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LOCAL GOV'T
JULY - SEPT. 1

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LOCAL GOV'T SUB-COMMISSION, REPORT ON VENEZIA GIULIA
JULY - SEPT. 1945

TOP SECRET.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

REPORT ON VENEZIA GIULIA

BY

COLONEL R. R. CRIPPS
MAJOR R. R. TEMPLE

20 SEPTEMBER 1945

ULTRA

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COLONEL R. R. CRIPPS
MAJOR R. R. TEMPLE

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CATALOGUE.

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REPORT ON VENEZIA GIULIA

Copies to Poland A + B
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BY

COLONEL R. R. CRIPPS
MAJOR R. R. TEMPLE

OF

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

20 September 1945

A. SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. In accordance with instructions contained in AC H; letter 522/314/EC dated 12 September 1945, this report deals with a survey of VENEZIA GIULIA REGION insofar as concerns that part at present under the control of XIII Corps west of the Morgan Line and east of the boundary between the Provinces of GORIZIA and TRIESTE on the one side, and the Province of UDINE on the other. The report is developed under the following headings:

(a) ETHNIC DETAILS in connection with which the Surveyors are to obtain the correct current figures of population in the area concerned and show the distribution as between ITALIANS, SERBO-CROATS and SLOVENES, with particular reference as to whether there has been any great change in distribution of populations:

(i) since 1936
(ii) since 1940

(b) LOCAL FEELING

(c) SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS regarding the cities of TRIESTE and

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In compiling this report, consultation has been made with

GSI, XIII Corps,
Commanding Officer, Allied Information Service,
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Any opinions stated in this report are largerly based on the ethnic estimate and should be evaluated accordingly.

TRIESTE AREA	307,000	43,000	350,000

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TRIESTE AREA	307,000	43,000	350,000
GORIZIA AREA	50,000	60,000	110,000
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TOTAL POPULATION AREA UNDER CONSIDERATION			490,000

It was found on investigation that in no area does an up-to-date census of the population exist. The last census in which a division of the population by race was made was in 1921, and covered the entire territory of Venezia Giulia including that now under Yugoslav control. It is acknowledged, however, by all responsible persons, including the Italians, that these figures are not accurate as a division of the population and were purposely manipulated to increase the Italian population. Any information, therefore, contained in this report is based entirely upon estimates made by Allied Military Government Officers, derived in their turn from their recently gained knowledge of the area and their contacts with the local population. In general, the Foreign Office Confidential Prints dated 7 June 1944 (reference R.10195/84/92/1943 and R.13597/362/22/1943) appear to be accurate as is possible in matters concerning the distribution of the population.

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Attached is a map of the area (Appendix "A") giving, as near as possible, the ethnic ~~boundary~~ based on the information and figures supplied by Allied Officers. It will be seen that this substantially agrees with the yellow line shown on the map attached to the Foreign Office Pamphlet reference R.63702294/92 dated 1 June 1944. The main difference is in the SE portion of the Province of GORIZIA where it will be seen that SCAO GORIZIA is of the opinion that in the valley of the Isonzo the Italian and Slovene population are mixed at the ratio of about 50% each, becoming more Italian towards the border with TRIESTE Province in the area of GRADISCA.

In general the population of the large cities is overwhelmingly Italian and the Slovene population is almost entirely occupied in agriculture and is therefore in the countryside and in the hinterland and hills behind such cities as TRIESTE and POLA. GORIZIA is however one large city where the population is about equally divided.

2. Movement of Population

In the early days of Italian administration and particularly under the Fascist regime, encouragement was given to the migration of Italians into the area. In the early 1920's there was considerable movement. During the inter-war years the policy of suppression of the Slovene population has naturally tended to drive them away and reduce them in numbers. No evidence could be gained of any really heavy Italian movement into the area since either 1936 or 1945.

On the other hand, on the liberation of the area by the Yugoslavs a considerable number of persons of that nationality entered the zone, some of which are known to have remained when the Yugoslav occupation forces withdrew. There is also evidence that infiltration of Yugoslav nationals is still proceeding to some degree. SCAO TRIESTE CITY alone has knowledge of about 60 who have recently entered, ostensibly to work for recognized Yugoslav organizations, but more probably for the purpose of political aims. This number does not in any way represent the total number so entering, as only those who wish to draw ration cards make an official application. One reasonably reliable Italian source working with the police force in TRIESTE estimates that during 1945 between 10,000 and 15,000 SLAVS, CROATS and SERBS have entered the Province of TRIESTE alone without notification.

The war generally and operations in the area have naturally brought about considerable movement of the population. Anti-Partisan operations by the Germans caused considerable movement of SLOVENES, particularly on the borders of GORIZIA and TRIESTE, but in general these movements have probably not altered very considerably the total population or its division.

3. Trieste City is without doubt overwhelmingly of Italian extraction. Of a population of 261,000, the population is divided as to 87% ITALIAN and 13% SLOVENE, it is estimated. The percentage shown as ITALIAN includes approximately 5,000 persons who are either GREEK nationals or of GREEK origin. These are mainly of the business classes and hold a very high proportion of the capital of the city in proportion to their numbers. It is estimated to be about 25% of the total

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4. Pola. Population 30,000. The same situation arises in POLA as in the main part of the zone under review, that there are no reliable census figures by which to divide the population. SCAO POLA AREA estimates 80% ITALIAN origin, 20% CROAT or other origin; whereas the Military Commander of the Area makes the estimate 85% ITALIAN , 13% CROAT and 2% other origin. Formerly the Italians more predominant in Government service, banking, commerce and skilled artisans, whereas the Yugoslavs and Croats only filled minor posts and provided unskilled labour. A more detailed discussion of the POLA situation is given at para D below.

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C. LOCAL FEELING IN REGARD TO DISPOSAL OF THE AREA IN QUESTION

1. General Remarks

(a) The determination of local feeling with any degree of accuracy without a census of opinion being taken either through election or a sampling process is an extremely difficult task. Accordingly, the following statements with regard to local feeling have necessarily been based on interviews with Allied Intelligence and Civil Affairs Officers stationed in the cities of TRIESTE, GORIZIA and POLA. A scrupulous attempt has been made to ensure that the expressions of opinion were based upon facts as observed by the persons interviewed. Local contacts obviously form the basis of the views expressed by the persons interviewed. This factor, as well as any particular prejudice or personal rationalization, had to be evaluated.

(b) It should be kept in mind, furthermore, that people in the entire area have been subjected to high pressure and propaganda, some of it violent and some of it subtle; and accordingly even the attitudes of the populace might not reflect their true feelings. Daily there has been a fluctuation of opinion, tempered by world as well as local events. It must be borne in mind also that the local feeling is not necessarily based upon ethnic differences but to a large extent on economic or political differences. Accordingly, that strata of society which is attracted to the Communist Party do so for social reasons and not national ones. Any pro-Slav feeling is due to the fact that the Communist Party in the area has identified itself with Tito and Yugoslavia, who have been portrayed as the soul of democratic protagonism. This Party includes most of the workers whose hatred of Fascism has assumed anti-Italy aspect. Their organization, "Sindacati Unici", is listed in the Slovene Camp and includes ship-yard, textile and transportation workers and longshoremen. This group is said to have 50,000 members and is well organized. The opposing workers organization, called the "Sindacati Giuliani" draws support principally from the white collar groups and includes ordinary laborers and office workers, teachers, bank company employees and employees of para-statal concerns. This group is much smaller and is the pro-Italian labor union. They are largely employees of concerns having their principal offices in Italy.

(c) In the middle of August, the Italian and Yugoslav Communist Parties formed a joint new "Giulian Communist Party". Its program is pro-Slav as described above. A small Italian Communist Party remains but is very ineffective.

(d) The 4 Italian National Parties in AMG Venezia-Giulia are Christian-Democrats, Liberals, Party of Action and the Socialist. They are in a formative stage and their membership is small. Generally, these Parties agree that for ethnic and economic reasons the disputed territory should not go to Yugoslavia. Italians here favor either Italian sovereignty or some type of autonomy for the city of TRIESTE or Venezia-Giulia area. The Christian-Democrat, Action and Socialist Parties participate in the "Sindacati Giuliani" described above. This association of trade unions is held together principally by common Italian national sympathies. These Parties are members of the CLN, which is an extremely

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(e) A large group of persons constituting the middle class, the size of which has been estimated to vary from 15 to 40% of the population, also think along economic lines and generally favor some form of autonomy. This group, in short, favor any solution that will give work to the area.

(f) About 60% of the people in the area are engaged in farming. 80% of this agricultural population are Slovenes. Although this group is definitely against becoming part of Italy, there is some difficulty in ascertaining whether they want to become part of Yugoslavia. This Slovene majority is interested in preserving its own culture, but not necessarily interested in becoming part of Yugoslavia. As a group, they are interested in making a living without being interfered with by political squabbles. But here again it is difficult to lay down a definite rule. The small farmer is interested in the possibility of enlarging his holdings, making a better living on the land and is attracted to the Communists, which he has been made to believe hold forth the best promise to achieve that end. A majority of the larger agriculturists and perhaps some portion of the small ones favor an autonomous Slovene state under international protection.

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(g) Many secret intelligence reports were put at our disposal. These, coupled with statements of the officers interviewed who had been on the spot several months and had been able to sense reaction to various Allied Military Government orders as wel as statements of political and economic leaders, form the basis of this report on this phase of the investigation. It is obvious that ideological and nationalistic aspirations are very much intertwined. With this cautionary and explanatory, but not necessarily apologetic, note the following are our observations as to what the local feeling regarding the disposal of the area is.

2. Trieste City.

This city is overwhelmingly Italian with the Slovenes living in the suburbs. The majority of the Slovenes favor incorporation into Yugoslavia. Among the Italians, the business, professional and middle class, constituting 20 to 40% of the population, consider themselves to be "Triestini" and favor an autonomous city with British and American protection. This group also includes a large Greek colony, consisting of from 3,000 to 5,000 people, who however possess about 25% of the wealth of the city and are represented in insurance, shipping and tobacco companies. They want as many ships as possible to come to the port of TRIESTE and hope that the port will cater to luxury traffic, tourists, and those bound for the Orient. Thus, an autonomous city would result in great benefit to them. Failing that, this group would favor Italian control. They dread a return to Yugoslavia and there is reason to believe there would be a general exodus from the city if it should come under Yugoslav control. There is little reason to believe, on the other hand, that the Slovenes would leave the city if it were under Italian control.

Among the working class, comprising from 40 to 60% of the population, about 10% favor Yugoslav control and another 10% Italian control and are being swayed by purely nationalistic aspirations. The rest, for economic reasons, favor incorporation into Yugoslavia or the internationalization of the city, with the preservation of cultural rights.

3. Trieste Area.

Outside of TRIESTE CITY, the area is overwhelmingly Slovene. Here the sympathy is definitely anti-Italian. The majority favor incorporation into Yugoslavia, whereas a good portion look towards some form of autonomy with guarantees for the retention of their cultural and racial institutions.

4. Gorizia.

About half the population of GORIZIA AREA live in the city of GORIZIA, which as stated is divided almost equally between Slovenes and Italians. The rest of the area is overwhelmingly Slovene, are mostly engaged in farming. Feeling in favor of Yugoslavia both in the city and the rest of the area is strong. Among the Slovene population, it is estimated that about 70% are Communist adherents, the remaining 30% being anti-Tito and do not want to return to Yugoslavia. Almost all Slovenes are intensely nationalistic and, excepting for the pro-Tito camp,

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Among the Italians, there is definite sentiment against having the territory incorporated into Yugoslavia. A large middle class in GORIZIA CITY is against Communism, which is translated into opposition to Yugoslavia. There is no large working class in the city. Recently, Italian political parties have been coming out into the open. There is a large Christian-Democrat and Socialist group and also a smaller Action Party following. An independent Liberal Party is also manifesting itself, and includes many persons of Austrian background and sympathies. Italian Communists comprise a small group but do not consider themselves aligned with the Communists which appear on the mainland of Italy. These groups are inclined towards an autonomous state of some sort with possible attachment to the port of TRIESTE. The Italians definitely do not want the territory to go to Yugoslavia.

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5. Pola.

Practically all Italians in this overwhelmingly Italian city are anti-Yugoslavia and many thousands would leave if it were considered handing the area over to Yugoslavia. On the other hand, the Croat and Serb elements favor annexation to Yugoslavia. The Italian community, for the most part, includes the business population of the city, those who were previously dependent on the naval dock-yards for their existence. They are extremely frightened of a future under the Yugoslav machine. The Croats, for the most part, live in the outskirts of the city and are engaged in agriculture. Taking into consideration the economic as well as ethnic factors, about 60% of the population of Pola favor returning under Italian control, 30% favor incorporation into Yugoslavia and the balance of various mixed nationalities have no definite viewpoint. There is some indication of a desire to have POLA become part of an autonomous Istrian State with Allied protection.

6. Venezia-Giulia as a whole.

Broadly speaking, the majority of Slovenes desire to become part of Yugoslavia. They are definitely against incorporation into Italy, being mindful of the suppression of their language and culture and the severe reprisals taken against them when they were part of the Italian State.

For the most part they favor either incorporation into Yugoslavia or an autonomous Slovene State, linked by industrial ties with Yugoslavia.

Italian opinion is still in a process of changing and is dependent on economic factors to a large extent, and on nationalistic factors to a smaller extent. Fear of reprisals and extinction of their culture influence a large portion to disfavor incorporation into Yugoslavia. The large urban middle class and majority of large farmers prefer some form of autonomy with British and American protection. The large working class and the small farmer group favor incorporation into Yugoslavia, or, to a lesser degree, an autonomy under United Nations protection.

There is some trend among Slovenes, members of the "Sindacati Giuliani" and Giulian Communist Party towards an autonomous State view, coupled with the hope that it will eventually come under Yugoslav domination.

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D. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

TRIESTE. Foreign Office Confidential Print R.13597/362/22/1943 dated 7 June 1944 sets out in detail special considerations regarding the City of TRIESTE to which the information gained on this survey can add little, other than the estimated division of population shown in para 3 above and factors affecting local feelings.

POLA. This city owes its entire existence and growth to the fact that it is a naval port. Its population is almost entirely dependent upon that fact. Like TRIESTE, it is an Italian settlement situated on the coast with behind it a rocky, barren hinterland inhabited by CROATS. These inhabitants reach right up to the boundaries of the cities and live to some extent within the suburbs. Other than the occupations and industries dependent upon the naval port there is little industry. There is one large cement manufacturing plant depending for its fuel upon the A.R.S.A. coal mines. While the naval installations have been very considerably damaged by aerial bombardment there remain some industrial plants which previously worked for or in conjunction with the naval authorities which

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could be put to civilian occupation. I refer to such factories as those manufacturing flags, repairing and building small ships, and rope-making. They are, however, dependent on the outer world for their raw materials. POLA finds itself at the present moment in very difficult circumstances: cut off from the immediate hinterland, it is automatically cut off from its fuel supplies, both for commercial and domestic use. Sea transport being in such short supply, POLA is also cut off from the rest of the world for supplies and raw materials. It is believed that if this port is handed over to Yugoslavia a large proportion of the population will wish to evacuate itself to Italian Government Territory. This in spite of the fact that it would become linked with its natural source of supply for some of its requirements.

POLA is itself a larger example of several other coastal towns on the west side of the ISTRIAN PENINSULA, i.e. PIRANO, CITTANOVA, PARENZO and ROVIGNO, all of which are old Italian settlements largely dependent on fishing or acting as small ports for the export of coal and bauxite.

(Signed) R. R. Cripps
R. R. CRIPPS
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

(Signed) R. R. Temple
RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

20 September 1945

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On the other hand, on the liberation of the area by the Yugoslavs a considerable number of persons of that nationality entered the zone, some of which are known to have remained when the Yugoslav occupation forces withdrew. There is also evidence that infiltration of Yugoslav nationals is still proceeding to some degree. SCAO TRIESTE CITY alone has knowledge of about 60 who have recently entered, ostensibly to work for recognized Yugoslav organizations, but more probably for the purpose of political aims. This number does not in any way represent the total number so entering, as only those who wish to draw ration cards make an official application. One reasonably reliable Italian source working with the police force in TRIESTE estimates that during 1945 between 10,000 and 15,000 SLAVS, CROATS and SERBS have entered the Province of TRIESTE alone without notification.

The war generally and operations in the area have naturally brought about considerable movement of the population. Anti-Partisan operations by the Germans caused considerable movement of SLOVENES, particularly on the borders of GORIZIA and TRIESTE, but in general these movements have probably not altered very considerably the total population or its division.

3. Trieste City is without doubt overwhelmingly of Italian extraction. Of a population of 261,000, the population is divided as to 87% ITALIAN and 13% SLOVENE, it is estimated. The percentage shown as ITALIAN includes approximately 5,000 persons who are either GREEK nationals or of GREEK origin. These are mainly of the business classes and hold a very high proportion of the capital of the city

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In the early days of Italian administration and particularly under the Fascist regime, encouragement was given to the migration of Italians into the area. In the early 1920's there was considerable movement. During the inter-war years the policy of suppression of the Slovene population has naturally tended to drive them away and reduce them in numbers. No evidence could be gained of any really heavy Italian movement into the area since either 1936 or 1945.

On the other hand, on the liberation of the area by the Yugoslavs a considerable number of persons of that nationality entered the zone, some of which are known to have remained when the Yugoslav occupation forces withdrew. There is also evidence that infiltration of Yugoslav nationals is still proceeding to some degree. SCAO TRIESTE CITY alone has knowledge of about 60 who have recently entered, ostensibly to work for recognized Yugoslav organisations, but more probably for the purpose of political aims. This number does not in any way represent the total number so entering, as only those who wish to draw ration cards make an official application. One reasonably reliable Italian source working with the police force in TRIESTE estimates that during 1945 between 10,000 and 15,000 SLAVS, CROATS and SERBS have entered the Province of TRIESTE alone without notification.

The war generally and operations in the area have naturally brought about considerable movement of the population. Anti-Partisan operations by the Germans caused considerable movement of SLOVENES, particularly on the borders of GORIZIA and TRIESTE, but in general these movements have probably not altered very considerably the total population or its division.

5. Trieste City is without doubt overwhelmingly of Italian extraction. Of a population of 261,000, the population is divided as to 67% ITALIAN and 13% SLOVENE, it is estimated. The percentage shown as ITALIAN includes approximately 5,000 persons who are either GREEK nationals or of GREEK origin. These are mainly of the business classes and hold a very high proportion of the capital of the city in proportion to their numbers. It is estimated to be about 25% of the total capital, mainly represented in insurance, shipping and tobacco interests.

4. Pola. Population 30,000. The same situation arises in POLA as in the main part of the zone under review, that there are no reliable census figures by which to divide the population. SCAO POLA AREA estimates 80% ITALIAN origin, 20% CROAT or other origin; whereas the Military Commander of the Area makes the estimate 85% ITALIAN, 13% CROAT and 2% other origin. Formerly the Italians were predominant in Government service, banking, commerce and skilled artisans, whereas the Yugoslavs and Croats only filled minor posts and provided unskilled labour. A more detailed discussion of the POLA situation is given at para D below.

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C. LOCAL FEELING IN REGARD TO DISPOSAL OF THE AREA IN QUESTION

1. General Remarks

(a) The determination of local feeling with any degree of accuracy without a census of opinion being taken either through election or a sampling process is an extremely difficult task. Accordingly, the following statements with regard to local feeling have necessarily been based on interviews with Allied Intelligence and Civil Affairs Officers stationed in the cities of TRIESTE, GORIZIA and PULA. A scrupulous attempt has been made to ensure that the expressions of opinion were based upon facts as observed by the persons interviewed. Local contacts obviously form the basis of the views expressed by the persons interviewed. This factor, as well as any particular prejudice or personal rationalization, had to be evaluated.

(b) It should be kept in mind, furthermore, that people in the entire area have been subjected to high pressure and propaganda, some of it violent and some of it subtle; and accordingly even the attitudes of the populace might not reflect their true feelings. Daily there has been a fluctuation of opinion, tempered by world as well as local events. It must be borne in mind also that the local feeling is not necessarily based upon ethnic differences but to a large extent on economic or political differences. Accordingly, that strata of society which is attracted to the Communist Party do so for social reasons and not national ones. Any pro-Slav feeling is due to the fact that the Communist Party in the area has identified itself with Tito and Yugoslavia, who have been portrayed as the soul of democratic protagonism. This Party includes most of the workers whose hatred of Fascism has assumed anti-Italy aspect. Their organization, "Sindacati Unici", is listed in the Slovene Camp and includes ship-yard, textile and transportation workers and longshoremen. This group is said to have 50,000 members and is well organized. The opposing workers organization, called the "Sindacati Giuliani" draws support principally from the white collar groups and includes ordinary laborers and office workers, teachers, bank company employees and employees of para-statal concerns. This group is much smaller and is the pro-Italian labor union. They are largely employees of concerns having their principal offices in Italy.

(c) In the middle of August, the Italian and Yugoslav Communist Parties formed a joint new "Giulian Communist Party". Its program is pro-Slav as described above. A small Italian Communist Party remains but is very ineffective.

(d) The 4 Italian National Parties in AMG Venezia-Giulia are Christian-Democrats, Liberals, Party of Action and the Socialist. They are in a formative stage and their membership is small. Generally, these Parties agree that for ethnic and economic reasons the disputed territory should not go to Yugoslavia. Italians here favor either Italian sovereignty or some type of autonomy for the city of TRIESTE or Venezia-Giulia area. The Christian-Democrat, Action and Socialist Parties participate in the "Sindacati Giuliani" described above. This association of trade unions is held together principally by common Italian national sympathies. These Parties are members of the CLN, which is an extremely [illegible] because of the absence of the Communist Party from its ranks.

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(b) It should be kept in mind, furthermore, that people in the entire area have been subjected to high pressure and propaganda, some of it violent and some of it subtle; and accordingly over the attitudes of the populace might not reflect their true feelings. Daily there has been a fluctuation of opinion, tempered by world as well as local events. It must be borne in mind also that the local feeling is not necessarily based upon ethnic differences but to a large extent on economic or political differences. Accordingly, that strata of society which is attracted to the Communist Party do so for social reasons and not national ones. Any pro-Slav feeling is due to the fact that the Communist Party in the area has identified itself with Tito and Yugoslavia, who have been portrayed as the soul of democratic protagonism. This Party includes most of the workers whose hatred of Fascism has assumed anti-Italy aspect. Their organization, "Sindacati Unici", is listed in the Slovene Camp and includes ship-yard, textile and transportation workers and longshoremen. This group is said to have 50,000 members and is well organized. The opposing workers organization, called the "Sindacati Giuliani" draws support principally from the white collar groups and includes ordinary laborers and office workers, teachers, bank company employees and employees of para-statal concerns. This group is much smaller and is the pro-Italian labor union. They are largely employees of concerns having their principal offices in Italy.

(c) In the middle of August, the Italian and Yugoslav Communist Parties formed a joint new "Giulian Communist Party". Its program is pro-Slav as described above. A small Italian Communist Party remains but is very ineffective.

(d) The 4 Italian National Parties in AMG Venezia-Giulia are Christian-Democrats, Liberals, Party of Action and the Socialist. They are in a formative stage and their membership is small. Generally, these Parties agree that for ethnic and economic reasons the disputed territory should not go to Yugoslavia. Italians here favor either Italian sovereignty or some type of autonomy for the city of TRIESTE or Venezia-Giulia area. The Christian-Democrat, Action and Socialist Parties participate in the "Sindacati Giuliani" described above. This association of trade unions is held together principally by common Italian national sympathies. These Parties are members of the CLN, which is an extremely weak organ, because of the absence of the Communist Party from its ranks.

(e) A large group of persons constituting the middle class, the size of which has been estimated to vary from 15 to 40% of the population, also think along economic lines and generally favor some form of autonomy. This group, in short, favor any solution that will give work to the area.

(f) About 60% of the people in the area are engaged in farming. 30% of this agricultural population are Slovenes. Although this group is definitely against becoming part of Italy, there is some difficulty in ascertaining whether they want to become part of Yugoslavia. This Slovene majority is interested in preserving its own culture, but not necessarily interested in becoming part of Yugoslavia. As a group, they are interested in making a living without being interfered with by political squabbles. But here again it is difficult to lay down a definite rule. The small farmer is interested in the possibility of enlarging his holdings, making a better living on the land and is attracted to the Communists, which he has been made to believe hold forth the best promise to achieve that end. A majority of the larger agriculturists and perhaps some portion of the small ones favor an autonomous Slovene state under international protection.

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(c) Many secret intelligence reports were put at our disposal. These, coupled with statements of the officers interviewed who had been on the spot several months and had been able to sense reaction to various Allied Military Government orders as well as statements of political and economic leaders, form the basis of this report on this phase of the investigation. It is obvious that ideological and nationalistic aspirations are very much intertwined. With this cautionary and explanatory, but not necessarily apologetic, note the following are our observations as to what the local feeling regarding the disposal of the area is.

2. Trieste City.

This city is overwhelmingly Italian with the Slovenes living in the suburbs. The majority of the Slovenes favor incorporation into Yugoslavia. Among the Italians, the business, professional and middle class, constituting 30 to 40% of the population, consider themselves to be "Triestini" and favor an autonomous city with British and American protection. This group also includes a large Greek colony, consisting of from 3,000 to 5,000 people, who however possess about 25% of the wealth of the city and are represented in insurance, shipping and tobacco companies. They want as many ships as possible to come to the port of TRIESTE and hope that the port will cater to heavy traffic, tourists, and those bound for the Orient. Thus, an autonomous city would result in great benefit to them. Failing that, this group would favor Italian control. They dread a return to Yugoslavia and there is reason to believe there would be a general exodus from the city if it should come under Yugoslav control. There is little reason to believe, on the other hand, that the Slovenes would leave the city if it were under Italian control.

Among the working class, comprising from 40 to 50% of the population, about 10% favor Yugoslav control and another 10% Italian control and are being swayed by purely nationalistic aspirations. The rest, for economic reasons, favor incorporation into Yugoslavia or the internationalization of the city, with the preservation of cultural rights.

3. Trieste Area.

Outside of TRIESTE CITY, the area is overwhelmingly Slovene. Here the sympathy is definitely anti-Italian. The majority favor incorporation into Yugoslavia, whereas a good portion look towards some form of autonomy with guarantees for the retention of their cultural and racial institutions.

4. Gorizia.

About half the population of GORIZIA AREA live in the city of GORIZIA, which as stated is divided about equally between Slovenes and Italians. The rest of the area is overwhelmingly Slovene, are mostly engaged in farming. Feeling in favor of Yugoslavia both in the city and the rest of the area is strong. Among the Slovene population, it is estimated that about 70% are Communist adherents, the remaining 30% being anti-Tito and do not want to return to Yugoslavia. Almost all Slovenes are intensely nationalistic and, excepting for the pro-Tito camp,

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a large Greek colony, consisting of [illegible]
possess about 25% of the wealth of the city and are represented in insurance, shipping and tobacco companies. They want as many ships as possible to come to the port of TRIESTE and hope that the port will cater to luxury traffic, tourists, and those bound for the Orient. Thus, an autonomous city would result in great benefit to them. Failing that, this group would favor Italian control. They dread a return to Yugoslavia and there is reason to believe there would be a general exodus from the city if it should come under Yugoslav control. There is little reason to believe, on the other hand, that the Slovenes would leave the city if it were under Italian control.

About [illegible] of the population, about [illegible] favor Yugoslav control as another [illegible] Italian control and are being swayed by purely nationalistic aspirations. The rest, for economic reasons, favor incorporation into Yugoslavia or the internationalization of the city, with the preservation of cultural rights.

3. Outside area.

Outside of TRIESTE CITY, the area is overwhelmingly Slovene. Here the sympathy is definitely anti-Italian. The majority favor incorporation into Yugoslavia, whereas a good portion look towards some form of autonomy with guarantees for the retention of their cultural and racial institutions.

4. Gorizia.

About half the population of GORIZIA [illegible] live in the city of GORIZIA, which as stated is divided almost evenly between Slovenes and Italians. The rest of the area is overwhelmingly Slovene, are mostly engaged in farming. Failing in favor of Yugoslavia both in the city and the rest of the area is strong. Among the Slovene population, it is estimated that about 70% are Communist adherents, the remainder, 30% being anti-Tito and do not want to return to Yugoslavia. Almost all Slovenes are intensely nationalistic and, excepting for the pro-Tito camp, they favor an autonomous Slovene state, especially if provision were made for the outlet for their farm products. Practically all Slovenes do not want to have the territory returned to Italy.

Among the Italians, there is definite sentiment against having the territory incorporated into Yugoslavia. [illegible] large middle class in GORIZIA CITY is against Communism, which is translated into opposition to Yugoslavia. There is no large working class in the city. Recently, Italian political parties have been coming out into the open. There is a large Christian-Democrat and Socialist group and also a smaller Action Party following. An Independent Liberal Party is also manifesting itself, and includes many persons of Fascist background and sympathies. Italian Communists comprise a small group but do not consider themselves aligned with the Communists which appear on the ballot of Italy. These groups are inclined to favor an autonomous state of some sort with possible attachment to the port of TRIESTE. The Italians definitely do not want the territory to go to Yugoslavia.

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5. Pola.

Practically all Italians in this overwhelmingly Italian city are anti-Yugoslavia and many thousands would leave if it were considered handing the area over to Yugoslavia. On the other hand, the Croat and Serb elements favor annexation to Yugoslavia. The Italian community, for the most part, includes the business population of the city, those who were previously dependent on the naval dock-yards for their existence. They are extremely frightened of a future under the Yugoslav machine. The Croats, for the most part, live in the outskirts of the city and are engaged in agriculture. Taking into consideration the economic as well as ethnic factors, about 60% of the population of Pola favor returning under Italian control, 30% favor incorporation into Yugoslavia and the balance of various mixed nationalities have no definite viewpoint. There is some indication of a desire to have POLA become part of an autonomous Istrian State with Allied protection.

6. Venezia-Giulia as a whole.

Broadly speaking, the majority of Slovenes desire to become part of Yugoslavia. They are definitely against incorporation into Italy, being mindful of the suppression of their language and culture and the severe reprisals taken against them when they were part of the Italian State.

For the most part they favor either incorporation into Yugoslavia or an autonomous Slovene State, linked by industrial ties with Yugoslavia.

Italian opinion is still in a process of changing and is dependent on economic factors to a large extent, and on nationalistic factors to a smaller extent. Fear of reprisals and extinction of their culture influence a large portion to disfavor incorporation into Yugoslavia. The large urban middle class and majority of large farmers prefer some form of autonomy with British and American protection. The large working class and the small farmer group favor incorporation into Yugoslavia, or, to a lesser degree, an autonomy under United Nations protection.

There is some trend among Slovenes, members of the "Sindacati Giuliani" and Giulian Communist Party towards an autonomous State view, coupled with the hope that it will eventually come under Yugoslav domination.

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c. Venezia-Giulia as a whole.

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There is some trend among Slovenes, members of the "Sindacati Giuliani" and Giulian Communist Party towards an autonomous State view, coupled with the hope that it will eventually come under Yugoslav domination.

D. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

TRIESTE. Foreign Office Confidential Print R.13597/362/22/1943 dated 7 June 1944 sets out in detail special considerations regarding the City of TRIESTE to which the information gained on this survey can add little, other than the estimated division of population shown in para 3 above and factors affecting local feelings.

POLA. This city owes its entire existence and growth to the fact that it is a naval port. Its population is almost entirely dependent upon that fact. Like TRIESTE, it is an Italian settlement situated on the coast with behind it a rocky, barren hinterland inhabited by CROATS. These inhabitants reach right up to the boundaries of the cities and live to some extent within the suburbs. Other than the occupations and industries dependent upon the naval port there is little industry. There is one large cement manufacturing plant depending for its fuel upon the A.M.G.O.T. coal mines. While the naval installations have been very considerably damaged by aerial bombardment there remain some industrial plants which previously worked for or in conjunction with the naval authorities which

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could be put to civilian occupation. I refer to such factories as those manufacturing flags, repairing and building small ships, and rope-making. They are, however, dependent on the outer world for their raw materials. POLA finds itself at the present moment in very difficult circumstances: cut off from the immediate hinterland, it is automatically cut off from its fuel supplies, both for commercial and domestic use. Sea transport being in such short supply, POLA is also cut off from the rest of the world for supplies and raw materials. It is believed that if this port is handed over to Yugoslavia a large proportion of the population will wish to evacuate itself to Italian Government Territory. This in spite of the fact that it would become linked with its natural source of supply for some of its requirements.

POLA is itself a larger example of several other coastal towns on the west side of the ISTRIAN PENINSULA, i.e. PIRANO, CITTANOVA, PARENZO and ROVIGNO, all of which are old Italian settlements largely dependent on fishing or acting as small ports for the export of coal and bauxite.

(Signed) R. R. Cripps
R. R. CRIPPS
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

(Signed) R. R. Temple
RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

20 September 1945

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D R A F T

LOCAL FEELING IN REGARD TO DISPOSAL OF THE AREA IN QUESTION

General Remarks

1. The determination of local feeling with any degree of accuracy without a census of opinion being taken either through election or a sampling process is an extremely difficult task. Accordingly, the following statements with regard to local feeling have necessarily been based on interviews with Allied Intelligence and Civil Affairs Officers stationed in the cities of Trieste, Gorizia and Pola. A scrupulous attempt has been made to ensure that the expressions of opinion were based upon facts as observed by the persons interviewed. Local contacts obviously form the basis of the views expressed by the persons interviewed. This factor, as well as any particular prejudice or personal rationalization, had to be evaluated by us.

2. It should be kept in mind, furthermore, that people in the entire area have been subjected tohigh pressure and propaganda, some of it violent and some of it subtle; and accordingly even the attitudes of the populace might not reflect their true feelings. Daily there has been a fluctuation of opinion, tempered by world as well as local events. It must be borne in mind also that the local feeling is not necessarily based upon ethnic differences but to a large extent on economic or political differences. Accordingly, that strata of society which is attracted to the Communist Party do so for social reasons and not national ones. Any pro-Slav feeling is due to the fact that the Communist Party in the area has identified itself with Tito and Yugoslavia, who have been portrayed as the soul of democratic protagonism. This Party includes most of the workers whose hatred of Fascism has assumed anti-Italy aspect. Their organization, "Sindacati Unici",

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based upon facts as observed by the persons interviewed. Local contacts obviously form the basis of the views expressed by the persons interviewed. This factor, as well as any particular prejudice or personal rationalization, had to be evaluated by us.

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3. In the middle of August, the Italian and Yugoslav Communist Parties formed a joint new "Giulian Communist Party". Its program is pro-Slav as described above. A small Italian Communist Party remains but is very ineffective.

4. The 4 Italian National Parties in AMG Venezia-Giulia are Christian-Democrats, Liberals, Party of Action and the Socialist. They are in a formative stage and their membership is small. Generally, these Parties agree that for ethnic and economic reasons the disputed territory should not go to Yugoslavia. Italians here favor either Italian sovereignty or some type of autonomy for the city of Trieste or Venezia-Giulia area. The Christian-Democrat, Action and Socialist Parties participate in the "Sindacati Giuliani" described above. This association of trade unions is held together principally by common Italian national sympathies. These Parties are members of the CLN, which is an extremely weak organ, because of the absence of the Communist Party from its ranks.

5. A large group of persons constituting the middle class, the size of which has been estimated to vary from 15 to 40% of the population, also think along economic lines and generally favor some form of autonomy. This group, in short, favor any solution that will give work to the area.

6. About 60% of the people in the area are engaged in farming. 80% of this agricultural population are Slovenes. Although this group is definitely against becoming part of Italy, there is some difficulty in ascertaining whether they want to become part of Yugoslavia. This Slovene majority is interested in preserving its own culture, but not necessarily interested in becoming part of Yugoslavia. As a group, they are interested in making a living without being interfered with by political squabbles. But here again it is difficult to lay down a definite rule. The small farmer is interested in the possibility of [illegible] his holdings, making a better living on the land and is attracted to

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Italians here favor either Italian sovereignty or some type of autonomy for the city of Trieste or Venezia-Giulia area. The Christian-Democrat, Action and Socialist Parties participate in the "Sindacati Giuliani" described above. This association of trade unions is held together principally by common Italian national sympathies. These Parties are members of the CLN, which is an extremely weak organ, because of the absence of the Communist Party from its ranks.

5. A large group of persons constituting the middle class, the size of which has been estimated to vary from 15 to 40% of the population, also think along economic lines and generally favor some form of autonomy. This group, in short, favor any solution that will give work to the area.

6. About 60% of the people in the area are engaged in farming. 80% of this agricultural population are Slovenes. Although this group is definitely against becoming part of Italy, there is some difficulty in ascertaining whether they want to become part of Yugoslavia. This Slovene majority is interested in preserving its own culture, but not necessarily interested in becoming part of Yugoslavia. As a group, they are interested in making a living without being interfered with by political squabbles. But here again it is difficult to lay down a definite rule. The small farmer is interested in the possibility of enlarging his holdings, making a better living on the land and is attracted to the Communists, which he has been made to believe hold forth the best promise to achieve that end. A majority of the larger agriculturists and perhaps some portion of the small ones favor an autonomous Slovene state under international protection.

7. Many secret intelligence reports were put at our disposal. These, coupled with statements of the officers interviewed who had been on the spot several months and had been able to sense reaction to various Allied Military Government orders as well as statements of political and economic leaders, form the basis of this report on this phase of the investigation. It is obvious

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that ideological and nationalistic aspirations are very much intertwined. With this cautionary and explanatory, but not necessarily apologetic, note the following are our observations as to what the local feeling regarding the disposal of the area is.

(A) Trieste City. This city is overwhelmingly Italian with the Slovenes living in the suburbs. The majority of the Slovenes favor incorporation into Yugoslavia. Among the Italians, the business, professional and middle class, constituting 20 to 40% of the population, consider themselves to be "Triestini" and favor an autonomous city with British and American protection. This group also includes a large Greek colony, consisting of from 3 to 5,000 people, who however possess about 25% of the wealth of the city and are represented in insurance, shipping and tobacco companies. They want as many ships as possible to come to the port of Trieste and hope that the port will cater to luxury traffic, tourists, and those bound for the Orient. Thus, an autonomous city would result in great benefit to them. Failing that, this group would favor Italian control. They dread a return to Yugoslavia and there is reason to believe there would be a general exodus from the city if it should come under Yugoslav control. There is little reason to believe, on the other hand, that the Slovenes would leave the city if it were under Italian control.

Among the working class, comprising from 40 to 80% of the population, about 10% favor Yugoslav control and another 10% Italian control and are being swayed by purely nationalistic aspirations. The rest, for economic reasons, favor incorporation into Yugoslavia or the internationalization of the city, with the preservation of cultural rights.

(B) Trieste Area. Outside of Trieste city, the area is overwhelmingly

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and favor an autonomous city with British and American protection. This group also includes a large Greek colony, consisting of from 3 to 5,000 people, who however possess about 25% of the wealth of the city and are represented in insurance, shipping and tobacco companies. They want as many ships as possible to come to the port of Trieste and hope that the port will cater to luxury traffic, tourists, and those bound for the Orient. Thus, an autonomous city would result in great benefit to them. Failing that, this group would favor Italian control. They dread a return to Yugoslavia and there is reason to believe there would be a general exodus from the city if it should come under Yugoslav control. There is little reason to believe, on the other hand, that the Slovenes would leave the city if it were under Italian control.

Among the working class, comprising from 40 to 50% of the population, about 10% favor Yugoslav control and another 10% Italian control and are being swayed by purely nationalistic aspirations. The rest, for economic reasons, favor incorporation into Yugoslavia or the internationalization of the city, with the preservation of cultural rights.

(B) Trieste Area. Outside of Trieste city, the area is overwhelmingly Slovene. Here the sympathy is definitely anti-Italian. The majority favor incorporation into Yugoslavia, whereas a good portion look towards some form of autonomy with guarantees for the retention of their cultural and racial institutions.

(C) Gorizia. About half the population of Gorizia area live in the city of Gorizia, which as stated is divided almost equally between Slovenes and Italians. The rest of the area is overwhelmingly Slovene, who are mostly engaged in farming. Feeling in favor of Yugoslavia both in the city and the rest of the area is strong. Among the Slovene population, it is estimated that about 70% are Communist adherents,

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the remaining 30% being anti-Tito and do not want to return to Yugoslavia. Almost all Slovenes are intensely nationalistic and, excepting for the pro-Tito camp, they favor an autonomous Slovene state, especially if provision were made for the outlet for their farm products. Practically all Slovenes do not want to have the territory returned to Italy.

Among the Italians, there is definite sentiment against having the territory incorporated into Yugoslavia. A large middle class in Gorizia city is against Communism, which is translated into opposition to Yugoslavia. There is no large working class in the city. Recently, Italian political parties have been coming out into the open. There is a large Christian-Democrat and Socialist group and also a smaller Action Party following. An independent Liberal Party is also manifesting itself, and includes many persons of Austrian background and sympathies. Italian Communists comprise a small group but do not consider themselves aligned with the Communists which appear on the mainland of Italy. These groups are inclined towards an autonomous state of some sort with possible attachment to the port of Trieste. The Italians definitely do not want the territory to go to Yugoslavia.

(D) Pola. Practically all Italians in this overwhelmingly Italian city are anti-Yugoslavia and many thousands would leave if it were considered handing the area over to Yugoslavia. On the other hand, the Croat and Serb elements favor annexation by Yugoslavia. The Italian community, for the most part, includes the business population of the city, those who were previously dependent on the naval dock-yards for their existence. They are extremely frightened of a future under the Yugoslav machine. The Croats, for the most part, live in the outskirts of the city and are engaged in agriculture. Taking into consideration the economic as

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is against Communism, which is translated into opposition to Yugoslavia. There is no large working class in the city. Recently, Italian political parties have been coming out into the open. There is a large Christian-Democrat and Socialist group and also a smaller Action Party following. An independent Liberal Party is also manifesting itself, and includes many persons of Austrian background and sympathies. Italian Communists comprise a small group but do not consider themselves aligned with the Communists which appear on the mainland of Italy. These groups are inclined towards an autonomous state of some sort with possible attachment to the port of Trieste. The Italians definitely do not want the territory to go to Yugoslavia.

(D) Pola. Practically all Italians in this overwhelmingly Italian city are anti-Yugoslavia and many thousands would leave if it were considered handing the area over to Yugoslavia. On the other hand, the Croat and Serb elements favor annexation by Yugoslavia. The Italian community, for the most part, includes the business population of the city, those who were previously dependent on the naval dock-yards for their existence. They are extremely frightened of a future under the Yugoslav machine. The Croats, for the most part, live in the outskirts of the city and are engaged in agriculture. Taking into consideration the economic as well as ethnic factors, about 60% of the population of Pola favor returning under Italian control, 30% favor incorporation into Yugoslavia and the balance of various mixed nationalities have no definite viewpoint. There is some indication of a desire to have Pola become part of an autonomous Istrian State with Allied protection.

(E) Venezia-Giulia as a whole. Broadly speaking, the majority of Slovenes desire to become part of Yugoslavia. They are definitely against incorporation into Italy, being mindful of the suppression of their language and culture and the severe reprisals taken against them when they were part of the Italian State.

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For the most part they favor either incorporation into Yugoslavia or an autonomous Slovene State, linked by industrial ties with Yugoslavia.

Italian opinion is still in a process of changing and is dependent on economic factors to a large extent, and on nationalistic factors to a smaller extent. Fear of reprisals and extinction of their culture influence a large portion to disfavor incorporation into Yugoslavia. The large urban middle class and majority of farmers prefer some form of autonomy with British and American protection. The large working class and the small farmer group favor incorporation into Yugoslavia, or, to a lesser degree, an autonomy under United Nations protection.

There is some trend among Slovenes, members of the "Sindacati Giuliani" and Giulian Communist Party towards an autonomous State view, coupled with the hope that it will eventually come under Yugoslav domination.

A rough estimate as to the preferences of the people in this area as a whole is the following:

(a) Incorporation into Italy - 10%

(b) Incorporation into Yugoslavia - 60%

(c) Autonomy - ~~30~~.

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Solution Of Trieste Question May End Occupation In Italy

Alexander Says Northern Area Will Need Only 2 Allied Divisions

CASERTA, Sept. 19 (AP) — Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander disclosed today that it is hoped that Allied occupation of Italy will end with the ultimate settlement of the Venezia Giulia territorial dispute.

He declared that one British and one American division stationed in the disputed territory, together with their supplying units, would make up the total occupation forces in Italy when deployment of other troops, stationed here now, has been completed.

After the Venezia Giulia question has been settled and redeployment has been completed, no fighting formations will remain south of the Alps, the field marshal said in an interview at his headquarters in the Royal Palace at Caserta.

Marshal Alexander also revealed that he will leave his post of supreme commander by the end of the month and expressed the hope that General Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, would succeed him. He said that he expects to take up his new post as governor-general of Canada early in the new year.

Both Marshal Alexander and Lt. Gen. W. D. Morgan, chief of staff, who were jointly interviewed, declared that the "Morgan Line," presently dividing the Anglo-American and Yugoslav zones of occupation of Venezia Giulia, was purely a military line, and in no way represented a suggested final border between Italy and Yugoslavia.

The line, which assumed General Morgan's name following his negotiations with the Yugoslavs, is concerned only with protecting the communication lines of the Allied forces in the region until the peace settlements and no economic considerations were taken into account when it was established, they said.

Marshal Alexander said that the ultimate fate of the Polish Corps in Italy, stationed along the Adriatic Coast from Ancona toward the south, is unknown, with the exception of 14,000 who are waiting to be returned home. Mainly recent arrivals, these will be shipped out as soon as transportation is available.

Marshal Alexander declared that he expects some Poles will express

TRIESTE

(Continued from page 1)

tinue minesweeping operations, he said.

All Italian territory, with the exception of the disputed region, will be returned to Italian jurisdiction soon, possibly within "a few weeks," he asserted, adding that the port of Naples and other big ports, which are subject to much speculation here in connection with the unpublished Armistice terms, also would revert to Italian jurisdiction.

Marshal Alexander said there are no Allied installations in Pantelleria, whose future disposition also has been the subject of speculation, and declared that there are no plans to keep any troops there.

He gave no indication when he expects the ultimate settlement of the Venezia-Giulia dispute, but made it clear that he expected to maintain occupation troops in the region until the peace settlement.

The supreme commander disclosed that he had recommended dispatching a British or American police mission to "streamline" the Italian police force.

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Marshal Alexander declared that he expects some Poles will express a desire for repatriation, but that no decision has yet been taken as to the disposition of the remaining troops.

The field marshal said that American air force units and the remainder of the British Desert Air Force remaining in Italy would consist of bombers and fighters directly concerned with supporting the occupation troops in Venezia Giulia. Small naval units remaining here also will support the Venezia Giulia troops as well as con-

(Continued on page 8)

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William Heine, 3y —

Pavot, the betting favorite and Belmont Stakes winner, finished third; Pot O' Luck, winner of the Arlington Classic, was fifth, back of Alexis, while the Preakness champion, Polynesian, was among the also rans.

Fight Results

BALTIMORE—Archie Moore, 165, St. Louis, knocked out Louis Hardwick, 157, Baltimore, (8).

BOSTON—Pat Demers, 135, Brockton, Mass., knocked out Joey Pirrone, 140, Cleveland, (7).

CHICAGO — Collins Brown, 160, stopped William Johnson, 156, (3). Both local boys.

DETROIT—Bill Eddy, 131, Flint, Mich., outpointed LeRoy Willis, 131, Detroit, (10).

DETROIT—Sgt. Jimmy Edgar, 161, Detroit, stopped Joe Reddick, 162, Paterson, N. J. (7).

MILWAUKEE—Charlie Parham, 150, Milwaukee, outpointed Bill McDowell, 158, Dallas, Texas, (10).

NEW ORLEANS—Tami Mauriello, 203, New York, stopped Gunnar Barlund, 207, Finland, (3).

WORCESTER, Mass.—Spider Armstrong, 130, Toronto, drew with Paulie Jackson, 128, Reading, Pa., (10).

o Withdraw From Tangier

decided to restore Tangier to its traditional status, with some changes. The most notable are these two:

1. Russia and the U. S. will sit in on the Tangier Control Committee. Other members will be Britain, France and Spain. Italy, a former member, was left out.

2. Administration of the zone will be turned over to smaller nations, Belgium, The Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden. These nations signed the treaty setting up the international rule.

The Tangier zone is 225 square miles in area. Its 1941 population was 100,000. Its only industry is agriculture, mainly wheat, barley and chickpeas. In 1938, imports were nine times its exports.

Its importance is in its location opposite Gibraltar, making it a crossroads on the European and African trade routes.

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Rioters Raid Stocks Of Food In France

PARIS, Sept. 19 (INS) — Widespread food riots and demonstrations throughout France were mounting today with reports of serious incidents, particularly in the South.

Following the disturbances Sunday in Toulouse, several hundred persons paraded the streets yesterday and pillaged 50 tons of foodstuff

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Big 5 Recommend International Status For Port Of Trieste

Sharot Stuff 29 Sept. 45

Ministers Propose Ethnic Line To Settle Border Of Italy-Yugoslavia

LONDON, Sept. 20 — The Big Five Council of Foreign Ministers announced today that it had recommended revision of the Italian-Yugoslav frontier to make Trieste an international port, Associated Press reported.

The council also recommended that each nation be granted sovereignty over the people speaking its tongue. A communique issued by the ministers said their deputies had been given the task of drawing the actual new line. It will:

1. Be an ethnic line leaving a minimum under alien rule, on the understanding that appropriate investigations will be carried out on the spot before final determination of the frontier.

2. Provide an arrangement for the international control of Trieste so as to assure that the port and its transit facilities will be available for use on equal terms by all international trade "as is customary in other free ports of the world."

Before they draft an Italian treaty to show the foreign ministers, the deputies also have to decide problems concerning the future of the colonies, the Dodecanese Islands, and Russia's sole demand for 600 million dollars in reparation.

After this sudden decision which passed the Italian peace plans to their deputies for further study, the foreign ministers turned to consideration of the problems of peace treaties for the Balkan states and for Finland.

The Finnish treaty came up first. The council immediately hit a snag on procedure, however, and made little headway.

An informed source said the fact that only Soviet Russia and Britain were at war with Finland clouded the status of the United States, France and China at the conference table, and this matter, too, may have to be referred to the ministers' deputies, United Press reported.

Finland was not represented at the meeting. Both Russia and Brit-

International Status Urged For Trieste

(Continued from page 1)

they are determined not to recognize the present governments of the Balkan countries.

Russia, on the other hand, maintains that the governments of these countries are democratic and has presented the council with a note asking that treaties be concluded quickly ratifying armistice terms with these countries.

There were various interpretations to Russia's failure to back up Yugoslav demands for Trieste. Marshal Tito's representatives had insisted before the council that internationalization was "no solution." However, it was pointed out that the nations of the Russian sphere — Balkans, Austria and Czechoslovakia — would benefit most from the international port.

The American view concerning Italy — with which Britain is in substantial accord — is that frontiers established on racial, historic and economic grounds must be guaranteed by the United Nations organization.

The American suggestion is that Italy should devote her industry to the production of commodity goods only, to the complete exclusion of armaments, and that beyond a nominal police and frontier force she should have only a token army.

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Finland was not represented at the meeting. Both Russia and Britain are known to envisage fairly lenient terms of peace for her. An unofficial Finnish diplomatic representative was en route to London, and may be called if the Big Five feel it necessary.

Pacts with Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary — former German satellites — present an even more difficult task than the vigorously disputed Italian treaty, because the Americans and British both say

(Continued on page 8)

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British PGA; ...d To Fall Card

Horton Smith Trails With 81 In Rain; Ward Has 73

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, Sept. 20 (ANS) — An American in the Royal Air Force, Cpl. Charles Ward of Birmingham, Ala., took the lead in the first round of the British PGA championship here yesterday with a 73, the only player in the field of 160 to match regulation figures. Bill Branch, Leicester professional, was second after negotiating the well trapped 6,852 yard course in 74.

The first U. S. Army player to post a score among the leaders was Lt. Matt Kowal of Philadelphia who tied for third with a 75. Cpl. Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles, one of America's top ten playing pros before the war ...lashed through a typical Scottish ...ownpour over the last nine holes ...ut carded a 37-40, 77.

Capt. Horton Smith of Joplin, ...lo., two-time money winner on ...pro golf's cash circuit, played with a borrowed set of clubs after his were stolen and finished with an 81. The only other member of the American delegation to break 80 was Cpl. Charley Wipperman of Harrisburg, Pa., with a 78. Cpl. Ed Nowak of Los Angeles tied Smith ...

...ected not to step into the gutter to give Germans the right-of-way on the pavement. Said the order on their bulletin boards: "Germany is a defeated nation, and must not be allowed to forget it. If Germans refuse to move out of the way, elbow them."

* * *

Crown Princess Elizabeth, who was badly bruised when she was thrown from her horse last Saturday in Scotland, is reported to be progressing "very nicely," and the fear of a brain concussion has practically vanished.

* * *

Moscow radio today announced ...hat a War Crimes court has been ...et up in Finland, with the democratic alliance of the peoples of Finland, the Social Democratic party and the Agrarian party each represented in court and on the investigation commission.

* * *

Vienna's 95,000 hungry school children are receiving an increased ration in the form of a daily hot meal at noon, General Mark W. Clark's headquarters announced. An initial contribution of 25 tons of food to the Ministry of Nutrition has been set aside for this purpose.

* * *

Yom Kippur, the Jewish day of ...onement, was observed Monday ...Paris in the first full ceremony ...ance 1940 when the Germans banned it during the occupation of France. An estimated 3,000 American soldiers and 4,000 Parisians mingled at the Trocadero Theater ...or the annual devotion.

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Experts of 12 European countries and the U. S. are meeting in London to unravel the tangle of radio broadcasting frequencies caused by six years of warfare. Attending the conference are representatives of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the United Kingdom, Russia and the U. S.

* * *

Monday marked the first anniversary of the British airborne invasion of Holland that ended in death for thousands of Tommies at Arnhem. One of the war's greatest gambles ended in disaster, but even the German radio at that time paid tribute to the gallant fighting heart of the British parachutists who died.

Iran's Troops Shut Door On Leftist 'Todeh' Party

TEHERAN, Sept. 20 (UP)—Iran troops closed and occupied the leftist "Todeh" party headquarters and arrested five party leaders, it was announced today.

These measures were taken following the party's disobedience of Teheran's martial law by holding forbidden meetings at the ...

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These measures were taken following the party's disobedience of Teheran's martial law by holding forbidden meetings at the party's headquarters.

As a result of these measures, disturbances and demonstrations are taking place in the Iranian capital, and the military governor today issued a communique requesting the population to remain calm and to comply with all martial law orders.

All other Iranian political party

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Extract from the "IL CORRIERE DI TRIESTE" of 14 Sept.45

O P I N I O N S ---------

Since quite some time, though remaining still neutral, I am watching the continuous debates among parties which are striving with one another to get the populations of our region, while everyone wants to show the correctness of his own assertion. The struggle has now focused on three solutions which seems to get a hold on the majority of the people:

Appurtenance to Italy;
Appurtenance to Jugoslavia;
Constitution of a "Corpus separatum" (Separate body) or even a small indipendent state.

Let us now consider every single point and let us check on the correctness of the assertions giving first of all a look to the small sketch below, which has been extracted from a pamphlet of "Popoli" published in the year 1941 and completed by us as far as the southern part of Istria is concerned. This sketch is reflecting as accurately as possible the great contrast of populations which is to be found in our region.

S k e t c h

The above partition cannot be taken in an absolute manner since centuries of a life in common caused these etnical groups to overlap each other and merge into a single and indivisible unit both as regards character and culture.

The region cannot therefore be divided by a political boundary which, though possible on paper, cannot be conceived in practice. The territory must be considered as a whole and to a certain point also with regard to its economic and commercial conditions.

Under the Italian government the region should enjoy a complete autonomy, owing to its special etnical situation, but what direct commercial usefulness could Italy have in possessing the three great ports of Trieste, Fiume and Pola which being out of the way from the big Italian traffic routes could be of very little advantage to a nation so rich in ports even and more so on the Adriatic Sea?

It is said that the hinterland of the region (which extends to central eastern Europe) would remain unchanged though within the borders of the Italian nation, however, one should not forget that is economically broken, that its industries and trade are paralyzed, that a long period of reconstruction will be necessary in which the drain of taxation will affect both the citizen and foreign trade, making transit through our ports difficult, thereby bringing about a situation similar to that which arose after the last war when Trieste and Fiume, the greatest commercial centers of the region remain always empty and on many of their wharfes

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Also at the government of the province there were placed officials from other regions of Italy, who could not even remotely understand the situation of our people, who but to have from Rome a praise or an economic betterment for their own persons, subjected the region to system of government completely inadequate setting up italian schools on the Carso e persecuting in every possible manner the slavs.

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Trade in transit which is the very life of our ports has been impeded by extortionate tarif rates and custom duties and by complicated proceedings of clearance. An archy ruined us completely diverting traffic to more hospitable ports, and one may go on enumerating other instances.

It is alleged now that the capital of the region is mostly Italian, but one forgets that small capitals representing assets of single persons or small insti tues of credit, having been hindered in every possible way in their activities, were compelled to accept, under penalty of an impending ruin, their being taken over by the larger credit Institutes of Italy.

Only at the outbreak of the war an attempt has been made to blind us by starting on the construction of a big industrial harbour which remain almost to an embryonic stage and God knows when it will be completed, by promising future prosperity well knowing that the promise would not be kept no matter what the outcome of the war.

And now how could one return to belong to Italy without even the guaranty of a regional autonomy?

From Jugoslavia on the other hand we have at least the guaranty of autonomy for the city of Trieste, showing this way a better understanding of our people, however the incorporation of all the remainder of the region into the jugoslav federation is claimed, forgetting that the Italian language is not only being spoken in Trieste but also outside of it and that a clear division between Italian and Slavs does not exist. Even by pushing back the border on a line running roughly from Aquileia to the Austrian border in the neighborhood of Tarvisio, and limiting thus the number of Italian of the region, dissatisfaction would be created among the Italian speaking population which, excepting Trieste, would find themselves among people who could not understand them, would lose any possibility of finding employment since the knowledge of the slav language would be a prerequisite absolutely necessary in every office or employment. Trieste on the other hand could not possibly receive all these Italians and conveniently employ them without running the risk to throw the city into misery inasmuch as the number of worker available would be greater than required even in a commercial and industrial port larger than ours.

The Jugoslav Federation then claims Trieste as a port absolutely necessary to serve as an outlet for its trading. One should however bear in mind that the Jugoslav Federation could make use of its many other ports like Zara Spxalato, Sebenico Cattaro and Ragusa. I know, having visited it myself, the port of Fiume which together with the port of Sussak forms a well equipped unit served by good lines of communications connecting it with the immediate hinterland of Trieste, and forming a vast network of communications in said hinterland. The other ports, since Jugoslavia finds itself in a full period of development, could in a few years be pefectly equipped and served by very good land communications and then the moment will have arrived when the Giulian Region would be considered eccentric, [illegible] the hinterland would be reduced to

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Only at the outbreak of the war an attempt has been made to [illegible] starting on the construction of a big industrial harbour which remain almost to an embryonic stage and God knows when it will be completed, by promising future prosperity well knowing that the promise would not be kept no matter what the outcome of the war.

And now how could one return to belong to Italy without even the guaranty of a regional autonomy?

From Jugoslavia on the other hand we have at least the guaranty of autonomy for the city of Trieste, showing this way a better understanding of our people, however the incorporation of all the remainder of the regions into the jugoslav federation is claimed, forgetting that the Italian language is not only being spoken in Trieste but also outside of it and that a clear division between Italian and Slavs does not exist. Even by pushing back the border on a line running roughly from Aquileia to the Austrian border in the neighborhood of Tarvisio, and limiting thus the number of Italian of the region, dissatisfaction would be created among the Italian speaking population which, excepting Trieste, would find themselves among people who could not understand them, would lose any possibility of finding employment since the knowledge of the slav language would be a prerequisite absolutely necessary in every office or employment. Trieste on the other hand could not possibly receive all these Italians and conveniently employ them without running the risk to throw the city into misery inasmuch as the number of worker available would be greater than required even in a commercial and industrial port larger than ours.

The Jugoslav Federation then claims Trieste as a port absolutely necessary to serve as an outlet for its trading. One should however bear in mind that the Jugoslav Federation could make use of its many other ports like Zara Spxalato, Sebenico Cattaro and Ragusa. I know, having visited it myself, the port of Fiume which together with the port of Sussak forms a well equipped unit served by good lines of communications connecting it with the immediate hinterland of Trieste, and forming a vast network of communications in said hinterland. The other ports, since Jugoslavia finds itself in a full period of development, could in a few years be pefectly equipped and served by very good land communications and then the moment will have arrived when the Giulian Region would be considered eccentric, and the use of its ports less convenient. The hinterland would be reduced to a small part of Central Europe since all the traffic of eastern europe could be more conveniently and with better custom facilities diverted to the other dalmatian ports so that in the long run there still would be the irregular situation of the Giulian population.

From these brief observations one can gather that in such a way the commercial interests of the region could never be reconciled with its etnic position.

Let us consider instead the position of the region in a "Corpus separatum".

Above all there should be set up a form of special government, precisely a Council constituted by a certain number of representatives divided in two etnical groups elected by public voting, all giuliani born in this region, selected among persons who distinguised themselves for probity and honesty, capability to govern and who are in a position to understand the delicate territorial situation.

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The Presidency could be entrusted to a person alien to the interests of the two bordering nations, or to two presidents each being the head of one of the two ethnical groups. Deliberations should be taken with the fullest appreciation of the mutual rights and duties and the issuance of the laws should conform to these principles. The Council should remain in office for a certain period of time to be established by agreement. Elections should take place publicly (elections should not be held in the name of the majority of the people, who in such a way would see themselves distracted from one of their highly democratic rights) on the basis of a list submitted either by the retreating Council or in some other manner that cannot be set forth at this moment. One thing should however be made clear right now: the persons to be entrusted with the destinies of our region must at least possess a vast education and be conscious of their responsibilites and capbale to bear them. It seems strange that we should insist on this point, but unfortunately it happened already that persons were placed in a commanding position who had no idea of the huge responsibilties resting on them in the event of an error of of the damage that might derive from an incompetent leadership.

After having considered in a summary way these points of vital importancex, let us see what would be the result of such system of government.

A possible intrusion on the part of the two neighbouring States in the political questions of the region would be avoided. Ports should be open to the ships of all nations, placing thus the country on an international level, Small individual activities should be fostered. They in turn would enrich the region by the employment of all kind of labor in its manyfold activities. In this way the hinterland would not suffer from the possible development of the dalmatian ports which would be fully engaged in coping with the importing and exporting trade of Jugoslavia and with the transit trade of the Balcan States of the Black Sea.

In all Firms and public Offices and private offices foreign influence and labour should not be permitted. Both Management and labor should be entrusted exclusively to Giulians, because it should not be forgotten that our region even tough not the cradle of geniusses has always distinguished itself for the high cultural and professional standard of its people. From its schools, its technical, commercial, industrial Institutes, from its unversity (which we hope will be completed with a faculty of Engineering and literature) always came out men capable to carry out their tasks and who now could easily find good employment in their own region.

Italians and slovenes would see their mutual rights safeguarded and the so much auspicated brotherhood would be an accomplished fact, so much so that the common welfare created by the new situation would result in personal benefit for the individuals.

We believe this is the only way in order to finally achieve a long period of peace and tranquillity for the region. This would put an end to every antagonism between Italians and slovenes, accentuated in recent times on account of disagreements among parties.

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We believe this is the only way in order to finally achieve a long period of peace and trancuillity for the region. This would put an end to every antagonism between Italians and slovenes, accentuated in recent times on account of disagreements among parties.

We profoundly feel to be Giuliani, in the widest sense of the word. We are proud of the language we are speaking, either Italian or Slovene, but we feel too alien and far away from thestrugg es aiming to bind to either nations, in any waym our region, by guaranteeing more or less an autonomy which, besides being limited would in the long run be also destroyed.

We have become by now wise and cautious by the experience we gained under the Austrian domination first and then for more than 25 years of Italian and Fascist domination.

Bi gi

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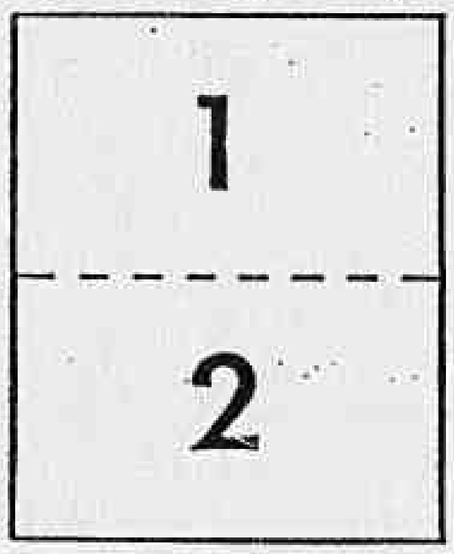

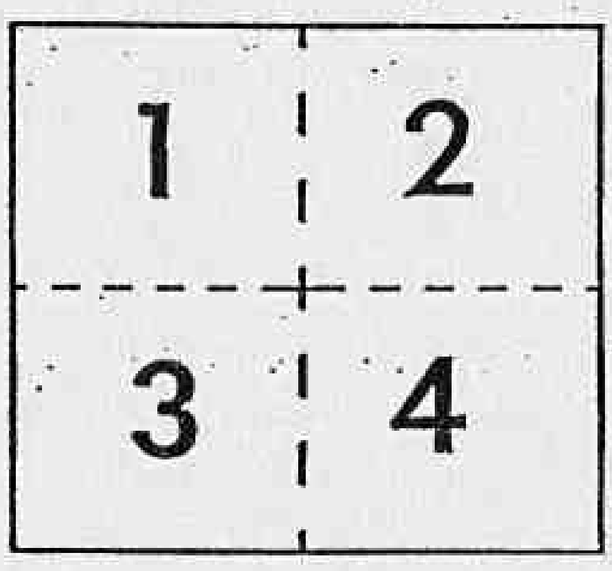

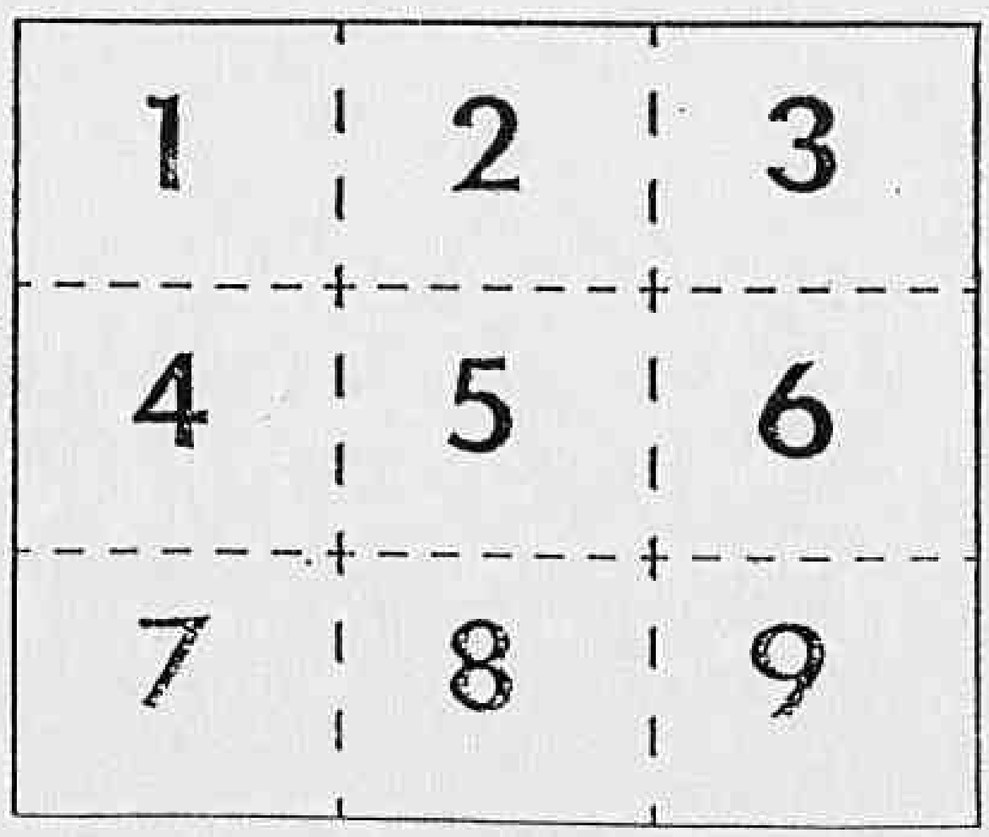

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IL CORRIERE DI

QUOTIDIANO DEMOCRATICO I

Anno I

TRIESTE, venerdì 14 settembre

LA TERZA GIORNATA DI LONDRA

Re Pietro e Damaskinos a colloquio con Byrnes

Il Consiglio dei Ministri rappresenta una nuova forma di organizzazione e di collaborazione fra le Potenze alleate nel periodo di pace

LONDRA, 13

I cinque grandi ministri degli Affari Esteri stanno esaminando oggi le innumerevoli proposte, tra le quali devono essere incluse quelle sovietiche e francesi da aggiungersi all'ordine del giorno della conferenza.

In conseguenza all'assoluto mutismo da parte dei delegati non è possibile conoscere il soggetto delle proposte russe; però da quanto si vocifera è generalmente presumibile che queste contengono la questione sui Dardanelli, e che quelle francesi propongono un dettagliato progetto per l'internazionalizzazione della Ruhr e della Renania.

I funzionari francesi hanno apertamente dichiarato che la Francia non desidera assolutamente annettere alcuna parte di questi territori, però si presenta l'assoluta necessità di distaccarli dalla Germania.

Il progetto francese sembra contenga delle proposte per un maggior controllo sulle industrie della Ruhr ed in particolare la produzione del carbone ed una commissione europea occidentale per la Renania, con la partecipazione della Francia, Belgio, Olanda e Lussemburgo e nella quale, secondo gli eventuali desideri di Londra di volervi partecipare, sarebbe inclusa anche la Granbretagna. Però la questione d'immediato esame che i ministri degli Affari Esteri stanno elaborando è il trattato di pace italiano già presentato dai britannici e che costituisce la base delle prime conversazioni, alle quali dovrebbe seguire un trattato per la rapida e felice soluzione di tutti i problemi. Ecco ciò che spaventa soprattutto i nemici della sicurezza internazionale a cui mirano gli sforzi collettivi dei popoli. La reazione accompagna l'inizio dei lavori del Consiglio dei ministri con un tale clamore ed intorno ad essi parla già di progetti nati morti. L'organizzazione internazionale mira allo scopo di tenere sempre più uniti gli alleati. Vediamo invece il giornale parigino «Le Monde» dichiarare che la costituzione del blocco occidentale sarebbe considerata come la vera salvezza contro la entusiasmo di tutti i popoli liberati in Europa.

Il Ministro degli Esteri americano Byrnes, rappresentante degli Stati Uniti alla Conferenza dei Ministri degli Esteri, ha avuto oggi due colloqui con Re Pietro di Jugoslavia e con il Reggente greco, Arcivescovo Damaskinos.

Byrnes si è incontrato con il Re di Jugoslavia in esilio al Claridge Hotel e più tardi ha conferito all'Ambasciata americana con l'Arcivescovo Damaskinos.

Nel corso della giornata il Ministro degli Esteri americano ha avuto pure un colloquio con il giudice Robert H. Jackson, rappresentante americano in seno alla Commissione per i criminali di guerra, ed inoltre ha conferito anche con Herbert Evatt, Ministro degli Esteri australiano.

L'Ambasciata americana ha comunicato che i rappresentanti diplomatici degli Stati Uniti stanno arrivando a Londra. Arthur Bliss Lane, ambasciatore americano in Polonia e Robert Patterson, Ambasciatore degli Stati Uniti in Russia, il quale giungerà prossimamente a Londra. L'Ambasciatore francese a Mosca, Generale Georges Catroux, è giunto qui oggi e così pure Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambasciatore britannico in Russia.

Vi è stato oggi una sosta nella Conferenza dei Ministri degli Esteri delle cinque principali Nazioni alleate. I rappresentanti degli Stati Uniti, della Granbretagna, dell'Unione Sovietica, della Cina e della Francia hanno tenuto delle riunioni private. La terza riunione plenaria della Conferenza è prevista per venerdì prossimo.

La giornata di Damaskinos a Londra

LONDRA, 13

L'Arcivescovo Damaskinos, Reggente di Grecia, è stato oggi visitato dal Primo Ministro Clement Attlee e dall'Arcivescovo di York, in occasione della colazione offerta dall'Ambasciata di Grecia a Londra.

Secondo quanto informa la «Reuter» Damaskinos visiterà Oxford e York verso la fine della settimana e ripartirà lunedì dalla Granbretagna per recarsi a Parigi dove s'incontrerà col Generale De Gaulle.

La riforma della legge elettorale in Bulgaria

SOFIA, 13

In seguito alle obiezioni mosse dai Governi britannico e americano secondo cui le norme che regolano le prossime elezioni in Bulgaria non erano conformate a principi democratici, il Governo Bulgaro ha approvato una riforma della legge sulle consultazioni elettorali.

L'unico cambiamento essenziale sembra sia quello che permette ai partiti dell'opposizione di formare un blocco elettorale e di presentarsi singolarmente o in gruppi.

Il Pontefice riceve Eisenhower e Clark

CITTA' DEL VATICANO, 13.

Il Papa ha ricevuto oggi i Generali Eisenhower e Clark

Il Santo Padre si è molto compiaciuto di ricevere i due Generali e la conversazione vivamente cordiale si è protratta per 25 minuti. Essa si è aggirata in modo particolare sulle condizioni della Germania e dell'Austria, dove i due alti personaggi hanno rispettivamente il loro comando.

I due Generali, giunti a Roma nelle prime ore di oggi, ripartiranno, a quanto sembra, in giornata.

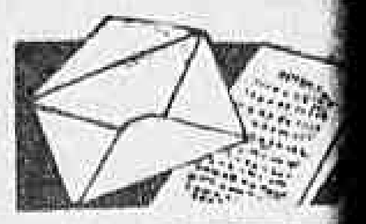
Nella loro visita alla Basilica Vaticana essi erano accompagnati da otto ufficiali del seguito. Dapprima il Papa ha ricevuto nella sua biblioteca privata i due Generali; quindi sono state introdotte le persone del seguito. Era presente, oltre ai due consiglieri diplomatici dell'Ambasciata anche Mons. Walter Carroll, della Segreteria di Stato.

Conclusione dei colloqui tra Unione Sovietica e Romania

MOSCA, 13

In seguito ai colloqui avutisi tra la Delegazione romena capeggiata da Pietro Groza ed il Governo sovietico sono stati firmati a Mosca una serie di accordi tra i Governi dell'Unione Sovietica e della Romania.

Allo scopo di sollevare la crisi economica che ha colpito quest'anno la Romania in seguito ad una grave siccità e un cattivo raccolto, verranno



Situazione e tendenze pol nella Venezia

Assisto da parecchio rimanendo ancora nett tinui contrasti di partit tendono l'un l'altro la p lazione della nostra reg do ciascuno dimostrare delle proprie asserzioni. è ormai polarizzata su ri, che sembrano ora i il loro peso nella mas popolo:

l'appartenenza all'Ita l'appartenenza alla J la costituzione di un parlamento ed addirittur colo Stato indipendente

Consideriamo ora, o ica e verificheremo l delle asserzioni, dando tutto un'occhiata a qu schizzo, estratto da u «Popolo», pubblicato nel dotato da noi nella pa ale dell'Istria; schiz secchia il più esattam bile il grande contrasto nni che si riscontra i ragione.

Territor

abitati in maggio

Italia

Sloven

Croati

0413

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ERE DI TRIESTE

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N. 83

TRIESTE, venerdì 14 settembre 1945

siglio dei Ministri senta una nuova di organizzazione collaborazione fra tenze alleate nel riodo di pace

mentre anche le imprese tede ungheresi saranno nazionaa le compensazioni e gli inve stranieri saranno individual egolati.

Pontefice riceve enhower e Clark

ITTA DEL VATICANO, 13. ipa ha ricevuto oggi i Gene enhower e Clark.

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clusione dei colloqui Unione Sovietica e Romania

MOSCA, 13

guito ai colloqui svoltisi tra la aleria romena capeggiata da Groza ed il Governo sovietico tati firmati a Mosca una serie pedi tra i Governi dell'Unione ca e della Romania.

scopo di sollevare la crisi eco a che ha colpito quest'anno la nia in seguito ad una grave sic un cattivo raccolto, verranno

OPINIONI

Si possono trattare e più disparate idee ed i più cari sentimenti solamente dopo una lunga e seria profonda discussione

Situazione e tendenze politiche nella Venezia Giulia

Assisto da parecchio tempo, pur rimanendo ancora neutrale, ai continui contrasti di partiti che si contendono l'un l'altro la povera popolazione della nostra regione, volendo ciascuno dimostrare l'esattezza delle proprie asserzioni. La lotta si è ormai polarizzata su tre posizioni, che sembrano ora tenere saldo il loro posto nella maggioranza del popolo:

l'appartenenza all'Italia;

l'appartenenza alla Jugoslavia;

la costituzione di un «corpus separatum» od addirittura di un piccolo Stato indipendente.

Consideriamo ora ogni singola tesi e verifichiamone la giustezza delle asserzioni, dando prima di tutto un'occhiata a questo piccolo schizzo, estratto da un fascicolo «Popoli», pubblicato nel 1941 e compilato da noi nella parte meridionale dell'Istria: schizzo che rispecchia il più esattamente possibile il grande contrasto di popolazioni che si riscontra nella nostra regione.

no verso il popolo, ma si vorrebbe incorporare tutto il resto della regione nella federazione jugoslava, dimenticando che l'italiano non si parla solo a Trieste, e che una netta suddivisione fra italiani e slavi non esiste. Par arretando il confine su di una linea che press'a poco partendo da Aquileia raggiunga il confine austriaco nei pressi di Tarvisio, e limitando così il numero degli italiani della regione, si creerebbe del malcontento fra la restante popolazione parlante la lingua italiana e avente l'asa dimora nella zona che, ad eccezione di Trieste, si troverebbe abbarbicato in mezzo a gente che non la comprende e perderebbe ogni possibilità di sostentamento, dato che negli uffici ed in qualsiasi altro tipo d'impiego, la lingua slovena sarebbe prerogativa assolutamente necessaria. Trieste d'altro canto non potrebbe accogliere tutti questi italiani, ed impiegarli convenientemente senza rischio di gettare nella miseria la città, poichè il numero delle braccia disponibili sarebbe eccedente.

Nelle aziende di qualsiasi tipo ed in tutti gli uffici pubblici e privati dovrebbero essere allontanate le influenze e la mano d'opera straniera. Sia la direzione che l'esecuzione dovrebbe essere affidata a personale esclusivamente giuliano, poichè non si deve dimenticare che la nostra regione, pur non essendo la culla di «grandi geni», si è sempre distinta per l'alto livello culturale e professionale della sua gente. Dalle sue scuole e dai suoi istituti, tecnici industriali commerciali, dalla sua università (che speriamo venga completata nelle facoltà di ingegneria e di lettere) sono sempre usciti uomini capaci nei loro compiti e che ora potrebbero trovare senza difficoltà un buon impiego nella loro stessa regione.

Gli italiani e gli sloveni si vedrebbero garantiti nei loro diritti reciproci e la tanto auspicata fratellanza diverrebbe un fatto compiuto, dato anche che il benessere comune creatosi nella nuova situazione si risolverebbe in un benessere personale dei singoli.

Crediamo che questa sarebbe la unica via per poter finalmente raggiungere un lungo periodo di pace e di tranquillità per la regione. Sarebbe così finito ogni contrasto fra italiani e sloveni, scaltosi in questi ultimi tempi causa le continue discordie fra partiti.

Noi ci sentiamo profondamente giuliani nel più ampio senso della parola. Siamo fieri della lingua che parliamo, sia essa italiana o slovena, ma ci sentiamo lontani ed estranei alle lotte che cercano di legare all'una ed all'altra nazione, in qualsiasi modo, la regione, garantendo più o meno un'autonomia che, oltre ad essere limitata, sarebbe con l'andar del tempo anche distrutta.

Siamo ormai fatti esperti e cauti dalla dominazione austriaca prima e poi da più di 25 anni di dominazione italiana e fascista.

BIGI

«Capitano» o Reggente, la polizia, le istituzioni amministrative, ma solo quelle che le venissero imposte dalle potenze che avrebbero in questo porto i loro interessi. Altro che poteri popolari e indipendenza!

Trieste sarebbe certamente una fonte di ricchezza. Ma i dividendi dei capitali investiti nelle banche, nelle imprese di navigazione, nelle industrie di Trieste andrebbero a favore di quel capitale internazionale che i trust d'oltremare troverebbero utile piazzare da noi e non ai triestini «indipendenti» e «sovrani». Quali possibilità finanziarie avremmo noi, infatti, dopo 27 anni di dominio fascista; quali possibilità di autofinanziamento?

Certo vi sarebbe il lavoro, ma i frutti di esso andrebbero ai vari Smith di là della Manica o di là dell'Atlantico.

Al di sopra delle nostre autorità «indipendenti» vi sarebbero i «Governi» delle potenze; dietro le direzioni delle nostre società, delle nostre imprese, dietro le teste di turco dei nostri dirigenti politici ed economici i tentacoli del capitale straniero. Di triestino, di «indigeno» rimarrebbe solo il lavoro e la miseria. Sì, la miseria, come quella di Bombay, di Calcutta, di Schangai, come quella degli «slums» americani. Perchè la Trieste «indipendente» null'altro sarebbe che una colonia da sfruttare, una perla di più, fra i gioielli della «Tower».

Le nostre banche diverrebbero filiali o affiliazioni dei colossi bancari mondiali, col personale dirigente ben pagato — ma certamente non triestino — e con il personale subalterno «triestino» ma mal pagato. Le industrie e la navigazione farebbero capo ai «pools» internazionali che vi impiegherebbero i capitali a proprio profitto, sfruttando i lavoratori ed i macinati triestini. Il personale impiegatizio, tecnico ed amministrativo fino ai limiti del possibile. Il commercio rimarrebbe «triestino» solo di nome perchè sarebbe inesistente la concorrenza del nostro capitale con il sovrabbondante capitale liberamente importato. Sì liberamente, perchè tutti sarebbero liberi, anche di morire di fame.

E i lavoratori, le maestranze, gli

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...territori. Anche parte di questi territori, però si presenta l'assoluta necessità di distaccarli dalla Germania.

Il progetto francese sembra contenga delle proposte per un maggior controllo sulle industrie della Ruhr ed in particolare la produzione del carbone ed una commissione europea occidentale per la Renania, con la partecipazione della Francia, Belgio, Olanda e Lussemburgo e nella quale, secondo gli eventuali desideri di Londra di volersi partecipare, sarebbe inclusa anche la Gran Bretagna. Però la questione d'immediato esame che i ministri degli Affari Esteri stanno elaborando è il trattato di pace italiano già presentato dai britannici e che costituisce la base delle prime conversazioni, alle quali ne seguirà il problema dei Balcani. Apparentemente l'argomento tra gli anglo-americani ed i russi formerà oggetto di esame se i trattati di pace dovranno essere elaborati per i Balcani immediatamente oppure se si dovrà attendere che questi Stati abbiano formato dei Governi più rappresentativi.

Gli esperti delle cinque missioni diplomatiche hanno trascorso la giornata odierna esaminando importanti documenti che saranno di base alle discussioni di venerdì prossimo.

Il generale Georges Catroux, ambasciatore francese a Mosca, è arrivato oggi per via aerea a Londra, dove la sua presenza è stata richiesta dal ministro degli Esteri francese Georges Bidault, che partecipa alla conferenza dei ministri degli Esteri.

La conferenza di Londra ha iniziato un lavoro di riorganizzazione pacifica. Il Consiglio dei ministri degli Esteri rappresenta una nuova forma di organizzazione e di collaborazione fra le Potenze alleate nel periodo di pace. Naturalmente le sedute del Consiglio dei ministri hanno attirato l'attenzione di tutta l'opinione pubblica mondiale. L'assolvimento da parte del Consiglio di importanti compiti affidatigli dalla conferenza di Berlino, va considerato come la base della pace in Europa ed accelererà l'ulteriore sviluppo dei popoli europei. Perciò si sottolinea con piena ragione la grande importanza delle sedute del Consiglio dei ministri degli Esteri testè cominciate. Occorre rilevare al tempo stesso che i circoli i quali non hanno ancora deposto le armi contro la collaborazione delle grandi Potenze, tentano di sfruttare l'inizio dei lavori del Consiglio dei ministri per condurre una campagna sabotatrice che va, in fin dei conti, contro la pace e la sicurezza dell'Europa.

Il giornale «Aftonbladet» attacca la riunione londinese, dicendo che sarebbe contro natura se in essa si svolgesse tutto in modo armonioso e felice. Armonia e buone relazioni reciproche fra le grandi Potenze formano la situazione fantasma. Attualmente...

Stati Uniti alla Conferenza dei Ministri degli Esteri, ha avuto oggi dei colloqui con Re Pietro di Jugoslavia e con il Reggente greco, Arcivescovo Damaskinos.

Byrnes si è incontrato con il Re di Jugoslavia in calle al Claridge Hotel e più tardi ha conferito all'Ambasciata americana con l'Arcivescovo Damaskinos.

Nel corso della giornata il Ministro degli Esteri americano ha avuto pure un colloquio con il giudice Robert H. Jackson, rappresentante americano in seno alla Commissione per i criminali di guerra, ed inoltre ha conferito anche con Herbert Evatt, Ministro degli Esteri australiano.

L'Ambasciata americana ha comunicato che i rappresentanti diplomatici degli Stati Uniti stanno arrivando a Londra. Arthur Bliss Lane, ambasciatore americano in Polonia e Robert Patterson, Ambasciatore americano in Jugoslavia si trovano già nella capitale britannica.

E' imminente l'arrivo qui a Londra di Maynard Barnes, Ministro degli Stati Uniti in Bulgaria, e di Burton C. Berrym, rappresentante americano in seno alla Commissione di controllo alleato per la Romania.

Non è pervenuta finora nessuna notizia all'Ambasciata americana riguardo Harriman, Ambasciatore [illegible]

l'Arcivescovo di York, in occasione della colazione offerta dall'Ambasciata di Grecia a Londra.

Secondo quanto informa la «Reuter» Damaskinos visiterà Oxford e York verso la fine della settimana e ripartirà lunedì dalla Gran Bretagna per recarsi a Parigi dove s'incontrerà col Generale De Gaulle.

La riforma della legge elettorale in Bulgaria

SOFIA, 13.

In seguito alle obiezioni mosse dai Governi britannico e americano secondo cui le norme che regolano le prossime elezioni in Bulgaria non erano rispondenti a principi democratici, il Governo Bulgaro ha approvato una riforma della legge sulle consultazioni elettorali.

L'unico cambiamento essenziale sembra sia quello che permette ai gruppi dell'opposizione di formare un blocco elettorale e di presentarsi singolarmente o in gruppi.

Nazionalizzazione delle industrie in Cecoslovacchia

PRAGA, 13.

Si annuncia ufficialmente dalla Cecoslovacchia che il Governo sta elaborando un programma di statalizzazione e nazionalizzazione delle industrie chiave del Paese.

Secondo i circoli ufficiali, il decreto renderà proprietario lo Stato ceco-slovacco di circa il 75% di tutte le industrie ferriere e metallurgiche del [illegible]

quanto sembra, la giornata.

Nella loro visita alla Basilica Vaticana essi erano accompagnati da otto ufficiali del seguito. Dapprima il Papa ha ricevuto nella sua biblioteca privata i due Generali; quindi sono state introdotte le persone del seguito. Era presente, oltre ai due consiglieri diplomatici dell'Ambasciata, anche Mons. Walter Carroll, della Segreteria di Stato.

Conclusione dei colloqui tra Unione Sovietica e Romania

MOSCA, 13.

In seguito ai colloqui svoltisi tra la Delegazione romena capeggiata da Pietro Groza ed il Governo sovietico sono stati firmati a Mosca una serie di accordi tra i Governi dell'Unione Sovietica e della Romania.

Allo scopo di sollevare la grave situazione che ha colpito quest'anno la Romania in seguito ad una grave siccità e un cattivo raccolto, verranno posti a disposizione del Governo romeno 150 mila tonnellate di frumento ed altrettanto di mais. Il Governo sovietico ha accettato di ridurre l'ammontare delle proprietà, che devono essere restituite all'Unione Sovietica da parte della Romania, in base alle clausole dell'armistizio, e prorogare di 3 anni tale restituzione. I due Governi si sono pure accordati sulla questione dei prigionieri di guerra romeni, il cui rimpatrio è già in via di attuazione.

...tutto un'occhiata a quest... schizzo, estratto da un «Popolo», pubblicato nel 1... stato da noi nella parte... dell'Istria; schizzo... specchia il più esattamente... bile il grande contrasto... zioni che si riscontra nella regione.

Questa suddivisione può essere intesa in maniera... poichè accolti di convivenza... fatto si che questi gruppi... sono compenetrati e fusi... sembrerà da formare un... unico ed inscindibile, ... esistere che come culture...

La regione quindi non... verso divisa da un confine... che sarebbe fattibile... non è nemmeno immaginabile. Il territorio... considerato nel suo insieme... in certo riguardo anche... condizioni economiche...

Sotto il governo italiano... dovrebbe godere di... vera autonomia, data la... peculiare situazione etnica... questa utilità commerciale... l'Italia a possedere i... porti di Trieste. Prima... data la loro posizione... rispetto alle grandi vie... italiano, ben poco rosso... ed una nazione così ric... anche e proprio sul mare...

Si dice che il retroterra... zione (che si estende in... vera centro-orientale)... avvarsi non entro l'orbita... zione italiana, ma non... accettare che l'Italia è... tente a tutto, che le... e i suoi traffici sono... che è necessario un lungo... di riorganizzazione durante... lasso del dopo e della... ora sia sul cittadino che... tici con l'estero, rendendo... difficile il transito merci... nostri porti, ritornando... situazione verificatasi... guerra mondiale per... Trieste. I maggiori emporii della regione, rimasti completamente vuoti e... della loro banchine l'erba... a crescere con grande... cittadini, visti così... depressi da quelli che... vano invocato con tanta... ai quali avevano sacrificato... martiri sul capestro austriaco... dire ora che la situazione... creatasi e durata per... fosse dovuta solo al nuovo... no fascista; ma furono... stessi che vennero da tutte... regioni d'Italia nelle quali... credendo forse di trovare... rasse di immigrazione... essi che invasero i nostri... e le nostre officine... inoltrico migliaia di lavoratori, tanto che fu reso... il ricorso alle maestranze... vero dove, dopo forti lotte... che da parte di persone... si riuscì a sloggiare quei... di veri e propri invasori... non è un unico esempio...

Pure al governo di... venire posto del personale... regioni italiane, che non... nemmeno lontanamente... dere la situazione del... lo, e che pur di aver...

Rivelazioni sul retroscena politico giapponese

Ora il Paese del Sol Levante cerca motivi di scusa, ed addossa la colpa principalmente ai militaristi nipponici che, assetati di vanità, hanno voluto la guerra con la speranza di poter dominare il mondo

LONDRA, 13

Il corrispondente del «Times» da New York comunica che il Principe Konoye, che fu tre volte Primo Ministro giapponese ed è ora uno dei consiglieri dell'Imperatore, ha dichiarato, in un'intervista, che uno degli obiettivi del Governo imperiale è eliminare l'esercito dalla vita politica e sociale del Paese.

«Il mondo — ha detto Konoye — non ha potuto avere fiducia nel Giappone giacchè, mentre il Governo permetteva una cosa, le autorità militari ne ordinavano un'altra; ma da ora in poi ciò che sarà promesso potrà venir mantenuto».

Konoye ha rivelato poi di essere stato egli stesso sorvegliato e minacciato dalla Polizia militare soggetta negli ultimi tre anni ed ha espresso l'opinione che saranno necessari almeno un paio di mesi per rinforzare la Polizia ordinaria, in modo che questa possa provvedere alla protezione del popolo.

Passando a parlare dell'«incidente» con la Cina, il Principe ha detto che egli avrebbe forse potuto raggiungere un accordo col Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, se non fosse stato fermato quando, a bordo di una nave, si recava ad incontrarlo.

«L'Imperatore, io e la maggioranza del Gabinetto — ha aggiunto Konoye — eravamo propensi ad accettare di ritirarci dalla Cina secondo la richiesta americana, ma Tojo, appoggiato dalla cricca militare, si oppose violentemente, ed io dovetti tornare indietro.

Il Principe ha soggiunto che, a suo avviso, l'esercito è ancora tanto potente che la sua influenza potrà essere eliminata soltanto con l'aiuto delle forze americane; e questo è certamente il desiderio della maggioranza del popolo.

Dopo aver rilevato che la posizione del Giappone è diversa da quella della Germania dopo l'altra guerra, giacchè ora il Giappone le forze militari sono completamente screditate, egli ha così concluso: «La cosa più importante da procurare è che tanto l'incidente con la Cina quanto la guerra contro gli Alleati avrebbero potuto essere evitati; la colpa di entrambi ricade principalmente sui militaristi giapponesi».

Mountbatten attende un atto personale di resa dal Maresciallo Terauchi

SINGAPORE, 13

L'Ammiraglio Mountbatten ha annunciato che egli attende un atto personale di resa da parte del Maresciallo Terauchi, comandante delle Forze giapponesi dell'Asia sud-orientale, non appena le condizioni di salute di quest'ultimo glielo permetteranno.

Terauchi è stato ieri sostituito dal gen. Itagaki, comandante la piazza di Singapore, nella cerimonia ufficiale di resa delle Forze giapponesi del teatro meridionale.

Le condizioni dell'ex Primo Ministro Tojo

TOKIO, 13

L'ex Primo Ministro Tojo rifiuta ancora il cibo, rendendo così incerta la possibilità di salvarsi. Tuttavia le sue condizioni sono soddisfacenti. Egli si trova tuttora all'ospedale da campo americano di Jokohama.

I danni subiti dalla Russia

...colpevoli del primo reato loro ascritto e due del possesso illegale di armi e li condanna alla pena di 15 anni di reclusione.

La stessa Corte riconosce inoltre gli imputati Franceschini, Bortolossi e Forasasie colpevoli di reato di cinque omicidi premeditati e 31 tentati omicidi, senza il beneficio delle attenuanti e li condanna alla pena di morte per gli omicidi premeditati ed alla pena di 24 anni di reclusione per i tentati omicidi. Riconosce gli imputati Pantacalerina e Calova colpevoli del reato di concorso in 34 omicidi premeditati e 31 tentati omicidi, concedendo loro le circostanze attenuanti per non avere effettivamente preso parte alla sparatoria, e li condanna all'ergastolo per gli omicidi premeditati ed a 12 anni di reclusione per i tentati omicidi.

La Corte infine riconosce gli imputati Bosco Luigi e Derzino Ermenegildo non colpevoli del reato loro ascritto dalla Pubblica Accusa e li assolve per non aver commesso il fatto.

Il Presidente ha avvertito gli imputati che sarà data loro la facoltà di appellarsi entro 30 giorni a partire dalla data della sentenza.

Le imputazioni a carico degli ex dirigenti della Società Adriatica di Navigazione

VENEZIA, 13

Sono stati ieri deferiti alla Corte straordinaria di Assise l'ex presidente della Società Adriatica di Navigazione, Araldo di Crollalanza, già ministro fascista dei lavori pubblici, ed il direttore generale della stessa società, Giuseppe Premuda.

Il primo, che dovrà rispondere in altra sede anche dell'attività svolta quale membro del Governo fascista, comandante di squadre d'azione, federale e podestà di Bari, è attualmente latitante, mentre il secondo si trova già da qualche tempo in istato d'arresto. L'imputazione specifica, gravante sui dirigenti dell'Adriatica, concerne il tentativo di sottrarre agli Alleati, dopo l'8 settembre, il piroscafo «Gerusalemme», all'ancora, al-

La riunione del Gabinetto spagnolo

Il saluto falangista abolito

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

...nto sembra, in giornata.
...Nella loro visita alla Basilica Va...ann essi erano accompagnati da...o ufficiali del seguito. Dopprima il ...pa ha ricevuto nella sua biblio...a privata i due Generali; quindi ...no state introdotte le persone del ...guito. Era presente, oltre ai due ...asiglieri diplomatici dell'Ambascia... anche Mons. Walter Carroll, del... Segreteria di Stato.

...onclusione dei colloqui ...ra Unione Sovietica e Romania

MOSCA, 15

In seguito ai colloqui svoltisi tra la delegazione romena capeggiata da...lietro Groza ed il Governo sovietico ...no stati firmati a Mosca una serie ...i accordi tra i Governi dell'Unione ...ovietica e della Romania.

Allo scopo di sollevare la crisi eco...omica che ha colpito quest'anno la ...omania in seguito ad una grave sic...ità e un cattivo raccolto, verranno ...ornite a disposizione del Governo ro...eno 150 mila tonnellate di frumento ...d altrettanto di mais. Il Governo so...ietico ha accettato di ridurre l'am...ontare delle proprietà che devono ...essere restituite all'Unione Sovietica ...a parte della Romania in base alle ...isposizioni dell'armistizio, e prorogare ...di 3 anni tale restituzione. I due Go...verni si sono pure accordati sulla ...questione dei prigionieri di guerra ...romeni il cui rimpatrio è già in via ...di attuazione.

...l retroscena ...apponese

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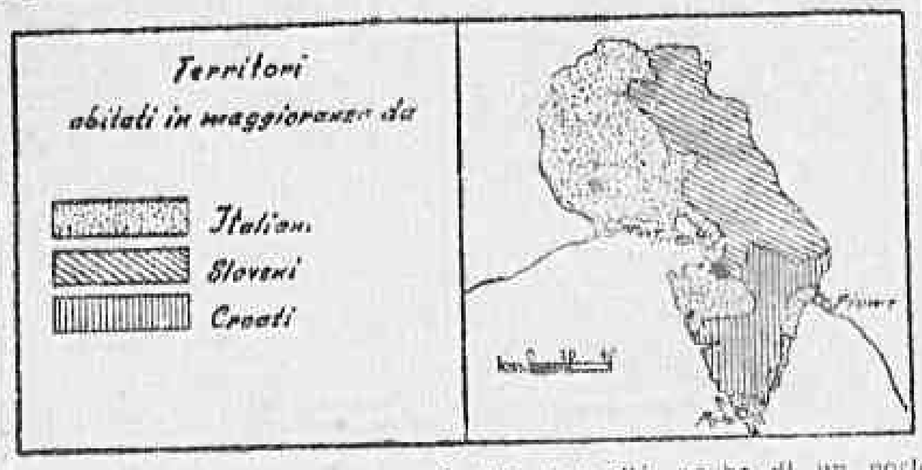
...tito un'etichetta a questo piccolo schizzo, estratto da un fascicolo «Popolo», pubblicato nel 1941 e completato da noi nella parte meridionale dell'Istria: schizzo che rispecchia il più esattamente possibile il grande contrasto di popolazioni che si riscontra nella nostra regione.



Questa suddivisione però non può essere intesa in maniera assoluta, poichè secoli di convivenza hanno fatto sì che questi gruppi etnici si siano compenetrati e fusi in tale maniera da formare un complesso unico ed inscindibile, sia come carattere che come cultura.

La regione quindi non può essere divisa da un confine politico che, se fosse fattibile sulla carta non è nemmeno immaginabile in realtà: il territorio deve essere considerato nel suo insieme e con un certo riguardo anche alle sue condizioni economiche e commerciali.

Sotto il governo italiano la regione dovrebbe godere di una completa autonomia, data la sua particolare situazione etnica, ma quale utilità commerciale avrebbe l'Italia a possedere i tre grandi porti di Trieste, Fiume e Pola che, data la loro posizione eccentrica rispetto alle grandi vie del traffico italiano, ben poco possono giovare ad una nazione così ricca di porti anche e proprio sul mare Adriatico?

Si dice che il retroterra della regione (che si estende in tutta l'Europa centro-orientale) rimarrebbe invariato pur entro i confini della nazione italiana, ma non si deve scordare che l'Italia è economicamente a terra che le sue industrie e i suoi traffici sono paralizzati; che è necessario un lungo periodo di ricostruzione durante il quale il rilassamento dei dazi e delle tasse riguarderà sia sul cittadino che sul traffico con l'estero, rendendo perciò difficile il transito mercantile nei nostri porti, ritornando così alla situazione verificatasi dopo l'altra guerra mondiale per cui Trieste e Fiume, i maggiori empori commerciali della regione, rimasero sempre completamente vuoti e su parecchie delle loro banchine l'erba cominciò a crescere con grande dolore dei cittadini, vistisi così abbandonati e disperati da quelli che essi avevano invocato con tanto ardore ed ai quali avevano sacrificato tanti martiri sul capestro austriaco. Si dice ora che la situazione allora creatasi e durata per tanti anni fosse dovuta solo al nefasto governo fascista; ma furono gli italiani stessi che vennero da tutte le altre regioni d'Italia nelle città liberate, credendo forse di trovare un nuovo paese di immigrazione, e furono essi che invasero i nostri cantieri e le nostre officine mettendo sul lastrico migliaia di lavoratori giuliani, tanto che fu poi necessario il ricorso alle magistrature del lavoro dove, dopo forti insistenze anche da parte di persone autorevoli, si riuscì a sloggiare questa massa di veri e propri invasori. E questo non è un unico esempio.

Pure al governo della regione venne posto del personale di altre regioni italiane, che non potevano nemmeno lontanamente comprendere la situazione del nostro popolo, e che pur di avere da Roma ...ed in qualsiasi altro tipo d'impiego, la lingua slovena sarebbe prerogativa assolutamente necessaria. Trieste d'altro canto non potrebbe scegliere tutti questi italiani ed impiegarli convenientemente senza rischio di gettare nella miseria la città, poichè il numero delle braccia disponibili sarebbe eccedente alle necessità anche di un porto commerciale ed industriale molto più vasto del nostro.

La federazione jugoslava poi rivendica Trieste come parte assolutamente necessaria allo sfogo dei suoi commerci; si deve però pensare che essa può usufruire di molti altri porti, quali Fiume-Susak, Zara, Spalato, Sebenico, Cattaro e Ragusa. Conosce, per aver vinto di persona, il porto di Fiume che, unito a quello di Susak, forma un unico complesso molto bene attrezzato e servito di ottime linee di comunicazione che si congiungono con quelle dell'immediato retroterra di Trieste, formando la rete di comunicazioni con il vasto retroterra giuliano. Gli altri porti nel dato che la Jugoslavia si trova in piano periodo di sviluppo, potrebbero essere in pochi anni perfettamente attrezzati e serviti di ottime comunicazioni terrestri ed allora si giungerebbe al solito punto dell'eccentricità della regione giuliana, ed alla poca convenienza di servirsi dei suoi porti. Il retroterra si ridurrebbe ad una piccola parte dell'Europa centrale poichè tutto il traffico dell'Europa orientale potrebbe venire incanalato, con maggiore convenienza e con facilitazioni doganali, verso gli altri porti dalmati, e anche se questo avvenisse in un lungo lasso di tempo, rimarrebbe tuttavia sempre l'irregolare situazione della popolazione giuliana.

Da queste brevi osservazioni si può facilmente dedurre che di questo passo non si conetterebbe mai l'interesse commerciale della regione con la sua situazione etnica.

Consideriamo invece la posizione che assumerebbe la regione in un «Corpus separatum».

Si dovrebbe anzitutto costituire una forma di governo speciale e precisamente un consiglio costituito da un certo numero di rappresentanti divisi in due gruppi etnici eletti con votazione pubblica, tutti giuliani nati in questa regione, scelti fra persone distintesi per probità ed onestà, capaci nel governo, e che possano comprendere la delicatezza della situazione territoriale. La presidenza potrebbe essere affidata ad una persona estranea agli interessi politici delle due nazioni confinanti, oppure a due presidenti, ciascuno a capo del suo gruppo etnico. Le deliberazioni dovrebbero svolgersi nella più piena comprensione dei diritti e degli obblighi reciproci e l'emanazione delle leggi dovrebbe essere comune a questi principii. Il consiglio dovrebbe rimanere in carica per un certo periodo di tempo, da fissarsi d'accordo. Le elezioni dovrebbero avvenire pubblicamente (e non precedere ad elezioni fatte in nome della maggioranza del popolo, che si vedrebbe allora diviso da un suo diritto altamente democratico), in base ad una lista presentata o dal consiglio uscente, oppure in qualsiasi modo creatosi nella nuova situazione si risolverebbe in un beneficio personale dei singoli.

Crediamo che questa sarebbe la unica via per poter finalmente raggiungere un lungo periodo di pace e di tranquillità per la regione. Sarebbe così finito ogni contrasto fra italiani e sloveni, acuitosi in questi ultimi tempi causa le continue discordie fra partiti.

Noi ci sentiamo profondamente giuliani nel più ampio senso della parola. Siamo fieri della lingua che parliamo, sia essa italiana o slovena, ma ci sentiamo italiani, ed estranei alle lotte che corrono di leggere all'una od all'altra nazione, in simile modo la regione, garantendo così a tutte un'autonomia che, oltre ad essere limitata, sarebbe con l'andar del tempo anche distrutta.

Siamo ormai fatti esperti e cauti dalla dominazione austriaca prima e poi da più di 25 anni di dominazione italiana e fascista.

BIGI

○

Quelli che non sanno cosa vogliono

In un precedente articolo «Trieste dipendrà dal retroterra» ho rilevato questa logica dipendenza limitandomi soltanto ad alcune semplici constatazioni. Dovrebbe veramente essere inutile ribadire il fatto che ogni città marinara dipende dal suo retroterra naturale e non viceversa essendo questo un dato di fatto ormai comune. Si trova modo, però, di sciare troppo spesso tale concetto, anche se rafforzato dalla geografia, dalla statistica, dalla storia se questo differisce da considerazioni personali basate su preconcetti sentimentali, o peggio di partito preso.

A Trieste, ove la furia dell'imperialismo fascista e prafascista ha imperversato con il massimo furore per oltre un quarto di secolo non solo nel campo economico ma pure nel campo culturale e spirituale, è ben comprensibile la confusione degli animi specie in questa campagna elettorale. Salvo una minoranza che dal deprecato regime fu favorita in tutti i modi — cioè quelli che devono rispondere di male azioni commesse o temono di dover rinunciare a non meritati vantaggi, andar oggi invocando il ritorno dell'Italia che speriamo filofascista — tutta la rimanente popolazione è unanime nel considerare l'influenza politica dell'Italia su Trieste, quale il massimo danno che possa capitare alla nostra città.

La maggioranza che è guidata da coloro che durante gli anni del terrore hanno sofferto e lottato con...sidera con chiarezza la situazione attuale e comprende le necessità future, mentre chi è appena uscito dalla schiavitù fascista impreparato spiritualmente in quanto non ha partecipato alla lotta cerca disorientato la giusta via brancolando nell'incertezza.

E' da questa fila di incapaci e di ingenui che escono quelli che accarezzano la terza soluzione, quella dello «Stato cuscinetto».

Ma quali sarebbero i confini di tale «circoscritto», di tale staterello, quali le sue possibilità politiche ed economiche?

Perchè Trieste possa, non dico progredire, ma per lo meno respirare, dovrebbero annettersi un qualchecosa sotto un milione di cosiddetti «giuliani» che poi sono in maggioranza sloveni e croati. Ora questi due popoli che da quattro anni hanno votato per la loro unione alla Jugoslavia di Tito, versando il loro sangue nella lotta di liberazione e lottando per i principii della Carta Atlantica vorrebbero a veder negati i loro diritti dell'autodecisione anche con la creazione dello «Stato libero indipendente di Trieste». E' per lo meno ingenuo il pensare che un terzo di tutto il popolo sloveno dopo un'attesa se...e lotte sanguinose per poter

...riani. Perchè in Trieste «indipendentemente» nell'altro sarebbe che una colonia da sfruttare, una preda di più, fra i gioielli della «Tower».

Le nostre banche diverrebbero filiali o succursali dei colossi bancari mondiali, col personale dirigente ben pagato — ma certamente non triestino — e con il personale subalterno «triestino» ma mal pagato. Le industrie e la navigazione, tornerebbero capo ai «poles» internazionali che vi impiegherebbero i capitali a proprio profitto, sfruttando i lavoratori ed i marinai triestini; il personale impiegatizio, tecnico ed amministrativo fino ai limiti del possibile. Il commercio rimarrebbe «triestino» solo di nome perchè sarebbe inconcepibile la concorrenza del nostro capitale con il sovrabbondante capitale liberamente importato. Sì liberamente, perchè tutti sarebbero liberi, anche di morire di fame.

E i lavoratori, le maestranze, gli impiegati, i commercianti e i dirigenti triestini andrebbero in tal caso a reclamare i propri diritti conculcati nella «indipendenza» di Trieste al Consiglio di Sicurezza Mondiale, a ... San Francisco!

Trieste «indipendente» non è che una ingenua illusione, un miraggio. Una soluzione molto vantaggiosa, e pertanto favorita dal capitalismo internazionale, ma è pure in pari tempo la fine di ogni capacità di vita, la decadenza e lo sfruttamento per tutti.

E ripeto, Trieste, come ogni altro porto deve rimanere attaccata al proprio retroterra e da esso venire nutrita e tutelata. Il retroterra è disposto a nutrire e difendere il proprio porto purchè esso sia unito a lui politicamente e non solo economicamente. Il retroterra di Trieste è l'Europa centrale e la Jugoslavia. E' questo lo stato attraverso il quale passano tutte le sue vie di comunicazione con il vasto retroterra europeo e non il Veneto o la Lombardia. E' attraverso la Jugoslavia e nel caso nostro la Slovenia che si irradiano le comunicazioni con l'Austria, la Germania meridionale, la Cecoslovacchia, la Ungheria, la Polonia meridionale. E' attraverso il polmone della Jugoslavia che il cuore di Trieste carpisce il suo ossigeno. E' per la stessa ragione, per reciprocità che la Jugoslavia non potrebbe disinteressarsi alla prosperità e all'avvenire del suo porto, al benessere e alla libertà dei propri cittadini, membri di questo nuovo Stato facente parte della grande compagine progressista europea ad oriente della linea Trieste-Stettino.

MARCO

IL GLOBO

PARIGI — Il generale George Catroux, Ambasciatore francese a Mosca, è giunto oggi in aereo a Parigi. Egli proseguirà immediatamente per Londra, dove la sua presenza è stata richiesta dal Ministro degli Esteri francese Bidault.

○

VARSAVIA — E' partita per l'Italia una missione militare polacca, capeggiata dal colonnello Camillo Sidor, addetto militare all'Ambasciata polacca presso il Quirinale.

○

LONDRA — Il Vicerè dell'India, Lord Wavel, ha oggi lasciato Londra. Egli partirà in volo per l'India dove si ritiene giungerà nel pomeriggio di sabato.

○

MOSCA — Il capo della sezione internazionale del Consiglio centrale dei sindacati dell'URSS, Kunatzov, scrive oggi sul giornale «Trud», che i sindacati sovietici al pari di tutte le altre forze progressive del movimento sindacale internazionale attribuiscono alla prossima Conferenza sindacale mondiale di Parigi, una grande im...

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za delle sedute del Consiglio dei ministri degli Esteri testo comunicato. Occorre rilevare al tempo stesso che i circoli i quali non hanno ancora deposto le armi contro la collaborazione delle grandi Potenze, tentano di sfruttare l'inizio dei lavori del Consiglio dei ministri per condurre una campagna sabotatrice che va, in fin dei conti, contro la pace e la sicurezza dell'Europa.

Il giornale «Aftonbladet» attacca la riunione londinese, dicendo che sarebbe contro natura se in essa si svolgesse tutto in modo armonioso e felice. Armonia e buone relazioni reciproche fra le grandi Potenze formano la situazione fondamentale per la pace. Tuttavia, dice il giornale, non bisogna perdere di vista il fatto che le grandi Potenze hanno interessi differenti in molte parti del mondo. Ciò è naturale e non deve essere considerato come un pericolo per la pace. Il pericolo per la pace sorge quando le grandi Potenze non vogliono riconoscere i loro interessi reciproci.

Konove ha rivelato poi di essere stato egli stesso sorvegliato e minacciato dalla Polizia militare segreta negli ultimi tre anni ed ha espresso l'opinione che saranno necessari almeno un paio di mesi per rinforzare la Polizia ordinaria, in modo che questa possa provvedere alla protezione del popolo.

Passando a parlare dell'«incidente» con la Cina, il Principe ha detto che egli avrebbe forse potuto raggiungere un accordo col Generalissimo Chiang Kai Scek, se non fosse stato fermato quando, a bordo di una nave, si recava ad incontrarlo.

«L'Imperatore, lo e la maggioranza del Gabinetto — ha aggiunto Konoye — eravamo propensi ad accettare, ma l'esercito si mise di traverso. Quando la marina militare ne ordinavano un'altra; ma ora in poi ciò che sarà promesso potrà venir mantenuto».

La riunione del Gabinetto spagnolo

Il saluto falangista abolito

MADRID, 13

Il saluto falangista che consisteva nell'alzare il braccio alla maniera fascista o nazista è stato abolito. Così è stato annunciato nel comunicato della sessione del Gabinetto spagnolo, riunitosi sotto la presidenza del Gen. Franco che è durata quattro giorni.

Il comunicato annuncia che è stata approvata la nota di risposta in merito al ristabilimento del regime internazionale a Tangeri, ma non fa menzione del suo contenuto. Il comunicato ha aggiunto che è stato costituito un comitato per la formulazione di una «Carta dei diritti dell'uomo» per la Spagna.

Tutte le truppe spagnole hanno lasciato Tangeri

MADRID, 13

E' stato risaputo qui che tutte le truppe sotto controllo spagnolo hanno evacuato Tangeri, compresi due battaglioni locali che sono stati gli ultimi a partire. L'ordine sarà però adesso mantenuto dalla polizia del Califfo finchè non sarà istituita una gendarmeria nazionale. La commissione di controllo internazionale ha annunciato che comincerà a funzionare il 25 settembre, e che i membri della commissione russa arriveranno a Tangeri pochi giorni prima provenienti da Gibilterra. Gli spagnoli stanno attualmente rimuovendo le installazioni telefoniche militari ed altro materiale che essi avevano ivi costruito.

La riforma agraria in Albania

TIRANA, 13

Il ministro dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste Cano Tasaliko in una riunione tenuta per la Celebrazione pratica della riforma agraria, ha detto fra l'altro: «Presentemente, dopo un periodo di attività per la ricostruzione noi ci troviamo davanti a dei grandi problemi che elevеranno nuovamente la nostra vita culturale ed economica. La riforma agraria è uno di questi grandi problemi. Noi modernizzeremo la nostra agricoltura primitiva. Noi non disponiamo di mezzi, ma la volontà non ci manca. Noi troveremo anche dei mezzi moderni. Abbiamo anche degli amici e questi ci aiuteranno a modernizzare l'agricoltura. In primo luogo l'U. N. R. R. A. Inoltre la Jugoslavia che ci darà dei quantitativi di sementi e degli altri mezzi agricoli».

Il primo discorso elettorale di Tito

BELGRADO, 13

Il Maresciallo Tito ha tenuto oggi il suo primo discorso elettorale, accusando innanzi tutto l'opposizione di tentare di mascherare la propria debolezza astenendosi dalle elezioni e dando così ai reazionari all'estero il pretesto per affermare che in Jugoslavia non esiste libertà politica. Egli ha aggiunto che il programma del fronte nazionale consiste essenzialmente nel salvaguardare i diritti dei popoli della Jugoslavia.

Quanto alle relazioni con l'estero, verrà proseguita una politica di collaborazione con l'URSS, gli Stati Uniti, la Gran Bretagna e la Francia, nonchè con le Nazioni confinanti, Albania, Romania e Bulgaria.

Mountbatten attende un atto personale di resa dal Maresciallo Terauchi

SINGAPORE, 13

L'Ammiraglio Mountbatten ha annunciato che egli attende un atto personale di resa da parte del Maresciallo Terauchi, comandante delle Forze giapponesi dell'Asia sud orientale, non appena le condizioni di salute di quest'ultimo glielo permetteranno.

Terauchi è stato ieri sostituito dal gen. Itagaki, comandante la piazza di Singapore, nella cerimonia ufficiale di resa delle Forze giapponesi del teatro meridionale.

Le condizioni dell'ex Primo Ministro Tojo

TOKIO, 13

L'ex Primo Ministro Tojo rifiuta ancora il cibo, rendendo così incerta la possibilità di salvarsi. Tuttavia le sue condizioni sono soddisfacenti. Egli si trova tuttora all'ospedale da campo americano di Jokohama.

I danni subiti dalla Russia in seguito alla guerra

MOSCA, 13

I danni subiti dall'economia sovietica nei quattro anni di guerra con la Germania, ammontano ad oltre 40 miliardi di dollari riferiti ai prezzi del 1941. La cifra non comprende la perdita di entrate per la diminuzione o cessazione delle attività delle imprese statali e non comprende neppure il costo delle derrate alimentari e dei rifornimenti confiscati dalle truppe di occupazione, nè le spese militari.

La radio ha pure fatto menzione della relazione pubblicata dalla Commissione straordinaria costituita per indagare sulle atrocità naziste e sui danni arrecati ai cittadini alle fattorie agricole collettive, alle organizzazioni sociali ed alle imprese ed istituzioni statali. Secondo tale relazione le forze di occupazione tedesche nell'URSS hanno ucciso, torturato a morte e deportato un milione di cittadini sovietici. Venticinque milioni di persone hanno perduto la casa in seguito alla distruzione di 1710 città e 70 mila villaggi.

La sentenza nel processo di Schio

VERONA, 13

Alle ore 17 di oggi la Corte criminale alleata di Vicenza ha emesso il suo verdetto contro i primi 7 colpevoli dell'eccidio di Schio, finora arrestati, a termine del processo iniziatosi il 6 scorso e protrattosi fino ad oggi per cinque laboriose sedute. Contate vennero la Corte riconobbe gli imputati Francesconi Luigi, Bonollo, Valentino, Focante Antonia, Santacesarina Aldo e Canova Gaetano

La Corte infine riconosce gli imputati Bosco Luigi e Derizzo Ernenegildo non colpevoli del reato loro ascritto dalla Pubblica Accusa e li assolve per non aver commesso il fatto.

Il Presidente ha avvertito gli imputati che sarà data loro la facoltà di appellarsi entro 30 giorni a partire dalla data della sentenza.

Le imputazioni a carico degli ex dirigenti della Società Adriatica di Navigazione

VENEZIA, 13

Sono stati ieri deferiti alla Corte straordinaria di Assise l'ex presidente della Società Adriatica di Navigazione, Araldo di Crollalanza, già ministro fascista dei lavori pubblici, ed il direttore generale della stessa società, Giuseppe Pramuria.

Il primo, che dovrà rispondere in altra sede anche dell'attività svolta quale membro del Governo fascista, comandante di squadre d'azione, federale e podestà di Bari, è attualmente latitante, mentre il secondo si trova già da qualche tempo in istato d'arresto. L'imputazione specifica, gravante sui dirigenti dell'Adriatica, concerne il tentativo di sottrarre agli Alleati, dopo l'8 settembre, il piroscafo «Gerusalemme», all'ancora, alla data dell'armistizio, nel porto portoghese di Lorenzo Marques. Oltre ad ordinare al capitano della nave l'auto-affondamento ove non fosse stato possibile sottrarla per altra via agli Alleati, la direzione dell'Adriatica inviò sul posto un incaricato per trattare la cessione del piroscafo ai tedeschi o ad una Potenza neutrale e disporre l'allontanamento dalla stessa dei membri non favorevoli alla repubblica fascista. Il tentativo rimase senza effetto perchè la nave, tramite il ministro Pruna, venne consegnata ai primi di ottobre al legittimo Governo italiano e da questo agli inglesi.

I casi di peste bubbonica nel Tarantino

ROMA, 13

Da telegrammi pervenuti al Commissariato della Sanità risulta che i casi di peste bubbonica accertati in Provincia di Taranto sono 12. I morti sono 4: tre a Taranto ed 1 a Grottaglie.

Bande armate compiono misfatti nell'Italia meridionale

NAPOLI, 13

Un treno merci momentaneamente in sosta a 13 km. verso Torre Annunziata, è stato assalito da una ventina di uomini mascherati che cominciarono a lanciare contro di esso bombe a mano. La scorta militare ha accolto l'attacco con nutrito fuoco di fucileria mettendo in fuga i malfattori, uno dei quali veniva ferito e poi catturato.

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rappresentati da quelli che se
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ai quali avevano sacrificato
martiri sul capestro stasi
dire ora che la situazione
presentasi è durata per tan
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no fascista: ma furono gli
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di veri e propri invasori. E
non è un unico esempio.

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Ed ora, come si potrebb
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meno la garanzia di una
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Di fronte alla [illegible]
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ria della città di Triest
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...ette inoltre rilevare gli impu... Luigi e Derzaz Ermenegildo colpevoli del reato loro addebitato Pubblica Accusa e il ...er non aver commesso il fatto ...residente ha avvertito gli im... che sarà data loro la facoltà ...ddursi entro 30 giorni a par... ...lla data della sentenza.

...nzioni a carico degli ex dirigenti Società Adriatica di Navigazione

VENEZIA, 13

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...simo, che dovrà rispondere in ...sede anche dell'attività svolta ...membro del Governo fascista, ...ante di squadre d'azione, fe... podestà di Bari, e attualmen... ...tante, mentre il secondo si ...già da qualche tempo in istato ...to. L'imputazione specifica... ...te sui dirigenti dell'Adriatica... ...e il tentativo di sottrarre agli ... dopo l'8 settembre, il piro... «Gerusalemme», all'ancora al... ...a dell'armistizio, nel porto per... ...o di Lorenzo Marquès. Oltre ...dinare al capitano della nave ...affondamento ove non fosse ...possibile sottrarla per altra via ...leati, la direzione dell'Adriati... ...rio sul posto un incaricato per ...re la cessione del piroscafo ai ...ni o ad una Potenza neutrale ...ne l'allontanamento dalla ste... ...i membri non favorevoli alla ...blica fascista. Il tentativo ri... ...senza effetto perchè la nave, ...e il ministro Prunas, venne ...ata ai primi di ottobre al Re... ...o Governo italiano e da que... ...di inglese.

...i di peste bubbonica nel Tarantino

ROMA, 13

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...e armate compiono misfatti ...ne l'Italia meridionale

NAPOLI, 13

...treno merci mentre momentaneamente ...ta a 12 km. verso Torre Annun... ...è stato assalito da una ventina ...mini mascherati che cominciarono ...lanciare contro di esso bombe a ...La scorta militare ha accolto ...co con nutrito fuoco di fucile... ...ottendo in fuga i delinquenti ...dei quali veniva ferito e poi cat...o.

guerra mondiale per cui Trieste e Fiume, i migliori esponenti commerciali della regione, rimasero sempre completamente vinti e su parecchie delle loro bianchine l'erba cominciò a crescere con grande dolore dei cittadini, visibilmente così abbandonati e disprezzanti da quelli che così avevano invocato con tanto ardore ed ai quali avevano sacrificato tanti martiri sui capestro austriaco. Si dice ora che la situazione allora creatasi e durata per tanti anni fosse dovuta solo al nefasto governo fascista: ma furono gli italiani stessi che vennero da tutte le altre regioni d'Italia nelle città liberate, credendo forse di trovare un nuovo paese di immigrazione: e furono essi che invasero i nostri cantieri e le nostre officine mettendo sul lastrico migliaia di lavoratori giuliani, tanto che fu reso necessario il ricorso alle magistrature del lavoro dove, dopo forti insistenze anche da parte di persone autorevoli, si riuscì a sloggiare questa massa di veri e propri invasori. E questo non è un unico esempio.

Pure al governo della regione venne posto del personale di altre regioni italiane che non potevano nemmeno lontanamente comprendere la situazione del nostro popolo, e che pur di avere da Roma una lode ed un miglioramento economico esclusivamente personale, sottoponevano la regione a sistemi di governo completamente inadatti, istituendo scuole italiane sul Carso e perseguitando in ogni maniera gli slavi.

I commerci di transito che sono appunto la vita dei nostri porti, furono impediti da dazi esosi e da complicate procedure di svincolo. L'autarchia li rovinò completamente, sviando tutti i traffici verso altri porti più ospitali; e si potrebbe continuare ancora.

Si sente dire ora che il capitale della regione è nella sua maggioranza italiano, ma non ci si ricorda che i piccoli capitali rappresentati dalle attività dei singoli o dai piccoli istituti di credito, ostacolati in ogni maniera nelle loro attività, dovettero accettare sotto pena di una rovina incombente, l'assorbimento da parte dei grossi istituti di credito dell'Italia.

Solo alla scoppiare di questa guerra ci si volle gettare polvere negli occhi iniziando la costruzione di un grande porto industriale, situato presso a poco allo stato embrionale e che chissà quando verrà continuato, promettendosi una futura prosperità ben sapendo che non si sarebbe mantenuta parola di questo, qualsiasi fosse stato l'esito della guerra.

Ed ora come si potrebbe tornare in seno all'Italia senza nemmeno la garanzia di una autonomia nazionale?

Da parte della Jugoslavia invece, c'è data almeno garantita l'autonomia della città di Trieste, dimostrando una maggiore comprensione

[illegible] che assumerebbe la regione in un «Corpus separatum».

Si dovrebbe anzitutto costituire una forma di governo speciale e precisamente un consiglio costituito da un certo numero di rappresentanti divisi in due gruppi etnici eletti con votazione pubblica, tutti giuliani nati in questa regione, scelti fra persone distintesi per probità ed onestà, capaci nel governo, e che possano comprendere la delicatezza della situazione territoriale. La presidenza potrebbe essere affidata ad una persona estranea agli interessi politici delle due nazioni confinanti, oppure a due presidenti ciascuno a capo del suo gruppo etnico. Le deliberazioni dovrebbero svolgersi nella più piena comprensione dei diritti e degli obblighi reciproci e l'emanazione delle leggi dovrebbe essere consona a questi principii. Il consiglio dovrebbe rimanere in carica per un certo periodo di tempo, da fissarsi d'accordo. Le elezioni dovrebbero avvenire pubblicamente (e non precedere ad elezioni fatte in nome della maggioranza del popolo, che si vedrebbe allora distolto da un suo diritto altamente democratico), in base ad una lista presentata e dal consiglio uscente, oppure in qualche altra maniera per il momento non precisabile. C'è una cosa però che si deve subito precisare: le persone alle quali vengono affidate le sorti della loro regione devono possedere per lo meno un'ampia cultura ed essere ben consapevoli della loro responsabilità, e capaci di sostenerla. Sembra strano dover insistere su questo punto, ma purtroppo si è già verificato il caso di persone poste a studiare ed a dirigere senza possedere la minima idea della formidabile responsabilità che pesa su di esse nel caso di un errore e del danno che può essere arrecato da una guida incompetente.

Soffermatici schematicamente su questi punti importanti, vediamo il risultato che si otterrebbe con questo sistema di governo.

Si eliminerebbe l'eventuale pericolo di un'intromissione da parte dei due Stati confinanti nella questione politica della regione. I porti dovrebbero essere aperti alle navi di tutte le nazioni facendo così in modo che il paese diverrebbe di interesse internazionale facilitando il nascere ed il fiorire di quelle piccole iniziative personali che a poco a poco si affermerebbero ed arricchirebbero la regione, impiegando qualsiasi tipo di mano d'opera nelle sue molteplici attività. In questa maniera il retroterra non verrebbe a patire dell'eventuale sviluppo dei porti dalmati, che si troverebbero sufficientemente impiegati a soddisfare il commercio di importazione ed esportazione della Jugoslavia e di quello di transito degli Stati balcanici del Mar Nero.

Si eliminerebbe pure il pericolo che la regione, divenuta un campo di battaglia politica, venga a trovarsi in condizioni di inferiorità economica rispetto ai paesi vicini, che non hanno subito le distruzioni della guerra

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Sgt - Maggen

Please have
translation of "Opinioni"
made

Lt Temple
Navy

"TRIESTE LIBERA" a weekly paper for the Movement to obtain the indipendence of the Regione Giulia, in an article published under date 17 September 1945 under the title of : "No autonomy, but indipendence" points out that only recently when the destinies of Trieste were at stakes, Italy became aware of the importance of Trieste. Only now everybody is worrying about the future of our city and is offering suggestions and plans which should bring succor to our poor Trieste, impoverished and starved by so many years of idleness, continues the paper. Every political party in Italy is promising something to Trieste, but no one is willing to recognize past wrongs. The rapid falling-off of Trieste under the Italian regime is reluctantly admitted, but at the same time efforts are being made to deny all fault or responsibility of official Italy. All misfortunes by which Trieste had been beset, they say, were due to the world crisis, to competition from the ports in the North of Europe and so on.

But, says the paper, the contrary is true. The people who are actually responsible for the decadence of Trieste are those Italian circles whose interests were to favor other Italian ports. This clique is still in existence and it is probable xxxt from the same source that today are coming promises and inducements of all kind.

Autonomy. Administrative autonomy, a large autonomy. This is the great promise. Free port - is another inducement which is being held out to us. But according to the above mentioned prophets, such grants could only be of value if handed out by Italy, that is to say if Trieste and the Regione Giulia would continue to remain under Italian sovereignty. Always according to Italian propaganda a free Giulian State, which we want to create, would only be doomed to catastrophic consequences. Such a small state, they say, would have to impose high tariffs and duties in order to derive the revenue necessary to meet its expenses. And how could public safety be maintained without the Carabinieri? This of course is not openly admitted but it is understood.

We believe just the opposite. Too many promises have been made to us in the past. None have been kept. Fascism is not the only culprit. Before fascism there had been ample time for Rome to examine our requests, our urgent solicitations to get a free port. Nobody listened to us. Roman bureaucrats turned the cold shoulder on us. Well, today it is we who remain cold and indifferent to the promises which are being made to us from various semi official italian circles. If we do not believe them, indeed it is not our fault.

Resume' by A. Mice
20/9/45

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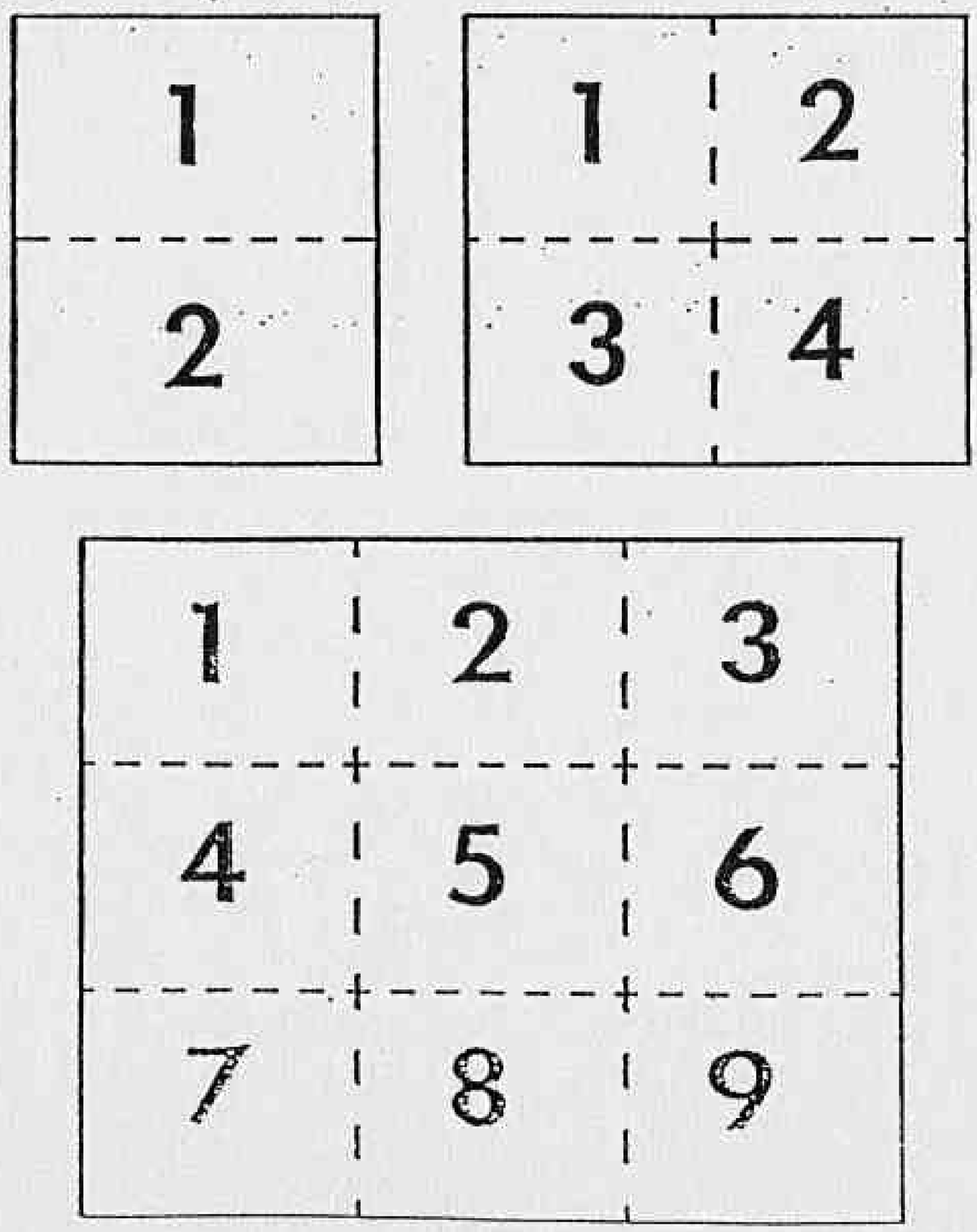
MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



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Considerazioni di un Triestino

A tutti i giuliani è rivolto l'appello per una stretta e fraterna collaborazione, per una pacifica ma decisa lotta in comune fino al raggiungimento della meta ideale: l'indipendenza

Fra tutti i problemi che interessano la vita di ogni uomo, ce n'è uno che supera di gran lunga tutti gli altri, il più assillante, e questo è il problema economico, poichè tutte le preoccupazioni familiari, tutti i fastidi domestici e persino molti dolori vengono sanati da una buona base economica e quasi tutto il benessere umano, sia a carattere morale che materiale viene con essa raggiunto.

Per asserire una tale lampante verità, bisogna estraniarsi da tutte le fisime, da tutti i patriottismi spinti, da tutte le idealità ammannite da governanti e politicanti che non hanno altro scopo che di attirare le masse verso una mèta da loro prefissa poggiante su più o meno false premesse. Bisogna avere il buon senso della praticità, vivere nella realtà, per la realtà, con la realtà. E la realtà universale è unica, sintetizzata in queste brevi parole: ogni uomo tende a vivere bene, più comodamente possibile, per giungere a questo scopo è necessario soddisfare tutti i bisogni naturali che, purtroppo, sono in funzione diretta del danaro che ognuno può disporre.

Premessa questa solare verità, possiamo ora porre anche il problema giuliano.

La Regione Giulia aspira e deve arrivare all'apice delle libertà sociali: all'indipendenza, perchè solo così potrà tendere ad un benessere vero, sempre migliore, solo così potrà finalmente risolvere il suo problema economico.

Bando a tutte le idealità, a tutti gli sciovinismi, a tutti i partiti; il nostro movimento è puramente economico; vogliamo essere soli per vivere meglio, vogliamo vivere soli, con la libera volontà di scegliere da noi stessi le istituzioni democratiche, di crearci col nostro lavoro l'Italia possiede tali materie? le possiede forse la Jugoslavia? Esse, per l'acquisto, dovrebbero ricorrere all'estero, ma allora anche noi saremo in grado di poter fare altrettanto ed in più eviteremo la lunga trafila di pratiche burocratiche di cui si è dimostrata sempre grande l'Italia.

La creazione di uno Stato indipendente Giuliano poi, dovrebbe essere la migliore soluzione politica per por fine a tutti gli sciovinismi locali; qui si affratellerebbero italiani, croati, sloveni e minoranze austriache, intenti solo al miraggio lucente di conquistare il proprio benessere economico. In caso contrario si avrebbe sempre o l'asservimento degli italiani sotto la Jugoslavia o l'asservimento degli jugoslavi sotto l'Italia. Lo Stato indipendente Giuliano farebbe da stato cuscinetto ed appunto perchè tale si avrebbe la necessaria protezione delle Nazioni Unite che eliminerebbero senza alcun dubbio il capriccio di qualche ipotetica conquista. Non per questo noi diventeremo una colonia, «schiavi moderni» asserviti al capitalismo straniero, perchè le Nazioni Unite non verrebbero per sfruttare il nostro territorio. D'altra parte cosa dovrebbero sfruttare? forse le saline di Pirano, o la torba di Sicciole o il mercurio di Idria? e poi, supposto che le Nazioni Unite che, Dio mercè, sono un po' più ricche dell'Italia e della Jugoslavia, venissero per sfruttare la nostra terra, immaginiamoci raccapricciati come dovrebbero sfruttarci le nazioni vicine che... notoriamente sono un po' più povere!

Lo stato cuscinetto accogliente Italiani e Sloveni sarà la massima garanzia alla libertà di tutti ed alle conquiste sociali delle classi lavoratrici, giacchè fra noi Giuliano. Le scuole saranno italiane nella parte italiana, e slave nella parte slava. Le opere di Dante, Petrarca, Carducci, Manzoni, ecc. saranno lette e studiate nei nostri frequentatissimi licei e nelle nostre più frequentate Università, saremo Italiani come prima; ma io sono terribilmente pratico e concludo che non bisogna confondere lo studio e l'amore dei Grandi Maestri di lingua e d'arte con il problema più reale del benessere economico; sebbene maestosi e potenti i sommi Italiani non ci procureranno mai il pane quotidiano. Diamo a Cesare quel che è di Cesare, e diamo ai luminari Italiani il nostro studio ed il nostro plauso orgoglioso; ma, siccome questo non basta, diamo ai nostri appetiti materiali quello che ad essi necessita.

A tutti i Triestini veri, a tutti i Giuliani veri, Italiani e Sloveni, non a quelli che hanno dovuto fare una ventina d'ore in treno per giungere sino qui per portare la civiltà a dei barbari, io pongo una sola domanda: «Volete voi rivedere spadroneggiare i carabinieri, i questurini, i finanzieri d'infausta memoria?» Basterebbe solo questo ricordo per dire all'Italia: «Richiama questi tuoi figli prediletti che ci destano raccapriccio, «Noi soli ci daremo il nostro governo ed alle urne saranno chiamati solo i Triestini, i Friulani, gli Altoisontini e gli Istriani. Gli immigrati italiani e Sloveni possono andarsene anche subito, nessuno di noi spargerà una lacrima.

Oh, come è prosastico e materialone questo articolista! ma ci sono altri problemi ch'egli qui non ha trattato e che danno ragione alle nostre tesi contrarie, e poi l'uomo non vive di solo pane. Ed io rispondo: «L'uomo non vive di no state scatenate dai loro capi, dalle cricche interessate, dagli incoscienti ambiziosi e dalla perversa fobia di cinici mestatori.

In quanto alla lusinga delle conquiste sociali che altri vi prospettano come già raggiunte siate certi che le avremo sicuramente anche noi giacchè ce le saremo ugualmente meritate. La nostra compatta e libera votazione indubbiamente ce le procurerà e nessuna reazione potrà opporsi. Le ragioni economiche che le impongono la soluzione da noi voluta sono state largamente ed inoppugnabilmente prospettate in altra parte del giornale ed in articoli documentatissimi apparsi altrove. E' dunque superfluo ripeterle e sollecitiamo la vostra attenzione a tali scritti già pubblicati e raccomandiamo caldamente a voi tutti di seguire attentamente le nostre esposizioni in proposito e di ragionare con la vostra testa facendovi un proprio concetto. Desideriamo che vi convinciate voi stessi, perchè noi vogliamo guadagnare alla nostra causa i dubbiosi, gli incerti, gli indifferenti, completamente e senza riserve di sorta. Vogliamo che crediate fermamente nel nostro ideale per essere come noi sicuramente certi dei nostri destini. E' la fede che illumina il nostro cammino.

Armando Ragazzino

Novità in vi
e sapete? come
- dunque al me
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Armando Ragazzino

Novità in vista cittadini. Non e sapete? come mai? Non andate dunque al mercato, al caffè, in negozio? A me veramente l'ha detto una fruttivendola di piazza Ponterosso. Le cose stanno così. L'amico di un nipote di questa sua donna, di passaggio per Servignano e giunto da poco qui a noi, afferma d'aver visto in quella città cinquantamila, dico cinquantamila, carabinieri italiani, in perfetta divisa e con relativi cinquantamila spazzolini sul cappello. Pronti ad entrare a Trieste. Ma non basta, c'è pure un prefetto. Sì signori, un prefetto in carne e ossa, proprio di quelli di prima della guerra, il quale, pure lui naturalmente, aspetta quel venire a liberarci. E nella tasca di questo signore sapete che cosa c'è? Ve lo dico io (anzi ve lo dice quel tale che ha detto ogni cosa) c'è nientepopodimeno che una carta. Non vi meravigliate? Già, ma non sapete che cosa vi è scritto; si tratta della larga «autonomia» che il Governo Italiano intende concedere a questo suo «estremo lembo». Il documento è firmato e bollato con la regolamentare maggiorazione di Lire 2 per la ricostruzione nazionale. Non ci sono dubbi di sorta dunque. Che cosa aspetta infine questo buon prefetto per venirci a liberare? Non teme forse che stufi di essere liberati da qualcuno ci liberiamo da soli?

Ciò che vorremmo sapere è: da chi e da dove partono queste stupidaggini ammanite al pubblico al posto del pane quotidiano.

A Domenico Mircetta ricevuta la Sua, passi con i suoi amici ad iscriversi al movimento, presso la sede del nostro giornale.

Questo è il solo dovere che hanno i triestini ed i Giuliani in questo momento.

ARTE E CINE

Ricordi e confronti

C'era un tempo in cui si diceva: Io sono un tifoso del cinema; ahi! non manco mai alle prime visioni! (C'era anche un tempo, un po' più lontano, in cui si diceva «premières»). Seguivano quindi disquisizioni su questo o quell'attore, straniero od italiano, su questa o quell'attrice e, molto più raramente, su questo o quel regista. Andare al cinema era allora un riposo, un godimento quasi spirituale, non perfettamente, ma quasi. La produzione era varia ed interessante; in mezzo a molti filmetti, ogni tanto appariva il colosso, con l'asso del baciò e la regina di cuori, oppure qualche film a tesi psicologica che suscitava blande polemiche. Appariva anche, non frequentemente ma appariva, qualche opera d'arte.

Poi venne la guerra....

Con la guerra acquistò nuovo vigore e diffusione, venendo perfezionato notevolmente, fino ad assurgere a valori quasi artistici, un altro genere di spettacolo: il film documentario.

Tentativi di documentari c'erano stati e frequenti, ma per lo più ne erano usciti, o documentari di carattere strettamente scientifico, e quindi non alla portata della massa del pubblico, o pellicole piatte e sciallbette di carattere paesaggistico che non si elevavano come contenuto artistico, più in alto dei policromi fascicoletti illustratissimi della pubblicità turistica. Eccezion va fatta per alcuni documentari di montagna in cui, non un valente regista, ma la grandiosità stessa del soggetto, ponevano il cortometraggio in questione, su di un piano superiore.

Molta, moltissima importanza [illegible] al film

danato con aspre espressioni. Conviene notare che era il periodo in cui la tensione antitedesca era più forte che mai, in vista del prossimo crollo nazista. Alcune settimane dopo, lo stesso pubblico si divertiva, applaudiva e si commoveva seguendo le vicende della «Primula Smith». E' questa una prova evidente dell'alto potere di suggestione del cinema.

Molto ci sarebbe ancora da dire sul film di propaganda, non teremo solo per non dilungarci troppo, le differenze sostanziali esistenti tra la propaganda che abbiamo subito e quella che sperimentiamo tuttora. Caratteristica e difetto principale della propaganda fascista e tedesca fu la retorica. Retorica nei giornali, retorica nei discorsi, retorica nelle trasmissioni radio e, naturalmente, anche retorica nel film. Una retorica pesante e gonfia, che tentava apertamente e senza pudore di forzare le idee del singolo ad entrare in quella data corrente. Ed il pubblico, specialmente quello del cinema, che vuol vivere le peripezie dei suoi idoli, non vuole essere forzato, altrimenti reagisce e la conseguenza è, nel nostro caso, lo scarso interesse per ciò che il film propagandistico dipinge. Scarso interesse, quindi fallimento della propaganda. Prendiamo invece per esempio due film di propaganda, uno americano ed uno inglese: «La famiglia Sullivan» e «La via della gloria». Ebbene, quel che ci colpisce e di cui sentiamo anche un poco la mancanza, come razza latina che ama i voli lirici, è l'assoluta assenza di retorica. Nel primo film, «La famiglia Sullivan», domina un realismo intimista spinto senza essere esagerato, (ed in ciò è consistita la bravura del regista) che tocca la spettatore nel suo lato più debole, il cuore. Il film fa piangere e per

...chi non è con noi è contro di noi"

...nte volte l'abbiamo esta frase.
...e volte rintronaro... nostro cervello „le parole" e le nostre furono tutte intonassordante afferma... „verbo" trasmesso... to parlante mentre anica folla" in ...edulità scandiva l'o...

democratici convinti, che per il trionfo dell'idea abbiamo sofferto, combattuto e lasciato molti compagni nelle fosse comuni dei giustiziati in massa tale atteggiamento ci appare non solo ingiusto ma addirittura offensivo. La libertà riconquistata a così caro prezzo noi la vogliamo custodire gelosamente come il

SPORT

I piani per un'organizzazione sportiva, con giovani iscritti e simpatizzanti, sono ancora preliminari, sono ancora, e qui ci esprimiamo con un termine alquanto in contrasto in questa non del tutto rilucente aureola di pace, nella fase pre bellica.

Il momento per una simile impresa non è certamente uno dei più felici, anzi forse uno dei più duri e dei più oscuri.

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la realtà. E la realtà universale è unica, sintetizzata in queste brevi parole: ogni uomo tende a vivere bene, più comodamente possibile: per giungere a questo scopo è necessario soddisfare tutti i bisogni naturali che, purtroppo, sono in funzione diretta del danaro che ognuno può disporre.

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Il movimento autonomista Giuliano non si basa su ideologie politiche, non sulla diversità di razza o di lingue, tutti i veri Giuliani, affratellati da questa grande ed agognata possibilità di vita, vogliono essere liberi, indipendenti e soli.

Oh, mi par di sentirli i soliti saccentoni! «Ma, Trieste non può vivere sola, perchè nella storia non si riscontra un fatto simile, e poi, Trieste senza retroterra è destinata a morire ed in continuo pericolo di venire ingoiata da qualche nazione con mire imperialistiche.»

No, triestini, no, tutto ciò è falso e, se nella storia non si è mai verificato che Trieste sia vissuta autonomamente, non è questa una ragione logica e convincente per negare che nell'avvenire questo possa accadere. La storia è un progresso continuo, è continua conquista di un mondo migliore: guai ai conservatori incancrenati che si vogliono inchiodare al passato! se si dovesse dar retta a simili propugnatori Trieste, che gode di una posizione geografica fortunatissima ed ha in sè la potenzialità di divenire un grande emporio marittimo europeo, dovrebbe vivere eternamente così, misera e tapina sotto un'Italia pevera o sotto una Jugoslavia ancora più povera.

E' verissimo che, Trieste, per vivere, ha bisogno del suo retroterra, ma questo esiste, a meno che un ciclopico cataclisma non sprofondi nel baratro tutto il centro [illegible] per essere più precisi cuscinetto ed appunto perchè tale si avrebbe la necessaria protezione delle Nazioni Unite che eliminerebbero senza alcun dubbio il capriccio di qualche ipotetica conquista. Non per questo noi diventeremo una colonia, «schiavi moderni» asserviti al capitalismo straniero, perchè le Nazioni Unite non verrebbero per sfruttare il nostro territorio. D'altra parte cosa dovrebbero sfruttare? forse le saline di Pirano, o la torba di Sicciole o il mercurio di Idria? e poi, supposto che le Nazioni Unite che, Dio mercè, sono un po' più ricche dell'Italia e della Jugoslavia, venissero per sfruttare la nostra terra, immaginiamoci raccapricciati come dovrebbero sfruttarci le nazioni vicine che... notoriamente sono un po' più povere!

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Ma... allora i seicento mila morti dell'altra guerra sarebbero caduti invano? No, amici Italiani, essi sono serviti ad abbattere un imperialismo deleterio e noi qui resteremo sempre Italiani con le nostre tradizioni con la nostra lingua, con il nostro patrimonio cul-

A' tutti i Triestini veri, a tutti i Giuliani veri, Italiani e Sloveni, non a quelli che hanno dovuto fare una ventina d'ore in treno per giungere sino qui per portare la civiltà a dei barbari, io pongo una sola domanda: «Volete voi rivedere spadroneggiare i carabinieri, i questurini, i finanzieri d'infausta memoria?» Basterebbe solo questo ricordo per dire all'Italia: «Richiama questi tuoi figli prediletti che ci destano raccapriccio. «Noi soli ci daremo il nostro governo ed alle urne saranno chiamati solo i Triestini, i Friulani, gli Altoisontini e gli Istriani. Gli immigrati italiani e Sloveni possono andarsene anche subito, nessuno di noi spargerà una lacrima.

Oh, come è prosastico e materialone questo articolista! ma ci sono altri problemi ch'egli qui non ha trattato e che danno ragione alle nostre tesi contrarie, e poi l'uomo non vive di solo pane. Ed io rispondo: «L'uomo non vive di solo pane» bella questa frase evangelica che serve molto bene a riempire tutti i vuoti, ma se l'uomo non vive di solo pane, vive principalmente, necessariamente, indiscutibilmente anche di pane, altrimenti... altrimenti muore di fame.

Romero

senza riserve di sorta. Vogliate che crediate fermamente nel nostro ideale per essere come noi sicuramente certi dei nostri destini. E' la fede che illumina il nostro cammino.

Armando Ragazzino

Sia pace in terra

agli uomini di buona volontà

Sarà facile intenderci se ci metteremo un poco di buona volontà e di buon senso, se ciò che ci anima è l'amore per questa nostra terra e la preoccupazione di dare ad ognuno dei suoi figli il massimo di felicità materiale.

Concittadini, uomini e donne di questa nostra terra che qui avete avuto i natali, gente di ceppo sloveno e croato, che parlate fra voi ed in seno alle vostre famiglie una lingue non comune alla nostra, è a voi che ci rivolgiamo con animo fraterno.

Lo facciamo su questo giornale scritto in italiano, perchè non abbiamo ancora un giornale della nostra fede scritto in lingua slava. Ma sappiamo che ci comprendete, giacchè mentre noi poco intendiamo il vostro idioma, voi tutti avete il grande vantaggio di conoscere perfettamente la nostra lingua, meglio il nostro bel dialetto.

Ascoltateci ed abbiate in voi quello spirito amichevole e fraterno che ben indiscutibilmente

E' di questi giorni la commemorazione dei martiri di Basovizza, figli di queste terre, immolatisi per la libertà. Per quella stessa libertà che sempre tanto sangue fece scorrere, ovunque un popolo subì l'oppressione e fu calpestato dalla violenza.

Di quei martiri ci è caro ricordare la spavalda fermezza e l'animo indomito, specie del Bidovec che nell'udire la sentenza che troncava la sua fiorente giovinezza mormorò con noncuranza: «speca che me go fato la barba stamatina» (lo scrivente ha da fonte positiva e forse unica tale storica frase e se ne rende garante della sua esattezza. I giornali dell'epoca scrissero in proposito che il Bidovec disse a mezza voce qualcosa in quel tragico momento, ma che non venne afferrato)

E' forse necessario dunque che vi siano ancora vittime dell'intolleranza, della repressione, della malvagità di uomini accecati dall'odio?

"Chi non è c... è contro c...

Quante volte l'abbiamo udita questa frase.

Quante volte rintronarono nel nostro cervello „le fatidiche parole" e le nostre orecchie furono tutte intontite dall'assordante affermazione del „verbo" trasmessoci dall'alto parlante mentre una „oceanica folla" in ipnotica credulità scandiva l'osannante bisillabo.

Questa frase, espressione tipica della demagogia mussoliniana, fu scritta, dipinta sui muri e stampata ovunque, divenne addirittura cardine di „etica fascista" ed il partito la pose **tabù**, con gli altri consimili postulati oratori, a base della vita nazionale.

Poi... poi le vicende della guerra che non avevano preso la piega voluta e desiderata dal dittatore infallibile — invidiatoci da tutto il mondo — la spogliarono d'autorità e di significato ed il popolo cominciò a comprendere lentamente che chi ufficialmente sembrava essere contro di lui era in ultima analisi con lui, perchè voleva ridargli il suo perduto prestigio e la libertà.

I tedeschi come tante altre cose, rubarono anche questa frase e la fecero propria dandole naturalmente una espressione pratica che si concretò nelle persecuzioni internamenti, massacri in massa, deportazioni, ruberie e rappresaglie d'ogni specie per cui l'Europa sanguinò forse più che per le ferite della guerra stessa. Essi infusero a questa frase tutto il loro barbaro spirito teutonico fatto norma di diritto germanico dal nazionalsocialismo.

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di sorta. Vog... fermamente nel no- er essere come noi certi dei nostri de- ede che illumina il no.

mando Ragazzino

...er venire a liberarci. E nella tasca di questo signore sa- pete che cosa c'è? Ve lo dico io: (anzi ve lo dice quel tale che ha visto ogni cosa) c'è nientepopo- dimeno che una carta. Non vi meravigliate? Già, ma non sapete

A Domenico Mircetta ricevuta la Sua, passi con i suoi amici ad iscriversi al movimento, presso la sede del nostro giornale.

Questo è il solo dovere che hanno i triestini ed i Giuliani in questo momento.

...i non è con noi è contro di noi"

...e volte l'abbiamo ...a frase.

...volte rintronaro- ...stro cervello „le ...arole" e le nostre ...rono tutte inson- ...ordante afferma- ...verbo" trasmesso- ...parlante mentre ...nica folla" in ip- ...alità scandiva l'o- ...isillabo.

...frase, espressione ...demagogia musso- ...scritta, dipinta sui ...pata ovunque, di- ...rittura cardine di ...ista" ed il parti- **...tabù.** con gli altri ...ostulati oratori, a ...vita nazionale.

...i le vicende della ... non avevano pre- ...a voluta e deside- ...dittatore infallibile ...oci da tutto il mon- ...spogliarono d'auto- ...gnificato ed il po- ...ciò a comprendere ...e che chi ufficial- ...abrava essere con- ...era in ultima ana- ..., perchè voleva ri- ...no perduto presti- ...ertà.

...chi come tante al- ...ubarono anche ques- ...e la fecero propria naturalmente una ...e pratica che si ...nelle persecuzioni ...nti, massacri in ...portazioni, ruberie ...aglie d'ogni specie ...uropa sanguinò for- ...per le ferite della ...ssa. Essi infusero a ...ase tutto il loro ...irito teutonico fat- ...di diritto germanico ...nalsocialismo.

...dotto nella ...democratici convinti, che per il trionfo dell'idea abbiamo sofferto, combattuto e lasciato molti compagni nelle fosse comuni dei giustiziati in massa tale atteggiamento ci appare non solo ingiusto ma addirittura offensivo. La libertà riconquistata a così caro prezzo noi la vogliamo custodire gelosamente come il più prezioso dei tesori, più gelosamente della vita stessa perchè se è una prerogativa umana è pure di origine divina.

Noi per democrazia intendiamo anche la libertà nelle lotte politiche ove bisogna rispettare le opinioni dell'avversario ed è solo la volontà popolare, nella democratica espressione del suffragio libero, che decide.

Noi rigettiamo in pieno tutti i sistemi usati dagli avventurieri politici d'ogni risma e d'ogni specie che per mire più o meno di prestigio personale e non sempre disinteressate o per sciovinistico fanatismo sciorinano programmi, improvvisano o vogliono nuove soluzioni politiche lanciando anatemi a destra e a sinistra per chi „osa" non condividere il loro pensiero. Questi messeri sono i residui di una grave malattia che ha ammorbato il mondo per tanti anni e vanno perciò eliminati.

Memento

Domani 18 settembre, alle ore 10, nella chiesa di S. Antonio Taumaturgo, si celebrerà una S. Messa in suffragio delle vittime dell'affondamento

SPORT

I piani per un'organizzazione sportiva, con giovani iscritti e simpatizzanti, sono ancora preliminari, sono ancora, e qui ci esprimiamo con un termine alquanto in contrasto in questa non del tutto rilucente aureola di pace, nella fase pre bellica.

Il momento per una simile impresa non è certamente uno dei più felici, anzi forse uno dei più duri e dei più oscuri.

Con volontà e diligente lavoro, competenti persone incaricate cercano con ogni mezzo di scavalcare anche gli ostacoli più ardui pur di arrivare allo scopo e dar vita a questa fresca e giovanile attività.

La fede nella sua buona riuscita non manca.

Ed avremo certamente un guizzante «undici» di calciatori, una snella ed agile compagine di pallacanestro ed altre rappresentative in altre attività che con l'evolversi si formeranno.

Compagini di giovani che certamente si faranno onore, con battagliero spirito sportivo, con tenace volontà, in ogni cimento che li opporrà anche al più forte ed al più terribile degli avversari.

Il problema delle nazionalità

Se si volesse risalire alle origini prime del sentimento nazionale si potrebbe senza dubbio andare fino quasi ai primordi della società umana. Ma siccome questo studio non ha obiettivi così ambiziosi, ci accontenteremo di partire da tempi a noi più vicini, cioè mettiamo dal '48.

In quest'anno carico di destini, uno degli anni decisivi nella storia mondiale — seconda repub-

...cielo nella storia dell'umanità si è chiuso.

— Perchè? — vi chiedo. E' logico che dalla libertà si passi alla tirannide nel breve corso di cinquant'anni?

Chi ha agito in buona fede e chi ha coscientemente tradito gli ideali? Difficile rispondere. Molti, la maggioranza anzi, erano in buona fede, la maggioranza dall'amore verso la propria patria ...all'ostilità e all'odio

...ra l'arte.

Poi venne la guerra....

Con la guerra acquistò nuovo vigore e diffusione, venendo perfezionato notevolmente, fino ad assurgere a valori quasi artistici, un altro genere di spettacolo: il film documentario.

Tentativi di documentari c'erano stati e frequenti, ma per lo più ne erano usciti, o documentari di carattere strettamente scientifico, e quindi non alla portata della massa del pubblico, o pellicole piatte e scialbette di carattere paesaggistico che non si elevavano come contenuto artistico, più in alto dei policromi fascicoletti illustratissimi della pubblicità turistica. Eccezion va fatta per alcuni documentari di montagna in cui, non un valente regista, ma la grandiosità stessa del soggetto, ponevano il cortometraggio in questione, su di un piano superiore.

Molta, moltissima importanza si attribuì e si attribuisce al film come mezzo propagandistico. Il cinema ha un alto potere suggestionante sulle masse, a volte riesce a creare ed a plasmare la mentalità di interi strati di individui, sia pure per la sola durata dello spettacolo. Un esempio: pochi giorni prima della liberazione di Trieste, i tedeschi diedero uno spettacolo di propaganda al Rossetti. Ingresso gratuito. Si proiettava la pellicola «Ghepeu», esempio di film di propaganda fortemente suggestionatrice. Pubblico costituito nella stragrande maggioranza da ragazzi e ragazze, operai e mamme con bambini. Ebbene, pur sapendo la falsità di quella propaganda, il pubblico applaudiva e si commuoveva notevolmente allo spettacolo che esaltava ideologie ed azioni che ognuno dei presenti, fuori della sala, avrebbe con-

...torica pesante e gonfia, che tentava apertamente e senza pudore di forzare le idee del singolo ad entrare in quella data corrente. Ed il pubblico, specialmente quello del cinema, che vuol vivere le peripezie dei suoi idoli, non vuole essere forzato, altrimenti reagisce e la conseguenza è, nel nostro caso, lo scarso interesse per ciò che il film propagandistico dipinge. Scarso interesse, quindi fallimento della propaganda. Prendiamo invece per esempio due film di propaganda, uno americano ed uno inglese: «La famiglia Sullivan» e «La via della gloria». Ebbene, quel che ci colpisce e di cui sentiamo anche un poco la mancanza, come razza latina che ama i voli lirici, è l'assoluta assenza di retorica. Nel primo film, «La famiglia Sullivan», domina un realismo intimista spinto senza essere esagerato, (ed in ciò è consistita la bravura del regista) che tocca la spettatore nel suo lato più debole, il cuore. Il film fa piangere e per questo è un successo. Lo spettatore trova portata la questione su di un piano così, accessibile: quello degli affetti familiari, che è difficilissimo da far raggiungere ad un pubblico di cinema, ma che, una volta raggiunto, è sinonimo di successo. Nel secondo film invece, quello inglese, che è un film di guerra, i protagonisti vestono tutti la divisa di un vecchio glorioso reggimento inglese, eppure neanche una volta accade nel film che qualche ufficiale pronunci parole roboanti inneggianti a questo od a quello, e mai appaiono inquadrature con bandiere sventolanti accompagnate da sonore e pompose musiche. La vicenda è di un realismo crudo che si sublima nel sacrificio finale dei protagonisti. E' il trionfo della vita sulla retorica. Usciti dalla sala ci vien fatto di pensare: Ma abbiamo visto veramente un film di propaganda?

In questi due films la propaganda è usata con tale conoscenza dell'animo umano ed abilità di dosatura che vediamo realizzarsi il controsenso: film di propaganda ed opera d'arte.

Il Ciacchista

Recensioni

"La luna tramonta"

Conoscevo Steinbeck. Volevo bene a Steinbeck, a «Furore» alla «Battaglia», a «Pian della Tortilla», ad «Uomini e Topi». Ma questo Steinbeck non lo co-

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gresso continuo, e continua conquista di un mondo migliore: guai ai conservatori incancrenati che si vogliono inchiodare al passato! se si dovesse dar retta a simili propugnatori Trieste, che gode di una posizione geografica fortunatissima ed ha in sè la potenzialità di divenire un grande emporio marittimo europeo, dovrebbe vivere eternamente così, misera e tapina sotto un'Italia povera o sotto una Jugoslavia ancora più povera.

E' verissimo che, Trieste, per vivere, ha bisogno del suo retroterra, ma questo esiste, a meno che un ciclopico cataclisma non sprofondi nel baratro tutto il centro sudeuropeo; per essere più precisi non è soltanto Trieste che ha bisogno del retroterra ma è soprattutto il retroterra che ha bisogno di Trieste. E' ovvio che Trieste con un suo vasto retroterra politico ed economico raggiungerebbe il massimo della sua floridezza e diverrebbe uno dei più grandi empori marittimi d'Europa; ma un simile stato di cose fino ad oggi non esiste per il semplice motivo che non esiste una Confederazione danubiana comprendente l'Austria, la Cecoslovacchia, l'Ungheria, la Polonia meridionale e la Slovenia, le quali facciano capo al loro sbocco naturale: Trieste. Ma, non impensieritevi, lettori Triestini, le nazioni su menzionate anche se non legate in confederazione saranno costrette ad accedere con i loro carichi nel nostro porto, e formeranno così naturalmente questo famoso retroterra.

Eppoi il benessere economico di Trieste non proviene solo dal traffico marittimo, la più grande nostra ricchezza sono i cantieri; uniti a quelli di Monfalcone, Muggia e Pola, dove si costruiranno navi per tutte le bandiere anche se tali costruzioni necessiteranno di finanziamento straniero. Questo non significa asservimento, questo non è altro che lavoro, che, se ben retribuito sarà desiderato e chiesto da ogni buon lavoratore.

Forsecchè l'operaio, quando riceve la sua mercede studia da chi mai provenga quel danaro? o non guarda solo alla quantità di esso? o va forse a scrutare se sulle banconote ci sia raffigurato Vittorio Emanuele III (scusatemi, ma ho dovuto nominarlo) o Giorgio VI o la figura simbolica degli Stati Uniti? Quello che vale per lui è la quantità ed in proporzione ad essa l'operaio sarà più o meno soddisfatto della retribuzione.

Qualcuno eccepirà ancora che per costruire navi ci vogliono materie prime e queste, nella Regione Giulia, mancano completamente. Ma, vero e creato, che parlate fra voi ed in seno alle vostre famiglie una lingua non comune alla nostra, e a voi che ci rivolgiamo con animo fraterno.

Lo facciamo su questo giornale scritto in italiano, perchè non abbiamo ancora un giornale della nostra fede scritto in lingua slava. Ma sappiamo che ci comprendete, giacchè mentre noi poco intendiamo il vostro idioma, voi tutti avete il grande vantaggio di conoscere perfettamente la nostra lingua, meglio il nostro bel dialetto.

Ascoltateci ed abbiate in voi quello spirito amichevole e fraterno che lega indissolubilmente e di misteriosi ma possenti legami ogni popolo che vive in comune sullo stesso lembo di questo vasto mondo, conteso ed insanguinato.

Ascoltateci, che soli in tante torbide passsioni e soli nel tumulto scatenato da ogni genere di odii e di insani ricordi; chè soli attraverso la fiamma che arroventa gli animi e li rende perversi ed irati ed il veleno che attossica lo spirito, possiamo dire una evangelica parola di amore.

Non condivido le vostre opinioni ma difenderò fino alla morte il vostro diritto a dirle.
VOLTAIRE

Ascoltateci, chè la lotta per l'ideale che splende nel nostro ciclo è veramente bella anche se talvolta ci occorra il rammarico, anche se ci turba dover stringere i denti contro avversari irriducibili e pur nostri simili, nostri fratelli.

Noi possiamo a fronte alta e serena, al disopra di tutti, portare la grande parola che avvicina gli uomini, che reca in sè la pace, che non può essere mai accusata nè di sciovinismo, nè di reazione, nè di postfascismo, perchè noi siamo tutti voi, quanti siete: con i vostri pensieri e le vostre azioni ma trasferite in un campo ideale ove voi, conservando la vostra personalità ed i vostri principii politici, vi unite per conseguire un determinato scopo comune. Noi abbiamo la coscienza senza macchia e nulla può rimorderci. Contro di noi è solo l'assurdo ed il buio. Perchè noi indichiamo una comune mèta, propugniamo una comune sorte, vogliamo una comune prosperità.

Perchè senza tutto ciò noi saremmo dei bruti. Noi odiamo solo i nemici dell'umanità.

l'anima indomito, specie del Bidovec che nell'udire la sentenza che troncava la sua fiorente giovinezza mormorò con noncuranza: «peca che me go fato la barba stamatina» (lo scrivente ha da fonte positiva e forse unica tale storica frase e se ne rende garante della sua esattezza. I giornali dell'epoca scrissero in proposito che il Bidovec disse a mezza voce qualcosa in quel tragico momento, ma che non venne afferrato).

E' forse necessario dunque che vi siamo ancora vittime dell'intolleranza, della repressione, della malvagità di uomini accecati dall'odio?

Dite voi se il diritto a vivere in pace, dopo tanta lotta e tante lacrime, non sia alfine meritato. Se non abbiamo il diritto di non volere che la nostra miseria sia ancora più grande.

Il nostro ideale è tanto al di sopra d'ogni tumulto e d'ogni rancore che costituisce un'inestimabile pegno per l'armonia di vita delle nostre terre. I vincoli che legano le nostre popolazioni sono indissolubili e non ci si può dividere. Tanti di noi hanno sangue e parentele in entrambi i ceppi linguistici. I nostri affetti abbracciano ricordi e persone delle due razze ed in tanti anni abbiamo annodato relazioni di amicizia troppo care per essere offuscate da stupidi irredentismi.

Ovunque è il mondo, per un insano fenomeno di incomprensione, fra gli abitanti delle città e quelli delle campagne è sempre corso poco buon sangue. Nelle città della nostra regione si parla un dialetto italiano e nelle campagne una lingua slava. Quella specie di ridicolo astio, fatto di ignoranza e di invidia da una parte, di disprezzo e di boria dall'altra, qui da noi si è messo la maschera patriottarda e ne è venuto quel dissidio che sarebbe pietoso ed idiota se nelle sue conseguenze non minacciasse di divenire tormento e rovina.

In sostanza se facciamo l'analisi dei nostri reciproci rancori non troviamo nulla che possa essere irreparabile? I popoli non hanno mai colpa delle infamie perpetrate dai loro governi, specie se da governi anti democratici. I popoli non hanno mai voluto combattersi, ma le guerre so-

I tedeschi come tante altre cose, rubarono anche questa frase e la fecero propria dandole naturalmente una espressione pratica che si concretò nelle persecuzioni internamenti, massacri in massa, deportazioni, ruberie e rappresaglie d'ogni specie per cui l'Europa sanguinò forse più che per le ferite della guerra stessa. Essi infusero a questa frase tutto il loro barbaro spirito teutonico fatto norma di diritto germanico dal nazionalsocialismo.

Poi.... poi tutto crollò come fatalmente doveva crollare perchè falso e bugiardo.

Nella ancora arroventata aurora della riconquistata libertà si perse l'eco del passato e la fiducia in un democratico avvenire, basato sulla giustizia e comprensione fra i popoli ha fatto si che ormai anche questa vuota espressione di retorica politica nazifascista, fosse considerata morta e sepolta per sempre.

Purtroppo così non è!

Arsa dal fuoco purificatore della guerra rinasce dalle ceneri di questa come la araba fenice.

È con dolore che noi vediamo risorgere quei vieti motivi tanto combattuti. Risorgono le espressioni fasciste in tutto il loro deleterio significato assolutista e vengono purtroppo propagate da quei movimenti politici che si definiscono d'avanguardia.

Concretiamo con esempi.

Certa stampa cittadina nell'enunciare i suoi programmi di parte non ammette obbiezioni. Chi non la pensa secondo i suoi infallibili postulati è un reazionario, un fascista, un venduto e così via, nemico del popolo lavoratore.

Se poi l'argomento in discussione tratta problemi inerenti la possibile ed auspicata soluzione della Regione Giulia nel senso di darle finalmente una meritata indipendenza, si vede rosso addirittura. Insomma il „chi non è con noi è contro di noi" di mussoliniana memoria. Noi,

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...poi tutto crollò co-...ente doveva crolla-...falso e bugiardo.

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...ppo così non è!

...dal fuoco purifica-...a guerra rinasce dal-...i di questa come la ...nice.

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Memento

Domani 18 settembre, alle ore 10, nella chiesa di S. Antonio Taumaturgo, si celebrerà una S. Messa in suffragio delle vittime dell'affondamento delle motonavi «Neptunia» e «Oceania», avvenuto il 18 settembre 1941. Sono invitati i familiari ed i superstiti.

E passato il tempo in cui la voce di un capo dettava ogni programma auto-nominandolo espressione „totalitaria" del popolo facendosi passare quale unico depositario della verità politica investito d'infallibilità per grazia quasi divina.

Non s'improvvisano più geni, non si creano più capacità straordinarie con una semplice citazione su di un foglio di disposizioni" o con brevetti di nomina gerarchica. L'intelligenza e la competenza non sono più una prerogativa ed un monopolio di esserati in proporzione diretta del numero delle decorazioni o delle „benemerenze politiche".

La politica è una cosa seria che deve essere fatta da uomini seri e responsabili.

Il popolo non deve più essere ingannato, non lo si può più portare alla rovina, non lo si può più defraudare della libertà di critica e di giudizio imponendogli paraocchi di partito che limitano il suo sguardo a controllati orizzonti o fargli vedere le cose con gli occhi politici di un unico colore, tanto meno poi gli si possono imporre nuove dittature anche se queste hanno mutato il colore della loro bandiera.

Marinella

Il problema delle nazionalità

Se si volesse risalire alle origini prime del sentimento nazionale si potrebbe senza dubbio andare fino quasi ai primordi della società umana. Ma siccome questo studio non ha obiettivi così ambiziosi, ci accontenteremo di partire da tempi a noi più vicini, cioè mettiamo dal '48.

In quest'anno carico di destini, uno degli anni decisivi nella storia mondiale — seconda repubblica francese; cinque giornate di Milano; insurrezioni a Venezia, Vienna e Budapest; assemblea nazionale tedesca; manifesto del Partito Comunista — si può ben ricercare l'origine della nostra Europa. E fin da allora si possono rilevare le forze e le debolezze del poderoso movimento democratico nazionale che scuote e spezza i resti della società feudale e si estende e si rinvigorisce e squassa l'Europa alla ricerca violenta di un assestamento. La corrente rivoluzionaria reca in sè due tendenze parallele e collegate da prima, con l'andar del tempo sempre più turbinose e discordi: la tendenza democratica e quella nazionalistica. Era logico in un primo tempo che gli italiani o gli ungheresi, i greci o slavi odiassero il dominatore straniero — austriaco o turco — che calpestava il loro territorio. Qui amore di libertà e sentimento nazionale coincidono (come hanno nuovamente coinciso per brevi istanti nella lotta dei popoli europei contro la tirannide hitleriana). Ma il pericolo sta nell'identificare democrazia e nazionalismo. Quando i liberi Stati nazionali si incontrano sulle rovine del vecchio ordinamento, cercano l'impossibile. Vogliono rinnire entro i loro confini tutti gli uomini della propria nazionalità. Identificano lo straniero con l'oppressore. L'importante improvvisamente non è più la costituzione più o meno democratica, non è più la libertà e il benessere sociale: è l'impossibile raccolta di tutti i connazionali entro il proprio confine. Alt! da questa parte! Qui si parla tedesco e lì francese! Qui si parla greco e lì bulgaro! Il mondo finisce dove è piantato quel doganiere!

Il passaggio dalla democrazia all'imperialismo è compiuto. Un cielo nella storia dell'umanità si è chiuso.

— Perchè? — vi chiedo. E' logico che dalla libertà si passi alla tirannide nel breve corso di cinquant'anni?

Chi ha agito in buona fede e chi ha coscientemente tradito gli ideali? Difficile rispondere. Molti, la maggioranza anzi, erano in buona fede, la maggioranza dall'amore verso la propria patria era giunta all'ostilità o all'odio contro i popoli confinanti seguendo inconsciamente gli interessi di pochi. Non voglio affermare, e non sono sicuro che questi pochi abbiano volontariamente e per interesse seminato la discordia fra le nazioni: ma certo ne hanno abbondantemente approffittato.

Non c'era nessuno in grado di opporsi. Le idee di un Mazzini che, capo di una Giovane Italia progettava la Giovane Europa erano dimenticate. La stessa Internazionale Socialista per debolezza o per miopia non seppe intervenire con energia sufficiente. Imperialismo, militarismo, autarchia: i popoli d'Europa si trincerarono dietro i loro confini, le loro dogane, le loro censure, perpetuamente sospettosi l'uno dell'altro: l'unità della cultura e della economia europea si spezzava. Nessuna nazione bastava, non dico agli altri ma a sè stessa. Democrazia nazionale, nazionalismo, fascismo: ecco un processo logico che è nello stesso tempo una bestemmia contro l'umanità divisa e torturata. La guerra appena finita è l'episodio culminante in questo discorde cozzo d'ideali sbagliati e di falsi interessi. Ogni stato ha perduto infinitamente più di quanto sperava di rubare al suo vicino. L'Europa frazionata rischia di fare la stessa fine di tante antiche civiltà, in una lotta faziosa e fratricida. Il problema delle nazionalità deve essere affrontato e risolto non solo nei casi singoli ma nel suo complesso. Non sarà forse inutile studiare le vie che altri hanno percorso.

Parleremo nei prossimi numeri delle soluzioni date a questo problema nella Germania nazista, l'URSS, negli Stati Uniti, nell'Impero Britannico e nella Svizzera.

Ernesto Sakter

gamm e usata con tale conoscenza dell'animo umano ed abilità di dosatura che vediamo realizzarsi il controsenso: film di propaganda ed opera d'arte.

Il Ciacchista

Recensioni

"La luna tramonta"

Conoscevo Steinbeck. Volevo bene a Steinbeck, a «Furore» alla «Battaglia», a «Pian della Tortilla», ad «Uomini e Topi». Ma questo Steinbeck non lo conoscevo. «La luna tramonta» è una storia di uomini semplici, di uomini liberi, il cui paese è invaso da soldati stranieri: ed essi ne sono da principio come storditi. Ma la libertà che vive in loro non si può uccidere. Combattono. Sabotano il nemico in silenzio. Hanno paura della morte, ma l'accolgono come un dono, sereni. Steinbeck parla con la voce del nostro popolo. Parla con la voce della nostra terra, con la voce dei nostri morti. Parla con l'anima di ognuno di noi, con la mia e con la tua. Vi sono in lui tutti gli anni di questa guerra. Tutte le sofferenze, i disagi, le speranze. Tutta la certezza. Non è una superba e misera certezza di trionfo, anche i nemici sono uomini. I nemici sanno che saranno vinti, sanno che occhi ostili li spiano attraverso le tendine delle finestre. Anelano a un po' di calore un po' d'affetto, non lo trovano. Al loro avicinarsi gli animi si irridiscono, si fanno gelidi. Non incontrano che odio. Dio, non potrò mai dimenticare il momento in cui il piccolo sottotenente racconta ai suoi di aver fatto un sogno.... o un pensiero. Un sogno... o un pensiero. Che il Capo è pazzo. Ho vissuto con i tedeschi. Ho parlato ai tedeschi e non ho loro mentito. So che c'era in loro nascosta, in un angolino del loro cuore, quella stessa paura. Oggi ho compassione dei tedeschi.

«La luna tramonta» è un libro sereno, è un libro buono. Grazie, Steinbeck. La guerra che abbiamo vissuto tu l'hai compresa e le hai dato un senso. Grazie.

E. S

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TRIESTE L

SETTIMANALE DEL MOVIMENTO PER L'INDIPEND

Anno I

TRIESTE, lunedì 17 settembr

NON l'autonomia:

MA L'INDIPENDENZA

Sono mesi, diversi mesi che sui giornali italiani si scrive di Trieste, del „problema" di Trieste, della soluzione della „questione" di Trieste, ecc. ecc.

È già confortante il fatto che „finalmente" gli italiani, dopo oltre un quarto di secolo si sieno accorti che esiste, vive, palpitante, tragicamente attuale ora, ma ancora sempre insoluta una „questione" di Trieste, anzi, con più efficaci parole un „problema di Trieste". Ce ne volle del tempo perchè i nostri fratelli si ricordassero finalmente che Trieste, già grande emporio marittimo e commerciale, Trieste un tempo floridissima per traffici ed industrie, esiste; ce ne volle del tempo perchè qualcuno si ricordasse, al di là dell'Isonzo, che qui c'era una grande città, adagiata sulle rive di un vasto mare, aperto a tutti i traffici, libero, sterminatamente libero e generosamente pronto, da sempre, a permettere che merci ed uomini, raggiungano i più lontani approdi, le terre più ricche, gli orizzonti più vasti, solo affidandosi a lui, navigando sul suo dorso fatto di onde azzurre e di schiume bianche.

Ma, perchè tutti in Italia si destassero dal torpore, perchè tutti si svegliassero improvvisamente, perchè tutti si ricordassero, ci volle la guerra, ci volle la sconfitta, ci volle la rovina.

*Ed ora che tutti si sono ricordati, ora che tutti si sono svegliati, ora che tutti si sono destati, ora che tutti si ricordano, ora che tutti sanno, ora che tutti vedono, ora che tutti parlano, ora che tutti scrivono, ora che tutti vogliono, ora che tutti pretendono, ora che tutti reclamano, ora che tutti gridano, ora che tutti urlano, ora che tutti minacciano, ora che tutti si agitano, ora che tutti si muovono, ora che tutti si commuovono, ora che tutti si preoccupano, ora che tutti si interessano, ora che tutti si appassionano, ora che tutti si accapigliano, ora che tutti si accalorano, ora che tutti si scaldano, ora che tutti si infervorano, ora che tutti si esaltano, ora che tutti si esasperano, ora che tutti si accendono, ora che tutti si infiammano, ora che tutti si esacerbano, ora che tutti si inferociscono, ora che tutti si scatenano, ora che tutti si sbizzarriscono, ora che tutti si sbracciano, ora che tutti si sbracano, ora che tutti si sbracciano e si sbracano, ora che tutti si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano, ora che tutti si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano, ora che tutti si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano, ora che tutti si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano, ora che tutti si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano, ora che tutti si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano e si sbracciano e si sbracano, ora che tutti si sbracciano e si sbracano e

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TE LIBERA

ENTO PER L'INDIPENDENZA DELLA REGIONE GIULIA

INSERZIONI: Prezzi per millimetro di altezza (larghezza una colonna). Commerciali L. 12. Finanziari, legali L. 20. Nel corpo del giornale L. 20. Tassa governativa in più. Pagamenti anticipati.

TRIESTE, lunedì 17 settembre 1945 — N. 2

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Per i nostri figli.

Trieste

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vive ed intatte di qu
imento. *Non esistono*

fraudata del suo vero significato, ridotta a coprire fino ad ora malsani arrivismi ed esosi sfruttamenti. Noi per libertà intendiamo serena collaborazione di principi, facoltà di movimento e di parola e se ci sono e ci saranno dei panni sporchi da lavare, lo faremo da noi con l'aiuto del nostro buon senso pratico che qualcuno a suo tempo trovava gretto, ma che ci ha sempre sorretto nel risolvere ogni piccolo problema quotidiano.

Tutte le questioni ventilate da propagande nazionali si adegueranno allo spirito cittadino e regionale, smorzando i dissidi sorti in seno alle nostre classi. Non intendiamo qui dare preferenze di sorta giacchè oggi i torti e le ragioni che ci potevano essere e che ci sono, sono divenuti reciproci. Non vogliamo, animati dal più profondo criterio democratico, il diritto delle proprie opinioni e delle proprie idee. Anni di sofferenze e di lotta sono passati imperversando sulle nostre case, strappandoci cose e persone care, travolgendo con se uomini e ideali nella sozzurra e nell'avvilimento. Poco è stato fatto, molto è stato distrutto.

Cacciati a pedate nella più bestiale delle guerre ci ritroviamo oggi all'uscita col fiato ansante e doloranti per le ammaccature. Niente all'anima è stato risparmiato. Abbandonarci? abbatterci? No, Triestini. Lo spirito è rimasto intatto, ne siete stati fedeli custodi voi tutti sorreggendolo nei momen-

Il Partito repubblicano-socialista aderisce al Movimento per l'Indipendenza

Con lettera del 10 corr. la Direzione del Partito repubblicano-socialista ci ha comunicato che il Partito stesso aderisce, con tutti i suoi iscritti al nostro movimento per l'Indipendenza della Regione Giulia.

Nel contempo il Partito repubblicano-socialista ci invia copia di un manifesto nel quale sono enunciati i suoi postulati fondamentali.

Trieste ai Triestini

Per averla udita sulle bocche di tanti, molti dei quali non hanno nessun diritto di pronunciarla, per averla vista scritta sui muri dei più bei palazzi come delle più umili case, sui muraglioni delle strade come nei male odoranti vespasiani, questa frase rischia di fare concorrenza alle citatissime, famose e di funesta memoria, frasi celebri mussoliniane.

E' venuta l'ora di fare il punto. In questo momento specialmente, in questi giorni soprattutto.

Di farlo, perchè un grido che è, si voglia o no, espressione di un popolo, (e non vale che esso sia piccolo o grande: è la coscienza della sua maturità politica che lo rende tale) espressione dolorosamente sentita, poichè tutte le prove su di lui già sono state fatte, non divenga l'«a noi» che indifferentemente chiudeva l'adunata in cui parlava il Capo e quella in cui sfogava la sua bile il gerarchetto, lo «Smrt fašizmu - Sloboda Narodu» dei proclami guerrieri e delle pratiche amministrative. Non si vuoti insomma del suo contenuto profondo per lasciarci, a buona fede, che gli possono venir mossi.

E adesso, triestini, il momento è giunto.

Fieri e con dignità, dimostriamo ciò che vogliamo, e, quel che più conta, ciò che possiamo.

Per carità, concittadini, non lasciamoci trasportare dalle euforie dannose. Facciamo tesoro degli errori, che anche le grandi nazioni compiono, per non caderci noi piccoli e giovani.

Sopratutto guardiamoci dalle fobie di ogni specie. Esse si sviluppano inevitabilmente negli individui come nelle comunità, dopo che un sogno bellissimo è crollato, dopo che una delusione crudissima si è patita.

E' umano. Ma se non sbagliamo, il dolore deve servire all'uomo di lezione, di ammaestramento a non più continuare per la via che riteneva giusta; e non a rendere più esasperate e indomabili le cattive passioni.

«Trieste ai triestini»: sì. Ma non sia «un morte agli ebrei».

La stessa coscienza morale che ci rende maturi per l'indipendenza ce lo vieta. E quale migliore garanzia di questa, potremo dare a chi le nostre sorti deve decidere se non un sano equilibrio

FEUDALISMO TEOCRATICO

La struttura politica del Giappone

(continuazione)

I mutamenti della forza relativa tra i diversi gruppi sono così strettamente riflessi nell'amministrazione, che è possibile rilevare l'interferenza anche entro un singolo gabinetto, specialmente se questo rimane in carica per un lungo periodo. Si può facilmente distinguere l'apice del potere di Tojo, mentre i suoi sforzi per calmare l'opposizione e ristabilire la sua posizione indebolita sono anche chiaramente segnati. Numerosi mutamenti ministeriali avvenuti durante il gabinetto Konoye (18 luglio 1940-18 luglio 1941) indicano una più complessa, ma anche più esplicita interferenza di forze. Mentre questo «stile» di azione dà luogo ad oscillazioni della influenza politica, con continue variazioni in favore dell'uno o dell'altro gruppo, la tendenza basilare è sempre più la correzione di deviazioni estreme. In altri termini, il pendolo politico tende fondamentalmente a tornare indietro nel bilanciamento che rappresenta per ogni gruppo la sua sfera di controllo amministrativo generalmente accettata. Si evitano gli estremi. Non si tollera nè la supremazia assoluta, nè la liquidazione finale di un gruppo. Nel complesso la coalizione lotta per sostenere la sua dittatura all'interno e accelerare oltre mare il «manifesto destino» del Giappone. La norma politica, verso cui esso sempre ritorna, è un'aurea mediocritas sotto cui ad ogni gruppo viene assegnato un suo proprio campo d'autorità.

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vasto mare, aperto a tutti i traffici, libero, sterminatamente libero e generosamente pronto, da sempre, a permettere che merci ed uomini, raggiungano i più lontani approdi, le terre più ricche, gli orizzonti più vasti, solo affidandosi a lui, navigando sul suo dorso fallo di onde azzurre e di schiume bianche.

Ma, perchè tutti in Italia si destassero dal torpore, perchè tutti si svegliassero improvvisamente dal sonno e si scuolessero di dosso l'inerzia, il disinteresse, il menefreghismo classico della razza, bisognava che squillasse violento e prepotente il campanello di allarme della Storia e si levasse, soprattutto, dai petti di centinaia di migliaia di giuliani l'imperioso grido reclamante l'Indipendenza.

Sull'orlo dell'abisso il risveglio.

Ora, ma solamente ora, i cosidetti circoli ufficiali e responsabili, le cosidette voci autorevoli si levano in coro — un tantino discordi però — a proporre toccasana, soluzioni e progetti di definitivi assetti per favorire la povera Trieste, inisichita dall'inerzia depauperata ed immiserita.

Solamente ora che questa nostra cara ed infelice città ha percorso la lunghissima via crucis che doveva condurla a figurare da Cenerentola dei porti nazionali italiani, dopo essere stata sino al 1914 in uno dei primissimi posti, tra i porti d'Europa, solamente ora si spendono parole per lei, si stampano articoli su articoli, si rompe improvvisamente quel silenzio che, in passato era servito magnificamente a coprire la congiura ordita dalla cricca politica, finanziaria ed economica per rovinare Trieste e la regione, per togliere il primato che possedeva ed avrebbe continuato a possedere nei confronti degli altri porti italiani.

Il sacro egoismo si è destato ora e, pur di continuare a strozzare ogni nostra possibilità di rinascita, di vita, ricorre al trucco dei miraggi, delle promesse, delle lusinghe.

I singoli partiti (quanti ce ne sono in questo momento in Italia!) includono nei loro programmi, immancabilmente, un punto riguardante Trieste, strappando

se la questa stessa decima organizzazione, un tempo onnipotente, parlano anche oggi tutte le promesse e le lusinghe che ci vengono fatte.

L'Autonomia, l'autonomia amministrativa, una larghissima autonomia; ecco la grande promessa. Ed eccone un'altra, ghiottissima: il porto franco.

Ma tanto l'una che l'altro avrebbero valore, secondo questi profeti, soltanto se „concesse dall'Italia", cioè soltanto se Trieste e la Regione Giulia continuassero a rimanere sotto la sovranità italiana.

Per lo Stato Libero Giuliano che noi vogliamo creare, le previsioni degli organi della propaganda italiana sono addirittura catastrofiche: porto franco impossibile, perchè lo Stato, solo poverissimo ed abbandonato da tutti, dovrebbe mettere alti dazi sui traffici per trarne i mezzi necessari alle sue finanze; pace, nel nuovo Stato, impossibile, perchè naturalmente non ci sarebbero i reali carabinieri ed i Collotti a mantenerla e a garantirla, coi loro generali sistemi.

(Questo non viene detto apertamente ma è sottointeso).

Insomma, quando si è a corto di munizioni oltre che sparare le ultime cartucce si ricorre anche alle grida assordanti per impressionare il... nemico.

Noi invece affermiamo che il popolo giuliano, che la Regione Giulia e soprattutto Trieste non potrebbero ritrovare l'antico benessere e la prosperità d'un tempo che con la costituzione del Libero Stato Giuliano cioè con la completa indipendenza.

Nessuna lusinga, nessuna tardiva promessa può soddisfare in questo momento storico l'irresistibile anelito di libertà dei giuliani.

Troppe promesse ci vennero fatte nel passato. Nessuna venne mantenuta. Il fascismo non è stato il solo colpevole. Prima del fascismo c'era tempo sufficiente perchè a Roma si esaminassero le nostre richieste, le impellenti necessità nostre, le urgenti sollecitazioni che partivano dalla nostra città allo scopo di ottenere il porto franco.

Risalendo la china delle speranze dopo aver amaramente battuto quella delle disillusioni, ci ritroviamo finalmente; ed i vecchi sorrisi che credevamo scomparsi ed il sano spirito che sentivamo smorzato ci spingono ad affrontarla con un entusiasmo che le traversie non sono riuscite a fiaccare.

Svincolandosi dalle strettoie delle più opprimenti propagande nazionaliste, scaturisce oggi violentemente spontaneo il primo, insopprimibile grido di «Trieste Libera!». Ci sia concesso intanto pensare a noi stessi! E' questo un diritto che nessun sistema, per forte che sia, può toglierci od abrogare. Un diritto, notate, che fino ad ora la politica non ci ha concesso e che oggi meschini equivoci cercano di sopprimere.

Le divergenze politico-economiche acuitesi in questi ultimi tempi ed elevate a sistema dalla propaganda, hanno dato forma e consistenza a questa idea che più o meno velatamente lievitava nell'animo di ogni Triestino, veramente tale per atavici sentimenti. E' un'idea che ha il valore di essere fondamentalmente onesta e di procedere, senza conoscere vie traverse, diritta allo scopo: *Vogliamo che la nostra terra assuma l'impronta del nostro lavoro e delle nostre fatiche, vogliamo che coloro che la abitano siano i custodi delle sue tradizioni, vogliamo dopo tanti anni di servilismo, provare ad essere padroni in casa nostra. Non è un programma che noi presentiamo alla massa fidando nella sua benevola accoglienza, è un compito che la generale coscienza dei cittadini ci ha affidato e che intendiamo condurre fino in fondo.* Gli ostacoli che fin di oggi si presentano non possono spaventarci. Voi ci siete di appoggio e di sprone ad agire, voi Triestini che rappresentate le forze vive ed intatte di questo movimento. *Non esistono più compromessi di sorta, l'esperienza di venticinque anni ci ha reso maturi e refrattari ad accettare qualsiasi altra soluzione che non sia nostra, profondamente e sentitamente nostra.*

Non staremo qui a recriminare le tristi esperienze nazionaliste trascorse, ci limiteremo unicamente ad affermare che se oggi una soluzione del cosidetto «problema di Trieste» c'è, questa sarà solamente quella che soddisferà le esigenze della regione che sono quelle di noi tutti.

Non dobbiamo permettere che questi territori perennemente contesi, siano il campo nel quale opposte forze di parte scendono a conflitto, ma è nostro compito creare un equilibrio che attutisca l'urto di nazionalismi avversi. Alla stabilità di tale equilibrio contribuiranno fattori quali la reciproca comprensione, la coscienza individuale dei propri diritti e dei propri doveri in seno ad una comunità di liberi pensanti. Vale insistere su questa parola «libertà» troppe volte de-

se, strappando
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Verso la fine

È un grande discutere oggi tra tutti i partiti: febbre di riforme, ansia di rinnovamento, desiderio di abbandonare tutto ciò che non ha fatto buona riuscita in qualsiasi campo e per ogni tendenza: le scorie insomma di tutto quel vasto complesso di riforme sociali, economiche e politiche che il secolo scorso e la prima età del presente hanno portato al punto attuale. Infiniti i programmi, le tendenze, le soluzioni più disparate e purtroppo gli antagonismi, posizioni opposte oggi, in attesa di lotta aperta e forse violenta domani. L'umanità si prepara così al

L'Istria nello Stato g

Non vorrei che il molto parlare che si fa qui da noi e altrove di Trieste e il suo problema, inducesse gli istriani a credere che ci si dimentichi di loro o peggio che si pensi di poter fare a meno di loro. No. Le sorti dell'Istria sono legate a quelle di Trieste: questa è una affermazione categorica nostra e uno dei cardini su cui il nostro movimento si impernia. Noi reclamiamo l'indipendenza piena di Trieste e di tutta la regione Giulia e perciò dell'Istria stessa. Ogni altra soluzione non farebbe, aumentandone ancora la gravità, che ripetere gli errori cui si va incontro con le soluzioni unilaterali.

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...o presentiamo all'...ndo nella sua bene-...dienza, è un compito ...erale coscienza dei ...a ha affidato e che ...o condurre fino in ...i ostacoli che fin di ...resentano non posse-...tarci. Voi ci siete di ...e di sprone ad agire, ...im che rappresentate ...ive ed intatte di que-...mento. Non esistono ...romessi di sorta, l'e-...di venticinque anni ...o maturi e refrattari ...re qualsiasi altra so-...e non sia nostra, pre-...te e sentitamente ne-

...aremo qui a recrimi-...isti esperienze nazi-...ascorse, ci limiteremo ...te ad affermare che se ...soluzione del cosiddet-...ema di Trieste» e', ...rà solamente quella ...sferà le esigenze della ...he sono quelle di noi

...dobbiamo permettere ...ti territori perenne-...nlesi, siano il campo ...opposte forze di par-...no a conflitto, ma e ...mpito creare un equi-...e attutisca l'urto di ...smi avversi. Alla sta-...tale equilibrio contri-...fattori quali la reci-...mprensione, la coscien-...duale dei propri diritti ...pri doveri in seno ad ...nità di liberi pensan-...nsistere su questa pa-...rtà» troppe volte de-

se, strappandoci cose e persone care, travolgendo con sè uomini e ideali nella sozzurra e nell'avvilimento. Poco è stato fatto, molto è stato distrutto.

Cacciati a pedate nella più bestiale delle guerre ci ritroviamo oggi all'uscita col fiato ansante e doloranti per le ammaccature. Niente all'anima è stato risparmiato. Abbandonarci? abbatterci? No, Triestini. Lo spirito è rimasto intatto, ne siete stati fedeli custodi voi tutti sorreggendolo nei momenti più critici, nascondendolo quando ce lo volevano togliere. Lo spirito c'è ed è ancora quello della vecchia e spensierata Trieste delle carnevalate, quello del duro e sereno lavoro nei cantieri, sui moli e negli uffici. Fuori che venga allora, fateccelo e fatelo sentire voi giovani che lo conoscete attraverso il rimpianto dei vostri padri e voi tutti vecchi Triestini aiutateci a scuotere questa apatia opprimente, nemica del lavoro e della prosperità; date al passato il valore che ha e all'avvenire quello che deve avere. E l'avvenire per noi è quello portatoci dal profumo del nostro mare e della nostra terra, dalle voci dei nostri bimbi che nulla sanno ancora e per i quali noi oggi entriamo in campo ingaggiando battaglia. E non cerchiamo altrove ciò che noi stessi possediamo, e in abbondanza!

Di fronte a tutti i nazionalismi ci si conceda infine la libertà di accampare i nostri diritti *che sono quelli che contano e che dovremo far contare sempre ed in qualunque luogo.*

e, si voglia o no, espressione di un popolo, (e non vale che esso sia piccolo o grande: è la coscienza della sua maturità politica che lo rende tale) espressione dolorosamente sentita, poichè tutte le prove su di lui già sono state fatte, non divenga l'«a noi» che indifferentemente chiudeva l'adunata in cui parlava il Capo e quella in cui sfogava la sua bile il gerarchetto, lo «Smrt fašizmu - Sloboda Narodu» dei proclami guerrieri e delle pratiche amministrative. Non si vuoti insomma del suo contenuto profondo per lasciarci, a mo' di languida canzone «tre parole sole».

Ciò che ognuno di noi ha di più caro, non occorre si affanni a raccontarlo a destra e a manca per accrescergli valore.

Invece bisogna, quando il momento sia giunto, che sappia trovare il modo più dignitoso e più fiero con cui difenderlo contro tutti gli attacchi, velenosi o in

...ve un seguito ...erissimo e crollato, dopo che una delusione crudissima si è patita.

E' umano. Ma se non sbagliamo, il dolore deve servire all'uomo di lezione, di ammaestramento a non più continuare per la via che riteneva giusta; e non a rendere più esasperate e indomabili le cattive passioni.

«Trieste ai triestini»: sì. Ma non sia «un morte agli ebrei».

La stessa coscienza morale che ci rende maturi per l'indipendenza ce lo vieta. E quale migliore garanzia di questa, potremo dare a chi le nostre sorti deve decidere, se non un sano equilibrio politico, lontano dagli eccessi di ogni specie? I quali, purtroppo, nella nostra città si sono visti: ma perchè mai ancora, mai, è stato il popolo triestino l'interrogato. Stranamente, dopo una guerra combattuta per la libertà, (quella con l'elle maiuscola) sotto gli occhi di quelle Nazioni che l'hanno vinta, ciò non è stato mai ancora fatto. *M. S.*

...talmente a tornare indietro nel bilanciamento che rappresenta per ogni gruppo la sua sfera di controllo amministrativo generalmente accettata. Si evitano gli estremi. Non si tollera nè la supremazia assoluta, nè la liquidazione finale di un gruppo. Nel complesso la coalizione lotta per sostenere la sua dittatura all'interno e accelerare oltre mare il «manifesto destino» del Giappone. La norma politica, verso cui esso sempre ritorna, è un'aurea mediocritas sotto cui ad ogni gruppo viene assegnato un suo proprio campo d'autorità.

Se tale interpretazione viene accettata come una ipotesi di lavoro, questo aiuta a chiarire una delle difficoltà summenzionate. Nessuno di questi gruppi giapponesi è nella sua essenza moderato od estremista. Moderati ed estremisti si trovano in tutti e quattro i gruppi. Gli interessi del Giappone, oppure gli interessi della coalizione dominante, possono essere meglio difesi a volte con uno schieramento essenzialmente moderato, a volte con uno estremista. Non vi è ragione perchè il mondo esterno si aspetti dei favori particolari dall'una o dall'altra scuola. Quando il Giappone muove verso controlli fascisti ed aggressioni esterne, gli elementi che hanno la decisione nel complesso dei gruppi sono d'accordo sul programma e procedono insieme sulla via presa. Quando viene il momento opportuno di presentare un volto moderato per poter capitalizzare qualsiasi vantaggio diplomatico che si suppone possa risultare da questo mutamento, tutti i gruppi si troveranno in un accordo essenziale, e collaboreranno all'unisono per raggiungere gli scopi prefissi. Non vi è bisogno di porre un irragionevole o ideale grado di unità giapponese a sostegno di questi giudizi. Sorgono dei disaccordi entro la coalizione, e questi disaccordi portano a aspre controversie. Ma il punto su cui bisogna insistere è che il meccanismo politico è effettivamente adatto ad incasare i colpi dei gruppi contendenti. Tratto spiccato del sistema, in contrasto con la rigidità dell'ordine politico nazista, è la sua flessibilità che rende possibile che variazioni nell'equilibrio dei gruppi dirigenti facilmente e rapidamente si riflettano nella composizione del Gabinetto o in altri organi del regime imperiale.

Bisogna tuttavia fare altre osservazioni sui disaccordi. Ogni gruppo tende ad aumentare il potere entro la coalizione, a massimizzare i suoi vantaggi economici, a limitare il peso che deve sopportare di ogni sforzo comune. Questi sono conflitti che accadono in ogni coalizione di gruppi diversi. In condizioni di estrema necessità, la lotta può diven-

ADESIONI

Lettere originali scritteci da lavoratori

Ho trovato!

Con il risorgere dei vari partiti politici, dopo le fatidiche giornate di fine aprile, anche la mia coscienza politica, fino allora assopita si è risvegliata.

Guardavo fidente e come tutti i lavoratori speravo che una cordiale intesa tra i diversi partiti, desse inizio ad un'era di pace e di fattiva operosità.

Delusione completa, proprio per opera dei vari partiti o meglio ancora degli esponenti che, invece di svolgere il loro programma, diedero vita ad aspri dissidi non disgiunti da inutili spargimenti di sangue, discutendo arbitrariamente se la nostra regione dovesse appartenere a questa o a quella nazione.

Secondo il mio punto di vista, i programmi dei partiti democratici ed in ispecie il Comunista e il Socialista che professano un'idea internazionale e predicano la fratellanza dei popoli, l'appartenenza di una regione ad uno Stato anzichè ad un altro non dovrebbe essere un impedimento ad una reciproca comprensione e una fraterna collaborazione. Purtroppo, i capi partito regionali vedono la cosa sotto un altro aspetto, se, quello, poi sia il più giusto non lo so.

Queste discordanze hanno portato una massa di lavoratori in uno stato di smarrimento che, ora, non sanno più se sia migliore cosa astenersi dal proprio partito o se abbracciare l'ideale avversario; in tutti i casi molti lavoratori pur

Caro «Trieste libera», da veri triestini ti preghiamo di voler pubblicare questo nostro povero articoletto, scritto nel miglior modo possibile (con l'aiuto di qualche dizionario!) Siamo degli operai triestini che la pensano come te.

Ci riferiamo a quelle poche domeniche che, con grida festose, si riversarono tempo fa per le strade cittadine inneggiando a questa o quella «cosa». Diciamo «cosa», poichè molte di queste, piccoli cervellini composti da chissà quale materia, pretendevano di figurare quali dimostranti cantando a squarciagola che «polenta e pesce fritto è il pasto preferito»! - Siamo certi di non sbagliare, criticando il modo d'agire di questi piccoli esseri innocui, colpevoli soltanto d'essere sprovvisti di materia grigia, ma che dovrebbero, per il bene collettivo, diciamolo senza timore: pensare soltanto alla casa! Credevano forse le signore dimostranti di rendersi più o meno interessanti cantando certe canzoni, che nei tempi che corrono (non diciamo dovrebbero essere dimenticate) ma dovrebbero essere lasciate a parte. Abbiamo molto sofferto sotto il giogo nazifascista, siamo stati strozzati per tutto il tempo che l'oppressore ha spogliato questa nostra cara terra, ma non pensino quelle donne di cui parliamo, che annunciando con svariati gorgheggi il loro prossimo ritorno a

...tria nello Stato giuliano

...rrei che il molto parlare ...qui da noi e altrove di ...il suo problema, induces...riani a credere che ci si ...i di loro o peggio che si ...poter fare a meno di lor... ...rti dell'Istria sono legate ...di Trieste: questa è una ...ne categorica nostra e ...cardini su cui il nostro ...o si impernia. Noi reclamiamo ...l'indipendenza piena di ...di tutta la regione Giulia ...dell'Istria stessa. Ogni ...uzione non farebbe, anzi...ne ancora la gravità, che ...gli errori cui si va incon...e soluzioni unilaterali.

...sti, che a tutti risultano evidenti a prima vista, così il libero scambio fra Trieste, i porti dell'Istria e le cittadine dell'interno, gioverebbe a mantenere e a rafforzare quella solidarietà che non è venuta mai meno neppure nei tempi più oscuri tra le genti nostrane. E' tutta una lunga serie ininterrotta di rapporti economici, culturali e ideali che unisce tra loro queste popolazioni: ora accomunate dal dominio veneto, poi dall'Impero austriaco e infine dal Regno italiano.

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coli, si rompe improvvisamente quel silenzio che, in passato era servito magnificamente a coprire la congiura ordita dalla cricca politica, finanziaria ed economica per rovinare Trieste e la regione, per togliere il primato che possedeva ed avrebbe continuato a possedere nei confronti degli altri porti italiani.

Il sacro egoismo si è destato ora e, pur di continuare a strozzare ogni nostra possibilità di rinascita, di vita, ricorre al trucco dei miraggi, delle promesse, delle lusinghe.

I singoli partiti (quanti ce ne sono in questo momento in Italia!) includono nei loro programmi, immancabilmente, un punto riguardante Trieste, o meglio la Regione Giulia; insomma tutti promettono qualche cosa a questa nostra provatissima terra, a questa nostra amatissima Trieste.

Ma niente e nessuno che riconosca i torti, i gravi torti che ci furono fatti!

Si ammelle, a denti stretti, la decadenza rapidissima del porto, ma subito, con sollitissima arte si mettono le mani avanti, negando ogni colpa, ogni responsabilità dell'Italia ufficiale, dell'Italia governativa. Tutto è avvenuto per colpa di terzi, tutte le miserie che si sono rovesciate su di noi, sulla città, sul porto, sulla regione in questi ultimi ventisette anni sono state originate soltanto ed unicamente dalla crisi mondiale, dai sistemi autarcici instaurati nei paesi del centro-europa, dalla spietata concorrenza dei porti del Nord, dalle barriere doganali che altri cressero contro Trieste per soffocarla; insomma oggi, ci si compiace quasi di riconoscere il danno solo per avere l'audacia e la soddisfazione di tico benessere e la prosperità d'un tempo che con la costituzione del Libero Stato Giuliano cioè con la completa indipendenza.

Nessuna lusinga, nessuna tardiva promessa può soddisfare in questo momento storico l'irresistibile anelito di libertà dei giuliani.

Troppe promesse ci vennero fatte nel passato. Nessuna venne mantenuta. Il fascismo non è stato il solo colpevole. Prima del fascismo c'era tempo sufficiente perchè a Roma si esaminassero le nostre richieste, le impellenti necessità nostre, le urgenti sollecitazioni che partivano dalla nostra città allo scopo di ottenere il porto franco.

Nessuno ci ascoltò mai, nessuno si prese a cuore la nostra sorte, i nostri bisogni, e la minaccia di decadenza che incombeva sul nostro porto lasciò sempre insensibili e freddi i burocrati romani.

Oggi siamo noi a rimanere completamente indifferenti e freddi alle promesse che ci vengono fatte dai vari circoli semi ufficiali italiani.

Se non ci crediamo la colpa non è nostra.

Perchè, tante cose possono accadere. Tra le altre questa: ottenuta dal governo italiano „X" l'autonomia, ammettiamo pure larghissima, e, cessata l'occupazione militare dell'Europa da parte degli Alleati, coll'andar del tempo, non subito, nò, ma dopo qualche anno, al governo „X" succederebbe il governo „Y" il quale, per ragioni che noi non vogliamo neanche perdere il tempo di ricercare — tante se ne potrebbero escogitare — deciderebbe di togliere, tutta o in parte, l'autonomia alla re-

Verso la fine

È un grande discutere oggi tra tutti i partiti: febbre di riforme, ansia di rinnovamento, desiderio di abbandonare tutto ciò che non ha fatto buona riuscita in qualsiasi campo e per ogni tendenza: le scorie insomma di tutto quel vasto complesso di riforme sociali, economiche e politiche che il secolo scorso e la prima età del presente hanno portato al punto attuale. Infiniti i programmi, le tendenze, le soluzioni più disparate e purtroppo gli antagonismi, posizioni opposte oggi, in attesa di lotta aperta e forse violenta domani. L'umanità si prepara così al suo nuovo cielo lungo la strada della sua storia, e come sempre si trascina dietro una parte ben piccola delle dolorose esperienze attraversate. Il futuro sembra lontano (forse per questo troppi oggi sono proclivi a prendere le cose alla leggera), tutte le soluzioni si esigono oggi; oggi si grida da tutte le parti soluzione provvisoria sia pure, ma adesso! Giusta esigenza. Ma, e qui è il nodo: come? Quale soluzione? Veramente la domanda non è dovuta alla mancanza di soluzioni, anzi, all'opposto: ve ne sono troppe. E chi predica un sistema di riforme graduali, chi lo vuol drastico, chi „lasciar fare", che le cose si aggiusteranno da sè! „Tot capita... molte, molte teorie, ma... e la pratica? Si ha un bel gridare contro le violenze gli eccessi, le esplosioni, ecc. ecc., delle masse. Esse devono, esse vogliono, coscienti come sono, essere guidate. *Ma guidarle significa non pubblicare solo manuali e manuali di teoria, ma anche portarsi sul terreno pratico, fare insomma qualcosa, sia pure, allo stato odierno delle cose, provvisoriamente. Che se no è un esercizio di bella oratoria bollare i sistemi che onon si approvano, compito anche relativamente facile, ma se poi, a questi non si sostituisce niente? Rimane la bella oratoria estetica, insomma.*

Ma la vita non è solo estetica.

M. S

L'Istria nello Stato g

Non vorrei che il molto parlare che si fa qui da noi e altrove di Trieste e il suo problema, inducesse gli istriani a credere che ci si dimentichi di loro o peggio che si pensi di poter fare a meno di loro. No. Le sorti dell'Istria sono legate a quelle di Trieste: questa è una affermazione categorica nostra e uno dei cardini su cui il nostro movimento si impernia. Noi reclamiamo l'indipendenza piena di Trieste e di tutta la regione Giulia e perciò dell'Istria stessa. Ogni altra soluzione non farebbe, aumentandone ancora la gravità, che ripetere gli errori cui si va incontro con le soluzioni unilaterali.

Darei la vita per la gloria, darei per l'amore e darei l'amore per

Assegnare tutta l'Istria all'Italia vorrebbe dire ripetere lo sbaglio del '18, come consegnarla alla Jugoslavia significherebbe rifarlo ma sotto altro nome. Linea Wilson? E poi? tre confini invece di due: Trieste, Italia, Jugoslavia. Un cumulo di barriere doganali, concorrenze, miserie e in definitiva sofferenza delle classi più povere di quelle zone. Tutto il commercio ne risulterebbe intralciato mentre le rispettive nazioni trarrebbero ben poco utile da una soluzione equa sì, ma sterile.

Conservare invece l'unità della regione oltre che assicurarle quei vantaggi economici, pur se molte

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nostra che ci auguriamo libera e prosperosa. E' così le pacifiche borgate interne nelle vallate e sulla sommità delle colline, quasi con sospetto raggruppate. E se la storia di Trieste non corre sempre parallela a quella della maggior parte dell'Istria è un fatto che a Trieste da questi luoghi sempre si guardò, sia quando l'eco della lotta impari con le armi veneziane giungeva sino a quelle contrade, a quando contro l'Austria soffocatrice di nazionalità, da questa città si levava il più alto grido di protesta, per giungere infine ai giorni nostri, ai tempi della lotta contro il fascismo e il nazismo, quando ancora una volta tutti ci sentimmo fratelli.

La gloriosa capra selvaggia tornerà presto a sventolare, istriani, non più melanconico ricordo di tempi migliori ma affermazione di un'era nuova. E le care note «Sei bell'Istria...» non le canteremo più con un groppo nella gola ma con la fierezza della raggiunta Indipendenza.

M. S.

sgiunti da inutili spargimenti di sangue, discutendo arbitrariamente se la nostra regione dovesse appartenere a questa o a quella nazione.

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Queste discordanze hanno portato una massa di lavoratori in uno stato di smarrimento che, ora, non sanno più se sia migliore cosa astenersi dal proprio partito o se abbracciare l'ideale avversario; in tutti i casi molti lavoratori pur conservando la vecchia fede politica non hanno dato ancora la loro effettiva adesione. Constatazione, questa fatta certamente anche dai singoli dirigenti.

Per me, la soluzione l'ho trovata nella via che indica «Trieste Libera», il vero giornale dei Giuliani italiani e sloveni. La costituzione del libero Stato indipendente Giuliano.

Questo movimento, propugnato da codesto giornale, deve essere per noi giuliani al disopra di ogni passione e sarà quello che ci darà la vera pace, il vero benessere.

Sarà quello, infine, che allontanerà definitivamente ogni discordia ma soprattutto gli orrori di altre eventuali guerre.

Sarebbe un delitto non aderire a questa Santa Causa e più delittuoso ancora permettere che altri, con scopi certamente illeciti, decidano il nostro futuro, la nostra vita

Invito, perciò, tutti i giuliani che hanno a cuore le sorti della Regione Giulia a convincere anche altri che solamente nel libero Stato indipendente Giuliano, troveranno l'appagamento di tutte le aspirazioni a cui tutti gli uomini hanno diritto.

Pugnace

stranti cantando a squarciagola che «polenta e pesce fritto è il pasto preferito»! - Siamo certi di non sbagliare, criticando il modo d'agire di questi piccoli esseri innocui, colpevoli soltanto d'essere sprovvisti di materia grigia, ma che dovrebbero, per il bene collettivo, diciamolo senza timore: pensare soltanto alla casa! Credevamo forse le signore dimostranti di rendersi più o meno interessanti cantando certe canzoni, che nei tempi che corrono (non diciamo dovrebbero essere dimenticate) ma dovrebbero essere lasciate a parte. Abbiamo molto sofferto sotto il giogo nazifascista, siamo stati strozzati per tutto il tempo che l'oppressore ha spogliato questa nostra cara terra, ma non pensino quelle donne di cui parliamo, che annunciando con svariati gorgheggi il loro prossimo ritorno a «Servola sotto la pergola», riusciranno a ricostruire tutto ciò che è stato distrutto dalla guerra. Siamo certissimi che buona parte, se non tutti i triestini, la pensano come noi: una dimostrazione non si fa soltanto per riunire più chiarire o fisarmoniche e per sfoggiare doti canore, ma dovrebbe svolgersi nel modo più serio possibile: dovrebbe cioè (diciamo in parole povere) dimostrare il pensiero di tutti, favorevole o sfavorevole verso questa o quella persona o cosa. «Ricostruzione». Ecco quello che dovrebbe essere il primo punto sul quale tutti i triestini dovrebbero soffermarsi a meditare! Ricostruzione economica, sociale e politica. Giuliani, dobbiamo finalmente decidere a guidare noi stessi le sorti di questa nostra santa terra. Non vogliamo elementi estranei, vogliamo fare da noi per dimostrare al mondo che uno «Stato Giuliano» porterebbe finalmente la tanto desiderata pace a questa nostra gente che non desidera altro che: «Indipendenza e lavoro!»

Un gruppo di benpensanti.

saccordi entro la coalizione, e questi disaccordi portano ad aspre controversie. Ma il punto su cui bisogna insistere è che il meccanismo politico è effettivamente adatto ad incasare i colpi dei gruppi contendenti. Tratto spiccato del sistema, in contrasto con la rigidità dell'ordine politico nazista, è la sua flessibilità che rende possibile che variazioni nell'equilibrio dei gruppi dirigenti facilmente e rapidamente si riflettano nella composizione del Gabinetto o in altri organi del regime imperiale.

Bisogna tuttavia fare altre osservazioni sui disaccordi. Ogni gruppo tende ad aumentare il potere entro la coalizione, a massimizzare i suoi vantaggi economici, a limitare il peso che deve sopportare di ogni sforzo comune. Questi sono conflitti che accadono in ogni coalizione di gruppi diversi. In condizioni di estrema necessità, la lotta può diventare tanto intensa da infrangere la coalizione e da distruggere la sua efficacia politica. In tutto il corso della moderna storia del Giappone, anche in caso di attrito così forte da portare ad assassini e ad insurrezioni armate, non vi è stata nessuna frattura nella continuità politica. Dopo ogni crisi la coalizione dominante si è immediatamente riformata su di una nuova base ed ha continuato ad agire all'antica maniera. I fattori che conducono a questo risultato, cioè le pressioni che tengono insieme la coalizione, possono essere raggruppati sotto tre «unti: primo, il bisogno di mantenere il potere dittatoriale della coalizione; secondo, la comune accettazione del compito dell'ingrandimento dell'impero; terzo, la funzione chiave dell'imperatore nel «tenere insieme i cerchio».

Fino ad ora, i disaccordi che hanno condotto in Giappone a delle crisi sono stati di regola disaccordi entro la coalizione. L'unica eccezione che viene in mente è quella dei «tumulti del riso» del 1918.

(continua al prossimo numero)

*odierno delle cose, provvi-
nte. Che se no è un esempio
lla oratoria bollare i sistemi
non si approvano, compito
relativamente facile, ma se
a questi non si sostituisce
e? Rimane la bella orato-
ca, insonnia.
e la vita non è solo estetica*

M. S.

REPORT ON VENEZIA GIULIA

BY
COL. R. R. CRIPPS
MAJ. R. R. TEMPLE
OF
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

19 September 1945

A. SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. In accordance with instructions contained in AC HQ letter 522/314/EC dated 12 September 1945, this report deals with the survey of VENEZIA GIULIA REGION, that part at present under the control of XIII CORPS west of the Morgan Line and east of the boundary between the Provinces of GORIZIA and TRIESTE on the one side , and the Province of UDINE on the other. The report is developed under the following headings:

(i) ETHNIC DETAILS in connection with which the Surveyers are to obtain the correct current figures of population in the area concerned and show the distribution as between ITALIANS, SERBO-CROATS and SLOVENES, with particular reference as to whether there has been any great change in distribution of populations:

  i a) since 1936

  ii b) since 1940

(ii) LOCAL FEELING

(iii) SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS regarding the cities of TRIESTE and

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dated 12 September 1945, this report deals with the survey of VENEZIA GIULIA REGION, that part at present under the control of XIII CORPS west of the Morgan Line and east of the boundary between the Provinces of GORIZIA and TRIESTE on the one side , and the Province of UDINE on the other. The report is developed under the following headings:

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a) since 1936

b) since 1940

(ii) LOCAL FEELING

(iii) SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS regarding the cities of TRIESTE and POLA, with special reference to Foreign Office Confidential Print of 27 June 1944.

2. It is pointed out that the survey does not take into account any economic matters or deal with the ethnic problem of the RESNIAN SLOVENES residing in the Province of UDINE.

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B. ETHNIC DETAILS

1. Estimated Population: (Sept 1945)

Box No. 6

TRIESTE AREA

Italians.....	307,000
Slovenes.....	43,000
Total.....	350,000

(~~Breakdown is at Appx "A"~~)

GORIZIA AREA

Italians.....	50,000
Slovenes.....	60,000
Total.....	110,000

POLA AREA

Italians.....	25,000
Slovenes.....	5,000
	30,000

of Area and Outside

TOTAL POPULATION ~~VENEZIA GIULIA~~..... 480,000

2.

3. It was found on investigation [with ~~that~~ the SCAO XIII CORPS and ~~his Area Commissioners~~ that in no area does an up-to-date census of the population exist. The last census in which a division of the population by race was made was in 1921. It is acknowledged, however, by all responsible persons, including the Italians, that these figures are not accurate as a division of the population and were purposely manipulated to increase the Italian population. Any information, therefore, contained in this report is based entirely upon estimates made by Allied Military Government Officers, derived in their turn from their recently gained [illegible] of the area and their contacts with the local population. In

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Total..... [illegible]

POLA AREA

Italians.....	25,000
Slovenes.....	5,000
	30,000

TOTAL POPULATION ~~VENEZIA GIULIA~~..... 480,000

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3. Attached is a map of the area (Appendix "A") giving, as near as possible, the ethnic boundary based on the information and figures supplied by Allied Officers. It will be seen that this substantially agrees with the yellow line shown on themap attached to the Foreign Office

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Pamphlet reference R.63702294/92 dated 1 June 1944. The main difficulty is in the SE portion of the Province of GORIZIA where it will be seen that SCAO GORIZIA is of the opinion that in the valley of the Isonzo the Italian and Slovene populations are mixed at the ratio of about 50% each, becoming more Italian towards the border, with TRIESTE Province in the area of GRADISCA.

In general the population of the large cities is overwhelmingly Italian and the Slovene population is almost entirely occupied in agriculture and is therefore in the countryside and in the hinterland and hills behind such cities as TRIESTE and POLA.

2. E. Movement of Population

In the early days of Italian administration and particularly under the Fascist regime, encouragement was given to the migration of Italians into the area. In the early 1920's there was considerable movement. During the inter-war years the policy of suppression of the Slovene population has naturally tended todrive them away and reduce them in numbers. No evidence could be gained of any really heavy Italian movement into the area since either 1936 or 1945.

On the other hand, on the liberation of the area by the Jugoslavs a considerable number of persons of that nationality [redacted] entered the zone, some of which are known to have remained when the Yugoslav occupation forces withdrew. There is also evidence that infiltration of Yugoslav nationals is still proceeding to some degree. SCAO TRIESTE CITY alone has knowledge of about 60 who have recently entered, ostensibly to work for recognized Yugoslav organizations, but more probably for the purpose of political aims. This number does not in any way represent the total number so entering, as only those who wish to draw ration cards make an official application. One

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The war generally and operations in the area have naturally brought about considerable movement of the population. Anti-Partisan operations by the Germans caused considerable movement of SLOVENES, particularly on the borders of GORIZIA and TRIESTE, but in general these movements have probably not altered very considerably the total population or its division.

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3. TRIESTE CITY is without doubt overwhelmingly of Italian extraction. Of an estimated population of 261,000, the population is divided as to 92% ITALIAN and 8% SLOVENE, it is estimated (?). The percentage shown as ITALIAN includes approximately 5,000 persons who are either GREEK nationals or of GREEK origin. These are mainly of the capitalist classes and hold a very high proportion of the capital of the city in proportion to their numbers. It is estimated to be about 25% of the total, mainly represented in insurance, shipping, and tobacco interests.

4. POLA Population 30,000. The same situation arises in POLA as in the main part of the zone under review, but there are no reliable census figures by which to divide the population. SCAO POLA AREA estimates 80% ITALIAN origin, 20% CROAT or other origin; whereas the Military Commander of the Area makes the estimate 85% ITALIAN, 13% CROAT and 2% other origin. Formerly the Italians were predominant in Government service, banking, commerce and skilled artisans, whereas the Yugoslavs and Croats only filled minor posts and provided unskilled labour. A more detailed discussion of the POLA situation is given at para. ( ) below.

C. LOCAL FEELING

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C. LOCAL FEELING IN REGARD TO DISPOSAL OF THE AREA IN QUESTION

1. General Remarks

1. a. The determination of local feeling with any degree of accuracy without a census of opinion being taken either through election or a sampling process is an extremely difficult task. Accordingly, the following statements with regard to local feeling have necessarily been based on interviews with Allied Intelligence and Civil Affairs Officers stationed in the cities of Trieste, Gorizia and Pola. A scrupulous attempt has been made to ensure that the expressions of opinion were based upon facts as observed by the persons interviewed. Local contacts obviously form the basis of the views expressed by the persons interviewed. This factor, as well as any particular prejudice or personal rationalization, had to be evaluated by us.

2. It should be kept in mind, furthermore, that people in the entire area have been subjected to high pressure and propaganda, some of it violent and some of it subtle;and accordingly even the attitudes of the populace might not reflect their true feelings. Daily there has been a fluctuation of opinion, tempered by world as well as local events. It must be borne in mind also that the local feeling is not necessarily based upon ethnic differences but to a large extent on economic or political differences. Accordingly, that strata of society which is attracted to the Communist Party do so for social reasons and not national ones. Any pro-Slav feeling is due to the fact that the Communist Party in the area has identified itself with Tito and Yugoslavia, who have been protrayed as the soul of democratic

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and Civil Affairs Officers stationed in the cities of Trieste, Gorizia and Pola. A scrupulous attempt has been made to ensure that the expressions of opinion were based upon facts as observed by the persons interviewed. Local contacts obviously form the basis of the views expressed by the persons interviewed. This factor, as well as any particular prejudice or personal rationalization, had to be evaluated by us.

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b. c. In the middle of August, the Italian and Yugoslav Communist Parties formed a joint new "Giulian Communist Party". Its program is pro-Slav as described above. A small Italian Communist Party remains but is very ineffective.

4. d. The 4 Italian National Parties in AMG Venezia-Giulia are Christian-Democrats, Liberals, Party of Action and the Socialist. They are in a formative stage and their membership is small. Generally, these Parties agree that for ethnic and economic reasons the disputed territory should not go to Yugoslavia. Italians here favor either Italian sovereignty or some type of autonomy for the city of Trieste or Venezia-Giulia area. The Christian-Democrat, Action and Socialist Parties participate in the "Sindacati Giuliani" described above. This association of trade unions is held together principally by common Italian national sympathies. These Parties are members of the CLN, which is an extremely weak organ, because of the absence of the Communist Party from its ranks.

5. e. A large group of persons constituting the middle class, the size of which has been estimated to vary from 15 to 40% of the population, also think along economic lines and generally favor some form of autonomy. This group, in short, favor any solution that will give work to the area.

6. f. About 60% of the people in the area are engaged in farming. 80% of this agricultural population are Slovenes. Although this group is definitely against becoming part of Italy, there is some difficulty in ascertaining whether they want to become part of Yugoslavia. This Slovene majority is interested in preserving its own culture, but not necessarily interested in becoming part of Yugoslavia. As a group, they are interested in making a living without being interfered with by political squabbles. But here again it is difficult to lay down a definite rule. The small farmer is [illegible]

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Italians here favor either Italian sovereignty or some type of autonomy for the city of Trieste or Venezia-Giulia area. The Christian-Democrat, Action and Socialist Parties participate in the "Sindacati Giuliani" described above. This association of trade unions is held together principally by common Italian national sympathies. These Parties are members of the CLN, which is an extremely weak organ, because of the absence of the Communist Party from its ranks.

5. A large group of persons constituting the middle class, the size of which has been estimated to vary from 15 to 40% of the population, also think along economic lines and generally favor some form of autonomy. This group, in short, favor any solution that will give work to the area.

6. About 60% of the people in the area are engaged in farming. 80% of this agricultural population are Slovenes. Although this group is definitely against becoming part of Italy, there is some difficulty in ascertaining whether they want to become part of Yugoslavia. This Slovene majority is interested in preserving its own culture, but not necessarily interested in becoming part of Yugoslavia. As a group, they are interested in making a living without being interfered with by political squabbles. But here again it is difficult to lay down a definite rule. The small farmer is interested in the possibility of enlarging his holdings, making a better living on the land and is attracted to the Communists, which he has been made to believe hold forth the best promise to achieve that end. A majority of the larger agriculturists and perhaps some portion of the small ones favor an autonomous Slovene state under international protection.

7. Many secret intelligence reports were put at our disposal. These, coupled with statements of the officers interviewed who had been on the spot several months and had been able to sense reaction to various Allied Military Government orders as well as statements of political and economic leaders, form the basis of this report on this phase of the investigation. It is obvious

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that ideological and nationalistic aspirations are very much intertwined. With this cautionary and explanatory, but not necessarily apologetic, note the following are our observations as to what the local feeling regarding the disposal of the area is.

2. (a) Trieste City. This city is overwhelmingly Italian with the Slovenes living in the suburbs. The majority of the Slovenes favor incorporation into Yugoslavia. Among the Italians, the business, professional and middle class, constituting 20 to 40% of the population, consider themselves to be "Triestini" and favor an autonomous city with British and American protection. This group also includes a large Greek colony, consisting of from 3 to 5,000 people, who however possess about 25% of the wealth of the city and are represented in insurance, shipping and tobacco companies. They want as many ships as possible to come to the port of Trieste and hope that the port will cater to luxury traffic, tourists, and those bound for the Orient. Thus, an autonomous city would result in great benefit to them. Failing that, this group would favor Italian control. They dread a return to Yugoslavia and there is reason to believe there would be a general exodus from the city if it should come under Yugoslav control. There is little reason to believe, on the other hand, that the Slovenes would leave the city if it were under Italian control.

Among the working class, comprising from 40 to 80% of the population, about 10% favor Yugoslav control and another 10% Italian control and are being swayed by purely nationalistic aspirations. The rest, for economic reasons, favor incorporation into Yugoslavia or the internationalization of the city, with the preservation of cultural rights.

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3. (B) Trieste Area. Outside of Trieste city, the area is overwhelmingly Slovene. Here the sympathy is definitely anti-Italian. The majority favor incorporation into Yugoslavia, whereas a good portion look towards some form of autonomy with guarantees for the retention of their cultural and racial institutions.

4. (C) Gorizia. About half the population of Gorizia area live in the city of Gorizia, which as stated is divided almost equally between Slovenes and Italians. The rest of the area is overwhelmingly Slovenes who are mostly engaged in farming. Feeling in favor of Yugoslavia both in the city and the rest of the area is strong. Among the Slovene population, it is estimated that about 70% are Communist adherents,

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the remaining 30% being anti-Tito and do not want to return to Yugoslavia. Almost all Slovenes are intensely nationalistic and, excepting for the pro-Tito camp, they favor an autonomous Slovene state, especially if provision were made for the outlet for their farm products. Practically all Slovenes do not want to have the territory returned to Italy.

Among the Italians, there is definite sentiment against having the territory incorporated into Yugoslavia. A large middle class in Gorizia city is against Communism, which is translated into opposition to Yugoslavia. There is no large working class in the city. Recently, Italian political parties have been coming out into the open. There is a large Christian-Democrat and Socialist group and also a smaller Action Party following. An independent Liberal Party is also manifesting itself, and includes many persons of Austrian background and sympathies. Italian Communists comprise a small group but do not consider themselves aligned with the Communists which appear on the mainland of Italy. These groups are inclined towards an autonomous state of some sort with possible attachment to the port of Trieste. The Italians definitely do not want the territory to go to Yugoslavia.

5. (D) Pola. Practically all Italians in this overwhelmingly Italian city are anti-Yugoslavia and many thousands would leave if it were considered handing the area over to Yugoslavia. On the other hand, the Croat and Serb elements favor annexation by Yugoslavia. The Italian community, for the most part, includes the business population of the city, those who were previously dependent on the naval dock-yards for their existence. They are extremely frightened of a future under the Yugoslav machine. The Croats, for the most part, live in the outskirts of the city and are engaged in agriculture. Taking into consideration the

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6. (E) Venezia-Giulia as a whole. Broadly speaking, the majority of Slovenes desire to become part of Yugoslavia. They are definitely against incorporation into Italy, being mindful of the suppression of their language and culture and the severe reprisals taken against them when they were part of the Italian State.

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For the most part they favor either incorporation into Yugoslavia or an autonomous Slovene State, linked by industrial ties with Yugoslavia.

Italian opinion is still in a process of changing and is dependent on economic factors to a large extent, and on nationalistic factors to a smaller extent. Fear of reprisals and extinction of their culture influence a large portion to disfavor incorporation into Yugoslavia. The large urban middle class and majority of farmers prefer some form of autonomy with British and American protection. The large working class and the small farmer group favor incorporation into Yugoslavia, or, to a lesser degree, an autonomy under United Nations protection.

There is some trend among Slovenes, members of the "Sindacati Giuliani" and Giulian Communist Party towards an autonomous State view, coupled with the hope that it will eventually come under Yugoslav domination.

A rough estimate as to the preferences of the people in this area as a whole is the following:

(a) Incorporation into Italy - 10%

(b) Incorporation into Yugoslavia - 60%

(c) Autonomy - 30%.

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(a) Incorporation into Italy - 10%

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D. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

TRIESTE Foreign Office Confidential Print R.13597/362/22/1943 dated 7 June 1944 ~~xxxxx~~ sets out in detail special considerations regarding the City of TRIESTE to which the information gained on this survey can add little. do the the ethnological division of people there in para 3 above + factors affecting labour supply.

POLA This city owes its entire existense and growth tothe fact that it is a naval port. Its population is almost entirely dependent upon that fact. Like TRIESTE, it is an Italian settlement ~~xxxxx~~ situated on the coast with behind it a rocky, barren hinterland inhabited by CROATS. These inhabitants reach right up to the boundaries of the cities and live to some extent within the suburbs. Other than the occupations and industries dependent upon the naval port there is little industry. There is one large cement manufacturing plant depending for its fuel upon the A.M.S.A. coal mines. While the naval installations have been very considerably damaged ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ by aerial bombardment there remain some industrial plants which previously worked for or in conjunction with the naval authorities which could be put to Civilian Sicilian occupation. I refer to such factories as those manufacturing flags, repairing and building small ships, and ropemaking. They are, however, dependent on the outer world for their raw materials. POLA finds itself at the present moment in a very difficult circumstances: cut off from the immediate hinterland, it is also automatically cut off from its fuel supplies, both for commercial and domestic use. Sea transport being in such short supply, POLA is also cut off from the rest of the world for supplies and raw materials. The Yugoslav occupation has thoroughly cowed and frightened the Italian population

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POLA is itself a larger example of several other coastal towns on the west side of the ISTRIAN PENINSULA, i.e. PIRANO, CITTANOVA, PARENZO and ~~xxx~~ ROVIGNO, all of which are old Italian settlements largely dependent on fishing or acting as small ports for the export of coal and bauxite. Now, from

[illegible] CRIPPS [illegible]

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NEWSPAPERS IN AREA ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL
VENEZIA GIULIA

Sept. 1945

(A I S)

STUDENTS	Fortnightlies:	Annuals:
	Lo Studente	Archeografo Triestino
	Caleidoscopio	Annuario della R.Universita'
ACTION PARTY	Weeklies:	
	L'Emancipazione	
NON POLITICAL	Weeklies:	Fortinghtlies:
	Per voi Piccini	Pes'Mi V Uho
	Lo Strillone	
	La Settimana Avventurosa	
	Passatempi per tutti	Monthlies:
	Il Torpedone	Produrre e Vendere
	El Merlo	Notiziario Commerciale
	La Coda del Diavolo	Rassegna Giuliana di Medicina
	L'Amico - Friend	
	Bollettino del Tronto	
SLOVENE	Weeklies:	
	Gioventu'	
TRADE UNION	Weekly:	Monthlies:
	Unita' Operaia	Il Cooperatore
RELIGIOUS	Weeklies:	Monthlies:
	Vita Nuova	Unione e Forza
COMMUNIST	Dailies:	
	Il Lavoratore	
	Primorski Dnevnit	
DEMO-CHRISTIAN	Weeklies:	
	La Prova	

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	Lo Strillone	
	La Settimana Avventurosa	
	Passatempi per tutti	Monthlies:
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	El Merlo	Notiziario Commerciale
	La Coda del Diavolo	Rassegna Giuliana di Medicina
	L'Amico - Friend	
	Bollettino del Tronto	
SLOVENE	Weeklies:	
	Gioventu'	
TRADE UNION	Weekly:	Monthlies:
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	Vita Nuova	Unione e Forza
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	Il Lavoratore	
	Primorski Dnevnit	
DEMO-CHRISTIAN	Weeklies:	
	La Prova	
LIBERAL	Weeklies:	
	L'Idea Liberale	
SOCIALIST	Weeklies:	
	L'ora Socialista	
INDIPENDENTI VENEZIA GIULIA		
	Weeklies:	
	Trieste Libera	
AIS	Dailies:	
	Giornale Alleato	
	Glas Zaveznikov	
DEMOC-INDEP	Dailies:	
	Il Corriere di Trieste	
C L N	Dailies:	
	La Voce Liberale	

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	El Merlo	Notiziario Commerciale
	La Coda del Diavolo	Rassegna Giuliana di Medicina
	L'Amico - Friend	
	Bollettino del Fronte	
SLOVENE	Weeklies:	
	Gioventu'	
TRADE UNION	Weekly:	Monthlies:
	Unita' Operaia	Il Cooperatore
RELIGIOUS	Weeklies:	Monthlies:
	Vita Nuova	Unione e Forza
COMMUNIST	Dailies:	
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	La Settimana Avventurosa	
	Passatempi per tutti	Monthlies:
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	El Merlo	Notiziario Commerciale
	La Coda del Diavolo	Rassegna Giuliana di Medicina
	L'Amico - Friend	
	Bollettino del Tronto	
SLOVENE	Weeklies:	
	Gioventu'	
TRADE UNION	Weekly:	Monthlies:
	Unita' Operaia	Il Cooperatore
RELIGIOUS	Weeklies:	Monthlies:
	Vita Nuova	Unione e Forza
COMMUNIST	Dailies:	
	Il Lavoratore	
	Primorski Inevnit	
DEMO-CHRISTIAN	Weeklies:	
	La Prova	
LIBERAL	Weeklies:	
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SOCIALIST	Weeklies:	
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	Trieste Libera	
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	Glas Naveznikov	
DEMOC-INDEP	Dailies:	
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C L N	Dailies:	
	La Voce Liberale	

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Sept. 1945

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Demo-CHRISTIAN	Weeklies: La Prova		
LIBERAL	Weeklies: L'Idea Liberale		
SOCIALIST	Weeklies L'ora Socialista		
INDIPENDENTI VENEZIA GIULIA	Weeklies: Trieste Libera		
AIS	Dailies: Giornale Alleato		

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	Il Torpedone El Merlo La Coda del Diavolo L'Amico-Friend Bollettino del Tronto	Notiziario [illegible] Rassegna Giuliana di Medicina
SLOVENE	Weeklies: Gioventu'	
TRADE UNION	Weekly: Unita' Operaia	Monthlies: Il Coperatore
RELIGIOUS	Weeklies: Vita Nuova	Monthlies: Unione e Forza
Communist	Dailies: Il Lavoratore Primorski Dnevnit	
Demo-CHRISTIAN	Weeklies: La Prova	
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

SECRET.

Ref: 522/3U4/EC. 12 Sept. 45.

Subject: Report on Venezia Giulia.

To: Colonel Cripps (Trieste)
Major Temple.

1. On instructions from SACMED the AlliedCommission is preparing a report for presentation to Combined Chiefs of Staff on Venezia Giulia on the following premise :-

a) At the Peace Treaty it is probable that Yugoslavia will claim territory up to a line running north and south between GORIZIA and UDINE to the Austrian border.

b) With a view to providing data for the Allied representatives at the Conference it is necessary to examine the general area between this line and the Morgan Line and to provide full and accurate information as follows :-

i) Ethnic details.
ii) Local feeling in regard to final disposal of area.
iii) Economic considerations.
iv) Considerations particularly affecting TRIESTE and POLA.
v) Communication problems.
vi) Coal resources available and their relation to Italian industry.

For the purpose of this report the Eastern boundary of UDINE Province should be taken as the line referred to in para: 1(a) above.

2. XIII Corps HQ and all subordinates, including AMG, have been directed by AFHQ to make available to AC all relevant facts that are in their possession and to assist AC representatives to obtain the information they require. I am requesting Brigadier Anderson and Colonel Scudder to report on points (iii), (v) and (vi). I request that you should furnish the facts on points (i), (ii) and (iv).

(i) Ethnic Details.

In part III of Zone Handbook No: 15 (Italy), copy of which is attached, the population of each Commune in the area according to Census of 1936 is given. You should obtain from the SCAO and the Area Commissioners the correct current figures for the Communes in Venezia Giulia West of the Morgan Line and these figures must show the distribution as between Italians, Serbo-Croats and Slovenes. You should add notes as to whether there has been any great change in the distribution of population

a) since 1931
b) since 1940

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(ii) Local Feeling.

You should obtain from the SCAO, the Area Commissioners, and G-2, XXIII Corps all information at their disposal in regard to local feeling with regard to final disposal of the area. It should be noted that feeling may vary in different parts of the territory.

(iii) TRIESTE & POLA.

The commercial port of TRIESTE and the naval port of POLA present special features. The problem of TRIESTE is fully set out in Foreign Office Confidential Print of 7 June 44, but it may be possible with further information to bring this document further up to date. This should be studied and fresh information added if possible. Unfortunately I have no document on POLA but the Croat problem in this port deserves special study. Economic aspects will be dealt with by Brig Anderson.

I am sending you four Foreign Office prints to serve as a background for your study which should be completed, if possible, by 17 September 45.

For Chief Commissioner:

E Talbot Lt. Col.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Encl.

Do pies to :- Brigadier Dunlop
B.C.S., XXIII Corps,
Brigadier Anderson,
Colonel Scudder - Comms. S/C.

Ralph: This is the basic report. The report for the end of August, which

ANNEX II

REPORT ON EDUCATION IN VENEZIA GIULIA

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Annex 1 - List of principal persons consulted.

Annex 2 - Map of present distribution of various types of schools in

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13. Liaison Officials 10
14. Regional Educational Officer 11
15. Summary of Recommendations 11

Annex 1 - List of principal persons consulted.

Annex 2 - Map of present distribution of various types of schools in Trieste Area, with data regarding teachers etc. (Omitted from duplicated report).

Annex 3 - Report (in Italian) of Acting Provveditore agli Studi in Trieste as to present status and immediate part of the schools. (Omitted from duplicated report).

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SUBJECT: Report on Education in Venezia Giulia

TO : V.P., Civil Affairs Section. 9 July 1945

1. Introduction.

At the request of the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, Allied Commission, and the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Allied Military Government Venezia Giulia, I have spent 4-8 July examining the educational situation in Venezia Giulia. I have visited Trieste, Pola and Gorizia, talked with the departing and arriving SCAO's, the Regional Legal, Finance, Labor and Commerce Officers, the three Area Commissioners and members of their staffs, with two CAO's, with a representative of PWB, with school and university authorities and teachers, with the NLC (National Liberation Committee) or Partizan Organization, including both Slovenes and Italians, -- both on the Regional level and in each of the three provinces, and with individual citizens, especially some whose names had been given to me by people in Rome in whom I had reason to have confidence and who were former residents of Venezia Giulia.

The Allied authorities welcomed me warmly -- they were rather desperate for advice on the many technical educational problems and problems of school administration. As will be seen, the seemingly simple solution envisaged at Headquarters Allied Commission of keeping schools closed and taking our time about solving problems was not working at all -- on both provincial and regional levels action had to be taken and was being taken, and the need for technical advice was urgent and keenly felt. The school authorities and Partizan groups were no less cordial and desirous of getting the complicated problems competently handled. The need for sending immediately a Regional Education Officer to give full time to the Region is recognized by all as acute.

2. Over-view.

As is well known, the part of Venezia Giulia under Allied jurisdiction is both Slav and Italian. The cities of Trieste and Gorizia, except for their periphery, are almost solidly Italian. The city of Pola was formerly predominantly Italian, but may now be nearly half Slav, as a result of departure of Italians and arrival of Croats. The rural areas are, for the most part, overwhelmingly Slavic -- Slovene in Trieste and Gorizia provinces, Croat on the Istrian peninsula (Pola

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Allied Commission, and the Senior Civil Affairs [illegible], Government Venezia Giulia, I have spent 4-8 July examining the educational situation in Venezia Giulia. I have visited Trieste, Pola and Gorizia, talked with the departing and arriving SCAO's, the Regional Legal, Finance, Labor and Commerce Officers, the three Area Commissioners and members of their staffs, with two CAO's, with a representative of FWB, with school and university authorities and teachers, with the NLC (National Liberation Committee) or Partizan Organization, including both Slovenes and Italians, -- both on the Regional level and in each of the three provinces, and with individual citizens, especially some whose names had been given to me by people in Rome in whom I had reason to have confidence and who were former residents of Venezia Giulia.

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This mixture is of long standing. The Austro-Hungarian Empire recognized it and allowed for it. There was a law requiring elementary schools in the mother tongue of the children, and there were two teacher training schools for Slovene-language teachers. There were also cultural societies, musical organizations, etc., representing the different language groups.

This Austrian liberalism continued for a few years after the peace treaty. In 1922 there were 312 elementary schools in the Slovene language in Venezia Giulia, with 708 teachers and 39,892 pupils. There were also about one-fifth as many Croat schools. But then Mussolini decreed that there were no minority groups in Italy, and his Minister of Education (Gentile) required that all schools should be in the Italian language. This took effect finally in 1924. All cultural societies in other than the Italian language were also suppressed -- the Slovene theater in Trieste had already been burned by the Fascists.

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In September, 1943, Slav Partizans became active in the Region. The Germans took control of the cities and main highways, but their government of the mountainous hinterland was confined largely to patrol raids. These parts were, therefore, largely under Partizan control, and the Partizans began at once to organize Slovene language schools -- especially in Trieste and Gorizia provinces, the Istrian peninsula being more effectively controlled by the Germans. Teachers who fled from Venezia Giulia in 1924 or earlier, came back as organizers of schools. Secondary school students were brought in from Jugoslavia as teachers. The schools were primitive, teaching the children the Slovene A B C's and a few other elementary things, and were, of course, illegal. But even in the cities a few clandestine classes were organized.

Then came liberation under Tito. A whole new system of government was set up, old forms were abolished. A regional director of education and culture (Jolondic) was appointed by the National Liberation Committee (NLC), and in each province two "referenti" were appointed -- one to organize, administer, and supervise schools in the Slavic languages, and one to take over most of the functions of the Provveditore agli Studi and supervise the schools in the Italian language. Plans were made for summer courses to prepare teachers of Slav-language schools and give some preliminary pedagogical training to the students who were going to man them.

Six weeks later, the Allies took control of the western part of Trieste and Gorizia provinces, and the zone around Pola, at the southern end of the Istrian peninsula.

The Allied Area Commissioners in each of these three areas were without directives or technical advice in regard to the schools, and made shift as best they could pending the arrival of a Regional Education Officer. As will be seen, each handled the situation differently, but all refused formal recognition to the NLC appointees, while giving them a sort of de facto recognition. In matters of finance and the payment of teachers, there again was no clear directive, and teachers who were on the rolls of the former provveditore in each province but had been teaching in the part of the province which the Morgan line put under Jogoslav jurisdiction, were in some cases paid, in other cases not paid.

Similarly, the matter of closing schools and reopening them for the spring examinations was a matter of ad hoc decision in each province, and therefore differently handled in each.

On the whole, the administration of the schools is in a confused condition, and there is little consistency among the provinces. Over-worked Area Commissioners have handled matters as best they could, and await competent advice from the much-desired Education Officer.

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Tensions between Slavs and Italians are less great, in the educational field at least, than I had been led to expect. Certainly there are antagonisms, prejudices, and fears. But the school people for the most part are reasonable, anxious to find a way of living and working together, appreciative of each other's legitimate aspirations, and anxious to get the schools organized effectively. I ran into no intransigence or reports of intransigence. Naturally the Slav "referenti", having been organizers of the Slav schools when these were illegal and then finding themselves first in power, and then in a position of dubious recognition, are intense, perhaps over-eager, and therefore not too easy to reason with dispassionately. Nevertheless, both they and the pro-Tito and anti-Tito Italians, seem ready to work out fair arrangements for an orderly educational system with just recognition of each other's rights and cultures. They all recognize that whatever the ultimate government

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of Venezia Giulia, they are all going to have to live there together and that the schools should take a lead in developing mutual understanding, tolerance, and good will.

The immediate school problems are, I believe, more administrative than political. The long-range problems are educational. A competent education officer assigned to the Region should be able to set the house in order in a relatively short time and can be a lasting influence toward intercultural understanding and harmony.

3. School Administrative Needs.

a. Pola. The NLC "referente", for Italian language schools, Barbarossa, is a Partizan and represents the point of view of the Croats and Pro-Tito Italians. He has been given temporary de facto recognition by the Area Commissioner, Lt. Colonel CRPWOOD, but not official recognition, as provisional head of the schools of the zone. Lt. Colonel CRPWOOD has found him difficult at times, but during Barbarossa's long interview with me he was frank, well-informed, and helpful. He is not qualified, professionally, to take the job of Provveditore agli Studi for the zone. He recommended Professor Emilio Villa, Preside of the Istituto Magistrale of Pola as a possible candidate, but recommended more strongly Professor Ernesto Corrado. Interestingly enough, both of these are known to be anti-Tito in their sentiments. The objection to Villa was that he was originally from Milan and would want to return there.

I talked with both Villa and Corrado. Villa is a middle-aged man with integrity and the courage of his convictions. He has never taken part in political activities, and while he bowed to the inevitable and joined the Fascist party when that was made obligatory in 1933, he resigned promptly in July, 1943. The Partizans left him in office, despite his refusal to renounce his legal title as preside and accept their new title as director of the school, but put Corrado, his vice-preside, over him as to external relations, leaving Villa in charge of the internal running of the school. When the Allies came, Corrado's position became anamolous, but the two men worked harmoniously together throughout and each recommended the other to me as Provveditore. Villa does ultimately want to go back to Milan, but probably not for three or four years, when his oldest child is ready for the university. He has been in Pola seventeen years. He sees clearly the role the schools should play in developing intercultural understanding in the region.

Corrado is said to be conscientious, cultured and well acquainted with the schools. He is native to the region. But he is not a university graduate and is therefore not legally qualified as a provveditore. I was less well impressed with Corrado, on the whole, than I was with Villa.

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Both men suggested Professor Cragliatti, preside of the Liceo Classico, as a possibility. But they and others agreed that he was perhaps lacking in serenity and tact -- tends to be irascible and absent minded. He, too, is anti-Tito.

A Professor Leandri was also suggested, but I did not see him. He is professor of letters in the Scuola Industriale, and may not be a university graduate. Villa says he is very conscientious, orderly, seemingly intelligent.

A more thorough investigation by the Education Officer will have to be made, but it is evident that there is good and acceptable material available for a good choice of provveditore for the schools of Pola.

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b. Trieste. The old provveditore in Trieste died last February. He was automatically succeeded by Dr. Tavella, the Chief Secretary of the Provveditorate, who is still actually in charge. The NLC, however, appointed a Professor Perlan as "referente" for Italian schools, and an elementary teacher, Pahor, as "referente" for Slovene schools, Perlan being put in charge of the office of the provveditore. The Area Commissioner has given de facto recognition, provisionally, to Tavella, but has asked Perlan and Pahor to work with him and has not, pending arrival of an Education Officer, defined their powers. Externally, the three man work harmoniously, but there is antagonism beneath the surface. The teachers don't recognize Perlan's authority and most of them abstained from attending a meeting he called. Perlan was a former secondary school teacher, pensioned off by the Fascists for his anti-fascist activities. He lacks administrative experience, and would not be a suitable provveditore. Tavella is a career school administrator -- efficient, very well informed, thoroughly competent for the job. Unfortunately, he is a native of Calabria, although he has been in Trieste a number of years. He was enrolled in the Fascist party when that was obligatory, but has taken no part in Fascist activities. Recently he was the victim of a vehement attack in the Communist newspaper in Trieste; he was accused of being pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi on the ground that he had an important job although still young and had not opposed the Nazis and helped the Partisans. There may be enough antagonism to him by extreme elements to make his appointment as provveditore unwise, but it is too bad, because he is eminently qualified to do an unusually efficient job.

Drago Pahor, referente for the Slovene schools, is a young elementary school teacher who emigrated from Trieste in 1928 and returned to Venezia Giulia from Jugoslavia in 1944, to take charge of the organizing of elementary schools in one of the four sections into which the region was divided. He had about 150 teachers working under him in the Slovene schools run by the Partisans. He is intensely earnest, is apparently able and well-informed, and probably could be used to supervise Slovene schools under the provveditore if his ardent nationalism doesn't make him too hard to deal with. He obviously could not be provveditore.

c. Gorizia. The former provveditore, Bellone, was ousted by the NLC. He is an able, intelligent man and was very frank, objective, and sound in his judgment during my talk with him. He enrolled in the Fascist party in 1919 and never resigned. While he held no other Fascist posts, he was on a Fascist Committee of Discipline, to discipline Party members. Despite his ability, his suspension should doubtless be confirmed pending epuration under GO 35. The man appointed by the NLC as acting provveditore is Venturini, a young elementary school teacher from Jugoslavia, who came into the province in September, 1943 (he was originally from Venezia Giulia) to organize Slovene schools in the villages, as a Partisan. He is utterly unqualified to be provveditore -- lacks educational qualifications, is not well informed, and has not

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The best man for provveditore seems to be Professor Vittorio Rubini, preside of the Istituto Tecnico, a first rate administrator, clear headed, decisive, just. Rubini is free from Fascist taint except for party membership from 1933, when membership was compulsory. He was praised in the highest terms, independently, by at least seven school authorities with whom I talked, including the former provveditore and the director or vice director of every secondary school. I talked with Rubini later, in Trieste, and was very favorably impressed. It may take persuasion to get him to accept, since his home is in Trieste and the trip to Gorizia is difficult. He might be made provveditore in Trieste, instead.

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A good alternate, apparently, is a Professor Alesane in the Ginnasio. He was praised equally highly and universally. He had even held out against ever enrolling in the Fascist party. But he lacks administrative experience. A third man, Professor Andri, Preside of the Liceo Scientifico, was also strongly recommend by several, but is said to be somewhat brusque and irascible and to get lost in details.

The NLC appointee as supervisor of Italian language schools is an old duffer named Clemente, formerly an elementary school director. Ill-informed, slow-witted.

The Provveditorato (school administrative office) in Gorizia is in a bad way, the only career employe left being (fortunately) the chief accountant. If things are not to get into a hopeless muddle, a competent staff must be obtained promptly.

4. Teachers.

a. Defascism. Except ad hoc by the NLC, defascism has not begun. GO 35 is being revised for Venezia Giulia by the Regional Legal Officer and has therefore not yet been put into effect. It is the recommendation of the Regional Legal Officer, in which I concur, that GO 35 be used substantially as in North Italy except that, in the absence of DLL 159, the provincial committees will have the right to dismiss as well as suspend, and that there will be a Regional Commission on appeals.

b. Payment of teachers. Teachers are said to be the only class of employes who received no increases under the German rule. Incaricati (teachers employed from year to year) receive no summer pay and are in desperate need. It is recommended that pay increases be established forthwith for all teachers, in line with the increases granted to other state employes since September, 1943, and that incaricati receive an indemnity, in lieu of summer pay, equal to the difference between the pay which would have been given to such teachers in Venezia Giulia during this year had they been increased in proportion to other civil employes, and the amount they actually received.

Another problem arises in regard to teachers di ruolo (permanent civil service status) who have been teaching in the Jugoslav parts of Venezia Giulia. These are on the payrolls in our territory, and most of them will not be able to teach in the Jugoslav territory where almost all schools will be conducted in Croat or Slovene. They have their pension rights and civil service status in the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction and are entitled to be paid twelve months in the year, whether actually teaching or not.

The best solution to their problem seems to be as follows: Those of Slovene origin who can teach in the Slovene-language schools, or those desired by the Jugoslavs to teach in the Italian-language schools

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The best solution to their problem seems to be as follows: Those of Slovene origin who can teach in the Slovene-language schools, or those desired by the Jugoslavs to teach in the Italian-language schools in Jugoslav territory, would, if they consent, remain in Jugoslav territory, be written off the rolls in our territory, and would have their pension rights adjusted by international agreement between Italy and Jugoslavia. The large majority, however, will neither wish to remain in Jugoslav territory nor be needed there. These should, on request, be transported to Udine, transferred to the rolls of the provveditore there as "comandati", and then transferred gradually by the Ministry to the parts of Italy where they are needed. The same should apply to teachers from Zara and Fiume. At the present time there are about 130 such teachers in Trieste alone, and more are arriving daily.

It would be simpler to put or leave such teachers temporarily on the pay rolls of the provveditori in Pola, Trieste, and Gorizia,

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until suitable transfers could be arranged directly to the part of Italy where they will be used next year; but Colonel BOWMAN is opposed to such a policy, and I am therefore willing to recommend using Udine as a way-station for them instead.

c. Reintegration of teachers. An order has just been prepared for the reintegration of dismissed Jewish civil servants, including teachers, in their former posts. But there is a similar problem in regard to teachers (and other civil employes) dismissed, allegedly, for anti-fascism. I recommend that a civilian commission be set up to hear such cases and to reintegrate those who are found actually to have been dismissed solely on political grounds. The Regional Legal Officer and the SCAO concur in this recommendation. (The need is met in Italy by reference to the Italian Government; hence the Venezia Giulia situation is unique).

5. Opening of schools.

a. Pola. In Pola the schools did not close, but completed their school year on 7 July, and are now holding examinations according to special rules of their own, promulgated by the NLC education "referente", Barberossa. The Area Commissioner, I believe wisely, has not interfered. The examinations will soon be over, and before the autumn opening a provveditore will be appointed and there will be a Regional Education Officer to systematize the work of the three provinces. Meantime, this summer, the NLC is conducting a summer training course for teachers in the proposed Croat-language schools.

b. Trieste. The existence side by side of a career acting-provveditore and two NLC-appointed educational "referenti" (Italian and Slovene) is a cause of some friction and confusion. However, all agreed that examinations should be given on 1 July. The Area Commissioner put this off to 15 July hoping there would be an Education Officer by then. It was the strong opinion of all concerned that this published date should not be changed. I agree. The hitch lies in the fact that examinations will be given by unpurated teachers. To meet this situation, I recommend that the list of persons already recommended for suspension by the teachers' syndicate, and such others as may be strongly objected to by the NLC or any Allied Officer, be required to abstain from participation in the examinations. Teveila, Forlan, Pahor, and the Area Commissioner concur in this recommendation. A summer school for Slovene-language teachers is being organized in Trieste.

c. Gorizia. The NLC, through its two education "referenti", has solved the examination problem simply, irregularly, illegally, but probably sensibly. It has decreed that all students are automatically promoted without examinations; that schools will open a month early in the autumn; and that students who, after [illegible]

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The Area Commissioner has given official consent to a summer training school for teachers of slovene-language schools, and this is getting under way at once.

6. Schools in mother tongues.

It is universally agreed, and I fully concur, that the former Austrian system, or an adaptation of it, be revived and that children of Slovene or Croat families have elementary schools, at least, conducted in their mother tongue, while the same is done for Italian children. Some minimum number of children within a set area will have to be agreed

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upon as a standard -- tentatively, the Austrian rule of 40 children more than four kilometers from a school in their native language, may be used as a base. Obviously, however, where a commune is almost wholly of one nationality the school, however small, in that commune must be in the language of the community. It is also evident that an Istituto Magistrale, or teacher training school for elementary school teachers, will have to be established for Slovene teachers, and probably the same or another for Croat teachers. There were two such Slovene schools until 1923-4, but they were not well placed geographically. It is also quite possible that a few lower-trade-schools (avviamento professionale) for children 11 to 14 years of age should be opened in the Slovene language.

I personally question the desirability, for this next year, at least, of attempting to open lower or upper secondary schools with Slovene as the language of instruction. All children attending or ready to attend secondary schools have had five years of elementary schooling in the Italian language and speak it naturally. To find enough well-trained, competent teachers of mathematics, science, history, languages, etc., who speak Slovene well would be extremely difficult and quite unnecessary. Pahor, Slovene refugee in Trieste, however, urges that if the Slovenes can find enough students who want to go to secondary schools conducted in the Slovene language, and enough qualified teachers, and the necessary buildings, they should be allowed to open such schools. To this proposal I can see no serious objection -- I think it will fall of its own weight and that the permission may be politically expedient.

For the elementary schools and the teacher training school or schools in the Slovene language, I think we may have to consent to the use of teachers, temporarily, who are not fully qualified; and we should encourage the setting up of special training centers for such teachers.

7. Programs.

It was the consensus of all that the defascistized programs of the Italian schools should be used throughout the territory. These should be reprinted in Trieste, (devoid of mention of the Italian Minister of Public Instruction), in both Italian and Slovene. There should be added to the program encouragement of the learning of Slovene or Croat as a foreign language in the Italian schools and learning Italian in the Slovene schools -- all agree to this. The latter could, and probably should, be made obligatory. The learning of Slovene or Croat by the Italians, while ideally it should be obligatory in this Region, may in some cases be impractical both from lack of teachers and from opposition of children and parents to the learning of a difficult language which would have only local value. Probably, therefore, encouragement of learning Slovene or Croat should be substituted for requirement. It [illegible] to require the learning of Italian in the

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The programs should be modified in regard to the teaching of history and geography, to include the history, geography, and culture of slavic peoples -- this for all types of school. A local commission should be immediately organized to make this modification.

8. Text books.

It was likewise the unanimous consensus that for Italian-language schools the new text books from Italy should be imported or locally reprinted. Colonel BOWMAN points out, however, that those which deal with history and geography should give equal emphasis to the Slavic people and the Italians, and he desires personally to examine any books

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brought in from Italy to see that such emphasis is given and that Italy is not over stressed. Practically, the refusal to use books from Italy that don't stress equally Slavic and Italian cultures would mean rejection of all text books dealing with history and geography. I therefore recommend that instead of trying to revise and reprint all such book, or get on without books in this field until new books can be written and printed, a commission be appointed to prepare a supplementary pamphlet giving the same amount of space to Slavic history, geography, and culture as the Italian text books give to Italy. By making this a part of the [illegible] program, any criticism of the Allies for supposed favoritism can be avoided.

Colonel MONTFORD was vehemently insistent that the Slovene text books be translations of the Italian text books, so that there would be absolute uniformity among the schools. I question the need for this, and it would cause great unrest among the Slovenes who already have text books in preparation and one in the press.

It will, however, be necessary to have an Italian translation, in manuscript, of any Slovene or Croat language books so that the Regional Education Officer can see that they do not contain political propaganda or over-stress Slav history and geography at the expense of Italian.

9. School supplies.

There is said to be a serious lack of school supplies -- pencils, note books, etc.-but no real study of the situation has been made. A survey should be undertaken as to local materials available. Requisitioning may be necessary to keep prices within reach. Arrangements will probably have to be made to import some of the items most urgently needed.

10. Schools and Buildings.

a. Pola. There are at present 4 elementary schools (Italian) in Pola, 2 Croat schools, and 3 elementary schools in the communes in our zone. There are also six secondary schools of assorted types -- two lower-trade (avviamento professionale) (commercial and industrial), one lower secondary (media inferiore), one industrial technical institute, one teacher training school (Magistrale), and one liceo classico. The heads of the lower trade schools are NLC appointees, the others holdovers. Two of these schools have been destroyed by bombardment, one is without windows or furniture.

b. Trieste. The schools of each type in Trieste province are indicated on the map (Annex 2) attached hereto, with data as to number of teachers, etc. In Annex 3 (not translated from the Italian) is presented a comprehensive picture of the school situation in Trieste. (The speed and thoroughness with which these reports were prepared for

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I did not make inquiry as to damage and occupancy of the school buildings in this province, but Trieste is not, relatively speaking, badly bombed.

c. Gorizia. In addition to a large number of elementary schools, Gorizia has a lower-trade school (avviamento professionale) (Commercial), four public and two private lower secondary schools (media inferiore), an industrial school, a technical institute ("geometri" -- i.e., surveying and construction -- and commercial courses), a teacher training school (magistrale), a liceo scientifico, and a classical secondary school

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(ginnasio-liceo), with a girls ginnasio (lower classical school) apart. The school buildings in the city are not damaged, but some in the small communes are damaged or destroyed. The Area Commissioner has kept all schools free from occupancy by troops, etc.

11. University of Trieste.

This is a relatively recent institution, established under the Fascist regime after World War I. Until 1943 it had just two faculties -- Jurisprudence, and Economy and Commerce. In the autumn of 1943, however, a faculty of letters was added, which, of course, has no recognition by the present Italian Government. This past year there were about 700 students in Economy and Commerce, about 500 in law, and between 200 and 300 in letters.

While heretofore the Education Subcommission has opposed the establishing of new faculties in universities, on the ground that this was of the nature of a permanent change and should be left to the Italian Government, I believe that in this case the Faculty of Letters should be recognised by us and expanded. For it is in this faculty that Slavic languages are taught, and courses in Slavic history and culture can be introduced. The giving of such courses is highly important if we are to help Italians in the region to understand their Slavic neighbours, and if the Slavs themselves are to have a right to develop their culture.

The courses offered in this faculty at present are:

Slavic philology
Russian language and literature
Slovene language and literature
Serb-Croat language and literature
Czech language and literature

The professors are all, necessarily, "incaricati" -- i.e., not titular and permanently on the national rolls. They have been chosen from among available "liberi docenti" (top-grade professors unattached to any institution), di ruolo (i.e., titular, permanent) professors of the other two faculties with knowledge in one of the above fields, and secondary-school professors.

The former rector of the University, Professor Viora, was transferred to Padua in November, 1943, and at that time appointed Professor Giorgio Roletto, preside of the faculty of Economy and Commerce, as Pro-Rector in his place. Roletto has remained in charge ever since. The professors, assistants, and incaricati would like to

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Examinations in the university have been postponed and will continue in abeyance until the titular professors have been epurated, as has been done in all Italian universities.

Provision should be made for the return to Trieste from Italy of titular professors who belong to the University of Trieste.

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I discussed the university affairs not only with the present pro-rector, Rolette, but also with the hold-over administrative director, Dr.Violi, and the regularly elected -- and continuing -- preside (dean) of the faculty of jurisprudence, Professor Manlio Udina. All were in agreement with the above plans.

I visited the university, found it undamaged as far as I could see, and only partially occupied by troops. Courses were no longer in session, the period usually given to examinations and the summer vacation having begun.

12. Directives.

The educational directives used in the northern Regions are largely equally applicable to Venezia Giulia. A few revisions will have to be made, deleting the occasional references to the Italian Government and incorporating, later, a directive regarding Slav schools. When the recommendations in this report are approved by the VP, CA Section and the SCAO, I will go over the Directives with the Regional Education Officer, revise them where necessary, and submit them to the SCAO for final approval.

13. Liaison Officials.

Because of many administrative problems involved in taking jurisdiction of a fraction of each province while a foreign government has jurisdiction of the remainder, I propose that each of the three provveditori involved appoint, with SCAO approval, a liaison official for schools to deal with similar appointees of the Jugoslav Government from the sections of the provinces across the Morgan Line. Minor details can often be worked out between them. More important matters will be referred by each to higher authority after the liaison officials have clearly defined the problems and prepared recommendations. The interchange of teachers; the financial status, pension rights, etc., of teachers now on the rolls in the provincial capitals but teaching across the line; interchange of books, and so on, would be among the topics to be ironed out.

All persons concerned -- school officials, MLC representatives, Area Commissioners, and the SCAO -- have expressed themselves as favorable to this recommendation.

14. Regional Educational Officer.

The dispatch at the earliest possible moment of a competent Regional Education Officer to Venezia Giulia is imperative. He should be a person with adequate experience as an education officer, one who is able and willing to stay with the job until the final dissolution of Allied control, one with tact and judgment, and one who can put his

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The educational directives used in the northern regions are largely equally applicable to Venezia Giulia. A few revisions will have to be made, deleting the occasional references to the Italian Government and incorporating, later, a directive regarding Slav schools. When the recommendations in this report are approved by the WP, CA Section and the SCAO, I will go over the Directives with the Regional Education Officer, revise them where necessary, and submit them to the SCAO for final approval.

13. Liaison Officials.

Because of many administrative problems involved in taking jurisdiction of a fraction of each province while a foreign government has jurisdiction of the remainder, I propose that each of the three provveditori involved appoint, with SCAO approval, a liaison official for schools to deal with similar appointees of the Jugoslav Government from the sections of the provinces across the Morgan Line. Minor details can often be worked out between them. More important matters will be referred by each to higher authority after the liaison officials have clearly defined the problems and prepared recommendations. The interchange of teachers; the financial status, pension rights, etc., of teachers now on the rolls in the provincial capitals but teaching across the line; interchange of books, and so on, would be among the topics to be ironed out.

All persons concerned -- school officials, NLC representatives, Area Commissioners, and the SCAO -- have expressed themselves as favorable to this recommendation.

14. Regional Educational Officer.

The dispatch at the earliest possible moment of a competent Regional Education Officer to Venezia Giulia is imperative. He should be a person with adequate experience as an education officer, one who is able and willing to stay with the job until the final dissolution of Allied control, one with tact and judgment, and one who can put his heart into demonstrating the part schools and other educational and cultural institutions can play in lessening tensions between groups of different nationality, and increasing understanding, tolerance, appreciation, and cooperation among all elements.

The available officer who most nearly meets these criteria is 1st Lieutenant JOHN P. SIMONI, now Regional Education Officer for Liguria. He can be replaced in Liguria by Captain WACSTAFF and called to Headquarters for briefing. He can then be sent to Venezia Giulia immediately when requested by the SCAO, AMG Venezia Giulia. He should immediately select and appoint a civilian assistant who knows the Slovene language and is in rapport with the Slavs.

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15. Summary of Recommendations.

a. Send Lt. SIMONI to Venezia Giulia as Regional Education Officer.

b. Reestablish school organization according to Italian Law prior to September 1943, in compliance with General ALEXANDER's order.

c. Appoint a provveditore agli studi for the AMG section of each province, on nomination of the REO.

d. Announce approval in principle of schools in the mother tongue of the children, details to be worked out by the REO in consultation with all concerned.

e. Appoint, on REO's nomination, supervisors in each province for schools of the different languages.

f. Proceed with the summer training courses for Slav teachers.

g. REO name and SCAO appoint committee on school programs to make necessary adaptation of Italian programs and to print in Italian and Slovene.

h. REO name and SCAO appoint committee on text books in Italian to examine new Italian text books, prepare supplements therefore, and arrange for importation or local publication.

i. Similar (or branch of same) committee on Slovene and Croat text books.

j. Survey the building and school supply situation and take steps indicated as necessary.

k. Arrange for transport of di ruolo Italian teachers who have come into AMG territory from the Jugoslav parts of the provinces, or from Zara and Fiume, and do not wish to teach in the Jugoslav territory or are not wanted there, to Udine for temporary attachment to the provveditore there until transfer can be arranged to other provinces.

l. Increase teachers' salaries in proportion to increases of other civil employes.

m. Give special summer indemnity to teachers incaricati, on basis suggested in paragraph 4b of this report.

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l. Increase teachers' salaries in proportion to increases of other civil employes.

m. Give special summer indemnity to teachers incaricati, on basis suggested in paragraph 4b of this report.

n. Proceed with epuration and opening of university of Trieste under EM 76.

o. Arrange for return to University of Trieste of teachers now in Italy.

p. Epurate school personnel in accordance with Venezia Giulia revision of GO 35.

q. Adapt educational directives to Venezia Giulia situation.

r. Name liaison officials to cooperate with opposite numbers across the Morgan Line in regard to school administrative problems arising from division of provinces.

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The above recommendations have been discussed with the Allied Officers directly concerned with each, with NLC representatives and with school authorities. All the major ones have been discussed with all three Area Commissioners and with both the out-going and in-coming SCAC. There is substantial agreement among all as to the desirability of carrying them into immediate effect.

CARLETON W. WASHBURNE,
Lt. Col., AUS
Director of Education Sub-Commission

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Annex I

List of principal persons consulted in Venezia Giulia regarding the educational situation.

1. Regional Officers (AMG Venezia Giulia).

Colonel Montfort, outgoing SCAO
Colonel Bowman, incoming SCAO
Colonel Dawson, Legal
Wing Comdr. Leigh-Jones, Finance
Major Albright, Labor
Major Hardly, Commerce & Supply
Lt. Colonel Robertson, G-1
Major Preese, Executive Officer
Lieutenant Grigis, PWB

2. Provincial (Area) Officers.

Brigadier Thorp-Elliott, CO, Pola
Lt. Colonel Orrwood, Area Commissioner, Pola
Major Marshall, CAO, Pola
Lt. Colonel Armstrong, Area Commissioner, Trieste
Lt. Colonel Simsen, Area Commissioner, Gorizia
Major Layforth, CAO, Gorizia
Major Gold, Legal, Gorizia
Major Stuart, Finance, Gorizia

3. National Liberation Committee representatives.

Deuk, Regional head, NLC
Jelenčič, Director Educational Section, Regional, NLC
Barberossa, Education director, Pola
Perlan, Education director, Trieste
Pahor, Referente for Slav schools, Trieste
Bierse, Sec. to President, NLC, Gorizia
Venturini, Referente for Slav schools, Gorizia
Clemente, Referente for Italian schools, Gorizia

4. School and University Officials and Teachers.

Prof. Roletto, Pro-Rector, University of Trieste
(Prof. Udina, Dean of Law School, " " ")
Prof. Ara, Economic Geography, " " "
Dr. Vieli, Administrative Director " " "
Dr. Tavella, Acting Provveditore, Trieste
Ugo Bocciali, Chief Accountant, Trieste schools
Mario Albanesi, Magistrale Institute, Trieste - Sindacato of Teachers
Livio Forento, Liceo Classico, Trieste - " " "
Luciano Serti, Liceo Classico, Trieste - " " "

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Lt. Colonel Robertson, G-1
Major Freese, Executive Officer
Lieutenant Grigis, PWD

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Brigadier Thorp-Elliott, CO, Pola
Lt. Colonel Orpwood, Area Commissioner, Pola
Major Marshall, CAO, Pola
Lt. Colonel Armstrong, Area Commissioner, Trieste
Lt. Colonel Simson, Area Commissioner, Gorizia
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Ugo Bocciali, Chief Accountant, Trieste schools - Sindacato of Teachers
Maria Albanesi, Magistrale Institute, Trieste - " " "
Livio Perante, Liceo Classico, Trieste - " " "
Luciano Serti, Liceo Classico, Trieste -
Prof. Villa, Preside Istituto Magistrale, Pola
Prof. Corrado, Vice preside, " "
Inspector Speranza, retired, Schools of Pola
Maestra Francesco, teacher, Pola
Prof. Ballore, Ex-Provveditore agli Studi, Gorizia
Prof. Roselli, Preside Istituto Magistrale, Gorizia
Prof. Baldorchi, Director Industrial School, Gorizia
Prof. Volani, Director Scuola di Avviamento, Gorizia
Prof. Zonazzi, Vice Preside, Istituto Tecnico, Gorizia
Prof. Turnos, Preside Liceo Classico, Gorizia
Prof. Crali, Vice Preside, Liceo Scientifico, Gorizia.

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Notes of Interview, Friday, 14 Sept 45, at Trieste

Participants: Major BALLEW, Chief Welfare and Displ Persons Officer
Major TEMPLE, Deputy Director, Local Govt Sub-commission

Major BALLEW stated that he had no statistical data on the distribution of population and indicated that his contacts were with a class of people who seek something in the form of aid and consequently are not necessarily representative. He pointed out that the Italians East of the Morgan Line want to get out of that area and return to this side. Many in fact are coming across the line, especially from FIUME, carting furniture with them, apparently in a desire to move permanently. They have no trouble in getting permits to get out of the area under the Jugoslavs. His August report shows that about 5,075 persons came from East of the Morgan Line into AMG territory. About 90% of these were Italians who came here in order to go to other parts of Italy. In July, 6,138 Italians came into AMG area from the other side of the Morgan Line.

There is traffic going the other way, too. For example, in August 1,504 crossed the Morgan Line into Jugoslav-occupied territory. Of this number, 1,198 were Jugoslavs, 264 were Italians, and 42 were Allied Nationals. In July, 615 went over to Jugoslav territory, of which 527 were Jugoslavs and 88 were Italians.

Major BALLEW cautioned me not to use these figures as the total because they merely represented those who reported to the Refugee Center. There were many of those who crossed the Line without ever reporting to the Center.

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Major BALLEW cautioned me not to use these figures as the total because they merely represented those who reported to the Refugee Center. There were many of those who crossed the Line without ever reporting to the Center.

In his opinion, based upon conversations with persons with whom he had contact, the overwhelming majority of people outside of the Cities of TRIESTE and GORIZIA and POLA want to go under Jugoslavia. The exceptions, he said, in those cities are the communists who apparently seem to be against any government.

Major BALLEW stated that the more intelligent people favor an autonomous state but don't seem to know where the line of demarcation should be. He pointed out that Jugoslav officials are leaving AMG and refusing to cooperate under General Order No. 11. Other groups, like the Jugoslav Red Cross at

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Note on Interview with Chief Welfare Officer (cont'd)

GORIZIA, are refusing to handle any supplies if they come under any control of American Red Cross.

He indicated that the Greek Chamber of Commerce possibly could give a fair opinion. There is a colony of some 3,000 Greeks in the town. He mentioned Varilli Avramides
Magazzini #19
Porto Franco

who is a representative of the American Tobacco Company.

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Note of Interview, Saturday, 15 Sept 45, at Gorizia.

Participants: Lt Col SMUTS, Area Commissioner, Gorizia Area
Col CRIPPS, Director, Local Govt Sub-commission
Major TEMPLE, Deputy Director, Local Govt Sub-commission

Lt Col SMUTS had prepared a map showing the ethnic distribution of population in the Gorizia Area which he estimates as being approximately 110,000, consisting of 60,000 Slovenes and 50,000 Italians. In Gorizia City the distribution is about 50% of each group. There is also a large Austrian influence in the city. The rest of the area is overwhelmingly Slovene. Lt Col SMUTS indicated that there has been much change in population, especially in 1943 when the Germans were here. Furthermore, up to about two months ago many Jugoslavs came into the area.

The population estimates were based upon investigations of his Civil Affairs Officers who visited every village and spoke with Committee Presidents and Councils. Lt Col Smuts believes is figures are pretty reliable.

He stated that the Slovenes who live in the hinterland are against Communism, which they identify with Jugoslavia. The large middle class in Gorizia City is also against Communism which they translate as being an opposition to Jugoslavia. There is no large working class in the city.

Recently Italian political parties have been coming out into the open. There is a large Christian Democrat and Socialist group and a smaller Action Party following. An independent Liberal Party is also manifesting itself and this group has many persons of Austrian background or sympathies in it. About 30% of the Slovenes are definitely anti-Tito and do not want to return to Jugoslavia. The remaining 70% are Slovene Communists adherents. However,

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The Italian Communists comprise a small group and they are not of the same type as the Italian Communists in Italy; in fact, they do not consider themselves aligned with that group. They are what Lt Col SMUTS calls "littoral-minded"; that is, they favor a separate state apart from Italy.

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Note of Interview, Lt Col SMUTS, Area Commissioner, Gorizia Area, 15 Sept 45.

In summary, the conclusions seem to indicate that Slovenes do not want to go to Italy and the Italians do not want to go to Jugoslavia. Both, however, favor a separate state which would tie in Trieste with Gorizia Area. Economic considerations undoubtedly enter into this picture. Lt Col SMUTS has not considered the possibility and has not sounded out the opinion on the possibility of Trieste being detached from Gorizia in an international zone. The international zone, as Lt Col SMUTS envisages it and which he said reflects the views of the people, would be bounded on the East by the mountain pass extending from TRICORNO and passing through Mt VICU and Mt VELI, touching the Morgan Line at CODROVI where it would turn to the west and include the Trieste Area now under AMG control. He believes, on the basis of many conversations, that the Italians and Slovenes would live peaceably together in such an international zone.

He indicated that the opposition to General Order No. 11, setting up local government organization, is due to Communist control over the people. The memory of the people of their former oppression under Italy is being used to whip up opposition, the people being made to believe that they will go back to Italy and hence come under oppression as in the past.

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Notes of Interview, Friday, 14 Sept, at Trieste

Participants: Col THORNE-THORNE, Commander, Venezia Giulia Police Force
Lt Col G. RICHARDSON, Asst Chief of Police (Civil)
Major TEMPLE, Deputy Director, Local Govt Sub-commission

According to Col THORNE-THORNE and Lt Col RICHARDSON, the majority of the Jugoslavs don't want to come under the control of Italy and the majority of Italians don't want to come under Jugoslavia. The majority of both nationalities would prefer an autonomous state. Including TRIESTE and ISTRIA this autonomous state they desired to be under Allied protection. Allied protection meaning to them just British and American. The officers interviewed stated that they have had much contact with middle and working classes and consequently have come across a pretty good cross-section of people. They estimated the Italian population of TRIESTE to be about 83%. In about two months they will know what the population distribution is after the new identity cards which they are presently distributing have been issued. At the present time there are no accurate records.

There has been a tremendous increase in the Slovene population through the infiltration of Jugoslavs into AMG territory during the last few weeks. This has been especially true in the UDINE area. In the GORIZIA area there has also been an increase in Slovenes. SESANA, moreover, has fewer Italians now. They estimated that from 60 - 75 % , both Italians and Jugoslavs, would favor an autonomous state under British and American supervision. They stated that the Jugoslavs and the Italians don't want representatives of Italy or Jugoslavia on the international commission. They indicated that the Slovene

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At my request, Lt Col RICHARDSON said he would have prepared an estimate of the 1945 population with distribution along ethnic lines in a few days. In fact, they were making some rough estimate right now in order to determine the allocation of Slovene and Italian police in the Civil Public Security Force which is being set up.

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Note on Interview, Friday, 14 Sept 45, at Trieste

Participants: Lt Col F.J. ARMSTRONG, Area Commissioner, Trieste Area
Col CRIPPS, Director, Local Govt Sub-commission
Major TEMPLE, Deputy Director, Local Govt Sub-commission

Lt Col ARMSTRONG submitted for our consideration the figures compiled by the Italian Committee of National Liberation, based upon the 1921 census.

According to Col ARMSTRONG, from 80 - 85% of the people in Trieste City are Italians; in the outskirts the majority are Slovenes.

The real "Triestine" is pro-Italian but, according to Col ARMSTRONG, there is a strong trend for an autonomous city. This viewpoint is being advanced by the professional and industrial classes who favor the autonomy under British and American protection with no Italian or Jugoslav representation. Failing that, this group would favor Italian control. The group thinks that the autonomous city would result in a great benefit to it. They dread a return to Jugoslavia and in fact there would be a general exodus from the city if it should come under Jugoslav control.

On the other hand, the Slovenes would not leave the city if it went under Italian control, according to Col ARMSTRONG. This commercial and industrial class referred to comprises, according to Col ARMSTRONG, about 15 - 20% of the population but represent the more intelligent and influential people.

The ordinary working class favors return to Italy. They are easily swayed and apparently have not given too much consideration to the matter. Among the peasant class the Italian farmers favor return to Italy while the Slovene farmers want Jugoslav control.

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A new group has been coming to the fore which favors an autonomous Venezia Giulia Republic. Lt Col ARMSTRONG believes that Jugoslav money is behind this movement since there is an eventual hope of having the territory thereby come under Jugoslav domination.

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Notes of Interview, Thursday, 13 Sept 45, in Trieste.

Participants: Major D.S. SUTHERLAND, Chief Agricultural Officer, AMG 13 Corps
1st Lt L.C. WEIL , Asst " " " "
Col CRIPPS , Director, Local Govt Sub-commission
Major TEMPLE , Deputy Director, Local Govt Sub-commission

Major SUTHERLAND stated that 80% of the agricultural population in Venezia Giulia are Slovenes. There is great difficulty in ascertaining whether they want to become part of Jugoslavia but, on the other hand, they are definitely against becoming part of Italy.

The majority of Slovenes, according to Major SUTHERLAND, favor an autonomous Slovene State under international protection.

A fairly reliable figure as to the agricultural population of the region would be to subtract from the total population of the region that of Trieste City and Gorizia City. Major SUTHERLAND stressed the fact that it was important to recall that the agriculturists are not Jugoslavs but Slovenes and once part of the Slovene,Croat and Serb Kingdom. They are intensely interested in preserving their own culture but are not interested in becoming part of Jugoslavia. For the most part, they are interested in making a living without being interfered with by political squabbles.

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Note of Interview, Friday, 14 Sept 45, at Trieste.

Participants: Lt Col D. STREET, Officer Commanding, Allied Information Service
Major TEMPLE, Deputy Director, Local Govt Sub-commission

Lt Col STREET stated that his Slovene expert had some valuable maps showing ethnic distribution which he would send me. He also showed me a copy of a cable which he had sent to the Foreign Office asking them to send him the following book, which he said was of value:

"The Italo-Jugoslav Boundary"
by Dr. A.E. Moodie, published by George Phillip and Son,
London, 1945.

He suggested that we meet "D" Section of AIS on Sunday. Such an appointment was duly made with Ensign GREEN, USNR, and Capt SASON.

Lt Col STREET said that the middle class in Trieste -- a group associated with business and professional interests, favor an autonomous state under international protection. This autonomous state would include Trieste as well as the hinterland. In fact, no one favors the autonomy of the Port of Trieste alone without the hinterland. This view, Lt Col STREET says, is shared also by the Bishop of Trieste and Labor Leaders.

According to Lt Col STREET, about 40 - 50% of the people of Trieste comprise the middle class. This group considers themselves essentially to be "Triestini" and neither Italians or Jugoslavs.

There is another view, shared by people with Austrian background or sympathies. They favor an autonomous state under international protection with the eventual hope that it will come under the control of Austria.

The large Greek Colony, which Lt Col STREET said consists of about 5,000 people in Trieste but who possess about 25% of its wealth, represented

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The large Greek Colony, which Lt Col STREET said consists of about 5,000 people in Trieste but who possess about 25% of its wealth, represented in insurance, shipping and tobacco interests, favor the making of Trieste an international zone. They want as many ships to come to the Port of Trieste as possible and hope that the port would cater to luxury traffic, tourists and those bound for the Orient. In summarizing, it seems apparent that the foregoing groups favor any solution that will give work to the area. The international control referred to would have to be without Jugoslav or Italian representation on it.

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Note of Interview, Lt Col STREET (AIS), 14 Sept 45.

The remaining 50 or 60% of the people of Trieste (total minus the middle class) are swayed by political considerations. Of these, Lt Col STREET says 10% favor Jugoslav control and another 10% favor Italian control. According to Lt Col STREET, this minority makes much noise but does not represent the views of the majority.

Recently a paper called the "Corriere di Trieste" was established favoring an autonomous state. Lt Col STREET stated that a Lubbiana Press Office has been trying to buy shares in that paper as well as "Trieste Libera" which also favors an autonomous state. In his opinion, this was an indication that the Jugoslavs sense the trend towards the autnomous state view and want to sponsor it with the ultimate hope of having Jugoslavia control it.

Lt Col STREET gave me figures on newspaper circulation which might be considered as some index of ethnic distribution:

Slovene daily newspaper circulation in Venezia Giulia	30,000
Italian daily newspaper circulation in Venezia Giulia	200,000
2 Slovene weeklies in Venezia Giulia - circulation	9,000
29 Italian weeklies in Venezia Giulia - circulation	350,000

There are three factors which must be considered in connection with the foregoing figures. They are:

(1) Literacy - Italians are much more literate than the Slovenes.

(2) The majority of the Italian papers are sold in the City of Trieste.

(3) About 60% of the Slovene papers are sold East of the Morgan Line.

Lt Col STREET said that the international zone which is envisaged would have to provide sufficient safeguards for both ethnic groups. Provision would also have to be made to permit students to enroll in Universities in

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Slovene daily newspaper circulation in Venezia Giulia	30,000
Italian daily newspaper circulation in Venezia Giulia	200,000
2 Slovene weeklies in Venezia Giulia - circulation	9,000
29 Italian weeklies in Venezia Giulia - circulation	350,000

There are three factors which must be considered in connection with the foregoing figures. They are:

(1) Literacy - Italians are much more literate than the Slovenes.

(2) The majority of the Italian papers are sold in the City of Trieste.

(3) About 60% of the Slovene papers are sold East of the Morgan Line.

Lt Col STREET said that the international zone which is envisaged would have to provide sufficient safeguards for both ethnic groups. Provision would also have to be made to permit students to enroll in Universities in Jugoslavia or in the autonomous state without restriction.

Lt Col STREET said that in Gorizia feeling in favor of Jugoslavia is strong. However, if provision were made for an outlet for farm products, the Slovenes there would also favor an autnnomous state.

In Pola, according to Lt Col STREET, feeling is more in favor of Italy but here too the people would welcome an autonomous state under international protection.

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Note of Interview, Lt Col STREET (AIS), 14 Sept 45.

Lt Col STREET indicated to me that he personally is very sympathetic towards the Slovene people, having worked with their Partisans. He is familiar with their culture and language.

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TOP SECRET

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

POLA AREA

TO : 167 (LOR) INF BDE.

SUBJECT : PEACE CONFERENCE - TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

1. ETHNOLOGICAL DETAILS.

(A) The population of the inclave can be classed under the following heads:-

(1) Italians.
(2) Croats.
(3) Mixed Italo-Croat Parentage.
(4) Austrians - now of mixed descent.

(B) Estimates of population now are difficult to obtain until a proper census can be taken, but appear to be approx:-

Italians	80% - 85%
Remainder	15% - 20% (of whom majority are Croats)

(C) Formally Italians were predominant in Government services, Banking, Trade and Commerce, and in skilled artisans, while Jugoslavs or Croats only filled minor posts and provided unskilled labour.

This was particularly noticeable in POLA due to the Italian Naval Port and Dockyard.

(D) Jugoslavs on arrival substituted Croats for Italians in higher Governmental and Communal grades, and to a certain extent in the lower grades; and also brought in numbers of Croat workers and peasants from the surrounding countryside which was always predominantly Croat.

2. LOCAL FEELING IN REGARD TO THE FINAL DISPOSAL OF THE AREA.

(A) Return to Italian Sovereignty.

The majority of Italians are almost fanatically in favour, and openly state that they would not remain in POLA under any other regime once the Allies have left.

(B) Annexation by Jugoslavia.

Looked as automatic by the majority of Croats and of Italian Collaborators (whether pure Italians or Italo - Croats). The Croats are

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(4) Austrians - now or [illegible]

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Looked as automatic by the majority of Croats and of Italian Collaborators (whether pure Italians or Italo - Croats). The Croats are normally genuine in their belief that this is the only possible course, though this belief is often founded mainly on undigested propaganda combined with a profound distrust of previous Italian methods and ideologies. The Italian Collaborators are usually influenced by hopes of self-advancement and by years of their being under Italian rule whether by reason of past misdeeds or of retaliation for pro-Jugoslav activities.

(C) Formation of Italo-Croat Independent State.

It is extremely difficult to estimate the strength of the protagonists of this theory, and I consider that genuine adherents are very few. The more likely theory appears to be that, although there is a fair amount of propaganda in the Croat Press and elsewhere in favour of such a solution, it is merely an attempt to win over various Italian elements which may be amenable (as well as any wavering Croat elements). As it is not denied by the propagandists that such a State would be "under the protection of Jugoslavia" it appears unlikely that even the most gullible would fail to realize that the final result would be merely another name for annexation by Jugoslavia.

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(D) Formation of a neutral State under International control.

There is little evidence that such a solution has many adherents, apart from some idealists and some Italians who feel that, failing solution (A), it presents the only hope of continuing normal life in this area.

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COPY

SUBJECT: Peace Conference - Territorial Claims

Main HQ 13 Corps
34/1/GSI
19 Jul 45

B.G.S.

1. Herewith report as required in your 5816/G of 2 Jul 45.

2. It is most strongly emphasised that this report is written only on the most general lines, and discusses some of the basic problems as they have been affected by recent events, as there is no recent statistical information available. For example the last racial census was in 1921, made under the Italian regime and generally regarded as biased. In addition there have been considerable movements of population since then. Again suggestions as to local feeling regarding the final disposal of the area are not based on any detailed enquiries, as time and the scope of the enquiries have not permitted, but on such expressions of opinion as local contacts have produced. Furthermore, high powered propaganda on both sides causes considerable fluctuation of opinion while the development of the economic situation in both Italy and Yugoslavia over the next few months must necessarily have an extremely strong influence on the sentiments, both national and ideaological, of the population of the occupied area.

3. It is suggested therefore that an expert inter-allied commission investigate the various questions under review before any long terms decisions are taken. It will be appreciated that the resources of this branch, employed in dealing with day to day problems, are not sufficient to allow of a detailed research; nor has the Intelligence Staff been trained in the compilation of the Statistical information needed for a comprehensive study of the complex problems involved. Such would clearly necessitate several months of expert research.

4. I understand that the above views are fully shared by the Resident Minister's Office, P.A.B.

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COPY

DISPUTED AREA OF NORTH
EASTERN ITALY

1. Available ststistics are:-
   a. Austro-Hungarian census of 1910
   b. Italian census of 1921 and of 1931 and 1936.
   c. Italian estimate for 1942 based on the 1936 figures.

Only the 1910 and 1921 censi took any account of distinctions of race or language; the integrity of the Italians 1921 census is very much in question and since their measures taken by the Fascist government of ITALY, discriminating against the Slovenes have further confused the issue.

2. VENEZIA GIULIA

The Italian census of 1921 gave the following figures:-

Total population VENEZIA GIULIA and ZARA	919,987
Italian population VENEZIA GIULIA AND ZARA	531,824
Serbo-Croat Population VENEZIA GIULIA AND ZARA	92,800
Slovene Population " " " "	258, 944
Austrian " " " " "	4,185
Foreign " " " " "	32,234

For the purpose of the census VENEZIA SIULIA was divided into 16 districts, not corresponding with communal boundaries. The following seven showed a Slav preponderance, while TARVISIO had an Austrian majority:-

District	Slovene	Croat	Italian	German	TOTAL
GORIZIA	68,873	-	24,991	-	94,853
SESANA	26,774	-	880	-	27,802
TOLMINO	36,131	-	1,296	-	37,697
IDRIA	13,140	-	404	-	14,085
POSTUMIA	41,671	-	1,143	-	43,239
PISINO	1,213	28,487	21,049	-	50,852
VOLOSCA-ABBRAZIA	13,134	16,946	1,207	-	39,929
TARVISIO	1,106	-	-	4,185	8,224

3. The FRIULI or BENESKA SLAVIJA. (See trace at Appendix "B")

According to the Italian 1921 census this area contained 33,932 Slovenes. The Jugoslavs have claimed that the following communes are entirely Slovene.-speaking

Italian	Slovene	Italian	Slovene
ATTIMIS	(AHTEN)	STREGNA	(SREDNJE)
DRENCHIA	(DREKA)	San LEONARDO	(Sv.LENARD)
GRAMACCO	(GRMEK)	San PIETRO al NATISONE	(Sv.PETAR)
PODRA	(RONAC)		

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Italian population				92,800
Serbo-Croat Population	VENEZIA GIULIA AND ZARA			258, 944
Slovene Population	"	"	"	4,185
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RODDA	(RONAC)	TARCENTO	(TARCET)
SOVCGNA	(Sovodnje)	LUSEVERA	(BRDO)
PLATISCHIS or TAIPANA	(TEPANA)	RESIA	(RAVENCA)

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and the following communes as partly Slovene speaking:-

Italian	Slovene	Italian	Slovene
FAEDIS	(FOJDA)	PRETOTTO	(PRAPOTNO)
NIMIS	(NEME)	TORREANO	(TORJAN)
MUNTENARS	(GORJANI)		

According to the Italian 1942 estimate of total population, based on the 1936 census, the total population of the first set of Communes is 40,000.

4. ETHNIC LINE

Attached at Appendix "A" is a map showing approximate Ethnic Line, based on majority figures. This line was originally determined, from the above information, by the Political Intelligence Branch of the Office of the Resident Minister, AFHQ. It has been amended on the basis of information derived from personal observation during June and July 1945, and in some instances confirms discrepancies shown on a Jugoslav-produced map which also claims to be based on results of the 1910, 1921, and 1936 censi.

5. It must be emphasised that on both sides of any arbitrary Ethnic line there are inevitably to be found small local groups which do not conform to the ethnical majority of the area in which they are situated.

PART II Local feeling in regard to the final disposal of the area is question.

A VENEZIA GIULIA

(1) Unless a census of opinion is taken by areas, it is impossible to do more than generalise on this subject.

(2) Broadly speaking the great majority of Slovenes desire incorporation in Federal Jugoslavia. A percentage, believed small and confined to the ISONZO and VIPACCO valleys and to some mountain villages notably round CAPORETTO is strongly anti-communist as well as Anti-Italian. This factor appears, in as far as it has formed a coherent opinion, to favour autonomy with a Catholic bias, prob ably under United Nations mandat

(3) In early May there was noticeable amongst the Slovene peasant population of a number of mountain villages, particularly in the COLLIO (hills North west of GORIZIA) a desire to retain Italian Nationality. Subsequent to their liberation, pro-Slav propaganda, which has continued and probably increased in intensity since the withdrawal of the Jugoslav Army, has done much to awaken in these peasant's minds a consciousness of their ties with SLOVENIA. The majority now almost certainly favour incorporation in Jugoslavia though a small number incline to autonomy of

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(4) In TRIESTE pro-Jugoslav sentiment is practically unanimous amongst the Slovenes in the suburbs, such as S.GIACOMO and BARCOLA, where Slovenes and Communist sympathies predominate. In the centre of the city a small number of middle and commercial class Slovenes favour autonomy with federal ties to Jugoslavia.

(5) Italian opinion has become increasingly conscious of late that some form of autonomy for VENEZIA GIULIA is essential if conflict with Jugoslavia is to be avoided. The majority of Italians in the Allied occupied part of the region now probably subscribe to this view, which is being fostered by the local representatives of the Italian political parties of the Resistance Movement. Dissidence from this view is mostly found amongst (a) Irredentists who hold extreme nationalist sentiments either because they have been victimised recently by the Slovenes or because they have been active Fascists in the past and have thus been in conflict with the Italian Resistance movement, or (b)

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Italian Communists. Both classes are most numerous in the larger towns. The Italian Communists, as a result of Jugoslav propaganda following the liberation, have until recently been almost unanimous in their desire for incorporation in Jugoslavia. Recent indications, however, suggest that there is a partial but growing change of opinion in their ranks towards an autonomous state linked by political and industrial ties with Jugoslavia. All, however, would probably still prefer incorporation in federal, communist Jugoslavia to an undemocratic Italy that has not been purged of Fascist ways.

(6) CONCLUSION

Italian opinion, less organised than Slovene, is still in a state of metamorphosis. It is becoming increasingly realistic, under the influence of the propaganda disseminated by the Italian parties of the centre and left. This propaganda has not as yet fully permeated the Italian agricultural population who are still largely governed in their convictions by fear of Slovene reprisals. The future of Italy, particularly the Northern Italy of the Resistance Movement where the necessity for cooperation with the Slavs is emphasised, is likely to have a direct result on all classes of Italian opinion in VENEZIA GIULIA and, to a lesser extent, on the more moderate Slovenes.

At the present moment it is believed that an overall census of opinion (free from any form of political pressure) in Allied occupied VENEZIA GIULIA would reveal the following preferences:-

a Autonomy - over 50% (various preferences for Cultural), Political, Economic links exist subject to constant fluctuations).

b Incorporation in Jugoslavia - 40% or less.

c Incorporation in Italy - a small percentage.

NOTE: Opinion in Jugoslav occupied VENEZIA GIULIA is not considered in detail here but, due to local Jugoslav oppressive measures and comparative isolation from present Italian political trends, it is considered that the view of the great majority of Italians have not got beyond the stage of a predominant fear of Slovess and Croats and a consequent violently nationalistic outlook.

B. The FRIULI (BENESKA SLAVIJA)

(1) Slovene opinion. This represents a small percentage of the area as a whole, but predominates in the mountainous North Eastern corner of the area. Slovenes here are less unanimous in their views than in VENEZIA GIULIA. They have been incorporate in Italy since 1866 and, at

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(2) Italian Opinion. The great majority are undoubtedly in favour of the Friuli remaining a part of Italy. Jugoslav inspired communist propaganda, disseminated chiefly through certain elements in the Garibaldini, has gained some support, particularly in the Northern Friuli and some of the larger towns in the plain such as LATISANA, PORTO GRUARO and CODROIPO. It's grip is mainly dependent on unsatisfactory economic conditions, and, with the exception of a small number of extremists, its adherence incline to a state of autonomy possessing economic links with either Italy or Jugoslavia rather than incorporation with the latter country. The peasants, particularly in the rich agricultural area of the lower Friuli where a system of joint ownership is widespread between peasant and landowner, are very largely solid in their pro-Italian nationalist sentiments and moderate in their political views.

PART III Considerations particularly affecting TRIESTE

1. ETHNICAL

The 1921 Italian census gave the following figures for the city:-

Italian	Slovene	Miscellaneous	Total
202,382	18,150	18,123	238,655

This figure is suspect, but since the census there has been a considerable influx into the area, under Fascist auspices, of Southern Italians. Present opinion, both Italian and Slovene, agrees that the population is approximately 80% Italian and 20% Slovene, or 4 Italians to every Slovene. Many of the Italians, however, and a small number of Slovenes, regard themselves as TRIESTINI rather than nationals of Italy or Jugoslavia.

2. CULTURAL

Culturally the city is Italian, though the Slovenes have initiated a campaign, the direction of which is centred at LJUBLJANA to publicise Slovene culture. This campaign is on a small scale as yet, and naturally suffers from the effects of many years of Fascist repression in VENEZIA GIULIA and, more recently, in SLOVENIA itself.

3. GEOGRAPHICAL

The position of TRIESTE, and existing communications, make the city the natural port for Central Europe and Jugoslavia. The formation of the mountains in the hinterland, however, renders it largely dependent for food on the plains of North Eastern Italy. Under normal conditions the

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Further considerations fall under the heading Economic (e.g. the TAGLIAMENTO as the source of electric power, etc.) For these see the AMG report

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ALLIED INFORMATION SERVICES

PRESS OFFICE

Subject: Trieste Publications 17 sept 45

To: Col. Cripps

From: A. Harari
Chief Press Officer.

Herewith, as requested, is a list of all publications at present authorized in the Venezia Giulia Region.

A. Harari
CPO.

Sept. 1945

NEWSPAPERS IN AREA UNDER ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL

VENEZIA GIULIA

TRIESTE

Dailies:

Giornale Alleato	AIS
Glas Zaveznikov	AIS
Il Corriere di Trieste	Democratic-independent (Cons)
Il Lavoratore	Communist
Primorski Dnevnik	Communist
La Voce Libera	C.L.N.

Weeklies:

Unità Operaia	Trade Union
Vita Nuova	Catholic
Sabato	Non-political
Il Torpedone	"
El Merlo	"
L'Amico-Friend	"
Bolletino del Trotto	Sports
Per Voi Piccini	Children
Lo Strillone	"
La Settimana Avventurosa	"
Passatempi per Tutti	Crosswords etc.
La Coda del Diavolo	Non-politidal
Gioventù	Slovene anti-fascist
Trieste Libera	Independent Venezia Giulia
L'Ora Socialista	Socialist
La Prora	Demo-christian
L'Idea Liberale	Liberal
L'Emancipazione	Action Party

Fortnightlies:

Lo Studente	Students
Caleidoscopio	"
Pis'Mi V Uho	Non-Political
Penne Maestre	Literary

Monthlies:

Rassegna Giuliana di Medicina	Medical
Unione e Forza	Religious
Il Cooperatore	Trade Union
Produrre e Vendere	Commercial
Notizario Commerciale Internazionale	Commercial

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Sabato	Non-political
Il Torpedone	"
El Merio	"
L'Amico-Friend	"
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La Settimana Avventurosa	"
Passatempi per Tutti	Crosswords etc.
La Coda del Diavolo	Non-political
Gioventù	Slovene anti-fascist
Trieste Libera	Independent Venezia Giulia
L'Era Socialista	Socialist
La Prora	Demo-christian
L'Idea Liberale	Liberal
L'Emancipazione	Action Party

Fortnightlies:

Lo Studente	Students
Caleidoscopio	"
Pis'Mi V Uho	Non-Political
Penne Maestre	Literary

Monthlies:

Rassegna Giuliana di Medicina	Medical
Unione e Forza	Religious
Il Cooperatore	Trade Union
Produrre e Vendere	Commercial
Notizario Commerciale Internazionale	Commercial

Annuals:

- Archeografo Triestino
- Annuario della R. Università

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UDINE		
Daily		
Libertà	C.L.N.	Italian
GORIZIA		
weeklies		
Soski Tednik	Communist	Slovene
Il Lunedì	Democratic	Italian
L'Informatore	Liberal	Italian
MONFALCONE		
weekly		
Il Progresso	Local Communist	Italian
POLA		
Dailies		
Il Nostro Giornale	Communist	Italian
L'Arena di Pola	C.L.N.	Italian

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Province of FIUME	Population Pres.	Resident
ABBAZIA	10.032	8.642
CASTEL IABLANIZZA	2.998	3.106
CASTELNUOVO DI ISTRIA	7.239	7.180
CLANA	2.981	2.167
ELSANE	3.227	3.363
FIUME	56.249	53.896
FONTANA DEL CONTE	3.562	3.727
LAURANA	4.618	4.215
MATTERIA	3.985	4.209
MATTUGLIE - (~~MOSCHIENA (vedi VALSAMANTARINA)~~)	8,775	8.427
PRIMANO	1.412	1.455
VALSAMANTARINA (gia' MOSCHIENA)	2.831	3.043
VILLA DEL NEVOSO	7.153	5.588

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Province of GORIZIA

	Population Pres.	Resid.
AIDUSSINA	6.878	6.558
BERGOGNA	1.891	2.008
CAL DI CANALE	2.003	2.112
CANALE D'ISONZO	4.178	4.293
CAPORETTO	6.015	6.273
CAPRIVA DI CORMONS	4.322	4.506
CASTEL DOBRA	2.067	2.107
CERNIZZA GORIZIANA	2.893	2.900
CHIAPOVANO	2.850	2.943
CIRCHINA	8.249	7.909
COMENO	4.566	4.788
CORMONS	9.125	8.154
DOLEGNA DEL COLLIO	2.356	2.446
FARRA D'ISONZO	1.827	1.699
GARGARO	2.998	3.028
GORIZIA	51.475	46.640
GRACOVA SERRAVALLE	4.032	3.856
GRADISCA D'ISONZO	5.226	4.034
IDRIA	10.586	10.317
MARIANO DEL FRIULI	1.618	1.683
MERNA	2.959	3.031
MONTENERO DI IDRIA	3.554	3.456
MONTESPINO	4.082	4.208
OPACCHIASELLA	2.330	2.377
PLEZZO	4.538	4.213
RANZIANO	3.331	3.457
RIFEMBERGO	3.260	3.349
ROMANS D'ISONZO	4.284	4.172
SAGRADO	2.449	2.075
SALONA D'ISONZO	2.878	3.094
SAMBASSO	2.754	2.849
SAN DANIELE DEL CARSO	1.891	1.987
SAN MARTINO QUISCA	5.565	5.681
SANTA CROCE DI AIDUSSINA	2.812	2.934
SANTA LUCIA D'ISONZO	5.346	5.408
SAN VITO DI VIPACCO	2.545	2.555
SONZIA	1.061	1.064
TARNOVA DELLA SELVA	1.373	1.423
TERENIZZA	1.422	1.462
TOLMINO	6.493	6.095
VIPACCO	5.695	5.017
ZOLLA	2.083	2.061

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Province of POLA	Population		Population		
	Pres.	Resid.		Pres.	Resid.
ALBONA	9.434	9.995	PINGUENTE	9.660	10.222
ANTIGNANA	4.073	4.268	PIRANO	14.225	15.117
ARSIA	7.597	6.978	PISINO	19.121	19.094
BARBANA D'ISTRIA	5.249	5.366	POLA	54.515	46.259
BOGLIUNO	3.681	3.843	PORTOLE	5.469	5.709
BRIONI MAGGIORE	612	310	ROVIGNO D'ISTRIA	9.723	10.028
BUIE D'ISTRIA	7.060	7.293	ROZZO	2.638	2.743
CANFANARO	3.759	3.894	SANVINCENTI	3.335	3.445
CAPODISTRIA	12.543	11.995	UMAGO	6.908	7.112
CHERSO	7.127	7.570	VALDARSA	1.939	2.158
CITTANOVA DI ISTRIA	2.397	2.517	VALLE D'ISTRIA	2.498	2.567
DIGNANO D'ISTRIA	10.880	11.265	VERTENEGLIO	3.161	3.242
ERPELLE-COSINA	2.340	2.399	VILLA DECANI	6.562	6.808
FIANONA	4.355	4.687	VISIGNANO DI ISTRIA	4.874	5.071
GIMINO	5.725	5.891	VISINADA	4.814	4.998
GRISIGNANA	3.866	3.977			
ISOLA D'ISTRIA	9.495	9.771			
LANISCHIE	3.299	3.480			
LUSSINGRANDE	1.936	1.992			
LUSSINPICCOLO	6.712	6.856			
MARESEGO	9.421	9.518			
MONTE DI CAPODISTRIA	4.679	4.890			
MONTONA	6.466	6.692			
NERESINE	1.643	1.904			
ORSERA	5.381	5.565			
OSSERO	971	1.047			
PARENZO	12.317	12.036			

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Province of TRIESTE	Population Pres.	Resid.
BUCUIE	627	627
CAVE AUREMIANE	988	968
CORGNALE	1.131	1.155
COSSANA	1.610	1.637
CREMOVIZZA	2.593	5.495
DIVACCIA SAN CANZIANO	2.760	2.809
DOBERDO' DEL LAGO	844	859
DUINO AURISINA	4.744	4.678
DUTTOGLIANO	1.725	1.772
FOGLIANO DI REDIPUGLIA (gia FOGLIANO DI MONFALCONE)	2.353	2.364
GRADO	5.620	6.005
MONFALCONE	19.656	19.634
MONRUPINO	916	945
MUGGIA	11.624	12.028
POSTUMIA GROTTE	8.585	6.596
RONCHI DEI LEGIONARI	6.515	6.668
SAN CANZIAN DI ISONZO	4.120	4.267
SAN DORLIGO DELLA VALLE	5.080	5.206
SAN GIACOMO IN COLLE	727	768
SAN MICHELE DI POSTUMIA	2.033	1.952
SAN PIER D'ISONZO	1.571	1.616
SAN PIETRO DEL CARSO	4.403	3.606
SENOSECCHIA	1.371	1.398
SESANA	3.504	3.519
SGONICO	1.377	1.392
STARANZANO	2.348	2.415
TOMADIO	1.697	1.645
TRIESTE	252.437	248.379
TURRIACO	1.876	1.936
VILLA SLAVINA	2.337	2.272

Province of ZARA	Population Pres.	Resid.
LAGOSTA	2.458	1.945
ZARA	22.844	20.055

TOP SECRET

NOTES ON FACTORS AFFECTING ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF GORIZIA AREA

ETHNOLOGICAL

(see attached map)

1. (a) Areas almost wholly SLOVENE in Red.
   (b) " " " ITALIAN in Blue.
   (c) " in which population is mixed and approx on basis of 50% to each race in yellow.
   (d) Total population of whole Area approx 110,000, of these estimated 60,000 Slovenes, 50,000 Italians.

2. The town of GORIZIA, which is the focal point of the Area, is about 50% of each race. But the culture is almost completely Italian; and the Slovenes run a very poor second in all matters of professions, business, society, etc. Without the Italian element GORIZIA would fall back many years in civilization.

3. There is a large AUSTRIAN influence in the town of GORIZIA. Many of the best families are AUSTRIAN; many of the professional men studied in AUSTRIA; many retired persons from AUSTRIA settled in GORIZIA because of its temperate climate. The influence of AUSTRIA is strong and is respected by both Italians and Slovenes. It accounts for much of the charm of the people

LOCAL FEELING

4. It is said that SLOVENES all wish the areas to be returned to JUGOSLAVIA. This is not so. Almost all SLOVENES are intensely nationalistic, and wish to be included in a SLOVENE state. But a large number are very anti-TITO, and do not want to return to a JUGOSLAVIA under him, his heirs, or assigns. I place this anti-TITO element at 30% of SLOVENES. They are almost entirely non-vocal, due to the stranglehold of the TITO threat-organisations.

5. It is said that all ITALIANS want to return to ITALY. This is not so. The cultural ties of Italy are strong, it is true. But there is very strong local feeling, which has been fostered by the AUSTRIAN influence. This has made the ITALIANS to a large extent LITTORAL-minded. I deduce that 90% ITALIANS would be happy under an indep-

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6. The above conclusions are drawn in difficult circumstances. The JUG-organised terror campaign at present prevents anyone other than TITO supporters from expressing openly their views.

7. A settlement of the Area for a set time, in whichever manner, is therefore the most crying need. Such a settlement if for not less than 5 years will bring out the real views of the people.

ECONOMICS

8. The present main ties of the Area are twofold :-

(a) to TRIESTE.

(b) to ITALY.

/over

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9. The tie to TRIESTE is natural, and a cutting of this tie by realignment of frontiers will bring ruin on GORIZIA.

10. The tie to ITALY was fostered during the Fascist Regime. Provided the tie to TRIESTE remains, it can be cut with impunity.

11. Many merchants in GORIZIA are already turning their eyes to Central Europe, despite the chaos known to exist there. This is a further result of the AUTRIAN influence.

12. Agriculturally, the area is poor, and will remain poor, whatever the outcome. Forestally, the boundary should run further EAST for self-sufficiency.

13. Provided the tie to TRIESTE is maintained economic consideration should not be too heavily considered. A gateway to Central Europe will benefit the Area considerably.

COMMUNICATIONS

14. ROAD.

The road system centers around GORIZIA town. Main roads are good and lead to UDINE, AUSTRIA, LUBIANA. Road communications, therefore, are a negative consideration.

15. RAIL.

Good systems to TRIESTE, UDINE and AUSTRIA. The AUSTRIAN line runs deep into what must become JUGOSLAVIA. This is a matter for serious ponder in coming to conclusions as to the ultimate layout.

CHURCH.

16. R.C. if not Communist.

A non-political Bishop would overcome all state boundaries, and Church is therefore, no factor.

LANGUAGE.

17. All, except the very old, SLOVENES speak ITALIAN. Very few ITALIANS speak SLOVENE. A handover to JUGOSLAVIA of the Area would therefore mean the rapid extraction of the ITALIANS from all positions.

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HUMANITY

18. Present tactics of BELGRADE indicate that if the area is handed to JUGOSLAVIA, the leading ITALIANS will be exterminated, and the lower classes forced to leave. In the name of humanity the territory cannot be handed to JUGOSLAVIA.

19. The ITALIANS have brains and culture. The SLOVENES have blood (and not blue), animal cunning, but no brains. If the territory is handed to ITALY the SLOVENES will suffer a slow gentlemanly, but non the less painful, death. They will be politely squeezed out of everything. In the name of humanity, this should not be.

THE ALLIES.

20. Both races respect the Allies. The SLOVENES feel for them as a young but ambitious illiterate feels for a kindly teacher. The ITALIANS lean on them as a doddery sage leans on his male nurse. (The AUSTRIANS incidentally respect them as the nearest approach to their own civilisation).

/over

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CONCLUSIONS

21. An immediate settlement is a necessity. With such a settlement three quarters of the trouble now being experienced will disappear.

22. Humanity prevents a hand-over of the Area to either ITALY or JUGOSLAVIA.

23. Economics decree:

(a) a linkage of the Area with TRIESTE.

(b) the formation of a gateway to the MEDITERRANEAN for AUSTRIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA and SOUTHERN GERMANY.

24. The feeling of the people show independence, and a strong affinity to CENTRAL EUROPE.

25. It is therefore suggested that the future of the Area should be divided as follows :-

(a) GORIZIA Area should be linked to TRIESTE and formed into a independent internationally controlled zone.

(b) The suggested boundaries of the zone are shown on attached map (the Eastern boundary differs from the Morgan Line, as the Morgan Line takes no account of the natural economic linkage of villages EAST of the ISONZO to that valley).

(c) The international zone should be created for at least five years certain, preferably 20 years or over. The first two years should be military rule, later civilian. The Allies must supply a permanent occupation force; but this can be reduced in numbers as the Area settles.

(d) The Area should be tariff-free.

(e) The railway line through JUGOSLAVIA to AUSTRIA should be internationally controlled.

CAVEAT

26. If any other decision than the above is made, it is essential that A.M.G. should remain in the Area for at least six months after

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CAVEAT

26. If any other decision than the above is made, it is essential that A.M.G. should remain in the Area for at least six months after a decision s made. This time is essential for the shifting out of populations who will be unable to remain under ITALY or JUGOSLAVIA.

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Note of Interview with Area Commissioner, POLA Area, 14 Sept 45.

Participants: Col CRIPPS, Director, Local Govt Sub-commission
Col BOWMAN, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, AMG 13 Corps
Lt Col ORPWOOD, Area Commissioner, Pola Area

POLA - population 30,000

Col CRIPPS explained to Lt Col ORPWOOD the purpose of his visit and asked for any information that the Area Commissioner could give; first, with regard to the division of population ethnically, and second, the views and wishes of the population.

To first request above, Lt Col ORPWOOD replied that there are no official figures from which an accurate answer can be given. He pointed out that all admitted that the figures taken by the Italian authorities in 1931 - 1936 were not accurate, especially in regard to the nationalities of the population. He stated further that during the occupation by the Jugoslavs a great deal of interference had taken place with the anagram. Any reply that he therefore gave could only be his own estimate.

Lt Col ORPWOOD estimated that of the present population in POLA 80% are of Italian origin and 20% of Croat or other origin.

Col ORPWOOD pointed out that a register of the population for the purposes of identity is at present in the process of compilation but did not consider that any accurate figure as to a division could be had until this had been completed.

LOCAL FEELING:

The Area Commissioner considered that 60% of the population of POLA and the Commune of POLA are of Italian sympathies; that 30% have Jugoslav

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LOCAL FEELING

The Area Commissioner considered that 60% of the population of POLA and the Commune of POLA are of Italian sympathies; that 30% have Jugoslav sympathies and the remaining balance, most of whom were of various mixed nationalities, were not of any really strong conviction.

Of those who have Italian sympathies, their ideas are not entirely formed. While they are anti-Jugoslav, mainly due to fear, they have no real suggestions for a solution of their position. There is an increasing number of persons taking the view that there should be some form of Istrian autonomy and the idea of a protectorate, probably including Venezia Giulia and Istria, is prevalent.

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Note of Interview, Area Commissioner, Pola Area, 14 Sept 45.

There is no doubt that the Italian community, which includes practically all the business population in Pola, and those persons who previously were entirely dependent upon the naval dockyard for its existence, are extremely frightened of their future under Jugoslav regime.

The Croats, of whom there are very few in the actual city, being mainly employed in agriculture in the countryside of the Commune and on the outskirts of the city, are ostensibly solidly for a Jugoslav government. Col CRIPWOOD, however, had information that to some degree within the Commune and more so in the actual province which is at present under Jugoslav control, the agricultural communities are inclined to waver in their sympathies. They have found that the occupation by Jugoslav-Croat troops is somewhat of a burden in that they entirely live upon the countryside.

In answering a question regarding the attitude of the church, Col CRIPWOOD replied that the local Bishop, although he does not actually live in Pola, is political-minded and pro-Italian. He had recently informed the Area Commissioner that all the priests of Croat extraction had been gathered together by the Jugoslav authorities and required to acknowledge their Jugoslav sympathies of adherence. Questioned as to what the effect upon the population would be if Pola were handed over to Jugoslavia, he said that he expected not less than 5,000 persons would evacuate the city. He also felt that any of the population who had collaborated with the AMG administration would be in a very serious position. He feels that before AMG could be withdrawn some arrangements for their protection should be made.

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The Area Commissioner summed up the situation by saying that the population, as a result of the Jugoslav occupation, is politically thoroughly cowed and inactive but that the business population is entirely Italian and with Italian sympathies.

On questioning, he answered that GO 11 was in effect and being carried out. He had little opposition to it, but the "Comitato Popolare" which existed before and had been removed was allowed to meet. It had an Italian President and comprised a number of Jugoslav and Italian members. Like all such Committees

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it was run by the Secretary who was in effect a political commissar.

At this point the Area President called at the office and had some discussion with Col BOWMAN. Col CRIPPS took the opportunity of discussing one or two matters with him and ~~[illegible]~~ elicited his view that if the territory was handed over to the Jugoslavs that the large number of Italians would remove themselves. Of those that remained, he estimated that the Jugoslav authorities would remove from Pola into the hinterlands all those persons with education or intelligence who might become leaders, leaving only a mass of the less educated persons to be controlled by the Jugoslav administration. He confirmed that the census of 1936 was inaccurate and stated that he would, as fairly as possible, get out some figures from the existing data and send them to Col CRIPPS in Trieste on the following Monday. They are attached as Appendix "A" to this report.

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Note on Interview, Friday, 14 Sept 45, at Trieste

Participants: Lt Col F.J. ARMSTRONG, Area Commissioner, Trieste Area
Col CRIPPS, Director, Local Govt Sub-commission
Major TEMPLE, Deputy Director, Local Govt Sub-commission

Lt Col ARMSTRONG submitted for our consideration the figures compiled by the Italian Committee of National Liberation, based upon the 1921 census.

According to Col ARMSTRONG, from 80 - 85% of the people in Trieste City are Italians; in the outskirts the majority are Slovenes.

The real "Triestine" is pro-Italian but, according to Col ARMSTRONG, there is a strong trend for an autonomous city. This viewpoint is being advanced by the professional and industrial classes who favor the autonomy under British and American protection with no Italian or Jugoslav representation. Failing that, this group would favor Italian control. The group thinks that the autonomous city would result in a great benefit to it. They dread a return to Jugoslavia and in fact there would be a general exodus from the city if it should come under Jugoslav control.

On the other hand, the Slovenes would not leave the city if it went under Italian control, according to Col ARMSTRONG. This commercial and industrial class referred to comprises, according to Col ARMSTRONG, about 15 - 20% of the population but represent the more intelligent and influential people.

The ordinary working class favors return to Italy. They are easily swayed and apparently have not given too much consideration to the matter. Among the peasant class the Italian farmers favor return to Italy while the Slovene farmers want Jugoslav control.

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A new group has been coming to the fore which favors an autonomous Venezia Giulia Republic. Lt Col ARMSTRONG believes that Jugoslav money is behind this movement since there is an eventual hope of having the territory thereby come under Jugoslav domination.

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Note of Interview, Friday, 14 Sept 45, at Trieste.

Participants: Lt Col D. STREET, Officer Commanding, Allied Information Service
Major TEMPLE, Deputy Director, Local Govt Sub-commission

Lt Col STREET stated that his Slovene expert had some valuable maps showing ethnic distribution which he would send me. He also showed me a copy of a cable which he had sent to the Foreign Office asking them to send him the following book, which he said was of value:

"The Italo-Jugoslav Boundary"
by Dr. A.E. Nordie, published by George Phillip and Son,
London, 1945.

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According to Lt Col STREET, about 40 - 50% of the people of Trieste comprise the middle class. This group considers themselves essentially to be "Triestini" and neither Italians or Jugoslavs.

There is another view, shared by people with Austrian background or sympathies. They favor an autonomous state under international protection with the eventual hope that it will come under the control of Austria.

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There is another view, shared by people with Austrian background or sympathies. They favor an autonomous state under international protection with the eventual hope that it will come under the control of Austria.

The large Greek Colony, which Lt Col STREET said consists of about 5,000 people in Trieste but who possess about 25% of its wealth, represented in insurance, shipping and tobacco interests, favor the making of Trieste an international zone. They want as many ships to come to the Port of Trieste as possible and hope that the port would cater to luxury traffic, tourists and those bound for the Orient. In summarizing, it seems apparent that the foregoing groups favor any solution that will give work to the area. The international control referred to would have to be without Jugoslav or Italian representation on it.

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Note of Interview, Lt Col STREET (AIS), 14 Sept 45.

The remaining 50 or 60% of the people of Trieste (total minus the middle class) are swayed by political considerations. Of these, Lt Col STREET says 10% favor Jugoslav control and another 10% favor Italian control. According to Lt Col STREET, this minority makes much noise but does not represent the views of the majority.

Recently a paper called the "Corriere di Trieste" was established favoring an autonomous state. Lt Col STREET stated that a Lubbiana Press Office has been trying to buy shares in that paper as well as "Trieste Libera" which also favors an autonomous state. In his opinion, this was an indication that the Jugoslavs sense the trend towards the autnomous state view and want to sponsor it with the ultimate hope of having Jugoslavia control it.

Lt Col STREET gave me figures on newspaper circulation which might be considered as some index of ethnic distribution:

Slovene daily newspaper circulation in Venezia Giulia	30,000
Italian daily newspaper circulation in Venezia Giulia	200,000
2 Slovene weeklies in Venezia Giulia - circulation	9,000
29 Italian weeklies in Venezia Giulia - circulation	350,000

There are three factors which must be considered in connection with the foregoing figures. They are:

(1) Literacy - Italians are much more literate than the Slovenes.

(2) The majority of the Italian papers are sold in the City of Trieste.

(3) About 60% of the Slovene papers are sold East of the Morgan Line.

Lt Col STREET said that the international zone which is envisaged would have to provide sufficient safeguards for both ethnic groups. Provision [illegible] to permit students to enroll in Universities in

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Lt Col STREET said that the international zone which is envisaged would have to provide sufficient safeguards for both ethnic groups. Provision would also have to be made to permit students to enroll in Universities in Jugoslavia or in the autonomous state without restriction.

Lt Col STREET said that in Gorizia feeling in favor of Jugoslavia is strong. However, if provision were made for an outlet for farm products, the Slovenes there would also favor an autonomous state.

In Pola, according to Lt Col STREET, feeling is more in favor of Italy but here too the people would welcome an autonomous state under international protection.

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Note of Interview, Lt Col STREET (AIS), 14 Sept 45.

Lt Col STREET indicated to me that he personally is very sympathetic towards the Slovene people, having worked with their Partisans. He is familiar with their culture and language.

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0548

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Note of Interview, Saturday, 15 Sept 45, at Gorizia.

Participants: Lt Col SMITH, Area Commissioner, Gorizia Area
Col CHIPPS, Director, Local Govt Sub-commission
Major TEMPLE, Deputy Director, Local Govt Sub-commission

Lt Col SMITH had prepared a map showing the ethnic distribution of population in the Gorizia Area which he estimates as being approximately 110,000, consisting of 60,000 Slovenes and 50,000 Italians. In Gorizia City the distribution is about 50% of each group. There is also a large Austrian influence in the city. The rest of the area is overwhelmingly Slovene. Lt Col SMITH indicated that there has been much change in population, especially in 1943 when the Germans were here. Furthermore, up to about two months ago many Jugoslavs came into the area.

The population estimates were based upon investigations of his Civil Affairs Officers who visited every village and spoke with Committee Presidents and Councils. Lt Col Smith believes is figures are pretty reliable.

He stated that the Slovenes who live in the hinterland are against Communism, which they identify with Jugoslavia. The large middle class in Gorizia City is also against Communism which they translate as being an opposition to Jugoslavia. There is no large working class in the city.

Recently Italian political parties have been coming out into the open. There is a large Christian Democrat and Socialist group and a smaller Action Party following. An independent Liberal Party is also manifesting itself and this group has many persons of Austrian background or sympathies in it. About 30% of the Slovenes are definitely anti-Tito and do not want to return to

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The Italian Communists comprise a small group and they are not of the same type as the Italian Communists in Italy; in fact, they do not consider themselves aligned with that group. They are what Lt Col [redacted] calls "littoral-minded"; that is, they favor a separate state apart from Italy.

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Note on Interview, Lt Col SMITH, Area Commissioner, Gorizia Area, 15 Sept 45.

In summary, the conclusions seem to indicate that Slovenes do not want to go to Italy and the Italians do not want to go to Jugoslavia. Both, however, favor a separate state which would tie in Trieste with Gorizia Area. Economic considerations undoubtedly enter into this picture. Lt Col SMITH has not considered the possibility and has not sounded out the opinion on the possibility of Trieste being detached from Gorizia in an international zone. The international zone, as Lt Col SMITH envisages it and which he said reflects the views of the people, would be bounded on the East by the mountain pass extending from TERNOVO and passing through Mt VICH and Mt VELI, touching the Morgan Line at COSBOVI whose it would turn to the west and include the Trieste Area now under AMF control. He believes, on the basis of many conversations, that the Italians and Slovenes would live peaceably together in such an international zone.

He indicated that the opposition to General Order No. 11, setting up local government organization, is due to Communist control over the people. The memory of the people of their former oppression under Italy is being used to whip up opposition, the people being made to believe that they will go back to Italy and hence come under oppression as in the past.

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0554

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FOR MAJOR TEMPLE.

COPY.

F/6647

TRIESTE

Sept 061115

SUPREME ALLIED COMMAND IN ITALY ROMA.

Routine.

Unclassified.

The members of the "Venezia Giulia Writers' Union" met together in a special assembly, denounced underground dealings by some foreign emissaries aiming to get Venetian people to sign for the annexation of Venezia Giulia Region to Yugoslavia. The members of the Union request the Allied authorities to report to the "Big Three" their resolute determination to remain under the Italian Government Administration.

The President of the Union

MARINI.

Distr:

Action - Labour S/C
Info - Chief Commissioner
Ex. Commissioner
Econ Sect.
CA Sect
File 2
Float

Post of Syndicate Italian (AMGOT)

Unici - (010)

FROM: AMG 13 CORPS

TO: HQ ALCOM CITE EXEC COMMISSIONER

SURVEY PROGRESSING WELL (.) HAVE VISITED AND INTERVIEWED AREA COMMISSIONERS AT POLA CMA TRIESTE AND GORIZIA (.) MORE INTERVIEWS SCHEDULED FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY (.) DIVERSE INFORMATION BEGINNING TO FORM A PATTERN (.) DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING ACCURATE STATISTICAL DATA (.) EXPECT TO RETURN TO ROME TUESDAY 18 Sept. (.)

SIGNED CRIPPS AND TEMPLE

Information V.P. Civ. affairs Sec.
Lowell Gen't. Sec'l-Comm.

15 Sept 1943

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0 3 5 6

Venezia Giulia

Fiume Prov - 13 comunis

Gorizia	..	42
Pola	. -	41
Trieste	..	30
Zara		2
		128

Population

Pres. Resid.

MAJ. TEMPLE

COPY.

Originators Ref. E 248

D/Time of origin: Sep 11 0955B

Message Centre No: F/7284

D/Time Rec'd Sept 11 1900B

Precedence IMPORTANT

FROM: MAIN 13 Corps

TO: ALCOM INFORMATION AFHQ

SECRET.

Reference para 3 of AFHQ signal FX 42324 of 10 Sept.

1. Suggest you frame your requirements in form of detailed questionnaire in view of somewhat general nature of headings given in AFHQ signal FX 24549 of 18 July.

2. Shall be very pleased arrange accommodation for any officers you may wish send here to obtain information in person or to send officers from this HQ to Rome to furnish information required if more convenient.

Distr: Action: Ex Com (2-

Info: Chief Com (2)
POLAD (A)
POLAD(B)
CA SEC
FILE.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

For Maj Temple
From: Lt Col Washburn EA 3/c

ANNEX 3

SUBJECT: EDUCATION MONTHLY REPORT FOR AUGUST 1945,
Venezia Giulia, Allied Military Government.

TO : SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER,
Headquarters, 13 Corps, Allied Military Government.

I. INTRODUCTION.

1. Education Division.

The Chief Education Officer for Headquarters, 13 Corps, Allied Military Government, 1st Lt. JOHN P. SIMONI, reported for duty on 30 July 1945.

The first task undertaken by the Education Officer was the selection of a qualified and efficient staff for the Education Division.

Civilian education specialists were employed as soon as possible to deal with the large load of routine administrative problems arising from the many months during which the schools were deprived of proper leadership.

THE STAFF

1st Lt.	JOHN P. SIMONI	- Chief Education Officer
Prof.Dott.	Antonio Andri	- Professional Consultant
Prof.Dott.	Srecko Baraga	- Professional Assistant (Slavic Schools)
Dott.	Franco Mai	- Jr.Administrative Assistant
Miss	Nerina Fortunati	- Typist (English speaking)
Mrs.	Adriana Verberi	- Typist (English speaking)

Professor Andri, Preside of the Liceo Scientifico Governativo of Gorizia, is a school expert and an efficient administrator.

Professor Baraga, Preside of the Slovene Ginnasio of Monigo - Veneto - and expert educator, has been entrusted with the organization work required to open the new Slavic schools.

The Education Officer has requested the assignment to this Headquarters of Sergeant John V. Apicella, presently assigned to Venezia Region Education Division, to head up the General Office and to complete (tentatively) the Education Staff.

2. General School Picture.

The extensive Report on Education in Venezia Giulia, by Lt. Colonel [illegible], Director of Education, Subcommission, has been used

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2. General School Picture.

The extensive Report on Education in Venezia Giulia, by Lt. Colonel CARLETON W. WASHBURNE, Director of Education Subcommission, has been used as the basis for the work accomplished and in progress since 1 August 1945.

Extensive conferences and interviews were held during the first two weeks of August with Italian and Slavic committees and with individuals interested in school welfare. The total school picture for the region became clearer - work began on the immediate objectives.

As a result of these conferences a new name was adopted for the office of the Provveditore agli Studi and Provveditorato agli Studi. The following was agreed upon:

a) The "Provveditore agli Studi" to become the "Sovraintendente Scolastico (Superintendent of Schools).

b) The "Provveditorato agli Studi" to become the "sovraintendenza Scolastica" (Office of the Superintendent of Schools).

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Before the posting of GO-11 on local Government, establishing a uniform system of local government in those parts of the Territory of Venezia Giulia occupied by Allied Troops, the Slavic School Committees of the National Liberation Committee of each Area, Gorizia, Pola and Trieste, collaborated with the Education Division and participated in the planning for the opening of Slvic Schools. (However, these committees insisted that their schools be completely autonomous and independent from the Italian schools with a Sovraintendenza Scolastica of their own).

With the publishing of GO-11, these Slav committees reported to the Education Officer that they could not any longer offer their assistance and collaboration in the opening of their schools to a body which did not recognize them as the official local government. The individual members were then invited to participate on a general Slavic committee, but each refused.

The heads of these committees, however, continued to impart specific orders regarding the Slavic schools, causing some degree of confusion among the teachers and parents. They refused to recognize that there existed a legally appointed Superintendent of Schools for each Area.

Teacher Venturini Oscar, the Slovene School Superintendent appointed by the NLC, refused to free the offices of the Sovraintendenza Scolastica of Gorizia, and continued to act as the School President for the Area. A special order from the Area Commissioner was required to evacuate him and his staff from the badly needed office space for the Sovraintendente. A similar situation developed in Trieste with teacher Drago Pahor. At Pola, the committee retired and refused further active contact with all legally concerned.

Bringing all the schools under the supervision and control of each Sovraintendenza Scolastica and Allied Military Government became a major task which is well on its way to reality, but will require continuous local inspections by the Education Officer and the Sovraintendenti.

Upon arrival of the Education Officer all schools had been officially closed, but those of Gorizia Area. Permission was given to begin final examinations lasting from 13 to 27 August, thus officially closing the school year 1944-5 also for Gorizia Area.

3. School organization.

In order to meet the needs of the characteristic Venezia Giulia school situation and at the same time retain the basic Italian school organization system and give the Slav population its much deserved schools the Education Officer decided on the following plan.

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a) There would remain one Superintendent of Schools for each Area with the powers, duties and responsibilities of a Provveditore agli Studi and directly responsible for all all school activities to the Allied Military Government. (The Slovene NLC desired a Sovraintendente and a Sovraintendenza Scolastica of its own for each Area.

b) As direct assistant to each Superintendent of Schools there would be appointed one Italian and one Slovene Area School Inspector with extensive responsibilities as regards the opening of schools and their supervision. The Inspector would have the rank of Capo Ispettore Scolastico.

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c) Upon recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools the Education Officer would appoint an advisory school committee, one Italian and one Slovene, composed of six educators representing their entire Slav or Italian community, to aid and counsel each Inspector in his work.

II. PUBLIC RELATIONS.

The Education Officer has participated at various Press Conferences replying to questions brought forth by interested individuals and the public in regard to the school prospects for Venezia Giulia.

The Allied Information Service (A.I.S.) has cooperated well with this Division and has published in both Italian and Slovene newspapers "to the point" items as regards the opening and functioning of schools.

On 3 September at 1945 hours the Education Division will open the series of Radio Programs presented by Allied Military Government over the Trieste Radio Station. Specific and brief information on the opening and enrollment procedure for the elementary and secondary slavic schools will be broadcast. Professor Baraga of this staff will be in charge of the program in Slovene. It is the first Education program of a series to be presented weekly both for Italian and Slav consumption. (With this procedure it is hoped to break down the barrier created by the NLC by their refusal to participate in further collaboration with Allied Military Government - and, as concerns this Division, with Education).

The Primorski Dvnikov (Slovene Communist paper) among its many attacks on Allied Military Government activities in this Territory has not spared the Education Division. The main attacks have been over the appointment of the Sovraintendenti Scolastici and the rights of the Education Division to control and supervise the Slovene schools.

III. SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS.

The first task to be undertaken was the selection of qualified men to head up the Sovraintendenza Scolastica of each Area. The respective Area Commissioners, upon recommendation of the Education Officer, appointed as Sovraintendenti Scolastici the following individuals:

TRIESTE - Professor Rubini Vittorio, Preside of the Istituto Tecnico of Gorizia.
(Appointed 15 August 1945)

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(Appointed 15 August 1945)

GORIZIA - Professor Devetta Guido, Professor of Economics and Commerce.
(Appointed 15 August 1945)

POLA - Professor Villa Emilio, Preside Istituto Magistrale of Pla.
(Appointed 25 August 1945).

The "Ispettori di Zona", Slovene and Italian, to assist the Sovraintendente Scolastico in his difficult task of supervision and control over all schools have been appointed for Gorizia; for Trieste they have been selected and will be appointed soon. For Pola the selection of a Croat representative has been difficult, because of the lack of qualified personnel available.

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The "Ispettori di Zona" appointed by the Area Commissioner for Gorizia are:

ITALIAN SCHOOLS - Professor Bettiol Rodolfo, Director of the "Scuola di Avviamento professionale" of Gorizia, also an old school inspector who served under the Austrian system.

SLOVENE SCHOOLS - Professor Kacin Anton, Slovene Professor of Gorizia. Professor at the Slovene Ginnasio of Monigo, Veneto.

Professor Budal Andrej, of Udine Public Schools, had been originally appointed as the "Ispettore di Zona" for Gorizia upon recommendation of the NLC, but with the posting of GO-11, Professor Budal resigned the appointment made by Allied Military Government. (This action required an immediate change of plans, for Professor Kacin ahd been selected to represent the Slovene Schools for Trieste!).

IV. DEFASCISM.

Special Sections and combination sections of the Area Epuration Commissions for the epuration of school personnel have been established. Schede Personali from all school personnel are being submitted to these commissions. It is expected that the most thorough job of epuration ever done in Italy by Allied Military Government will be done in Venezia Giulia Territory.

V. TRANSFER AND EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS.

Teachers from the Carso and Istria who have lost their positions because they were required to leave their "sedi" have been requested to ask for transfer to a sede in Italy. They were asked to list ten "sedi" in order of preference. While waiting for transfer they will remain assigned at one of the Sovraintendenze of Venezia Giulia, Allied Military Government.

Plans are in preparation to extend all possible aid to teachers "di ruolo" who will find it difficult to move out of this territory. As one example the "Circolo Didattico" will be liquidated and "Direzioni Didattiche" will be established, instead, in order to give employment to many "di ruolo" teachers who belong to this region and who should not be transfered.

(In principle this Division will not approve requests for transfers from Italy into Venezia Giulia, unless the person desiring transfer can render valuable service to the schools of this territory. Application will be considered for transfer from Slovene speaking teachers who, because of Fascist prejudice, were "quasi" deported into Italy from the Venezia Giulia Region).

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Burial resig[illegible]
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VI. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

A complete survey of the total school buildings for this territory is under way.

The complete report on the elementary school needs for Trieste and suburbs, as regards schools requisitioned by Allied Troops, has been submitted for necessary action. A similar report will be ready shortly on the secondary schools of the city which are requisitioned and are essential for the proper functioning of schools the coming academic year.

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The Education Officer has visited all elementary schools of Trieste and has recommended to the Public Works Division to encourage the earliest beginning of all repair work required on the 38 school projects, so far submitted by the Commune.

Prospects for the completion of all repair work for the opening of the school year are not the brightest; however, school authorities are hopeful that a solution will be found.

VII. TEXT BOOKS, SCHOOL PROGRAMS, EDUCATION DIRECTIVES.

1. Text Books.

The Text Books problem in Venezia Giulia is similar to that encountered in Italy.

There is a complete lack of text books - Italian and Slovene.

The work accomplished so far as regards this problem is the following:

a) Italian and Slovene elementary School text book committees have been established.
b) In agreement with the Education Subcommission the new set of Italian elementary school text books will be used for the Italian Schools of Venezia Giulia. (The Education Officer is awaiting eagerly the first copies!).
c) Slovene elementary school text books used during the Austrian rule in these Provinces are being revised and fitted to the new elementary school programs by an expert board of Slovene professors and teachers. (It is expected that the first Slovene elementary school text book will go to the printers by 15 September 1945).

The NLC has refused to submit the text books which they claimed they had ready for publication. (The text books were prepared to enhance the nationalistic spirit created by Tito's regime).

Preparation of pamphlets dealing with the literature and history of the Slovene and Croat people is under study, and will be prepared accordingly to supplement all text books.

2. School Programs.

The Italian 1945-6 elementary school program will be used in Venezia Giulia Schools with all reference as to the promotion of Italian Nationalism omitted. Translation of the program into Slovene by two Slovene professors is about completed and both the Italian and Slovene [illegible] will go to the printers by 10 September to be ready

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Italian programs for the secondary schools have arrived from the Education Subcommission. They will be used with perhaps slight modifications. For the Slovene Ginnasio-Liceo a translation of the respective programs is underway and sections on Slovene language, literature and history will be added.

3. Education directives.

Educational directives from Number 1 to 6 have been revised to fit the General Allied Military Government plan here. They have been approved by the Education Subcommission and by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer for publication to the school authorities of this territory. They are in English, Italian and Slovene and will be distributed to the Sovraintendenti, Area Commissioners, Civil Affairs Officers in the vaious communes, and to all Heads of Divisions of Allied Military Government.

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VIII. BOY SCOUTS.

The Regional Commissioners representing the sectarian and the non-sectarian Italian Boy Scouts Associations met with the Education Officer to plan for joint cooperation in this territory.

The Catholic Boy Scout Association is better off in that it has sufficient funds to operate. The other, is plain broke. And, under these circumstances success may be difficult and slow.

Peoper publicity has been given to each group.

The Commissioners decided to omit the terms "National" and "Italian" used in their respective titles and to encourage the organization of Slav Sections.

IX. CULTURE CLUBS.

Scores of culture clubs have been organized by the Communist party throughout the city. They meet in all available premises. Their activity covers a wide range, according to reports, from political conferences to plain and simple three "Rs" courses. A complete report on the subject is in preparation.

X. UNIVERSITY OF TRIESTE.

The University of Trieste is a small and recently established University (1924). It has struggled to become a recognized institution and is a needed school in the life of Venezia Giulia.

Upon recommendation of the Education Officer the Senior Civil Affairs Officer has appointed young and energetic Professor Satta Salvatore, as Pro-Rector.

Professor Satta is "ordinario" of "Diritto Processuale Civile" at the University of Genova, and temporarily assigned to Trieste since 1943. Reports from the University of Genova place Professor Satta as a known anti-Fascist, esteemed and reliable.

The University was not touched by bombing and has not suffered any damage to its libraries or classrooms. The new University building, under construction, has not been completed yet.

At present there are only five professors "ordinari" in "sede". Of these, two or three may be suspended for Fascist activities. There is a large and sufficient number of "incaricati" which will be capable of running the insitution. In agreement with the Public Safety Division it will be possible to recall and use professors from the University of Florence, Padova or Milan if released for duty here by Italian authorities. The Pro-Rector has been instructed to prepare his staff requirements for the coming school year which will open in

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XI. STATISTICAL REPORTS.

It is the practice of this Division to submit complete monthly Statistical Reports on the school situation of all localities over which it has jurisdiction, but because of the more urgent work that had to be accomplished during August the Education Officer has asked the Sovraintendenti to postpone until September the preparation of complete statistical data.

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XII. IMPORTANT DATES.

Through educational plans so far specifically evolved were established the following important dates:

September 10 to 15:	Registration for the Slovene Secondary Schools: - The Ginnasio Liceo and the Istituto Magistrale.
September 15	: All school activities held in public school buildings will cease (except for Slovene teacher-training courses now in progress, and registration. All school buildings will be rendered free for minor repairs and disinfection.
September 17 to 22:	Registration for Slovene and Croat elementary schools.
September 24 to October 10	: Registration for all Italian Schools.
October 1 to 16	: 1st group examinations (idoneita, abilitazione, etc.) will be held.
October 16 to 26	: 2nd group examinations (maturita, ecc.) will be held.
October 16	: Lessons begin in the elementary schools.
October 26	: Lessons begin in the secondary schools.
November 1	: Opening of University of Trieste.

XIII. BIRD'S EYE-VIEW OF EDUCATION WORK.

The following work has been either completed or started during the month of August:

1. Established Education Division Office and Staff.
2. Appointed "Sovraintendenti Scolastici" for Trieste, Gorizia and Pola.
3. Appointed Area School Inspectors (Slovene and Italian) for Trieste.
4. Selected Area School Inspectors (Slovene and Italian) for Gorizia.
5. Appointed Pro-Rector University of Trieste.
6. Appointed elementary school text book committees.
7. Recognized Regional Commissioners for sectarian and non-sectarian Boy Scout Associations, giving them aid in the promotion of their activities in this region.
8. Assigned Specialists to prepare Slovene text books for the elementary schools and to prepare the new elementary school programs.
9. Completed Education Directives (Numbers 1-6) in English, Italian and Slovene (to be issued this coming week).
10. Prepared Special directives and programs for the continuance of the Slovene teacher-training schools started by the NLC (these have been issued in order to

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10. Prepared special directives and programs for the continuance of the Slovene teacher-training schools started by the NLC (these have been issued in order to bring under our control such schools - one in Gorizia and one in Trieste).
11. Prepared directives for the enrollment of slav students at both the elementary and secondary school levels.
12. Prepared directive for employment of "Supplenti" for secondary schools.
13. Issued general orders on activities relating to teacher welfare in general.
14. Rewrote introductory page to the "Elenco Ufficiale" on Defascism of Text Books.
15. Prepared an "Education" radio program and general publicity material for the press.

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16. Submitted survey of elementary schools requisitioned by Army, and proper requests. (For secondary schools a similar report is in preparation.)
17. Started epuration of school personnel.
18. Met with Slovene committees and all school administrative personnel of each Area. Also met with the Staff of the University of Trieste.
19. Evacuated offices of the Sovraintendenti Scolastici of all personnel not desirous of cooperating with the existing government and school authorities.
20. Attended Education Subcommission Conference in Rome.
21. Established dates for registration, examinations and opening of schools.

XIV. CONCLUSION.

The job of the Education Division is moving along on schedule, fitting its work and its time table to the physical tools available at this Headquarters for the performance of an efficient job. With assigned transportation coming up in the near future the Education Officer will be able to visit nearby communities and plan the opening of schools on the spot.

To date there is little evidence that the NLC will cooperate with the local school authorities appointed by Allied Military Government. Reports have come in that some attempts at intimidation of teachers who had expressed a desire to teach in Slav schools have been common in parts of Gorizia and Trieste Areas, and that Italian teachers are being advised to move out. That attendance at Slovene schools under Allied Military Government may be boycotted, is another possibility. This Division has undertaken the task of bringing before the people its Education Policy byyway of radio and the press.

A last minute report on the utilization of school buildings in Trieste shows great damage caused by bombs and by vandalism by occupational troops, German and Jugoslav. Buildings will require extensive repairs for which allotments have already been made. Allied troops have requisitioned the largest, most usable and most essential elementary and secondary school buildings in greater Trieste.

Cooperation of Allied Military Commands will be paramount for the school welfare of this Community.

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