and indemnified, and the property restored to its rightful owners.

For the Committee of Liberal Slovenes:

Newport Poles

Rome, June 21, 1945.

Dr. Henry Cuk

Math. Library

1800

4662

The list of some Slovenian intellectuals-candidates for the employment in the Allied-Administration in Trieste-Gorizia region

Judges:

Rakovšek Alfonz, Asti,
Dr. Mihalič Ivan, Riccione,
Dr. Bogataj, Gorica,
Brelj Ivan, Tolmin,
Dr. Bratina Radovan, Riccione,

Lawyer:

Dr. Simčič Reofil, Gorica,

Employees:

Vili Vinko, Treviso,
Šorli Jože, interpreter in 9 languages, Milano,
Drolo Lucijan, Riccione,
Kogoj Miloš, Riccione,
Harej Albin, Riccione,
Komac Maks, Riccione,
Komac Anton, Riccione,
Kavčič Vilko, Tolmin,
Černe Dušan, Riccione,
Mejač Ciril, Riccione,
Koren Franc, Riccione,
Šuligoj Stanko, Riccione,
Saksida Sonja, Riccione,
Makovec Franja, Riccione,
Munih Zdravko, Sv. Lucije,

Professors:

Makovec Karol, Riccione,
Makovec, Danica, Riccione,
Tršar Mira, Riccione,
Dr. Sušnik, Riccione,
Dr. Kacin Anton, Riccione,
Zakšek Anton, Riccione,
Bednaržik Rado, Gorica,
Kouljanec Viktorija, Gorica,
Vuga Slavko, Gorica,
Budel Andrej, Udine,
Mahnich Janez, Gorica,
Hohenbühl Berta, Tolmin,
Slanič Ljubo, Tolmin,

Teachers:

Dr. Brumen Vinko, Riccione,
Kacin Angela, Riccione,
Mrs. Brumen, Riccione,
Makuc Pavla, Gorica,
Podobnik Silva, Gorica,
Miss Vodopivec, Gorica,
Miss Silvestri, Gorica,
Velikonja Ivanka, Riccione.

25

One of the first act of the Allied control in the new Trieste-Gorizia region should be to employ in the communes and other public bodies and institutions with the Slovene majority - the Slovenian officials.

As for the schools-teachers, who will be very necessary, they are scattered - about 35 of them - in the Province Udine, and about 100 of them in the other parts of Italy. They were sent away from the Slovenian schools and Italian teachers nominated on their places in order to italianize the Slovenian children. We humbly request that all those teachers should be called back at their former posts in order to give the Slovenian children the schoolteaching in the Slovenian language.

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

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LWS/afg

CC 1008

21 June 1945

7 JUN 1945

5761 NOV 2 2

Subject: Transmittal of Correspondence re Venezia Giulia

To: G-5, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received from the President of Assicurazioni Generali forwarding a memorandum on "the Venezia Giulia after the 12th of June." This correspondence is forwarded for your information.

L. E. Stearns

L. E. STEARNS
Major, AGO
Staff Officer to
Chief Commissioner

1 Incl. in dup.

Chief Commissioner
Chief Commissioner

SM MP

see M 21 E 24

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(CSO)

24

C O P Y

ASSICURAZIONI GENERALI
Il Presidente

Rome, 16th June 1945

To His Excellency Admiral STONE

R o m e

Excellency,

I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a memo on the Venezia Giulia that I have been asked by some friend to respectfully submit to your kind consideration. I sincerely think that it honestly reflects the serious situation of our countrymen.

Specially so the unfortunate situation of our adored Island of Lussino where I was born and which require prompt assistance.

Many thanks and kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ A. W. Cosulich

(Capt. A. W. Cosulich)

1 Enclosure

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C O P Y

THE "VENETIA GIULIA" AFTER THE 12th OF JUNE

Trieste and the Venezia Giulia.

On the 12th of June 1945 Trieste, Gorizia, Pola and the towns on the west coast of Istria have been put under Allied control. The rest of Venezia Giulia, including the towns and districts of Piuma, Pissino, Albano, Abbezzo, Cherso, Lussinpiccolo and Lussingrado, with a total population of about 230,000, together with the Province of Zara (20,000), remain under Marshal Tito's control. While a Yugoslav Mission and Yugoslav troops will be left in the Allied area, no Allied control of any kind is contemplated for the rest of the region.

This decision will disappoint both Italians and Slavs of the territory east of the new border, as any unbiased observer could easily ascertain on the spot. After so many years of struggles, of murders, of enlacements and famine, everybody wants to go back to his home and his work under the protection of a regular power, postponing the settlement of political disputes for quieter times.

Tito's Partisans in Istria, Piuma and Islands.

After the 8th of September 1943 the Italian Army in Yugoslavia evaporated in a few days. So the Slav patriots found themselves in possession of enormous stocks of modern arms and ammunition, of uniforms and other equipment, and suddenly thought they had become a great army. As a matter of fact, these Slavs that had been excellent guerrilla fighters only succeeded in creating a heavy and bureaucratic machinery of little military efficiency. The chiefs were utterly devoid of practical spirit and of higher military training; they were naive and unprepared in matters economic and social, and very nationalistic. They talked of social reforms instead of solving the problem of feeding their men and the populations; they busied themselves with vendettas and propaganda instead of organizing defense and communications. Among other things they brought with them a complicated organization of commissaries, secret police, propaganda etc., whose principal aim seemed to be the destruction of the remnants of liberty that had survived fascism. In some places the first Partisan regime lasted for few days, in others for many weeks. A large part of Venezia Giulia, including the islands of Lussino and Cherso, was then taken by the Germans, who killed Partisans and innocent persons, burnt houses, deported men and robbed cattle. Those (like the people in Lussino) who had tasted a bit of everything - Italian militia, Czechs of King Peter, Tito's partisans, Germans - hoped they would at least get a regular master v.z. the Allied troops. Things went a

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Everywhere the Croatian partisans have requisitioned, without paying or giving a receipt, motor-boats, carts, bicycles, typewriters, makintoches, etc. But what brought the people to despair, and made Tito unpopular even among the hottest Croats, was the enlistment of all men from 17 to 45 after hostilities had ceased everywhere. On the island of Iussino the mobilization took place on the 28th, 29th and 30th of May. All those who reported to the board were taken, locked in the school and transported overseas within 24 hours.

The Juridical Issue.

According to international law, the inhabitants of the provinces of

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Trieste, Gorizia, Pola, Fiume and Zara are still Italian subjects; they will remain Italian subjects till the day when the Treaty of peace or an accord between Italy and Yugoslavia, having been approved by the parliaments of both nations, will become a law for all parts concerned and decide the ultimate destiny of every citizen. For the time being the laws of Yugoslavia (admitting that Marshal Tito's deeds can be identified with Yugoslav legislation) cannot be applied to Italian citizens, whatever their racial origin. Therefore the enlistment of men, the seizure of property, etc., are illegal.

The Ethnic Problem.

Only those that are living far from the real struggle are apt to exaggerate the difficulties. The mistakes and the crimes of the fascists have shown to most Italians that the Slavs were after all human beings unjustly persecuted; and the Slavs are seeing now that to torment a person on account of his racial origin is a cruel, un-Christian and un-economic thing. All are sick of fascist-Nazi methods and parasitology, whatever the flag that covers them.

The position of the Slavs-Croatsians and Slovenians in the Venetian Giulia territory not yet under Allied control, is at least as bad as that of the Italians. Like the latter, they have no legal status before Tito's troops and commissaries; but while the Italians are backed at least by public opinion and a free press (in Italy), the Slavs are considered by Tito's troops potential traitors, being "poisoned with fascism", which means that they do not hate Italy enough. Anything they say in favour of Italy or of Italian-speaking friends or even of America and Great Britain, is tantamount to treason. Many of them, while speaking at home a Slav dialect, use Italian only in business, and are connected with Italy through marriages and trade to such an extent that they could not say definitely whether they are Slavs or Italians. Since this applies to many thousands, it is obvious that the ethnical problem of Venetian Giulia cannot be reduced to bare statistics. But one thing is sure, that all want freedom and security, and know they will not get them as long as law is made and unmade every day by soldiers and petty officers.

The Immediate Future.

Any solution of the Trieste and Venetian Giulia problems, meeting on sound geographic and economic foundations, will eventually prove successful. But it is premature to speak now of the ultimate destiny of this bit of land, while the future of so many millions of Europeans has still to be discussed. In any case things must be left to settle under the control of the Allied, the only that can guarantee security to the individual and get the economic machinery going. And the first thing to do is to say plainly to Tito and to his hench-

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June 13, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

JUN 15 1945

13 CORPS PERIODICAL INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY
dated 11 June 45

A. MILITARY SITUATION

The Yugoslav withdrawal from the disputed area is now in full swing. The first movement of any considerable scale resulting from the signature of the agreement in BELGRADE was made by over 1,000 men on foot in TRIESTE on the night 9/10 June. During the night, and throughout 10 June Yugoslav troops were busy in the whole area between MONFALCONE, VORLITA and TRIESTE loading stores and equipment and evacuating material from the premises they had occupied for more than a month.

Some Eastward movement was observed on 10 June and Yugoslav guards were withdrawn in the afternoon from one or two of the less important public utilities in TRIESTE including the racetrack, the brewery and several minor electric power stations.

By the morning of 11 June TRIESTE docks were in process of evacuation, as were establishments such as banks, hotel buildings and even some of the barracks. The roads EAST from the ISONZO, N.E. from TRIESTE and on the road to TREVISO carried heavy Yugoslav traffic, horse drawn, motor and foot; by 0600 hrs SECHINO H 6098 and a little later TREVISO H 5692 were clear and only a small rear party was left at ROMANO H 6293. By 1000 hrs the bulk of the Garrison at MONFALCONE had left and the military commander informed too allies that by 0900 hrs on 12 June the area would be completely evacuated and command would pass to A.M.G. Traffic on the road to TREVISO included 15,000 troops on foot, well over 1,000 horses, 28 guns and 400 M.T.

Generally speaking Yugoslav officers have not disguised their disapproval of the terms of withdrawal. Many of the troops appear indifferent, though some - particularly those employed at higher H.Q.'s - obviously share the same views as their officers. A number of cases

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By the morning of 11 June TRIESTE docks were in process of evacuation, as were establishments such as banks, local buildings and even some of the barracks. The roads EAST from the ISERIO, N.E. from TRIESTE and on the road to PIUM carried heavy Yugoslav traffic, horse drawn, motor and foot; by 0600 hrs SEVERAL H 6008 and a little later TURBICO H 5692 were clear and only a small rear party was left at RENCUM H 5293. By 1000 hrs the bulk of the Garrison at MONTALCONE had left and the military commander informed the Allies that by 0900 hrs on 12 June the area would be completely evacuated and command would pass to A.M.G. Traffic on the road to PIUM included 16,000 troops on foot, well over 1,000 horses, 28 guns and 400 M.T.

Generally speaking Yugoslav officers have not disguised their disapproval of the terms of withdrawal. Many of the troops appear indifferent, though some - particularly those employed at higher H.Q.'s - obviously share the same views as their officers. A number of cases have been reported of officers or commanders lecturing their men at some length on parade, but it is improbable that 4 Army had time fully to prepare all ranks for the move, which has undoubtedly come as a surprise to the majority, for whom it entails first and foremost a long and weary march. The move is, on the whole, taking place in an orderly and military fashion, and is as yet causing no overt reaction on the part of the civilian population.

(Mr. Daker) *St.*

12/15/46
See Mr. C. Davis
40.38

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Confidential

B. REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA

AS ON 10 JUNE 1945

1. Before 9 June the local Yugoslavs showed little intention of pulling out of the Littoral and some measures, such as registration decrees, seemed to indicate that they expected to stay, a crop of rumours indeed suggested that the Yugoslavs would take some action against the Allies on or about 6 June. The situation depended ultimately on the diplomatic exchanges in BELGRADE where the Allied rejoinder to TITO's reply of 2 May was handed to the Vice Premier KARDELJ on 2 June. On 9 June the Yugoslav Government agreed to Allied requirements for the withdrawal of Yugoslav troops and administration behind the Mosser line by 12 June; some 2,000 Yugoslav troops are remaining in the area under SACCHI's command and various details have yet to be adjusted in conference by the Chiefs of Staff of Marshal TITO and SACCHI. The Italian population of TRIESTE so far appears pleased by the news that Yugoslav forces are to withdraw, but have wisely avoided demonstrating. Yugoslav troops who are now moving out appear angry and humiliated; TITO's recent attitude and Yugoslav propaganda gave little opportunity for saving face and the Yugoslav troops seem to feel their position acutely. It may well be that the return to BELGRADE from SAN FRANCISCO of Dr. SUBASIC, Yugoslav Foreign Minister and formerly Prime Minister of the Royal Yugoslav Government, has had some effect in guiding Yugoslav policy into less obstinate channels. SUBASIC is likely to be a moderating influence in Yugoslav affairs.

2. On the withdrawal of Yugoslav troops and administration from the coastal areas, the situation there will have been considerably modified by over a month of Yugoslav occupation. In some respects the effects will be favourable to the Yugoslavs and in some respects to their disadvantage. Their policy has been threefold; first to conscript, to requisition and to control supplies and equipment of all sorts for their military and economic needs; secondly to establish local administrative institutions sponsored by themselves and favourable to Yugoslav claims while at the same time eliminating or driving underground the pro-Italian factions; and thirdly to ensure that the resistance organisation

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3. Conscription has been carried out either after public proclamation, as in GORIZIA and TRIESTE, or after service of individual notices, or by a process of abduction which has a punitive and suppressive as well as military purpose. In TRIESTE the call-up seems especially concerned with mobilising specialists. By such conscription the Yugoslavs have certainly removed a considerable number of pro Italian persons who would have worked against them; on the other hand they have stirred up hostility from the local Italians by so doing. Yugoslav requisitions have been widespread and mainly of articles useful to an army, but the wider needs of JUGOSLAVIA have also been considered at the expense of the pliant Triestini who had hitherto avoided most consequences of war.

/At one stage.....

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At one stage the Yugoslavs attempted to remove a floating crane from TRIESTE docks; recently they approached the TRIESTE Union of Shipowners with a proposal that all TRIESTE owned shipping should be employed forthwith on coastal traffic under the auspices of a Yugoslav selected committee headed by GUIDO CONSULICH Director of LEGION TRIESTINO, presumably to get the local coastal shipping into Yugoslav ports before an accommodation was reached with the Allies on the TRIESTE issue. Cash deposits in Lire are thought to have been appropriated by the Yugoslavs from the BANCA D'ITALIA. During the past few days increased Yugoslav requisitioning activity has been noted, and includes such commodities as spare parts for vehicles, machinery and hospital supplies of which JUGOSLAVIA is very short. Various other commodities such as printing materials, wireless sets, vehicles and cycles have been controlled by the Yugoslav sponsored local authorities. This is presumably in the interests of Yugoslav policy that such commodities should only be used for purposes to the advantage of the Yugoslavs and that any further needs for requisition would be facilitated by registration and control.

4. The establishment of Yugoslav sponsored local authorities was one of the earliest measures adopted by the Yugoslavs. These authorities issue the various decrees by which the life of the people is controlled and thus give an ostensible display of popular self-government which the Yugoslavs presumably hope will survive their withdrawal. Those who serve on the various committees are not necessarily bad characters nor indeed pro-Slav; the elections, which are apparently prearranged rather than spontaneous, have resulted on several occasions in some respected member of the community such as a doctor being nominated contrary to his own wishes. The general impression given by these committees is that they comprise earnest and inexperienced persons, with some stiffening of the fire brand agitator type. (The members of the N.O.C. (or Consulta) of TRIESTE City are perplexed and uncertain as to the respective functions of the Committee of Ten, the Executive Committee of Twenty Seven and the full Assembly. N.O.C.'s (Liberation Committees) are established now in all the larger towns and also in many small towns. In the provinces of GORIZIA and TRIESTE (comprising the PRINCIPALITY) the N.O.C. for the Slovene Littoral is responsible to the Government of SLOVENIA while Great ISTRIA including FIUME has a hierarchy of local administrations responsible to the Great Federal Government. As complementary to the local popular administrations other committees have been sponsored which cover the organization and direction of various commercial and occupational groups. Peoples' Courts and operation committees have

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5. Corresponding to their efforts to establish administrations favorable to themselves, the Yugoslavs have suppressed or driven underground the Italian and autonomist C.L.N.'s which, however, continue propaganda activity. [Of the members of the Italian Committee some have fled to the Italian mainland; others operate secretly in the city itself and are in close touch with VENICE, with which they are believed to have telephone communication, and also with ROME and MILAN. SCHRIFFER, Socialist member of the Italian C.L.N., recently escaped to MILAN to influence opinion in the CLNAI. Their policy is supported by OSCARPO

/ends in FAULI.....

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Confidential

barracks in FRIULI Province and by Italian sponsored propaganda, often distributed by OSCEPO agents, on both sides of the ISONZO. Though the Garibaldi formations have been under Yugoslav direction there is evidence that support for Yugoslav policy is definitely waning among the rank and file. Garibaldi both in MONFALCONE and UDINE, however, have been active in spreading pro-Slav propaganda, especially round TARVISIO, CIVIDALE, TRIESTE and CARNEROSSO. In addition to the press, which they have hitherto controlled, the Jugoslavs have carried out extensive propaganda by leaflets and exhortations urging the incorporation of the Slovene and Croat Littorals within JUGOSLAVIA, and vilifying the Italian Government together with the underground C.I.M. Jugoslavs have in several instances forbidden listening to Allied or Italian broadcasts and are believed to have arrested some persons detected listening or reading anti-Slav material. In TRIESTE the Partito Autonomo whose policy opposed incorporation of the Port within JUGOSLAVIA was suppressed as soon as the Jugoslavs established their occupation. In FRIULI in opposition to recent Yugoslav claims to include the SLOVENA SLAVINA in JUGOSLAVIA an autonomist movement, sponsored largely by landowners who wish to avoid the heavy taxation which they fear under Italian rule, has been reported urging autonomy for FRIULI outside JUGOSLAVIA or ITALY. Unlike other anti Yugoslav movements Neography has spread it from the usual executions and extensive arrests; it is not, however, very important.

6. To perpetuate their influence in these areas which they are now to evacuate the Jugoslavs no doubt rely on some form of Allied recognition for the administrations which have recently been established. BEVIS, President of the Slovene Littoral N.O.O. on 4 June stated that the local civil administration was popularly elected and that the only military authorities he recognized were Jugoslavs. Further precautions are believed to include the seizure of several hundred soldiers of both sexes who are to remain in TRIESTE under orders wearing civilian clothes and with arms concealed. It is not known whether these to be left behind are natives of MONFALCONE, but in any case they are likely to support Yugoslav claims in accordance with their orders. An influx of Slav civilians into mainly Italian inhabited areas has also been noted and the boundaries of the City of TRIESTE have been extended by decree of the N.O.O. for the Slovene Littoral to include certain predominantly Slovene suburbs. Pro Slav Garibaldi are not effected by the withdrawal orders applicable to Yugoslav troops, though they will

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7. A certain change of emphasis in propaganda has been noted recently in TRIESTE stressing the advantages of Communism rather than incorporation with JUGOSLAVIA. This was the general effect of the meeting staged in

TRIESTE on 6 June....

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Confidential

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TRIESTE on 6 June where Italian flags with red stars were more prominent than Yugoslav flags and where only ^{one} speech was delivered in Slovene. In TRIESTE it has been noted that though the notices in Croat are mainly pro Yugoslav elements, the notices in Italian are not of a Yugoslav character but advocate the advantages of Communism. The "Corriere di Trieste" which replaced the violently pro-Slav and anti-Allied "Il Resto Avvenire" is considerably more moderate in its tone. The Communist paper "Il Lavoratore" is still published. It may well be that JUGOSLAVIA hopes to encourage future adherence on ideological grounds, taking advantage of any failure by the Italian Government to fulfil popular ambitions within the area under its control. The present food shortage in TRIESTE, widespread requisitions, inexperienced tampering with commercial and economic matters especially banking, and the existence of partly pro-Slav and partly untried administrative, judicial, cultural and vocational committees will all present problems to A.M.G. when it assumes responsibility for administration. These difficulties are largely the result of the Yugoslav occupation. Equally formidable difficulties will be raised by the Italian element many of whom have been only too anxious to see a clash between Allied and Yugoslav troops in their own interests. Particularly in TRIESTE unscrupulous Italian elements may well seek to take advantage of the Yugoslav withdrawal to ingratiate themselves with Allied troops and authorities and to pay off old scores against the pro-Slavs. Their underground propaganda has emphasized this latter aim, and advised looting fighting to the Allied. The more prosperous Italian element in particular has suppressed the Slavs in VENEZIA GIULIA for 25 years and has for the most part adapted its policies to suit its comfort and safeguard its property. The Allies can be sure of its protestations of friendship but not of its integrity. The Yugoslavs for their part will watch jealously for any favoritism for the Italians over the Slovenes and for the appointment of local officials or police whom they regard as pro-fascist or collaborationist. On the precedent of Yugoslav broadcasts about Allied Government in CARNIOLA, the Yugoslavs will tend to level accusations against Allied administration on the flimsiest evidence.

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Main HQ 13 Corps,
CBI.

// June 1945

Time of Signature / 1945 2 hrs.

William H. H. H.
Brigadier,
U.S.

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Ex Comm

JKD/zll

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HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIA REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

TO : All Divisions
Repeated all Provinces.

11 June 1945

1 JUN 1945

SUBJECT : Venezia Giulia/AMG 13 Corps

FILE NO : RXII/850.08

1. In advance of official orders from Rome it is notified for general information that what was formerly known as Venezia Giulia Sub Region is in future to be known as A.M.G. 13 Corps.
2. A.M.G. 13 Corps operates under orders A.M.G. 8th Army and ceases to form part of Venezia Region.
3. Divisions will no longer issue direct instructions to their representatives in A.M.G. 13 Corps.
4. All correspondence on matters concerning Trieste, Gorizia or Pola should be addressed till further notice Via A.M.G. 8th Army.
5. Instructions regarding the vouchering over of stores, etc. will be issued later.

Regional Commissioner

Copies to: A.M.G. 8th Army (2)
A.M.G.



Pa
Wm

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HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIA REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

Ex-Comm (S)
JKD/zm
2947

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2. A.M.G. 13 Corps operates under orders A.M.G. 8th Army and ceases to form part of Venezia Region.
3. Divisions will no longer issue direct instructions to their representatives in A.M.G. 13 Corps.
4. All correspondence on matters concerning Trieste, Gorizia or Pola should be addressed till further notice Via A.M.G. 8th Army.
5. Instructions regarding the vouchering over of stores, etc. will be issued later.

Regional Commissioner

Copies to: A.M.G. 8th Army (2)
✓ AM A.C.



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

Tel: 478730

Ref: 522/80.

13 June 1945.

SUBJECT: Committee for Venezia Giulia - Order of the Day.

TO : SGAO XIII Corps.

The attached original letter from the President of the Committee for Venezia Giulia enclosing Order of the Day, together with translations, are forwarded for your information.

E. Tabor!

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Incl:
as above

4651

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

785017

Translation

Committee for Venezia Giulia

Rome, 9 June 1945

1 JUN 1945

We enclose the order of the day voted by this
Committee on the 8th.

Yours truly,

COMITATO GIULIANO DI ROMA

The President

S.

1 enclosure

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

S.C.

(C.S.O.)

4000

Translation

Order of the Day

The delegates of the Committee for National Liberation of Venezia Giulia and the members of the Julian action Committee met to discuss the present situation of Venezia Giulia, as from the informative documents sent to them during the last few days; greatly impressed and worried by the slowness with which a temporary arrangement is being made for the Italian provinces, they express their active solidarity and their will to fight with the inhabitants of Venezia Giulia, and

d e m o n s t r a n c e

to international public opinion and particularly to the leaders of the United Nations, some of the facts obtained from reliable sources, which show without any possibility of doubt that the fears expressed in the proclamation of Marshal Alexander proved well founded.

- 1) People do not come out alive from the Capodistria and Postumia prisons as well as from those of Trieste in Via del Rosso and in Via Tagliapietra.
- 2) In Gorizia, the teachers of the elementary schools and of the 'Gimnasio inferiore' have been dismissed. Thus, they have immediately been asked to adhere to the new government to be taken back.
- 3) Armed Yugoslavs sent to arrest some people and search private houses steal valuable objects, clothing and food. We have had numerous denunciations.
- 4) On May 4th, about 10 Italian Guardia di Finanza left Trieste as prisoners, without any motive. Three days later, the Slav partisan and a woman-soldier who had escorted them came back to the town. Those who had seen the Guardia Finanza leave asked what had become of them. The woman answered: 'Killed. All killed and torn to pieces'.

2) The military doctors of the Trieste central military hospital have all been arrested and taken first in a local prison, then in Metkovic and Lipizza. As they were needed, seven were taken back to Trieste and are being employed in the military hospital where they are being considered as prisoners of war and kept under surveillance. Others have been sent to Pigo in Trieste or in the Susak concentration camp, about which a doctor lately brought us news. However, some ten days ago all the bedding of the hospital was removed and taken to Yugoslavia.

6) The Trieste war soup-kitchen which distributed 10,000 meals daily is now at the complete and sole disposition of the Yugoslav army.

7) On the 28th of May, all Italian soldiers ran from sixteen to fifty

1) People do not come out alive.

as well as from those of Trieste in Via del Bosco and in Via Tagliapietra.

2) In Corinza, the teachers of the elementary schools and of the 'Gimnasio Inferiore' have been dismissed. Then, they have immediately been asked to adhere to the new government to be taken back.

3) Armed Yugoslavs went to arrest some people and search private houses steal valuable objects, clothing and food. We have had numerous denunciations.

4) On May 14th, about 10 Italian Guardia di Finanza left Trieste as prisoners, without any motive. Three days later, the day partisans and a woman-soldier who had escorted them came back to the town. These who had seen the Guardia Finanza leave asked what had become of them. The woman answered: 'Killed. All killed and torn to pieces'.

5) The military doctors of the Trieste central military hospital have all been arrested and taken first in a local prison, then in Badoera and Lipizza. As they were needed, seven were taken back to Trieste and are being employed in the military hospital where they are being considered as prisoners of war and kept under surveillance. Others have been sent to Tago in Dalmatia or in the Buzak concentration camp, about which a doctor lately brought us news. However, some ten days ago all the bedding of the hospital was removed and taken to Yugoslavia.

6) The Trieste war soup-kitchen which distributed 10,000 meals daily is now at the complete and sole disposition of the Yugoslav army.

7) On the 7-8-9th of May, in all (Trieste), all men from sixteen to fifty years have been called under arms.

8) Many fascists and collaborators are living quite undisturbed; some of them have joined the Yugoslav pretending to be 'communists' and have kept their charges and prebends.

9) On the contrary, many anti-fascists have been arrested and put in concentration camps, and also, generally speaking, all the people (mostly intellectuals) who, not having been compromised by fascism, might have become the natural leaders of the Italians of Venezia Giulia.

10) In Trieste, an entirely communist system has been enforced. It is absolutely forbidden to leave the territory without a special pass which can be obtained on request.

People coming from Trieste brought the following news on May 22nd 1945:

Compulsory work has been extended by the Yugoslav authorities to all men from 17 to 25 years. Most of the draftees are deported in Yugoslavia.

404

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The people who want to leave Flume for good have put their names on a list in the Municipality. These who leave the country can take with them 25,000 lire in special 'boni', and besides this, 5,000 lire for every member of the family, and 50 Kgs of personal belongings. The remaining of their property must be given for good to the Yugoslav state. In spite of these conditions, 30,000 people on the 20,000 that are living in Flume put their names on the list. Faced with this plebiscite, the Slav Government ordered to close the list and revoke the possibilities of leaving.

11) The food situation in Flume is precarious and bread is lacking. All the employees who didn't speak Croatian (50%) have been dismissed.

The leaders of antifascism in Flume were murdered on the first day of Yugoslav occupation (Blasich and others). The most important among the services are entrusted to people without any preparation (a girl-student in medicine 13 years) is supervising the public health department).

12) Nevertheless, the people who cross the Imbros line, are systematically robbed of their luggage and even of the clothes they have on, even when they have a Yugoslav pass.

d e m a n d

an immediate investigation by the representatives of international press on the unbearable and dangerous situation of Venezia Giulia;

a s k

that the promises made by Marshal Alexander as a free man and as a soldier and solemnly proclaimed to all the civilized world be fulfilled without delay by the occupation of all Venezia Giulia, to give back their right to a free life to those who have been arrested, deported or forced to enlist, and condemn those who are guilty of crimes against civilization and humanity.

t r u s t

that all the Italians will feel conscious of the national responsibility at a time which is proving tragic for Venezia Giulia, and inspire them with brotherly solidarity, so as to create a strong democratic Government, unanimous in its energetic work for the moral and material rehabilitation of the country, and determined to defend the rights of Italy on Venezia Giulia, which the friendship treaty itself, accepted with grief and by sheer necessity, guaranteed Italy's national rights, inalienable and imprescriptible even under the blows of violent usurpation, and which the allies must have respected to prove the world that the Atlantic liberties dictated in a religious spirit are the inviolable liberties guaranteed by the blood of the great nations.

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Rome, 8 June 1943

c.c.

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

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Ref: 522/80.

9th June 1945.

SUBJECT: Venezia Giulia.

TO : SCAG, AND 8th Army.

I forward herewith for your information two copies of a memorandum received in this office from the "Comitato d'Azione Giuliano" in Rome.

For the Chief Commissioner.

Major L. W. STEARNS

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

/JG.

PA 121
10/12

522
COMITATO D'AZIONE GIULIANO
Roma - Regione Lazio 20 - Tel. 39141

JUN 7 1945

Rome, June the 6th, 1945

To Admiral Stone Esq.

Rome

JUN 7 1945

(1-2)
Having in these last days received a very rich stock of informations on Trieste and the Venezia Giulia, we allow ourselves to send you, herewith, the summary of the principal events which might interest the Government you represent.

Respectfully yours
The Secretary

W. L.

7 NOV 1961

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Respectfully yours
The Secretary



see MS. b. 9. Folio 7.

2046

By (L. C. Anderson)

- 1). We ask for a commission of the Anglo-american Red Cross to survey jails and concentration camps where thousands of citizens are starving.
You could find the reproduction of prisons and concentration camps of the German Gestapo.
- 2). We specially recall your attention on the prisons of Capodistria and Postumia, as well as on those of Trieste, via del Bosco and via Tagliapietra, where from no alive people get out.
It's almost easy to verify.
At Gorizia teachers of the elementary and secondary schools have been discharged. Soon after they have been asked to adhere to the new Government in order to be resumed.
- 3). From sure tests and documents we have on hand, it results that the armed Yugoslavs who are sent to pick-up some people and to make perquisitions in private houses, steal precious things, clothes and food. The denounced cases are numberless.
- 4). On Friday, May the 4th, about 150 Italian Customs Officials left Trieste as prisoners, with no motif. Three days after the Slav partisans and a she-soldier who had accompanied the prisoners, came back to town. The present people, who had watched the starting of these Customs Officials, asked what had happened to them. The woman answered: "Killed. All killed and cut to pieces!"
- 5). The military doctors of the Central Military Hospital in Trieste have all been arrested and taken at first into a local prison, afterwards to Basovizza and to Lipizza. As they needed them, seven were taken to Trieste again and used in the Military Hospital where, however, they are considered as war-prisoners and kept under guard.
Some other ones have been sent to Pigo and to Delmezia, or into the concentration camp of Susak, which of recently brought us news a doctor.
But the Hospital about ten days ago has been completely robbed of all its material for the beds, which has been taken to Yugoslavia.
- 6). The election of the Liberation Council of Trieste, with the participation of Slav and Italian members, hasn't taken freely place, but part of the Italian delegates has been named by the authority and obliged to accept the charge.
- 7). On what concerns the harbour, the militia Yugoslav whole of its ships and

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The election of the Liberation Council of Trieste, with the participation of Slav and Italian members, has'nt taken freely place, but part of the Italian delegates has been named by the authority and obliged to accept the charge.

On what concerns the harbour, the Maritim Yugoslav authority has taken possession of the whole of its ships and boats, in Trieste as well as in the harbours of Istria, commanding to transfer a part of the same towards the ports of Dalmazia. These ships are considered "war-pillage".

The war mess of Trieste, which distributed to the population 10.000 daily meals, is at complete and only disposition of the Yugoslav Army.

- 2.
- 10). On the days of May the 7th, 8th, 9th, in the whole Istria, including the Italian part of it, all the men from 16 to 50 years of age were enlisted.
 - 11). Many fascists and collaborators live completely undisturbed; some of them have joined the Slav, giving themselves as "communists" and have conserved their charges and prebends (as, for instance, Dr. Nordin, well known for his nazi-fascist feelings and Director of the Hospital).
 - 12). No epuration has been made.
Instead many anti-fascists have been arrested and put into concentration camps, and generally all the persons (almost intellectuals) who, not being compromised with the fascism, could have become the natural chieftains of Italians in the Venezia Giulia.
 - 13). Is also strange the fact that the intellectuals Slavs living in the Venezia Giulia (as Avv. Topolich, Avv. Obretich, and so on, some of which gravely persecuted by nazi-fascists) are not in the least set off to advantage.
The Slav element generally mistrusts the local one, Italian as well as Slav.
 - 14). The self-styled "administrators" in every camp are people of such an incompetence that they hardly could administer a country as Sesana (a little spot in the neighborhood of Trieste); they haven't the slightest idea of the economic potential of the Venezia Giulia, and of its necessities.
Characteristic is the episode of the self-styled Minister of Finance of the Slav Government in Aidussina, which arrived with great splendour to the siege of the Bank of Italy, to give the Bank, as a sign of particular goodness, and on the part of the new Slav Government, one million of "dinars".
The siege of the Italian Bank in Trieste has a daily movement of many dozens of millions in Italian lire! Another episode, the one regarding the two millions "dinars" for the workshops, which need dozens of millions monthly, just to pay the workmen).
This must not surprise, because these invaders are "people coming from the woods" and are for the first time in touch with an advanced civilisation.
 - 15). PIUM
There has been applied a completely communist system. There is the absolute prohibition to leave the territory without a special permit, which you can get asking for it.
People coming from Piume on May the 22nd, 1944,

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15). FIUME

There has been applied a completely communist system. There is the absolute prohibition to leave the territory without a special permit, which you can get asking for it.

People coming from Fiume on May the 22nd, 1940, bring us the following news:

The work-service has been extended by the Yugoslav authorities to all the men from 17 to 55 years of age. The appointed men are mostly deported towards the inner of Yugoslavia.

A list has been opened at the Municipio, for the persons who intend to leave " definitively " Fiume. The one who expatriate are allowed to take with them 25.000 lire of goods, and besides that 5.000 lire for each member of the family.

①
and Eg. 50 of personal effects. The rest of the patrimony must be definitively given to the Yugoslav state. In spite of such conditions 30,000 persons out of 50,000 living in Trieste, put their names on the list. In front of this plebiscite the Yugoslav Government has ordered to close the list.

Thousands of Italians prefer to loose everything than remain in Tito's country.

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

785017

4643

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

NOTES ON A CONVERSATION 30 MAY 1945 WITH MR. JOHN FISHER, BRITISH
WAR CORRESPONDENT, "DAILY MAIL," RE TRIESTE.

Fisher had just come from Trieste and is going back tomorrow
morning.

Italian Morale.

Since the Alexander message, in the absence of any move by
the Allies morale is falling rapidly and Italians are beginning to
wonder whether we really mean business.

Requisitioning.

Yugoslavs are requisitioning right, left and centre, not
always even giving a minimal receipt; motor cars, ambulances, radio
sets, outlery, etc. So keen are the residents to avoid property
being requisitioned by the Yugoslavs that in one day no less than
750 houses were offered to the town Major, and Fisher himself has
been offered two cars. The Navy, in spite of their profession, have
even been offered horses!

New Zealanders.

These troops are, on the whole, behaving well. They sit
in the bars of TRIESTE with the Yugoslavs and considering the situation
few clashes take place. There is little drunkenness. They are,
however, markedly anti-FRG.

Navy.

H.M.S. AJAX and four destroyers are now in TRIESTE.

Port of TRIESTE.

Two channels are cleared. Last week a mine in
of an Allied vessel in a cleared channel. It is not known
this was faulty clearing or attempted sabotage.

General.

The attitude of the Italians is extremely con-
fident the Allies though, as I have said, doubts are beginning to

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The attitude of the Italians is extremely contrary the Allied thought, as I have said, doubts are beginning to result of no action since the Alexander message.

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1712