

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

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1271

VENEZIA GIULIA, PRESS OPINIONS & REPORTS
JAN. - JULY 1946

Ex Comm. 30.

1680-1681 28 & 29 for info.

Ex Comm. 29/4 NS. 29/4

NS 30/4

Ex Comm. 34.

1682-1683 31-33 for info.

Ex Comm. 9/5 NS. 9/5

37.

Ex Comm.

Folios 35-36 for info - mainly press attacks (both sides) on HMG.

Ex Comm. 8/7 NS. 8/7

Ex Comm. 40.

Folios 38-39 for info - mostly anti-Allied propaganda.

Ex Comm. 18/7 NS. 18/7

Ex Comm. 43.

41-42 for info - a continuation of the anti-Allied propaganda.

Ex Comm. 23/7 NS. 24/7

~~list~~ Ex Comm. 40. HX 517
Folios 38-39 for info. - mostly anti - allied
propaganda. MC 1917 1413
J. mcm 18/7. H.S. 1817

~~list~~ Ex Comm. 43. HX 517
41-42 for info. a continuation of the
anti - allied propaganda. J. mcm 23/7. H.S. 2417

16
Hess Ex Comm
Folios 14-15 for info. 28/3. H.S. 613
seen by ...

Hess Ex Comm: 201
Folios 1-2 for info. 28/3.
172 (3/13)

19. 22.
Ex Comm.
Hess. Folios 19-20 for information. The
passages of interest are marked H.S. 2913
L.M.C.M. 28/3.

1412
23.
A/C.C.
Hess. Folios 21-22 for info. passages of
interest marked H.S. 514
L.M.C.M. 5/4.

25.
C.S.O. Folios 24 for info. passages of

to Comm.
A/C.C. Folios 19⁹ 20²⁰ for information. The
passages of interest are marked
L.M.C.M. 28/3. H.S. 29/3

1412
23.
A/C.C. Folios 21-22 for info. passages of
interest marked. L.M.C.M. 5/4. H.S. 5/4

23.
A/C.C. Folios 24 for info. passages of
interest marked. L.M.C.M. 11/4. H.S. 12/4

24.
A/C.C. Folios 26-27 for info. passages of interest
have been marked. L.M.C.M. 28/4. H.S. 24/4

24/4

3.
 Cite Ex Comm.
 At 100 is Public Relations Section
 of Army Corps' weekly summary for week
 ending 17 Jan - for info.
 H.S. 25/1 BS 24/1 32
 72/25/1

6
 Ex Comm.
 AC 70
 See also folios 524 for info.
 H.S. 4/2. BS 4/2 35

72/6/2
 Ex Comm. (8)
 AC 80
 See also folios 726 for info.
 H.S. 8/2. BS 7/2 14 13
 72/4/2

11.
 Ex Comm.
 folios 97-10 for info; please report to week
 ending 14 Feb. 18 months of H.R.G.'s interesting.
 BS 25/2. H.S. 25/2 33

MM/6/12

APSSS to Comm: (8)

Pse see folios 7 & 6 for info

14.8/12

7/12

14.13

see

MM/14/12

11.

Head to Comm:

folios 9 & 10 for info; press report to week ending 14 Feb. * 8 months of FBI is interesting.

14.25/12. H.S. 15/12

12.

Chief Commissioner

P. 10 - both sides - is interesting also the Cash

Para on 1.9.

17/12/27/12

By

12.45

EL.

Noted

and cc

2/13

9281 AD
C-3-S-2-P-I-C-4-E-D

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ZEE CORPS
Public Relations Section

JUL 22 1946

No. 27
Venezia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports
For Week Ending 6 July 1946

The General Strike

The pro-Jug press is a continual encitement to violence and disorder. Both sides are bitterly critical of AMG.

Primorski Dnevnik, 6 July
"While Fascist gangs ravage our Headquarters with impunity, maltreat and kill workers, the authorities deprive us of one of our favourite cultural circles."
"The workers refuse to be intimidated although AMG regard our strike as illegal."

Il Lavoratore, 6 July
"The people cannot understand why AMG are afraid of popular demonstration.....The people of Monfalcone had a new specimen of the behaviour of the Civil Police. Do AMG realise that the people may lose their patience.....we wonder how far AMG will go in their hostile attitude towards us."

La Voce Libera, 10 July
"The man in the street has faith in AMG, the exponent of the highly civilised nations, but he is perplexed by the fact that at a very short distance from AMG HQ peasant women from the Carso or VAIS agents are allowed to work as illegal blockades controlling peoples documents....."

Continued Criticism of Allies

Publications of all parties continue to attack the Allied occupation authorities while the pro-Jug press continue to insult the VG Police. The "Coda del Diavolo", a pro-Italian "humorous" weekly was suspended for a particularly obscene cartoon insulting the British occupation troops while the "Calidoscopio" was warned for a particularly sharp attack on the SGAO.

La Prosa, 13 July

1413

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1413

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La Prosa, 13 July

"During the incidents which took place last Saturday, one of the IP's (one of those who performed terrible acrobatic stunts which deep) made the letter 'V' by spreading the fingers of his right hand. This gesture was clear, it meant: 'We won the war and shall be the masters. Get aside beggars.' All right we lumped it but why did you not tell us so before?"

"During one of the periodical carnivals held in Monfalcone, a military lorry containing two Allied soldiers and a German POW stood next to the "progressive" meeting. One of the soldiers passed his machine gun to the German who while examining it let it accidentally go off. The demonstrators vanished. There are no words to describe their speed. And yet, they boast of having defeated the "Nazi lionster".

"We do think that one German helmet would do the trick."

Primorski Dnevnik, 13 July

"The civil Police force established by AIG.....acting as an instrument of the dark forces of the Fascist C.N.....AIG are responsible for allowing gangs consisting of war criminals to organise....."

Funerals

The week under review was not without the usual funerals used for political purposes. Both sides are able to produce fresh bodies.

Primorski Dnevnik, 13 July

A vivid description of the funeral of Capt. Alojz Ursic is given.

"Forty-six thousand victims fell in action before him.....The cup of our patience is overflowing.....Fourteen months after victory, anti-Fascist blood is still flowing in the streets of our town. If the responsible authorities will not establish peace and order, the people will take that duty on themselves."

La Voce Libera, 13 July

".....yesterday took place, the funeral of the Italian worker, Augusto Cella, barbarously murdered then thrown into the sea.....thousands attended the funeral.....The Lega Nazionale has collected 18,813 lire for Cella's family."

Summary and Appreciation of General Trends of the Press

Neither the pro-Italian nor pro-Yug press have lost any of their hysteria or gift for wild exaggeration which make them so unpalatable to Allied readers.

Both sides with banner headlines regarded the end of the strike as a "Victory for the people" and each side in its subsequent leaders describes the ignominious defeat of the other.

"Strikers.....the main aims of our struggle have been achieved. This Victory will enable us to continue the struggle....." Retentionaries trembled with fear in spite of legions of civil British and American Policemen."

These words appeared in the "Primorski Dnevnik" of July 13 while on the same date, "La Voce Libera" was able to state: "The people have finally conquered. The strike of madness, the strike of Pan-Slavic nationalism collapsed just as it was being proclaimed that it would last indefinitely."

END

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78501744

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- 7 HQ AIS, Trieste
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- 1 Lt-Col. HENNINGER, ADPR BIA
- 1 Col. Stanley CROGM, PRO, USFA
- 2 56 Division, Main HQ
- 2 AC of S, G-2, 68th Division, Gorizia
- 1 Gen. CAFRIO, Press Attache, American Embassy, Rome
- 1 HQ 55 Area

1403

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R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
XIII CORPS
Public Relations Section

10 JUL 1946

No. 26
Venezia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports
For Week Ending 6 July 1946

The Pieris Incident

Each side blamed the other for the incident. c.f.

Il Lavoratore, 2 July

"If any harsh words were spoken, they did not come from either our boys or the cyclists. They were said by members of the Civil Police. The anti-popular function of this force was once more apparent.

"The race was interrupted but the sport was injured, not by Tito's men, but by chauvinists who prepared their manifestation long ago. All they cared for was a mobilization of squadristi."

Il Messaggero Veneto, 2 July

"Those who praised the Triestini as patient saints were right..... But the patience of our people reached its limit last Sunday. Two-thirds of our people lined the streets waiting for the cyclists participating in the Cycle-Marathon....It was not arrival of Italian statesmen, but only of sportsmen beloved by our people, which was expected. All of a sudden rumour about the attack in Pieris made their appearance....Having lost their temper and heeding no advice, our people turned loose, similar to a giant defending an innocent victim."

Anti-Slovene Demonstrations

The subsequent disorders elicited from the pro-Yugoslav Press a storm of criticism against the V.G. Police and A.M.G. c.f.

Il Lavoratore, 1 July

Under banner headlines "Fascist terrorism rages in Trieste after a year of Allied Administration", used such phrases as: "True to their custom, the Police arrested..."

1403

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Il Lavoratore, 1 July

Under banner headlines "Fascist terrorism rages in Trieste after a year of Allied Administration", used such phrases as:

"True to their custom, the police arrived after everything was over."
"No policemen intervened, although a Police Station was within a few steps."

Prilovski Dnevnik, 4 July

Demanding "that the Allied Police be entrusted with the maintenance of order in view of the fact that a Fascist spirit prevails among the Civil Police". This demand was, however, later withdrawn as a result of alleged "brutality" on the part of the Allied Police.

Another article was directed against A.M.G. "acts of vandalism were not hindered; A.M.G. proved incapable of organizing security of

(W.D.R. R.)

see 1140
1140
1140

1403

of the people and their properties. Only one of the Police's energy directed against anti-Fascists would have prevented the incident. Actually San Giacomo was blocked while Fascists aid as they pleased.

"Undemocratic orders issued by A.M.G. aggravated the existing tension, encouraging the extremists under the pretext of 'impartiality'. Fascists were also greatly inspired by the benign attitude of the Anti-Slav Police."

The pro-Italian press made little mention of the disturbances, but blamed A.M.G. for the Pioris incident. c.f.

La Voce Libera, 1 July

"The Allies, upon whom maintenance of order in Zone A is incumbent, perform their task in such a theoretical way, as reminds us permanently of Col. Bowman's statement that to sign a treaty is one thing, to make it effective another....The truth is that in Zone A, despite the presence of the Allies, the roads are dominated not by Communists, but by gangsters of UAIS....A.M.G. remains a passive spectator."

Calciolascio, 3 July

"We abhor violence. Undemocratic methods are contrary to our mentality. Let the Allies remember, however, that we will resort to such methods if we are forced to. On many occasions we had to develop self-defence."

"Those who are supposed to maintain peace would not or could not find the people who spread disorder. They continue or pretend to continue to seek them."

The article continues with a plea to A.M.G. to "consider needs and requirements, labour and work and breed and peace and security of the people", and concludes with a long list of questions to A.M.G., the last one being: "Shortly, will A.M.G. put an end to this situation?"

the Paris Conference

The pro-Italian press reacted violently to the reports of the proposed internationalization of Trieste.

La Voce Libera, 2 and 5 July

"On the initiative of myopic and vindictive France, a monstrous crime against justice, freedom, and common sense, is being organized in Paris."

"A midget state, the fruit of horrible abortion, is coming to light....In the face of Russian blackmail the Great Powers have made a strategic retreat."

In amplification of this last statement, La Voce Libera of 3 July, carried an article alleging that it was all along the Allies' intention to create a Venezia Giulia problem which would justify "subsequent military occupation of a longer lasting character". Such a hypothesis explains, said

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In amplification of this last statement, La Voce Libera of 3 July, carried an article alleging that it was all along the Allies' intention to create a Venezia Giulia problem which would justify "subsequent military occupation of a longer lasting character". Such a hypothesis explains, said the paper, why "Yugoslav emissaries were allowed a free hand and halted only when their activities became dangerous to the occupation forces themselves". Great Britain's alleged anxiety to remain in Trieste at all costs is attributed to the fear of Russia's making Trieste "a spring-board suitable to plans for her territorial and ideological expansion.... This is the nub of Britain's interest in Italy, which is purely a negative one".

The front page of La Coda del Diavolo is framed in black as mourning for the death of Justice.

The pro-Yugoslav Press was rather more restrained. c.f.

Primorski Dnevnik, 1 July

"Certain powers who are against the realization of the just demands of the Giulien population are at work influencing the present conference of the Foreign Ministers in Paris."

Belgrade, however, reaffirmed its determination not to support such a decision. c.f. The following excerpts from a statement by Edvard Kardelj, Vice-Premier Yugoslav Government (Tanjug/Morse 6 July).

"We will continue to fight for our rights....Yugoslavia gave in this war against Fascist Italy 450,000 victims, and that is why we ask the Allies not to bring solutions without us, because we will not recognize such solutions....We are on the eve of the Peace Conference of 21 nations. Yugoslavia will again submit before this Conference her claims, and protest against present decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers. We consider, moreover, that just peace will not be achieved by outvoting....We will not consider ourselves bound by any decision to which we do not agree."

A.M.G. Declaration of Strike as Illegal

La Voce Libera, 5 July, expressed surprise at the extension by A.M.G. to 5 July of an "illegal" strike, which, the paper asserted, was only dragging on with the aid of the usual Fascist squads - "and even then ineffectually, as transport, offices, and shops have been working since 4 July". The paper wondered whether A.M.G. wished to create the impression that UAIS is dominating the situation, and was indignant because Radio London mentioned only the Sindacati Uniti strike - "not a word about ours, the real one, which was actually carried through".

The same paper reported an attempt by workers of "Ilva" to return to work, which had to be abandoned owing to lack of Police protection and commented: "This then was the result of A.M.G.'s proclamation of the illegality of the strike".

Again, speaking of still further unsuccessful attempts by workers in the S. Marco Shipyards to resume work, the paper wrote: "These are inevitable consequences of the hesitancy shown by A.M.G. in protecting workers. It would not be just the insufficiency of protection and the delay in proclaiming the illegality of the present strike should fall on Italian patriotic workers."

"One cannot expect every worker to be a gladiator and risk his life on his way to work. It is therefore necessary that A.M.G. should intervene with the employers' association to ensure payment of work days lost by workers through a strike which A.M.G. itself has made illegal."

Primorski Dnevnik, 5 July

"The anti-Fascist people are on strike. It has been acknowledged by A.M.G. who issued an appeal asking the people to resume work. Our strike also figured in a BBC broadcast."

Anti-Allied Demonstrations

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Anti-Allied Demonstrations

Primorski Dnevnik, 7 July

"These incidents show that we were right when we warned authorities against giving support and tolerance to Fascists. A.M.G. are now dealing with the results of their own partiality."

La Voce Libera, 8 July, under the heading "A Frank Statement", writes:

"They" (the demonstrations) "were in no way intended against the occupation forces to whom we have given so frequent evidence of our friend-

ly feelings. The Italians know that as long as Italy is disarmed, the presence of Allied troops is our only protection against annihilation of the last remnants of normal life.... Our awareness of this fact, however, has nothing to do with the betrayal in Paris of the Atlantic Charter and the many promises made to the Italian people."

Summary of General Trends of the Press

The Pieris incident and the resulting disturbances in Trieste provoked considerable criticism of A.I.I.G. and the Venezia Giulia Police, principally by the pro-Yugoslav press.

A.I.I.G.'s declaration of the strike as illegal appeared to offend rather than please the pro-Italian press, on the grounds that measures taken to ensure resumption of work were ineffective. The pro-Yugoslav press were apparently delighted with the publicity given to the strike, and professed their determination to carry on with it.

Both sides reacted unfavourably to the news of the proposed internationalization of Trieste, the pro-Yugoslav press, however, being noticeably more restrained than pro-Italian papers. Their protests could, in fact, be construed as largely formal ones, with the object rather of keeping their case before world opinion than of achieving anything by them. . . .

END.

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R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
XIII CORPS
Public Relations Section

No. 25

Venezia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports
For Week Ending 29 June 1946

JUL 8 1946

Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris

Official news of the conference has been very scanty through the week. Numerous telegrams were addressed to the ministers by both Slovene and Italian elements in Venezia Giulia. The following are typical press comments:

1. Il Lavoratore, 6 June.

"The Russian line running along the Isonzo is the only one which does not cut our region into two parts....While the decision to grant Trieste to Yugoslavia has not yet been taken, this question is undoubtedly under discussion. This is fully realized in Italian circles.....Those who recently supported the Italian solution today desire internationalisation."

2. La Voce Libera, 26 June.

"All Giulians, whatever their nationality, are agreed that internationalisation of Trieste is absurd and unacceptable. This proposal, unjust in the extreme, proves the conference's inability to recognize Russia's ferocious intransigence, based on blatantly untrue allegations, France's blind persistence in an obsolete political tradition, and the obvious weakness of the other two Powers in defending their rights closely related to ours."

3. A Reuter report from Rome of 25 June states that Sig. de Gasperi, at a meeting of Christian Democrats which included representatives from Venezia Giulia, asserted that if Pola and the Western Istrian cities were ceded to Yugoslavia, and Trieste and the rest of the Venezia Giulia detached from Italy under the guise of internationalisation, the Italian Government and people would not accept this iniquitous solution but would resist with all possible means. He envisaged being beaten in the first round, at the same time asserting his determination to go on disputing such an award.

Sindacati Uniti and VAIS Meeting

Speakers of Sindacati Uniti at VAIS addressed a meeting in Piazza Garibaldi on Tuesday, 23 June. They called for the removal of the market from the town.

1408

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Sindacati Unici and UAIS Meeting.

Speakers of Sindacati Unici at UAIS addressed a meeting in Piazza Garibaldi on Tuesday, 23 June. They called for the removal of the free market, spoke against the exhibition of goods in shop windows as "an insult to people who cannot afford to buy them", and asserted that the reconstruction work undertaken by UAIS was wholly inadequate. The meeting later demonstrated in front of the Prefettura building. There was one arrest.

Il Lavoratore, reporting on the reception by Lt. Col. Smuts of the delegates of the above, stated:

"After having listened attentively, Lt. Col. Smuts replied that no effective measures could be taken by UAIS due to difficult conditions prevailing throughout Europe....Stating that opposite interests exist in Venezia Giulia, he said that investments were slow in coming in, due to the transitory situation in this region."

(1/100000)

see 1737
PA 1737
2/1

Police Outraged in Monfalcone

Il Lavoratore of 25 June reports the arrest on 24 June by Venezia Giulia police of two peasants who had failed to collect their crops and were attempting to retain 75% instead of the agreed 50%. According to Il Lavoratore "the entire democratic population of Monfalcone resents the unnecessary intervention of the police in the dispute between the netayers and the land-lords."

Subsequently, a delegation of Monfalcone farmers had an interview with the Area Commissioner on the 25 June, and requested the release of the two peasants, as well as the withdrawal of the police enforcing the amassing law. A report of the interview issued by AIG Public Relations office states:

"Lt. Col. Sauts refused both these last requests. He pointed out that the law as to the amassing was quite clear, and that the men had, after warnings, broken the law, and must therefore remain in custody. The police could not be withdrawn, because the refusal by the farmers to bring in their grain was a matter being carefully organized by the Sindacati Unici, and the police were necessary to see that the law was obeyed."

Radio Trieste

Primorski Dnevnik of 26 June states:

"Although it is no more than a week since the new Radio Trieste started functioning, the trend of its transmissions is quite clear..... We are disappointed in the new programme, because the transmissions do not correspond to the feelings of the majority of Slovene listeners..... Radio Trieste should refrain from interpreting all matters in a unilateral manner, in an attempt to force Allied and therefore foreign ideology on our people."

Confiscation of Unauthorized Text Books by AIG Education Officer

Capt. Simoni's visit to schools with his interpreter, Prof. Baraga, and his confiscation of school books containing a portrait of Marshal Tito, resulted in an article in Primorski Dnevnik of 25 June accusing AIG of obstructionism and favoritism of Fascist elements.

According to Primorski Dnevnik of 27 June:

"Text books issued by AIG are rejected by the Slovenes of Monfalcone. They were returned to AIG by the parents. A protest letter against the books which do not mention National Liberation Struggle, demanding their previous text books corresponding to the spirit of that struggle, has been addressed to AIG."

Kidnapping of Venezia Giulia Police by Yugoslavs

La Voca Libera of 26 June, commenting on the kidnapping by an armed Yugoslav formation of a Vice-Inspector of police and two military policemen in the region of Riberbergo, says:

"AIG does not seem to have taken all measures required for the protection of civilians in Zone A." The same paper on the 27 June reported their release, but without making any statement on the

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Workers' Economic Conditions

Il Lavoratore of 26 June published an article asserting that the demands of the peasants and workers remained purely economic, in spite of the political bias which had been attributed to them. The paper stated that the disturbances were solely due to the difficult economic conditions obtaining in Zone A, and asked why, in view of the promises made in connection with the lifting of the ban on dismissals, no public works were started, and the number of starving families was increasing daily.

Requisitioning of U.S. Offices Trieste

Il Lavoratore of 20 June alleged that the requisitioning of the U.S. office by AIG could only be taken as an attempt "to prevent people from being able to express their will for incorporation of this region into Yugoslavia".

Yugoslav Patrols

There were several references in the Italian Press to the presence of armed Yugoslav patrols in Trieste, with requests, mainly rhetorical, for an explanation of their presence and business.

Open Letter to AIG

Il Lavoratore on 29 June published an open letter from "The Town's Committee of U.S." giving a list of incidents in which the police were involved, in an attempt to prove that the latter favoured "neo-Fascism".

Allied Troop Movements in Venezia Giulia

According to the Tribuna del Popolo of 25 June, Soviet Radio reported that large movements of Allied troops and armoured vehicles were taking place in Venezia Giulia, and that the British and Americans were building large fortifications on the Morgan Line.

Summary of General Trends of the Press

The main emphasis in the pro-Yugoslav press throughout the week has been on the allegedly deplorable economic conditions prevailing in the whole of Zone A. It is repeatedly emphasized that such disturbances as the demonstration which followed the arrest of two peasants by V.C. police near Monfalcone are purely economic in origin, and have no political significance whatsoever. While repeated telegrams were addressed to the Paris Conference, denouncing the incorporation of Venezia Giulia and Trieste into Yugoslavia, the pro-Yugoslav press has been noticeably more restrained on this subject.

The pro-Italian press has been mainly concerned in proving that the disturbances referred to above are basically political, and deliberately engineered by Sinacati Uniti.

Both parties are unanimous in their hostility towards any proposed internationalisation of Trieste.

Both parties continue their criticisms of AIG, the pro-Yugoslav press complaining of obstructionism and favouritism of Fascist elements, the pro-Italian press bewailing AIG's alleged inability to maintain order and safeguard the public.

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END

1405

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- 8 HQ AMR, Gorizia Area
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- 1 HQ 55 Area

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R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-DHEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
XIII CORPS
Public Relations Section

No. 24

Venezia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports
For Week Ending 26 April 1946

MAY 1946

Resolution of Protest by Committee of Coordination

A resolution of protest by the Committee of Coordination against AMG orders for May celebrations was published on 24 April by Primorski Dnevnik.

With reference to Col. Smuts' statement, the Committee of Coordination for the First of May festivities submits the following protest resolution to AMG.

The Committee of Coordination which includes representatives of all Anti-Fascist organizations in Venezia Giulia and which expresses the feelings of all Slovenes and the majority of Italians who fought in the Liberation War on the side of the Allies and contributed great sacrifices for the common cause, protests against restrictions announced by Colonel Smuts.

1. We decidedly protest against the prohibition to democratic elements of this country to participate in the Festivities. The country people had always great interest for the fate of Trieste with which they have close links. Together with the Triestian they were recently engaged in the sanguinary war against the universal enemy. United with them they have liberated the country from Nazi-Fascist bondage.

2. We protest against the absurd restrictions with regard to the time and place of festivities imposed on Trieste workers. These regulations tend to deprive the people of expressing their rejoicing at the Anniversary of their liberation on the holiday of the World Labour.

3. We are gravely offended by the fact that a side part of the city including its center has been reserved for reactionary elements, Fascists and collaborationists who participated in acts of oppression against the people and in the course of the war proved to be against the democratic and peace-loving forces.

We demand that AMG change their attitude towards Italian and Slovene Anti-Fascists by enabling them to celebrate the First of May in an atmosphere of peace and brotherhood and according to the programme worked out by the Committee and submitted to AMG. This would alleviate the understandable indignation certain to arise among the broad masses of Trieste and Venezia Giulia."

1404

Resolution to A.M.

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"We demand that ALL change their attitude towards Italian and Slovene Anti-Fascists by enabling them to celebrate the First of May in an atmosphere of peace and brotherhood and according to the programme worked out by the Committee and submitted to A.M.C. This would alleviate the understandable indignation certain to arise among the broad masses of Trieste and Venezia Giulia."

CLM of Venezia Giulia published the following manifesto which appeared in La Voce Libera of 24 April.

"On this great day we wish to express our gratitude to the fighters who fell in action for freedom, to Partisans and men who participated in the glorious Assault Divisions (names), to the insurgents of Naples, Rome, Florence, Bologna and Northern Italy, to the patriots of Trieste, Istria and Gorizia, to all those who fought on foreign soil for unity and freedom of Italy, the triumph of democracy and inviolability of our boundaries. Our people thank them for liberation from totalitarian tyranny. Long live the Corps of Volunteers for Freedom!

"Long live free and democratic Italy! Let us celebrate this Anniversary of redemption and resurrection of Italy by decorating our windows with flags and attending the Commemoration Service at St. Giusto. Let this manifestation be worthy of the immortal soul of Trieste, and its love for our Italian Motherland!

9/14/50
(Slovene)

25th April: Workers' Day

If laborers on the same day added this comment on the declaration of 25 April as a holiday: Today's leading article points out that workers can better than anybody appreciate the importance of 25th April. Other people look on this day as that of a national achievement, but workers know that it is but a glorious stage towards progress in Italy.

Battle for workers' rights is still on. A year ago we followed with admiration the uprising started by our Italian brothers. When the turn of our country came, the Yugoslavs led us forward. This prevented certain national elements to join in. They were influenced by anti-Slav propaganda and CIV's undecided tactics.

25th April is our Victory Day in Trieste

Primorski Dnevnik of 25 April commented in an editorial on the holiday declared by AIG on 25 April:

"We feel offended because having nothing in common with Italy, this country is being subjected to the Italian law. Trieste was not liberated on 25th April but on 1st May when the glorious Yugoslav Army entered into the town assisted by broad masses of the Trieste population. A number of our men fell in action after 25th April.

"The blood shed by our warriors must not be ignored. This is the most dishonouring of all attempts to deprive us of the results of our blood sacrifice.

TIG considers this action as an attempt to make an arbitrary decision of the Trieste settlement, which can be taken exclusively at the Venice Conference. This decree exposes AIG's biased attitude regarding the future of Venezia Giulia."

Unnecessary Restrictions

On 25 April Primorski Dnevnik continued the protest against celebrations on 25 April being authorized and the restrictions imposed for 1 May.

"It is incredible that chauvinist elements and former collaborators are permitted by AIG to celebrate the anniversary of the insurrection in Northern Italy, when it is known that a battle went on in Venezia Giulia. It is inconceivable that AIG places restrictions in the celebrations of the true Day of Liberation - 1st May. The population of Zones A and B are not allowed to participate in festivities to take place in Trieste, and even the town itself will be divided into two sectors. This attitude must be regarded not only as violation of the Duino agreement, but also as denial of the most elementary democratic freedom."

Provocations

"Apart from causing discontent, this policy enables CIA refectories and war-mongers to carry out provocations like yesterday's demonstrations when an act of violence resulted in Slovenian casualties."

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Provocations

"Apart from causing discontent, this policy enables CIA refectories and war-mongers to carry out provocations like yesterday's demonstrations when on top of songs insulting to Slovenes, participants sang 'We swear that we are ready for a war.' In their war against democratic people? Continuing a 'battle against democracy, they fought during the last 27 years?"

"The people protest indignantly against unrestricted activity of war-mongers in the AIG controlled territory, while democratic masses are forced to fight for their fundamental rights."

Unblockage of Dismissals

In Voice Liberty on 19 April, criticising G.O. 106 said:
"A recent nation-wide consultation of industrial workers in Britain showed their preference for stability of employment even at the expense of higher wages."

Invited by MG to express our opinion on the unblocking of dismises. In, we advised reduction of work hours in preference to dismissals.

The solicitude for the workers' welfare is lacked by MG. Their C.O. 106 upon the high inevitable is certainly overdone.

"Public works have been mentioned. If they are the chosen remedy, they should start at once.

Battle For the Shipyards

On 14 April in Venetia, in an article on conditions prevailing among shipyard workers said:

"A small clique of unscrupulous and brutal agitators, subservient to Belgrado and the local Giulian Communist Party, dominated our shipyards, having established a regime of terrorism, drastically opposed to democracy, they are trying to uphold it by all available means, with disregard of the Trustworthy Administration.

In the minds of workers vague Anti-fascist tendencies and an under manipulation of Italy with her defunct nefarious regime, have engendered an anti-Italian attitude intermingled with a credulous longing for Yugoslavia's much-advertised progressive democracy. These psychological currents were adversely exploited for the propagation of Venezia Giulia's annexation by Yugoslavia."

Unscrupulous Methods

Obedient to Party orders, these champions of Terrorism usurped dictatorial leadership over the workers. Spurious MG interventions and weak attempts at resistance by the management of the yards were of little avail. A more constant, if tardive and insufficient, reaction came from a small group of workers, adherent to CGIL, who did their best to oppose this trend.

"The workers did not waste time over elections by direct and secret ballot. All workers were forced to vote with raised arms for block lists; discussion or the slightest expression of dissent was branded as crimes against progressive democracy."

Unscrupulous Methods

"The implications of this system were: 1. Terrorism against dissonance exerted through gangs of individuals many of whom have a plumed political post. 2. An unending series of political strikes, ordered dictatorially by the ringleaders. 3. The collecting of pro-Yugoslav signatures by methods of intimidation and fraud. 4. Ill-considered cooperation with the Yugoslav War booty Sub-Commission, fortunately thwarted in the main by MG intervention, to deprive the shipyards of indispensable equipment. 5. Current acts of aggression against workers adherent to CGIL. 6. Brutal expulsion from the yards of all workers guilty of having taken part in patriotic manifestations.

1403

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Pro-Yugoslav Manifestations

In Voice Liberty referred to the P.C.C. Congress on 20 April as follows:

The Serbian Communist Party Congress of last Sunday was a display of "gaily but harmless fireworks." Discussions centered on minor details. Not even the slightest criticism of the Communists' allegiance to Tito was permitted. Dissenters did not raise their voices as a whisper. Enthusiastic comments received a statement by a Solymac politician to the effect that the true source of the party's strength is not the Red Flag, but Tito's banner. For May and "unconquered" socialism are unfit to be talked of by workers.

Press Opinion 25 April

In L'Inveniente on 19 April, published the following article under the heading: Reaction Active.

The unwavering calm of Trieste must impress a superficial observer. Actually reaction continues its nefarious work here the same as in Italy, France and England.

C.L.N. is disintegrating, violent clashes continue between the right and left wing parties. In his speech at Milan, Molitoni pointed out that while using violently patriotic slogans, right wing parties betray the interests of the people. Achievements of our Foreign policy are being jeopardized by reaction, fearing the progress of the working class.

Problems are being created. One of them is called the "Trieste problem".

There is no clear demarcation line between C.L.N. and Fascism. This is especially evident in the Allied Court where speeches representing collaboration with the Germans as defence of "Italianity" have been listened to with reverence. Italianity is used as an excuse for every crime.

Pro-Electoral Review

"Il Lavoratore" of 24 April published the following statement:

"Il Lavoratore" finds it imperative to give a short study of the atmosphere in which the elections organized by AMG will take place. It is foreseen that at least six months will be spent in compiling lists. We feel, however, that possible events might prove all efforts useless. Nevertheless we want to give an outline of the present tendencies, which may either strengthen or weaken the reactionary block, thus influencing the elections.

Transfer of detainees from Zone A to Italy due to "technical reasons" must be regarded as political pressure.

Gen. Rovani's attention has been drawn to the fact that Trieste men are recruited into the Italian army at an office in Via Cadorna.

All forced men were ordered to register with the Civil Police. This seems to be applied to a number of Slovenes treated as foreigners since their return from fascist exile.

It is clear that the present legislation must be modified and reactionary elements eliminated from offices.

WAS Electoral Tricks

La Voce Libera of 26 April made the following comment: "Il Lavoratore" is rightly concerned about the faults of coming elections, fearing their being influenced by the political conditions under which they take place". Quite correct.

The totalitarian methods employed to stage the election comedy at Politeama Rusconi in Spring 1945, the voting of block lists with raised arms under the threat of machine guns and brutalities of all kinds, certainly suited "Il Lavoratore's" taste better. "Il Lavoratore" might also prefer election control by OZNA to AMG supervision.

Decision on Trieste?

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Decision on Trieste?

La Voce Libera on 26 April stated: A report from Paris says that the four powers are approaching a solution of the Trieste problem. The Allied Commission for Venezia Giulia is said to suggest the allotment of Trieste to Italy and most of the Giulian hinterland to Yugoslavia.

END

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
XIII CORPS
Public Relations Section

No. 23

Venezia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports
for Week Ending 19 April 1946

APR 27 1946

Report on the Commission

"La Voce Libera" on 13 April made the following observations on the impressions of the members of the Allied Commission.

"No/ after the departure of the Allied Commission it might be of interest to record, as far as possible, the attitude taken by each of the delegations and the impressions gained by its members during their tour of Venezia Giulia.

From what is known, the Americans propagated the Truman line, a revised edition of the Wilson line, without at first meeting opposition. The British put forward eventually an obviously absurd internationalisation scheme which was received with indifference by the American and French delegates and unqualified hostility by the Russians. The British withdrew this proposal, suggesting instead a boundary line based on the frontier existing in 1514 between Austria and the Republic of Venice. This suggestion, however, has the serious drawback of leaving PISLINC, the ARSA coal mines and the springs feeding the aqueducts indispensable for the irrigation of Western Istria, in Yugoslav hands.

The French made no proposal of their own, but backed the American viewpoint. The Russians were embarrassed. With the din of Belgrade propaganda still ringing in their ears they found it hard to admit that Trieste is and always has been unable to exist on trade with Yugoslavia, nor could they overlook the huge disproportion between allegations and claims in U.A.I.S. statements and the real facts.

Italo-Yugoslav Negotiations

"La Voce Libera" published the following dispatch from London, 1

"Recent reports of direct Italo-Yugoslav negotiations, although concerning only matters of local importance, and a statement by Kardelj that Yugoslavia will not attempt a single handed solution of the Venezia Giulia problem seem to justify a more optimistic outlook."

Britain insists on the necessity of an agreement among the Big Power, while America appears in favour of a separate peace treaty between Italy and the three western Allies alone, in the event of all efforts to reach an understanding with Russia remaining unsuccessful."

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Trade Union Reaction

Primo and Dnevnik on 14 April stated:

"The Trade Union meeting which took place on Saturday in Piazza Garibaldi dealt with the grave situation arising out of the unblocking of dismissals, Marin Solieri was the first speaker.

The lifting of the ban has extremely serious consequences for the workers who are faced with dismissals instead of being given employment on reconstruction work. The authorities who assumed the task of administering our country proved that they are not in a position to solve our difficult economic problems. Under a people's government, reconstruction would be in full swing. The employers are largely responsible for A.M.G. orders. It is impudence to blame the workers for the present economic chaos.

Giampaolo Solieri pointed to Yugoslav orders which the employers refused to accept.

Dismissals must be governed by the following rules: undesirable

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Page

persons, fascists and collaborators, must be dismissed first, black-marketeers and persons who enjoy illegal incomes next. Workers will find full employment when a people's government is re-instituted.

Comrade Bukovic-Vojmir said "We were full of hopes when men fought with the Allies twelve months ago, but we realize with bitterness that the promises were false and empty. Instead of reconstruction we face the tragedy of dismissals. While our comrades on the other side of the Mergon Line are doing shock-work on reconstruction schemes, workers in Trieste must leave the factories and go begging. While our workers face starvation, additional man-power is being imported from Italy. A.M.G. is responsible for the present tragic situation. We cannot approve our industry being subjected by AMG to the same treatment as industry in Italy and Germany i.e. to systematic demobilisation.

We ~~can't~~ reconstruction and full employment. If A.M.G. is incapable of doing it, it should hand over to a people's government."

On Epuration

At a recent meeting of the Area Council, a motion was put forward to conclude epuration by 30 April same as in Northern Italy. This suggestion was opposed by Dr. Pincherle, who seems to be the only true Anti-fascist member of the Area Council.

Pincherle demanded some time ago an amendment of the law on the punishment of fascist criminals who committed crimes prior to 8 Sep. 1943. This suggestion was not accepted by the Area Council which is but another example of the attitude of the men who are appointed to high administrative posts by AMG. The assertion of anti-fascists that A.M.G. institutions are gathering points for new fascists, is reconfirmed."

Communist Party Unity

Commenting on the meeting of the Giulian Communist Party "El Lavoratore" on 15 April said

"Those present at yesterday's meeting witnessed an animated exchange of ideas and conflicting suggestions. Drawbacks and short comings were openly exposed and discussed. As a result, unanimous decisions have been reached. Our unity obviously worries our opponents.

The expulsion from our ranks of those who are not firmly convinced is due to the possibility of their becoming harmful to our party and giving support to our enemies. This method proved a great success in the Giulian Communist Party. There is not and never will be any crisis in our party. We are the strongest numerically and the most united party.

Anti-Fascist Detainees Protest

Primorski Dnevnik on 16 April stated.

"A meeting of anti-fascists detained after the demonstrations in Trieste was yesterday held in the Rinaldi Circle. Comrade Saba stated that the Civil Police revealed its anti-popular tendencies by trying to intimi-

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 crisis in our party. We are the strongest numerically and the most
 united party.

Anti-Fascist Detainees Protest

Primorski Dnevnik on 16 April stated.

"A meeting of anti-fascists detained after the demonstrations in
 Trieste was yesterday held in the Rinaldi Circle. Comrade Saba stated that
 the Civil Police revealed its anti-popular tendencies by trying to intimi-
 date the crowds, abusing their leaders and endeavouring to prove that anti-
 fascists are terrorists. The Police arrested 340 comrades, one hundred
 were beaten up and tortured, 250 were released without trial. Nineteen
 of the 90 persons tried were acquitted while 60 still wait for their trial.

The meeting sent a resolution to M.G. requesting punishment of
 the guilty policemen.

Material on torture in the prisons and perjury committed by
 policemen in the trial will be sent to the Public Prosecutor."

Pseudo-Communist Manoeuvres

Il Lavoratore of 17 April continued its report on the Giulian
 Communist Party Conference.

"Kraiger summed up the discussion by stating that they clarified the Policy of the Party. Some comrades do not understand the international aspects of our struggle. It is impossible to judge our policy from a purely local angle. It is not only a question of Trieste or Venezia Giulia, but a question concerning democracy and peace everywhere. We have to achieve friendship between our two countries and destroy the remnants of fascism and liquidate the machinations of fascist vangers.

Several speakers have shown that they do not as yet understand these fundamental aspects of the question. Some people speak of internationalism and the Red Flag but only think of local patriotic side issues following an opportunist policy.

We have to expose errors within our party with the utmost decision.

We must reject manoeuvres of pseudo-communists. Certain groups which formed the "Italian Communist Party of Venezia Giulia" follow in Churchill's footsteps.

Pacor Denial

Mario Pacor denies in an open letter to Il Lavoratore ever having experienced what is called 'crisis of conscience' or associated with the alleged Giulian Branch of the Italian Communist Party.

On Slovene Text-Books

An article entitled "Treat to Slovene textbooks" says that a legal basis for persecution against Slovene textbooks has now been established with A.M.G. order No 89. Allied officers enter our schoolrooms and confiscate our books. The Civil Police intrudes into our schools and tears textbooks away from children.

We experienced other undemocratic A.M.G. Orders before, but never expected this attack on the principles of freedom and democracy.

Hoover and Tito

"La Voce Libera" on 17 April quotes I.N.S. Correspondent as follows:

"Marshal Tito did not receive Hoover although informed of his stay in Belgrade.

This is symptomatic of Marshal Tito's cool attitude towards America.

According to a statement by an official of the Ministry of Information, this attitude will remain unchanged as long as Venezia Giulia, including Trieste are not given to Yugoslavia."

First Contact Between Radio Trieste and P.B.C. London

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First Contact Between Radio Trieste and B.B.C. London

Giornale Alleato of 12 April announced:

"Yesterday occurred the first telephonic contact and broadcast between Radio Trieste studios and B.B.C. London. This was carried out by Patrick Smith, the B.B.C. correspondent in Trieste.

Patrick Smith's talks was on two subjects, the first on the excellent work of the Venezia Giulia police and the second on the situation generally.

This broadcast was issued on all services of the B.B.C., including Russian, European and American.

END

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- 1 GSI 13 Corps
- 2 POLAD BRITISH, Mr. SULLIVAN
- 2 POLAD AMERICAN, Mr. GREENE
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- 8 HQ AUG, Trieste Area
- 7 HQ AIS, Trieste
- 1 G. Stewart BROWN, USIA, c/o AMERICAN EMBASSY
- 1 Lt. Col. HENNER, ADPR, STA
- 1 Col. Stanley GREGAN, PRO, USPA
- 2 56 Division Main HQ
- 2 AC of S, G-2, 56th Division, Gorizia
- 1 GENE CARLO, Press Attache, American Embassy, Rome
- 1 HQ 55 Area

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1 GWT CARRO, Press Attache, American Embassy, Rome
1 HQ 55 Area

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
XIII CORPS
Public Relations Section

No. 21
Venezia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports
for Week Ending 11 April 1946

APR 21 1946

Boundary Commission Completes Enquiries

On 6 April Giornale Allato published the brief statement issued by the Commission's Senior Secretary.

The statement read:

"The Commission of Experts for the Investigation of the Italo-Yugoslav Boundary has now completed its enquiries in the areas assigned to it for investigation. The Commission in the course of its investigation has visited a considerable number of localities and has interviewed many authorities and prominent persons. It has in addition received and studied numerous documents and statements submitted in writing.

"The Commission is leaving immediately for London where it will prepare a final report and recommendations for presentation to the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers."

The brief statement was published in all local newspapers. Primoraki Dnevnik on 9 April made the following comment.

"During its stay, the members of the Commission visited many places in Venezia Giulia including Priuli and had ample opportunity of convincing themselves that the Slovenes in our country want to be reunited with Yugoslavia.

The decisions of the Commission will therefore be simple and clear, since the whole question is very simple. Some people wanted to create an international problem out of this issue since they did not want a peaceful settlement.

This Slovene land was assigned unjustly to Italy in 1918. This historic injustice must be rectified. There must be no bargaining with land or people. Venezia Giulia is a test case for democracy."

The Times of 6 April in an article on the departure of the Commission stated:

"Its visit has raised the hopes of both Italians and Slovenes and aggravated the antagonism existing between them. Another effect has been to stir the Italians in Zone B" from the defeatist attitude into

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"The Commission is leaving immediately for London where it will prepare a final report and recommendations for presentation to the Deputies of the Foreign Ministers."

The brief statement was published in all local newspapers. Primoraki Dnevnik on 2 April made the following comment.

"During its stay, the members of the Commission visited many places in Venezia Giulia including Friuli and had ample opportunity of convincing themselves that the Slovenes in our country want to be reunited with Yugoslavia."

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The Times of 6 April in an article on the departure of the Commission stated.

"Its visit has raised the hopes of both Italians and Slovenes and aggravated the antagonism existing between them. Another effect has been to stir up Italian in Zone A" from the defeatist attitude into which they fell after the short but oppressive Yugoslav occupation last summer."

All eyes are now fixed on London, where, it is hoped, no time will be lost in elaborating proposals concerning the future of the region for submission to the Peace Conference. The greatest impatience to know the outcome of the commission's investigations is shown by the Slovene element, which, exulted by the surge of pro-Slav propaganda, from across the frontier, feels that any undue delay can work only to its disadvantage."

The Daily Telegraph of 6 April said.

"The general belief here among the middle class that the British favour an international solution is based on the individual opinion of certain Allied Officers and is not official."

(J/CDR M.)

Allied Occupation of Istria Demanded

A communique by C.L.N. of Venezia Giulia was published in La Voce Libera on 6 April.

"By order of A.M.G., the majority of Zone B residents arrested following recent pro-Yugoslav demonstrations have been released except those who carried arms or committed flagrant breaches of public order. U.A.L.I. and G.C.P. even demanded an international investigation of the attitude of the Civil Police.

In Zone "B", however, Italians guilty only of participation in pro-Italian demonstrations in Trieste and Pola, are still in prison.

C.L.N. therefore repeats its urgent request for Allied intervention in Istria and protests against the slowness of the United Nations diplomacy which tolerates a situation in Istria which is inconsistent with the principles for which the Allies waged a victorious war against dictatorships.

Times Article Criticised

L'Ides Liberales on 3 April made the following comment on a recent article in the Times.

After criticising A.M.G. for not taking necessary measures against troop concentrations and terrorism in Zone "B", the paper goes on to disagree with a suggestion that U.N.N. administration of Venezia Giulia should be established for ten years.

"This would constitute nothing but an interval without essential changes of frontiers. The new Government would take a long while to study the situation before being able to do any useful work. A.M.G. itself needed a whole year to master the complicated problems of this region."

Must we wait ten years for a Peace Treaty? Would the difficulties of the present indecision not continue.

Our viewpoint is the same as ever. This territory must be returned to Italy. U.N.G. administration must cease as soon as the danger of an attack from Yugoslavia has been eliminated."

Terrorism in Istria Increasing

Under this heading La Voce Libera of 6 April states.

"Ten Italians, ex-inmates of Yugoslav concentration camps, have arrived in Trieste. They are Italian soldiers, captured by the Yugoslavs after the armistice, and civilian deportees. They reported that there are still 14,000 Italian prisoners in Yugoslavia."

Ban on Dismissals

At the close of the period under review, Order No 106 was published. This order deals with the gradual lifting of the ban on dismissals.

It was known for some time that the order was in the process of preparation and there has been considerable press comment on the subject. Primoraki Dnevnik on 7 April stated.

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It was known for some time that the order was in the process of preparation and there has been considerable press comment on the subject. *Priluzski Dnevnik* on 7 April stated.

"The ban on dismissals expires on 10 April. C.R.D.A. announces that 7000 workers will be dismissed in the near future. Lists are now being compiled in all the C.R.D.A. Establishments."

The management intends to put the most progressive elements on the black list, ~~generating~~ former Fascists who are members of *Sindacati Giuliani*. Thus, by abusing their economic and social privileges, they want to weaken and demoralize the workers.

This provocative political manoeuvre finds its counter part in the employment of workers imported from Italy. Notwithstanding the fact that there are 23,000 unemployed in Trieste, workers from Italy are being engaged for the Rossetto work scheme. The shipyards hire labourers from Udine and dismiss local workers.

Financial circles refrain from accepting new orders for the shipyards. Apart from the Norwegian order, C.R.D.A. refused even bigger orders from Yugoslavia, under the pretext that disorders and political strikes prevent completion of orders.

Il Lavoratore on 12 April commented as follows.

" Trying to mitigate the drastic measures, A.M.G. speaks of remedies and promises piles of good things. Everybody knows that the blocking was not in force here between September and December and that tens of thousands of workers are starving at present. Comparisons with Yugoslavia are preferred by the workers, while A.M.G. favours those with Italy. Although the Yugoslav working class is in a much better position, it can be said for the workers in Italy that they have reached certain **achievements** due to their unity. In this respect workers in Trieste are in the most unfortunate position. Not Italian but Austrian capital has created the local industry. Our work is greatly contributed towards its development and therefore we should enjoy the right of joint-property. Possibly employers will exploit the present situation but we do not advise them to do so. A.M.G. authorized dismissals, not ordered them. The employers will be responsible for whatever follows. We must strive to bring the dismissals to the minimum and insist on their being in full accord with schedules of our representatives.

The amount of week-hours of those who will continue to work will be reduced as well as their wages. In their attempt to save those who face dismissal, Trade Unions suggested a general decrease of working hours. This prompted A.M.G. to add the decrease to the dismissals. The order No. 106 issued by A.M.G. deals with unemployment pay etc. We know all about them. They amount to a few lire in spite of their sonorous names. Plans for public works are being outlined, but we fear that many months will pass before anything substantial has taken place.

Our appeal is the same as ever. Do not dismiss, start reconstruction.

It is not impossible "

Col. Fonda's Press Conference in Rome

La Voce Literna of 12th April reports.

" At a Press conference in Rome Col. Fonda-Savio, President of the Giulian C.L.N., gave an account of the recent manifestations in Trieste and the consultations of the Allied Commission with political and administrative organizations.

Referring to the Surova incident, he stated that the Slavs exploited it by staging a political strike which caused resentment among the population. The Italian population gave an overwhelming proof of their sentiments in the great demonstrations in Trieste, Gorizia and Pola.

Col. Fonda pointed to De Gasperi's statement that the Wilson Line was the maximum sacrifice to which Italy could agree. After describing the sufferings of Italians in Zone "B", Col. Fonda stressed the harmful effect of the present political situation on the

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Col. Fonda's Press Conference in Rome

La Voce Libera of 25th April reports:
"At a Press conference in Rome Col. Fonda-Javio, President of the Giulian C.L.N., gave an account of the recent manifestations in Trieste and the consultations of the Allied Commission with political and administrative organizations.

Referring to the Serravalle incident, he stated that the Slavs exploited it by staging a political strike which caused resentment among the population. The Italian population gave an overwhelming proof of their sentiments in the great demonstrations in Trieste, Gorizia and Pola.

Col. Fonda pointed to De Gasperi's statement that the Wilson Line was the maximum sacrifice to which Italy could agree. After describing the sufferings of Italians in Zone "B", Col. Fonda stressed the harmful effect of the present political situation on the economic life of Venezia Giulia, referring in particular to political strikes which caused an important Norwegian Order to be cancelled."

Area Council Meeting

La Voce Libera on 6 April published the following statement.
"The Area Council Meeting was important for two reasons. Firstly by asking for Allied occupation of Zone "B" according to the terms of the Italian Armistice agreement guaranteeing Italy's territorial integrity until the signing of the Peace Treaty. Secondly, for A.M.G.'s request to prepare for administrative elections in accordance with the Italian law.

A.M.G. announcement is welcomed as restoring the legal status of Venezia Giulia as existing prior to Tito's invasion and as a return to order and legality."

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- 1 Col. Stanley G. BROWN, HQ AFSC, PIA
- 2 56 Division AFSC, PIA
- 2 AC of S. G-2, 98th Division, Gorizia
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- 1 Lt. Col. HENNING, JAMES, USA
- 1 Col. Stanley G. C. M. P. O., USA
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- 2 45 of 5, G. O., 56th Division, G. O. Division
- 1 G. O. Division, G. O. Division, G. O. Division

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
XIII CORPS
Public Relations Section

No. 21
Venetia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports
For Week Ending 4 April 1946

APR 14 1946

13 Corps Statement on Sorvela Incident

The statement was fully reported in Il Lavoratore and the independent press, without comment.

Communist Cultural Centre searched by V.C. Police

Giornale Alliance on March 30th made the following announcement. "A detachment of the Venezia Giulia Police Forces on Friday night entered and searched the premises of the Communist Cultural Centre at 7 Via Caprin, Trieste. A quantity of arms and ammunition, knives, hatchets, stone missiles, one wireless set, and one empty coffin were removed.

Twenty-five persons were apprehended. La Voce Libera on 1 April commented on the raid. "The news of the police raid on the Rinaldi Cultural Circle caused a deep impression, but no great surprise. The people were forced for so long to watch 'cultural' activities whose main feature is the unscrupulous press campaign aimed at investigating the people by the constant use of wild and hysterical lies. Lying and distorting the truth.

As far as the discovery of arms in the Rinaldi circle is concerned, we have faith in the authorities who are conducting the enquiry. The fact remains that Slav reactionaries were able to have a stronghold in our town."

Primoški Dnevnik reverts to Slav reactionaries' speech at a pro-life demonstration 1 April:

"I went personally to the Rinaldi Circle on the following day and was convinced that the raid was an act of pure vandalism, which recalls similar police raids in 1943/1920. The assertion that arms and ammunition were found in this circle makes us laugh. Only a group of untrained comrades justified the premises.

Other reports and circulating facts occurred in the next few days. Received comrades in the German mission stated that the police

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"As far as the discovery of arms in the Rivoli circle is concerned, we have faith in the authorities who are conducting the enquiry. The fact remains that slow reactionaries were able to have a stronghold in our town."

Pravda Slovenska reports Jaksich's speech at a pro-fife demonstration 1 April:

"I want you all to be the Rivoli Circle on the following day and can confirm that the raid was an act of pure vandalism, which recalls similar police raids in 1919/1920. Who imagines that arms and ammunition were found in this circle makes us laugh. Only a group of unscrupulous scoundrels carried the previous.

"Other mad and unscrupulous facts occurred in the past few days. Detained comrades in the Carcano prison assert that the police are hunting up former partisans.

"Our comrades went in hunger strike to secure intervention by the authorities."

Communist Gift

Il Lavoro on 1 April states that the gift to the Giulian Communist Party is welcome.

"Giornale Pieve's report that some party members were considering a change of policy, was never denied by 'Il Lavoratore'. It is generally believed that Pieve will be expelled from the party without public announcement. It is reported that he endeavours to

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(Handwritten initials)

Join a local Communist movement which is independent from U.A.I.S.
Radich is also stated to be on the point of leaving the Party."

Pravda Press Conference

Pravda Dravida of 30 March quotes Arapov at his Press Conference on 29 March as follows:

"Under his protection, Fascist demonstrations were recently held in Trieste and other towns of Zone A, in which the Allied occupation of Zone A and the return of Dalmatian were demanded.

"We are forced to affirm that Fascist war-mongers in Zone A and Trieste have a lot to say. For when this practice conforms with the frequent statements made by large British and American personalities that there must be no more armistice."

"This is not all. Our people are peaceful and tolerant, but they will never renounce their demands for union with Yugoslavia. They will reply firmly to acts of provocation and violence."

Gasparini Trial

Gasparini was found guilty and sentenced of a fine of 100,000 lire was passed. The President of the Court said that but for Gasparini's past, a reference to his fight against Fascism, he would have sentenced him to a long term of imprisonment. In his statement reported on 30 March: "Gasparini was sentenced for carrying out his task in the present crucial phase of our struggle. When asked for our view during the trial, we stated that the truthfulness of the incriminating article would be proved, but that Gasparini would be sentenced. Then it eventually resulted from the evidence that the shots were fired and that the attitude of the Police was threatening and brutal, he stated that we would win a moral victory even if non-essential details might provide grounds for a formal condemnation. We based our view on the fact that a condemnation was not only the essential purpose of the trial, but also since the prestige of the Allied administration required

In Vico Libero of 30 March comments on the Gasparini trial as follows: "A worker of the Ilva firm was arrested on a charge of robbery. He confessed in the court that he had acted on the orders of others. Who are these others? How can one expect the orders in jail but the investigators and wire pullers remain unmentioned. Yet they are the people who are responsible and should be punished."

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
XIII CORPS
Public Relations SectionNo. 20
Venezia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports
for Period Ending 28 Mar 1946Supreme Allied Commander's Statement on Venezia Giulia

The following statement was published in full in all local newspapers.

"The Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean Theatre has issued the following statement of the situation in Venezia Giulia:

"Recent troop movements have occurred in the Area of Venezia Giulia under Yugoslav Military Administration. At the same time there has been renewed and unwarranted criticism from abroad of Allied Military Government in Zone A. Attempts have been made to create incidents detrimental to public order in Allied Military Government territory and to undermine the authority of public security agencies in Venezia Giulia.

"There should be no question as to what attitude the Allies will take in the circumstances. The Allied Military Government authorities will continue as in the past to administer the territory in Zone A in the interests of peace and security and to uphold the authority of the Civil Police.

"As troop reinforcements in the Yugoslav Zone have been described as defensive in character, this is the only claimant to this area with armed forces in Zone A is Yugoslavia itself. Defensive measures are obviously not necessary against the only other forces in Zone A - the British and American forces - stationed there to maintain order pending the peace settlement.

"The representatives of the Soviet Union, France, the United States and Great Britain are now at work planning a just and fair peace settlement. Until this settlement is achieved our obligation and our responsibilities are clear. Public order will be enforced with justice and in our Zone we shall tolerate no attempt to prejudice in any way the final disposition of the territory.

"To this end the American and British Governments have authorized me to declare that it is the firm intention of Allied Military Government to maintain their present position in Venezia Giulia until an agreed settlement of the territorial dispute has been reached and put into effect."

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"To this end the American and British Governments have authorized me to declare that it is the firm intention of Allied Military Government to maintain their present position in Venezia Giulia until an agreed settlement of the territorial dispute has been reached and put into effect."

Comment on the Yugoslav Statement.

It is reported on 28 March reported in full the Supreme Allied Commander's statement with the following comment.

The observation: the best defence of the Police would be its thorough operation. Secondly, the Yugoslav Authorities are entitled to think of defence measures, naturally not against the Allied Forces but against a possible coup-d'etat by fascist gangs which we believe gave also considered to do with certain incidents in the past few days. - (The headline reads "let us avoid incidents.")

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Mr. Miller

(CDR MC)

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Trieste Demonstrations

The period under review has been notable for the increased intensity in the battle of propaganda, the flag-waving and speech-making and demonstrations, which broke out as a welcome to the International Boundary Commission.

Following the general strike on 18th and 19th March, there were a few days of comparative calm, until 24 March when the pro-Yugoslavs paraded through the centre of Trieste bearing coffins containing the exhumed bodies of ten partisans. This procession gave rise to a pro-Italian demonstration, in which a surprising number of people took part. It appeared that the go-slow policy of C.L.N. had been ignored and the city of Trieste soon became festooned with Italian flags and red flags bearing the City's Emblem.

On 25 and 26 March, the pro-Italian demonstrators parading the streets increased in number and on 27 March, the official demonstration organised by C.G.L.N., was the largest seen since June 1945. This demonstration took possession of Piazza Unità, when an address was given from the balcony of the Italian Liberal Party HQ by NINO WERTSCHKA, who gave a welcome to the Italian Communists in the procession and Col. F. N. DA S. V. made a speech, during the course of which he requested, on behalf of Italians, that AMG should extend their administration to the whole of Venezia Giulia.

The Civil Police, assisted by small detachments of military and garrison police were entirely successful in preventing a major clash between the Italian demonstrators and the Yugoslav supporters, who had taken up their customary position in front of the Hotel de la Ville. A few hundred yards from the Piazza Unità.

A few arrests were made during the evening following skirmishes in various parts of the City and there were some casualties, though none serious.

Primorski Dnevnik on 28 March attacks the Italian manifestos as an "invasion of by a mob of terrorists. A great part of the responsibility for the acts of terror is borne by the '68,000 aliens' who have come into Trieste since December 1945."

"The Slovane library in the Corso was attacked with bricks for the third day running, fascist elements demolished U.A.I.S. premises in Via Fabio Filzi, black-marketsters tried to beat up people wearing the red star in front of the Station, Civil policemen fired shots into the air, civilians (probably the same black-marketsters) threatened the people with knives and pistols, a truck loaded with knives and bayonets was standing in Via Stella, peaceful pedestrians were beaten up by the Civil Police (among whom we noticed Maroon, witness at the Gasparini trial), and Zevatto Giovanni (Civil-police) former member of the Colotti Police) took a flag out of the hands of a girl and threw it on the ground.

Abuse of the Civil Police

Primorski Dnevnik, Il Lavoratore and the pro-Yugoslav "humorous" press have continued their attacks on the Civil Police.

who had taken up their quarters in the Piazza Unità. A few hundred yards from the Piazza Unità, some arrests were made during the evening following skirmishes in various parts of the City and there were some casualties, though none serious.

Primorski Dnevnik on 26 March attacks the Italian manifestos as an "invasion of by a mob of terrorists. A great part of the responsibility for the acts of terror is borne by the '68,000 aliens' who have come into Trieste since December 1945."

"The Slovene library in the Corso was attacked with bricks for the third day running, fascist elements demolished U.A.I.S. premises in Via Fabio Filzi, black-marketsters tried to beat up people wearing the red star in front of the Station, Civil policemen fired shots into the air, civilians (probably the same black-marketsters) threatened the people with knives and pistols, a truck loaded with knives and bayonets was standing in Via Stella, peaceful pedestrians were beaten up by the Civil Police (among whom we noticed Maroon, witness at the Gasparini trial), and Zovatto Giovanni (Civil-policeman, former member of the Ocletti Police) took a flag out of the hands of a girl and threw it on the ground."

Abuse of the Civil Police

Primorski Dnevnik, Il Lavoratore and the pro-Tugoslav "humorous" press have continued their attacks on the Civil Police.

Dissolution of the Action Committee

Il Lavoratore on 27 March published an interview with Solier, in connection with the order issued by the Trieste Area Commissioner for the dissolution of the "Action Committee."

Solier's statement was almost identical to that of Franco Bevk, President of P.M.O.O.

He said: "I do not think that for reasons of prestige alone, AMG cannot give guarantees in fulfillment of the people's just demands. Nevertheless, we read in the papers that General Harding assured all members of the police force that they could count on the full support of the Allied Forces. I am convinced that such a statement, after all what happened, not only prejudices the local situation, but will lead to repercussions in the international sphere."

Solleri secured the idea that the Action Committee would continue its "struggle" by any but legal means. AMG's constant proof that the reactionaries provoked incidents, while the Action Committee wanted to prevent a repetition of the Servola events.

"Any other interpretation is unfounded and comical. We do not recognize the puppet Government of Puscher and Miani, established under Order No. 11, since they do not represent the people and are not elected."

Gasparini Trial

Primorski Dnevnik and Il Lavoratore on 26 March publish the same report on the progress of the trial. It was very shortly announced that the evidence given by Starec was considered as unreliable by the President. Starec had not contradicted his first statement but had "rectified it."

END

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HEADQUARTERS

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

XIII CORPS

Public Relations Section

No. 19

Venezia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports
For Period Ending 19 Mar 1946

The Commission Arrives

The arrival of the Boundary Commission was the subject of claims and counter claims by the organs of the press - each in turn appealing for a settlement based on fact, and each then proceeding to publicize "facts" designed to influence the Commission.

La Voce Libera of 7 March published a welcome in English, French and Russian, and claimed that Trieste cannot be a contested town, as everything in it speaks and affirms Italy. The spiritual links with the Italian towns of Trieste and Gorizia were living proof of the sacrifices of the 600,000 dead who gave their lives for the return of Venezia Giulia to Italy during the last war. Speaking of the much larger size of the Slav-inhabited area, the same article said "What does the size of an area mean if it is outweighed by sparsity of population? Facts alone count and by virtue of facts the Wilson line would be the only correct and acceptable boundary."

On the same day Il Lavoratore printed a briefer article, but in English, French and Russian, and contained an invitation to all readers to make the task of the Commission easier.

Primorski Dnevnik of 8th March published an article in the same three languages, asking the Commission to base their enquiries on facts alone. Their opinion was that the facts show that:

- (1) for thirteen centuries Venezia Giulia had been inhabited mainly by Slavs.
- (2) the Rapallo Treaty was a gross injustice against the Slav population.
- (3) Italy pursued a policy of terrorism and denationalization never witnessed before in history.
- (4) from the very outset the Giulian people fought for freedom from foreign bondage.

Stating that Triumphant Arches and inscriptions were proof of the inflexible will of the people, the article claimed that the Commission would witness this will in the course of their work.

The General Strike

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The General Strike

Under the headline "Bestial Slaughter by Civil Police at Serravalle" Il Lavoratore gave a detailed version of the incident which was the prelude to the General Strike declared for 11th March.

On 12th March, Primo Dnevnik described the affair as a "Crime Without Precedent", stating that twenty-four innocent people became the victims of the Fascist Civil Police force which is responsible for the whole wave of terror and provocation which began after the arrival of the Allied Commission. The victims only wanted to express the will of the people, who demand self-determination in accordance with the promise of the Atlantic Charter. The mass murder in Serravalle was organized by the pro-Fascist clique in Trieste, and shows that the reactionaries intend using force in order to achieve their political goal. The "bestial crime" was cited as proof for the people that their only hope is in Yugoslavia. The same article dealt at length with the composition of the police force, believing that fascists are sheltering within the force to prevent realisation of the peoples' aims, as they fear the presence of the Allied

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Commission. It ~~unwinded~~ the immediate disturbance of the force.

Report to the events at Serravalle, the same paper stated that the force was made up of criminals, fascists, squadristi, and SS-men, and instead of being shot they had been given arms to open fire on the people. Stressing again the need for withdrawing the force, the paper said - "This is the only way in which our people can freely express their will. Those who do not realize these facts give their backing to fascist provocations. We are astonished that various gentlemen who outwardly pretend to be democrats, do not perceive where their policy of organizing unilateral terror leads to."

On 11th March Il Lavoratore stated that the strike was a complete success because it had the support of the majority of the people; and the paper asked whether it was logical to accuse an unarmed "minority" of using force against people so well protected by the armed Civil Police.

Commenting on the incident, and subsequent strike, from the pro-Italian point of view, La Voce Libera reported that 400 tram workers, many of them women, turned up for work, they were faced by 50 agitators, none of whom belong to the service. They had prevented the resumption of work, going so far as to offer money to those who protested against their interference. Commenting on brutalities of the pro-Yugoslav faction, the paper said, "Freedom from fear, gentlemen of the Allied Military Government! We accepted your own conception of democracy, but how can democracy prevail when law yields to brutality?"

Giving a full length report of the funeral, Primorski Dnevnik-13 March-reported that 150,000 persons "paid homage". The paper stated that new victims had joined the comrades who fell in the mountains during the struggle for liberation. The same criminals who killed their comrades in that period have now murdered these faithful sons of Trieste. Saying that they had drawn AMG's attention to the fascists who are freely walking in the streets of Trieste, but that they had been asked to have a little patience. "We have had enough of fine words, we want deeds."

Continuing their comments on the General Strike and the Serravalle episode, La Voce Libera maintained that the responsibility was that of AMG, which, to guarantee individual security and the most elementary freedom.

Col. Robertson, A/SCAO, was accused of intimidation by Il Lavoratore on 15th March, because he had pointed out to the deputation from the strike committee their responsibility in the matter of the General Strike.

The Committee Zone B

Primorski Dnevnik on 16th March claimed that Pisino, on the occasion of the arrival of the Allied Commission, presented "a gay and festive appearance", saying that the people danced and sang in the streets and showered the delegation with flowers. They were sure that the foreign correspondents present would be convinced that the people would consider it an intolerable injustice if their land were severed from Yugoslavia or from Trieste.

La Voce Libera, 19th March, in a long article entitled "Document for the Allied Commission" gives details of the intolerable moral and political pressure exerted on the inhabitants of Pisino. Giving instances

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Under the heading "Istrian Carnival" L'Arma di Pola (Democrat pro-Italian) comments on the movement of masses to participate in "spontaneous" demonstrations under the threat of death.

Yugoslav Solution Inoperative

Emancipazione of 14th March, claimed there are three different ways of solving the problem of Trieste. The first, an independent civilian state, would be unable to finance the development of port and industries out of its own means. It would be incapable of weathering a crisis or face international competition.

Nor could the second possible solution, incorporation into Yugoslavia bring any help, in view of the insufficiency of Yugoslavia's con-

tribution to the traffic of Trieste. Statistics show that Yugoslav transit trade with Trieste and Piave amounted to 105,000 and 104,000 tons. Even if the whole of Yugoslavia's Mediterranean traffic totalling 100,000 tons were to go through Trieste, this would be only a fraction of Trieste's total transit trade which in 1938 amounted to 3,400,000 tons. Of all Yugoslav provinces only Carniola is really dependent on Trieste, but does not produce much export.

Only the third solution, Trieste under Italy, can effectively solve the problem, as Trieste's railway traffic to and from Italy alone was five times greater than to and from Yugoslavia. But even Trieste's traffic with Italy would be insufficient unless supplemented by a growing trade with the countries of central Europe, intensified by all available means and accompanied by a well-planned exploitation of all industrial resources.

END

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was that Italy had the superior of all the large satellite to divert her from the Soviet Union would not allow any little satellite to divert her from her political course.

On the 27th day Il Libero prominently featured the mass of the report that Vissinski had guaranteed to Cardinali Russian sur over the Trieste issue. Il Libero also complained that every incident was used by the reactionary press to create an atmosphere of anxiety and suspicion and the troop movements in the vicinity of the Marghera Line were being interpreted on a large scale.

Le Voce Libera on 27 Feb. commented on the passage in Mr. Revin's recent speech in which he referred to Trieste as "zona A" which said "neither has the gift of Saint Elizabeth but an equal ranking it with practical suggestions. We are his to promise that in view of his best to restore Italy to her former place without prejudicing the interests of her neighbors, but we wish he would occasionally do his best to be a little more definite and try to be more precise."

On 25th Feb. Le Voce Libera asserted that, although prevented by Slav terror from freely expressing their views in Zone A "where Allied authority exists only in theory", the Slavs of this region were showing a growing dislike for UAI's pro-Yugoslav manifestations and a manifested willingness to accept autonomy as a suitable basis for future relations in Venezia Giulia.

Primorski Dnevnik on 27th February reported that hundreds of triumphal arches were being erected along the Trieste-Pula road by the Istrian people. Hundreds of inscriptions, pictures and flags were witnessed to the attachment of the people to the Yugoslav Republic. Claiming Italians would assure the Commission that the reports on conditions in Istria published by the reactionary press were nothing but lies.

UAI's Directives?

An editorial in Il Lampedo for 25th Feb. signed by Albino D'Or Negro quoted "unimpeachable sources" for the following alleged UAI's directive for the arrival of the Allied Commission.

- "1. Comrade Radich will initiate a campaign for the expulsion of all Italians from the shipyards. Propaganda cells have already been formed and will use methods of violence when necessary.
- "2. Between 20,000 and 30,000 persons will arrive from various localities in Yugoslavia. It is necessary to induce our comrades to give them all assistance by providing billets. The same number of flags has already been ordered. It must arrange that a small number of Italian

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flags with the 1 star will also be shown. Any other flags must be removed by force. If necessary, have to use arms.

"3. A delegation of workers and women which has already been fully instructed will demand from the Allied Commission the annexation of Trieste and Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia as the seventh Federal State.

"4. Corrado Stoka, Poganski, Gustincic and Radich will address the people. He shall try to prevent Italians from attending, but all Slav brothers from the various localities will attend the meetings. In order to show the Allies that they are all Italians, we shall display Italian flags with the red star.

"5. We shall ask for the dissolution of the Camera del Lavoro and the arrest of its leaders. Workers will get to the offices of the Camera del Lavoro and destroy them. Arms must be used, if necessary also against the police and the Allies.

"6. The offices of La Voce Libera, El Mondo and Coda del Diavolo must be destroyed.

"7. Strikes must be declared in various industries in support of annexation demands in accordance with instructions issued by Radich and Delesi."

El Lunedi commented that acts of intimidation against Italian workers were frequently occurring. The influx of 20,000 to 30,000 Yugoslavs was a well-known fact. The instructions as regards flags would cause no surprise since Italians were never able freely to display their own flags despite all assurances by AMG. As regards the use of arms, were they not all the time being used against Slovene Catholics? The word "partisan" was all the time being used by Slav Communists. Troop concentrations in Zone B would be of no avail if not supported by the right sentiment by local insurgents. No doubt AMG was well informed and would not be taken by surprise. However they hoped the Allies would take note of the agitation and tension caused by the news of the visit of the Allied Commission.

An Observer's Notebook

The pro-Yugoslav Communist papers are conducting a fierce campaign against the Allied Authorities for "suppressing the will of the people" by obliterating wall signs, removing triumphal arches and similar activities. A typical example of this was an article headed "An Observer's Notebook" which appeared in Sestri Vedole for 23rd Feb. It was as follows:

Hum - Allied Police tears up wall posters and Tito pictures. Unknown individuals distribute anti-Yugoslav leaflets.

Meduni - Allied tears abolish the triumphal arch; the crowd laughs at this "heroic" deed.

Police - Civil Police behaves during a house search in a manner reminiscent of the worst fascist oppression.

Vipolze - Civil Police use a Yugoslav flag. This impudent attitude is a wicked theft of the people's property.

Biljean - Civil Police to show Yugoslav flag and arrest woman who tries to protect it.

Slovene - Allied Police arrests a UAS official. Honest Slovene put in prison. But Allies arrest liberty to do what they like. Allied

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Jan - Allied Police tears up wall posters and Tito pictures. Unknown individuals distribute anti-Yugoslav leaflets.

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Police - Civil Police behaves during a house search in a manner reminiscent of the worst fascist oppression.

Vipolze - Civil Police remove a Yugoslav flag. This impudent attitude in a wicked theft of the people's property.

Kiljana - Civil Police to remove Yugoslav flag and arrest woman who tries to protect it.

Slovene - Allied Police arrests a UDB official. Honest Slovene put in prison, but aliens are at liberty to do what they like. Allied Police makes a night search. The people are excited because this reminds of "SS and fascist methods of intimidation".

Dobruvo - The local Tito picture is a thorn in the flesh of the Civil Police. Children pick up a new picture to the school room and hang it on the wall "victory only".

Log - The parish priest uses the church for political propaganda. Prejinski Kot - Reactionary families break up the furniture in the cultural society's room.

Later in the week on 26 Feb. Palmarski Duvnik maintained that the Civil Police Force, which contained many fascists, was an instrument in the hands of Italian Chauvinists. The paper also complained that not only the local population but also visiting Yugoslav journalists were being persecuted by the Military Police in Zone A. Provocative questions were put to them about their political opinions by an officer of the P.S.G. and similar treatment was noted out by a Bulgarian correspondent.

visiting the area.

Communist Party Unity in Question

A leading article by Pietro Gentili in *La Voce Libera* for 25th Feb. drew attention to increasing opposition within the ranks of the Giulian Communist Party to the pro-Yugoslav policy of its leaders. Some dissidents had, in fact, broken away and formed a new Communist front. When Togliatti openly expressed his disapproval of the Giulian Party line, they realized that their hour had come and formed this new front.

These reports of dissension in the Giulian Communist Party were countered by Il Lavoratore the following day. Il Lavoratore claimed that other parties envied the unity and cohesion of the Communists. Tito's as well as Togliatti's orders were blindly obeyed. The paper went on to attack reactionary attempts to sow discord amongst Communists. These attempts always failed. But the rumour concerning a split in the pro-Italian CIN was especially significant.

News of A. N. G.

The "Città di Tunisi" was declared ready to sail this week, having been converted as a troopship to sail between Port Said and Foulon. This was reported in *Giornale Alleato*, *Glas Zvezdnikov*, *Corriere di Tr*, *Voce Libera* and *Il Lavoratore*.

General Lee's visit to General Giulio was fully reported together with his visit to Marfalcone Rocks.

A statement issued by Allied Military Government on its policy towards the printing of political slogans on private and public property and the building of triumphal arches in Zone A was fully publicised in all the daily papers.

Several orders were published including General Order No. 34, dealing with increases in pensions.

Communism and Fascism

Il Lavoratore on 23rd Feb. dealt with accusations that Communists were in reality fascists. Both, it was true, recognised the failure of liberal democracy and the need for vesting supreme power in the state.

However, while Fascism sought supreme power to the detriment of the people, Communism used it to establish the rule of the majority over an insignificant minority. Both movements recognised the need for violence.

On 26th Feb. *La Voce Libera* claimed that it was wrong to assert that the principle of coercion which was the very essence of the Fascist police state was an outward symptom of capitalist oppression while OZGA represented a police system in the service of the people. This argument was reminiscent of Mussolini's description of his policy as "faithful".

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The "Gazzetta di Torino" was declared ready to sail this week, having been converted as a truce ship to sail between Port Said and Galloli. This was reported in "Giornale d'Alto", Glas Zvezdenkov, Corriere di Torino, Libera, and il Lavoratore.

General Lee's visit to Genoa, Italia was fully reported together with his visit to Manfredone.

A statement issued by Allied Military Government on its policy towards the printing of political slogans on private and public property and the building of triumphal arches in Genoa was fully publicized in all the daily papers.

Several orders were published including General Order No. 3, dealing with increase in pensions.

Communism and Fascism

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Ink Bottles - Reactionary Weapon

Primo D'Amico complained on 24th Feb. that Fascist provocateurs threw ink bottles against the windows of Primo D'Amico and Il Lavoratore on Sunday night. Italian chauvinists used the same terror methods in the days just before Mussolini took over.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

II CORPS
Public Relations Section

No. 17

Venezia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports
For Week Ending 21 Feb. 1946

Welcoming the Commission

The population of Venezia Giulia continue to make their various preparations for welcoming the International Boundary Commission and the propaganda overtures in the last few days continues unabated.

Primorski Dnevnik on 15th Feb. published an editorial entitled "Deadly Threat" which announced that "hundreds of thousands of persons who engaged in separatist activities, Primorski Dnevnik, this is another example of the policy of intimidation, an effort to silence our people from their desire for incorporation into Yugoslavia. The fascists intend to enslave our people while we intend to grant Italians full rights not as to a national minority but as to a people equal to our own."

Virgil Soek, writing in the same edition of Primorski Dnevnik, declared that there were only two answers to possible questions by members of the Allied Commission. These were: For Italy or for Yugoslavia. Slovenes who pronounced themselves in favour of Italy were traitors. Slovenes who pronounced themselves in favour of Yugoslavia were traitors. The question was not whether one pleased or not with all that happened Yugoslavia today. The question was: For or against Yugoslavia.

La Voce Libera on 14th Feb. declared that it was unjust to speak of Fascism as an Italian peculiarity or to forget that it was the spontaneous opposition of the Italian people which brought about the collapse of the Italian Fascist regime. Were the Italians imperialists because they resisted foreign attempts to take their land? 45 million Italians lived on an area of 340,000 square kilometres while 14 million Yugoslavs lived on 250,000 square kilometres. Was it not clear that Yugoslavia's colonising ambitions could find ample scope in her own land. La Voce Libera continued "We seek no conquest. We desire to live in peace with the whole world; we are conscious of the outstanding international importance of Venezia Giulia which constituted the eastern boundary of the western world."

The same paper continued that hundreds of Slavs were arriving daily in Pola causing discontent among the people.

A communique from the Italian GIM published in La Voce Libera warned the population of increasing Yugoslav troop movements into Zone B and suggested that these movements were a threat to the Italian position.

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the policy of intimidation in an effort to deflect our people from their desire for incorporation into Yugoslavia. The Fascists intend to enslave our people while we intend to grant Italians full rights not as to a national minority but as to a people equal to our own."

Virgil Soek, writing in the same edition of Primorski Dnevnik, declared that there were only two answers to possible questions by members of the Allied Commission. These were: For Italy or for Yugoslavia, Slovenes who pronounced themselves in favour of Italy were traitors. Slovenes whose allegiance to Yugoslavia was conditional. The important question was not whether one pleased or not with all that happened Yugoslavia today. The question was: For or against Yugoslavia.

La Voce Libera on 14th Feb. declared that it was unjust to speak of Fascism as an Italian peculiarity or to forget that it was the spontaneous expression of the Italian people which brought about the collapse of the Italian Fascist regime. Were the Italians imperialists because they resisted foreign attempts to take their land? 45 million Italians lived on an area of 310,000 square kilometres while 14 million Yugoslavs lived on 250,000 square kilometres. Was it not clear that Yugoslavia's colonising ambitions could find ample scope in her own land. La Voce Libera continued "We seek no conquest. We desire to live in peace with the whole world; we are conscious of the outstanding international importance of Venezia Giulia which constituted the eastern boundary of the western world."

The same paper continued that hundreds of Slavs were arriving daily in Pola causing discontent among the people.

A communique from the Italian JN published in La Voce Libera warned the population of increasing Yugoslav troop movements into Zone B and suggests that these troops may be used by the Yugoslavs should the Peace Conference decision on Venezia Giulia go against them. La Voce Libera commented that the troop movements might also be designed to prevent an extension of trusteehip administration to Zone B or to terrorize still further the harassed population of Zone B. It was no use the Yugoslavs telling alarming tales about Poles and Croats as Poles had been in the vicinity since 1st June and Yugoslavia herself was full of Chetniks as Marica Tito well knew. The only thing that mattered was the right of the people to live in peace after twenty three years of oppression. Italian ordinary Yugoslavs alike were longing for the time when this would be possible.

Primorski Dnevnik, Trieste, Slovene organ of the Sindacati Unici, published on 14th Feb. leading article by Carudo Jancetich in which he again attacked proposals to internationalize Trieste saying the main supporters of internationalisation were reactionary capitalists.

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See March

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in Trieste and abroad who wished to continue exploitation of the working class.

La Voce Libera on 16th Feb. stated that UAIS agents were distributing flags with the Red Star among workers in the factories. If workers refused, the well known methods of intimidation were being put into practice. Workers from S. Giovanni who told the editor about these incidents added that in order to keep the peace, they reluctantly accepted the flags. "Don't let us march to war" said the editor in La Voce Libera.

Primorski Dnevnik on 17th Feb. declared, "Our inscriptions and triumphal arches are not monuments. They are monuments of the Italian reactionaries and of a 'national spirit' as the Italian reactionaries would have it. They are typical examples of our determination. Inscriptions will disappear despite official prohibitions. They are manifestations of the will of the people and we to those who oppose them.

Primorski Dnevnik and Il Lavoratore have contained many protests against the Allied action in Trieste. From certain of the triumphal arches erected to welcome the occupation in the villages. On 20th Feb. Primorski said to the Civil Police, "The danger will frighten us. Your efforts are in vain, we shall never give up."

Schools and Politics

During the week a strike took place in certain Slovene schools as a protest against the continued employment by Allied Military Government of Professor Berzich, recently condemned to death by the Italian Government as a collaborator and characterized by the Yugoslav Government as a war criminal. The schools were closed by Allied Military Government pending a petition from the parents seeking their reopening. This was done to cut down the waste in cost of maintenance of empty schools.

Primorski Dnevnik commenting on the communique announcing the AMG action described it as an "unexpected surprise". Although AMG commented on the "strictly political" character of the strike they (Primorski) had no intention of introducing politics into the school room. While continually stressing that schools must remain outside politics, AMG policy was inconsistent as was proved by the following examples. There were unrestrained political activities in the Italian schools as confirmed by the chauvinistic manifestations of the Italian school-leavers. AMG asked teachers "Are you a member of UAIS, of the Communist Party, are you pro-Tito or royalist, which side of the Venetian Question do you favour?" There was unrestrained white-guardian propaganda in the schools conducted by white-guardian teachers. The issue of school was a purge of the last Fascist teachers, strict observance of the Allied decisions on the punishment of war criminals and the elimination of Fascists and war criminals from the schools. The same paper protested against the compulsory teaching of the Italian language in Slovene elementary schools. Both Primorski Dnevnik and Il Lavoratore contain articles describing the retention of Berzich in face of the Italian verdict as a deliberate act of provocation.

La Voce Libera on 16th Feb. maintained that schools in Istria under the Yugoslavs were assuming a predominantly political character as

as a protest against the continued employment of Italian military Government of Professor Baragi, recently sentenced to death in Italy as a collaborator and dupe of the Italian military Government as a war criminal. The schools were closed by Italian military Government pending a petition from the parents desiring their reopening. This was done to cut down the waste in cost of maintenance of empty schools.

Primordial instinct concerning the maintenance of announcing the AMG action described it as an act which was motivated, although the comment on the "strictly political" character of the action was that it had no intention of introducing politics into the school rooms. This continually stressing that schools were merely outside politics. AMG policy was inconsistent as was proved by the following examples. There were unrestrained political activities in the Italian schools as confirmed by the chauvinistic manifestations of the Italian school-leavers. AMG asked teachers "Are you a member of the Italian Communist Party, are you pro-Tito or royalist, which school of the Venetian School do you favour?" There was unrestrained white-guard propaganda in the schools conducted by white-guard teachers. The issue of school was a purge of the last Fascist remnants, strict observance of the Allied decisions on the punishment of war criminals and the elimination of Fascists and war criminals from the schools. The same paper vented against the compulsory teaching of the Italian language in German elementary schools. With Germanic language and to the school children articles describing the retention of German in face of the Italian victory as a deliberate act of provocation.

La Voce Italiana of Trieste, maintained that schools in Istria under the Yugoslavs were assuming progressively political character as was always the case under totalitarian regimes. Importance of secondary importance and children's day attention to the fact that the main need was for "political education." Parties were forced to join political youth organizations, and teachers were enrolled in party organizations. Political hero-worship was one of the main features of school life. AMG's words, as was once the case with Mussolini's speeches, were directed into the pupil's minds. Italian history and geography were no longer taught. Denationalization was in full swing. Italian schools in Trieste had been reduced to 61. AMG had the right to diminish teachers as a necessary notice.

Anti-Fascist Women Political AMG

The presence of Allied Forces in Zone A strengthens the reaction. This assertion is confirmed in a report read to the Anti-Fascist Women's Congress in Milan as reported in various Italian newspapers. The report alleged that in Zone A the economic situation was deteriorating and unemployment was on the increase. Democratic freedom had been

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suppressed. Their organisations had been deprived of premises and the people prevented from holding meetings. A war criminal was in charge of the administration of Slovene schools. That press freedom was but an empty word was shown by the recent suspension of "Primorski". Proposals of Wilson, Morfen or other demarcation lines were nothing but reactionary manoeuvres. The anti-fascist spirit was solidly supported the people's demand for incorporation into Yugoslavia.

Dina Slatko, president of the Yugoslan Anti-Fascist women stated that while economic life in Zone B returned to normal, conditions in Zone A showed an increase in black market activities, criminality and economic chaos. Fascists, Hungarians, and Croats were free to continue their anti-people activities.

Fascism Revived?

A leading article in La Voce Libera for 20th Feb. repeated the charge that the Italian Government were the spiritual heirs of Fascism. CETA to them is what UGIA was to Fascism. The chauvinism, intolerance and ruthlessness of the pro-Slav Communists was further evidence of their similarity with Fascism.

Many people in both zones had realised this fact, not the capitalists as "Il Lavoro" would have it, but poor peasants and workers. This strengthened Voce Libera's conviction that those Slavs who will remain within Italian borders bound to be happy to escape the iniquities of UGIA rule and people like in full harmony with the people of a democratic Italy.

In Istria, Claudio Vico Libera, the emigrated population asked: Why were the Allies ready to respond immediately to the appeal of the Greeks while for ten months they withheld impassively the martyrdom of the Istrians?

Refugees in Zone A

Primorski Imenik on 17th Feb. returned to the question of Yugoslav refugees in Zone A. They enjoyed full freedom and protection and could be seen in many restaurants. Less than a year had passed since they fought against the Allies, but today they are granted the right to wear Allied battle dress. Their organisations attempted to send agents across the demarcation line into Zone B and Yugoslavia to carry out acts of sabotage. Albin Smold, white guardist and agent of the Contempo police, Complin Glavac, his right-hand man, Babice, an Hungarian collaborator, and Gusica, former Police agent, were charged by Primorski Imenik to be active in these refugee sabotage groups.

News of A.M.G.

The main interest in A.M.G.'s activities came with was centered on the Teachers Conference held in the Casa del Popolo on Monday and Tuesday. This Conference was extremely successful and was reported favourably in Giornale Alleato, Glas Javanski, Corriere di Trieste and Voce Libera.

capitalists as "Il Lavoratore" would have it, but poor peasants and workers. This strengthened Voco Libera's conviction that those Slavs who will remain within Italian borders would be happy to escape the iniquities of VONA and would like an Italian Germany with the people of a democratic Italy.

In Istria, claims Voco Libera, the concentrated population asked: Why were the Allies ready to respond immediately to the appeals of the Greeks while for ten months they watched impassively the martyrdom of the Istrians?

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News of A.M.G.

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The main interest in AMG's activities this week was centered on the Teachers Conference held in the Casa del Popolo on Monday and Tuesday. This Conference was extremely successful and was reported favourably in Giornale Alleato, Glas Savremikov, Corriere di Trieste and Voco Libera. The unfortunate incident of the Italian intervention of the Slovene translation of Colonel Robertson's speaking address gave the Italian press a chance to discuss the whole conference as a manifestation of Chauvinism. Primorski Dnevnik and Il lavoro also published a letter of protest from Furlan, the President of the General Union of the pre-war Yugoslav CLT, Capt. Simon against this incident which charges repeated fascist tendencies.

Colonel Robertson's first press conference was reported favourably in Giornale Alleato, Glas Savremikov, Corriere di Trieste, Lavoratore, and Voco Libera joined with the others in repeating Colonel Robertson's statement calling for calm during the stay of the Boundary Commission in Trieste, and repeating that AMG would continue to rule impartially and present "only the facts" to the Commission.

Cel. Stefan Jeter to Sindacati Unici correcting their allegation that the Venezia Giulia Police had used violence in recent days arrests was much publicized, and also during the week, press releases were given in all sections of the press to the effect that AMG plans for an open air meeting in

Trieste.

"El Morlo" published a cartoon depicting the dead who have become angels. They form a procession in heaven carrying posters with inscriptions: "Honor", "Liberty", "Equality to all". One of the partisan angels is seen reading up the poster of "El Invernal", saying that all the dead declared that they no longer loved their lives. For priests "to become the Seven Apostles" is a matter of "Vagabondia".

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7 DECEMBER 2006

1 G. Schemm-Vollmann, USIS, c/o American Embassy

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1 Maj. J. BROWN, 201st, Rome
1 Executive Director, 201st, Rome
1 Lt-Col. M. BROWN, 201st, Rome
1 PGM 13 Corps (Brig. ATHE)
1 GSI 13 Corps
2 POLAD BRANCH, Mr. Sullivan
2 POLAD BRANCH, Mr. GREENE
8 HQ AF, 201st Area
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1 G. STEVENSON, 201st, Rome
1 Col. STEVENSON, 201st, Rome
1 Lt-Col. STEVENSON, 201st, Rome
2 56 Division, 201st, Rome
1 Gen. G. STEVENSON, 201st, Rome
2 AC of S. 3-2, 201st, Rome
3 Venice in Guardia Police Force, 201st, Rome

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from Istria had received orders to take up their arms. According to several rumors Ante Pavelich, former leader of the Home-Fascist puppet Government in Zagreb had been in Trieste. All Italian anti-Fascists must form a common front against these provocations. All democrats must demand the immediate disbanding of these reactionary forces and particularly of the Polish Army in Italy.

Il Lavoro spoke on 10th Feb. of increasing tension, provocations by "conspicuous neo-fascist reaction" and continued the attack on the Polish Army and Generalissimo.

La Voce Libera continued the charges of reactionary provocations on Feb. 10th and stated that it was "not what is wanting summon of men and arms from Zone B and a neighborhood of enemy" was flowing into Venezia Giulia. The paper went on to condemn the "Italian methods" of the pro-Fasc supporters such as deportations, kidnapping and murders. On Feb. 13th La Voce Libera spoke of the alarm caused by Yugoslav troop movement into Zone B.

Il Lavoro on 11th Feb. asserted "At present our city is the scene of a carefully staged immigration which would be impossible if the police had performed their duty. We are determined to continue living on this soil in peace and harmony with other peoples, but we condemn the hands of Italians who, oblivious of their Italian nationality and before foreign tyrants." Answering the charges of reactionary preparation Il Lavoro asked, "How is it that none of us saw these reactionary forces whereas anybody with eyes to see can observe the increasing flow of troops from Trieste from their houses in the hills?" The paper referred to the "organs" of the "terrible" Polish Army and commented "They are but a few thousand poor devils who dream of a return to their Homeland."

On 14th Feb. La Voce Libera reported signs of strain discernible in the pro-Yugoslav press. Apart from anti-Italian attacks, there were furious attacks against the "Italian reaction" blaming its leaders all who expressed their dissatisfaction with these Yugoslav troops. It had become increasingly clear that there were not a few of these sympathizers, who preferred a democratic Italy to a totalitarian Yugoslavia. Yet Kravtchik and his friends considered the Italian named as supporter to Yugoslav terrorism sufficient reason for denouncing the Italians as "chauvinists and aggressors".

Professor Danilo Jelenc, the State

Pedrović Jelenc and Il Lavoro on 9th Feb. reported "on February 9th reported the trial of Professor Jelenc, Anti-Fascist of Slovene Descent, who is reported to have taken place before the People's Court in Ljubljana on 7th

La Voce Libera
11-13

February 1946. Baraga was accused of anti-Partisan and pro-Domobranzi propaganda, collaboration with the Domobranzi Information Centre which had links with the Gestapo, organizing demonstrations in the schools, denouncing a blacksmith from Grubovo and assisting in torturing him. It was alleged that Baraga wrote articles in the Lubiana press reviling the Liberation movement and classifying the allies as "barbarians". Both the newspapers reported that Baraga was found guilty on all charges and sentenced to death by shooting and confiscation of his property.

Primorski Dnevnik claimed credit for unmasking the activities of this war criminal and protested against his retention in office. The paper also complained of Italian chauvinist manifestations in the Italian schools in Zone A and the appointment of other white-guardists as teachers in the Slovene schools in Zone A. Primorski Dnevnik contended that applicants to AMG for post of teacher had to declare their political views and that those who declared themselves members of U-15 or pro-Tito were not employed. The paper stated that it was suppressed for saying that Baraga was a war criminal. Now this allegation was substantiated by the court in Lubiana. Similar arguments appeared in Il Lavoratore.

Congress of Anti-Fascist Women

Both Primorski Dnevnik and Il Lavoratore objected to the refusal of Allied Military Government to allow the Anti-Fascist Women's Congress to take place in Trieste, calling it a decision contrary to democratic principles. However the letter from Lt. Col. Smuts explaining that Allied Military Government could not allow political meetings attended by large delegations from outside Zone A was printed in full.

Eight Months of AMG

La Voce Libera on 12th February contained a leading article commenting on the first eight months of Allied Military Government rule. The article spoke of the impression of having been the object of an unfair bargain which the Italian population felt on learning of the agreement to divide Venezia Giulia into two zones. It is Italians had been waiting for some word of condemnation of the Yugoslav action in Venezia Giulia but instead of this came scrupulously cautious statements. However, sometimes if veiled, the condemnation was nevertheless clear. Of course AMG could not be expected to blame officially Yugoslav behaviour in Zone B. Despite some puzzling acts it was probable that the policy of "impartiality" was followed in order to conform with high level orders rather than as an expression of personal feeling. This being so it would be ungenerous not to recognise a series of achievements accomplished by AMG in the field of practical administration.

News of AMG

Giornale Alleato, Glas Zveznikov, Corriere di Trieste, Il Lavoratore and La Voce Libera all reported on 9th Feb. a Press Conference held by Major Foden, Industries and Public Utilities Officer of Allied Military Government.

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News of AMG

Giornale Alleato, Glas Zveznikov, Corriere di Trieste, Il Lavoratore and La Voce Libera all reported on 9th Feb. a Press Conference held by Major Foden, Industries and Public Utilities Officer of Allied Military Government at which he explained the reconstruction work on the port. Major Foden revealed that the port was now handling 6000 tons a day which it was intended to increase to 6000 tons a day shortly. The port was now handling its pre-war tonnage.

All papers on February 14th carried an announcement from the Public Relations Section of Allied Military Government that Col. Alfred C. Bowman, Senior Civil Affairs Officer had gone to the United States on leave and expected to return during March. Col. H.P.M. Robertson would act for him in his absence having as his deputy Lt. Col. F.J. Armstrong. Lt. Col. J.C. Smuts would become Area C Controller for Trieste Area and Trieste Commune would once again come under Trieste Area.

AIS papers (Giornale Alleato and Glas Zveznikov) and La Voce Libera reported the arrival of the British General Sir Robert A.E. Gell, Chief Legal Officer of Allied Military Government, for services in Italy.

AIS papers, Corriere di Trieste, Glas Zveznikov and Il Lavoratore reported a visit of journalists to the port area arranged by the Military Division of Allied Military Government through the Public Relations Sec.

tion, and described the work seen in progress.

A Slovene Catholic View

Slovenski Primores this week contained an explanation by the Slovene Catholic Clergy in the Gorizia area of their attitude to the future of the area. They declared that the division of their nation, one of the smallest in Europe must cease. They wished a united Slovenia to be included in a federal Yugoslavia where there was democracy and social justice. But humanity and religion prevented them from accepting the present Communist dictatorship in Yugoslavia. They appealed to the Allies to restore to Yugoslavia the freedom which she had lost fighting beside the Allies.

Welcoming the Commission - Two Pictures

A cartoon in Il Canguro, Communist Humorous paper shows a fat, repulsive, capitalist greeting the Commission as follows: "In welcoming you gentlemen on behalf of all the democratic masses which support me, I should like to express my hearty wish for an internationalized Trieste".

A cartoon in Caleidoscopio, humorous weekly, shows a mass of country bumpkins herded together in the piazza, staring blankly at the platform where the Commission is sitting. This sea of humanity is dotted here and there with a misspelled Italian banner proclaiming Yugoslav sympathies, and an occasional pair of oxen horns and ass's ears. One lone figure stands apart and up in front. "And who is that fellow", asks a member of the Commission. "That is a Triestine, Mr. Inspector."

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

XIII CORPS

Public Relations Section

No. 4

Venezia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports

For Week Ending 31st Jan. 1946

FEB 7 1946

Yugo-slavia versus Italy

The pro-Communist Yugoslav press has continued this week to attack Italy and the policy of Italian leaders. Primorski Dnevnik on 25th Jan. declared, "The imperialist trends of Italian foreign policy remain unchanged as evidenced by a 11 official utterances from Rome. The wishes expressed by Col. Stevens concerning reorientation of her foreign policy are in our view rather misapplied. Today's Italy is not a democratic country even though some people may differ when judging from outside appearances. If Italy were a genuinely democratic country, she would admit her war guilt, accept reparations claims, acknowledge the right of our people to union with Yugoslavia and do her part in strengthening the Allied democratic bloc. Instead Italy's policy is based on concealment of her crimes. Her latest threat is 'a revival of Fascism' if Venezia Giulia is incorporated in Yugoslavia."

Il Lavoratore on the same day claimed to see in recent Italian speeches and declarations of policy a revival of Fascist ideas and a continuation of imperialistic politics. Bonomi's "lamentations" were received enthusiastically while the true democrats on the Left remained impassive. If Tito spoke "harshly", he was right in view of what he said in Italy. He saw no sweeping changes, he heard speeches which encouraged Italian Youth to form Neo-Fascist organisations and he saw intrigues against Partisans which upset even the "tepid" Anglo-American Democrats. There were some elements in Italy who would give up the independence of their country allowing her to become a colony of the big powers in order to obtain several thousand square kilometres. Once Rome had a popular Government similar to that of Belgium, accord could be reached between the two countries and the Venezia Giulia problem settled to the satisfaction of both.

A leading article from Politika, the Belgrade paper, appeared in Primorski Dnevnik on 28th Jan. This said that according to Bonomi, for the sake of Western civilisation, Italy must be given territories which did not belong to her. "The world has not forgotten," continued the article, "that for the sake of western civilisation, Mussolini used poison gas and invaded Republican Spain."

La Voce Libera declared on Jan. 26th that the sacrifice made by Italy in the struggle for liberation was tremendous. On Jan. 25th the

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La Voce Libera declared on Jan. 26th that the sacrifice made by Italy in the struggle for liberation was tremendous. On Jan. 25th the same people maintained that the liberation of Gorizia and Trieste had been the work of Italian patriots. The centuries during which Italians and Slavs lived peacefully side by side were forgotten and, notwithstanding countless invitations from the Italian side, the Slav partner remained unresponsive.

L'Arena di Pola on 26th January commented on the recent attack of Italian left wing leaders made by Col. Mitrovic in the Lubiana press. The paper said "so it is no longer a matter of accusing only the so-called 'reactionaries' but also the Italian workers movement. This means that at least they have realised that all the parties and the entire population of Italy want that part of Venezia Giulia which is Italian to remain Italian".

Kraiger Attacks Allied Rule in Zone A

Comrade Boris Kraiger, Vice President of the PMO and General

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See M. 8

(copy)

Secretary of the UAIS made an outspoken attack on Allied Military Government policy in Zone A at a meeting of the executive meeting of the UAIS (the Italo-Slovene Anti-Fascist Union). "Unfortunately we are bound to confess," said Kraiger, "that AMG's attitude is neither in accord with the interests of democracy in the world nor with the interests of the people of Venezia Giulia. We were forced to submit to the division of Venezia Giulia into two military zones - a harsh injustice to our people. Those who by force dictated this unjust demarcation, treated our people in the same manner as parts of Germany or Austria. They treat us in the same way as pro-Axis countries."

Kraiger continued that it seemed as if some were not pleased with the fight of "our people" against Franco and Mussolini, followed by acts of sabotage, sacrifices, and operations carried on under Marshal Tito's leadership long before Badoglio's surrender. The new authorities offered reactionaries an opportunity to exploit the present temporary situation for their anti-democratic purposes. Democracy in Zone A today was an empty word. Above all, they must stress that conditions in Zone B were quite different from those in Zone A.

The official representatives of the foreign powers considered that the chaos in Venezia Giulia was a disadvantage. They called it "economic freedom". Actually it meant freedom for speculators, black-marketeers and profiteers, greater misery and distress for the masses. This so-called "freedom" led towards economic anarchy and had caused a crime wave in Trieste. Measures against crime were taken only on paper.

Zone A was becoming an Eldorado for Fascists and war criminals. Venezia Giulia was to become the base for intervention against the democracies of Central Europe. Greece and Indonesia showed the tragic results of interventionist policy on the part of reactionary powers.

"Acquittals of collaborators like Pagnini, freedom of speculation, freedom for a semi-Fascist press, freedom for reactionary provocations, prohibition of anti-Fascist meetings, suspension of Primorski Danmil, asylum for war criminals, sentences passed on anti-Fascist fighters and partisans: these are the reactionary methods employed against anti-Fascists."

Kraiger concluded by saying that the Boundary Commission must be convinced that the demarcation line was unjust and that the territory should be incorporated in Yugoslavia. The proposal of internationalisation was an attempt to reduce Trieste to the level of a colony.

Kraiger's speech was fully reported in the pro-Yugoslav Communist press.

The Boundary Commission

The reported imminent visit of the Boundary Commission, as has previously been reported here, has given rise to intensive propaganda preparation which has been reflected in both the pro-Italian and the pro-Yugoslav press. The speech of Boris Kraiger given above is one example.

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On 29th Jan, La Voce Libera warned its readers that UATIS representatives were conducting a house to house canvass taking a census of the population and asking for personal data. As this might be used for fake pro-Yugoslav manifestations on the usual pattern, the paper recommended great caution. Allied Military Government had in no way authorized this action.

The same paper also published a number of instances in which Italian residents in Istria had allegedly been murdered and UNRRA supplies distributed in an arbitrary way as a means of political compulsion. La Voce Libera also reported that a great number of Slavs were entering Capodistria to change artificially the national aspect of the place. The same was happening in Trieste.

An article in La Voce Libera on 30th January cautioned residents of Trieste against numerous agents who go from house to house soliciting signatures and demanding the handing in of Italian flags. There was a serious risk of the latter reappearing adorned with the red star or turned into Yugoslav flags. At the railway station large groups of worn out, strange looking people carrying bags were arriving all day.

On 31st January the same paper asserted that a great number of farmers and woodcutters from the mountains were continually arriving in

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Trieste giving the face a Slovene aspect "which will not deceive anyone". The Italian character of Trieste was too obvious to require written evidence.

Meanwhile the pro-Yugoslav Communist papers, *Il Lavoratore* and *Primorski Dnevnik*, continue to denounce any proposal of internationalisation for Trieste or Venezia Giulia.

News of A.M.G.

A.I.S. papers and *Corriere di Trieste* on 25 Jan. contained a statement by Lt. Col. Bickersteth, Chief Economics Officer of Allied Military Government, on the loss of the ship "Empire Mackay" which was to have been fitted in Trieste. Another statement by Lt. Col. Bickersteth on 26th Jan. explained steps being taken to compensate for this loss and affirmed the great interest of Allied Military Government in the ship yards.

Full reports appeared in A.I.S. papers, and in *Corriere di Trieste*, *Il Lavoratore* and *La Voce Libera* of details of reconstruction work given by Major Richardson, Public Works Officer, at a special press conference.

An account appeared in A.I.S. papers and *Corriere di Trieste* of Lt. Col. Smuts remarks to a delegation of the *Sindacati Unici* on the occasion of a strike of port workers in protest against alleged brutal treatment by the Police when arresting thieves in the port.

A.I.S. papers on 27th Jan. reported the inspection by Lt. General Sir John Harding, 13 Corps Commander, of a passing out parade at the Police School. The same papers and *Corriere di Trieste* announced the departure from Trieste of Brigadier W.H.D. Ritchie and Major John Davis.

The same papers contained the details of further payments to be made by the Patriots division of Allied Military Government.

Col. Bowman's weekly Press Conference was well reported although a remark by a Communist correspondent sympathising with the pro-Yugoslav Giulian Partisans Association and appearing to disparage the Italian Partisans Association, gave rise to criticism in *La Voce Libera* followed by explanations from the correspondent in their columns. Both the Partisans organisations concerned claim to represent the bulk of the Italian partisans.

A.I.S. papers and *Corriere di Trieste* contained on Jan. 31st a long answer by Lt. Col. J.C. Smuts, City of Trieste Area Commissioner, to a delegation of the *Sindacati Unici* which came to see him about the strike in certain yards over epuration.

Trade Union Polemics

The Camera del Lavoro are busy trying to exploit their recent recognition by the C.G.I.L. while the *Sindacati Unici* are attempting to minimise its importance by drawing attention to the conditions attached to it. All this is reflected in the Press controversy which continues to follow new familiar lines, *Primorski Dnevnik* and *Il Lavoratore* attacking "the secessionist union" created by Italian reactionaries while the *Voce Libera* deplores the "brutal methods" used by members of *Sindacati*

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Pola AMG Under Fire

Both Arena di Pola and Il Nostro Giornale have attacked Allied administration in Pola this week. Arena di Pola enumerates a series of specific complaints while Il Nostro Giornale deplores the lack of reconstruction activity in the city.

Hydra-headed Diplomacy?

British papers report the birth of a two-headed child in England. We think that the government will do well to keep this phenomenon alive. Says "Orlando", since, in the adult stage, it would make such an excellent Prime Minister. Such a Prime Minister, with one head could be faithful to its obligations to Italy, and other little nations, and with other, appease Russian demands. Thus with two faces, England could justify paradoxes.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

XIII CORPS

Public Relations Section

No 13

Venezia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports
 War Week Ending 24th Jan. 1946

Italian Policy - Divergent Views

An interesting feature of recent comment in the Communist press has been a divergence of outlook over Italian policy. Both Il Lavoratore and Primorski Dnevnik have been agreed for some time in attacking "Italian imperialism". However recent statements by Neglicatti and Nanni affirming the Italianity of Trieste have led the Lufiano papers to attack the Italian working class leaders and Primorski Dnevnik on 24th January echoed them asking "When shall we hear the voice of the Italian working class pronouncing words of brotherhood and harmony, justice and truth, which will lead to an era of sincere order ruling for the good of mankind?"

Colonel Mitrovic, writing in Lufiano Pravica, the Lubiana Communist paper, on the 17th January, declared: "It is useless for Italian workers to state that they have the 'utmost esteem and admiration' for Yugoslavs and have 'nothing in common' with the imperialists, while continuing their contemporaneous 'fight' for the 'defence' of Trieste's Italian status."

Il Lavoratore, although also pro-Yugoslav, is forced to tread more warily in order not to offend any of its readers who may have any nostalgic yearnings for the Italian Communist Party. Thus while Colonel Mitrovic was denouncing these "Italian workers" who sought to split the unity of Slovene and Italian workers in Trieste, Il Lavoratore described "the noble character of the same" at the recent Communist Party Congress in Rome and stressed the affinity of the Italian Communist and Socialist parties.

A Plea for the Wilson Line

A leading article in La Voce Libera for 24th January insisted that the most satisfactory solution of the Trieste problem would be the application of the Wilson Line "with a few slight corrections" and the internationalisation of Trieste port within Italian frontiers. All sorts of artifices and stratagems would be used to promote the idea of a "Free City", but such a city would in truth be everybody's servant. If the city were internationalised there would be danger of a foreign domination being surreptitiously set up. Italians would never depart from their principle

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Against Internationalisation

Il Lavoratore and Primorski Dnevnik have continued this week their campaign against the possible internationalisation of Trieste or Venezia Giulia. Boris Kraiger's articles on the subject in Primorski Dnevnik have been repeated in Il Lavoratore and also in *La Voce del Popolo*, the Fiume Communist paper, and *Ljudska Pravica*, the Lubiana paper. Another Communist paper from Lubiana, Slovenski Porocil, has devoted half a page to telegrams sent by Trieste workers, employees, and popular and cultural organisations to Comrade Kardelj now in London, in which internationalisation was denounced and union with Yugoslavia "unanimously" demanded. This paper also publishes Kraiger's articles.

The various telegrams sent in the name of workers of factories in Trieste to Kardelj have provoked some denials by workers in *La Voce Libera*.

See M.6

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claiming that the telegrams were not representative and were dispatched without all the workers being consulted.

Recognition of the Camera del Lavoro by the C.G.I.L.

The most important development this week in the trade union struggle between the pro-Yugoslav Communist Sindacati Unici and the non-Communist pro-Italian Camera del Lavoro was the recognition of the latter by the C.G.I.L.

Commenting on this event, La Voce Libera maintained on Jan. 20th that this recognition coming immediately after the Italian Communist Party Congress in Rome had done much to dispel the ambiguity which had characterized the Trade Union situation in the area. La Voce Libera went on to say "Henceforth the workers of the Camera del Lavoro belong to the great family of CGIL, while the Sindacati Unici stand aside as secessionists. Our impression is that they will not stand there in this capacity for long and that in the near future all workers of Venezia Giulia will be one large family both internally and externally. The part played by the Sindacati Unici as champions of Belgrade, their ruthless and slanderous propaganda, destroyed the unity of the working class in our region. Our secession was merely the outward expression of this fact."

Il Lavoratore reported on 22nd January, a protest by the Sindacati Unici to the C.G.I.L. at the recognition of the Camera del Lavoro. Whereas the Sindacati Unici represented a united working class front without national differences between Slovenes and Italians, the Sindacati Giuliani (Camera del Lavoro) had reactionary backing in their efforts to divide the workers. It was sheer calumny to represent the Sindacati as being Slav since 70% of their members were Italian. Sindacati Unici had already sent to Rome proof of the "fraudulent" moves made by the Sindacati Giuliani and of the correctness of their own attitude.

Refugees and Immigrants

Primorski Dnevnik continues to attack anti-Slavo refugees in Zone A of Venezia Giulia branding them all as Fascists, reactionaries, White Guards and "royal" refugees. "One year after victory over Fascism," the paper declared on 18th Jan., "we still meet these outcasts, who are cursed by our people, walking freely about in the streets of Trieste."

On the other hand, La Voce Libera has once again voiced a demand for the expulsion of "undesirable elements" who have been infiltrating into the region since June 12th 1945. These young men who spoke Croat or Slovene were particularly noticeable at "spontaneous" Sunday demonstrations where they played the part of instigators. Their other activities consisted of writing slogans on walls, or intimidating, and spying on, citizens. Their activities were well co-ordinated. La Voce Libera wished to know how they had been able to obtain identity cards. These people should be returned to their homeland where apparently so much reconstruction work was being done that Italian deportees and prisoners of war could not be released.

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Democratic Independence

Il Corriere di Trieste describes itself as a democratic and independent daily and in the main it is given over to factual reporting of world and local news. It was however the successor to the pro-Yugoslav "Il Nostro Avvenire" and in the early days of the Allied occupation it was a milder edition of "Il Lavoratore". Even now when following the "independent" line it lapses occasionally into comments favourable to pro-Yugoslav organisations. For example an editorial on 18th January sharply condemned the "secessionist workers' movement". The Sindacati Unici meeting was hailed as "a great working class demonstration in defence of the workers' rights". Reactionaries were accused of supporting the "secessionist union" to divide the workers.

News of A.M.G.

AIS papers and Corriere di Trieste announced on Jan. 19th that under General Order No. 31 there would be reductions on Turnover Tax where repair to war-damaged houses were affected. The same papers reported that Lt. Col. Bickersteth, Chief Economic Officer of Allied Military Government, had discussed with a delegation from the C.L.T. the rehabilitation of the port.

A Press Conference held by Major Richardson to explain both the Allied Military Government plans to repair war damaged villages and also Public Works schemes generally was well reported in AIS papers, and Corriere di Trieste and Primorski Dnevnik.

New Electricity restrictions were announced in all papers on Jan. 20. The weekly Press Conference at which Col. Bowman, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, referred to the work in progress on the port and to the new electricity restrictions, was reported fully in AIS papers. Other reports appeared in Corriere di Trieste and Il Lavoratore.

AIS papers and Corriere di Trieste carried on 24th January a statement from the Allied Military Government Labour Office on the wage negotiations now in progress.

All papers reported the ceremony at which Col. Bowman was invested with the O.B.E. by Lt. Gen. Sir John Harding, 13 Corps Commander.

Pola Explosion - Bishop's Criticism

In a letter to Il Nostro Giornale on 19th Jan. the Bishop of Pola expressed his regret at the recent explosion and held the Allied Military Authorities entirely responsible for not taking adequate precautions.

I.R.Y. Hold Meeting

Primorski Dnevnik for 22nd Jan. reported a meeting of the Italian Reactionary Youth. Disorders broke out following disputes between reactionaries and anti-Fascists and the Police intervened.

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7 HQ AMG, Trieste City Area

8 HQ AMG, Gorizia Area

8 HQ AMG, Pola Area

7 HQ AIS, Trieste

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

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Venezia Giulia Press Opinion and Reports
For Week Ending 17th Jan. 1946

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A Campaign against Internationalisation

A campaign has started this week in the pro-Yugoslav Communist press against the internationalisation of Trieste.

An article written by Boris Kraiger on internationalisation appeared in Primorski Dnevnik for 15th January in which it is claimed once more that the inclusion of Trieste and Venezia Giulia in Yugoslavia is the only realistic solution. If incorporated into Yugoslavia, Trieste would enjoy the widest possible autonomy. If Trieste became a seventh Yugoslav republic, the Italian population would enjoy full equality with the other Yugoslav peoples. Of course Fascists and anti-democratic elements would lose their present freedom. Therefore these people clamoured first for annexation by Italy and now for a compromise solution i.e. internationalisation. Internationalisation offered in view of its compromise character no solution for the national problem involved.

Il Lavoratore on the same day published a telegram from workers of the San Marco Shipyards to the Yugoslav Ambassador in which they opposed internationalisation and ask for incorporation in Yugoslavia. Il Lavoratore commented that the workers showed political maturity in opposing the "worst solution" of the Trieste problem.

On 16th January Primorski Dnevnik continued its attack on internationalisation. "Anti-democratic forces in Venezia Giulia", it declared, "striving for exploitation of the masses would welcome internationalisation in the same way as they sided with the Austrian and later the Fascist oppressors." All arguments concerning Trieste's Italian status, or economic future, were baseless. In fact, the Italian status and normal economic development would be threatened if the foreign powers succeeded in putting this anti-democratic plan into practice. Internationalisation would reduce Trieste to colonial status.

Il Lavoratore on 16th January maintained that if the city were internationalised, it would become a haven of refuge for all fugitives from Italian and Yugoslav justice, who would perpetually try to create friction between the Powers. Trieste would become a second Tangiers.

The two articles by Boris Kraiger in Primorski Dnevnik have been reproduced in Il Lavoratore.

Dealing with the question of internationalisation on 16th January La Voce Libera declared that the best solution would be to maintain the already existing international character of the port, while the city itself should remain Italian territory.

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Trade Union Rivalry

One of the principal local developments in recent weeks has been the increased rivalry and tension between the two trade unions, the pro-Yugoslav, Communist, Sindacati Unici and the non-Communist, pro-Italian, C.I.N.-sponsored, Camera del Lavoro (ex-Sindacati Giuliati). This situation was well reflected in press comment.

"Our interpretation of Trade Union freedom" declared La Voce Libera on 11th Jan., "is broader and fairer than that of the Sindacati Unici who consider themselves justified in reacting by acts of oppression and violence to any opinion not in accord with their own. Sindacati Unici would do well to revise their conception of Trade Union freedom." On 15th January La Voce Libera attacked the "Philo-Slav aspirations" of the Sindacati Unici.

According to Primorski Dnevnik for 12th January, Ivan Bukovec, Secretary of Sindacati Unici referred at a meeting of that union to the

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"chauvinist activities" of the Sindacati Giuliani who accused the Sindacati Unici of meddling in politics and trying to create one party rule. The Sindacati Giuliani wished to restrict trade union activity to the economic sphere because they feared the results of the political awakening of the masses. Bukovec was reported to have emphasized that the Sindacati Unici was a revolutionary movement based on class struggle.

L'Emancipazione, organ of the Trieste Action Party, said on January 14th that the well organized "campaign of intimidation" in the factories by the Sindacati Unici against members of the Sindacati Giuliani had all the characteristics of "psychological warfare". The paper then went on to describe the acts of intimidation which were said to include the refusal to let "Fascists" i.e. members of Sindacati Giuliani, eat in Work canteens or draw sick relief, and the attempt at a San Marco Factory to throw a workman into the sea. The Sindacati Unici were alone to blame for present working class dissensions. Their attitude was isolationist and intransigent and in complete contrast to the "socialist conception of freedom" maintained by the Trade Union Movement all over the world.

Il Lavoratore on January 16th refuted the charge that the Sindacati Unici "adhered" to Belgrade maintaining that the Sindacati Unici was the first to stipulate the necessity for complete independence from Rome and Belgrade. The need for a united front of Slovians and Italian workers was stressed and the Sindacati Giuliani referred to as the "secessionist union".

Paster Epuration Uryed

For some time past the pro-Yugoslav Communist press has vigorously protested against the slowness of epuration in Zone A. In recent weeks voices from the pro-Italian camp have been raised for the first time to support them. A typical example of this was an article in La Voce Libera, the pro-Italian C.L.N. newspaper, which described Zone A as a "Garden of Eden" for Fascists. "The only possible remedy" maintained La Voce Libera "is the application of the laws against Fascists and collaborators which are in force in other parts of Italy."

Socialist Party Policy

An article in L'Ora Socialista by Leo Soluri defined the Socialist Party attitude to the Venezia Giulia problem. The writer commented that the campaign in the Italian press might easily lead to the assumption that only the parties of the Right oppose annexation to Yugoslavia. This would be an erroneous conclusion. The Socialists could not remain indifferent to the following facts:

1. The deportation of thousands of Italian citizens.
2. The "brutal denationalisation campaign" in Zone B.
3. The news from Yugoslavia which indicated that while few social reforms had so far been carried out, even symptom of democratic opposition was ruthlessly oppressed.
4. The chauvinist claims of the Yugoslavs were clear proof of the expansionist and totalitarian character of the present regime.

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Socialists did not approve excuses in the Right-wing campaign against Yugoslavia but they insisted on the need for changing the present anti-democratic character of the Yugoslav regime.

Deportees Broadcast

Il Lavoratore on 11th Jan. commented on the broadcast of Zeno Zencovich of the BEC whose appeal to the Allies to publish a White paper on deportees was reported here last week. *Il Lavoratore* said that Zencovich himself, although obviously biased, admitted that the number of deportees was much less than that usually mentioned by the chauvinists. He also admitted that there were Fascist and Republican soldiers amongst them. *Il Lavoratore* knew for a fact that the great majority of the deportees were collaborators. It could not be forgotten that Italian Fascists who ravaged Yugoslavia had never been tried in Italy nor been handed over to the Yugoslav people.

La Voce Libera on 11th Jan. dealt with Zencovich's suggestion that Tito said there were no Italian deportees because he regarded Triestini as

Yugoslav citizens. The article quoted Tito's recent message to UAIS which showed that he considered the annexation of Venezia Giulia to Yugoslavia as something still to be achieved. It was therefore inexplicable how he could consider Italians as Yugoslav citizens. He obviously lacked legal sense and the paper asked whether he didn't also lack common sense.

News of AMG

AIS-controlled papers and Corriere di Trieste carried on 11th Jan. the details of an Area order applying to Trieste Area the electricity restrictions already in force in the City of Trieste area. Further electricity restrictions for the region were announced in the same papers on 13th Jan.

Colonel Bowman's Press Conference was reported in Giornale Alleato, Glas Zvezchnikov, Corriere di Trieste, Il Lavoratore and Primorski Dnevnik.

On 15th Jan. AIS papers and Corriere di Trieste reported fully a statement on the local economic situation, with particular reference to wages and price control, which was made by Lt. Col. Smuts, City of Trieste Area Commissioner, to a delegation from the Sindacati Uniti. Primorski Dnevnik and Il Lavoratore carried their own version of the interview.

The speech made by Lt. Col. Smuts to representatives of the trade unions and the employers announcing the new proposals for relief of the unemployed and the blocking of further dismissals was reported fully in Giornale Alleato, Corriere di Trieste and Glas Zvezchnikov on Jan. 17th.

AIS Leading Articles

Two leading articles appear in AIS controlled papers during the week. The first dealt with misinterpretation and misapprehension by all parties and races in Italy and Venezia Giulia concerning the Moscow Conference vis-a-vis the Peace Treaty with Italy.

The second leading article condemned strongly the people who spread the wild rumors which had been circulating in the town and referred to the recent official denial of armed clashes on the Morgan Line.

Primorski Dnevnik and Yugoslav Emigrants

Primorski Dnevnik continued its campaign against Yugoslav emigrants this week. An article on 14th January attacked the "elegantly dressed" Yugoslav emigrants "with University education" who tried to gain the confidence of the Allies. Working hard in Italy with Italian reactionaries these people had persuaded AMG that the people's government was not freely elected but that it was an instrument of the Yugoslav army. These people were war criminals and brigands but the Allies merely called them "opponents of the Tito regime".

Radio Trst

All Slovene Communist papers in Zone A and in Yugoslavia are condemning bitterly against the reduction in the Slovene transmissions from

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Togliatti and Nenni Indicted

An interesting article in Ljudska Pravica, a Lubiana Communist paper, on 12th Jan. criticises the present attitude of Italian working class leaders and in particular Togliatti, the Communist, and Nenni, the Socialist. Togliatti is condemned for defending the Italianity of Trieste and Nenni for claiming the Wilson line. The Italian working class movement is accused of sabotaging Yugoslavia's persistent efforts at a peaceful solution of the Venezia Giulia situation.

War Profits

Il Calceidoscopio for 15th Jan. stated that if, according to the notices published in Yugoslavia, all war profits will be confiscated and the profiteers punished, it looked as if Tito would have to return to manual labour.

END

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