Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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AUG. 1945 - AUG. 1946

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25/03 SITUATION REPORTS 13 CORPS

AUG. 1945 - AUG. 1946

SECRET

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

No 13

for August 1946

Part I — The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

Part II — The Situation in NE ITALY and the General Situation in ITALY.

Part III — Military Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Security of Information.
2. Security of Personnel.
3. Security of Material and Installations.
4. Security of Ports and Coastlines.
5. Jugoslav troops.

Part IV — Civil Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Analysis of Arrests.
2. German inspired organisations.
3. Jugoslav inspired organisations.
4. Italian inspired organisations.
5. Civil population.
6. Other matters of Security interest.

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Appendices "A" The PREDIL Plan and the ISONZO Power Stations.

"B" FSS and CIC locations in 13 Corps area.

(Limited distribution)

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No 13

for August 1946

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(Limited distribution)

C.J. Caldwell Capt

Lt-Col.,
General Staff.

13 September 1946

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13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No 13

PART I

1. GENERAL

The political situation in Zone A during the past month has not been characterised by any significant change in policy on the part of either faction and has continued to develop, though slowly and without major incident along the lines indicated in the Monthly Summary for July. This fact is accounted for by the slow progress of the Peace Conference, where the TRIESTE question did not come onto the agenda until Sept 2; but the local situation remains closely integrated with discussions at PARIS and can be expected to develop rapidly as soon as the conference reaches a decisive stage.

Pro-Jugoslav activity continues to be characterised by the violent methods by which it is hoped to prove that JUGOSLAVIA can vitiate any settlement not favoured with her approval. At the same time the increased vehemence of anti-Allied propaganda is creating a psychological atmosphere which itself fosters violence and disorders and accounts for the readiness with which pro-Slavs resort to the use of the pistol and the hand grenade. Moreover, it is inevitable that, as the pro-Slav movement steadily puts itself beyond the pale of the law, initiative must drift into the hands of men for whom violence is an end itself or the natural means of attaining an end. Under such circumstances more moderate elements lose their influence and either follow the unscrupulous minority or relapse into passivity.

Confronted with a situation dominated by pro-Slav initiative the CLN still refrains from much overt activity but is covertly continuing its preparations for an all-party Nationalist Front. The pro-Italians press remains on the whole as incapable as ever of making any constructive or statesmanlike utterance and has specialised in endless Jeremiads on the local and worldsituation combined with bitter reproaches against AMG for its failure to take stronger measures against the "Red Terror". The average Triestino, on whom the international regime will have to rely for its stability, seems to be obsessed with a spirit of fatalism and stands as passive spectator of the political game.

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2. The Peace Conference

The 21 Power Peace Conference has been convened to examine, and where necessary amend, the draft treaties with ITALY, FINLAND, HUNGARY, RUMANIA and BULGARIA. The drafts were prepared by the Council of Foreign Ministers, (representing the USA, Great Britain, France and Russia) which will also draw up the final drafts after taking into consideration the amendments and proposals passed by the Conference. There are two grades of vote at the Conference - by simple and two-thirds majority respectively. The difference is one of degree rather than kind, since no decision of the plenary conference is binding on the Foreign Ministers, but the US and British delegations have made it clear that they would give full support to an amendment passed by a two-thirds majority, while one passed by simple majority would command their consideration and at least serve to re-open the question at issue. In order to avoid dissension at a later stage the Foreign Ministers have authorised their deputies to examine the amendments submitted to the Conference in order to discover which amendments should command their general support. In the event of disagreement among themselves with respect to amendments they have undertaken to support the already agreed clauses of the draft. This means that the outline of the TRIESTE settlement agreed to on July 3 will be upheld by the four Powers unless they agree unanimously to some amendment or new proposal. The 21 votes at the Conference can be classified into the 4 votes of the drafting Powers, the 5 votes of the Soviet group and the 12 votes of the remaining countries represented at the Conference. An amendment in favour of JUGOSLAVIA, even if agreed to by the four Powers, would hardly gain any of the 12 free votes, i.e. no more than 9 votes, which is less than that required for a simple majority. An amendment in favour of ITALY might, however, gain 12 votes, i.e. a simple majority, even if opposed by the four Powers, and thus give rise to further negotiations in the Council of Foreign Ministers. From these considerations it is clear that JUGOSLAVIA cannot entertain serious hopes that her full demands will be met. These demands appear to be for a frontier still considerably to the West of the French Line, including GORIZIA and MONFALCONE, and the restriction of the autonomous territory to the immediate surroundings of TRIESTE. The Italian clause, put forward by BONOMI before the Commission for the Italian treaty on Sept 5, is for a widening of the international zone to include South and South-Western Istria. The Italian memorandum submitted to the conference on about Aug 20 also demanded a frontier which would leave to ITALY the Eastern outskirts of GORIZIA, the ISONZO power stations and the course of the projected PREDIL railway line (see Appendix "A"). These demands were also made by BONOMI, though in less explicit terms. Both Jugoslav and Italian demands would involve radical alterations in the settlement which the Council of Foreign Ministers have undertaken to uphold and neither can obtain the authorative two-thirds majority unless unanimously supported by the four Powers represented on the Council.

The question of the statute for the international territory has not as yet been the subject of any four Power agreement. It was left to a special commission of the Council of Foreign Ministers, which has produced four drafts, of which those devised by Great Britain, France and the USA agree in all essentials and differ fundamentally from the Soviet version. The British plan is based upon two principles; first, the granting of as much democratic liberty as is consistent with the preservation of order; and secondly, the maintenance of peace and stability within the territory. For these reasons the plan would give the UNO-appointed Governor the power to veto laws passed

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the virtually sovereign body in the territory; the whole council of government would be nominated by the assembly; and the governor - who according to this proposal must be a native of TRIESTE - would not have powers to veto a law; this power would rest with the Security Council alone. The draft further provides for a customs union between JUGOSLAVIA and the international territory. KARDELJ has announced that JUGOSLAVIA would accept the Soviet draft as a basis for discussion. However, the Jugoslav version of the statute goes further than the Russian towards effective Jugoslav sovereignty. It provides for a customs and monetary union between JUGOSLAVIA and TRIESTE, gives JUGOSLAVIA the right to nominate the governor, restricts UNC representation to a High Commissioner who would ensure the observance of the statue, and allows JUGOSLAVIA to maintain a small force in the territory for essential guard duties. According to the pro-Slav press the latest Jugoslav proposal goes still further and limits the international zone to the immediate surroundings of TRIESTE. Needless to say the Jugoslav draft represents little less than the abrogation of the TRIESTE settlement agreed to by the Council of Foreign Ministers and the establishment of Jugoslav sovereignty in a slightly limited form, while the Soviet draft is also hardly in keeping with the spirit of the PARIS decision. On present indications discussion of the statute will involve the virtual re-opening of the TRIESTE question and the local situation will be influenced accordingly.

3. Pro-Jugoslav Activities

A. General Trends

Diplomatic tension between the United States and Jugoslavia, and the clash of rival ideologies in the arena of the Peace Conference, have aroused the local pro-Slav press to attacks of unprecedented frankness against Allied policy. AMG "partiality" featured in these attacks as only one factor in a vast imperialist plan in which the atom bomb, the big trusts, the reactionaries of the Foreign Office and their local emissaries, provocative flights over Jugoslav territory and well-timed diplomatic protests all play a part alongside the neo-fascist CLN and its armed bands. The aim of this "reactionary front" is to turn TRIESTE into a second Athens and make of it a capitalist, anti-Soviet and anti-Jugoslav stronghold. Thus the LAVORATORE of Aug 10 accuses AMG, and the anti-popular forces which it "more than tolerates", of conducting a campaign of violence and intimidation in order to break the unity of the anti-fascist masses. "The more clearly did it emerge that these methods were in vain, the more violent did the campaign become. Anti-fascists were thrown into gaol by the hundred, our centres were burnt and devastated, the strike was made illegal, demonstrations banned, our clubs requisitioned, our food impounded". The discovery of pro-Italian arms in the MONFALCONE area, and Allied notes to BELGRADE provided material for the development of this theme. "Just at the moment", wrote LAVORATORE on Aug 21, "when the arms are discovered and the coup prepared for by counter-accusations against the 'Slavs - Communists' - just at this moment comes the Anglo-American note to JUGOSLAVIA, and the new legionaries throw themselves upon it like famished beasts. This is fine, they say, this is just what we wanted. Now we can give the Titini hell and mask our plans behind the authority of LONDON and WASHINGTON.....Don't you see, dear Allies, how your action, inspired by vast plans of imperial policy, ends up by helping them, and how their activity appears to be complementary to yours?". The LAVORATORE of Aug 23 divides the world into a progressive and a reactionary block. "Just as the world union of democratic forces springs from the common needs of men who love liberty.....So the concerted action of regressive and oppressive forces springs from the common interest to oppose democratic development and create centres of perpetual unrest which can serve, when necessary, as pretexts for an imperialist war for the redistribution of the worlds' riches [illegible] of capitalist and popular regimes".

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These articles would have only limited significance if the arguments they contain were limited to the press. There is ample evidence, however, that

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propaganda on these lines is being regularly instilled into pro-Slav adherents at the usual PCC, UAIS and SU meetings and cannot fail to have an effect on the general law and order situation. The ease into which pro-Slav demonstrations relapse into violence indicates that it is already having an effect.

A close study of pro-Slav policy and utterances since the beginning of July yields the impression that PCC and UAIS policy matters have become growingly aware of the wider significance of their activities. The PARIS decision, which gave JUGOSLAVIA all that she could reasonably claim on ethnic grounds has necessitated a re-orientation of communist policy towards the traditional class struggle, which JUGOSLAVIA no doubt intends to manipulate to her own ends. The beginning of the strike, of which the watchword was "the struggle against fascism", marks the turning point towards the new policy. Already specific support for annexation of TRIESTE to JUGOSLAVIA is being replaced by a struggle against a "reactionary front" comprised of Italian "nationalism and neo-fascism" represented by the CLN and Allied "Imperialism" as represented by AMG. This fact explains the frequently express claim that the people of VENEZIA GIULIA are at the "fore-front of the peoples struggle". The claim no doubt derives from the belief that the opposition to AMG authority is a symbolic contest with the serried forces of the capitalist west, and from the fact that in all Western Europe it is only in Zone A that communists are conducting an outright, organised and uninhibited struggle in pursuit of their objectives.

B. Reactions to the Peace Conference

JUGOSLAVIA appears to persist in her demand for a frontier which gives GORIZIA and MONFALCONE to ITALY and leaves an autonomous TRIESTE as an enclave in Jugoslav territory. Local pro-Slav agitation and propaganda has, however, provided little direct support for maximum Jugoslav claims. The demand for incorporation of the MONFALCONE area into JUGOSLAVIA was expressed at a well-organised and orderly demonstration, 5000 strong, on Aug 11, and on the same day about 1500 pro-Slavs made the same demand in respect of the GORIZIAN FRIULI at CORMONS. The latter demonstration, according to UAIS plans, should have been 20,000 strong. A small demonstration at AURISINA, in the projected international territory, also occurred on Aug 11 in support of the demand for the incorporation of VENEZIA GIULIA into JUGOSLAVIA. This day thus appears to have been specially devoted to the re-affirmation of Jugoslav national claims. Three days before UAIS had published a declaration rejecting in advance any solution which did not fulfill the just claims of the "Julian people".

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On the whole, however, pro-Slav propaganda has strictly avoided any argument touching of Jugoslav nationalism and press comment, especially in the LAVORATORE, has been focussed on the question of the statute. The LAVORATORE of Aug 10 argued that internationalisation would mean the perpetuation of the conditions prevailing under AMG, but that if such a solution was necessary for the sake of peace the statute must be so designed as to prevent the imposition of "foreign domination based on privileged classes". This theme was developed in further articles all of which accused the Western Allies of attempting, through an "undemocratic" statue, of turning the international territory into a capitalist and reactionary stronghold in which the governor would be the lunga manus of imperialist interests. The same paper demanded on Aug 12 that the statute should be limited to definition of the international status of the territory, the constitution being decided by a local constituent assembly. Other articles have dealt with the economic implications of the Jugoslav draft and expounded the benefits which TRIESTE would derive from customs and monetary [illegible] which it was claimed is well on its way towards a

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comment, which suggests that the press has selected for its attention those features of the draft which are least likely to offend the average Triestino, and possibly those which represent the true objective of Soviet and Jugoslav manoeuvres. At any rate, judging from local indications alone, pro-Slav policy is directed towards a solution which incorporates TRIESTE in the Jugoslav economic system, reduces UNO control to a minimum, and at least neutralises the GORIZIA and MONFALCONE areas. A telegram of Sept 5 from the dock workers of TRIESTE to the Peace Conference argues that "only the union of TRIESTE and its territory into the Slav economic complex can give the city and province the prosperity, peace and brotherhood which Italian imperialism has already once destroyed". The substitution of the "Slav economic complex" for "TITO's JUGOSLAVIA" is symbolic of the changes which pro-Slav policy has undergone during the past three months.

The main support for the Jugoslav case has been provided by indirect forms of agitation, designed to prove that JUGOSLAVIA, through her hold on the local population, and her power to control the law and order situation at will, is in a position to control the destiny of the whole disputed territory up to the River ISONZO. This policy has been most evidence in and around MONFALCONE and GORIZIA thus indicating that JUGOSLAVIA has by no means abandoned her claims to these areas (see Sections 3 C and D). Bomb outrages in TRIESTE are part of the same policy (see Section 3 F). The use of violence to support Jugoslav claims was already a feature of pro-Slav methods during July and reliable sources indicate that the PCC has in fact decided to maintain this policy for the present.

C. The MONFALCONE Area

In the part of Zone A destined under the present agreement, to remain under Italian sovereignty the most powerful instrument at the disposal of pro-Slav policy is the MONFALCONE proletariat, though the SU, through its agricultural workers union, has also succeeded in winning some support among the FRIULIAN share-croppers in the area to the West of the town. Of the 8000 odd workers at the shipyards about 60% are either actively or passively "pro-Slav", but it is impossible to estimate the number who genuinely desire union with JUGOSLAVIA. Pro-Slav policy has recently been to strengthn and consolidate the influence of the SU in the shipyards and to suppress any tendency on the part of the workers to accept the inevitability of Italian rule. The agitation to this end has been accompanied by much violence and intimidation, but has had the desired object of winning a number of workers to the SU. Many of the new adherents to the SU may, however, only have joined the pro-Slav union as the safest way of securing immunity from assault.

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As reported in last month's summary violence broke out on Aug 2, only two days after AMG had relinquished control of the yards. The wrecking of the Camera del Lavoro office on that day was followed, up to Aug 26, by 23 reported cases of assault against pr-Italian workers, one of which resulted in the death of the victim. In order to put an end to this untenable situation mixed patrols of VG Police and Allied auxiliary MPs were instituted on Aug 26. The response was a "spontaneous" sit-down strike which lasted until the afternoon of Aug 27, when it was called off despite the announcement in the LAVORATORE that it would continue until the police had been withdrawn. The

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neutralises the GORIZIA and MONFALCONE areas. [illegible] dock workers of TRIESTE to the Peace Conference argues that "only the union of TRIESTE and its territory into the Slav economic complex can give the city and province the prosperity, peace and brotherhood which Italian imperialism has already once destroyed". The substitution of the "Slav economic complex" for "TITO's JUGOSLAVIA" is symbolic of the changes which pro-Slav policy has undergone during the past three months.

The main support for the Jugoslav case has been provided by indirect forms of agitation, designed to prove that JUGOSLAVIA, through her hold on the local population, and her power to control the law and order situation at will, is in a position to control the destiny of the whole disputed territory up to the River ISONZO. This policy has been most evidence in and around MONFALCONE and GORIZIA thus indicating that JUGOSLAVIA has by no means abandoned her claims to these areas (see Sections 3 C and D). Bomb outrages in TRIESTE are part of the same policy (see Section 3 F). The use of violence to support Jugoslav claims was already a feature of pro-Slav methods during July and reliable sources indicate that the PCG has in fact decided to maintain this policy for the present.

C. The MONFALCONE Area

In the part of Zone A destined under the present agreement, to remain under Italian sovereignty the most powerful instrument at the disposal of pro-Slav policy is the MONFALCONE proletariat, though the SU, through its agricultural workers union, has also succeeded in winning some support among the FRIULIAN share-croppers in the area to the West of the town. Of the 8000 odd workers at the shipyards about 60% are either actively or passively "pro-Slav", but it is impossible to estimate the number who genuinely desire union with JUGOSLAVIA. Pro-Slav policy has recently been to strengthn and consolidate the influence of the SU in the shipyards and to suppress any tendency on the part of the workers to accept the inevitability of Italian rule. The agitation to this end has been accompanied by much violence and intimidation, but has had the desired object of winning a number of workers to the SU. Many of the new adherents to the SU may, however, only have joined the pro-Slav union as the safest way of securing immunity from assault.

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occurred in the yards since the police moved in. Elsewhere in the area violence has also occurred; at S. CANZIANO on Aug 12 pro-Slavs broke into and wrecked an Italian cafe and on Aug 14 another group assaulted the local priest of the same village and left him lying unconscious in the road.

The situation has been further aggravated by the importation of arms into the area by Italian nationalist elements. Local pro-Slavs seem to be well-informed on these activities and in every case so far reported have provided the VG Police with the information leading to the discovery of the arms. On Aug 16 a building at MONFALCONE where 28,000 rounds of ammunition had been discovered on the previous day was attacked by pro-Slavs in an attempt to make a further search, and on Sept 1 the same building was burnt to the ground. The pro-Slav press has alleged that these arms are intended for an Italian coup de main in Zone A and allow no one to forget that it was from the neighbouring village of PONCHI that d'ANNUNZIO and his legionaries set forth on their expedition against FIUME. It has also hinted broadly that, but for the "vigilance of the people" no steps would have been taken by the Allies to seize the arms.

D. <u>The GORIZIA Area</u>

In GORIZIA itself, where the pro-Slavs have no masse de manoeuvre comparable to the MONFALCONE proletariat, the Italian nationalists have gained the political initiative and show no signs of losing it. The days have gone when UAIS could bring in 10,600 Slovenes from the hills to stage a demonstration in the centre of the town, and the freedom with which the Divisione GORIZIA operates indicates that pro-Slav forces in the town itself are not strong enough to take effective counter-measures. The reversal of positions was most clearly shown on Aug 9, which was celebrated by local Italian organisations as the anniversary of the liberation of GORIZIA from the Austrians. Towards the end of a religious ceremony held in the local Memorial Park pro-Slavs threw two hand-grenades into the crowd, wounding 16 civilians and 6 VG Policemen. This gave rise to a minor "progrom" on this and the two following days, in which Italian action squads administered beatings up to numerous Slovenes, offensive and inoffensive alike. There is no doubt that the PCG deliberately provoked these excesses, with the intention of exploiting their propaganda value. Any violent manifestation of Italian nationalism is seized upon by the pro-Slav press as a foretaste of the kind of treatment Slovenes can expect under Italian rule. The incidents of Aug 9 were significantly enough described by PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK under the banner headlines "an impressive warning to PARIS". The incidents also had a stimulating effect on Slovene national sentiment, the description of them given in the PRIMORSKI having such an effect at RIFEMBERGO that the local peasants wanted to descend on GORIZIA and burn al Italian houses.

A special problem is presented by the COLLIO. This area, lies to the NW of GORIZIA , and is bounded on the west by the UDINE boundary, on the East by the ISONZO and to the North extends as far as GOSBANA (C 6316). It is ethnically almost completely Slovene and during the German occupation was a partisan stronghold in which the NOO system of administration was strongly established. From the publication of General Order No 11 the area was administered by AMG from CORMONS. On Jan 1 1946 AMG opened an office at QUISCA (C 6713) but NOO influence prevented the formation of a communal council. The communs of QUISCA and later that of CASTEL DOBRA, were therefore brought under direct rule. The area remained fairly quiet until about June, when UAIS agitators and local men demobilised from the Jugoslav army began to campaign against AMG and the "White"Slovenes. The law and order situation deteriorated during July, following the announcement of the PARIS [illegible] cuttins through the southern part of the

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on other anti-Tito villages but were called off owinw to the failure of the attack on VEDRIGNANO, During August the collection of signatures in favour of internationalisation attracted the attention of UAIS. At a UAIS meeting at GUISCA on Aug 20 the President of the local NOO called for action against the increasing number of reactionaries in the COLLIO and ordered that those responsible should, when identified, be summarily dealt with. As a counter-measure UAIS has been collecting signatures in favour of annexation of the whole area to JUGOSLAVIA. The situation has improved recently owing to frequent night patrols by US forces but the COLLIO is likely to remain a trouble centre.

E. Anti-AMG Agitation

The concerted campaign of protest against AMG described in last month's summary dragged on until about Aug 9, when it was rounded off by a summary of the main grievances - impounding of SU food stocks; requisitioning of pro-Slav premises; inadequacy of epuration measures etc - and then allowed to drop. About Aug 19 a new campaign was instituted on behalf of the organisers of the last General Strike. This strike was declared illegal as from Jul 5 and summons issued against the members of the organising committee, which included some of the most influential pro-Slav leaders, who were forced to go underground, and later move into Zone B, in order to avoid arrest. This campaign, like that directed against the seizure of SU food stocks, was systematically organised; apart from a flow of petitions from SU factory committees it has featured three demonstrations, all of them having as their basis an unauthorised demonstration outside AMG Headquarters at TRIESTE and the presentation of petitions to the Duty Officer. The first, on Aug 21, was by about 300 women from the working class districts and resulted in some minor incidents with the VG Police. The second, on Aug 27, was by about 100 anti-fascist youths, who later demonstrated outside the VG Police station at S. GIACOMO (the ex-RINALDI Communist Club). The third and largest, on Aug 30, was preceded by the appearance, on the previous night, of painted wall slogans demanding justice for the strike leaders, and by a fifteen minute token strike in the main industrial concerns in TRIESTE. In the evening a crowd of some 1000 workers held the usual ceremony outside AMG - and then proceeded, increasing in size on the way, to PIAZZA GARIBALDI, where a worker held a short speech in which he accused AMG of making the struggle against fascism illegal and calling on it to rectify this error by allowing the strike leaders to return to their places at the head of the masses. Part of the crowd then demonstrated outside the VG Police Station at S. GIACOMO and threw stones at the building. VG Police fired warning shots in the air to disperse the demonstrators. This has been the only concerted agitation against AMG during the month apart from the strike at MONFALCONE, but the pro-Slavs possess a large reserve stock of grievances almost any one of which could be selected and made the excuse for demonstrations.

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The main grievances against AMG were summed up in FNOO's reply to the Anglo-American notes to BELGRADE (published on Aug 20). The reply sums up the main grievances against AMG - the abolition of the "popular authorites", partiality of VG Police, education policy, tolerance of neo-fascism, discrimination against anti-fascists etc - and claimed that the contents of the notes showed that AMG was deliberately falsifying the situation in Zone A. According to a reliable report UAIS ordered its members in the middle of the month to collect instances of AMG partiality: the 27 headings under which they were to be classified in effect summed up the main lines of attack against AMG during the past few months. The most likely destination for the resulting dossier is PARIS.

F. Clandestine Activities - Bomb outrages

Bomb outrages have continued to be a regular feature of the situation in TRIESTE. Home-made bombs or Breda type hand grenades appear to be used in these attempts and the resulting explosions have in no case caused serious

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injury or damage. The outrages are directed against Italian houses and premises, and appear to be organised by terrorist groups, one of which is led by an individual known to be responsible for intelligence and other clandestine work under PCC direction. A member of this group was recently arrested in connection with an attempted bomb outrage but released owing to lack of evidence. In the MONFALCONE area it is probable that GAP groups are responsible for the acts of violence which have occurred - including the cases of assault against SC adherents in the shipyards. Victims of these assaults have been apparently genuinely unable to identify their assailants, which makes it probable that outside elements were responsible.

G. Commercial Activity

There have been further indications during the month under review that JUGOSLAVIA is carrying out the preliminary stages in a programme of economic penetration of the projected international territory. At the beginning of August it was decided, after a series of meetings between local Slovene business men and representatives of FMOO and Jugoslav commercial agencies, to set up a Slovene Chamber of Commerce which will endeavour to obtain as much support as possible among Slovene tradesmen and artisans. The Chamber will harmonise its policy with Jugoslav economic plans, but the Slovene business representatives made it clear that they would on no account permit it to become a Jugoslav propaganda instrument. The new body is probably intended to mobilise and consolidate the local economic forces at the disposal of JUGOSLAVIA, in preparation for the unequal struggle against strongly entrenched Italian capital.

A Jugoslav, who seems to be well supplied with funds, has appeared in TRIESTE with the expressed intention of setting up a Travel Bureau. While claiming to act on his own behalf it is probable that his plans have Jugoslav sanction, a supposition which is strengthened by the fact that he has set up his headquarters in the office of a transport concern which runs buses into Zone B and beyond and was some months ago reported to be under pro-Slav control.

Centroprom, the local Jugoslav agency for trade between JUGOSLAVIA and ITALY, has displayed unusual activity during the month. Negotiations for a large lire credit to JUGOSLAVIA have been in progress between Centroprom and the Banca Commerciale Italian and MAROVIC, the leading Jugoslav commercial agent in TRIESTE is hoping, according to line intercepts, to visit BELGRADE with a representative of the bank to dix the final details of the loan. The same sources confirm that Centroprom is playing an important role in Italo-Jugoslav trade. MAROVIC, who, (despite his economic connections with the regime), until recently has always expressed decidedly anti-Tito sentiments to Allied observers, now appears to have sensed the possibility of further profitable activity on JUGOSLAVIA's behalf and has modified his political line accordingly.

It is reported that Jugoslavs are buying up real estate shops and restaurants in TRIESTE and though this is not confirmed it is in keeping with present Jugoslav economic policy.

4. PRO-ITALIAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

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4. PRO-ITALIAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

a. General

At TRIESTE and MONFALCONE Italian political organisations have remained apparently quiescent during the month under review, but are unobtrusively pressing ahead with their preparations for activity in the international territory. In GORIZIA, however, the absence of most of the local CLN leaders at PARIS has given extremists their head and created a situation similar to that which prevailed in TRIESTE during June when Italian action squad activity was at its height. Just as the pro-Slav press has made the most of Italian excesses

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at GORIZIA, so the pro-Italian press comments grimly on pro-Slav violence at TRIESTE and MONFALCONE. Descriptions of life in the "MONFALCONE jungle" have featured almost daily in the VOCE LIBERA and another paper compared Zone A to "the SINO-MONGOLIAN frontier, raided now and then by some tribal chieftain and his warring bands". Although the press no longer fulminates so vigorously against the Mickey Mouse state it reads from recent events the moral that it is doomed to rapid extinction unless governed strongly and adequately protected.

B. Developments in the CLN

The CLN has submitted reluctantly to orders from ROME to constitute a new Italian political body to represent all classes, business interests and cultural organisations. The situation is ripe for such a change. The CLN has never enjoyed wide support among the pro-Italian population and its constituent parties cannot muster more than 10,000 members all told. There is strong feeling among the Italian middle classes that the CLN should disappear altogether and be replaced by some organisation based on mass support. However, the CLN hope to satisfy both ROME and local public opinion by reconstituting itself as the Executive Committee of a "Consulta" representing all facets of Italian political, social and economic life. The object of the re-organisation is to constitute a strong Italian nationalist front to combat pro-Jugoslav influence and attempt to secure control of the legislative assembly of the international territory. The CLN is hoping to obtain support among the local Italian working classes and to win over as many as possible of the Italians who have so far made common cause with UAIS and the PCG, but it has already been confronted with the hard truth that if it goes all out for the development of a left wing it must forego the support of nationalist and right wing elements. This is a hard decision to take since the Uomo Qualunque, PDI and Unione Monarchica have already formed themselves into a nationalist and right-wing block and are pressing for admission into the new organisation. MONCLATTI of the UQ claims that he has strong cards in his hand. The UQ is the fourth strongest party in the Italian Constituent Assembly and considerably stronger than most of parties represented on the Julian CLN. Many Italians, he claims, feel sympathy with the UQ but refrain from joining it because it does not belong to the CLN. However, should the UQ - Monarchist block remain outside the new organisation, and should this new organisation fail to come up to expectations, many Italians would forsake it for the UQ. Moreover he feels that many CLN members would prefer the alliance with a group whose nationalist sentiments are assured to the doubtful support of former pro-Slavs. In POLA the realignment of the forces of Italianita has proceeded more rapidly than at TRIESTE. In POLA CLN has already been dissolved and replaced by a committee of 120 persons representing all shades of Italian political and business life.

Whatever body is eventually constituted at TRIESTE to represent Italian interests it is certain to be predominantly middle class and irredentist in character, and thus comparable to the National Liberal Party which controlled the TRIESTE municipality in AUSTRIAN times.

Another Italian movement centres on PRATOLONGO of the TRIESTE Bureau of the PCI, who is reported to be sounding the possibility of drawing all working class and progressive elements into a Democratic Republican Front. PRATOLONGO is also in contact with PINCHERLE and other non-irredentist Italians, who are said to be sympathetic but unwilling to commit themselves as yet. As a communist PRATOLONGO is unlikely to be acting on his own account and, if the report is correct, has probably made these advances with the knowledge of the PCG. According to other reports PINCHERLE is hoping to bring Italian members of the PCG into some sort of democratic front.

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C. Action Squad activity

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C. Action Squad activity

Overt Italian action squad activity has not been in evidence at TRIESTE during August, though there were signs at the end of the month that this passivity, which has lasted since the beginning of July, might be coming to an

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end. At GORIZIA Italian action squad activity, by the Divisione GORIZIA and to a lesser extent the AFL, has continued throughout the month, with the climax on Aug 9 - 11 when numerous Slovenes were beaten up irrespective of their political sympathies. The most notable incident was the attack on the chief reporter of the LAVORATORE on Aug 29. A member of the Divisione GORIZIA has been arrested in connection with this incident.

The present grouping of Italian action squad organisations is obscure. MIANI of the Action Party is still advertising his GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA movement and has COCCHIAPA, who took over FUDI after TONEATTI's disappearance, as his right hand man. Another group is being organised by a Capt de MAVE, who appears to be connected with the OSOPPO. As reported in last month's summary VERDI, head of the OSOPPO para-military organisation in UDINE Province, has been displaying considerable interest in Italian action squad activities in Zone A and it is now reported independently that the OSOPPO would like to take charge of all resistance groups from FRIULI to POLA. The emergence of a unified Italian para-military organisation parallel to the widened CLN would certainly be the most logical development at the present juncture, and its subordination to the OSOPPO command, which has already built up a seemingly strong and well organised force on the boundaries of VENEZIA GIULIA, would also be the natural arrangement.

5. RIGHT WING SLOVENE ACTIVITIES

During the past month the clerical SLOVENE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT party has become sufficiently influential and active in the Upper and Middle ISONZO, the COLLIO and even, though to a lesser extent, in the CARSO, to represent a menace to the authority of UAIS. Firmly opposed to incorporation of VENEZIA GIULIA into a Communist JUGOSLAVIA, but equally debarred by its strong nationalism from support for the Italian cause, the party is busily agitating for the internationalisation of the whole region as the only remaining possibility. It claimed early in August that 6,000 signatures in support of a petition to this effect had already been obtained, and towards the end of the month 58 letters of petition with over 4,000 signatures were in fact submitted to AMG for forwarding to the Peace Conference. The letters emanated for the most part from GORIZIA and the villages of the Middle and Upper ISONZO. "White" Slovens have always shown more self-assertiveness in the two latter areas than in the COLLIO and CARSO, a fact which is attributed by UAIS to clerical influence and by its opponents to the fact that the Slovene population in these remote parts are not subject to the constant pressure of UAIS agitation and are therefore better able to express their true opinions.

The situation has been further complicated by the emergence of a Slovene +National Council, which represents the liberal and secular aspect of the anti-Tito Slovene Movement. The leaders of this new venture have shown that for them anti-communism is stronger than nationalism and one engaged in an unholy flirtation with CORSINI of the Divisione GORIZIA. The first results of this liaison have been that right wing Slovenes are now operating with Italian action squads in GORIZIA. CORSINI has also furnished advice and aid in matters of organisation and propaganda.

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PART II

The General Situation in ITALY and the Situation in NE ITALY

1. The Situation in ITALY

Demonstrations by reduci and unemployed have continued to occur in many parts of ITALY and are symptomatic of the general labour unrest which is at present the dominant feature of the situation. Temporary settlements have been reached in many of the larger strikes and an attempt has been made to reach a more general agreement between the employers' associations and the CGIL. The principal point at issue has been the unblocking of dismissals. The Confindustria maintains that it cannot continue to pay surplus workers, while the CGIL considers that the correct policy is to maintain payrolls at their present level and raise output. No agreement has been reached but the government has appointed a commission which is due to report on the whole industrial situation before Sep 30. The general economic situation in ITALY is beginning to cause concern. Prices have started to rise sharply and this fact, combined with the recent introduction of lire notes of high denomination, has increased the general publics' fear of inflation. Communist opposition to the economic policy of the government has recently led to the resignations of COMPAGNO, Minister for the Treasury.

Anti-Allied sentiment has taken the form, especially in the latter part of the month, of incidents with Allied troops. On Aug 4 at PARI a large crowd gathered outside a building where the PaF were holding a dance and threw stones at the windows. On Aug 24 a brawl took place at a dance held in LEGHORN. A dispute over a girl arose between a coloured soldier and white troops and fighting developed in which civilians were involved. Carabinieri arrived on the scene and used their arms to quell the disturbance. Comparable disturbances took place at MESTRE on Aug 24 and are described in Part III of this summary. The dissillusionment and bitterness felt by the Italians at what they believe to be their betrayal by the Allies makes them ready to seize on any instance of misbehaviour by Allied troops as an excuse for displays of ill-feeling, and it is important that at this time Allied military personnel should give no cause for provocation. There has recently been an increase in the number of traffic accidents, resulting in civilian casualties, due to the negligence of Allied drivers. In certain of these cases, but for the quick intervention of the police, the drivers responsible would have been violently assaulted by the crowd.

0019.

Ex-partisans have been the cause of disturbances during the month under review. On Aug 25 some 500 partisans liberated 26 of their comrades from the gaol at AOSTA. At ASTI 31 members of the auxiliary police deserted and took to the countryside where they were joined by 200 - 300 discontented ex-partisans. Following action by the Italian army most of the malcontents laid down their arms but a band of 100 - 150 armed men is reported still to be in the hills around ASTI. It is reported that partisan demands include abolition of the amnesty for fascists, re-opening of the epuration proceedings, work for ex-partisans, payment of pensions and orphans' and dependents' allowances etc. It is reported that unless the government takes action on these demands the partisans are threatening to take to the hills in open revolt against the

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Further changes have taken place in the pattern of Italian party politics during the month. On Aug 1, a new right wing political party - the National Monarchical Party - emerged. Its members appear to be drawn from the ex-National Freedom block, an electoral right wing coalition comprising

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various minor Monarchist groups. It will support the Republic in the defence of ITALY but reserves to itself the right to bring up the institutional question when it thinks fit. Later in the month a strong coalition of right wing Christian Democrats formed the National Christian Party, which intends taking an aggressive stand against the communists. A party so large as the Christian Democrats, which straddles over a wide section of political opinion, from the extreme right to the moderate left, is bound to be cut by lines of strain, andindeed it has so far only managed to maintain its cohesion by adopting a party programme sufficiently undefined to be acceptable to the majority of its adherents. There have recently been signs of an impending split in the Socialist Party, in which widely divergent trends were already revealed at the April Congress. The publication of a statement denying reports of disunity in that party have only served to strengthen the impression that there is something in the wind.

The peace conference has of course been the centre of attention during the month. The Italian delegation left for PARIS on Aug 7, and on Aug 10 de GASPERI made a reasoned but strong appeal for a moderation in the terms of the treaty. The speech was well received in ITALY, where it has been felt that up till then Italian representations to the Allies had been needlessly apologetic. ITALY's plea was debated in plenary session of the conference on Aug 12 and 13. Detailed examination of the draft treaty with ITALY is being examined by an Economic and a Political and Territorial Commission, which started their work in the latter part of the month. The Italian delegation submitted on about Aug 20 a memorandum proposing amendments to the preamble to the draft, but it erred in overstating ITALY's case, and was rejected. However, discussions in the two commissions show that ITALY can rely on the sympathy of several of the delegates and this has encouraged Italian political opinion to hope that a more favourable settlement is still attainable.

2. North East ITALY

A. VENICE and PADUA

The anti-Allied and more especially anti-British tone of the Italian press reached its peak during the early part of the month. All local incidents in which the British were in any way involved were presented in the most unfavourable light, even to the extent of printing completely innaccurate accounts of events. Road accidents in which civilians are injured by Allied trucks never fail to find a place in the local press, which invariable attributes the fault to the driver. There has in fact been an excessively high death rate amongst civilians as the result of accidents involving Allied vehicles, and too many drivers seem to have the "hit and run" mentality. During the latter part of the month the press has assumed a less hostile tone, and impartial versions of incidents now occur, placing blame where blame is due. Editors have also shown themselves willing to print Allied versions of events provided that the articles are printed as such.

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The incidents at MESTRE on Aug 23 and Aug 24 (Part III, para 2 (ii)) are symptomatic of the general ill-feeling towards the Allies, attributable not only to the resentment caused by the peace treaty terms but also by all the minor humiliations and inconveniences of a military occupation. There is strong suspicion that this attitude is being fostered and exploited by political elements, which makes it doubly important that Allied troops should present no excuse for provocation of incidents.

Apart from the incidents at MESTRE the area has been quiet during August [illegible] political developments except for important changes in

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Apart from the incidents at MESTRE the area has been quiet during August and there have been no political developments except for important changes in the personnel of the local PCI organisations. In the province of VENICE PAVAGNAT has been replaced in the local Secretaryship by PELLEGRINI, a member of the Central Directorate of the Communist Party, and in PADUA province

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province CLOCCHIATTI has been replaced by LAMPREDI, late inspector for NE ITALY. These appointments are indicative of the interest which the PCI now seems to be taking in the VENETO.

B. BELLUNO and TREVISO

The unemployment situation during the past few months has shown considerable improvement owing to the development of public works projects. In the Spring the unemployment figure was 23,000 but has now dropped to 13,000. A contributory factor has been the departure of 2,000 workers for BELGIUM and SWITZERLAND; another 2,000 are expected to leave shortly. In TREVISO province unemployment remains at the high figure of 26,000. Unemployed demonstrations have occurred, though without incident.

C. UDINE

Continued uncertainty as to the future of VENEZIA GIULIA has had its repercussions in UDINE province, where the most persistent rumour has been to the effect that all territory to the East of the TAGLIAMENTO, or even the whole province, is to be included in the international zone. In the TARVISIO area, which is most directly implicated in the JULIAN problem, there is reported to be a growing feeling among intellectuals and business men of both Austrian and Italian sentiment in favour of internationalisation of the whole of VENEZIA GIULIA including TARVISIO.

Unemployment in the province has now reached the figure of approximately 56,000, and is responsible for much discontent. Owing to delay in approving projects by the Magistrato alle Acque at VENICE, approximately 500 million lire's worth of Public Works projects are held up, in spite of the repeated efforts of AMG and the Prefect to accelerate the Public Works programme. A number of small unemployed demonstrations have occurred during the month but in no case did any serious incident take place.

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Appendix "A" to 13 COPPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 13.

The PREDIL PLAN and the ISONZO Power Stations

After the Treaty of Rapallo the question of a direct rail line between TRIESTE and AUSTRIA became of considerable strategic and political importance for ITALY, since both the existing lines (the main double tracked TRIESTE - POSTUMIA - LJUBLJANA line and the subsidiary single tracked line through GORIZIA PIEDICOLLE and JESENICE) both reached AUSTRIA and CENTRAL EUROPE through the territory of the newly created Jugoslav State. Two plans were studied by the Italian government from 1921 onwards and both provided for a direct fast double tracked line linking TRIESTE with TARVISIO via the PREDIL pass. The NATISONE - PREDIL project envisaged an improvement of the TRIESTE - MONFALCONE line and the construction of a completely new line running from SAGRADO (H-6098) on the R. ISONZO through CORMONS (C-5908) to MANZANO (C-5312) and thence along the valley of the NATISONE via CIVIDALE to CREDA (C-6340) where it would cut due north to about BERZOVA (C-6345) and continue roughly along the course of Route 55 to TARVISIO to join up with the PONTEBBA - VILLACH line. The cost of this ambitious scheme would have been just under 1,000 million lire in 1926 (about 13 million pounds). The ISONZO - PREDIL scheme was more realistic. It would involve the improvement of the coastal line as far as S GIOVANNI di DUINO, whence a new line would be built along the course of Route 55 (the VALLONE di DOBERDO) to GORIZIA. The existing line from GORIZIA to CANALE was to be doubled and a new line constructed along the ISONZO to BERZOVA from which point the two projects coincide. It will be seen that only a minor rectification of the projected frontier would be needed in order to allow ITALY to build the NATISONE line. The Italian memorandum to the Peace Conference seems, however, to refer to the ISONZO version, the realisation of which would require that the projected frontier north of GORIZIA should be pushed Eastward to roughly the MORGAN Line. Were either line to be built ITALY would possess a counter-balance to the Jugoslav controlled POSTUMIA and PIEDICOLLE lines and JUGOSLAVIA deprived of the possibility of putting economic pressure on the international territory through the threat of diverting or attracting traffic to FIUME.

The hydroelectric power stations on the ISONZO referred to in Italian arguments are those at PLAVA and DOBLARI. They have a yearly output of 130 million KWH and are linked to TRIESTE, POLA and FIUME. The consumption of energy in VENEZIA GIULIA in 1938 was 300 million KWH so that the province was not self-sufficient as regards electrical power and drew on the M. CROCE and CELLINA power stations in BELLUNO province for a large part of its requirements. However, the Italian government had plans for the erection of further power stations on the R. ISONZO, which when completed would have brought the yearly output up to 450 million KWH.

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13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 13.

PART III.

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. SECURITY OF INFORMATION.

i. Italian penetration of CCG, TRIESTE.

A certain Guido BALANI, a technician employed in the TRIESTE Telephone Monitoring office, has been revealed as passing information on the lines being monitored to Dott. COCCHIARA (see MIS No. 12, Part IV, Para 4 ii) and probably also to S.I.M.

For certain reasons, it has not been practicable to arrest him but he has been dismissed on the excuse that ATC policy does not allow of the employment of monitors or technicians in their home town (BALANI is resident in TRIESTE). It is further hoped at a later stage to have him removed to another town

ii. Illegal mail censorship - CORMONS (C 5908).

An illegal mail censorship is being carried out by one or more Communist elements employed by the CORMONS Post Office. Alrea various instances of missing letters have been reported to PS, mainly correspondence from the Lega Friulana and other Italian organisations in UDINE and GORIZIA. In the latest case, instead, a letter from the Gorizia Associazione Giovanile Italiana to their CORMONS branch shows clear signs of a forcible opening and reglueing with a dark brown solution. A casual visit to the Post Office revealed a bottle of the same glue on the office desk. It is hoped to secure the dismissal of those responsible shortly.

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2. SECURITY OF PERSONNEL.

i. MONFALCONE area.

Several cases of lack of respect for the persons of Allied Military occurred during the period. On 1 Aug 46,

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At approximately midnight on 3 Aug 46, a youth was injured at TURRIACO (H 5793) when a hand-grenade he was c carrying or about to throw went off in his hand. He was taken to hospital with severe injuries, and admitted to

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another patient that he intended throwing it at the Mess of 46 Battery, 3 Survey Regt., R.A.

In the early hours of 4 Aug 46, two shots were fired at an FS NCO near the PIERIS (H 5792) bridge.

A case of an assault upon an N.C.O. of 654 A.O.P. Sqn occurred at RONCHI on 9 Aug 46, caused by a local communist youth leader. Two arrests were made, including the youth referred to.

ii. MESTRE Area.

A sharp increase in anti-Allied feeling has been reported from the MESTRE area, caused mainly by hostile press, which has given prominence to the news of a number of accidents in which military vehicles have caused civilian casualties. During the final week of August, several girls found in the company of Allied Military personnel, were stripped of their clothing by a nationalistic crowd. On the evening of 24 Aug 46, a large crown gathered outside a dance hall in MESTRE and demonstrated as troops were leaving with their girl friends. Further stripping took place and Military personnel were attacked. Military vehicles passing on the road were stoned. The driver of a three ton lorry lost control and his vehicle crashed into a canal. Driver and passengers were stoned as they sought to scramble out. A British staff car was stoned, and an officer passenger injured. Two civilians, man and wife, were killed by an unidentified vehicle during the disturbance. In all about 150 men of the 2nd Bn Coldstream Guards and 41 G.T. Coy, R.A.S.C. were involved in the incident. A number of arrests were made and order was finally restored at 0100 hrs. Strong CMP patrols were immediately brought into the area, and prevented further disturbances, with the exception of one stripping incident followed by stone throwing on the evening of 29 Aug 46.

iii. C.I.C. Area.

(a) On 31 July 46 at 0100 hrs a 2½ ton U.S. army truck was slightly damaged by several bursts of small arms fire near the Bailey bridge at UGOVIZZA (C 595693) but no casualties resulted. Patrols failed to find any trace of the perpetrators. Most of the population of UGOVIZZA is of Slav origin. There are also Austrian elements living in the town.

(b) On 22 Aug 46 at 1810 hrs, the 88th Inf Bde Library

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(b) On 22 Aug 46 at 1810 hrs, the 88th Inf Div library truck was fired upon with a heavy calibre rifle at MR C 777263. Had a guard been carried, shots entering the right side of the cab would have killed or seriously injured him, however, no casualties resulted.

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Patrols immediately despatched to the scene found no trace of the assailants.

3. SECURITY OF MAT[illegible]L AND INSTALLATIONS.

i. Explosion [illegible] VERGAROLLA (POLA)

At 1415 hrs on 18 Aug 46 an explosion took place at VERGAROLLO. 28 sea mines, of 100 kg. capacity each suddenly exploded causing 57 people to be killed, 17 seriously injured and 38 slightly injured.

No serious damage was caused to civilian property, except for a few windows and frames that were broked by blast. None of the population was rendered homeless and no damage to essential public services was reported. Amongst the injured were two British soldiers.

The funeral procession took place on the morning of 20 Aug by which time the death roll had risen to 63. The "Lega Nazionale" together with pro-Jugoslav organisations conducted the funeral. AMG and V.G.Police were officially represented. No incidents occurred.

The dump consisting of Jugoslav War Booty was not guarded and access to all was free. Civilians and military personnel went regularly to bathe in the vicinity of the mines.

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ii. Damage to [illegible]phone lines.

More cases of line-cutting have occurred during the period, and as usual in most cases, though theft is indicated as the motive, investigations have produced negative results.

A serious case of sabotage occurred however, on the main TRIESTE - POLA line running through Zone B of V.G., between 10 and 15 Aug 46. It was found that in three places near CARCIBA (H 8635) the lines had been short circuited by cunningly placed wires. These wires were connected to the telephone line at an insulator, wrapped roung the metal support, concealed in a vertical slit in the pole, and joined up to the second telephone line on a /insulator, thus /lower making a direct "short". This method made it almost impossible to detect the wire except by the laborious process of climbing each pole.

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ii. Damage to telephone lines.

More cases of line-cutting have occurred during the period, and as usual in most cases, though theft is indicated as the motive, investigations have produced negative results.

A serious case of sabotage occurred however, on the main TRIESTE - POLA line running through Zone B of V.G., between 10 and 15 Aug 46. It was found that in three places near CAROIBA (H 8635) the lines had been short circuited by cunningly placed wires. These wires were connected to the telephone line at an insulator, wrapped roung the metal support, concealed in a vertical slit in the pole, and joined up to the second telephone line on a /insulator, thus /lower making a direct "short". This method made it almost impossible to detect the wire except by the laborious process of climbing each pole.

Strong letters of protest on this matter were sent to the Jugoslav Military Mission on 15 and 22 Aug 46.

4. SECURITY OF PORTS AND COASTLINE.

i. TRIESTE.

(a) The following shipping entered the port during the period under review :-

/Sheet 4.....

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4. i. (a)

Merchantmen	34
Schooners W.D.	4
Schooners Italo/Jug	739
Other craft(usual ferries)	4

100% Security check was carried out on all craft.

(b) On 13 Aug and 20 Aug 46, fires were discovered aboard British ships in TRIESTE harbour. In both cases spontaneous combustion of coal gasses in the bunkers was the cause, and no serious damage resulted.

(c) The period 19 Jul 46 - 31 Jul 46, during which the Cantiere S. Marco was under the control of A.M.G. saw a return to normality in the yards, and on 31 Jul 46 the Cantiere was returned to the direction of CRDA with instructions that it was their responsibility to maintain the existing stability. Since that time, apart from one small incident, the Cantiere and docks have worked without stoppage and there has been little or no activity either by the factory committees or the management.

A contributing factor to this period of calm has possibly been the reaction of the workers to the decrease in the number of ships arriving in the Port of Trieste. During the early days of the month very few ships were routed to TRIESTE, and following criticisms made by Mr. La GUARDIA, UNRRA preferred to route their vessels to VENICE. At the end of the period under review, the shipping state is returning to the norm obtaining over the last six months, and UNRRA supplies are once more being routed to TRIESTE.

(d) On 9 Aug 46 it was reported by the Capitaneria of the Port of TRIESTE that the launch "FOLLETTO", requisitioned by the Jugoslav authorities at CAPODISTRIA, has been patrolling the waters of TRIESTE, boarding and searching Italian fishing vessels and questioning the crews on the movements of Italian fishing vessels which fish in the vicinity of Jugoslav waters. The report also stated that the crew of four Jugoslavs is armed with machine guns.

A plan has been prepared for dealing with any future occurrences of this nature.

ii. VENICE and [illegible]

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A plan has been prepared for dealing with any future occurrences of this nature.

ii. <u>VENICE and MARGHERA</u>.

(a) A total of 182 small craft (schooners and motor-vessels) and 69 larger craft have entered the Ports during the period. These figures show increases of 55 and 1 respectively over those for July.

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Most of the larger vessels brought UNRRA supplies of coal, diesel oil, grain, flour and cotton. Full scale searches were carried out on 23 vessels which gave rise to suspicion.

More Jugoslav small craft have entered the Ports this month than previously, generally bringing coal from ARSA. All were thoroughly checked and no irregularities were brought to light.

(b) A sea patrol of one MAS boat, operated by the Italian navy, now runs daily between VENICE and ANCONA with the object of intercepting illegal traffic. Results to date have been disappointing.

iii. MONFALCONE.

Nothing to Report.

iv. GRADO.

Only 27 vessels called at GRADO during the month, showing a considerable decrease over last months figure. The number of passengers carried by the TRIESTE - GRADO ferry rose, however, from 1777 to 2997.

Daily patrols have been carried out, and several cases of contraband goods have been dealt with by the Fiscal branch of the V.G. Police.

5. JUGOSLAV TROOPS.

00180

i. A total of 27 deserters came in during the month. Of these two proved of great interest to R.A.F. Intelligence.

During the period there were 21 escapees from the cage, and this evident insecurity has been the subject of investigation. A proposal is being drawn up for a 13 Corps Detainees Cage which will be a separate unit with its own W.E. It is thought that this, and a change of location, will remedy the present defects.

ii. PEGAN Andrea was handed back to the Jugoslav Military Mission, as it was claimed that he was still a serving soldier (MIS No. 12, Part III, Para 5 (i) refers)

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PART IV.

CIVIL SECURITY.

1. (a) ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS.

Category	Trial	Internment	Detention	Total.
Jugoslav Deserters			27	27
Miscellaneous Civilians	27		94	121
German P /SEP			46	46
G.I.S.		6		6
Chetniks			6	6
	27	6	173	206

(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES.

i. VITEZ Ludvik of SAN FLORIANO (C 6811)

Secretary of the UAIS Committee of Quisca. One of the most dangerous agitators and anti-Allied propagandists in the Collio. Arrested for taking part in an anti-Allied demonstration. Will be brought to trial.

ii. SCHWARZ Ludwig

COSTAZZA Luigi

PEDONE Marcella alias "SIMONETTA"

PEER Vigil

De FRANCESCHI Anton

HAAL Karl

The a/n Italian ex-members of FAK's 211 and 212 (Trupps 255 and 257) were arrested during July and August. 426 FS Section are proceeding with interrogations.

0018

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iii. CENCIC Mirko di Jozefa

The a/n was arrested for resisting the V.G. Police at BERGOGNA (C 557414). He is the local SKOJ president and was found in possession of large quantities of propaganda [illegible]terial. Held for interrogation by CIC GORIZIA.

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iv. PRIBANIC Milan.

/the Detained VENICE 19 Aug after having been shadowed home from CASINO. Documents found among his luggage led to belief that subject was engaged in some form of intelligence activity. Detailed interrogation revealed that subject was chief representative of the H.S.S.(Croatian Peasant Party)in TRIESTE and directly dependent on Dr. MACEK, the President, now in PARIS, and from whom he received a courier (M. MCIC Dane). Amongst subject's possessions was found a list of anti-Tito partisan chiefs now operating inside Jugoslavia. Subject explained this in detail. Subject stated that he frequently received couriers from inside Jugoslavia from the KRIZARI (Crusaders), who were still resisting TITO. Subject was allowed to proceed but can be contacted through 47 PS Section.

v. TAVKAR Korko.

On 13 Aug 46 subject was detained by FS, VENICE on suspicion of working "unofficially" in ITALY for the Jugoslav Government. Subject had previously been in Australia, and had returned to LUBLIANA in 1945. His reason for returning to Zone A seemed vague. Subject at first denied that he was engaged in anything but private business, but later stated that he was employed by Dr. KOVACICH of CENTROPROM, Via Cicerone 6, TRIESTE, for whom he had been fixing up shipping deals with the Venetian firms "RADONICICH" and "DUODO", both of whom deal regularly with Jugoslavia. As subject's identity card (AMG) gave rise to some doubts, it was retained and passed to 441 FS Section TRIESTE for investigation. Subject was allowed to proceed, and has been in contact with 441 FS Section.

vi. SILVI Domenico.

Arrested VENICE on 26 Aug 46 while attempting to obtain a 'no security objections' for his leaving as a refugee for GENOVA. Subject's name appears in a list of DIGNANO d'ISTRIA OZNA in CS Weekly Report dated 13 Jun 46. Subject was found to

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It was nevertheless confirmed that he was not acting on behalf of OZNA and was therefore released.

vii. LONCAR Zjeliko.

The a/n, suspect of complicity in the theft and falsification of AMG Identity Cards at TRIESTE, was arrested in VENICE on 23 Aug 46 after attempts to arrest him a week earlier had failed owing to his sudden departure for GENOVA. Under interrogation he has now admitted that he is involved in the forgery of these documents. Interrogation continues.

viii. GRSETIC Stanislao.

The a/n was detained when the first attempt was made to arrest LONCAR, i.e. on the night of 16/17 Aug. Suspicion against him was that of his friendship with LONCAR even to the extent of sharing a room with the latter. Reports had been received that men responsible for the falsification of AMG documents were in VENICE, but only LONCAR's name had been mentioned. As GRSETIC had been with LONCAR almost thoughout the whole duration of his stay in VENICE, he was detained for questioning. Interrogation continues.
(See also Para 3 (a), II, ii below.)

ix. MAICAN Milivoi

00180

The a/n was arrested on 14 Aug 46 in VENICE for being in possession of a false AMG Identity card, and on suspicion of trafficking in such documents in TRIESTE and ITALY proper.

Subject, a refugee from ZAGREB (both LONCAR and GRSETIC also come from ZAGREB) of HSS sentiments, has been in ITALY since shortly after the time of the arrival of partisans in that town. He spends his time between VENICE, ROME and TRIESTE. Interrogation is proceeding.

x. ZANESSI Angelo. GIS Bulletin 61/20.

Interpreter and 1

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x. ZANESSI Angelo. GIS Bulletin 61/20.

Interpreter and informer for German SS and Abwehr. Arrested by CC.RR at ROME in October 1945 and transferred to S.Maria Maggiore prison, VENICE. Subject has wide knowledge of SS and Intelligence personnel. Is at the disposition of Italian authorities for collaborationist activities. Claims connection with 3 S.C.I. Unit. Interrogation proceeding.

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xi. RATZ Bela.

Hungarian Intelligence Officer throughout the war. On arrival of Russians went to AUSTRIA. Escaped from American PW Camp, and entered Italy illegally. Detained in VENICE pending transfer to BTA.

xii. MIKOLIC Stanislao.

H[illegible]ly suspicious individual who appears to be either a Royalist Jug Courier, or an OZNA [illegible]nutration agent of Royalist circles. Held PADOVA pending further interrogation.

2. GERMAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

FRONTAUFKLAERUNGSTRUPP 257.

(see para 1 (b), ii above).

Investigations are proceeding in respect of former personalities of the above. It is of interest to note that many ex-members of this Trupp and subsidiary units, although widely separated, are in constant contact. Special attention is being paid to this, and a comprehensive report is being prepared by 426 FS Section.

2a. AUSTRIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

VEREIN LADINA DOLOMITES.

The leaders of the above Union, all from CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, are as follows :

President-General	- GHEDINA Sisto Dr.
Secretary	- DE BIGONTI Sisto.
President of CORTINA sub-section	- GHEDINA Quintino.

They have now published an official organ, the first copy of which appeared on 1 August 46. The Programme laid down by the President, and which appeared in the first edition, is as follows :

(i) The official recognition of the Ladini group of the Dolomites - namely...

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The Valli d'Ampezzo, Livinallongo and Colle San Lucia, Val Badia, Val di Fassa, Val Gardena and Val di Fiemme,

on account of their lingual, cultural, industrial and traditional affinity.

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(ii) The e/m districts to be united with the Province of BOLZANO.

(iii) A common destiny with the population of the Provinde of BOLZANO in so far as the e/m Districts /collateral have/interests of an economic and ethnical nature.

(iv) The right of the Ladini to the guardianship and defence of their own sphere of interest.

It should be noted that DE BIGONTIN Sisto and GHEDINA Quintina are the heads of the VOLKSPARTEI in CORTINA. Dr. GHEDINA led the SUD-TYROLER VOLKSPARTEI rally at the PASSO SELLA on 14 Jul 46. (MIS No. 12, Part IV, Para 2 (i) refers)

It appears that at the beginning of the month a petition was received by the Italian Ministry of the Interior (via Allied Commission) from the 'Unione Popolare Ampezzano' to the effect that the people of Cortina d'Ampezzo wished to be transferred to the Province of BOLZANO. (This 'Unione Popolare Ampezzano' would of course be a sub-section of the 'Zent Ladina Dolomites'.)

The Ministry of the Interior accordingly requested a report on the political situation from the Questura of BELLUNO with a view to the possibility of a plebiscite. The Questura, being obviously biased, submitted an unfavourable reply, in which (among other points) they stated that over one third of the population is opposed to any such transfer. It is also obvious that the PS, Carabinieri and the CLN (although they do not represent the majority) are wholly opposed to this proposition - and, in actual fact, the CLN at CORTINA exists to act for and defend Italian interests against those of the Ampezzani.

PS have also been informed (by the PS of CORTINA) that Dr. GHEDINA has sent memorandae on the proposed transfer to the following addresses:

The Austrian Government
The Vicar of BRESSANONE
HQ VOLKSPARTEI
HQ Social Democratic Party of the ALTO ADIGE.

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At the present moment, the Prefect of BOLZANO is in ROME to discuss the possibilities of a plebiscite in the affected areas - while the CLN and the ZLD respectively continue to send telegrams etc to the Ministry of the Interior, upholding their opposed views.

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3. JUGOSLAV INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

(a) ACTIVITIES.

I. OVERT.

1. TRIESTE - Circoli di Coltura.

With few disturbances during this strangely pacific period, Circoli activity has again been stepped up. The policy of introducing new speakers has been continued with the result that, with the exception of a few of the usual names, most of the names are unfamiliar - or unfamiliar in connection with Circoli affairs. However, on 7 Aug JAKSETIC put in an appearance, despite his positi as a member of the strike committee. It seems hat he is able to move as he wishes without fear.

Protests against the taking over of the "Rinaldi" Circoli continue, and there are indications that the pro-Slavs fear that other premises at present occupied by their organisations will receive similar treatment.

ii. Recruiting of workers for JUGOSLAVIA.

A Comrade BRAJDIK arrived in TRIESTE about 13 Aug. He had come from SPLIT, and his mission was to recruit 2,000 metal and other workers for reconstruction work. No definite information has so far come through as to the success with which the scheme is meeting, although the opinion has been expressed that skilled workmen, even in TRIESTE, are NOT often unemployed.

News comes from MILAN that a "Comrade" there has offered to send unemployed Italians to Jugoslavia to work. It is stressed that they be trustworthy Communists, fit for political education, so that they may return to Italy having finished their work and be able to carry on the battle as good Communist agitators. The number under consideration is thought to be 200.

iii. GORIZIA - Incidents of 9 Aug 46.

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iii. GORIZIA - Incidents of 9 Aug 46.

Certain celebrations organised by the API, AGI, and Mutilati group of Italian institution were authorised by AMG to take place on 9 Aug, in memory of the freeing of GORIZIA from Austrian rule in the last war; these were to include a

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Mass said in the Garden of Remembrance (War Memorial 1918) at 0900 hrs, a band concert in the evening, and a night firework display.

On the evening of 8 Aug reports began to arrive from the COLLIO, CORMONS, SALCANO and the CARSO that NOO - UAIS supporters had been ordered into GORIZIA for the morning of the 9th for the purpose of creating disorders, and provoking the Italian demonstrators. It was decided to approach the Casa del Popolo authorities and warn them not to carry out this plan for causing breaches of public order.

Accordingly, an FS representative was sent to interview BELTRAM Juli, secretary of the GORIZIA NOO and of the local PCG. BELTRAM is known as the directing mind in all Casa del Popolo propaganda and agitating efforts. BELTRAM was told that we had received reports of the intentions of the organisation which he directs and was warned that he would be held responsible for any incidents provoked by his supporters.

On 9 Aug about 3,000 gathered to hear Mass in the Parco di Rimembranze. Groups of Slovenes from outlying villages maintained a continued cat-calling and whistling throughout the religious service, order being maintained by the V.G. Police. At approximately 1000 hrs, during the closing address of this part of the celebrations, two hand-grenades were thrown into the assembled crowds, directed, it would seem, at the V.G. Police officers who were on duty there. Eight V.G. Police personnel were struck by splinters, including the Chief Inspector, the Inspector i/c GORIZIA Zone, and the Duty Officer. In addition 17 civilians were injured.

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This incident disorganised considerably the V.G. Police on duty, and enraged the Italian crowd, who commenced to beat up any Slovene they could lay hands on. Incidents continued until approximately 1200 hrs. Total arrests - 20.

At 1100 hrs reports were received that pro-Jugoslav elements were planning a counter-demonstration and a strike. In fact, the largest

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into GORIZIA for the morning of the 9th for the purpose of creating disorders, and provoking the Italian demonstrators. It was decided to approach the Case del Popolo authorities and warn them not to carry out this plan for causing breaches of public order.

Accordingly, an FS representative was sent to interview BELTRAM Juli, secretary of the GORIZIA NOO and of the local PCG. BELTRAM is known as the directing mind in all Case del Popolo propaganda and agitating efforts. BELTRAM was told that we had received reports of the intentions of the organisation which he directs and was warned that he would be held responsible for any incidents provoked by his supporters.

On 9 Aug about 3,000 gathered to hear Mass in the Parco di Rimembranza. Groups of Slovenes from outlying villages maintained a continued cat-calling and whistling throughout the religious service, order being maintained by the V.G. Police. At approximately 1000 hrs, during the closing address of this part of the celebrations, two hand-grenades were thrown into the assembled crowds, directed, it would seem, at the V.G. Police officers who were on duty there. Eight V.G. Police personnel were struck by splinters, including the Chief Inspector, the Inspector i/c GORIZIA Zone, and the Duty Officer. In addition 17 civilians were injured.

00181

This incident disorganised considerably the V.G. Police on duty, and enraged the Italian crowd, who commenced to beat up any Slovene they could lay hands on. Incidents continued until approximately 1200 hrs. Total arrests - 20.

At 1100 hrs reports were received that pro-Jugoslav elements were planning a counter-demonstration and a strike. In fact, the largest factories reported that the workers were already leaving.

At 1130 hrs FS arrested BELTRAM -(Cat''C')- on Security grounds, as a preventive measure. There is no doubt that BELTRAM could, if he had so wished, have prevented the mornings incidents by cancelling the call to his supporters outside GORIZIA.

N.B. Sheet 8 withdrawn.

/Sheet 9 .....

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He was released on 12 Aug, and warned that in future he should heed advice given by an Allied Office. It is interesting to note that BELTRAM - one of the PCGs most accomplished orators - accepted his three days detention without making a serious attempt to protest or deny responsibility. It is also relevent that, after his release, the city has enjoyed a period of comparative tranquility.

Two Slovenes suspected of having thrown the grenades have been arrested but investigations have so far proved inconclusive.

iv. Summer Camps for Slovene children.

The AMG scheme for childrens Summer Camps struck at the first canon of JUG communist propaganda, which is the indoctrination of the young. A counter scheme was immediately organised, and the Jugoslav Military Authorities constructed a camp at PORTOROSE (Zone B), which they put at the disposition of the NOO for childrens' summer vacations in the "correct" atmosphere.

Vacancies are allotted by the Provincial and Village NOOs, who exert pressure on parents to refuse to send their children to the AMG Camps.

v. The COLLIO.

Steps have been taken to improve the Police control of the Collio area, and it is hoped that ensuing months will show a return to comparative law and order.

During the period under review a general feeling of bitterness at the PARIS decision has been noticed in Communist circles, and only the absence of a plausible pretext has prevented outbursts of open violence. At the end of July people were everywhere making preparations for revol ; the "Reds" attacking, the "Whites" on the defensive. On Sunday 28 Jul, Communists from all over area converged upon the fair at VEDRIGNANO (C 6/5138), known reactionary stronghold. Fighting ensued in every street and every house.

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On 10 Aug, following the trouble in GORIZIA, a circular letter was sent by the Collio UAIS to all activists, calling a meeting for 1500 hrs on the same day in QUISCA (C 6713) PNCO. The meeting was presided over by GRAVNER, who stressed that severe action should be taken against the evergrowing number of 'reactionaries' in the COLLIO area and particularly against the collectors of signatures for the separation of the area from Jugoslavia; he went on to say that he was well aware that signatures for internationalisation were being collected, but that so far he had been unable to identify these 'traitors'. 'Merciless eradication' should be the only means of nullyfying the new 'Fascist System' that is springing up in all the towns in the COLLIO, and he required that a list of all 'traitors' and malcontents be forwarded to his office by 15 Aug. GRAVNER wound up his speech by saying that all certain collectors of signatures should be 'liquidated'.

The decisions taken at the second conference of all Presidents and Secretaries of COLLIO UAIS Committees were read out. They included :-

continuation of the fight for the annihilation of Fascism,
immediate collection of signatures against the internationalisation of Venezia Giulia,
careful investigation of every Slovene arriving in the area,
better distribution of newspapers and propaganda leaflets.

At the end, it was decided to hold a further meeting, this time in GOGNACE (C 6614), on a future date.

00180

This meeting was duly held on 19 Aug. SIMCIC Albino addressed the gathering, giving instruction on how to behave in the eventuality of the area going to Italy, or becoming internationalised. His speech was based on the following points:-

removal of all livestock, personal belongings and furniture;
destruction of every house, beginning with those belonging to reactionaries;

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removal of all livestock, personal belongings and furniture;
destruction of every house, beginning with those belonging to reactionaries;
mass execution of all those who refuse to leave the area.

The speech is now widely commented on throughout the COLLIO, especially among the farmers, whose only wish is to be left in peace.

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vi. Shift of Propaganda Emphasis from the COLLIO to Upper ISONZO to the CARSO and LOWER FRIULI.

On 24 and 25 Aug, a mass cultural and gymnastic display was staged at AIDUSSINA. In addition to the competitors, the display was attended by a group of picked activists from Zone "A", who were briefed, in a series of lectures, on forthcoming covert activity. This activity was designed to demonstrate on the ground the Jugoslav thesis with regard to that area of Venezia Giulia allotted to Italy under the terms of the BIDAULT compromise- namely, that Jugoslavia held such sway over the populace of the area, that she could influence the public order situation at will. Civil disturbances and isolated acts of terrorism to be ordered at the discretion of local PCG executives. At the same time, the maximum caution was enjoined. The Allies had moved over to the offensive, and, for the moment, nothing more than a series of pin pricks was contemplated. An interesting feature of the briefing was the emphasis laid on the CARSO and the LOWER FRIULI which were described as strongholds of the pro-Jugoslav cause; the solidarity of these areas, according to one speaker, surpassed even the COLLIO where the influence of the "Whites" was becoming evermore powerful. In GORIZIA city itself the strength of the Italian reaction and the vigilance of the Allies had reduced popular control to a minimum; and it was repeatedly pointed out that the salvation of GORIZIA must come from its periphery and the surrounding countryside.

This report is one of the several indications which have lately been received of the increasing importance with which the LOWER FRIULI and CARSO are now regarded in Jugoslav quarters.

There has been steady disaffection from the pro-Tito cause in the Upper ISONZO Valley and the COLLIO. The frequent clashes and acts of terrorism which take place in the latter area, reveal that there is a solid anti-TITO feeling which local activists seek to dominate.

It is appreciated that the main Jug propaganda effort will naturally be turned on to those areas of the Lower FRIULI which have been allotted to Italy,

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It is appreciated that the main Jug propaganda effort will naturally be turned on to those areas of the Lower FRIULI which have been allotted to Italy, or which may eventually be included in the international zone, leaving the Upper ISONZO Valley and North COLLIO for 'treatment' at a later date, when they are secure in the embrace of the Federal and Democratic Jugoslavia.

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vii. Disorders at MUGGIA (H 8268)

MAIS, MUGGIA has circulated an order to the town and surrounding villages that when summoned by MUGGIA churchbells they should arm themselves and make their way to the town.

This method was in fact used on 30 July 46, as follows:

Following upon reports that food was being brought into MUGGIA from Zone 'B' and stored there for use in future strikes, a raid was made on a storage warehouse in MUGGIA at 1130 hrs 30 July by 17 V.G. Police, 2 M.Ps. and one British officer.

As soon as the object of the raid became obvious, the churchbells were rung, and in a very short time a crowd 4,000 strong, including workers from the Cantieri, gathered at the warehouse and prevented the police from confiscating sacks of flour.

The crowd carried off 300 sacks of flour, and wrecked the two trucks which had brought the Police.

When reinforcements arrived from TRIESTE it was too late to recover the flour. The crowd, having achieved its object, dispersed, and the workers went back to the shipyards at 1330 hrs.

No further incidents of this kind have been reported.

viii. [redacted] Area.

00179

CAVE DEL PREDIL (C 6761) the arrest of SULIGOJ, (see NE ITALY ISUM No. 133), and SOSOIC caused a decrease in Jugoslav activities, but when Italian posters appeared warning Jugoslavs that they would soon be required to leave, the Slavs began to talk of revenge and the situation at the moment is tense. On 22 Aug 46, 24 Slovenes signed and presented a petition through the mail, to the CAO at TARVISIO regarding the arrest of the a/n two. Eight of the signators were Communists, of whom five were once members of the PNF, and remaining six were relatives of the arrestees.

/the

At CAPORETTO (C 6739), VOLZANO (C 7753), BERGOGNA (C 5[illegible]2), and CANALE (C 7222), mimeographed propaganda [illegible] and the V.G.

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At CAPORETTO (C 6739), VOLZANO (C 7753), BERGOGNA (C 5762), and CANALE (C 7222), mimeographed propaganda derogatory to the CAO ., AMG employees, and the V.G. Police of these areas was distributed on 15/16 Aug 46. This propaganda originated with the UAIS. Investigation has shown that the duplicating machine used for this distribution is located in GORIZIA.

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ix. MONFALCONE area.

Repeated attacks on pro-Italian workers in the shipyards have been reported during the month. These seem to be part of an organised plan to demoralise Italians, to 'persuade' workers to leave the Sindacati Giuliani for the SU, and to demonstrate to those at PARIS that Anglo-American forces cannot maintain order.

On 2 Aug, soon after the lifting of AMG control, the Camera del Lavoro office in the Cantieri was completely wrecked. Chairs, desks and typewriters were destroyed, and all documents, files, etc. were scattered and trampled on. This happened at the lunch break and there was no one present, so that there were no injuries. Shortly after lunch on the same day SU supporters entered the main office block of the SOLWAY works and beat-up SG adherents. Eleven were injured, eight badly. Telephone wires were also ripped down.

Nor has MONFALCONE itself been the only area for such violent expressions of political differences. In the early hours of 10 Aug 46, a crowd of about 20 pro-Slavs attacked the house of MAURO and OSSANI, well known pro-Italians at S. CANZIAN (H 5990). The two former fired shots from a rifle in defence, and a grenade was thrown, by which side it is not known. MAURO and OSSANI were arrested, together with five of their attackers. Two people were injured, neither seriously.

On 12 Aug 46, at about 0300 hrs, a café at STARANZANO (H 6191) owned by a pro-Italian, was wrecked and damaged to the extent of 400,000 Lire.

On 14 Aug 46, the priest of S. CANZIAN, Don TRAMPUS was beaten and left unconscious on the road, by a group of five to six men who entered his house and took him some hundreds of yards along the road before rendering him unconscious.

II COVERT

1. TRIESTE - Attempted kidnapping of MUSSETTI Alfonso.

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II COVERT

i. TRIESTE - Attempted kidnapping of BUSSETTI Alfonso.

At about 2140 hours on 26 July an attempt was made to kidnap BUSSETTI Alfonso, principal Intelligence agent of the FIUME autonomist party in TRIESTE.

BUSSETTI, who is a member of the "COMITATO FIUMANO" under the chairmanship of Ing PETEANI

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has been the organiser of an informers' network between TRIESTE and FIUME.

The abduction was prevented by intervention of an American soldier. The car involved in the attemp later collided with a tram and the driver was arrested whil two unknown passengers su ceeded in escaping.

The driver was identified as BATTELICH Giuseppe of 20, Via Doria, FIUME. He is reliably reported to be the driver of PISCULIC Oscar, Senior OZNA official in FIUME and SUSAK, whose offices are in the Piazza Scarpa, FIUME. The car used by BATTELICH was traced as having been stolen in TORINO, and transported by unknown persons to FIUME.

Following investigation the Police arrested CERLENIZZA Claudio, Cpl. of the C.I.D., V.G.Police Force, who was identified by BUSSETTI as having been concerned in the attempted abduction. Two other persons concerned, a certain MARIETTI Vittorio of Via Cesare Battisti 3 and a certain 'NICO' escaped and are reliably reported to be in FIUME.

The Jugoslav authorities appear particularly interested in obtaining the release of BATTELICH. They have therefore resorted to the rather unusual practice of writing to the V.G.Police Force Command, suggesting that BATTELICH be handed over to them in exchange for three Italian prisoners. The offer was naturally ignored.

The case has been passed over to FS by C.I.D., V.G.Police Force, and is under investigation.

ii. <u>TRIESTE - Forged Identity Cards.</u> 00178

Examination of documents of a Jugoslav refugee from BELGRADE on 15 July revealed the existence of Venezia Giulia Resident Identity Cards made out in fictitious names (in the Identity Card Office, TRIESTE). Such cards were issued on the basis of a declaration by a member of the C.I.D., V.G.Police Force. Efforts to trace the names stated on such declarations remain without result; and they can now be taken as being false.

The cards were made out in TRIESTE and later taken to FIUME where the current 'market price' was as high

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The cards were made out in TRIESTE and later taken to FIUME where the current 'market price' was as high as 40,000 dinars, that is 120,000 lire. The "contact" selling the cards in FIUME is a certain FERGINA Manczi nee SCHWARTZ, a Jewess of Hungarian origin. She is a frequent visitor to TRIESTE and efforts are being made to trace her.

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The chief Identity Card forger in TRIESTE was GLAMUZINA Josep alias Dr. BELLI Giuseppe alias RIDI Giovanni alias BELLI-GLAMUZZI Giuseppe. He evaded arrest on 27 July 46 and escaped to ROME where his cover address for correspondence has been traced. 276 FS Sec have been asked to effect an early ar t.

Another set of forged cards were also sold by three Cr at refugees:- LONCAR Zeljko, formerly employe by AMG, now arrested in VENICE; VUKELIC Zeno, AMG employee, now arrested in TRIESTE and /former SCHLESINGER Hella, / AMG employee, now in GENOVA. FSS GENOVA have been asked to effect arrest. The cards were stolen by SCHLESINGER during the period of her employment with the Allied authorities in TRIESTE. Forgeries were executed by LONCAR who has previous experience in the forging of Jugoslav travel permits, and is reported as wanted by the Jugoslav Police authorities in ZAGREB.

Following investigation into the above cases, Security Division, V.G.Police Force, has ordered a general tightening up of procedure governing the issue of Identity Cards.

iii. OZNA - Reported attempted enlistment of Italian Pilots.

It has been reported that agents of OZNA have approached Italian Air Force pilots with a view to their joining their Jugoslav counterpart. FS have been in ntact with 2 ZAT but they know nothing except t fact that several of their pilots have been approached by persons unknown. As yet they can supply no detailed information but it has been arranged that they should so if any further contacts of this kind take place.

(b) PERSONALITIES.

i. The QUISCA priest.

One of the first persons in the COLLIO to be pointed out to FS for his dangerous activity was Don PEJANCI Curate of the QUISCA Parish. At the time

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(b) PERSONALITIES.

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At various times during the past six months he was reported as either siding with the Communists or turning slowly towards the Democrats.

He was interviewed on several occasions lately on the Agricultural system in the COLLIO; his answers have always been either elusive or contemptuous. Of a very fiery temperament, the Paris Conference and its proposals must have disturbed him profoundly. Unable to remain passive any longer, he went to LJUBLJANA, with a delegation from Zone "A", where he met KARDELJ. On his return he made a speech at VIPULZANO (C 6409) on 30 Jul, giving an account of his visit to LJUBLJANA. On the following day he should have held a similar meeting in CASTEL DOBRA, but permission was refused by the CAO. He was visited by FS in the hope of receiving a first hand account of conditions in JUGOSLAVIA. That day, however, Don FEJANCIC was of a particularly bad nature, and the questions did not seem to agree with his state of mind. The interview ended with a violent attack against the Fascist Capitalists in general, Britain and the USA in particular, and the Allies in Venezia Giulia as a final subject. Since then he has acted more cautiously, wearing plain clothes at public gatherings, and softening the once violent attacks against the Allies. His last speech ended:

"Underneath my robes there is a red shirt, a red deeper in colour than the blood in my veins."

ii. GREGORUTTI Giuseppe, TARVISIO PCI.Secretary met

KRIZMAN Giuseppe, Tervisio pro-Jugoslav

to invite Slovene collaboration with the communists in the coming Communal elections. KRIZMAN referred the question to Dr. DOLHAR local titular leader of Slovene Communists who asserted that the area was contested and that Italy has no legal right to hold elections. He advised Slovenes to abstain from voting. Results of further discussions are not yet known.

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iii. PELLEGRINI, Giacomo

Above named, (alleged Communist Liaison agent

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00177

iii. PELLEGRINI, Giacomo

Above named, (alleged Communist Liaison agent between UDINE and ROME) is reported to attend Saturday night gatherings in OSOPPO (C 2914) also attended by armed Jugoslavs, at the home of the local Slovene Communist leader.

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4. ITALIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

(a) ACTIVITIES.

I. OVERT.

i. BELLUNO.

3 Aug 46 posters were displayed in BELLUNO issued by the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque and headed "A SECOND VERSAILLES !" The text of the matter stated that as a result of Allied propaganda the world had hoped for better times, but that it was now seeing the hard reality.

ii. TRIESTE - C.L.N.

On 24 Jul UCIGRAI, speaking to TAVOLINI, disclosed the fact /that the CLN was to send 2,000 leaflets written in English and French to both of these countries expressing the feelings of the Triestini, voicing the fear that TRIEST will become another DANZIG and declaring a conclusion that the world will judge the iniquity of the deed by its outcome. Later, on 2 Aug, a large meeting was organised at which the proposed status of the city was to be examined. To this meeting came representatives of the Action Party, the Democratic Labour Party (Prof. DULCI), and the Republican Party (Sig. CADORINI). To date no uniform Italian programme for the international state has been made known. As is always the case when people are hoping and half fearing certain consequences, rumour was fairly to the fore. On 5 Aug a rumour was repeated at CLN HQ to the effect that new decisions had been reached at PARIS which provided for the cession of GORIZIA and MONFALCONE to the JUGOSLAVS. Fear has also been /expressed that many Italians will find themselves out of work in /the new city. Nevertheless the Trieste Zone council in sponsoring a scheme for the settlement of Istrian refugees inside the proposed international zone.

iii. Istrian Refugee Associations.

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iii. Istrian Refugees Associations.

(a) GORIZIA.

On 15 June 46 a meeting was held at CLN Headquarters, 36 Corso Roosevelt, GORIZIA, to establish the formation of an organisation to supervise the welfare of Italian refugees from ISTRIA and FIUME.

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The "Comitato dei Profughi Istriani, Fiumani e Dalmaiti" was formed. Four refugees from FIUME were appointed to the official positions on this committee:

SCARPIN Romvaldo (President)
ADA NESAN BLASIG
JOLONDA MOHORAZ
LORENZO LENAZ

During the last three months there has been a fairly substantial infiltration of Italian refugees from Zone 'B' into Zone 'A'. At the present moment about 450 are living in GORIZIA. The majority of these appear to be with friends or relations, and are living quite independent of the CPIFD. The less fortunate ones, however, are being supported by this refugees organisation, and are being fed at a mess which has been organised in an Italian restaurant. Though it is claimed that the CPIFD is run independently of the CLN, on its promotion in June it was sponsored by this organisation, and is using one of the CLN offices as its HQ. Funds for the mess are provided by the Assistenza Post Bellica, which also gives financial aid to the refugees.

(b) POLA.

On 16 Aug 46 a conference was held at POLA to examine the situation regarding 847 Istrian exiles from Zone 'B' already arrived in the city.

Arrangements for their upkeep were made with the Ente Comunale Assistenza and the Comitato Post - Bellico. This will cost approx 3,000,000 Lire a month.

After FS screening the majority will be evacuated to Italy or Zone 'A' of Venezia Giulia.

00170

iv. Italian Action Squads.

All the Italian Action Squad leaders arrested in TRIESTE during June and July have now been disposed of. Five have been expelled from Venezia Giulia for security reasons :-

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GENTILE, SPINA, D'ANTONJI,
CATALANO, PERTICHINO.

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Five more have been handed over to the C.I.D., V.G. Police Force, and will shortly be tried for murder and/or previous bodily harm:-

BRANTINO, CAPANGNA, CAPOTORTO,
DI and GAMBALE.

All the other arrestees have, after interrogation, been released.

In GORIZIA Italian Action Squad activity has continued throughout the month, reaching a climax during the period 9/11 Aug, after the bomb-throwing incident (see Para 3 (a), I, iii above). During those days a good many obnoxious, and some perfectly innocent Slovenes were beaten up, though no knife or pistol attacks were reported.

On 1 Aug a hand grenade was thrown through the window of a pro-Tito Italian, on 10 Aug a bomb exploded outside a cafe used as a meeting place by pro-Jugoslavs, and on 25 Aug a group of Italian youths stoned the Jugoslav hospital. No casualties or serious damage resulted.

Although it is not thought that the Action Squad activity of the past month was organised by the Italian leaders, it had at least their tacit consent and definitely resulted in re-establishing their position among the Italian population.

Results of this activity have therefore been two-fold.

(i) The authority of CORSINI and the CLN has been strengthened.

(ii) Italian ascendency in the town has been re-established.

As in general the Italian leaders in GORIZIA pursue a moderate policy, the net result is likely to be an improvement in public order in the city.

Whilst there is still no evidence that in the MONFALCONE area the pro-Italian parties intend to do more than defend themselves against the increasing violence of the pro-Jugoslavs, there seems to be no doubt that certain quantities of arms have come into their possession during the period. Those

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1 H.M.G.
1 S.M.G.
2 Rifles (Italian Mod. 41)
1 Pistol

and about 2,700 rounds.

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Later, on 13 Aug 46, two young pro-Italian school teachers were arrested whilst carrying a sack containing 7 Mod. 41 rifles. Further search of their house disclosed 3 more of these rifles. On 15 Aug 46, the son of a pro-Italian was arrested for the discovery of 28,000 rounds of 9 mm Para (Winchester) in a small factory owned by his father, but of which he for over a year has been in charge, since his father is bedridden.

The pro-Slav press has made the most of this. Typical banner headlines have been:

"They prepare the coup d'etat but the people are vigilant".

5. CIVIL POPULATION.

(a) Reactions to AMG.

i. TRIESTE.

Jugoslav reactions to AMG appear to be directed at finally discrediting its organisations with a view to obviating entirely any chance of its continued existence, once the Zone is internationalised. In particular the venomous campaign against the Civil Police continued with vigour, and called for the re-instatement of the Guardia del Popolo, dissolved over a year ago.

Apart from the usual allegations of bestial brutality, members of the Civil Police were accused of having shared amongst themselves food requisitioned from the strikers.

00179

This latter point provoked fierce criticism from the Jugoslav - controlled propaganda organs. The food requisitioned was not of UNRRA origin having been collected in Zone 'A' and 'B' from the peasants 'who gave up the little they had in their wish to help the workers'. The reasons for the confiscations were 'inconsistent with the elementary principles of democratic freedom and contradict decisions taken by AMG in other similar cases'.

It was maintained that food supplied from Italy to Sindacati Giuliani workers was not confiscated

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It was maintained that food supplied from Italy to Sindacati Giuliani workers was not confiscated during the strike. The rationing laws were also broken by the Pope's relief commission which brought food to Trieste on trucks bedecked with flags, 'whilst thousands of CASSINO children were threatened with starvation'.

It was urged that AMG should take measures against the black market at TRIESTE.

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which was supplied largely by thefts from UNRRA trains. Mr. LA GUARDIA's statements in BELGRADE received wide publicity backed up with many statements of the number of wagons which it was alleged had been unsealed and robbed in the area.

Missing the presence of the eleven Strike Leaders who fled from TRIESTE on receipt of a Court Summons, the Jugoslav controlled press has begun a campaign to secure the withdrawal of the Summons. AMG by its action had demonstrated that it was illegal to fight Fascism. 'The undemocratic system in this Zone is sufficiently proved by the fact that the most prominent leaders of anti-Fascist organisations who led the strike are wanted by the Police'. It was claimed that the strike was merely a continuation of the struggle still in progress between the working classes and Fascism.

In reply to the accusations of "Belgrade control" contained in the British note to Jugoslavia, IL LAVORATORE commented that the only reason why AMG has been attacked 'is our wish to make them support democratic principles and thus to ameliorate the conditions in the region..... Our actions do not justify the accusations of receiving orders from LJUBLJANA and BELGRADE to spread lies or to commit provocations.'

Italian reactions to AMG were noticeably calmer than in previous days, though the theme of lack of protection of individual citizens by Police Forces was once again sounded. Italian propaganda was insistent that AMG had the necessary material possibilities in the Zone to establish order.

Resentment was caused by the proposed requisitioning of flats in the Via Beccaria. The final decision not to requisition broke off a propaganda line which was beginning to have possibilities, not only in the Italian but also in the UA - controlled press.

ii. MONFALCONE.

Both pro-Italians and pro-Slavs have found

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ii. MONFALCONE.

Both pro-Italians and pro-Slavs have found much cause for grievence during the month. The former are indignant that acts of violence go unpunished, and say that AMG's biggest mistake was to leave the Cantieri. The pro-Slavs on the other hand are more concerned with the lack of 'vigilance' and impartiality of the V.G. Police.

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The general impression is that we have lost much of the ground gained during July.

iii. GORIZIA area.

The unsolved "mezzadria" problem is causing considerable unrest among all classes throughout the agricultural zone of Venezia Giulia. Farmers and landowners alike would welcome a final decision by A.M.G., and both would probably gladly accept a settlement with an arbitrary figure of 60/40 in favour of the farmer. At present all eyes are turned on CORMONS, where three landowners have sued their farmers for unlawful appropriation. The decision of the Court trying these cases will be taken as a final verdict and a precedent for all future owner-farmer controversies.

There still exist several cases in the Collio of the outright expropriation of land and buildings by the peasants, and the legal owners have not succeeded after over a year of AMG administration in obtaining any satisfaction, either in or out of court. These land-owners are generally accused of being 'collaborationists', but the unwillingness of the contadini to come forward to substantiate these charges encourages the belief that they are without foundation.

iv. POLA area.

Strong animosity arose after the VERGAROLLA explosion, which has, however, died down. Otherwise, NO change.

(b) Reaction to Jugoslav Inspired Propaganda

00174

The dominant theme of Jugoslav propaganda in VENEZIA GIULIA was the discussion of the future of an internationalised Trieste and of the role that Jugoslavia would play in it. It was clear that all AMG organisations would have to be swept away after over a year in which 'our achievements consisting of progressive democracy and of popular defence were

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The hope for salvation of VENEZIA GIULIA lay in Italo-Slav brotherhood amongst the masses,

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too well known to re-action..... 'The Allies as well as the Vatican are afraid of the growing friendship between the Italians and the Slovenes'. In their attempts to prevent this friendship 'they set a trap which caught the neo-Fascists and reactionaries in Trieste, serving well their Allied interests'. These elements included the CLN and the 'national traitors' who 'favour internationalisation because it would provide them with a territory serving as a springboard for /the intrigue and criminal acts against / freedom - loving people of Jugoslavia'.

With regard to incidents in the zone, responsibility could be laid at the door of the neo-Fascists. 'In whose interests is it to provoke an intervention of the Allied Military Forces?..... The workers are not interested in provoking incidents which may arouse international difficulties.'

(c) Reactions to Italian Inspired Propaganda.

Like the Jugoslav controlled press, the Italian counterpart in VENEZIA GIULIA depended largely for its months propaganda on discussion and speculation as to the ultimate form of the International Zone, having finally accepted that this latter would shortly be an accomplished fact. It was stated that TRIESTE had a double role to play in European economy, that of replacing Hamburg as the major port for central Europe, and as an industrial centre, the latter being the more important in the light of recent experience.

However, the decision as to whether the industries would be supported depended on Paris as 'the Italian capital which financed these enterprises might be withdrawn from the free state, and certainly would be if TRIESTE were given to JUGOSLAVIA.' Accordingly, Jugoslavia was attempting an economic penetration of this region..... 'A task force charged to win positions, directed by Belgrade and acting in

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Outside VENEZIA GIULIA, and particularly in the VENICE - MESTRE area, the anti-Allied and particularly anti-British tone of the Italian press

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reached its peak period during the early part of this month. All local incidents in which the /in British were /any way involved were presented in the most unfavourable light, to the extent of printing completely inaccurate accounts of events.

Road accidents in which civilians are injured by Allied trucks never fail to find a place in the local press. The truck driver is invariably at fault.

In the latter part of the month, the press has, however, assumed a less hostile tone, and impartial versions of incidents now appear placing blame where blame is due.

This change of attitude is doubtless in part du to the fact that the atmosphere of the Paris /shows Peace Conference /that there is at any rate some ch nce of modification of the peace terms for I ly.

Propaganda against the release under the amnesty of ex-Fascists is wide spread, and is not confined only to the left wing press. The matter has caused much ill feeling, and the possibility of more serious trouble as a result of it.

(d) Reactions to Allied Press.

Reports of verbal clashes between the Russian another Allied delegate at PARIS are read avidly by the Italian population of Venezia Giulia. The stand taken by AUSTRALIA in defence of the small nations' interests was welcomed with great enthusiasm.

The U.S.A. continues to be regarded more favourably than Great Britain by the pro-Italian section of the population. In the North the decision to allow AUSTRIA to voice her opinions at the Paris Conference caused dismay among the Italians, but was welcomed with jubilation by the pro-Austrian elements.

(e) Relations with Allied Troops. 00173

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(e) Relations with Allied Troops. 00173

Apart from the bitterness expressed by both sides in Trieste at the requisitioning of houses for married families, and isolated attacks on Military personnel in the Monfalcone area, relations between troops and civilians in Venezia Giulia have continued to be satisfactory.

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Reports from 88 Div indicate that recent drafts of new troops to the area whose discipline and understanding of the complication of the local situation leave much to be desired, are the cause of an increased number of minor incidents in the Tarvisio, Tarcento, Cividale and North Isonzo valley area.

Similar reports from Treviso and Mestre indicate that the behaviour of British troops fresh out from the U.K. has been a contributive factor/worsened relations between civilians and military in these localities.

/in the

There is no doubt that the large number of deaths resulting from incidents involving military vehicles is also a contributory cause, and one which anti-Allied Italian elements do not fail to exploit to the full.

The deterioration in the situation should not be exaggerated, however, and on the whole relations remain satisfactory, though susceptible of improvement.

(f) Morale.

The morale of the Italians in POLA remains at a low ebb, though many people still hope that the situation may be saved for them at the eleventh hour.

In GORIZIA, nervous tension, particularly among the Italians, continues to be acute, though not serious. The official and unofficial statements hovering around the Peace Conference at PARIS; the unspecified limits of the international zone; local acts of terrorism on the part of both Italians and Jugoslavs; the killing of two Jugoslav soldiers in the URSINA incident; the shooting down of two American planes over Jugoslav territory, and the formal noteof protest to the Jugoslav government have

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From TREVISO comes a report that the increasingly difficult economic situation has had a depressing effect upon the population of the Province, where the lesser paid workers are finding it daily more difficult to buy even the bare necessities of life.

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In the VENICE area the unemployment problem has been somewhat obviated by the receipt of 100,000,000 Lire from the government for financing public works projects. (G 8672)

At S. DONA di PIAVE a general strike was enforced by the towns 200 unemployed on 26 Aug, as a protest against unfulfilled promises of work from the local authorities. All public services were suspended, all civilian traffic was brought to a standstill and all shops were closed. Several fights broke out amongst civilians and reinforcements of Italian Police were despatched from MESTRE. Nevertheless no serious incidents took place and no Allied troops were involved.

(E) Current Rumours.

i. ex 17 PS Section.

Hope amongst civilians in PADOVA that considerable de-requisitioning would shortly take place has subsided as a result of a persistent rumour that a new formation will shortly take the place of the departed 1st Armd Div.

ii. ex 12 FS Section.

That the COLLIO would enter and be part of the new GIULIAN State in which the territory of UDINE Province would also be included.

That MOLOTOV, and KARDELJ are now claiming TARCENTO and CIVIDALE.

iii. ex G.I.C.

That all Italian Military personnel have been ordered out of UDINE Province and will be replaced by

(a) An American Division from Germany (Italian source, CIVIDALE).
(b) By American Troops from Zone 'A' (TARVISIO)

Reasons are given in the TARVISIO version that the people lack faith in the Italian military, and that the area will be interned [illegible]

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Yugoslavs MOLOTOV, and KARDELJ are now claiming TARCENTO and CIVIDALE.

iii. ex [illegible] I.C.

That all Italian Military personnel have been ordered out of UDINE Province and will be replaced by

(a) An American Division from Germany (Italian source, CIVIDALE).
(b) By American Troops from Zone 'A' (TARVISIO)

Reasons are given in the TARVISIO version that the people lack faith in the Italian military, and that the area will be internationalised.

iv. ex 411 FS Section. 00174

That all Italian troops including CC and GG.FF are to be withdrawnfrom UDINE Province, their place being taken by Allied troops. (Source:- current among civilian circles throughout TOLMEZZO, GEMONA, and S. DANIELE area.)

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v. ex 41 S Section.

That the projected TRIESTE International Zone is to be extended to include all territory East of the river TAGLIAMENTO.
(Source:- as iv above).

6. MOVEMENT CONTROL.

The usual controls have been continued, and no incidents of outstanding importance have been reported. Fourteen PW/SEP have been arrested while attempting to cross the Italo-Austrian frontier, and seven DPs were arrested in the TOLMEZZO area for illegal frontier crossing.

There has been a noticeable absence of the usual Croat and Slovene DPs from Austria. It is thought that an alternative route is now being used.

7. OTHER MATTERS OF GENERAL SECURITY INTEREST.

Information has been received that a prisoner in VENICE [illegible] at the disposition of the Italian authorities is one of four persons who knows the precise location of a large supply of Gamma underwater sabotage equipment which was sunk in the vicinity of the VENICE Lagoon to prevent it falling into the hands of the Allies.

Allied Naval Experimental Station, VENICE, which has been carrying out experiments with Gamma equipment, states that whereas all the Gamma secrets are now known and at least one specimen of each portion of the gear has been found, there is a pressing need for more examples of this equipment.

Every effort is being made to persuade the prisoner to divulge this location.

It would be of particular interest to discover whether the equipment is still in its place of concealment since, as the Navy state, the recent destruction of a British ship off the Palestine coast was carried out by under-water saboteurs who were

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Every effort is being made to persuade the prisoner to divulge this location.

It would be of particular interest to discover whether the equipment is still in its place of concealment since, so the Navy state, the recent destruction of a British ship off the Palestine coast was carried out by under-water saboteurs who were almost certainly using Gamma equipment.

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S E C R E T

APPENDIX "B" TO 13 CORPS
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY
Nº 13 FOR AUGUST 1946.

Field Security and Counter Intelligence locations in 13 CORPS Area as at 31 July 1946 are as follows:-

12 FS Section: GORIZIA MR C-7006

OC Capt H.R. MATHIEU
CSM P. SIMONS
HQ Address - Via XXIV Maggio Nº 1, GORIZIA.
HQ Telephone Nº - {Legion 91
{GORIZIA 263 and 939
Section Billet Tele Nº - GORIZIA 954

Detachment: CORMONS. Tele Nº - FSS. Scoreblue (through Legion).

21 PS Section: TRIESTE MR H-821734

OC Capt D. MIDDLETON
CSM J. FERGUSON
HQ Address - Via S. Nicolo 6, TRIESTE.
HQ Tele Nos - Trieste 7548-9
Section Billet Tele Nº - Trieste 93965

Detachment: Muggia Tele Nº - AMG, MUGGIA (through 167 Inf Bde and MUGGIA Sigs).

35 FS Section: MONFALCONE MR H-6389

OC Lieut P. McCONACHIE
CSM S.G. DUNN
HQ Address - Via Cosulich 105, MONFALCONE.
HQ Tele Nos - FSS on MONFALCONE Military Exchange.

Detachments: SESANA Tele Nº - FSS on 24 Guards Bde Exchange.
GRADO Tele Nº FSS on GRADO Military Exchange.

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47 PS Section: VENICE MR G-7051

OC
CSM J.B. LEWIS
HQ Address - Calle del Cappello Nero 176, S. Marco, VENICE.

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OC Capt H.R. MATHIEU
CSM P. SIMONS
HQ Address - Via XXIV Maggio N° 1, GORIZIA.
HQ Telephone N° - {Legion 91
{GORIZIA 263 and 939
Section Billet Tele N° - GORIZIA 954

Detachment: CORMONS. Tele N° - FSS. Scoreblue (through Legion).

21 PS Section: TRIESTE MR H-821734

OC Capt D. MIDDLETON
CSM J. FERGUSON
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HQ Tele Nos - Trieste 7548-9
Section Billet Tele N° - Trieste 93965

Detachment: Muggia Tele N° - AMG, MUGGIA (through 167 Inf Bde and MUGGIA Sigs).

35 FS Section: MONFALCONE MR H-6389

OC Lieut P. McCONACHIE
CSM S.G. DUNN
HQ Address - Via Cosulich 105, MONFALCONE.
HQ Tele Nos - FSS on MONFALCONE Military Exchange.

Detachments: SEDANA Tele N° - FSS on 24 Guards Bde Exchange.
GRADO Tele N° FSS on GRADO Military Exchange.

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47 PS Section: VENICE MR G-7051

OC
CSM J.B. LEWIS
HQ Address - Calle del Cappello Nero 176, S. Marco, VENICE.
HQ Tele N° - MESTRE 27104, 27064
Section Billet Tele N° - MESTRE 25324
Detachment: PORTOGRUARO Tele N°- PORTOGRUARO 80.
PADUA Tele N° PADUA 22731.

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55 FS Section: PADUA MR M-3446

OC Capt J.WEBER
CSM E. COLLINGE
HQ Address - PADUA
HQ Tele Nº - PADUA 22731
Billet Tele Nº - 22171
Detachment:

411 FS Section: TOLMEZZO MR C-2558

OC Lieut W. KITSON.
CSM H. LEV.
HQ Address - Albergo Roma, TOLMEZZO.
HQ Tele Nos - TOLMEZZO 57.

Detachment: PORDENONE Tele Nº PORDENONE 458.

412 FS Section: TRIESTE MR H-8272

OC Capt G.E. HACKMAN.
CSM A. MENDELSON
HQ Address - Via Nizza, 21/4, TRIESTE.
HQ Tele Nº - 29558
Section Billet Tele Nº - 6222

419 FS Section: UDINE MR C-4119

OC Lieut D. FELDMAN
CSM T. BELL
HQ Address: Via Cairoli 1, UDINE.
HQ Tele Nº - UDINE 1622

Detachment: CERVIGNANO Tele Nº FSS via CERVIGNANO Trunks

426 FS Section: TREVISO MR G-6377

OC Lieut R.H. ROSSET
HQ Address - Via Fabio Filzi 7, TREVISO
HQ Tele Nº - TREVISO 2272
Section Billet Nº - TREVISO 2273

Detachments: VITTORIO VENETO
CORTINA D'AMPEZZO Tele Nº - CORTINA 2137.

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429 FS Section: TRIESTE

OC Lieut E. GRANVILLE
CSM M. MIZRAHI.

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411 FS Section: TOLMEZZO MR C-2558

OC Lieut W. KITSON.
OSM H. LEV.
HQ Address - Albergo Roma, TOLMEZZO.
HQ Tele Nos - TOLMEZZO 57.

Detachment: PORDENONE Tele N° PORDENONE 450.

412 FS Section: TRIESTE MR H-8272

OC Capt G.E. HACKMAN.
OSM A. MENDELSON
HQ Address - Via Nizza, 21/4, TRIESTE.
HQ Tele N° - 29558
Section Billet Tele N° - 6222

419 FS Section: UDINE MR C-4119

OC Lieut D. FELDMAN
OSM T. BELL
HQ Address: Via Cairoli 1, UDINE.
HQ Tele N° - UDINE 1622

Detachment: CERVIGNANO Tele N° FSS via CERVIGNANO Trunks

426 FS Section: TELESO MR G-6377

OC Lieut R.H. ROSSET
HQ Address - Via Fabio Filzi 7, TREVISO
HQ Tele N° - TREVISO 2272
Section Billet N° - TREVISO 2273

Detachments: VITTORIO VENETO
CORTINA D'AMPEZZO Tele N° - CORTINA 2137.

00170

429 FS Section: TRIESTE

OC Lieut E. GRANVILLE
OSM M. MIZRAHI.
HQ Address - Room 133, Palace of Justice, TRIESTE.
HQ Tele Nos - 8935 and 6095
Section Billet Tele N°: 29676.

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FS POLA: NCO i/c Sgt ROSS.
HQ Address: Via Campomarzo 24, POLA.
HQ Tele Nº: c/o 169 Inf Bde HQ exchange.

CIC ZONE ONE:

HQ GORIZIA

Supervising Agent - W.W. TYNG
Telephone - LEGION 95
GORIZIA (Civil) 932

'A' Sub-Section - TARVISIO C-6768

S/A in char - H.MATSON, SMITH.
Telephone - LEGION, LEGGIN, CANNON - CIC.

'B' Sub-Section - TARCENTO C-4036

S/A in charge - E.H. DELLING
Telephone - UDINE Trunks - LESSON - CIC

'C' Sub-Section - CAORETTO C-6739

S/A in charge - H.E. HARVEY
Telephone - UDINE - LEGGIN BLUE - CIC

'D' Sub-Section - CIVIDALE C-5522

S/A in charge - D. SULLIVAN
Telephone - LEGION - LEECH - CIC

'E' Sub-Section - TRIESTE

S/A in charge - R. COOLEY
Telephone - TRIESTE 5341 Ext 253 and 293

'F' Sub-Section - VENICE

S/A in charge - R. PARENGO
Telephone - MESTRE 60076

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13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.11

for JUNE 1946

Part I The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

Part II The Situation in NE ITALY and the General Situation in ITALY.

Part III Military Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Security of Information.
2. Security of Personnel.
3. Security of Material.
4. Security of Ports and Coastlines.
5. Jugoslav troops.

Part IV Civil Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Analysis of Arrests.
2. German inspired organisations.
3. Jugoslav inspired organisations.
4. Italian inspired organisations.
5. Civil population.
6. Movement control.
7. Other matters of general security interest.

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APPENDIX "A" FSS and CIC locations in 13 CORPS area. (Limited Distribution)

Lt-Col.,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

for JUNE 1946

Part I The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

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7. Other matters of general security interest.

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APPENDIX "A" FSS and CIC locations in 13 CORPS area. (Limited Distribution)

11 July 1946

Lt-Col.,
General Staff.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.11

PART I

The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

The second meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers has determined, directly or indirectly, the course of events in Zone A during the past five weeks. Both factions have displayed, in their propaganda and in their behaviour, that they are conscious of the fact that the attention of the world has been momentarily focussed on TRIESTE, and have acted their parts in full awareness of the vast size of their audience. The Italians have shown throughout a more aggressive spirit than their rivals because for them the issues at stake are greater. The proceedings of the first conference had made it fairly clear that a settlement based on the WILSON Line, as demanded by the Italian government and the local CLN, was out of the question, while the possibility that the second conference might reach a still more unfavourable solution remained as a continual threat. This accounts for the desperation and frustration of the pro-Italians and the violence and hooliganism for which they have been responsible. By contrast the pro-Slavs, with the assurance of the French line as the least favourable solution, have borne themselves with the confidence of those who have little to lose and much to gain. It is even possible that they were prepared from the outset for a compromise solution. The difference in attitudes became most marked after internationalisation first began to be rumoured about June 20. Clamorous appeals were sent to the Foreign Ministers by pro-Italian bodies from June 24 onwards and press comment, unfavourable from the outset, became progressively more violent as the possibility of a compromise solution emerged more clearly. The anti-Slav riots of June 30 coincided with the official announcement that the Bidault plan had been accepted as a basis for discussion and the news of the agreement

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The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

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the full Peace Conference suggests that a more positive line will shortly be adopted. ITALY's clearly expressed hope that the 21 Powers will reverse the PARIS decision has in any case committed the Jugoslavs to a continuance of their agitation.

The outline draft of the proposed settlement was published on 4 July and runs as follows:-

The Council of Foreign Ministers agrees:-

(1) That all territories east of the line known as the French line shall be ceded by ITALY to JUGOSLAVIA, and that the Free state of TRIESTE shall be constituted within the French line bounded on the north by a line drawn from DUINO.

(2) The integrity and independence of this Free State shall be assured by the Security Council of the United Nations.

(3) Recommendations for a provisional government for the formation of a permanent statute shall be made by the peace conference of the 21 nations.

(4) The permanent statute shall be submitted for the approval of the Security Council, which should report on this matter to the General Assembly.

(5) A special committee, representing the four Powers of the Council of Foreign Ministers, shall be immediately appointed to consult with representatives of JUGOSLAVIA and ITALY and to examine the whole subject and present preliminary suggestions to the peace conference.

(6) The provisional government and the permanent statute shall be in accordance with the following general principles:-

(a) The Governor shall be appointed by the Security Council after consultations with JUGOSLAVIA and ITALY.

(b) The legislative and executive authority shall be established, on democratic lines, including universal suffrage.

(c) Rights of citizens shall be protect-

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(a) The Governor shall be appointed by the Security Council after consultations with JUGOSLAVIA and ITALY.

(b) The legislative and executive authority shall be established, on democratic lines, including universal suffrage.

(c) Rights of citizens shall be protected in respect of human rights and fundamental freedom, particularly including religion, language, Press, schools, and access to public services.

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(d) Annual reports shall be submitted by the Governor to the Security Council.

The extreme form taken by the display of Italian nationalist feeling during the month has caused a marked deterioration in the local law and order situation, further aggravated by pro-Slav acts of violence. While there has been no repetition of the serious incidents of June 30, anti-Allied feeling caused by the PARIS decision, the intensification of racial hatred, and pro-Slav bitterness against the police for their alleged complicity with Italian extremists, are factors which remain as a standing source of further disorders. Both sides believe that, with the possibility of a rejection by the full Peace Conference of the projected internationalisation of TRIESTE, the last word has not yet been said, and will continue the struggle in its present form until the final decision has been reached.

There is ample evidence, however, that despite the tumult and the shouting, the population of TRIESTE as a whole are not opposed to internationalisation, but as long as political initiative, and control of the press, remains in the hands of the CLN and the PCG, it is difficult for the average Triestino to make himself heard. There are, however, already some indications of a start in the extensive political realignments which will inevitably ensue if TRIESTE becomes an autonomous unit. According to line intercepts, RADICH, the former leader of the Sindicati Unici, has returned to TRIESTE and received a friendly welcome from his old colleagues. It will be recalled that RADICH resigned early in April, nominally for reasons of health, but in fact because he disagreed with the nationalist trend in PCG policy and the use of strikes as a form of political agitation. What his presence implies is not as yet clear, but it is significant that on 5 July, the TRIESTE Socialist Party informed ROME that three members of the PCI had arrived to discuss the possibility of forming a Democratic Front and of inducing the PCG to change its political line. PELLEGRINI and PRATOLONGO, who are known from another intercept to have left ROME for TRIESTE on 4 July, were also expected to take part in the discussions, together with representatives of the Italian Socialist Party. It also seems probable that Italian and Slovene moderates will now come into

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while the joint sponsors of these earlier negotiations - GANDUSIO, President

while the joint sponsors of these earlier negotiations - GANDUSIO, President of the AMG Zone Council, and Josip NIHELCIC, one of the foundation members of the OF - can be expected to come forward in a mediatory role.

2. PRO-JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

The imminence of a decision as to the future of TRIESTE has been uppermost in the minds of pro-Slav propagandists during the month but the actual reporting of the PARIS discussions in the Communist press has been remarkably cool and non-committal, a fact suggesting strongly that since Marshall TITO's return from MOSCOW, local leaders have been prepared for a compromise solution. News from PARIS has of course been given due prominence, and comment, in so far as there was any, was decidedly optimistic. "LAVORATORE" of 26 June, for example, claimed that ITALY's chances of receiving TRIESTE had receded, and boasted that the only alternatives under consideration were internationalisation or incorporation in JUGOSLAVIA. The same article quoted a TASS statement that internationalisation would not satisfy Jugoslav claims but refrained from venturing into any elaborations. Confidence that, whatever decision was made as to TRIESTE, POLA was certainly destined to become Jugoslav, is indicated by a series of interviews published in 'Il NOSTRO GIORNALE', in which officials of the 'shadow' POLA NCO blithely outlined their plans for the administration, reconstruction and development of the city after the Jugoslav take-over. Since the agreement to internationalise TRIESTE, comment has been even sparser, though the statement by the local pro-Slav delegation at PARIS condemning the compromise in very mild terms, and KARDELJ's announcement after his return from PARIS, that JUGOSLAVIA would continue to press for her rights and put forward her claims at the full Peace Conference, were printed in full. The latter statement, though sufficiently definite to determine the line to be followed by the local pro-Slav press, had not, by 7 July, caused any change in the non-committal attitude adopted so far. A continued insistence on the Jugoslav solution is, however, to be expected as a counter-balance to Italian efforts to secure a reversal of the PARIS decision at the 21 Power Peace Conference.

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Since the first week in June labour and economic questions have been the central theme of pro-Slav propaganda and both the timing of the campaign, and

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the form it has taken, leave little doubt that its coincidence with the Second PARIS Conference was deliberate. The emphasis on economic questions is understandable since, with the verbal acceptance of the French Line by the Western Powers, almost all the territory which could reasonably be claimed on ethnic grounds had already been de facto conceded to JUGOSLAVIA, leaving in serious dispute little more than the TRIESTE area and NW ISTRIA, territory the claim for which has always been based on economic rather than on ethnic grounds. No new issues have been raised during the campaign, in fact most of the demands and grievances had been voiced, though in milder terms and with different emphasis, by the pro-Italian Sindicati Giuliani. The essential feature of the pro-Slav campaign has been its intensity, and its underlying implication that the desperate plight of the TRIESTE working classes can only be remedied by incorporation of the area in JUGOSLAVIA. "There is only one way out", says PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK after recounting the economic difficulties of the workers, "the PARIS conference must understand that our only hope of survival is in union with JUGOSLAVIA. Any other solution would bring death". Another aspect of the campaign is that lessened emphasis on ethnic issues has made possible a return to the orthodox "class struggle" - a line more likely to appeal to the Italian workers than continual harping on Slovene national claims. The agitation has covered almost the whole field of economic and labour relations and taken the form of meetings, demonstrations (authorised and unauthorised) deputations and resolutions. Heading the list of grievances is AMG's alleged failure to combat the unemployment problem by public works, and projects so far undertaken have been criticised as of minor importance compared with the reconstruction of the shipyards, which are the mainstay of TRIESTE industry. The press hints darkly at sinister motives behind this neglect and claims that skilled and politically conscious workers are being sent into the countryside on unimportant projects in a deliberate attempt to weaken the solidarity of the proletariat. General Order 106, which provided for the unblocking of dismissals on the same lines as those adopted some months earlier in ITALY, has now come in for criticism and its repeal demanded, though previously it had been accepted without much demur. The restoration of 2.42 hour week, which had

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area and NW ISTRIA, territory the claim for which has always been based on economic rather than on ethnic grounds. No new issues have been raised during the campaign, in fact most of the demands and grievances had been voiced, though in milder terms and with different emphasis, by the pro-Italian Sindicati Giuliani. The essential feature of the pro-Slav campaign has been its intensity, and its underlying implication that the desperate plight of the TRIESTE working classes can only be remedied by incorporation of the area in JUGOSLAVIA. "There is only one way out", says PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK, after recounting the economic difficulties of the workers, "the PARIS conference must understand that our only hope of survival is in union with JUGOSLAVIA. Any other solution would bring death". Another aspect of the campaign is that lessened emphasis on ethnic issues has made possible a return to the orthodox "class struggle" - a line more likely to appeal to the Italian workers than continual harping on Slovene national claims. The agitation has covered almost the whole field of economic and labour relations and taken the form of meetings, demonstrations (authorised and unauthorised) deputations and resolutions. Heading the list of grievances is AMG's alleged failure to combat the unemployment problem by public works, and projects so far undertaken have been criticised as of minor importance compared with the reconstruction of the shipyards, which are the mainstay of TRIESTE industry. The press hints darkly at sinister motives behind this neglect and claims that skilled and politically conscious workers are being sent into the countryside on unimportant projects in a deliberate attempt to weaken the solidarity of the proletariat. General Order 106, which provided for the unblocking of dismissals on the same lines as those adopted some months earlier in ITALY, has now come in for criticism and its repeal demanded, though previously it had been accepted without much demur. The restoration of a 48 hour week, which had been reduced to 40 hours with the intention of lessening the number of dismissals under GO 106, has also been demanded. Increased supplies of food and elimination of the black market have featured in many protests, some of which enlarge on the sight of shop windows filled with delicacies for the privileged few while the worker

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goes hungry on a "concentration camp" diet. There has also been widespread agitation for an increase in wages, earlier increases in which, said a Trade Union paper, only meant that wages lasted for 15 days of the month instead of 10. Behind these demands there lies undoubted distress and discontent caused by economic stagnation, but to satisfy them in anything approaching full measure is clearly beyond the capacity or obligations of a Trusteeship administration.

Stoppages of work and demonstrations have been a fairly regular feature of the campaign. On 12 June an unauthorised demonstration of shipyard workers at MONFALCONE was addressed by a member of UAIS, the main emphasis in whose speech was on the class struggle and proletarian unity. On 11 June workers downed tools at the S. MARCO shipyard in order to demonstrate outside the managerial offices in protest at AMG's alleged failure to start reconstruction work. On the same day a small "bread and work" procession of women and children marched through the streets to AMG where a deputation was sent to the SCAO with a list of demands covering all the points already mentioned. The following day an authorised meeting of about 5,000 workers was addressed by Trade Union leaders, when the demands put forward the previous day were repeated in speeches and by a deputation sent to the TRIESTE Area Commissioner. On 18 June the workers at the S. ROCCO shipyard held a 40 minute strike for higher wages. It seems likely that a general strike was also planned and rumours to this effect were sufficiently widespread to force the "LAVORATORE" to publish a denial on 25 June.

There has been sporadic agitation during the past year among the share-cropping peasantry (mezzadrie) in the area South of GORIZIA for the establishment of new contracts providing for a 75 : 25 division of produce in the tenants favour, to take the place of the half-and-half system sanctioned by the law of 1934. Discontent with the share-cropping system is also widespread in ITALY proper, but the GULLO law of March 1946 laid down that the status quo should be maintained for another year to avoid the temporary drop in agricultural production which always follows any large scale measure of agrarian reform. The provisions of this law were extended to [illegible] thus sanctioning existing contracts, but

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of surplus wheat. When the time came to divide the threshed grain the peasants in many cases refused to hand over more than 25% to the landlords and refrained from further harvesting after police intervention on the latters' behalf. On 25 June two farmers were arrested at TURRIACCO for this reason and taken to MONFALCONE gaol. Later in the day peasants from the village marched into the town and after being joined by shipyard workers, made an unsuccessful attempt to free the prisoners. In the ensuing disturbance 10 VG policemen were injured, one of them seriously.

Relations between the Sindicati Unici and their pro-Italian rivals have deteriorated since the end of the rather half-hearted agitation organised by the latter for an extension to the MONFALCONE black-coat workers of the 40 hour week already imposed on wage-earners. v The reduction of working hours would have entailed a reduced effective salary but was demanded with the principal object of showing solidarity with the wage-earners. However, the attempt ended in mutual recriminations and much bad feeling. The deadlock over the piece rate negotiations in the CANTIERI RIUNITI was apparently broken late in June when the SU, after putting the matter to the vote at the various shipyards, accepted the managements' suggestion that the workers of each of the six establishments in the concern should be represented by two SU and one SG delegate. Relations between the rival unions have not been improved by the fact that during meetings held to discuss the proposal SG delegates were howled down and in one case roughly handled.

The anniversary of the beginning of AMG administration in Zone A, which fell on June 12, provided the pro-Slav press to cast a backward glance over a year of Allied administration and recapitulate old grievances. "During the past year", said "PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK", "the Slovene population has been treated as part of a defeated ITALY instead of as an ally which fought together with the Allies against Fascism". General Order No.11, by dissolving the people's government "buried its hopes of freedom" and created the TRIESTE question. On the same day it was recalled that a year before "those who alone could guarantee justice, democracy and reconstruction agreed to leave the zone for the sake of peace" and telegrams were sent to the

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The pro-Slav press extended a very lukewarm welcome to the Italian Republic, placing the main emphasis in its comment on the large vote for the Monarchy and the strength of "conservative" forces.

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It was probably considered by the PCG that too optimistic a forecast of the prospects of the new Italian democracy might weaken Italian working class support for the Jugoslav solution. The pro-Slavs took no part in the "Festa della Republica" on 12 June, not, according to "LAVORATORE", because they did not wish the Republic well, but they could not participate in an anti-popular and anti-Slav demonstration in which "sour-faced Monarcho-Fascists" took the leading part.

It was reported early in June that in mid-May Boris KREIGHER had informed LJUBLJANA that the firm line taken by the Western Powers over the TRIESTE question had weakened Italian working class support for the PCG, with the result that the latter was fighting a constant battle to regain lost positions. There is ample evidence that this has been the case. Funds from LJUBLJANA for the financing of PCG activities in Zone A have been on a reduced scale recently, and line intercepts indicate that this has resulted in an acute shortage of ready cash. At MONFALCONE Allied observores reported that a growing conviction that the town is destined to remain in ITALY has resulted in political apathy and a tendency, admitted by the local UAIS secretary, to read the "VOCE LIBERA" rather than the "LAVORATORE". To combat this trend PCG policy at MONFALCONE has been modified. Little is now heard there of Jugoslav national claims, which have given place to economic agitation based on orthodox Marxist principles. Clerical influence has recently increased in the COLLIO area north of GORIZIA, so much so that the anti-TITO Slovene National Democrat party speaks of this area, formerly a UAIS stronghold, as its most promising field of activity. The recent campaign in the pro-Slav press against the Archbishop of GORIZIA and the Bishop of TRIESTE is probably intended to weaken clerical influence on the Slovene peasantry and thus to check any further development of the SNDP. Mgr. MARGOTTI, the Archbishop of GORIZIA, is an obvious target for pro-Slav propaganda missiles, since he is generally known to have been one of the leading clerical supporters of the Fascist regime and was appointed to the archidiocese shortly after the Concordat of 1929 with authority to bring the local church more closely under the aegis of ROME. The villa[illegible]

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Recently, however, the establishment of a communist regime in JUGOSLAVIA has caused the Slovene clergy to draw more closely to their archbishop. The Slovene National Democrat Party is the political expression of this tendency, and the large vote for the Christian Democrat Party, on which the SNDP is modelled, in the Slovene-speaking districts of UDINE province must have suggested to the pro-Slav leaders that the new party represented a menace which could no longer be ignored. For the moment, however, the SNDP is hampered by lack of a party organ, permission for its publication having been refused by the Allied authorities on the grounds that the majority of the sponsors had posts more or less tainted by collaboration. The campaign against Bishop SANTIN - of TRIESTE was also motivated by political considerations since this prelate, an astute Istrian of proletarian origin, is one of the most influential exponents of local Italian irredentism. High lights of the campaign have been the stoning of Mgr MARGOTTI and Mgr SANTIN during a pastoral visit, and the excommunicating of the editors of "LAVORATORE" and "PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK".

A feature of pro-Slav activity during the month has been the frequency of week-end visits by Zone A supporters to Zone B and JUGOSLAVIA where they have attended political demonstrations, gymnastic displays and cultural festivities. Much attention has also been paid to youth organisation and several youth brigades have been formed and sent to JUGOSLAVIA for work on the BRCKO-BANOVICI railway. These visits are probably intended as morale boosters and from line intercepts would appear to be extremely popular.

As the result of a reshuffle in the Slovene government necessitated by the appointment of BORIS KIDRIC to the post of Minister of Industry in the federal government, BORIS KREIGHER, Secretary of UAIS and the PCG, became Minister of the Interior in the new Slovene cabinet, and has been replaced by VLADO BABIC, a Slovene from a village near TRIESTE, BABIC was a member of the Slovene nationalist Movement since early youth (he is now about 45). In 1931 he fled from ITALY and after stays in AUSTRIA and CZECHOSLOVAKIA he arrived in JUGOSLAVIA, where he joined the Communist Party. He played a part in the Liberation Movement from 1941 onwards and in Dec 1944 was Vice-Commissar of IX Corps, operating in VENEZIA GIULIA. Since the

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of VENEZIA GIULIA and TRIESTE into JUGOSLAVIA has reached the stage when the dream cherished by the people of VENEZIA GIULIA is about to be fully realised". It seems probable that KREICHER will continue to direct pro-Slav activities in Zone A, a fact suggested by KREICHER himself when in the same message he stated "I feel that in assuming new duties at LJUBLJANA I shall be able to carry on the commitments imposed on my by PNOO and UAIS".

The aggressive form taken by Italian nationalism during the past month has, except in the sphere of economic and labour agitation, deprived the pro-Slavs of the initiative and forced them into the possibly not unwelcome role of a proletariat suffering from the assaults of resurgent Fascism. Since 12 June they have reacted more strongly to Italian provocation but the VG Police have usually succeeded, during major disturbances, in keeping the two factions apart with the result that pro-Slav missiles have inflicted more damage on the police than on the pro-Italians. The principal pro-Slav offices are located in the centre of the town, marooned in a sea of hostile "Italianità", while the pro-Slav strongholds are in the working class suburbs. In times of disturbance the police have succeeded in preventing pro-Slavs from penetrating into the centre of the town to give battle to Italian Action Squads, usually taking place in the vicinity of the "piccolo Stalingrado" of S. GIACOMO, which, as a pro-Slav salient the tip of which lies comparatively near to the centre of the town, is a favourite assembly point for disorderly crowds and strong-arm elements.

The break in the pro-Slav "law and order" policy occurred on 12 June, which was celebrated by the CCLN as the "Festa della Republica" and as the anniversary of the "beginning of AMG administration", which phrase was interpreted by the "LAVORATORE", not without justification, as a euphemism for "the departure of Jugoslavs troops". Pro-Slav groups were hurriedly assembled during the evening in the S. GIACOMO area, probably as a reserve of strong arm elements for the defence of Communist centres. VG Police attempting to clear the crowds were bombarded with stones torn up from the roadway. Earlier in the evening part of the crowd had succeeded in penetrating into neighbouring

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and orderly funeral attended by a crowd of about 5,000 was held on 18 June and on the morning of that day there was a 15 minute protest strike in all the principal TRIESTE factories and shipyards. The murder was the subject of numerous protests to AMG most of which carried the warning that the working classes intended to resort to measures of self-defence if immediate action was not taken against Italian squad leaders. All press comment alleged police complicity in, and AMG tolerance of Italian action squad activity, and accused the GCLN in categorical terms of inspiring these excesses. Following the arrest of several Italian action squad leaders on 20 June and following days, the situation was quieter until Istrian Solidarity Day on 29 June, when scuffling broke out during a Lega Nazionale band concert and an Italian crowd demonstrated outside the PCG and TRIESTE NOO Headquarters. A pro Slav defence group of about 500, evidently assembled in expectation of trouble, gave battle but efficient police action dispersed the crowd before anything more serious than fisticuffs could develop. The following day, Sunday 30 June, witnessed the most serious disturbances in TRIESTE since the Allied occupation. At about mid-day the competitors in the GIRO D'ITALIA cycle race crossed the VENEZIA GIULIA boundary and shortly afterwards were stopped by a line of stones and nails placed in the road by pro-Slavs. Some stones were also thrown at them and shots fired by unknown persons injured a VG Policeman who was investigating the incident. Whether the shots were aimed at the police or the cyclists is not clear. The pro-Slav press did not attempt to deny that a deliberate attempt to stop the race had been made, but claimed that an anti-popular and anti-Slav demonstration had been planned to coincide with the arrival of the cyclists in TRIESTE. It is almost certain that the arrival of the cyclists in TRIESTE, caked with the dust of "Madre Italia" would in fact have been the occasion for an impressive demonstration of "Italianità", accompanied by the usual Italian Action squad excesses, but though the pro-Slavs stopped the race, they did not stop the demonstration. A distorted version of the PIERIS incident reached TRIESTE at about 1330 hours following which bands of youths systematically attacked, and in many cases devastated, almost every important pro-Slav office in TRIESTE. Line intercepts show clearly how completely the pro-Slavs were taken by

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to nine Allied officers and ORs.

The pro-Slav reply to the events of 30 June was to call a General Strike, which started on 1 July and was still in progress on 7 July. A strike committee representing the main anti-fascist organisations in Zone A was appointed to direct strike activities, and telegrams of protest despatched to the Foreign Ministers and World Federation of Trade Unions, alleging partiality on the part of the civil police and the passivity of AMG. The demands of the strikers, put forward in various telegrams and declarations during the past week are: the arrest of those responsible for the attacks on pro-Slav centres on 30 June, the elimination of CLN squads, the punishment of VG policemen guilty of complicity or neglect during the disturbances and of police officers who failed to give the necessary orders, and the replacement of the VG Police Force by Allied Military Police.

The first day of the General Strike coincided with the one-day strike called by the CCLN and the result of this unwanted collaboration was a more complete stoppage than could have been attained by either side acting independently. Since 2 July the strike has been a purely pro-Slav affair and in consequence mainly industrial in character. Stoppage in the docks, shipyards, and principal factories in TRIESTE has been virtually complete. A partial tram service has been running with the aid of student volunteers, and German POW have been used for unloading urgently needed supplies in the docks. At MONFALCONE the strike in the shipyards was complete until 4 July when 800 workers, half of them salary earners, returned to work: the following day this figure rose to 2,000. At GORIZIA about half the factory workers have been at work since the end of the pro-Italian strike. Commercial activity, which is mainly in Italian hands, has hardly been affected anywhere in the area, though Slovene-owned shops have been closed. The strike has been accompanied, especially since 5 July, by acts of violence. Pickets have been especially active in the MONFALCONE area where the strike seems to have had little wholehearted support - an additional proof of the weakening of pro-Slav influence over the local proletariat. Several bomb explosions have occurred on the tram tracks in TRIESTE causing some damage but no casualties. The

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former source, and the cutting off of the latter by police control, may eventually cause the strike to die a natural death. On 7 July however, the strikers were still defiant, and the members of the strike committee had failed to obey the summons to appear before an AMG court.

There were persistent rumours during the first week in July that the pro-Slav were planning strong reprisals against the Italian, but so far nothing has materialised. A communist club in the S. GIACOMO area, known to be an assembly centre for strong-arm elements, was raided by Allied Military Police on 3 July, but though about 100 persons were found on the premises, half of them from Zone B, the only weapons discovered were stones and staves. Similar measures have also been circulating at MONFALCONE, where a crowd of about 2,500 did in fact assemble on the evening of 5 July but was cleared by VG and Allied police. Unauthorised meetings have also been common in the S. GIACOMO area at TRIESTE during the past week, but seem to have been connected with strike agitation.

3. PRO-ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

Apprehension at the possibility of internationalisation as a solution of the TRIESTE question was first noticeable in the local Italian press about 19 June. On 22 June, following M. Bidault's announcement that "a star of hope had appeared in the sky of the peace conference" the GCLN called the first of several meetings to discuss the situation, which by 24 June was sufficiently serious for BUDA of the GCLN delegation in PARIS to send a telegram asking for messages to the Foreign Ministers condemning a compromise solution. Numerous telegrams were sent in response to this appeal after special meetings of pro-Italian bodies held at GCLN headquarters on 24 and 25 June. By 27 June the "VOCE LIBERA" was writing "We shall resort to the weapon which was instrumental in bringing about the collapse of the Austrian Empire - irredentism, intensified to the utmost. Never shall we permit ITALY, a nation to which the world owes treasures of art, culture and science, to be humiliated and treated like an African tribe". The news of a deadlock on that day, following the rejection of M. Molotov's proposal, introduced an

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crescendo of rhetoric and diatribe. "Half a million Italians", wrote the "VOCE LIBERA" on 2 July "await anxiously their delivery or death sentence. Unless common sense prevails at the very last minute the Foreign Ministers will hand the keys of our homeland to an insatiable conqueror.....The sword which at this moment is pointed at our throat can never bring justice, only revenge". This was followed on 3 July by an article accusing Britain of having deliberately created the TRIESTE problem by allowing the developement of a state of tension which would justify the retention of her troops in the area, and of having planned internationalisation from the first in concert with the French Foreign Minister. On 4 July the paper announced that a monstrous abortion, the "Stato-Topolino" was about to be born and ISTRIA "handed gasping into the hands of the executioner". This represented the climax of the paper's literary effort and later comment, though strong, has been less hysterical. Protest telegrams by the CCLN have been couched in equally emotional terms. On 3 July, for example, FONDA, President of the CCLN informed de NICOLA that "TRIESTE, wounded, dumbfounded and agonised, rejects with horror the monstrous compromise".

The CCLN has left no doubt as to its determination to pursue the struggle for a more favourable solution of the TRIESTE question by the 21 Power conference, now due to meet on 29 July, and prominence given to the allegedly bad reception of the PARIS project in South AMERICA suggests a hope that the votes of the Latin States may help to reverse the decision. However, the average Triestino seems to be on the whole relieved at the compromise and certainly does not share the extreme views of the CCLN and the "VOCE LIBERA". But for the moment he is inarticulate and leaderless. Those who have most to lose are the Istrian exiles and it is to them, and to irresponsible student and action squad elements, that the rhetoric of the "VOCE LIBERA" appeals most strongly. The incidents of the evening of 6 July, when Allied troops and vehicles were booed and Italian women in the company of Allied soldiers attacked, were the work of the same groups who a week before had been participating in the attack on pro-Slav centres.

Italian action squads have continued to be active during the month. On 8 June a TANJUG correspondent, and on 9 June, the editor of the UAIS weekly "PROGRESSO" were attacked by action squad elements, and obscene

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Italian action squads have continued to be active during the month. On 8 June a TANJUG correspondent, and on 9 June, the editor of the UAIS weekly "PROGRESSO" were attacked by action squad elements, and obscene anti-Jugoslav posters appeared in the Viale XX Settembre, favourite meeting place of Italian students, on three successive nights from 7 June onwards, without, however, causing any reaction by the pro-Slavs. On 12 June the

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"Festa della Republica" in the evening was followed by action squad excesses, during which PNOO HQ was stoned and pro-Slav cafés attacked. Line intercepts show the President of the GCLN was concerned at the possibility of the celebration being marred in this way, and on 11 June had approached FS with the request that Major GENTILE, Monarchist leader of a particularly obnoxious group of action squads, should be removed from the area. He also ordered the cancellation of the procession originally planned as part of the celebration, probably for fear that incidents might be caused by the defence squads which his less responsible colleagues had organised for the protection of the procession. On 15 June a Slovene worker was killed, and another wounded, by the notorious Via Cavana gang. Members of this gang arrested by FS between 18 and 21 June were typical gangsters mostly from Southern ITALY, without political loyalty or motives of patriotism. Other action squad leaders, including GENTILE, were arrested between 18 and 24 June, with the result that extremist activity was on a smaller scale until the end of the month. (Recent information on Italian squads obtained from interrogation of these persons is given in Part II of this summary). Squads organised by API were active in POLA on 11 and 12 June and on 13 June, following rumours of a plot to burn down the building of the POLA pro-Slav daily "IL NOSTRO GIORNALE", a group of stalwarts was actually discovered in the rear of the building but managed to escape. Pro-Italian elements at POLA also showed an aggressive spirit during the strike on 26 June and 27 June, but efficient police control prevented major incidents.

The prime movers of the widespread attacks on pro-Slav clubs, headquarters and offices on 30 June and 1 July appear to have been the Istrian exiles, and the rapidity and thoroughness with which they carried out the tasks shows signs of a careful planning. During the course of the afternoon they broke into and wrecked about eighteen pro-Slav centres, including all three Trade Union centres, the Slovene bookshop, UAIS and PNOO offices, a communist printing press, several communist clubs, and the headquarters of the anti-fascist Youth and anti-fascist Women's organisations. Bonfires of furniture and documents were lit in the streets, and in certain cases attempts were made to start fires within

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of diverting attention from these excesses the GCLN called a one-day General Strike for 1 July as a protest against the PIERIS incident and earlier pro-Slav "acts of provocation". However, the pro-Slavs "killed" the strike by calling one themselves and thus obscuring its political significance.

Although local Italian leaders must have been well aware of the political value of an impressive display of Italianità during the second PARIS Conference, they have completely failed to organise anything approaching in size or spontaneity to the light-hearted demonstrations of the end of March. A two-day strike, backed by the employers, was held in POLA on 26 and 27 June as a protest against the FRENCH Line and in support of the demand for a plebiscite in POLA and SW ISTRIA, but stoppage in the principal industries and yards was only 50% successful owing to the pro-Slav boycott. Public meetings arranged at TRIESTE as part of the "Festa della Republica" on 12 June and Istrian Solidarity Day on 29 June were poorly attended. It would seem that the Italian population, depressed and demoralised by the delay in reaching a decision as to the future of the territory, has sunk into apathy and allowed initiative to pass into the hands of "lawless resolutes".

The present position of the GCLN in Italian political life is ambiguous. The President, Col FONDA-SAVIO, is undoubtedly a sincere patriot of moderate political views and line intercepts show clearly that he disapproves of Italian action squad excesses. But as a political leader he is ineffective and only half-aware of the activities of the less scrupulous of his colleagues. The GCLN itself differs in important respects from its counter-parts in ITALY proper, and an analysis of its present composition may serve to clarify local Italian political trends. There is no Italian Communist Party in VENEZIA GIULIA, since the PCIVG has never been recognised as a local branch by the PCI directorate in ROME. A "TRIESTE Bureau" was set up by the PCI in May and publishes a paper "L'INFORMATORE DEL POPOLO", but the principal role of the Bureau is to function as a political observation post for the leaders in ROME. The Socialist Party in TRIESTE has little influence. Most of its leaders are elderly men of the former Reformist tendency of the immediate post-1918 type which the younger members, like the part secretary GIORGIO BUDA, are pre-occupied

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the party is in ITALY a moderate "law and order" force, there is evidence that in TRIESTE it is implicated in action squad activity through its youth leaders. The Action Party, which in ITALY is the most left wing party after the Socialists, has been dominated by chauvinistic and extremist leaders ever since its more moderate members were expelled last year, and is deeply involved in the action squad activity of the Istrian exiles, from whom it derives its strongest support. On 3 July this party announced the re-emergence of the "GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA" movement in VENEZIA GIULIA and, recalling the movement's fight against Nazi-fascism, stated that the fight against the "new form of oppression would be waged with the same energy and, if necessary, by the same means". This movement is already reliably reported to be in contact with the GRUPPO ESULI ISTRIANI and other action squad elements. The CCLN can therefore hardly claim to be a moderate political force and its vain appeals for law and order smack of hypocrisy. But it certainly contains a proportion of moderate politicians and it is to be hoped that these elements will now take the initiative into their hands and attempt to build the political foundations of the projected autonomous territory on the lines of Italo-Slovene goodwill and popular support.

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PART II

The General Situation in ITALY and the Situation in NE ITALY.

1. The General Situation in ITALY

The unofficial announcement of the referendum results on 6 June was followed by a constitutional crisis which for a few days threatened the stability of the new Republic. On 7 June the Liberal Party called de GASPERI's attention to Art 2 of the Referendum Law, which on their interpretation signified that the majority for or against the Referendum had to be calculated on the aggregate number of voters and not merely on that of the valid votes. In other words that the votes for the Republic had to exceed that for the Monarchy plus the number of spoiled voting papers. Since the number of such papers was known to be large, this interpretationmight have reversed the results of the Referendum. The same attitude was taken by the Monarchists and fully exploited by the Monarchist press. The official declaration of the Referendum results by the Court of Cassation on 10 July only aggravated the crisis, since the results announced were still provisional: the figures for 118 polling booths had not been received and some protests and claims still remained to be dealt with. The government decided to anticipate the final declaration and ordered that 11 June should be a public holiday to celebrate the Republic, but the King, while he expressed his willingness to appoint de GASPERI as temporary Lieutenant-General of the Realm refused to leave the country until the final results had been declared. The government for their part stood by their contention that the declaration by the Court of Cassation had automatically brought into being the transitional regime provided for by the Referendum Law. The King remained firm for two days, but on 13 June unexpectedly departed for PORTUGAL, leaving a message to the people alleging that the government, heedless of the independence of the Magist-racy, had perpetrated a "revolutionary act" and taken over powers arbitrarily, thus confronting the King with the alternative of either provoking further bloodshed or ending violence by leaving the country. In

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declaration of results by the Court of Cassation on 18 June revealed the artificiality of the controversy; the majority for the Republic was 1,998,639 - slightly higher than that given on 10 June - and the number of spoiled papers 1,498,136, so that the Republic would have had a clear majority even had the Monarchist interpreation been accepted by the court.

During the period 6 - 12 June Monarchist rioting broke out in S. ITALY, notably at NAPLES, ROME and TARANTO, during which several persons were killed and a large number injured. These incidents inspired much talk of a widening of the historical division between North and South, but in fact, though the Monarchy did secure a majority in the islands and in all compartments as far north as and including LAZIO and the ABRUZZO there was a 40% vote for the Republic in this area, while in the Republican north the Monarchy secured 38% of the votes.

The distribution of seats in the Constituent Assembly, announced in the middle of the month is, reading from left to right:-

Communist	105
Socialist	115
Action Party	7
Republican	23
Christian Democrat	206
National Democrat Union	40
Uomo Qualunque	30
National Block for Freedom	17
Other parties and groups	13

The assembly met for the first time on 25 June, and after electing SARAGAT as President of the Assembly adjourned to await the election of a temporary President of the Republic, and after three days of arduous discussion the three main parties decided to support the candidature of De NICOLA, who was accordingly elected on 28 June.

Born at NAPLES in 1877, De NICOLA practised for many years as a lawyer and a journalist. In 1909 he entered Parliament and was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1919. In 1924 he tried to withdraw from politics, and though re-elected he refused to take the oath. In 1929 he was nominated Senator, but never frequented the Senate and took no further part in politics.

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The settlement of the TRIESTE problem, which was the main obstacle to agreement between the Foreign Ministers, prepared the way for compromise on all other important questions outstanding in the draft peace treaty with ITALY. It was agreed that RUSSIA should receive reparations to the value of 100 million dollars from a share of Italian war factory equipment, the liners SALUTURA and VULCANIA, Italian assets in the USSR and property and rights of the Italian government nationals in Eastern Europe, the balance to be paid from current production over a period of six years. The cession of territories by ITALY to GREECE and JUGOSLAVIA is to be considered as being in place of the reparations demanded by RUSSIA on their behalf. The third outstanding issue, that of the Italian colonies, has also been settled. ITALY is to renounce sovereignty over her African possessions, which will remain for the time being under their present administration. Within a year from the entry into force of the Italian treaty the four powers will decide on their disposal, which meanwhile the deputies are to study. The full peace conference will meet on July 29.

SITUATION IN NORTH-EAST ITALY

2. VENICE and PADUA

Labour unrest has been widespread in VENICE and PADUA since the last week of June and had to a considerable deterioration in the law and order situation. As part of the CGIL policy of allowing strikes on a provincial basis as and where necessary, the VENICE Camera del Lavoro, started a partial stike at VENICE and MESTRE on 24 June, and threatened a full strike in the first week in July if its demands were not met. A satisfactory agreement was however reached on the basis of a 10% rise in wages. The success of this measure, encouraged the unemployed in VENICE and PADUA province to start an agitation for more effective measures to combat unemployment and more generous unemployment relief. At PADUA unemployed and reduci occupied the power station for several hours on 24 June, cutting off all electricity supply except for the telephone service and hospitals. Demonstrations also took place on 1 July and 2 July, in the course of which a Questura agent was seized and held as hostage until the release of arrested demonstrators was granted.

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Similar disorders broke out in VENICE on 3 July when 1,000 unemployed who assembled in response to an invitation by a self-appointed Committee and later spread through the town forcing shops and offices to close and interfering with public transport services. The civil police did little to control the situation, but acts of violence were not numerous. The demonstrators had interviews with the Prefect and Mayor on 3 July and again on 4 July, to discuss the public works programme and other relief measures.

The Russian Youth Delegation visiting ITALY at the invitation of the Italian government had a hostile reception from a student audience at PADUA on 24 June and on the following day, during a meeting attended by the delegation at St MARKS Square, VENICE, scuffling broke out in the crowd between right and left wing elements, and a Carabinieri who fired his pistol in the air was badly beaten up.

3. UDINE Province.

The Christian Democrats won 6, the Socialists 4 and the Communists 1 of the 11 seats alloted to the constituency of UDINE-BELLUNO. The Socialists are well pleased with this result but the Communists, who had expected to win two seats, are highly disgruntled. Scandals within the party have caused them a further set-back. At the beginning of June, the "independent" Monarchist paper "MESSAGERO VENETO" published an article accusing "ANDREA" and NINCI, temporary secretary and deput-secretary respectively of the Friulian section of the PCI, of active participation in the murder of the TRIESTE jeweller STERMIN in May 1945. The article further alleges that they divided among themselves loot valued at five million lire. ANDREA has filed a suit for libel against the "MESSAGERO VENETO" and demanded an apology from the PADUA paper "L"AVVENIRE d'ITALIA" which also printed the story. The press campaign is not the only menace to ANDREA's political future. Legal action against ANDREA, NINCI and the OSOPPO leaders has been instituted by relatives of persons executed by the partisans. ANDREA regards his position as undermined by what he calls "this back-wash of the revolution" and seems resigned to irretrievable loss of ground. The fallen fortunes of the PCI is also indicated by a reduction in staff, and the party is known to have been heavily in

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acts of violence were not numerous. The demonstrators had interviews with the Prefect and Mayor on 3 July and again on 4 July, to discuss the public works programme and other relief measures.

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An interesting feature of the election results in UDINE Province was the size of the Christian Democrat vote in the Slovene communes near the VENEZIA GIULIA boundary. In the province as a whole the percentage vote for this party, the PSI and the PCI were 46%, 31% and 14% respectively, whereas the percentages in the predominantly Slovene areas were 77%, 9% and 6% respectively. In the Slovene communes of STREGNA (C 6726) and DRENCHIA (C 7283) the actual votes for the Demochristians and PCI were 803 and 1 at STREGNA and 604 and 2 at DRENCHIA. The highest vote for the PCI was in the Southern FRIULI, always a centre of Garibaldini influence.

Continued preparations by the OSOPPO paramilitary organisation to meet a possible Jugoslav attack is indicated by the PRESTENTO incident of 4 June, when OSOPPO partisans were surprised by civil and US special police while engaged in the distribution of arms. 25 Hauser rifles, a Breda MMG, and two automatic rifles were impounded and 28 arrests made.

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13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 11.

PART III

MILITARY SECURITY.

1. SECURITY OF INFORMATION.

i. An example of the perfect organisation of the Communist Party in the GORIZIA Area was given on the recent exercise 'Finger' (co-ordinated drive on reported hidden arms.) As soon as the first parties of V.G. Police began searching their targets at CORMONS, the cook of the V.G. Police Station rushed to the Casa del Popolo giving the alarm. Immediately the whole place was vacated, the personnel spreading through CORMONS warning the Communist families of the impending danger. The cook has been dismissed.

ii. A report was sent to R.N. Trieste by 21 PS Sec complaining of the lack of security amongst RN personnel. Action has been taken by RN who have published a general order dealing with careless talk, etc.

iii. Reports from CIC include the following :

(a) Security precautions relative to the movement of the 351st Inf Regt., 88th Division from TARVISIO to the CIVIDALE areaduring the period 11 June to 15 June 1946 were evidently inadequate, with residents of TARVISIO, several hours after the evacuation alert, fully cognizant of when the movement was to take place, what units would leave, the sequence of departure and what organisations would remain.

(b) On 10 June 1946, RACCLI, Giuseppe and MILLOCCO, Guido, Italian civilians in employ of 3rd Bn. 351st Inf Regt were apprehended by an armed Jugoslav patrol in the (6580) vicinity of the Morgan Line while bathing in the ISONZO river. Subjects were released on 15 June 1946 at outpost 43(C7832) after several interrogations during which they claim they revealed no OB information. Throughout the entire procedure RACCLI was listed by the Jug interrogators as an American soldier despite his repeated assertions that he was Italian. While both RACCLI and MILOCCO contend that they did not divulge any Allied OB it is probable that after five days of confinement, forced marches and insufficient rations, the Jugoslav interrogations were productive.

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(c) TARVISIO CIC on 17 Jun 46 apprehended GALANTI, Alfredo on charge of illegal travel from UDINE Province into Zones A and B of Venezia Giulia. Examination of GALANTI's possessions resulted in discovery of numerous detailed maps of both Zones A and B. (For further details see PART IV CIVIL SECURITY, Important Individual Cases, (b) i).

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2. SECURITY OF PERSONNEL.

i. The recent abductions of British Officers in Palestine have been widely commentated in Communist circles in the GORIZIA area. A group of former partisans were overheard conjecturing on the chances of success a resolute person would have in reaching Zone B with an Allied prisoner. Difficulties and ideas were discussed, everybody agreeing at the end that, though difficult, such an action would not be impossible!

ii. At 2100 hrs on 1 June 46 stones were found to have been laid across the road near MR H 9077 (SESANA area), apparently with the intention of unseating DR's. On the evening on 24 June 46 the same thing happened during the demonstration at MONFALCONE; this was done deliberately to obstruct V.G. Police and FS NCO's. In fact one FS NCO was unseated by this means.

iii. Distribution of arms to OSOPPO partisans and sympathisers, allegedly in preparation for an anticipated Jugoslav attack made at PRESTENTO (C 534265) at 2000 hrs 4 Jun 46 with knowledge and co-operation of Osoppo leaders. Two GARIBALDINI partisans who witnessed the handout immediately alerted the GARIBALDI packed Civil Police at CIVIDALE (C 560225) who accompanied by three American Special Police converged on PRESTENTO. As a result of mistaken identity several grenades were thrown which with following firing resulted in wounding of one OSOPPO partisan and stunning of two American personnel. When the melee ended the civil Police assisted by local Carabinieri collected a total of 25 German Mauser rifles, one Breda Heavy Machine Gun, two Beretta automatic rifles and five unexploded Italian concussion type grenades. Awaiting trial at the present time at CIVIDALE are twenty eight individuals charged with violation of various AMG proclamations.

iv. There have been several cases during the period under review of wires being found stretched across roads in 88 (US) Div area. In cases where wires have been hit it has fortunately been by jeeps fitted with wire cutters, which have in all cases proved effective.

An order has now been issued for the fitting of all jeeps in 88 (US) Div with wire cutters.

3. SECURITY OF MATERIAL AND INSTALLATIONS.

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3. SECURITY OF MATERIAL AND INSTALLATIONS.

i. Several cases have been reported of considerable lengths of telephone line being removed both in TRIESTE and UDINE Provinces.
In NO cases has a motive of sabotage been proved. Theft of wire for making copper sulphate has been the motive in all cases where culprits have been traced.

ii. On 31 May 46 a party of FS and 88 Div MPs searched the San Giusto Jugoslav Hospital, GORIZIA, as a result of

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repeated reports from a large number of sources, and Italian press and radio allegations. These reports were assessed as unreliable, but were so often repeated that it was considered wise to 'lay the ghost' thoroughly.

The search revealed extensive underground galleries and chambers, but no arms. The Jugoslav Military guard of 15 all ranks maintain an armoury of 1 Machine Gun, 4 TSMGs, 5 rifles and 2 pistols.

The necessity of maintaining an armed guard on an internationally protected Red Cross building is not clear.

iii. Close liaison has been established with SIB and 88 (US) Div CID in an effort to break the ring of crooks, operating in the provinces of UDINE and GORIZIA, responsible for the steady flow of Allied transport and equipment over the Morgan Line.

Penetration of this ring has been achieved, resulting in the arrest on 19 June 46 of two German POWs and two civilians, caught in possession of a 3-ton truck stolen from 659 Inf Tps Workshops.

iv. Pilferage of UNRRA supplies in V.G. with particular attention to the marshalling yards in TRIESTE, was the subject of a special conference held on 30 June 46 at HQ 13 Corps. Extra Civil Police have now become available, and it is hoped that the situation will show an improvement during July.
(Monthly Intelligence Summary No. 10; Part III, para 4 (i) refers).

4. SECURITY OF PORTS AND COASTLINES.

i. TRIESTE.

The following merchant shipping (or RN craft with MN crews) entered the port during the month under review:-

	No.	Degree of Security Checking.
Merchantmen	34	100%
Schooners, W.D.	4	100%
Schooners, Italo/Jug.	833	100% control by V.G. Police (Port Section) and Port Security.
Other Craft	3+	100% control by V.G. Police (Port Section) and Port Security.

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+Daily/biweekly passenger ferry services TRIESTE -
a) MUGGIA b) CAPODISTRIA c) POLA.

These figures show an increase in schooner traffic of 160 vessels over the previous month's total.

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ii. VENICE and MARGHERA.

A total of 31 merchantmen and 130 smallcraft (a slight increase over April figures) entered the port during the month.

A strict watch is being maintained on vessels included on the 'Black List', most of which are Palestinian. Arrangements have been made for all such ships to be watched from the moment of their entry into the Lagoon until their final departure from it. RMO VENICE has agreed to arrange for suspect emigrant carrying vessels to be halted en route for Palestine, since it appears certain that all illegal passengers are picked up at points on the journey and are disembarked prior to arrival at their destination.

No further precise information of illicit traffic between CHIOGGIA and ISTRIA has come to hand during the month. The 'Nuova Mafalda', a CHIOGGIA vessel, was stopped by the CS patrol launch on 15 June near CHIOGGIA. Several packages were seen to have been thrown overboard before the vessel could be boarded. The craft has been sequestrated.

iii. MONFALCONE.

Nothing to Report.

iv. GRADO.

Daily motor-launch patrols have been maintained along the main inland canal routes within the Commune of GRADO, but traffic has been negligible, the most outstanding observation being the absence of vessels from ISTRIA. Checks have also been carried out on the TRIESTE - GRADO ferry which makes two trips per day.

v. [redacted].

A control post manned by V.G. Police Force on the WEST MOLO of MUGGIA harbour was established on 25 Jun 46. Its purpose is to check the civilian passenger ferries, crews, cargoes and movements of small craft.

For the first two or three weeks, 4 V.G. Police from the Port Detachment, TRIESTE, who have a knowledge of the documents that are used for transit by sea, will be available to man the post for three days per week. When more Police are available a permanent control will be instituted.

vi. Following a report that the M/V "POLA" would be pirated by

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vi. Following a report that the M/V "POLA" would be pirated by Jugoslavs off the Istrian coast, arrangements were made in conjunction with the Royal Navy and the V.G. Police to have the vessel shadowed by a destroyer in wireless touch with Police personnel "planted" on board. On 15 June, the date fixed for the capture, the vessel sailed and reached POLA without incident. Significant is the fact that a rumour had gone round POLA that the vessel would NOT arrive that day.

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5. JUGOSLAV TROOPS.

i. A total of 15 deserters have come in during the month, bringing the total now held to 116. These include a further batch of four from 7 Div, and four of officer status from 1 Prol Div. These latter are being interrogated by CSDIC.

ii. During the month under review an increasing number of uniformed Jugoslav soldiers from the detachment in Zone A have been visiting relatives and friends in the Collio area. It is felt that their constant presence in the area is part of a campaign to bolster up the shaken morale of the population, already tired of being continually deceived by the promise of an imminent 'liberation' by Jugoslav Troops. These visits are increasing in frequency since the departure of the American armoured detachment.

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PART IV.

CIVIL SECURITY

1. (a) ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS.

Category	Trial	Internment	Detention	Total.
Jugoslav Deserters			15	15
Miscellaneous Civilians incl D.Ps.	50	1	69	120
German PW/SEP			40	40
Bulgarian Deserter			1	1
	50	1	125	176

(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES.

i. GALANTI Alfredo. - A leading Jug sympathiser, and active member of the Tarvisio Communists, was arrested by the TARVISIO CIC on 14 June 46 for illegal trips into Venezia Giulia, both Zone A and B. A search of his home revealed a large number of military maps covering Venezia Giulia, parts of Jugoslavia and Italy.

Preliminary interrogation disclosed that subject was employed by the PNOO and was directed by the UAIS Headquarters at GORIZIA to supervise Italian Communists in the TARVISIO region. He is well informed on the organisation of the Slovene Communist Underground movement and the activities of the Italian Communists. A full report is pending. (NE Italy ISUM No. 123 Part B, para 3L refers).

ii. BOSCOLO Marcello - (See MIS No. 10, Part IV, para 1 (b), vii, and NE Italy ISUM No. 117, Part B, para 3A).

Subject was arrested 25 May at VICENZA by Questura of CHIOGGIA acting under orders of FS. He was found in possession of a considerable quantity of arms which he was in the process of selling to a third person sent by FS to buy them. It was suspected that these arms had come from ISTRIA but no proof of this has been found. Subject furnished names of CHIOGGIA [illegible] from whom he had bought arms. Most of

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iii. DAPAS Andrea. - Detailed interrogation of subject, who was handed over to 47 PSS from 13 Corps PW Cage, revealed that subject was a leading Istrian Communist and partisan, who, before the end of the war, admits to having worked in collaboration with OZNA in Venezia Giulia. Subject has proved to be a very reliable authority on leading Jugoslav and Istrian communist and OZNA personalities, of whom he has supplied a large list. Subject claimed that he had been arrested and tortured by OZNA under the suspicion of being an IS agent. While this part of subject's story is believed, it is NOT believed that he was in prison until March 1946. PS is in possession of a document signed by DAPAS Andrea as secretary of Consorzio Agrario at ROVIGNO, ISTRIA, dated 17 Jan 46. This was found in possession of BOSCOLO Adelmiro of CHIOGGIA who, so far, has evaded PS arrest on a charge of illegal contact with ROVIGNO. Investigations continue.
(MIS No. 10, Part IV, para 1 (b) vi refers).

iv. CALABRESE Antonio. - Arrested on 15 June at PORTOGRUARO (H 0988) as a suspected OZNA agent. His knowledge of OZNA personalities and descriptions of vehicles used by them tends to confirm that, at any rate, he has had some connection with that organisation. He has been placed in provisional liberty and has so so far twice returned with information, a summary of which will be contained in a future report.

v. FEDRIGO Raimondo. - Arrested at CERVIGNANO by CCRR on 20 June on orders of PS, and handed over to 47 PS Sec for interrogation. He is believed responsible for the theft of a large quantity of UNRRA sugar from S. STINO DI LIVENZA (Venezia) MR G 9883. Interest in this case was taken by PS on account of the fact that FEDRIGO had been denounced as an OZNA agent and that the sugar was said to be destined for Zone B. Interrogation continues.

vi. GENTILE Raffaele - ex-Major Italian army, employed by Italian State Railways.

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SPINA Felice - Sergente-Maggiore, CRI

CAPOTORTO Pasquale

DE BONI Mario

(All the above arrested 18 June)

D'ANTONI Michele - (19 June)

GAMBALE Pasquale - (21 June)

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PERTICCHINO Attilio - (23 June)

CATALAN Nicolò - (24 June)

REDI Francesco - (25 June)

(NE Italy ISUM No. 123, Part B, para 3 B - K refers)

The a/n nine persons were arrested in TRIESTE by 412 FS Sec on the dates indicated, for their activities in connection with recent stabbing attacks by organised pro-Italian gangs.

The arrest is further sought of TONEATTI Capt Giovanni, and PALMERI Franco, neither of whom can at present be traced.

Of the arrested men, CAPOTORTO, GAMBALE, PERTICCHINO, and REDI are all actual knifers. The first, CAPOTORTO hails from CERIGNOLA near BARI. He has lived at TRIESTE for twenty years or so, in which period he has never worked honestly for his living. Under interrogation he makes NO particular pretence of being motivated by considerations of patriotism, but reveals himself as a typical gangster. PERTICCHINO is the right-hand man of CAPOTORTO. GAMBALE, who is the notorious "Don PASQUALE", the leader of the Via Cavana Gang, and REDI, are also implicated in recent stabbing affrays and there seems a good chance of bringing all four to trial.

Of the others, D'ANTONI is believed to be the leader of the Station Gang and is closely connected with the Via Cavana Group. DE BONI whose mother owns a bar in Piazza Cavana, is connected with the "Partito d'Azione"and the Istrian Exiles, for whom he has organised action squads.

(For further details see para 4 (a), II, i below.)

vii. LAURI Antonio. - (See NE Italy ISUM No. 125, Part B, para 6B)

During the night 25/26 Jun at about 0100 hrs the a/n was arrested in POLA together with BULIC Gregorio and BUSLETTA Santo. LAURI was driving a lorry found to contain a quantity of arms, comprising light and heavy machine guns, automatic rifles, rifles and

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for their activities in connection with recent stabbing attacks by organised pro-Italian gangs.

The arrest is further sought of TONEATTI Capt Giovanni, and PALMERI Franco, neither of whom can at present be traced.

Of the arrested men, CAPOTORTO, GAMBALE, PERTICCHINO, and REDI are all actual knifers. The first, CAPOTORTO hails from CERIGNOLA near BARI. He has lived at TRIESTE for twenty years or so, in which period he has never worked honestly for his living. Under interrogation he makes NO particular pretence of being motivated by considerations of patriotism, but reveals himself as a typical gangster. PERTICCHINO is the right-hand man of CAPOTORTO. GAMBALE, who is the notorious "Don PASQUALE", the leader of the Via Cavana Gang, and REDI, are also implicated in recent stabbing affrays and there seems a good chance of bringing all four to trial.

Of the others, D'ANTONI is believed to be the leader of the Station Gang and is closely connected with the Via Cavana Group. DE BONI whose mother owns a bar in Piazza Cavana, is connected with the "Partito d'Azione"and the Istrian Exiles, for whom he has organised action squads.
(For further details see para 4 (a), II, i below.)

vii. LAURI Antonio. - (See NE Italy ISUM No. 125, Part B, para 6B)

During the night 25/26 Jun at about 0100 hrs the a/n was arrested in POLA together with BULIC Gregorio and BUSLETTA Santo. LAURI was driving a lorry found to contain a quantity of arms, comprising light and heavy machine guns, automatic rifles, rifles and verey light pistols, together with about 20,000 rounds of arms. All of these were of Italian make, and, excluding the single-action rifles, brand new.

LAURI is a member of APO POLA, and claimed to be working under instructions from a certain 'MIRO' who has NOT yet been traced.

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It is suspected that the arms were part of a consignment destined for the defence of POLA against possible Jugoslav aggression. Investigations continue.

viii. ZAPONI Jakob. - Subject, a Croat, was arrested in CORTINA D'AMPEZZO on 16.Jun 46 for illegally crossing the frontier.

Was found to be in possession of some notes of political interest written in Serbo-Croat. He was also in possession of false documents and permits in the name of HECIMOVIC, Ivan.

On first interrogation he posed as a serjeant who had served under PAVELIC, but after a few days of confinement gave his real name and story.

He confessed that he was entrusted by a certain TORTIC, Janko (former Minister of Health under PAVELIC, now living in AUSTRIA with the alias of Dr. STATINOVIC) to convey the contents of the note-book to Croat leaders at FERMO and NAPLES DP Camps. The notes are in the course of being translated.

BALEN Josef - another Croat, was accompanying ZAPONI on his mission to ITALY. He had false documents in the name of PIANJIC Antonio. Interrogation is proceeding. (NE Italy ISUMS No. 123, Part B, para 3 M, and No. 125, part B, para 5 refer).

ix. TONIUTTI Domenico -("LUPINO")

TONIUTTI Quinto.

"LUPINO" and his brother were arrested on 29 May when it was learned that the former was about to revisit JUGOSLAVIA on a one-way ticket.

They were both handed over to CSDIC for detailed interrogation.

Although certain compromising documents were almost certainly in "LUPINO's" possession before his arrest, these have not yet been discovered in spite of intensive attempts to unearth them.

"LUPINO" was believed to act as c[redacted]

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Although certain compromising documents were almost certainly in "LUPINO's" possession before his arrest, these have not yet been discovered in spite of intensive attempts to unearth them.

"LUPINO" was believed to act as c[illegible] between JUGOSLAVIA and pro-Slav Communist elements in UDINE province, but this assessment of his role is provisional, pending publication by CSDIC of their interrogation report.
(NE Italy ISUM No. 117, Part B, para 3 B refers).

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2. GERMAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

Nothing to Report.

2A. AUSTRIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

(a) Activities.

i. OVERT.

TREU, Austrian leader at TARVISIO sent a protest in form of a petition from Austrian personages in the Val Canale, regarding June 2 elections, to the Foreign Ministers Meeting in Paris. The petition stated that the elections were illegal in as much as the Val Canale is still a disputed area. Dr. DOLHAR, the Slovene leader joined TREU in the objection, however neither was willing to admit that the action was done on his initiative

ii. COVERT.

Prior to the recent elections, Austrian leaders in Val Canale did their utmost to obstruct the elections by advising persons of Austrian origin to stay away from the polls. Approximately eighty from San Leopoldo (near PONTEBBA C 4769) refused to accept the election certificates. The movement was sponsored and organised by PUCHER, Lambert, resident CAMPOROSSO (C6469).

The Austrian church choir at TARVISIO organised some four [illegible] ago with AMG permission is being used as a subterfuge [illegible] the local leaders for political meetings. These are held every week, usually at the Albergo Pensione, owned by TEPPAN, a pro-Austrian sympathiser.

3. JUGOSLAV INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS. -

51

(a) Activities.

I. OVERT.

i. GORIZIA area - the SOCA choir.

Towards the end of May, the SOCA choir from the COLLIO, directed by KUMAR Srecko, went on tour in SLOVENIA. The choir was accompanied by VENTURINI Oscar, UAIS Educational Director for the Province of GORIZIA, who introduced the concerts with political addresses on the VENEZIA GIULIA question.

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The Austrian church choir at TARVISIO organised some four meetings a month with ANG permission is being used as a subterfuge by the local leaders for political meetings. These are held every week, usually at the Albergo Pensione, owned by TEPPAN, a pro-Austrian sympathiser.

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These speeches were on familiar lines. At LJUBLJANA, for example, he told the assembly that, after five years of war, the people of Zone A were still oppressed and persecuted by the so-called democratic occupational government. Behind the terrorist rule of carabinieri, questurini and Fascists, the Anglo-Americans were pursuing their own selfish ends, oblivious of the sacrifices that

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the people of the Slovene Littoral had made for their right to liberty and self-determination. Every song must come to an end, however; and the day would come when the suffering masses, with the support of the Jugoslav Army and the fraternal might of Soviet Russia, would arise and drive the international delinquents once and for all from their land. The speech was wildly applauded.

ii. GORIZIA area - Emphasis on Youth Movement.

During the week ending 22 June the GORIZIA Anagrafy Office reported over 200 applications for identity cards on the part of minors - i.e., under 18's - from the RIFEMBERGO - COMENO - OPACCHIASELLA area: a similar phenomenon was noted in the COLLIO. The need of documents for crossing the Morgan Line was given as the reason for these applications, which, it is believed, were connected with the rally of the VENEZIA GIULIA Physical Culture Movement, held at LJUBLJANA on 23 June. Radio BELGRADE pitched the attendance at this rally at some 6,000, and it is known from line intercepts that several truckloads of UAIS youth were despatched from the GORIZIA area alone.

There is evidence that a special attempt is to be made this summer to inculcate the Communist way of living into the Slovene boys and girls of Zone A. Parties of them are to be sent into JUGOSLAVIA on courses, and to summer camps, while others are to be drafted into work gangs on the BRCKO - BARANOVICI railroad in Jugoslavia.

iii. GORIZIA area - UAIS elections.

Though the greatest secrecy is kept on the results of the UAIS elections held at the end of last month, information has been received that they were a failure from every point of view. The majority of Communists are beginning to realise that there are few and remote chances of Cormons (C 5908) going to Jugoslavia, and are striving to appear as little compromised as possible in the eyes of the Italian population. The voters, 217 for the whole of Cormons Commune, re-elected the old Committee with very few changes; GERIN Napoleone remaining as President and VITTOR Fabio Secretary.

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iv. GORIZIA area - "MEZZADRIA" Problem.

The mezzadria system is the greatest social problem at present under debate, a problem used by the Communist Party to gain favour among the conservative farmers, a problem which, if not tackled quickly and energetically by AMG, may become another cause for complaint and attacks against the Allied Administration.

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It is clear than an accord cannot be reached since the Sindacati Unici are dictating impossible figures, in some cases as much as 25% to the owners and 75% to the farmers, while the owners refuse to recognise a change of law made by the Sindacati and not approved by AMG.

v. MONFALCONE area - UAIS Census.

A new UAIS census is reportedly taking place in area FOGLIANO - REDIPUGLIA - RONCHI. Canvassers ask for donations for various charities such as Jugoslav orphans, widows, the poor etc. Receipts are given on printed forms signed by MONFALCONE UAIS chief LAURENTIS Veglio, and donors are required to sign counterfoils. Copies of the receipt forms have been seen by this HQ, but so far it is not known what is printed on the counterfoils. One woman refused to sign, whereupon the canvasser took no money, though it was offered. Some pro-Italians have subscribed to these charities, but now think that UAIS's object is to collect signatures for despatch to UNO, and they ask that the blocks of counter-foils be removed from UAIS HQ and destroyed. The object of this 'census' is possibly composition of UAIS 'X' lists.

vi. MONFALCONE area - "MEZZADRIA" Problem.

There has been much agitation in the area in connection with share-cropping contracts, and some arrests have been made by VG Police. This has given rise to an attempted fifteen minute strike at CRDA MONFALCONE on 21 June 46 in sympathy with the peasants, and an outcry from Il Lavoratore quoting a reign of terror by the VG Police Force. On the morning of 24 June two peasants were arrested in TURRIACO (H 5792) for refusing to thresh the corn. The same evening peasants from TURRIACO marched to MONFALCONE and demanded at AMG HQ that the two arrestees be released. At approx 1830 hrs they were joined by about 3000 CRDA workers carrying slogans reiterating their economic demands, and at 1900 hrs the combined factions broke down the main door of MONFALCONE prison and flooded the court yard, shouting their intentions of releasing the prisoners themselves. Police re-inforcements were rushed to the spot and when they attempted to

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Later in the evening the crowd placed market stalls and bricks across the road near the prison.

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As a result of activity during this demonstration one female operator from the MONFALCONE telephone exchange was arrested for obstructing the V.G. Police in the execution of their duty. When the police were trying to put through priority calls for re-inforcements they were continuelly told that all lines were engaged. While this cannot be disproved it is considered that the woman's presence in the exchange is a threat to local security and she has therefore been dismissed.

vii. <u>TRIESTE area - Circoli di Coltura</u>.

Circoli activity has continued during the past month on an undeminished scale. During the earlier half of the period, the "Comitato Cittadini Agitprop" organiser of the Casa Portuale, Boris OPUSCOLO, disappeared from the scene as a result of illness and his position was taken over by Nino SAULI. This latter arranged meetings and detailed speakers in the same way as did Boris. Boris made his re-appearance during the second week of the month. Various items of interest have appeared both about newly-formed Circoli and those whose existence is already known. On 4 June a new Youth Circolo was inaugurated after much talk and discussion during the previous week. Since the opening meeting there has been NO reference to its activities whatsoever, and it seems to rank in no way with the already existing Circoli. In all probability its function is that of a social club and, at the same time, a political training centre for the members. A new Circolo, called the "Circolo PISONI" is situated at Vicolo Castagneto.

Variety has been the note in the choice of speakers at the many meetings that have been held, a point to which the party organisers, in their efforts to maintain the interest of the members at a high level, have paid great attention. Names which appear quite frequently now are:- RIZZOTTI, GALIMBERTI, RAKIC, ZIDAR, TONE, and SABBA, reinforcing the more familiar names of SPADARO, REGHENT, GASPERINI, LAURENTI, and JAKSETICH. The following political themes have been treated:- "Conditions in Slovenia", "The International situation, PARIS, ITALY and TRIESTE", while earlier

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Commemoration meetings were held at the "TOMMASI" on 18 June by REGHENT, at GORIZIA by GASPERINI, at the "TOMMASI" again on 19 June by SABBA, and at the "CEBULEZ" on the same day by TONE.

The activities of the Circoli reflected throughout the month the troubled spirit that has prevailed so noticeably in the city during the period under review. Several meetings, with an unusual note of urgency about them, have been called, gathering in one place a large number of the more prominent Slav-Communist personalities.

viii. TARVISIO area.

On 20 May 1946, SOSSIC, Alessandro, resident Cave del Predil (C 6762) urged Slovenes to attend a meeting at the usual place in the town. However, despite the pleadings only the regular ten to fifteen members were present. Thus, from a reliable source, indications are that the pro-slavs are losing their following which so distinctly came to light after the recent elections. Like their fellow comrades at STRENGA (C 674264), and other border towns close to VENEZIA GIULIA heavily populated with people of Slovene origin, they dislike communism.

II. COVERT.

i. GORIZIA area - Effect of Arms Raid

(see Part III, para 1, (i))

The arms raid carried out at the end of May has had considerable repercussions throughout the area. At nearly all the secret Communist meetings held immediately after the raid, the main topic was a better distribution and hiding of arms. The fact that MARINIC was found with two firearms in the same place was highly criticised, and suggestions were asked for a future policy. It was agreed that arms should be removed from houses, those living in towns to be disarmed, and that old partisan bunkers in fields should be used again.

SUERZ Alfredo, who had a "Mauser" rifle under the floor boards at the time of the raid, was ordered to take the weapon elsewhere immediately.

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ii. GORIZIA area - Jugoslav Police methods in Zone A.

The following information illustrating Jugoslav political police methods in Zone A was received from MANETTA Lucia fu Giuseppe, born at NAPLES on the 25 Oct 1922, and resident at GORIZIA in Via San Gabriele 40. Source arrived some three or four weeks ago at GORIZIA, where her fiancé, MELONI Stefano, is employed by US forces.

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Towards 2300 hrs on the evening of the 21 June 46, Signorina MANETTA was waiting for her fiancé in Via San Gabriele, a street on the north-eastern edge of the city, which leads directly into the country. She was approached by two men, whom she had noticed loitering in the street for the past half-hour, and who accosted her in Slovene. From their gestures, she understood that they were inviting her to accompany them. When she refused, they seized her arms, and made a pretence of pointing a pistol at her. They led her out of the city, and followed a twisting route for some two hours, until they arrived at a small isolated cottage, where a man and woman were awaiting them. The man was about 27, tall and robust, with reddish hair and ruddy complexion. The woman, 40 - 45, had grey hair bobbed at the back of the neck, and had two front teeth missing. Plump and of medium size, she wore a black dress, and spoke fluent, educated Italian.

When she saw MANETTA, she appeared to expostulate angrily with the two escorts in Slovene, and told them to wait outside. She then explained to source that they had brought the wrong person, and that the girl she was looking for was only eighteen years old. After asking a few questions, and examining her identity, she told source she could return to GORIZIA, warning her not to breathe a word of the encounter to anyone. The third man remained silent throughout.

The two men escorted source on the route home for some fifteen minutes, and then left her, after showing her the way to GORIZIA. After wandering about for some considerable time, she stumbled across a US camp on the outskirts of town, and was directed home, where she arrived at 0430 hrs.

An attempt to retrace the route established that the cottage in question lies somewhere within a radius of two kilometers to the east of SANTA TRINITA - (C 736076). Source received the impression that it was not regularly inhabited, and it seems probable that it was used merely as an ad hoc rendezvous.

The only eighteen-year old girl living in Via San Gabriele is a certain PETROSSI Pia, a forester's assistant, born at GORIZIA on the 15 Dec

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The only eighteen-year old girl living in Via San Gabriele is a certain PETROSSI Pia, a furrier's assistant, born at GORIZIA on the 15 Dec 1927. Her father, a corporal in the Republican Army, was killed at the beginning of 1945, and it seems that she herself, in spite of her extreme youth, has been a thorn in the side of local Slav-Communists for months past. She openly admits burning down a floral arch erected in Via San Gabriele to greet the Inter-Allied Commission, and apparently loses no opportunity to pelt the neighbourhood's pro-Jugoslav sympathisers with stones and abuse.

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iii. TRIESTE area - "TEPRO" (TEHNOPROMET).

It is reliably reported that KRALJ Zvonimir is relinquishing his post as director of "TEPRO" TRIESTE. The office manager, MIKULICIC, has also handed in his resignation, but the names of the successors are NOT yet known. KRALJ told source that, prior to his employment with "TEPRO" which he took in Nov 45, the organisation was run illegally transporting large quantities of wireless, and telegraph material into Jugoslavia. In Nov 45 it was decided to run "TEPRO" on an official and legal basis, but in view of increasing restrictions and the control on the part of the Allied authorities, trading activity was considerably reduced. At the present moment KRALJ is completing an inventory of "TEPRO" stocks in TRIESTE, as he is preparing to hand over to OGRIZEK Marijan (Anton's brother) who is expected to arrive from ZAGREB together with Anton OGRIZEK's wife. (Note: OGRIZEK Anton is at present detained in MILAN, arrested by 427 FS Sec). KRALJ stated that the total value of "TEPRO" equipment held in a store-room in TRIESTE, amounts to 12.000.000 Lire.

Continuing his conversation with source, KRALJ stated that his primary motive for taking up employment with "TEPRO" had been his desire to save his property in ZAGREB and to transfer part of it to TRIESTE or Italy proper. He added that he worked on a purely commercial basis and had isolated himself completely from political activity.

KRALJ then used the following words or their equivalent:-

"I have got to know the set-up of the present regime and I have also learned what it means to work for them. I am unable to do what they are asking of me, and I cannot associate myself with them any longer".

He said that he was preparing to leave for BOLZANO, where he was joining his wife and daughter, as it was NOT safe for him to remain in this area.

Source, pressing KRALJ for an explanation, was told that the latter had been told by OGRIZEK Marijan that he would have to perform certain political work under a commercial cover. OGRIZEK

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transporting large quantities of wireless, and telegraph material into Jugoslavia. In Nov 45 it was decided to run "TEPRO" on an official and legal basis, but in view of increasing restrictions and the control on the part of the Allied authorities, trading activity was considerably reduced. At the present moment KRALJ is completing an inventory of "TEPRO" stocks in TRIESTE, as he is preparing to hand over to OGRIZEK Marijan (Anton's brother) who is expected to arrive from ZAGREB together with Anton OGRIZEK's wife. (Note: OGRIZEK Anton is at present detained in MILAN, arrested by 427 FS Sec). KRALJ stated that the total value of "TEPRO" equipment held in a store-room in TRIESTE, amounts to 12.000.000 Lire.

Continuing his conversation with source, KRALJ stated that his primary motive for taking up employment with "TEPRO" had been his desire to save his property in ZAGREB and to transfer part of it to TRIESTE or Italy proper. He added that he worked on a purely commercial basis and had isolated himself completely from political activity.

KRALJ then used the following words or their equivalent:-

"I have got to know the set-up of the present regime and I have also learned what it means to work for them. I am unable to do what they are asking of me, and I cannot associate myself with them any longer".

He said that he was preparing to leave for BOLZANO, where he was joining his wife and daughter, as it was NOT safe for him to remain in this area.

Source, pressing KRALJ for an explanation, was told that the latter had been told by OGRIZEK Marijan that he would have to perform certain political work under a commercial cover. OGRIZEK strongly advised KRALJ to comply with this request, as this would guarantee the safety of his property in ZAGREB as well as his safe return to Jugoslavia. KRALJ, unwilling to co-operate, resigned from his position.

In KRALJ's opinion, OGRIZEK Marijan is far more interesting from the political point of view than his brother Anton, whom he considers to be a

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large scale racketeer, willing to co-operate with any regime which would allow him to make large financial transactions. KRALJ believes Anton's political activity to be superficial and dictated by mercenary motives, but suspects Marijan of being a prominent member of OZNA.

OGRIZEK Marijan is a lawyer by profession. During the war was legal officer to a partisan formation. His present connection with "TEPRO" is NOT quite clear and he is believed to hold an official post in the Jugoslav administration.

iv. UDINE Area.

In ARTEGNA (MR C 3439) it is believed there is a pro-Slav organisation dealing in arms and underground activities. This organisation is headed by a certain PISA Ivano, aged 39, the secretary of the local Communist party, and who is ostensibly in ARTEGNA on a government surveying job. Meetings held in a house on the outskirts of the town are reported to be attended by Slav representatives coming over the mountains from the TARCENTO area. Investigations are proceeding.

An organisation similar to that in ARTEGNA, is believed to be operating in OSOPPO (MR C 2841). Here one of the leading figures is again the Secretary of the local Communist Party, TROMBETTA Silvestro, who along with his father TROMBETTA Carlo, is said to be receiving some 20,000 Lire a month from the Slav authorities for his work. Other persons constituting part of this organisation include:

PELLEGRINI Eno, born in 1915
PELLEGRINI Giobatta, born 1904
DEL ROSSO Pietro, born 1891
VENIER Gino, aged 20.

All residents of OSOPPO.

Information has been received that Slav representatives are present at meetings held by this organisation. Further information is expected, and investigations continue.

v. BELLUNO area.

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All residents of OSOPPO.

Information has been received that Slav representatives are present at meetings held by this organisation. Further information is expected, and investigations continue.

v. BELLUNO area.

A report has been received by FS Detachment BELLUNO that three or four persons of Jugoslav nationality have made contact with the PCI cell at BOLZANO (BELLUNO) MR B 5932, with a view to organising for possible armed action.

The source of this report is one DONATELLI, Capt of the CC.RR., who, in conjunction with FS BELLUNO, and another individual who has successfully penetrated the PCI cell, is carrying out a full investigation.

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The latest information to hand is that the suspicious Jugoslavs have moved to TAI di CADORE, (B 7361).

vi. TARVISIO area.

Recent information received by the TARVISIO CIC confirms the fact that a Jugoslav Communist organisation under Zone A administration exists in the TARVISIO area. At TARVISIO the section chief is TRONKAR, Carlo, while the Cave del Predil section head is SULIGOJ, Franc.

Following are members of the TARVISIO borough:

BREJC, Mirko
STRGULC, Giuseppe
NIKOLAVCIC, Vincenzo
VENDLAMIN, Carlo
LEBAN, Andrea
BOZIC, Leopoldo
KRIZMAN, Giuseppe.

The chief of both sections is PETRIC (cover name for MAURIC, Richard, resident BRETTO (C 6958), also political Secretary of the Communist Party). He makes frequent trips into ITALY without AMG authorisation and also acts as a courier between TARVISIO, CAVE del PREDIL, PLEZZO, and GORIZIA. He is aided in his work by MLEKUS Francesco and Adolfo both bus drivers on the TARVISIO - PLEZZO line.

Meetings are usually held at the Nikolavcic Bar (Tarvisio Basso) or at Krizman's residence (Tarvisio Basso), while those at Cave del Predil are carried out at Via Largo Mazzini.12. This organisation is the only one in Val Canale that actually enjoys the full confidence of Gorizia Communist Headquarters.

Dr. DOLHAR, head of the TARVISIO OF (Liberation Front) is supported by GORIZIA only because he wields a tremendous influence over the Slovenes in the TARVISIO region. For that reason only is he retained at the head, otherwise Gorizia Headquarters considers him a bad choice because he is too nationalistic.

On 10 June 1946 a meeting was held at the Nikolavcic Bar, TARVISIO and was attended by

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organisation under Zone A administration exists in the TARVISIO area. At TARVISIO the section chief is TRONKAR, Carlo, while the Cave del Predil section head is SULIGOJ, Franc.

Following are members of the TARVISIO borough:

BREJC, Mirko
STRGULC, Giuseppe
NIKOLAVCIC, Vincenzo
VENDIAMIN, Carlo
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On 10 June 1946 a meeting was held at the Nikolavcic Bar, TARVISIO and was attended by the following members of the Communist cell of TARVISIO:

LEBAN, Andrea
NIKOLAVCIC, Vicenzo
TRONKAR, Carlo, Corado, Vittorio, and
ZINKOVITCH, Frederico (Lodovico
KROIVOJ, Massimillo.

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Guests of this group were MIRKO, a Jugoslav officer and six other unknown Slovenes who had presumably crossed the frontier into Italy in the vicinity of RATECE,/ The Jugoslavs' mission (C 7868)/. was to obtain information concerning hidden arms in Val Canale and location of Italian troops.

(b) PERSONALITIES.

i. BORLAK Giuseppe was reported in April 46 by a reliable source to be working for OZNA in TRIESTE and ITALY. He was in contact with the Germans in ZAGREB during the war, but appeared as a fervent communist after the capitulation.

He came to TRIESTE with regular documents in the autumn of 45 together with his wife, and was in touch with KOVAC alias KMETIC and with CERTALIC Anton. He also had contact with PRELOG Anton.

In Feb 46 subject and wife went to SENIGALLIA (near ANCONA), leaving the bulk of their luggage with friends in UDINE at an unknown address.

Towards the end of May BORLAK arrived in TRIESTE, escorting six Jugoslavs who were being repatriated from SENIGALLIA. He returned to SENIGALLIA after about two days.

Description is as follows:
Age c.49, but looks older; hair - fair, greying at temples; height - c. 1.60 metres; build - normal; walks with a stoop; states he suffers from TB; comes from RIMSKIE TOPLICE, near CELJE.

ii. JEGLIC Giovanni.

A Slovene, former railway official in LJUBLJANA, age 47, now in TRIESTE. Speaks Slovene, Serbo-Croat, Italian and German.

Came to notice in Apr 46 as a candidate for employment in Zone A, recommended by the "COMITATO DEMISSIONATI STATALI E PARASTATALI", suspected of being engaged in infiltrating subversive elements into Allied-controlled organisations.

A reliable source has stated that

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A reliable source has stated that Subject has made several journeys between TRIESTE and ITALY proper, and is in possession of considerable funds. He also appears to show great interest in the activities and identity of Jugoslav emigrants.

He travels frequently between TRIESTE and LJUBLJANA, and returned from a trip in the middle of June.

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iii. CENCICH Marisa.

The a/n has arrived in PORDENONE (B 9708) from CAPORETTO (C 6740), and although not registered as a resident of PORDENONE has been successful in obtaining employment as a nurse at the civil hospital. Subject is reported to be strongly pro-TITO, and is said to have been turned out of her home on account of those sympathies. Her brother is said to be in TITO's Army, and it is alleged that she herself makes frequent journeys to the mountainous region behind MEDUNO (C 0738). Her activities are being closely watched.

iv. SULIGOJ Franc.

Subject first participated in underground activities for the OF (Liberation Front) in 1942 and was arrested by the Italians in 1943 and again by the Germans in 1944. During the occupation of Cave del Predil by Partisans, he acted as Political Commissar and was largely responsible for the internment of fourty-four hostages from Cave del Predil in Jugoslavia. Later, he was Partisan manager of the Cave mine. He has continued contact with Dr. DOLHAR, another prominent local Slav leader and also various pro-Jugoslav organisations at GORIZIA. Since Nov 45 weekly OF sessions are being held at his home. At present he is President of the OF branch at Cave del Predil and disseminates Communistic propaganda in the village. On 16 June 1946 he was arrested by CIC for holding an illegal meeting.

v. SOSSIC Anton.

Ex CC.RR - residence Via dell' Industria No. 38, Cave del Predil. Aide-de-Camp of SULIGOJ. Arrested by Italians in 1943 for underground activities. Member of the executive committee of the OF at Cave del Predil. Travelled into Zone A and B illegally many times.

4. ITALIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

(a) Activities.

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4. ITALIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

(a) Activities.

I. OVERT.

i. GORIZIA area - "UOMO QUALUNQUE"

Constitution of the "U.Q." party in GORIZIA was authorised towards the end of May.

Four nuclei have so far been formed, and not more than ten for the whole of GORIZIA province are planned.

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The local organisation differs slightly from that laid down in the "U.Q." statute, in that the four nuclei come directly under a "Centro Provinciale", which in turn will depend upon the "Unione Regionale" at TRIESTE.

Some hundred members have so far been enrolled, recruited largely from the local youth and the lower middle classes.

The four heads of the Nuclei have the following background:

SALINO Venceslav, Corso Roosevelt, 50: born at TURIN 27 Jan 1906: a clerk in the Istituto Provvidenza Sociale, he maintained his post throughout the war years, performing no military service: denies membership of the PRF, and has never indulged in previous political activity: provisional Secretary of the Centro Provinciale.

ZOFFI Clemente fu Antonio: Via S. Antonio, 13: born at MONTANA, POLA on the 15 Dec 1919: a former merchant seaman, he spent most of the occupation working for the SPEER or TODT organisations, although he claims to have joined the OSOPPO a few weeks before the liberation: at present unemployed: a member of the Divisione GORIZIA, he seems to have recruited his own nucleo largely from that movement: already known to FS as a former member of a gang of armed crooks operating in the Eastern FRIULI.

OSBAT Giorgio di Riccardo: Piazza Vittorio 4: born at GORIZIA on the 30 April 1920: had an army commission before the Armistice, and during the occupation was administrative officer to an Italian pioneer unit, operating under the Germans: in the last year of the TRIESTE commercial economy course, he performs various accountancy jobs, including the administration of the 'INFORMATORE'

LEBAN Federico di Giovanni: Via Garzaroili, 35: born at GORIZIA on the 9 March 1914: Professor of Slovene at the Lyceo Scientifico: fought in ALBANIA and commanded a British PW camp in

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LEBAN Federico di Giovanni: Via Garzaroili, 35: born at GORIZIA on the 9 March 1914: Professor of Slovene at the Lyceo Scientifico: fought in ALBANIA and commanded a British PW camp in Southern ITALY: discharged from the army for health reasons in Nov 42, returned to GORIZIA, and led a life of retirement: although of pure Slovene stock, claims to have identified himself completely with Italian cause and culture.

The appearence of the "Uomo Qualunque" in GORIZIA is considered a measure both of Italian confidence in the fate of the area, and the increasing disintegration of local Italian unity.

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Official reactions, both Italian and Slav, have yet to crystallise, but it will be interesting to see what place the movement will take among the town's conflicting pressure groups.

ii. TRIESTE - The Italian Elections.

Prior to the result of the elections being declared, certain elements in the CLN and the Christian Democrat Party were notably pessimistic. The last days of May saw lack of confidence in the possibility of a republican victory and considerable respect was felt for the power of the Monarchists. The CLN, as soon as the results were announced, began preparations for a public celebration. There seems to have been a certain amount of confusion, for meetings and demonstrations were discussed and organised and later cancelled on orders from ROME. Finally the mass-meeting in Piazza Unità was decided upon for 12 June. It was arranged with the ROME Republican Party that PACCIARDI should come to TRIESTE to speak at the meeting; all necessary arrangements were made, but at the last moment the visit was cancelled. It was apparently considered unwise to allow PACCIARDI to visit TRIESTE in view of the existing tension. ROME stressed the point that the demonstration should be as orderly as possible, and FONDA himself seems to have been of the same mind. Many times, in the days preceeding 12 Jun, FONDA declared that it was his particular wish that there should be NO processions through the city, and that the demonstration should both commence and finish in Piazza Unità. The demonstration was conducted in an orderly and a disciplined manner, but was relatively poorly attended. Many references were made to the anniversary of the departure of the Jugoslav troops and to "martyred Istria".

iii. TRIESTE - CLN attitude towards extreme nationalists.

After the celebration of the electoral victory, political activity, in the physical sense, was very slight. Action squads were still busily engaged in the city, however, and the CLN decided to clarify its attitude towards these more irresponsible elements. FONDA had previously made a statement to FSS, and [illegible] It was

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iv. UDINE Province.

Throughout UDINE province the various political parties carried out an energetic campaign for the June 2nd elections. The Communists came out a very poor third, especially in the towns bordering Venezia Giulia, whose inhabitants are predominantly Slav in origin. However, as soon as the polls closed Italian political activities subsided to their previous inactivity. There are NO indications of any special post-election policy being initiated by any of the various parties.

II. COVERT.

i. TRIESTE - Italian Extremists.

The activities of Italian Action Squads reached their peak during the first half of June. Beatings-up by students and youths of individuals known to be pro-Jugoslav were an almost daily occurrence, as were attacks on centres of pro-Jugoslav activity. More sinister than the actions of the callow youths who lounge about the Viale XX Settembre, was a series of knifings and stabbings known to be carried out by Southern Italians of the Cittavecchia (Via Cavana Area).

The students were brought to their senses by increased Police patrols of the Viale, together with the nightly closing of the HQ, the "Cafe Venezia". But to control the activities of the 'accoltellatori' was a different matter. These activities culminated on the evening of 15 June in the murder of Carlo HLACA and the wounding of Gilberto POVODNIG. Following a statement by the latter, describing one of his assailants, FS were able to identify and arrest a fifteen year old youth, Sergio REGANZIN. Charged with taking part in the attack, he was handed over to CID, VGPF.

The remarkable thing about the series of knifings is that the death-roll amounted only to one, excluding the earlier RAVNIKAR murder. Most of the wounded men seen by FS had received several knife slashes which ripped open abdomen or belly.

Subsequent arrests by FS have been mentioned

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Subsequent arrests by FS have been mentioned in para 1 (b) vi above.

The men behind the Action Squads are GENTILE, SPINA, and CATALAN. SPINA, who talks more readily than the other two, has so far revealed the existence of a hitherto little-known para-military formation, the "Corpo Volontari Italiani per la Difesa della Venezia Giulia", more commonly known as "Reggruppamento Istria". It consists of eight Bns:-

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1. Bn Venezia Giulia (Christian Democrat)
   Cdr: AVIAN
2. Bn Mazzini (Republican Party)
   Cdr: PETRELLI Antonio
3. Bns Italia 1 and 2 (Monarchist)
   Cdr: SORANZIA
4. Bn Giustizia e Libertà (Partito d'Azione)
5. Bns Aspro 1 and 2 (CRI personnel. Bn 2 is the Medical Bn.)
   Cdr: SPINA
6. Bn Napoli (Southern Italians)
   Cdr: PALMERI Franco.

The commander of the Corps is SPINA and the Vice-Commander MONACO Gino, Via F Crispi 71/I.

Some time ago SPINA was reported to be forming a sixth Bde for the CVL, but as he was rather disillusioned at the lack of funds forthcoming from CLN sources, it would appear that he has formed his own organisation. Certainly the "Raggruppamento" is very catholic in its choice of adherents, ranging from Republicans to Monarchists and the notorious Southern Italians from Cittacecchia. SPINA further says that FONDA only suspects the existence of the "Raggruppamento" and is NOT in favour of it.

The presence of the Bn Napoli, commanded by PALMERI Franco only confirms the view that the Cittavecchia thugs are willing to sell their services wherever there are bidders. Since joining the "Raggruppamento" they have received from the Italian Refugee Centre at UDINE, through SPINA, suits of clothing and Italian army-pattern boots.

The interrogation of all arrestees continues and is revealing the wide ramifications of the Italian extreme Nationalists. 001 x

ii. <u>GORIZIA - Formation of a GARIBALDI Brigade.</u>

An attempt is being made by certain left-wing elements to form a partisan brigade in affiliation with the GARIBALDI movement, as a counter to the right-wing influence of the Divisione Gorizia. The chief organisers are PIZZUL Ferrucio - the Secretary of the Gorizia branch of the Socialist Party - a proven anti-Fascist with a good record, and the well known PUSTETTO, head of FCIVG.

Liaison has been established with Dr. MAGRI

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Cdr: SPINA (Southern Italians)

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The interrogation of all arrestees continues and is revealing the wide ramifications of the Italian extreme Nationalists. 001 x

ii. GORIZIA - Formation of a GARIBALDI Brigade.

An attempt is being made by certain left-wing elements to form a partisan brigade in affiliation with the GARIBALDI movement, as a counter to the right-wing influence of the Divisione Gorizia. The chief organisers are PIZZUL Ferrucio - the Secretary of the Gorizia branch of the Socialist Party - a proven anti-Fascist with a good record, and the well known PUSTETTO, head of PCIVG.

Liaison has been established with Dr. MAGRI, of MILAN, Inspector of the MATEOTTI Brigades of the CVL, who has been asked for advice and financial assistance.

The Brigade, provisionally called the 'C. MARX' Brigade, will consist of two Bns - 'G. MATEOTTI' and 'A. GRAMSCI'. The organisation is progressing very slowly, according to the promoters, because of the extreme scarcity of the right type of recruit in GORIZIA.

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It is not thought that this organisation will exert any influence on the present situation. It is rather an attempt on the part of the left, to insure against Divisione Gorizia's domination, if and when GORIZIA's Italianity is confirmed.

iii. BELLUNO Area.

A report has been received from Capt DONATELLI (CC.RR Internal Company BELLUNO), to the effect that in the CC.RR Group HQ BELLUNO, there is a definite organisation which conducts subversive activities and PCI espionage.

The leading member seems to be a certain Maresciallo RAGA, who was in service with the CC.RR at BELLUNO during the German occupation, and actively collaborated with the partisans and the clandestine CLNP.

He is of extreme Communistic views, and when his transfer to BOLZANO HQ came through, he managed with the help of the CLNP and Left wing organisations in BELLUNO, to get this cancelled.

His official capacity appears to be "attached to CC.RR BELLUNO with informative duties". In effect, the report states, he carries out continuous subversive activities within the CC.RR HQ itself, and reports to the CLNP and ANPI all items of confidential information.

iv. TARVISIO area - SAM.

At TARVISIO the activities of SAM have become quite noticeable during the past month. Reliable sources state that the movement is six months old. The TARVISIO branch has over twenty members whose names are known to the TARVISIO CIC. This group is headed by PIO Umberto, who, for precautionary and tactical reasons replaced Dr. FERRANTE Francesco, ex-Secretary of the PNF. On 15 June 1946 SCHIO Giovanni, an ex-Secretary of the PNF announced that he intended to visit the Regional SAM Command in UDINE, but for unknown reasons he postponed his journey. The more important members aside from the a/n persons are:

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BOSCHI, Vittorio
De MONTE, Gregorio and two daughters,
Lucia and Maria
ANDREUSSI, Luigia
GREGORI, Romano and wife
MARCOLIN, Carlo
MARINETTO, fnu

Continued close surveillance is being kept in order to determine their exact aims.

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(b) Personalities.

i. Right-Wing personalities, TARVISIO area.

PIO, Umberto - TARVISIO Commune employee; was Secretary of the PNF from 1935 to 1943; was a Major in the Fascist Militia. Reliable reports state that he is the anonymous promoter of all Fascist activities in the TARVISIO area. He is known to spend many evenings at the home of Dr. FERRANTE Francesco, former ex-Secretary of the PRF, also involved in SAM activities.

SCHIO, Giovanni - former Secretary of the PRF at CAVE del PREDIL and the present head of the SAM cell in TARVISIO.

MARCOLINI, Carlo - resident of FUSINE (C 7268) and ex-member of the PNF and PRF. Former Lt. in Republican Army stationed at CAVE del PREDIL, and at present member of SAM.

BOSCHI, Vittorio - Born 5 Dec 1911; resident TARVISIO Via Romana No. 34; member of the PNF 1929 to 1943, PRF 1943 to 1945. Was Captain in the Militia, collaborated with the Germans against Partisans. Reported still of Fascist opinion. After war ended, placed in jail in TURIN for three months, and on 8 Jan 46 arrived in Tarvisio. At present member of SAM and employed as an agent in TARVISIO for GABERSEK lumber firm of CAIORETTO.

5. CIVIL POPULATION.

(a) Reaction to AMG.

i. GORIZIA area.

The Jugoslav campaign against AMG has continued along its familiar lines. It is significant that this propaganda is steadily losing its power to incite the bulk of Slovene peasantry. Respect for AMG in the COLLIO for example, has increased noticeably - a measure of this increase is the emphasis which the NOOs are now putting on youth organisations, no longer trusting home atmosphere to inculcate the desired pro-JUGOSLAV Communist ideology.

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ii. TRIESTE area.

During the first half of the month the pro-Slav press continued to attack AMG and the V.G. Police for NOT taking effective action against the Italian extremists.

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After the murder of HLACA the UAIS addressed a warning to AMG that the population had reached the limits of its patience when the streets were NOT safe for workers; "those who were the enemies of all civilised nations during the war are the sponsors of the present crime wave which is a discredit to S. Italy".

The negligible results of the arms raid (in which pro-Slav targets predominated) and the suppression of the /"Canguro" provided further ammunition for the Communist cannon. It was claimed that the aim of the raid was to compromise anti-Fascist organisations, an aim which failed miserably. Regarding the suppression of the "Canguro", AIS were accused of injustice, because (it was alleged) identical violations on the part of the "Voce Libera" and the "Coda del Diavolo" were allowed to pass unnoticed. There were other attacks on AIS in the pro-Slav press for their reporting of the MIHAILOVICH trial and the disturbances of 12 June. Sharp criticism was levelled at AMG for allowing 12 June to be transformed into an anti-Slav manifestation by the neo-Fascist Monarchists, turned Republican for the occasion. By allowing the celebrations to take place on the anniversary of TRIESTE's "liberation" - "AMG, misled by reactionaries, involuntarily participated in the provocations".

The negative reconstruction policy of AMG during its year of rule was constantly stressed, in contrast to the constructive policy adopted in Zone "B" and Jugoslavia. - Whilst voluntary reconstruction was obstructed by the Civil Police, workers were being dismissed in their thousands, thus causing starvation and hardship. On the other hand, AMG was accused of favouring "state employees imported from the South, yesterday's Fascists, and other enemies of the working classes".

The "Mezzadria"system, contracts of which were signed under Fascism, and the prolongation of farm leases were another cause of protest, while squabbles between teachers, parents, and AMG Education Division over the text books to be used in Slovene schools continued unabated, with re-iterated criticism of Capt SIMONE and Professor BARAGA.

Faint praise and slight criticism characterised the Italian reaction to AMG during the month. The

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Faint praise and slight criticism characterised the Italian reaction to AMG during the month. The anniversary of AMG's assumption of power was met by favourable judgment in Italian circles. The objectivity of the administration was acknowledged and comment made on "the remarkable progress towards the return of normality made under its guidance".

It was stressed, however, that Italian residents in the suburbs were still the subjects of armed assaults. The police were accused of being weak and hesitating, and of not venturing into the suburbs, where the citizens were reduced to self-defence.

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The Italian inspired coup-de-main rumour of the mid-month actuated the assurance that the Allies were prepared for any eventuality; "AMG is alive to the dangers which may result from the present situation and is taking the necessary measures to face any emergency". AMG was criticised for having reduced the pensions of those pensioners who were working and for NOT having made the teachers' rise operative from 1 May 45.

iii. TARVISIO and CAPORETTO areas.

In the CAPORETTO area the Communists have been expressing a defiant attitude towards AMG. No co-operation exists between the two and the Communists in CANALE (C 7222) have torn down posters of AMG regulations.

At TARVISIO the local Slav and Austrian elements have become critical of AMG for NOT allowing bi-lingual schools in this area. The feeling is that the Allies are acting in the same manner as the Fascists did over this matter.

(b) Reactions to Jugoslav inspired Propaganda.

i. The Jugoslav controlled press, taking advantage of the lull between the meetings of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in PARIS, coinciding with the anniversary of AMG's rule in TRIESTE, demonstrated the fate of Italo-Slav masses in the region under a reactionary government aided by the increasing violence of the Neo-Fascist Action Squads. The year had been one of "suffering and agony. It has also brought many disappointments. Our achievements were destroyed and we must continue our struggle". The year was marked by crimes against the people, reminiscent of the 25 years of Fascist rule:

"we are back at the spot where Fascism started. The only difference consists in the fact that the criminals are NO longer held responsible". "Italy bears the principle responsibility for the World War.....Jugoslavia, moved by purely idealistic reasons, waged war on the sides of the Allies.....when CHURCHILL's voice rang with despair". Freedom having been achieved in Zone "A", "unemployed people are free to roam about the

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This was the keynote of Jugoslav inspired propaganda during the month. The Anglo-American note to Belgrade on the lack of Jugoslav co-operation in Zone "A" was answered in the Jugoslav controlled press: "Jugoslavia would be quite right if she addressed protests to Washington and London against

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the failure of the Allies to sustain law and order in Zone "A", where citizens favouring the Jugoslav solution are being provoked and attacked."

During the month the press attacks on Archbishop MARGOTTI of GORIZIA and Mgr. SANTIN, Bishop of TRIESTE continued in violence. Posters quoting a speech made by Archbish[illegible] MARGOTTI exhorting his people to obey the Duce, and MUSSOLINI's telegram to the Prefect of GORIZIA expressing his approval of the speech were posted up in MONFALCONE.

Mgr. SANTIN's car was stoned near OPICINA (H 8378), and Prince MARGOTTI's near SALCANO (C 7209). This resulted in the Archbishop's threat of excommunication of the directors, reporters, printers and supporters of four pro-Jugoslav newspapers: "Primorski Dnevnik", "Soski Tednik", "Il Fronte Unico" and "Il Lavoratore". Mgr. SANTIN held a press conference at which he declared that the Slavs were against him, NOT because he was a Fascist, but simply because he was Italian. He was of the opinion that the animosity shown towards h him did NOT represent the true policy of the majority of the Slav people, but only a few who were trying to stir up feeling against him. Later it was revealed that the Bishop had cancelled a visit to CAPODISTRIA because he was informed that an unfavourable reception had been arranged for him.

(c) Reaction to Italian inspired Propaganda.

Italian propaganda never displaying a consistent policy, continued to base its case more on sentimental and patriotic appeals, than on logical argument. It showed that the various political parties, though temporarily combined on the national issue, were NOT above demonstrations of purely party disagreement.

NO important change in reactions to Italian inspired propaganda has been reported.

(d) Reactions to Allied Press.

NO change.

(e) Relations with Allied Troops.

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(e) Relations with Allied Troops.

Relations generally continue to be good. The anti-Allied and specifically anti-British sentiment reported last month in the GORIZIA area, subsided during June. The troop movements towards the Morgan Line andgeneral display of Allied armed strength were generally welcomed by the population of UDINE Province as an indication that the Allies had NO intention of weakening before TITO's continued demands.

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In the areas bordering the Morgan Line, however, the general effect was one of unrest, and resulted in a considerable lowering of morale (see f below).

One or two incidents involving British and US troops have occurred, the most serious being that of 2 June when an American soldier shot and killed a woman in UDINE. The ill-feeling aroused by this incident was somewhat mitigated by the prompt statement of the man's C.O. that he would be tried for first-degree murder, and that if he was found guilty the utmost penalty would be imposed.

(f) Morale

Rumours of a Jugoslav coup-de-main to coincide with the reopening of the PARIS discussions, accompanied by unwonted Allied police and military activity, have kept the Italian population in the disputed areas in a severe state of jitters during the month. The news which leaked out of the evacuation plans for Allied wives and families confirmed the general fear that something was afoot. It is interesting to note that a heavy run on local banks has been reported of recent weeks.

The vague reports filtering through from PARIS of the arrival at a compromise on the VENEZIA GIULIA question have had a generally depressing effect on the Italian population. Officially, at least, the Jugoslav faction is still confident. An intercept dated 19 June revealed that NEVK had written from PARIS that 'the situation was better than the other time' and that, in spite of a big struggle, 'we could nourish our hopes'.

In the POLA area, needless to say, morale is very low.

Following the speech of Mr Bevin early in June commenting on the possibility of an acceptance of the 'French Line' as a boundary between Italy and Jugoslavia there commenced a considerable exodus of Italians from POLA to TRIESTE. Families have left POLA carrying with them, in many cases, not only the usual hand luggage of refugees but also proportions of the furniture of their homes. The exact number of such refugees is not precisely known but the number may be conservatively estimated at well over a thousand persons in the last two months who have definitely moved away from POLA, whether temporarily or permanently depending upon the decisions at PARIS.

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In addition numbers of refugees from Istria have arrived in Zone 'A'. Those coming via POLA are evacuated to TRIESTE under SHAEF DP arrangements, after screening by F.S. Larger numbers are expected in the near future.

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From the VENICE area reports indicate that an unsettled state of mind has again become noticeable amongst the local population, replacing the period of relaxation following the tension of the elections.

The chief cause of this is the inability of the Allied Foreign Ministers to reach a decision on any but the least important issues in which Italy is concerned. Even an optimistic Italian considers that the internationalisation of Trieste is the most favourable solution that can now be expected. The Allied occupation of N. Italy, which had hitherto been regarded at least as a measure which kept alive the possibility of the retention by Italy of Trieste, is now looked upon as a burden for which there is no recompensing factor. It is further felt that Italy's contribution towards the winning of the war will not be taken into consideration at all, since none of the outstanding questions, although not yet decided, appears likely to be settled in the country's favour.

These factors, together with a tendency to forget that Italy was an enemy nation during the greater part of the war, and finally, the somewhat unfortunate statement by DE GASPERI, that Italy would fight against an unfavourable solution of the V.G. problem with all means in her power and would not accept a peace treaty on these lines - a statement suggesting to Italians an attitude which many would not otherwise have considered - have combined to form a feeling of exasperation with the Allies, which may well develop rapidly as time passes.

At PADOVA on 24 June a demonstration by unemployed reduci took place.

In the early hours of the morning some two thousand reduci filed through the city streets and subdivided into groups. Some stayed in the streets hindering the passage of traffic, nd others went to various industrial establishments impeding the work. At the Central Power Station the supply of current was cut at 0900 hrs, with the exception of the line to the hospital and that to the telephone system. The VENETO railway line had to suspend its service. Current was restored at 1600 hrs.

A delegation of the demonstrators was received by the Prefect to renew previous demands. He promised that he would replace by reduci all workers in the factories, both male and female, who had other means of livelihood, and to institute, if necessary, a training centre for 400 specialised workers, who would be paid 200 Lire a day, increasing when transferred to the factories.

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In the late afternoon the demonstrators returned to their homes.

The feelings of the reduci ran somewhat high, and it is confirmed that some of them were armed with pistols and hand-grenades.

Allied forces were not concerned in any way.

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(g) Current Rumours.

i. The most persistent rumour during the first half of the month was that the Jugoslavs would occupy TRIESTE and POLA on or about 15 June.

ii. This was strengthened in the TARVISIO area on 10 June when it became obvious that certain U.S. units were departing. The rumour went round that the U.S. forces were NOT going to oppose the Jugoslav forces already advancing on TRIESTE, but were intending to withdraw to the South.

iii. From the TARVISIO area came the rumour that TRIESTE would be internationalised with U.S. Officials governing.

iv. In TREVISO early in the month it was rumoured that the Brigata VLADIMIRO was mobilising for a 'coup de main' on the city on or about 18 June.

v. Another rumour caused by troop movements was that British troops were moving up from the South to invade Jugoslavia in the near future, and possibly for a war with Russia. (ex PORDENONE - B 9608).

6. MOVEMENT CONTROL.

i. Western Boundary of Venezia Giulia.

It has been established that one of the main reasons for the comperative ineffectiveness of the control of the Western Boundary of Venezia Giulia is the unauthorised carrying of civilians in M.D. transport. Italian troops are not empowered to halt U.S. and British military vehicles, so that any civilians carried on such vehicles are NOT checked, unless the vehicles are first halted by a US or British M.P. Owing to heavy Pro commitments elsewhere it has NOT been possible to establish permenent check posts for military vehicles on the Western Boundary. As an alternative, frequent snap checks are being made on the principal roads.

ii. Italo - Austrian Frontier.

The three detachments manned by PS Frontier Control agents are operating very successfully at PAULARO (C3272), PALUZZA (C 2472) and FORNI AVOLTRI (C 0678). Working in conjunction with the CC RR [illegible]

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Reports from BELLUNO province indicate that increasing numbers of illegal DPs are crossing from AUSTRIA into ITALY, in most cases at a point 3 Km North

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of the Frontier Control Post on the LIENZ - DOBBIACO road, at approx M.R. B 7598. False travel permits and identity cards are frequently carried by these DPs, most of whom are Croats. It is claimed by most DPs who are apprehended that these are bought in the vicinity of LIENZ, though one set was stated to have been purchased at KLAGENFURT for 200 Schillings.

The reasons for this movement of Croat DPs from AUSTRIA to ITALY are apparently two-fold. Firstly, conditions in Italy are more favourable, and food and comfort at FERMO DP Camp are superior. (Many Austrian DPs have friends or relatives at this Camp). Secondly, in the Austrian DP Camps there is a considerable degree of Communist penetration, which is making life unpleasant. Also there is the ever increasing fear among Croat DPs that they will be sent back to JUGOSLAVIA by the Allied Government.

Contents of letters carried by DPs indicate that this movement of Croats from AUSTRIA to ITALY will increase in the future - and it appears probable that there is a regular courier system between FERMO Camp and camps in AUSTRIA.

All DPs arrested were found to be carrying mail and sums of lire, which they had obtained in AUSTRIA.

7. OTHER MATTERS OF GENERAL SECURITY INTEREST.

i. Refugees, DPs and Returning PW.

(a) Figures from AMG DP Centre, TRIESTE show the following movements for the period under review:

992 Italians, mainly refugees from Istria, entered Zone "A" from Zone "B".
170 Italians, (including 139 ex-PW) entered Zone "B" from Italy
69 Jugoslavs entered Italy as refugees, and
171 returned to Jugoslavia from Italy.

(b) A total of 588 Italians who had joined forces with the Jugoslav partisans after the Italian armistice, arrived at VENICE on 28 May aboard the Jugoslav vessel "PLAVNIK".

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(b) A total of 588 Italians who had joined forces with the Jugoslav partisans after the Italian armistice, arrived at VENICE on 28 May aboard the Jugoslav vessel "PLAVNIK".

A further 500 - this time ex - PW in Jugoslav hands - arrived on the same ship on 8 June.

Screening is carried out be CS in co-operation with Port Security and ANO. Further arrivals are expected.

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ii. During the month a total of 434 candidates for V.G. Police Force and miscellaneous AMG employment were vetted by 429 FSS. Of these applicants 80 were refused employment, mostly on evidence of collaboration with the enemy. In addition 676 vettings were carried out of proposed employees for military units and guests for officers' and OR's clubs.

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APPENDIX 'A' TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.11

Field Security and Counter Intelligence Locations in 13 Corps Area as at 30 Jun 46 are as follows :-

1 Zone CIC	HQ :	GORIZIA	C 7006
	Dets at :	CIVIDALE	C 5523
		TARCENTO	C 3837
		TARVISIO	C 1867
		CAPORETTO	C 6840
		PLEZZO	C 6650
		CANALE, D'ISONZO	C 7222
		TRIESTE	H 8373
		VENICE LIDO	G 7348
12 FS Section	HQ	GORIZIA	C 7006
	Det at :	CORMONS	C 5908
21 PS Section	HQ :	TRIESTE	H 8373
	Det at :	MUGGIA	H 8268
35 FS Section	HQ :	MONFALCONE	H 6391
	Dets at :	SESANA	H 9079
		GRADO	H 5276
47 PS Section	HQ :	VENICE	G 7051
	Dets at :	PORTOGRUARO	H 1088
		PADOVA	G 3347
55 FS Section	HQ :	GRADISCA	C 6101
	Det at :	GEMONA	C 3343
411 FS Section	HQ :	TOLMEZZO	C 2358
	Dets at :	PORDENONE	B 9608
		GEMONA	C 3343

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1 Zone CIC	HQ	:	GORIZIA	C 7006
	Dets at	:	CIVIDALE	C 5523
			TARCENTO	C 3837
			TARVISIO	C 1867
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	Det at	:	CORMONS	C 5908
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411 FS Section	HQ	:	TOLMEZZO	C 2358
	Dets at	:	PORDENONE	B 9608
			GEMONA	C 3343

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Sheet 2/.....

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412 FS Section.	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.8373
419 FS Section.	HQ	:	UDINE	C.4119
	Det at	:	CERVIGNANO	H.4894
426 FS Section.	HQ	:	TREVISO	G.6377
	Dets at	:	CORTINA	B.5873
			BELLUNO	B.6330
429 FS Section.	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.8373
FS POLA	HQ	:	POLA	N.8887

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13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.8

for MARCH 1946

Part I The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

Part II The Situation in NE ITALY and the General Situation in ITALY

Part III Military Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Security of Information.
2. Security of Personnel.
3. Security of Material and Installations.
4. Security of Ports and Coastlines.
5. Jugoslav Troops.

Part IV Civil Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Analysis of Arrests.
2. German inspired organisations.
3. Jugoslav inspired organisations.
4. Italian inspired organisations.
5. Civil Population.
6. Movement Control.
7. Other matters of Security interest.

APPENDICES "A" Security Instructions to Masters of all Merchant vessels entering the Port of TRIESTE.)Limited
"B" FSS and CIC Locations in 13 CORPS area.)Distribution

031

L.L. Crumbley
Major.

for Lt-Col.,
General Staff.

8 April 1946.

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For MARCH 1946

Part I — The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

Part II — The Situation in RE ITALY and the General Situation in ITALY.

Part III — Military Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Security of Information.
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L. L. Lumsby
Pinerolo

for Lt-Col.,
General Staff.

8 April 1946.

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S E C R E T

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 8

PART I

The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

The past month has been the most prolific in demonstrations and similar political activity since the Allied occupation of VENEZIA GIULIA. The actual arrival of the Allied Boundary Commission on 7 March passed off quietly - a circumstance for which torrential rain was largely responsible. On the following day however TRIESTE and other towns throughout Zone A produced a lavish display of Jugoslav flags, which the pro-Slav organisations were known to have been preparing for many weeks past.

The use of VG Police to remove flags where these had been displayed illegally produced several incidents, some of which bore signs of deliberate planning by the pro-Slav organisations as part of the latter's policy of provoking and discrediting the police. These incidents took a serious turn when on Sunday 10 March a detachment of VG Police, summoned by the ecclesiastical authorities to remove a flag from the church at SERVOLA, were met by a hostile crowd and opened fire killing two people in the crowd and wounding seventeen others. This unfortunate incident was exploited to the full by the pro-Slavs. The morale of the VG Police who had been the object of a long and venomous propaganda campaign and of actual provocations was considerably shaken. Furthermore the extent to which it had lost the confidence of the Italian civil population was shown by the completeness of the two day General Strike called by the pro-Slavs after the SERVOLA incident. Action squads were used to close shops where necessary and Italian compliance was in marked contrast to the December "General" strike which had been boycotted by the pro-Italian unions. The Communist strike committee presented AMG with new demands for the disbandment of the VG Police and staged an impressive and orderly funeral for the victims of the SERVOLA incident.

The manner in which the incident was exploited by the pro-Slav organisations was clearly an attempt to convince the boundary commission that the population was solidly in favour of a union with JUGOSLAVIA, that the "people's authorities" were the real power in Zone A and that the responsibility for the tension in the area lay with the Allied authorities. The tension was considerably relieved by the departure of the Boundary Commission for Zone B on [illegible] working time was

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Lest there should be any flagging in the enthusiasm of its supporters UAIS organised on 24 March the reburial in TRIESTE of twelve exhumed partisans. This ceremony was, however, completely eclipsed by the resurgence of Italianità which took place the same day in the shape of a spontaneous demonstration in TRIESTE which proved the signal for a whole series of Italian demonstrations throughout Zone A whither the Boundary Commission returned on 24 March. In the face of this mass enthusiasm the CCLN was forced to abandon its policy of non-action and on 27 Mar organised what proved to be the largest demonstration seen in TRIESTE during the Allied occupation. Pro-Slav demonstrations took place concurrently and incidents occurred, but the VG police successfully prevented any major clashes between the rival factions. The morale of the VG Police was completely restored by their success in handling the large crowds. This factor and the spectacular success of the Italian demonstrations produced in their turn a marked rise in public confidence among the Italian population.

The pro-Slavs made serious attempts to regain the initiative of political activity but despite the extensive importation of supporters from surrounding districts and Zone B they were completely unable to turn the tide. On 27 Mar they were even faced with counter action by some young Italian hot-heads, probably with CSOPPO ex-partisans among their numbers, who armed with sticks pursued and beat up some pro-Slav supporters. There is reliable evidence that the success of the Italian demonstrations caused serious concern to the local pro-Slav leaders and considerable uneasiness among the latter's Italian communist supporters, who are reported to be greatly dissatisfiedi with the exclusively Jugoslav nationalist trend of recent FCC propaganda. Nor has the pro-Slav cause been assisted by the discovery of arms in one of the cultural clubs raided by the police.

Attempts by UAIS to restore the prestige of the pro-Slav movement by demonstrations on the first two days of April were by standards of numbers and enthusiasm hardly an unqualified success and the pro-Slav leaders must now be exploring other methods of asserting their influence. For the moment, however, they may find it necessary to hide their time since any extreme measures in the immediate future, such as a general strike, might meet with only luke-warm support from the workers whose pay packets have already suffered for the cause by the work stoppages of the last two weeks. Meantime the pro-Slavs have never surrendered the initiative in propaganda whose main theme is now the alleged repression of the Slav population of Zone A and the assertion that the success of the Italian demonstrations was due to Allied support. The general trend of this propaganda, particularly in its allegations that the ethnical character of the region has been altered by the wholesale importation of Italians from outside suggests some decline in pro-Slav confidence as to the extent to which their claims in VENEZIA GIULIA are going to be satisfied.

2. PRO JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

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2. PRO JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

Immediately prior to the arrival of the Boundary Commission there was a sudden change in the pro-Slav propaganda line. This change involved the removal of communist and Russian slogans and signs. Reliable sources state that this new policy was based on

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direct orders from LJUBLJANA where it was considered undesirable that the non-Russian members of the Allied Boundary Commission should get the impression that pro-Slav policy in this area had any affiliation with RUSSIA and BELGRADE. The new propaganda line was intended to show that the people of VENEZIA GIULIA desired union with JUGOSLAVIA on nationalist grounds and not on grounds of communism. It may have been hoped in this way to conciliate the clerical and right wing Slovenes who, especially in the GORIZIA area ardently desire union with JUGOSLAVIA but not under the TITO regime. As pointed out above, however, this nationalist trend is reported to have unsettled many of the PCG's Italian members who have been rendered increasingly uneasy by the success of the pro-Italian demonstrations during the past month. Wavering on the part of the Italian communists was admitted to an Allied journalist by a reporter of LAVORATORE whose indiscretion has caused considerable concern to his employers.

Another noticeable tendency in pro-Slav propaganda in the first half of March was the prominence given to economic reasons for the incorporation of TRIESTE in JUGOSLAVIA. This was presumably intended to act as a counter to the attention paid to economic factors in the pro-Italian press which had played up any reference made to economic considerations in Allied statements on the VENEZIA GIULIA question.

Comparatively sober considerations of this sort were, however, completely thrown into the background by the events which followed the SERVOLA incident on 10 March. The details of this incident and of the events at SERVOLA on the previous day when a police detachment, summoned to arrange the removal of flags from a school, were met by a hostile crowd have been covered in the official 13 Corps statement on the subject. This statement pointed out that the sub-inspector in charge of the police detachment sent to SERVOLA on 10 March disobeyed orders in allowing his men to carry arms but also made it clear that those responsible for the propaganda campaign carried out against the police during the preceding weeks could not escape some share of the blame for what occurred at SERVOLA. The period immediately before the arrival of the Allied Boundary Commission had been marked by a noticeable increase in attacks on the police in the pro-Slav press. In the SERVOLA shooting incident the pro-Slavs saw themselves provided with a first class opportunity to renew their demands for the dissolution of the force and to emerge as the protectors of the people. A strike committee was immediately formed composed of leading communist personalities and a General Strike was called as from 11 March. In TRIESTE and MONFALCONE the strike was complete, but in GORIZIA, where the grip of the pro-Slav organisations is noticeably weaker, shops remained open and buses running. The ambiguous attitude adopted initially by the pro-Italian trade unions which did not immediately declare themselves against the strike was

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crowd and arranged for speakers from outside the pro-Slav orbit, to wit the anarchist and separatist movements, in order to give an air of all party solidarity. This impressive stage management, contrasting with complete inactivity on the part of the pro-Italian faction, was clearly intended to give the impression that the people were solidly behind the pro-Slav organisations and that the latter alone were capable of maintaining order. Demonstrations against the VG Police were also held at GORIZIA on 12 March and at CAPORETTO the following day, the latter amply reinforced by supporters from Zone B. Other demonstrators about one thousand strong attempted to cross from Zone B on a similar mission in the TOLMINO area.

The strike committee presented demands to AMG for the dissolution of the VG Police and for the appointment of a committee nominated by themselves to advise AMG on the selection of a new police force "representative of the people". They also demanded that plain clothes policemen should be forbidden to carry arms, and made the suggestion indirectly that if the first shot at SERVOLA was fired by a civilian, the latter was a policeman in mufti.

On 12 March the Italians began to consider abstaining from the strike and requested from AMG assurances of police protection if they tried to open their shops. The strike was, however, lifted on 13 March by the strike committee who were sufficiently tactically minded to see that it was to their advantage to call the strike off before the impression of complete communist control was lost.

That they were nevertheless anxious to maintain a state of uncertainty was indicated by the statement of one of the strike leaders who stated that materially the strike was off but it continued in spirit. It was probably in accordance with this policy that the strike committee on dissolution was replaced by a Committee of Action "to safeguard the interests of the masses". This committee was dissolved by AMG as its declared objects implied that it intended to usurp the functions of AMG.

Press attacks on the VG Police continued unabated and cases occurred in the middle of the month of individual policemen being intimidated on their way home from duty. On 15 March a Jugoslav Major on the staff of the War Booty Committee was wounded by pistol fire from an unknown assailant and provided the communist propaganda machine with fresh materials for attacking AMG and the VG Police. Radio BELGRADE in virulent tones accused AMG of encouraging such acts by fascists in order to create disorders and prejudice the decision of the Boundary Commission. The inflammatory tone of the local pro-Slav press had its repercussions when GASPARINI the editor of the LAVORATORE was fined for publishing an article liable to excite and alarm the population and to prejudice good order. The article concerned the events at SERVOLA school on 9 March and alleged among other things that the VG Police fired their machine guns in the

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After a demonstration at MONFALCONE on 14 March in honour of the Boundary Commission's visit, the pro-Slavs refrained from further activities of this nature until 18 March when the economic committee of the Boundary Commission arrived in POLA. When the commission proper arrived on 21 March a further demonstration followed and opened a series of demonstrations by both sides. In GORIZIA and TRIESTE pro-Slav demonstrations began on 24 March and since the commission returned to Zone A on the evening of that day processions by either or both factions were a daily occurrence for several days. By the end of March the fever had spread to MONFALCONE and CORMONS.

The early hour at which the pro-Slav demonstrations in GORIZIA began to form up on 26 March, the first day of the commission's visit to the town, suggests that the organisers had prior warning of the commissions arrival. Despite the fact that supporters arrived in GORIZIA from the surrounding countryside and from Zone B (no less than 900 on 26 March) the pro-Slavs found themselves heavily outnumbered by the Italians. The same was even more true of TRIESTE but superior tactics gave the pro-Slavs on several nights a position of advantage outside the hotel in which part of the Allied Commission was lodged. For one day on 26 March they succeeded in regaining the initiative by intimidation tactics. Work ceased in the docks and several industrial concerns at about 1500 hours and a column of toughs from the docks, about two thousand strong, made their way in an almost military manoeuvre on to the main square of the city where they dispersed a small Italian demonstration. Telephone intercepts show that this whole operation was directed from communist headquarters. Incidents on 26 March led to 220 arrests and 59 civilian casualties. A similar plan to break up the Italian demonstration on 27 March ended in failure. Weapons collected from pro-Slav supporters arrested during the proceedings of 26 March and 27 March included loaded sticks, knuckle-dusters, knives, hatchets and powdered graphite to throw in opponents eyes. One stalwart from Zone B had a loaded pistol which he states was handed to him by a political commissar who ordered him and others from his village to proceed to TRIESTE for the demonstration.

In addition to the unsettling effect which the comparative failure of these organised pro-Slav demonstrations had on the local Italian communists, it has also been reported that some of the Slovene ex partisans were dissatisfied with the policy of the pro-Slav leaders and in favour of more extreme measures. This latter tendency was possibly reflected in three incidents against the VG Police towards the end of March in two of which the assailants used fire-arms. It may also account for reports that the GUARDIA DEL POPOLO, the police force established during the Jugoslav occupation and dissolved on 26 June 1945, is being reactivated and asserting its authority by ordering civilians to produce their identity

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...demonstrations by both sides. In GORIZIA and TRIESTE pro-Slav demonstrations began on 24 March and since the commission returned to Zone A on the evening of that day processions by either or both factions were a daily occurrence for several days. By the end of March the fever had spread to MONFALCONE and CORMONS.

The early hour at which the pro-Slav demonstrations in GORIZIA began to form up on 26 March, the first day of the commission's visit to the town, suggests that the organisers had prior warning of the commissions arrival. Despite the fact that supporters arrived in GORIZIA from the surrounding countryside and from Zone B (no less than 900 on 26 March) the pro-Slavs found themselves heavily outnumbered by the Italians. The same was even more true of TRIESTE but superior tactics gave the pro-Slavs on several nights a position of advantage outside the hotel in which part of the Allied Commission was lodged. For one day on 26 March they succeeded in regaining the initiative and intimidation tactics. Work ceased in the docks and several industrial concerns at about 1500 hours and a column of tourhs from the docks, about two thousand strong, made their way in an almost military manoeuvre on to the main square of the city where they dispersed a small Italian demonstration. Telephone intercepts show that this whole operation was directed from communist headquarters. Incidents on 26 March led to 220 arrests and 59 civilian casualties. A similar plan to break up the Italian demonstration on 27 March ended in failure. Weapons collected from pro-Slav supporters arrested during the proceedings of 26 March and 27 March included loaded sticks, knuckle-dusters, knives, hatchets and powdered graphite to throw in opponents eyes. One stalwart from Zone B had a loaded pistol which he states was handed to him by a political commissar who ordered him and others from his village to proceed to TRIESTE for the demonstration.

In addition to the unsettling effect which the comparative failure of these organised pro-Slav demonstrations had on the local Italian communists, it has also been reported that some of the Slovene ex partisans were dissatisfied with the policy of the pro-Slav leaders and in favour of more extreme measures. This latter tendency was possibly reflected in three incidents against the VG Police towards the end of March in t o of which the assailants used fire-arms. It may also account for reports that the GUARDIA DEL POPOLO, the police force established during the Jugoslav occupation and dissolved on 26 June 1945, is being reactivated and asserting its authority by ordering civilians to produce their identity cards.

The concern with which the POG viewed the Italian success was reflected in their propaganda. This claimed that the Italian success was due to Allied assistance and the climax was reached when TITO in his speech in BELGRADE stated that with Allied connivance, over twelve train loads of 'fascist bandits' had been brought into Zone A from ITALY.

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It is clear from telephone intercepts that much of the exaggerated propaganda from BELGRADE is based on grossly misleading information sent back by Jugoslav journalists in TRIESTE. PNCC was prompted to send memoranda to the Allied Boundary Commission. Despite the fact that the impartiality of the VG Police during the demonstrations had won occasional applause from pro-Slav supporters those memoranda alleged that discrimination by the police prevented the population from declaring in favour of JUGOSLAVIA and that the ethnic character of the region had been altered by the importation of Italians from outside areas. The whole theme of communist propaganda has become the alleged repression of the Slovene population by the Allied authorities. It was in this light that the communist press construed a police raid on 30 March, on a communist cultural club known to be one of the most active centres for action squads. The discovery of fire-arms in the club was explained away as a police plant designed to compromise ordinary pro-Slav cultural activities. A telephone intercept indicated, however, considerable relief on the part of communist leaders that other communist sector headquarters had not been raided at the same time.

On 1 and 2 April UAIS organised two further demonstrations in TRIESTE, allegedly in protest against the mistreatment of pro-Slav arrestees (who staged a hunger strike on 1 April) but in fact almost certainly as an attempt to regain prestige. Despite the usual arrival of supporters from outside the city including 700 by sea from CAPODISTRIA the second and larger of the demonstrations did not exceed twenty thousand and there was a noticeable lack of enthusiasm among many of the participants.

The PNCC educational committees have shown signs of considerable activity during the past month in obstructing AMG's educational policy. In TRIESTE four Slovene schools were temporarily closed by AMG for non-attendance during the General Strike. PNCC re-opened them. At AURISINA the NCC gave instructions to schools in its area that the ABC primer distributed by AMG was not to be accepted and the pupils were left without books. In the SESANA area the NCC ordered several schools to hold no classes on 21 March in order to release pupils for re-afforestation work.

Outside the main stream of political activity have been two clashes between right wing and left wing Slovenes in the area West of CAPORETTO where anti-TITO feeling runs high. Some injuries resulted and on one occasion the house of a TITO supporter was set on fire.

3. PRO-ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

At first it seemed probable that the Italian parties and organisations in VENEZIA GIULIA would not even attempt to compete with the pro-Slav bodies in any outward show of nationalism to [illegible] but that they would rely on factual

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propaganda but by facts alone has probably influenced the GCLN in this respect, and Col FONDA made it clear at the beginning of the month that he would approve of no demonstration or flag hoisting as it would create unnecessary disturbances and threaten local security.

The General Strike of 11 and 12 March occasioned by the SERVOLA incident and the funeral of its victims were, however, such a triumph of organisation on the part of the pro-Slav organisations and of such great propaganda value to them that it was soon apparent that the younger and more energetic elements of the GCLN and other pro-Italian bodies were loth to see the Boundary Commission depart with the impression that political life in TRIESTE was entirely under the control of PCG, UAIS and FNOO. Owing, however, to the temporary decline in public confidence at that time and the seriousness of the blow suffered by the Italian cause through its hesitant attitude during the General Strike and with reference to the incident itself, nothing was done before the delegates left for Zone B on 16 March. Col FONDA continued to reiterate his previous appeals for law and order and complete detachment, and the VOCE LIBERA did not go beyond criticising AMG for being too impartial when one side had ceased to observe the rules.

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The supine attitude of the governing body of the GCLN which largely reflected the policy of the president FONDA, was the object of a good deal of criticism within the GCLN and from the Italian public at large. In consequence the GCLN was gradually forced to accept the idea of organising an Italian demonstration for when the Boundary Commission returned to Zone A. The GCLN's plans were, however, completely outstripped by a series of large spontaneous Italian demonstrations which began in POLA on 21 March and spread to TRIESTE on 24 March and to GORIZIA the following day. Before the departure of the Boundary Commission there had been Italian demonstrations as far afield as MONFALCONE, CORMONS and the FRIULI. In TRIESTE the prime instigators appear to have been refugees from ISTRIA who were particularly impatient of the GCLN's lack of initiative. Small beginnings grow with snow-ball effect, and although pro-Slav demonstrations took place concurrently, they were far outnumbered by the Italians. In consequence Italian public confidence received a considerable boost and on 27 March the demonstration organised by the GCLN in TRIESTE was an unparalleled success. TRIESTE and GORIZIA were bedecked with Italian flags on a scale never achieved by pro-Slav flag displays. There is reliable evidence that the GCLN had placed some of its orders for bunting in MILAN. The vast majority of the Italian demonstrators were in high good humour but some of the more hot-headed elements rather besmirched the proceedings by smashing the windows of the PCG headquarters; by carrying a scarcely complimentary effigy of TITO

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Following the successful demonstration on 27 March the GCLN called on its supporters to refrain from further demonstrations and to offer no opposition to pro-Slav functions. That the GCLN is however unable

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to exercise complete control over some of the more enthusiastic among its following is shown by the fact that a small Italian counter demonstration formed up when the pro-Slavs demonstrated on 1 April. Those more enthusiastic Italian supporters probably includes CSCTC ex-partisans and some of them were seen on 27 March armed with sticks pursuing pro-Slav supporters. The CCLN has also urged its followers to abstain from strikes called by the communists for political reasons. This appeal was at least partially followed on 1 April when many SG members boycotted the work stoppage called in the shipyards to provide supporters for the pro-Slav demonstrations.

This resurgence of Italianità is reported from several reliable sources to have made a considerable impression on the Italian workers in the PCG and a PCI observer in TRIESTE has mentioned the possibility of a split in the PCG. In view of the communist dogma that in any area there can be only one official communist party, it is difficult to see what attitude TOGLIATTI, the PCI leader, can adopt to such a contingency. TOGLIATTI is already considerably concerned over the dissident FRONTE COMUNISTA ITALIANO which began in GORIZIA in February in an effort to attract Italian communists away from UAIS and has now opened branches in TRIESTE, MONFALCONE and GRADISCA. One of TOGLIATTI's grounds for concern, for which there appears to be some justification, is that this new movement will receive backing from right wing circles. The movement has received a boost during the month by the adherence of one of the most reputable communists in GORIZIA who has complicated the situation by re-christening the movement "PCI" without obtaining PCI sanction. This local "PCI" is probably still small in membership but must hope to capitalise the current discontent among some of the Italian members of the PCG. Its banners were prominent in the pro-Italian demonstrations in March.

Censorship of Italian letters during March shows that among Italians the rumour is prevalent that by 1 May TRIESTE will become Jugoslav. This date was also reported by one source as the official view of the PCG but this source may well have been influenced by Jugoslav propaganda. 1 May, as the approximate anniversary of the Jugoslav occupation of TRIESTE in 1945, would be a suitable date to choose for a war of nerves.

On the more general picture, it has been reported that on 10 March a member of the CCLN met the prefect and the Chamber of Commerce at UDINE to discuss a project for detaching UDINE province from VENICE and its incorporation into VENEZIA GIULIA. This suggestion had apparently the approval of Sig de GASPERI and it can be assumed that this approach was part of routine investigations being carried out by the Committee for Giulian Autonomy set up by the Italian government. The incorporation of UDINE would give the Italians undoubted numerical superiority in such an autonomous state, but it appears that the suggestion was not favourably received by the Chamber of Commerce at

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Recent statements by DE GASPERI on the VENEZIA GIULIA question have received favourable comment in an unusual quarter - the local pro-Slav press which has contrasted them with the chauvinist attitude of the local Italians. DE GASPERI is reported as having stated that the necessity for reaching an understanding with JUGOSLAVIA out-weighed strategic considerations in establishing the new VENEZIA GIULIA boundary and that in consequence the best solution would be one based on the ethnic line with modifications. Although DE GASPERI added that his government was doing everything in its power to obtain an adequate settlement his statement, if correctly reported, appears to indicate some modification of the claim he made in January that the solution of the boundary question should be based on the WILSON Line. Comment in the local pro-Italian press has been singularly unenthusiastic.

VENEZIA GIULIA, as contested territory, cannot take part in the political elections which are scheduled to take place over the whole of ITALY on 2 June to vote for the members of the Constituent Assembly. The ROME Consulta has, however, agreed upon a plan by which representatives from VENEZIA GIULIA will in fact be appointed. It is suggested that their distribution by parties should be determined by the voting in ITALY proper.

4. ITALO-SLOVENE RELATION

Despite the exclusively nationalist trend of political events during the past month, the discussions between local Italian and Slovene leaders aimed at finding a modus vivendi continued during the first half of March (see 13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.7).

For the Slovenes KRAIGER proposed that the Italian representatives, who are the presidents of the AMG appointed councils for TRIESTE, GORIZIA and POLA, should join with UAIS in demanding the dissolution of the VG Police. This the Italians refused. The Slav representatives also proposed that they and the Italians should demand the abrogation of General Order No.11 on the ground that this followed the fascist system. The Slavs then declared that they were willing to forego their proposal for the holding of local administrative elections in Zone A - a proposal which the Italians had found unacceptable - if a more democratic, less centralised form of government was permitted. The Italians were in substantial agreement with this latter suggestion as it was in harmony with the Italian government's conception of a wide degree of autonomy for the frontier areas. The Slovene representatives stated that if the Italians agreed to their proposals they would be prepared to discuss the Italo-Jugoslav frontier question in these conversations which, they added, were being followed with interest in BELGRADE. Two further questions discussed, the first proposed by the Slavs the second by the Italians, were that there should be a truce in mutual recriminations in the local press and that there should be mutual respect of pro-Slav and pro-Italian demonstrations. In the light of recent events these two latter proposals [illegible]

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PART II

The Situation in NE ITALY and the General Situation in ITALY

1. GENERAL SITUATION IN NE ITALY

In the provinces of NE ITALY which lie within 13 Corps area political activity has been centred on the administrative elections which have been held each Sunday since 10 March and which will continue until 7 April. So far they have been marked by complete orderliness and there have been very heavy polls. The issue has virtually become one between the Christian Democrats and the Socialist-Communist bloc. In BELLUNO and TREVISO it can be said that Christian Democrats have a considerable majority. In the towns of PADUA and VICENZA the two parties shared the honours almost equally, in VERONA preliminary reports suggest a Christian Democrat majority, while in the communes of PADUA, VICENZA and VERONA provinces the Christian Democrats have a definite lead. In UDINE province the two parties have come out equal, but the town itself has yet to vote. The Socialists and Communists have a definite majority in the province of VENICE.

The high light of the electioneering campaign has been a visit by SCOCCIMARRO, Communist Minister for Finance, who made speeches at VENICE and UDINE. In the latter his stress on the need for a pacific solution to the VENEZIA GIULIA problem, even if that should require a postponement of the decision on the boundary question, was of particular interest.

2. VENICE.

The main interest of the many electioneering political meetings held in VENICE throughout the month lay in their almost unanimous declarations in favour of a republic. All the meetings passed off without incident except for the UQ local congress of 17 March, where a string of indifferent speakers elaborated on part worn administrative aims which were afterwards demolished point by point by a Communist and a Socialist speaker and the meeting ended in confusion.

On 10 March SCOCCIMARRO made a speech in Piazza San Marco. A brass band, the fine weather and the showering of thousands of leaflets from the Campanile all helped to make this a grand occasion. He ably reviewed the main points of his party's programme, the dangers of fascist remnants in the [illegible] Service, the police and the armed forces, relations of

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In the economic sphere trouble has again arisen over the question of National Health Insurance. The agreement between employers and workers alluded to in our last report broke down on 5 March owing to the intransigence of the industrialists., Various telegrams were sent by the workers to the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Labour and to the CGIL. The question is still in the balance.

On 7 March a three hour stoppage occurred in VENICE in protest against the non employment of partisans and reduci while people suspected of fascist p sts continue to retain their posts.

3. UDINE.

SCOCCIMARRO visited UDINE from 14 to 17 March. He made the usual round of local visits, and on Sunday 17th made a big public speech, which, reiterating the points he had already made in VENICE, emphasised more fully the party's attitude to the VENEZIA GIULIA problem. He stress d his party's support for the Italianità of TRIESTE and stated that the use of military pressure to force a decision on the boundary question would forever poison Italo-Jugoslav relations.

Certain misgivings have been apparent in the province by the inclusion of some of its territory in the tour of the Boundary Commission. The provincial CLN accordingly addressed a note to the Commission underlining the essentially Italian character of the province. In this connection it is interesting to note that a recent motion for the fusion of the Communist and Socialist parties was overwhelmingly rejected by the latter, who were possibly influenced by the proximity of VENEZIA GIULIA and the essentially pro-Slav attitude of the Giulian Communist party.

In partisan circles the establishment by the OSOPPO ex-partisans of the Associazione Partigiani OSOPPO (APO) has caused some unrest amongst the GARIBALDI elements of the ANPI, who feel that the formation of the APO will increase the political rift already existent between these two rival partisan bodies, and will attract members from the ANPI.

4. BELLUNO.

For the first time there have been demonstrations by unemployed in the province. Three occurred during March, and an order of the day was presented by the organisers to the newly

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5. NEO-FASCIST ACTIVITIES

In NE ITALY there have been further arrests of persons connected with SAM. In addition to those reported in February in the VENICE area, and five further arrests made there in March, 51 persons were denounced in PADUA for SAM activities during the past two months. Most of them are under 23 years of age, and their activities were restricted to the distribution of propaganda leaflets and sending threatening letters to members of the left wing parties and to the Questura. These arrestees belonged to two groups which had sprung up locally but had established some form of personal contact with groups in VENICE, VICENZA, PISA and MILAN. Their plans chiefly consisted of giving assistance to the families of ex-fascists, occasionally using robbery with violence in order to acquire funds. These arrests seem to have put an end to their activities in the PADUA area. It is not considered that they form a cohesive and well organised body, and they seem to have been guided more than anything else by a puerile enthusiasm for spectacular heroics on the fringe of the law. There is little reason to suppose that they constituted any serious danger to security.

In BELLUNO province minor activities thought to be connected with SAM have been reported from the BELLUNO and FELTRE areas, but they appear so far to have taken the form of indoor meetings only.

Ex-fascist elements are known to exist in the ranks of the UQ and PDI, but the poor success of these parties in the administrative elections is a fair indication of the weak support they at present enjoy.

6. GENERAL SITUATION IN ITALY

Casual reading of the more sensational Italian papers might give one the impression that at the time of the municipal and national elections ITALY is sinking into a state of chaos, reminiscent of the early 1920s. At the end of the first week in March, for instance, a series of armed clashes broke out between local unemployed and Italian government forces at AVERIA, near BARI. They began with the kidnapping of local landowners by unemployed and "reduci", in an attempt to force the former into giving employment. By the time they ended 300 Italian soldiers, using armoured cars and 250 Carabinieri had been in action against the rioters. Sporadic disturbances still continue in SICILY. On one occasion PALERMO radio station was attacked by rioters of Sicilian separatist sympathies. Also in that city there were [illegible] damage to property as a result of a general strike,

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under 23 years of age, and their [illegible]
to the distribution of propaganda leaflets and sending threatening letters to members of the left wing parties and to the Questura. These arrestees belonged to two groups which had sprung up locally but had established some form of personal contact with groups in VENICE, VICENZA, PISA and MILAN. Their plans chiefly consisted of giving assistance to the families of ex-fascists, occasionally using robbery with violence in order to acquire funds. These arrests seem to have put an end to their activities in the PADUA area. It is not considered that they form a cohesive and well organised body, and they seem to have been guided more than anything else by a puerile enthusiasm for spectacular heroics on the fringe of the law. There is little reason to suppose that they constituted any serious danger to security.

In BELLUNO province minor activities thought to be connected with SAM have been reported from the BELLUNO and FELTRE areas, but they appear so far to have taken the form of indoor meetings only.

Ex-fascist elements are known to exist in the ranks of the UQ and PDI, but the poor success of these parties in the administrative elections is a fair indication of the weak support they at present enjoy.

6. GENERAL SITUATION IN ITALY

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Despite such local unruliness, however, the general atmosphere in which the municipal elections have been carried has been one of orderliness. These elections are being held in instalments, the first on Sunday 10 March, with the remainder on successive Sundays. Those on the first Sunday were mostly for communes in South and Central ITALY, while those in the big northern cities are scheduled for end of March and early April. The voting so far has become a contest between the Christian Democrats on the one hand and the Socialists and Communist bloc on the other. The results of the first three Sundays give a lead to the left wing bloc over the Christian Democrats, who, however, remain the strongest single party. The results have been remarkable for the complete lack of success obtained by the Action and Liberal parties; on the other hand an increasing number of votes has been given to the smaller centre parties, such as the Labour Democrats.

Further progress has now been made in some of the more hotly contested constitutional issues and on the whole the decisions reached have been to the advantage of the more conservative elements in the country. At the end of February it was agreed that a referendum should be held on the question of the monarchy. This is now to be combined with the political elections and the voters will be asked to record their desires for a monarchy or for a republic along with their party votes. The left wing has also yielded over other points in the electoral law which was finally approved by 172 votes to 50 in the Consulta on 9 March. The attempt of the left to insert an amendment, obliging all candidates to declare themselves publicly either for the monarchy or a republic before the elections, was defeated. The aim of this manoeuvre was to split the Christian Democrat vote, as it was thought that many people who, in general principle, would vote Christian Democrat, would not do so if the party candidate was a declared monarchist. The more conservative elements have also gained their own way in having voting made compulsory, but have made a slight concession by agreeing that only "moral" sanctions should be applied in cases of failure to vote. This will take the form of the public posting up in their communes of the names of all abstainers, while their personal records will be endorsed, "did not vote for Constituent Assembly".

In party politics the most interesting and critical issue, due to be raised in the near future, is that of fusion between the Communist and Socialist parties. This now heavy topic will be brought to a head at the Socialist National Congress,

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In party politics the most interesting and critical issue, due to be raised in the near future, is that of fusion between the Communist and Socialist parties. This new heavy topic will be brought to a head at the Socialist National Congress, which is due to open at FLORENCE on 10 April, and in which the party is due to make its final declaration of policy before the elections. The Communists appear to have no qualms whatever about the results of such a merger but the Socialists have long been divided on the subject. Although many of them consider fusion to be desirable on ideological grounds, it has never been practicable, as it would have meant the

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instantaneous forfeiture by the Socialists of much of their lower middle class support. These elements would then presumably drift further to the right, which would tend to isolate the left wing and leave it without any means of contact with the other parties. Apart from pure political calculations, many Socialists are proud of their party's traditions and have a firm abhorrence of the rigidity of Communist party discipline. Opinion on this problem within the party has varied from time to time but the last few months have seen a considerable hardening against fusion and reaching a final decision may well be a stormy process.

All parties are of course now beginning to gather their forces for the elections for the Constituent Assembly. These have now been fixed for 2 June on which day they will be held throughout ITALY except for the disputed area of VENEZIA GIULIA and probably also BOLZANO. Some interest has been aroused in PARRI's recently formed Democratic Republican Movement (see 13 Corps Monthly Intelligence Summary No.7). If this project for a moderate but progressive party succeeds it would attract many middle class voters, who at the moment, in the absence of any better alternative, would give their support either to the Christian Democrats or to the smaller parties of the centre. Many members, too, of the latter would welcome the emergence of such a strong centre party, which would be a real force in the political life of the country in contrast to the present ineffectiveness of these smaller parties. Such a development would also not be unwelcome to the Socialists and Communists, who see in this a possible means of breaking the preponderance of their chief rivals, the Christian Democrats. Older politicians such as Orlando, Bonomi and Nitti are at present forming a Right/Centre party bloc called "National Democratic Union" for the same reasons as PARRI has formed the Democratic Republican movement. It is as yet by no means clear whether PARRI will merge with this new bloc. This will probably largely depend on which of these two ventures is the most successful at the time of the political elections.

In the economic field the most pressing problem continues to be that of unemployment. The war and its aftermath have completely blocked the normal outlet for ITALY's surplus working population - emigration. Before the war, in addition to long-term emigrants to the AMERICAS, large numbers of Italian workers migrated for seasonal employment to other European countries such as FRANCE. Such people have swollen the already considerable throng of unemployed, of which a large proportion is composed of "reduci" (returned PWs). Some relief has recently been promised, however, by BRAZIL, whose government has declared that she needs 700,000 Italian and Portugese workers during 1946.

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PART III

MILITARY SECURITY

1. SECURITY OF INFORMATION

i It is reported from MARCENTO (M.R.S.3837) that enquiries are being made in that area by Jugoslavs concerning Allied Military installations. The information sought was the number of men manning the block post at MUSI (M.R.H.4447) and also the number of American troops in MARCENTO and PRICISLIO. Investigations are being made as to the identity of the individuals concerned.

ii SUDIGOJ, Franz, Slovene leader at CAVE DE PREDIL (M.R.C.6751) applied to 351 Inf Regt HQ for permission to display Slovene flags on the occasion of the visit to the area of the Allied Commission. It would appear that the Slovene population of the area are well informed as to the movements of the Commission and during the latter part of the month, cars from GORIZIA and TRIESTE have been seen in the Slav sections making contact with the local Slav leaders.

iii ROSSI, Guido an employee of Civil Censorship Group in VENICE was arrested on the 12 March by PS following the discovery during a search of his house of various military documents, some of which were secret. Amongst them were the following :-

a) Copy of 86 Area Internal Security Order dated 22 September 1945.
b) Copy of 86 Area Internal Security Order No.2 dated 19 November 1945.
c) Letter of application for passport containing false information and written by subject who also forged thereon the signature of the AMG Legal officer.
d) 70 copies of letters which had passed through CCG office all of which referred to VENEZIA GIULIA.
e) Additional copies of censorship extracts which should not have been in his possession.

Interrogation is proceeding.

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1. SECURITY OF INFORMATION

i It is reported from FARCENIO (UR.C.3837) that enquiries are being made in that area by Jugoslavs concerning Allied Military installations. The information sought was the number of men manning the block post at MESI (UR.F.4447) and also the number of American troops in FARCENIO and PRICISLAO. Investigations are being made as to the identity of the individuals concerned.

ii SUDIGOJ, Frena, Slovene leader at CAVE DEL PREDIL (UR.C.6761) applied to 351 Inf Regt HQ for permission to display Slovene flags on the occasion of the visit to the area of the Allied Commission. It would appear that the Slovene population of the area are well informed as to the movements of the Commission and during the latter part of the month, cars from GORIZIA and TRIESTE have been seen in the Slav sections making contact with the local Slav leaders.

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e) Additional copies of censorship extracts which should not have been in his possession.

Interrogation is proceeding.

2. SECURITY OF PERSONNEL

At 2330 hours 10 March 1946 two U.S. Army vehicles were fired on by unknown assailants in the vicinity of COLLALTO near FARCENIO (UR.C.3837). No casualties are reported.

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3. SECURITY OF MATERIAL AND INSTALLATIONS

i Attempted sabotage on bridge at UDCEA (MR.C.500465) is reported by CIC TARCENTO. Examination of bridge revealed that 17 large bolts holding floor boards had been removed at intervals and one large CLEVIS pin anchoring one end of the bridge had been driven half way out of position. It is considered that the bridge would have collapsed if the damage had not been discovered. Investigations proceeding.

ii With the exception of several incidents in the region of the MORGAN Line wire-cutting has been less prevelent during the month. Suspicion has fallen on the owner of the Casa Cantoniera at MR.H.925815 where a number of thefts of signal wire have taken place. He has been informed that if any further thefts take place he will be considered responsible.

4. SECURITY OF PORTS AND COASTLINES

A TRIESTE

i Following are details of Merchant shipping or RN craft with Merchant Navy crews entering the Port during the period under review :-

	No	Degree of Security check
Merchantmen	38	100%
Schooners, W.D.	4	100%
Schooners, Italo/Jugoslav	541	10%. 100% control by VG Police (Port Security) and FS w.e.f. 18 March 1946.
Other craft	3+10%	100% control by VG Police (Port Security) and FS w.e.f. 18 March 1946.

+ Daily/bi-weekly passenger ferry service TRIESTE - MUGGIA, CAPODISTRIA and POLA.

ii SECURITY INSTRUCTIONS TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.

These have been revised and extended. Copies are handed to the Master of each vessel by the Pilot before actual berthing. Copy at Appendix "A".

iii GANGWAYS

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iii STOWAWAYS

On 9 March 1946 four Italian stowaways were found on board the US S/S PAUL CHANDLER. None had permits to enter VENEZIA GIULIA and as they were found to be of no security interest they were handed over to the Venezia Giulia Police for disposal.

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BRAZ, Antonio Elias. Coloured Portuguese subject. Was found as a stowaway on the British S/S PORT THOMPSON. He had been refused leave by the immigration authorities to land in ENGLAND. Was removed from ship at Master's request and is being held pending disposal instructions through ZONAL channels.

iv PUNISHMENTS

There has been an increase in the movement of these craft, particularly in their efforts to meet incoming vessels. Launch patrols by Port Security, Provost and Venezia Giulia Police has however curtailed these activities.

v CZECH PORT DETACHMENT

A Czech detachment to supervise UNRRA supplies arriving in TRIESTE destined for CZECHOSLOVAKIA was set up during the month. Port passes have been issued to the head of the detachment, Mr Robert OWEN (British) and two of the Czech military personnel.

B VENICE AND RAGUSA

i During the month 16 merchant ships entered the Port, this is a decrease of four on the February activity. There has been a falling off in the number of sailings between VENICE, TRIESTE and POLA.

ii GUARDING OF PORT

Except in the area where British ships are unloaded the whole of the rest of the Port is now policed by Italians. It is reported by Port Security that the withdrawal of Military Police has resulted in a general deterioration of the guarding of the Port.

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iii CC.RR and G.F. at CHIOGGIA

Reports of increased efficiency on the part of these personnel have been received and it is considered that this has resulted in a considerable decrease in the volume of illicit traffic plying between that part of the coast and JUGOSLAVIA.

5. JUGOSLAV TROOPS

i It is reported from TARVISIO that Jugoslav patrols are using wolf dogs to reduce the number of escapees from Zone "B" who are crossing near RATECE (MR.C.7968).

ii The marked absence from the area of unauthorised [illegible] observed last month, has

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channels.

iv HUMBOATS

There has been an increase in the movement of these craft, particularly in their efforts to meet incoming vessels. Launch patrols by Port Security, Provost and Venezia Giulia Police has however curtailed these activities.

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A Czech detachment to supervise UNRRA supplies arriving in TRIESTE destined for CZECHOSLOVAKIA was set up during the month. Port passes have been issued to the head of the detachment, Mr Robert OWEN (British) and two of the Czech military personnel.

B VENICE AND MESTRE

i During the month 16 merchant ships entered the Port, this is a decrease of four on the February activity. There has been a falling off in the number of sailings between VENICE, TRIESTE and POLA.

ii GUARDING OF PORT

Except in the area where British ships are unloaded the whole of the rest of the Port is now policed by Italians. It is reported by Port Security that the withdrawal of Military Police has resulted in a general deterioration of the guarding of the Port.

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i It is reported from TARVISIO that Jugoslav patrols are using wolf dogs to reduce the number of escapees from Zone "B" who are crossing near RATECE (MR.C.7968).

ii The marked absence from the area of unauthorised Jugoslav military personnel, observed last month, has continued throughout March. With the exception of 7 deserters, no such personnel have been dealt with by FS during the period under review.

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iii It is reported from GORIZIA that whenever a demonstration is being held a few Jugoslav soldiers or Officers always appear on the scene. They do not take part in the demonstration but appear to act only as observers. So far all such have been found to be in possession of the correct form of pass.'

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PART IV

CIVIL SECURITY

1. (a) ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS.

Category	Trial	Internment	Detention	Total
Jugoslav Armed Forces			7	7
Misc Civilians	94++	6	19	119
D.P's				19
Escaped POW's				15
Italian Armed Forces			1	1
	94	6	27	161

++ Included in this total are 55 persons arrested on the Western Boundary of VENEZIA GIULIA for travel offences and two are Maltese Renegades arrested by 55 FS Section.

(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES.

i. KORICLAN, Mario. Ex-enemy agent who escaped from internment at TERNI. Re-arrested on instructions from Corps.

ii. PALISTELLA, Giuseppe. Arrested on 23 March 1946 at PORTO RUARO. He was enroute from FIUME to VENICE on, he claims, family matters. He was not in possession of AMG permit to enter ITALY nor any Jugoslav authority to make the journey. Was found to be in possession of an identity card in the name of SPADAVECCHIA, Ettore of FIUME and also a passport in the name of SKILJAN, Ivan. He stated that he was sending the latter to TARANTO. Has given the following OZNA personalities in FIUME :-

ZANELLI. Aged 36 Years. Sornitore. Works at HQ in Piazza Scarpa. Is always on the move.

FRANCETICH. Aged 28 years. Mechanic. Also works in Piazza Scarpa.

VALKOVICH, Maria. Aged 30 years. Operaio type.

Interrogation is proceeding.

iii. SARKOVAL, Pala. Hungarian subject arrested in [illegible] March 1946 posing as Hungarian officer. Was

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Category	Civil Internment	Detention	Total
Jugoslav Armed Forces		7	7
Misc Civilians	94++ 5	19	119
D.P's			19
Escaped POW's			15
Italian Armed Forces		1	1
	94 6	27	181

++ Included in this total are 55 persons arrested on the Western Boundary of VENEZIA GIULIA for travel offences and two are Maltese Renegades arrested by 55 FS Section.

(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES.

i. BARTOLAN, Mario. Ex-enemy agent who escaped from internment at UDINE. Re-arrested on instructions from Corps.

ii. PARISELLA, Giuseppe. Arrested on 23 March 1946 at PORTO NUARO. He was enroute from FIUME to VENICE on, he claims, family matters. He was not in possession of AMG permit to enter ITALY nor any Jugoslav authority to make the journey. Was found to be in possession of an identity card in the name of STADAVECCHIA, Ettore of FIUME and also a passport in the name of SKILJAN, Ivan. He stated that he was sending the latter to PARENZO. Has given the following OZNA personalities in FIUME :-

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RAMELLI. Aged 35 Years. Torritore. Works at HQ in Piazza Scarpa. Is always on the move.

FRANCOVICH. Aged 28 years. Technain. Also works in Piazza Scarpa.

VALKOVICH, Mario. Aged 30 years. Operaio type.

Interrogation is proceeding.

iii. SIPONVAL, Pola. Hungarian subject arrested in TARVISIO 12 March 1946 posing as Hungarian officer. Was found to be in possession of a variety of rubber stamps amongst them being a SIS security stamp. He also had forged International Red Cross papers and certain forged Italian Government documents. Preliminary investigation has revealed that he was in the Hungarian Army as a member of a Guard Bn., carrying out concentration camp duties in POLAND and RUSSIA. Further interrogation is proceeding.

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iv. STEFANOVIC, Radmila. Detained in UDINE. Royalist Yugoslav courier from EBOLI. Found to be in possession of movement orders and other documents issued by the "Royal Yugoslav Army" written in Serbo-Croat. These have been passed to 5 SOI and subject is held in UDINE Civil gaol pending full interrogation.

v. [illegible]ALL, Ugo. Recaptured on 15 March 1946 whilst on his way from VENICE to PADUA in a civilian car. Will be handed over to CSDIC for full interrogation.

vi. [illegible]ENEDETTI, Vittorio. AFHQ Enemy Agents serial 173/1415. Subject escaped from TERNI Internment Camp on 26 Nov 1945. Is now held in the Case di Pena at PADUA at the disposal of the Corte Straordinaria d'Assisi as a SAM suspect. Subject denies SAM activity and claims to have been trying to raise money for anti-Tito activities in DALMATIA. He has been certified as insane by the prison doctor.

vii. [illegible]ORENKO, Ivan. OZNA Agent. Surrendered to FS CAPORETTO on 19 March 1946. Referred to in NE ITALY ISUs for week ending 25 March 1946 PART B.

viii. [illegible]ZZAN, Giuseppe. Italian citizen arrested on suspicion of being SD saboteur by 429 FS Section. Is being held pending further investigation.

ix. [illegible]INER, Hans. Austrian subject arrested at CORTINA 15 March 1946 by CC.RR and passed to FS for investigation. Information from Questura TRIESTE dated 2 August 1945 indicates that subject was formerly a member of the SS and had been incorporated in the BRIGATA NERA at TRIESTE. Under interrogation subject admitted that he had been attached to the Feldgendarmerie TRIESTE for three weeks during September 1944 as an interpreter and that he wore civilian clothes. He states that he was serving with the Dolmetscherkompanie at the time of this attachment. Interrogation continues.

2. GERMAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

N.I.L.

3. JUGOSLAV INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

i. Two young boys aged respectively 15 and 13 years were recently denounced at the Refugee Camp MARCO FOSCARINI, VENICE as being suspected of belonging to a Jugoslav organisation. They came to ITALY from FIUME

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vi. ZANEDDI, Vittorio. ATHQ Enemy Agents serial 173/1415. Subject escaped from PISA I Internment Camp on 26 Nov 1945. Is now held in the Casa di Pena at PADUA at the disposal of the Corte Straordinario d'Assisi as a SAM suspect. Subject denies SAM activity and claims to have been trying to raise money for anti-Tito activities in DALMATIA. He has been certified as insane by the prison doctor.

vii. ZOREVIC, Ivan. OZNA Agent. Surrendered to BS CARABINIERI on 19 March 1946. Referred to in PE ITALY ISU. for week ending 25 March 1946 PARA 3.

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2. GERMAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

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3. JUGOSLAV INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

i. Two young boys aged respectively 15 and 13 years were recently denounced at the Refugee Camp TORRE POSCHIAVI, VENICE as being suspected of belonging to a Jugoslav organisation. They came to ITALY from FIUME and state that OZNA are using young boys as couriers. They are being interrogated to ascertain if they were actually acting in this capacity.

ii. Reports of the existence of a Jugoslav propaganda centre in the AGORDO (R.B.4845) area have been received. It is alleged to be under the supervision of a student

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named "CINCO" aided by a member of the Guardia di Finanza. Investigations are proceeding.

iii. Immediately after the announcement that the Allied Commission would make enquiries into UDINE Province sporadic reports of flag raisings and Slovene leaflet distribution came to the attention of this Headquarters. While isolated cases have been reported from PULFERO, SAN PIETRO di NATISONE and SAN LEONARDO it is apparent that Slovene diehards in these towns are preparing to welcome the Commission when it makes its appearance. OSOPPO partisans have immediately swung into action with nightly patrols throwing a cordon around the troubled areas. On the evening of 26 March 1946 MATOSIC, Ivo, suspect in the murder of the mayor of SAN LEONARDO, and dangerous Slav element was shot by a member of an American patrol at SAN LEONARDO when he failed to halt after being surprised in the act of hurling rocks at town lights. Investigation continues.

iv. COMITATO DEGLI ONERI STATALI e PARASTATALI.

(a) This body held its first general meeting at the 'Alabard' Cinema at 1800 hours on 3rd March 1946 and a full account of the meeting appeared in "Il Lavoratore" on 5th March 1946. The meeting was attended by 300 - 350 persons. "Il Lavoratore" states that owing to short notice more interested persons were unable to attend, and elected an executive committee of the following :-

President.	ZEOGAR-BROCCHI, Dr Carlo (Slovene) Representing - Treasury and Provincial Administration Employees.
Vice-President.	GODINA, Mario (Italian). Representing - Post Office employees.
Secretary.	RUSSIA, Giovanni (Italian). Representing - Railway employees.
Members.	GODINA, Leandro (Italian). Representing - Teaching profession.
	NEGRI, Enio (Italian). Representing - 'Comune' employees.

(b) The committee declared as its object the re-settlement and re-instatement of all natives of VENEZIA GIULIA, whether Italian, Slovene or Croat, who lost their posts as state or para-statal employees or were removed to posts in ITALY proper under the Fascist

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Slovene [illegible]

of this Headquarters. While isolated cases have been reported from FULFERO, SAN PIETRO AL NATISONE and SAN LEONARDO it is apparent that Slovene diehards in these towns are preparing to welcome the Commission when it makes its appearance. COSRO partisans have immediately swung into action with nightly patrols throwing a cordon around the troubled areas. On the evening of 26 March 1946 TRI OSIO, Ivo, suspect in the murder of the mayor of SAN LEONARDO, and dangerous Slav element was shot by a member of an American patrol at SAN LEONARDO when he failed to halt after being surprised in the act of hurling rocks at town lights. Investigation continuing.

iv. CONSIGLIO DEGLI UNITI SLAVELI e PARASTASALI.

(a) This body held it's first general meeting at the 'Alabarda' Cinema at 1000 hours on 3rd March 1946 and a full account of the meeting appeared in "Il Lavoratore" on 5th March 1946. The meeting was attended by 300 - 350 persons. "Il Lavoratore" stated that owing to short notice more interested persons were unable to attend, and elected an executive committee of the following :-

<u>President.</u> ZEOGAR-BRONZHI, Dr Carlo (Slovene)
Representing - Treasury and Provincial Administration Employees.

<u>Vice-President.</u> GODINA, Sergio (Italian).
Representing - Post Office employees.

<u>Secretary.</u> RUSSIA, Giovanni (Italian).
Representing - Railway employees.

<u>Members.</u> GODINA, Leandro (Italian).
Representing - Teaching profession.
NEGRI, Ezio (Italian).
Representing - 'Comune' employees.

(b) The committee declares as its object the re-settlement and re-instatement of all natives of VENEZIA GIULIA, whether Italian, Slovene or Croat, who lost their posts as state or para-statal employees or were removed to posts in ITALY proper under the Fascist regime. A resolution to this effect is to be presented to AMG, requesting that AMG institutes immediate investigations with the object of achieving the aims of the committee. The meeting ended with an appeal to all those interested to turn to the new society for help and agreed to hold a further meeting in the near future.

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(c) The political implications of the committee are obvious. The political persecution of state and para-state employees has long been one of the minor strings in the Slav-Communist propaganda orchestra. It would now seem the intention to take a more forceful line and to obtain official status by gaining the recognition of the A.M.

(d) To date two cases are known in which the committee has endeavoured to obtain the reinstatement of state employees. Both the persons concerned are Slovenes ; details are as follows :-

(i) JEGLIC, Giovanni, aged 47, Address :- Via Marconi 32, TRIESTE. Formerly Jugoslav railway official in LJUBLJANA and now seeking a post in TRIESTE. Speaks Slovene, Serbo-Croat, Italian and German. It is NOT understood why the committee should interest itself in this particular case, as JEGLIC does NOT appear to have been previously employed in VENEZIA GIULIA and therefore can NOT claim that his employment was affected by political persecution. This may indicate that the Committee has the task of increasing the number of Jugoslav employees holding statal and para-statal posts in the area.

(ii) MILIC, Antonio, Slovene railway switchman at present employed at CIVITAVECCHIA (ROME).

(e) In it's letter to the TRIESTE branch of the FFSS (Italian State Railways) concerning MILIC, the committee states that it is virtually interested in the return of Slovene employees to VENEZIA GIULIA, who have been forcibly transferred to the interior of ITALY in accordance with the policy pursued by the Fascist regime. The letter is signed by ZSOGAR-BROCCHI as Secretary of the Committee.

(f) The names of GODINA Mario, RUSSIA, Giovanni, MERRI, Mario (vide para (a)) are associated with very active Slav-Communist activities. GODINA Leandro, a member of the Jugoslav Committee of Liberation is one of the leading Communists and pro-Slav elements in SERVOLA.

(g) Further investigations into the activities of the new Committee show that the premises in Via Maurizio 12 may possibly be a cover address. Reliable information

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It would now seek the interdiction [illegible] line and to obtain official status by seeking the recognition of the A.M.G.

(d) To date two cases are known in which the committee has endeavoured to obtain the resettlement of state employees. Both the persons concerned are Slovenes ; details are as follows :-

(i) JEGLIC. Giovanni, aged 47. Address :- Via Cereoni 32, TRIESTE. Formerly Jugoslav railway official in LJUBLJANA and now seeking a post in TRIESTE. Speaks Slovene, Serbo-Croat, Italian and German. It is NOT understood why the committee should interest itself in this particular case. As JEGLIC does NOT appear to have been previously employed in VENEZIA GIULIA and therefore can NOT claim that his employment was affected by political persecution. This may indicate that the Committee has the task of increasing the number of Jugoslav employees holding state and para-statal posts in the area.

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(f) The names of GODINA Mario, AUSSIA, Giovanni, MENGHI, Ezio (vide para (a)) are associated with very active Slav-Communist activities. GODINA Leandro, a member of the Jugoslav Committee of Liberation is one of the leading Communists and pro-Slav elements in GERVIGLIA.

(g) Further investigations into the activities of the new Committee show that the premises in Via Maurizio 12 may possibly be a cover address. Reliable information shows that ZROGAR-BROCCHI himself also has an office at KUNI, via Valdibiva 17, where he figures as ZROGAR or BROCCHI.

(h) The exact connection of ZROGAR-BROCCHI with KUNI is NOT yet clear. It is likely that this is yet another branch of covert-activity controlled from LJUBLJANA for which this address is used.

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(j) CROCAR-MROCCHI appears a comparatively new addition to the KUNI set-up. Further investigations should also whether he holds any liaison appointments with the SINDICATI UNITI and the UAIS. It is considered likely that whilst the overt aims of the Committee are to obtain the return and re-instatement of persons who have been dislocated or dismissed by the Fascist regime, it's covert and more important purpose is to infiltrate pro-Slav elements, mainly of Jugoslav nationality into statal and para-statal posts.

v. It is reported from 55 FS Section that OZNA are maintaining liaison with Communist circles in that town and also that Jugoslav agents are active in the CHIESANUOVA (MR.G.3250) refugee camp which houses some 700 refugees from VENEZIA GIULIA. It is also reported that Jugoslav and Communist couriers are meeting regularly at ABANO (MR.J.2714) and TOMPOLO (MR.G.3178). The latter is said to be a centre of Black Market activity.

vi. A number of complaints have been received from both Italians and Slovenes in GORIZIA of pressure being brought to bear on them by the OVRA offices of the UAIS to fly Jugoslav flags against their wishes. Some statements have been obtained but it has not been possible to bring charges against the offenders owing to unwillingness of the victims to testify.

vii. Conference of Jugoslav Army officers. On 10 March 1945 a conference of some 250 army officers was held at CIVIDALE (MR.G.4801) near AIDUSSINA. It was presided over by a senior staff officer from LJUBLJANA.

The conference centred on the question of internal discipline. A disturbing number of troops, convinced that the recent concentrations in Zone B spelt preparations for another war, had deserted. It had become essential to convince the rank and file that such concentrations were in readiness for nothing more serious than the inevitable peaceful occupation of Zone A: that the Anglo-American experts of the International commission, realizing the complete solidarity of the USSR with the new JUGOSLAVIA would, in the last analysis,

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have been dislocated or displaced by the Fascist regime. It's covert and more important purpose is to infiltrate pro-Slav elements, mainly of Jugoslav nationality into strategic pre-status posts.

v. It is reported from 55 FS Section that OZNA are maintaining liaison with Communist circles in that town and also that Jugoslav agents are active in the CHIESANUOVA (MR.8.3250) Refugee Camp which houses some 700 refugees from VENEZIA GIULIA. It is also reported that Jugoslav and Communist couriers are meeting regularly at ADANO (MR.[illegible]) and TORRICLO (MR.8.3176). The latter is said to be a centre of black market activity.

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vii. Conference of Jugoslav Army officers. On 10 March 1946 a conference of some 250 army officers was held at SORILLA (MR.8.6401) near ALESSIFA. It was presided over by a senior staff officer from BELGRADE.

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It was frankly admitted at the conference that the present campaign of slander and terror against the British occupational forces, ruined any hope of future friendly relations between Great Britain and Jugoslavia; the US, significantly, were not mentioned.

The above information was received from two inhabitants of SORILLA, KIFAS Ivan and HRORAT Karel,

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to whom it was recounted by a partisan officer who attended the conference, a certain RUS, Josip. (Grade "A").

viii. During a demonstration held in MONFALCONE on the 11th March calling for the disbandment of the Venezia Giulia Police, one GORIAN of OPACCHIASELLA (T.R.N.5096) was arrested on a charge of obstructing a Venezia Giulia policeman. The temper of the crowd during this demonstration was noticeably ugly. GORIAN was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

ix. On 24 March a public meeting of the UAIS was held at MONFALCONE. One of the speakers, MORRI Sergi attacked the Venezia Giulia Police, deploring the prosecution of Gasperini, described Mr Churchill as a fascist and accused the Anglo-Americans of having taken away the peoples' liberty on 12 June 1945.

4. ITALIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

i. Information from various sources indicates very strongly that the Communist party in PADUA are engaged in underground activity connected with the acquiring of arms, illegal traffic in various types of staple foodstuffs by sea with Jugoslavia and the penetration of Police and Prison Administration.

It is believed that the militant members of the Communist party are still organised in cells formed during the clandestine period. Contact is maintained by couriers with similar organisations in other provinces. It is considered that a courier service between UDINE - PADUA - BOLZANO almost certainly exists.

Secret meetings are held at 14/16 Via ROGATI, PADUA, the house of LENDORI, Maria who is a partisan widow. The following individuals frequent this house and met there twice during the first half of March :-

CLOCHIATTI. Provincial Secretary Communist party.
SGARABOTTOLO, Gino. Lt-Cdr.(w), ex-Commander Garibaldi Partisan Bde.
ZUANNAZZI Mario Dr. Ex-Partisan commander.
DACCORSI. Director of Istituto Nazionale per la Previdenza Sociale, PADUA.
COMITI, Brigadiere. R.C. Agent of Questura.

Meetings are also held at the shop of one BORDIN in Via Zabarella, PADUA. BORDIN was a leading

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the 11th March calling for the disbandment of the Venezia Giulia Police, one GORIAN of OPACCHIASELLA (BR.N.6006) was arrested on a charge of obstructing a Venezia Giulia policeman. The temper of the crowd during this demonstration was noticeably ugly. GORIAN was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

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DACCORSI. Director of Istituto Nazionale per la Previdenza Sociale. PADUA.
CONTIN, Brigadiere. I.S. Agent of Questure.

Meetings are also held at the shop of one BORDIN in Via Zoberalle. PADUA. BORDIN was a leading member of the Communist underground and a Bde commander of Partisans during the clandestine period. He owns a house in CHIOGGIA which is occupied by his mistress, one PRESCA Rosa, who is of Slav origin.

ii. UO O QUALUNQUE has appeared in CANVISIO during the month under the direction of passengers from UDINE. BAR, Luigi, ex-secretary of the PFR was

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requested to become the cell leader but had refused contending that the movement is made up of profiteers and ex-corrupt Fascist officials. The organisation has met with very little success up to the time of this report but is being kept under observation by CIC.

iii. There are indications that ex-Fascist elements in the PARVISIO area are welding themselves into a protective unit. This is being watched by CIC in order to detect any inclination on their part to tie up with L'UOMO QUALUNQUE.

5. CIVIL POPULATION.

(a) REACTION TO A.M.G. PRESSE.

The occupational authorities have been subjected to strong criticism from both sides. Both indirectly through violent attacks on the VGPF and directly along familiar lines, the Slav-Communist press has carried out a vicious and at the same time violent campaign against AMG, the VGPF, by very reason of its function in maintaining public law and order is an obstacle to Slav-Communist schemes, and in the carrying out of its duties unavoidably involved in measures against the less law-abiding Slav-Communist elements, was an easy target for propaganda by the exaggeration of half-truths and the dislocation of facts. Further the weakening of the force as a body for maintaining public order could not but increase the freedom of (illegal) action of the Slav-Communist organisations. Previous minor campaigning against interference with flags and triumphal arches became a central propaganda piece prior to and subsequent on the arrival of the Commission. "The terrorist activities and provocations against the Slav population have the full support of the authorities. Fascist laws have been reintroduced, but the people continue to express their demands for the right of self determination with increasing firmness". That a serious incident was desired, would seem obvious from the development of the provocative press-campaign, although they might well have NOT calculated on the loss of human lives. The shooting incident at GORIZIA was, therefore, all the more unfortunate in that it fell completely in line with Slav-Communist schemes and the strike committee

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5. CIVIL POPULATION.

(a) REACTIONS TO A.M.G. TRIESTE.

The occupational authorities have been subjected to strong criticism from both sides. Both indirectly through violent attacks on the VGFF and directly along familiar lines, the Slav-Communist press has carried out a vicious and at the same time violent campaign against AMG. The VGFF, by very reason of its function in maintaining public law and order is an obstacle to Slav-Communist schemes, and in the carrying out of its duties unavoidably involved in measures against the less law-abiding Slav-Communist elements, was an easy target for propaganda by the exaggeration of half-truths and the dislocation of facts. Further the weakening of the force as a body for maintaining public order could not but increase the freedom of (illegal) action of the Slav-Communist organisations. Previous minor campaigning against interference with flags and triumphal arches became a central propaganda piece prior to and subsequent on the arrival of the Commission. "The terrorist activities and provocations against the Slav population have the full support of the authorities. Fascist laws have been reintroduced, but the people continue to express their demands for the right of self determination with increasing firmness". That a serious incident was desired, would seem obvious from the development of the provocative press-campaign, although they might well have NOT calculated on the loss of human lives. The shooting incident at SEZANA was, therefore, all the more unfortunate in that it fell completely in line with the Slav-Communist schemes and the strike committee set up following the incident had as its main demand the disbandment of the VGFF.

"The disbanding of the police force is the only way in which our people can obtain the freedom of expression of their will".

A.M.G. as sponsoring controller of the VGFF, were equally guilty accomplices in this "bestial crime", whilst the incident itself was the culmination of "the wave of

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'terror and provocation' which began after the arrival of the Allied Commission". Once again an opportunity is given to revive the demand for "People's Government"."Various gentlemen who outwardly pretend to be democr to share full responsibility for all fascist and anti-democratic provocations. The only solution is the abolition of the present authority from above and the reinstatement of the People's Government, which will calm the population and frustrate fascist designs".

The firm stand taken by AMG against the efforts of the strike committee to force the issue undoubtedly did much to restore the situation; steady the somewhat unnerved civilian police and avoid a protracted strike. With their aims unachieved, careful NOT to lose the advantage gained from a successful strike, and possibly NOT able to guarantee that its continuation would indeed have the same measure of success, the strike committee suspended the strike. "AMG did NOT comply with the just and rightful demands of the Committee to demand the dissolution of the VG Police Corps and failed to give adequate guarantees against the recurrence of similar misdeeds. Since the conditions which led to the previous events in SERVOLA still exist, the Strike Committee has decided to suspend the strike but NOT conclude it". The disbanding of the Committee of Action which replaced the strike committee, whilst the subject of further criticism of the suppressive methods of AMG, did NOT achieve the propaganda prominence expected, as attacks on chauvinist Italian demonstrations were holding the centre of the stage.

The closing of the Slovene schools, an ill-timed measure, reproduced a further outburst with the previous trend of argument on this subject. It was indicative of the preferential treatment given to Italian schools, to the disadvantage of the Slovenes; an illegal reprisal against the people who had created them during twenty five years of an inhuman suppression. Allegations of the presence of war criminals, fascists, and other terrorists in the area were renewed both locally and in Jugoslav press and radio reports. The shooting attack on Major GUMBER was quoted as a further example of AMG's failure to clear TRIESTE of those "unwelcome guests, who for their past activities lend themselves so well to the underhand dealing of the

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"people's Government". Various [illegible] responsibility for pretend to be democratic where full responsibility for all fascist and anti-democratic provocations. The only solution is the abolition of the present authority from above and the reinstatement of the People's Government, which will call the population and frustrate fascist designs".

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The Italian press, halfway through the month, commented adversely on public safety in the town, reproaching AMG with the charge that the weak stand taken by AMG had allowed the minority to take control of the city. "Before world public opinion we declare that we hold the trusteeship administration responsible.

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It has failed to guarantee, in ten months of government, individual security and the most elementary freedom for the citizen". The excessive impartiality of AMG favours the more violent section of the population. The AMG is too weak to enforce its own laws, whilst the Allies have created the present Slav problem which continues the Italian argument with a convenient lapse of memory - never existed before.

GORIZIA.

The ostentatiously hostile attitude adopted by the extremist members of the local population to the VG police on their arrival in the Upper ISONZO valley was undoubtedly an "official" attitude, dictated by Jugoslav policy makers. Nevertheless, the population as a whole was certainly not pleased by the arrival of the force. It is unfortunate that the VG police arrived so late in the day in the Upper ISONZO valley area. By this time the population was used to the Allied Military Police, and tended to regard the introduction of a new police force as a slur on their general behaviour. The AMG argument that the VG police are a local force, recruited entirely from inhabitants of the zone, did not go down well; although the more level-headed inhabitants of this region did not believe the extremists allegation that the force consisted entirely of "fascists", the general feeling was that the force was at any rate likely to contain a number of dubious personalities, and, more especially, a large percentage of Italians.

The VG police got off to a bad start in this area, for two main reasons; firstly, the order issued three days after their arrival to the effect that all wall paintings and triumphal arches were to be removed. Local heads of detachments unwillingly gave the inhabitants of CAPORETTO and surrounding villages orders to remove all such signs of Slovene solidarity within 24 hours. The local committees pounced on this instance of "Neo-Fascist" repression of the will of the people; and the effect on the majority of the population who had not so far displayed any interest in wall paintings etc., was to make them side for once wholeheartedly with the extremists. The order was, cancelled before the time limit was up; and the VG police had the unpleasant task of having to tell the [illegible] they need not take any notice of the

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Secondly, the shooting incident at TRIESTE happened shortly afterwards, resulting in a two days strike (not very enthusiastically observed by the majority of the population) and a large demonstration against the VG Police in CAPORETTO and PLEZZO.

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Local military had to take over control of the population in these demonstrations, with the result that the VG police acquired "local face". After this unfortunate start, the VG police force is now beginning to settle down in the area, and it's relations with local civilians are improving, but it is thought that the local extremists have not abandoned their attack on this force, and that the majority of the population, if not genuinely hostile, are not favourably disposed towards them.

MONFALCONE

The general attitude is NOT one of marked hostility, even in SAGNA, where AMG appears to have won some of the public confidence formerly accorded to the now dissolved Committees. Complaints of weakness and inefficiency are still heard from the Italian parties generally. Businessmen, who see little prospect of improving their present lot under the Federal Jugoslav democracy, insist that they know AMG will remain here for a considerable period after the Peace Treaty.

POLA.

"IL NOSTRO GIORNALE" has continued its attacks on the VG Police Force making much of the SERVOLA incident and stating that the force as a whole is a safe refuge for fascists. The same paper makes reference to the question of unemployment and states that AMG orders are, as usual, incomplete.

(b) REACTIONS TO JUGOSLAV INSPIRED PROPAGANDA.

i. Since the Italian demonstration in POLA the "ARENA di POLA" has scoffed at the Jugoslav efforts to demonstrate and has even gone so far as to reprint, with caustic comments, the LAVORATORE article alleging that boat loads of Fascists landed in POLA.

ii. The vigorous press campaign against the "brutality and reign of terror" carried out against the people of Zone A, with, it is implied, the cognisance of the occupational authorities has been used to emphasise the firmness of the people in their will to unite with Jugoslavia.

Much data is brought to show that the Slav element is predominant in the population of VENEZIA GIULIA. The press has the confident tone that the only solution to the problem is one which favours the

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POLA.

"IL NOSTRO GIORNALE" has continued its attacks on the VG Police Force making much of the SERVOLA incident and stating that the force as a whole is a safe refuge for Fascists. The same paper makes reference to the question of unemployment and states that AMG orders are, as usual, incomplete.

(b) REACTIONS TO JUGOSLAV INSPIRED PROPAGANDA.

i. Since the Italian demonstration in POLA the "ARENA di POLA" has scoffed at the Jugoslav efforts to demonstrate and has even gone so far as to reprint, with ernstic comments, the LAVORATORE article alleging that boat loads of Fascists landed in POLA.

ii. The vigorous press campaign against the "brutality and reign of terror" carried out against the people of Zone A, with, it is implied, the cognisence of the occupational authorities has been used to emphasise the firmness of the people in their will to unite with Jugoslavia.

Much data is brought to show that the Slav element is predominant in the population of VENEZIA GIULIA. The press has the confident tone that the only solution to the problem is one which favours the Slav-Communist cause. The Italian demonstrations have been written down as being "chauvinistic outbursts" rather than the spontaneous expression of the will of the people.

Whilst local news has received most of the attention, the Churchill Stalin exchange temporarily

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captured the headlines, and thereafter "Churchill mentality" became synonymous with "reactionary"

(c) REACTIONS TO ITALIAN INSPIRED PROPAGANDA.

i. It is reported that in the Slovene populated areas of Zone A there has been marked hostility towards the "VOCE LIBERA". Deserters from the Yugoslav forces have also stated that this paper has been banned in Zone B since the end of August 1945, although all other daily papers, both Italian and Allied, are sold freely.

ii. The Italian press opened the campaign for the benefit of the Commission with a series of articles juggling with ethnical figures, and designed to prove the Italian character of VENEZIA GIULIA. Its appeals to the Italian elements to maintain calm, self-control, and discipline, in face of provocation, were effective until the last week of the month, and the abstention from demonstrations and flag-displaying initially considerably reduced the effect of the pro-Slav campaign. The appeal for self-control was coupled with demands that the occupational authorities should exercise a firmer grip on order in the city. Emphasising the sense of citizenship displayed by the Italian population in observing public law and order, it attacked the inflammatory campaign in the Communist press, at whose door it lays the blame for the SERVOLA incident. Strongly denying the charge of reaction brought against IMFI, it maintains that the success of the left wing parties in the Italian elections is a sign of the progressive democracy which is forming in ITALY, whilst the break of some Italian Communists from the PCG is claimed as further example of the Italianita of the region.

iii. The future of VENEZIA GIULIA and the alleged Jugoslav excesses in ISTRIA have been the subject of posters in PADUA city. Recently some lurid photographs of corpses recovered from the FOIBA were posted in the town. While the communists maintain an attitude of reserve, the general public and University circles in particular appear to be increasingly concerned over the future of TRIESTE which has now become one of the principal topics of conversation.

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(d) REACTIONS TO ALLIED PRESS.

[illegible] reports of the SERVOLA incident caused

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areas of Zone A there has been news of hostility towards the "VOCE LIBERA". Deserters from the Jugoslav forces have also stated that this paper has been banned in Zone B since the end of August 1945, although all other daily papers, both Italian and Allied, are sold freely.

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(d) REACTIONS TO ALLIED PRESS.

The AIS report of the SERVOLA incident caused vigorous reaction in the Communist press. The statement that the first shot had come from the crowd and that the police acted in self-defence was commented on by the Communist press as an attempt to cover the terroristic activities of the civilian police. AIS reports of the incident at CAPORETTO caused it to be

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renamed the Allied Misinformation Service by the same quarters. "IL LAVORATORE" claims to see a deviation from impartiality and a definite political trend in all AIS reports, with particular reference to the implications in the statement that foodships could NOT be unloaded during strikes and the under-estimating of crowds at Slav-Communist demonstrations.

(e) RELATIONS WITH ALLIED TROOPS.

Generally reported to be good.

(f) MORALE.

i. The success of the Slav-Communist campaign, following the arrival of the Allied Commission, the effectiveness of the two-day strike, and the feeling of insecurity, resultant upon the attacks on the VGPF, and the threats to personal security, which were felt to come from organised Slav-Communist groups, brought about a decline in Italian morale which remained at a low ebb until the series of successful demonstrations which commenced on 24 March, which have raised both the hopes and the morale of pro-Italian elements to a high level. The events of the last week have produced a feeling of confidence that all is NOT lost and that when the Italians "come down into the squares" they can assert their superiority over their opponents.

Slav-Communist morale, which necessarily received a sharp reverse with the Italian successes, remains high, although in official circles much thought is doubtless given to methods whereby an unopposed superiority can once again be obtained. The intense hatred, instilled into the rank and file, of the civilian police, Italian chauvinism, and those obstructing the will of the people, will, it is considered, maintain the high level of morale, in spite of the recent Italian successes.

(g) CURRENT RUMOURS.

i. That UAIS will inaugurate a period of violence about 10/15 April beginning with night attacks on their leading political opponents. (MONFALCONE).

ii. That 88 U.S. Infantry Division will shortly be moved to AUSTRIA.

iii. The Allies gave 40,000 Italian flags to the

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of crowds at Slav-Communist anti-fascist demonstrations.

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Generally reported to be good.

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(g) CURRENT RUMOURS.

i. That UAIS will inaugurate a period of violence about 10/15 April beginning with night attacks on their leading political opponents. (ROMEALCONE).

ii. That 88 U.S. Infantry Division will shortly be moved to AUSTRIA.

iii. The Allies gave 40,000 Italian flags to the Italians in VENEZIA GIULIA with instructions not to display them until a given signal.

iv. That RUSSIA has severed diplomatic relations with the Western Democracies. Current amongst civilians in POLA during the week ending 16 March.

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6. MOVEMENT CONTROL.

i. An Italian liaison officer has arrived in UDINE during the month for the purpose of liaising with the Allied authorities on the subject of entry into and exit from VENEZIA GIULIA of Italian subjects.

ii. Control of movement across the MORGAN Line takes on a new phase as from 7 April 1946. As from that date only those persons in possession of Zone A or Zone B residents permits will be allowed free access across the MORGAN Line in either direction. Other persons desirous of moving from one Zone to the other will need to obtain the joint permission of both the Allied and Jugoslav authorities. This change of policy has necessitated the introduction of certain changes in the procedure for handling incoming passengers from ISTRIA through the port of TRIESTE. To enable a suitable control to be imposed all civilian passenger ferries, schooners and small craft are now required to berth at the MOLO FISCHERIA. The mole has been wired in and it is intended that all passengers are to be screened before being allowed to proceed. Those found to be incorrectly documented will be detained and returned to point of departure by next available craft.

7. OTHER MATTERS OF SECURITY INTEREST.

i. Reports from all areas indicate that the recent elections were held in an atmosphere of almost complete calm marred only by a few minor incidents.

ii. Some Jugoslav deserters have stated that the German, British and American equipment is being withdrawn from Jugoslav troops and being replaced by Russian equipment. They also state that the Jugoslav Political Commissars are telling the troops that the British, Poles and Chetniks are constructing defences along the MORGAN Line with a view to invading Zone B.

iii. A delegation of Slovenes from the KERGOGNA area has presented the CAO CAPORETTO with a petition stating that a considerable section of the population in those parts were against TITO's Jugoslavia; they hoped that an Allied Commission could take this area under it's care, whilst the present TITO regime existed in Jugoslavia. It is understood that this delegation asked the CAO if he had any objection to their constructing "White" arches in the KERGOGNA area; so far as is known, no such arches have yet been constructed. This reactionary attitude on the part of the inhabitants of KERGOGNA and district has been the subject of strictures from BELGRADE radio. It is understood that an attempt is now being made in the CAPORETTO area to

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need to obtain the joint permission of both the Allied and Jugoslav authorities. This change of policy has necessitated the introduction of certain changes in the procedure for handling incoming passengers from ITALY through the port of TRIESTE. To enable a suitable control to be imposed all civilian passenger ferries, schooners and small craft are now required to berth at the MOLO FRISCHERI. The mole has been wired in and it is intended that all passengers are to be screened before being allowed to proceed. Those found to be incorrectly documented will be detained and returned to point of departure by next available craft.

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iii. A delegation of Slovenes from the KERCCCNA area has presented the CAO CAPORETTO with a petition stating that a considerable section of the population in those parts were against TITO's Jugoslavia; they hoped that an Allied Commission could take this area under it's care, whilst the present TITO regime existed in Jugoslavia. It is understood that this delegation asked the CAO if he had any objection to their constructing "White" arches in the KERCCCNA area; so far as is known, no such arches have yet been constructed. This reactionary attitude on the part of the inhabitants of KERCCCNA and district has been the subject of strictures from BELGRADE radio. It is understood that an attempt is now being made in the CAPORETTO area to obtain signatures to similar "White" petitions, but this attempt appears to be poorly organised, and is

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likely to have little success; the "Whites" lack the painstaking system of the "Reds", and the leaders of this campaign are not forceful personalities.

iv. Radio and Press reports emanating from Jugoslav quarters alleging brutal and repressive activity on the part of Allied troops, and fascist activity in Zone A. have been made the subject of special investigations. In all cases these reports have been found to be false and mischievous.

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APPENDIX "A" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.8.

INFORMANT PORT OF TRIESTE

TO MASTERS OF ALL MERCHANT VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OF TRIESTE.

1. Although the present Government of TRIESTE and region is an Allied Military Government (MG British and American), the situation is a very delicate one as the territory is claimed by both the JUGOSLAVS and by the ITALIANS.

2. All personnel going ashore will therefore strictly avoid being implicated in demonstrations and incidents. Participation in such events i.e., taking sides with the JUGOSLAVS or with the ITALIANS, seriously prejudices the control of public order.

3. It is also of importance that in conversation with the civilians ashore no attempt is made to express favour one way or the other, and that no derogatory remarks are made which would be likely to provoke an incident. Conversation with civilians about local politics should be avoided entirely.

4. Shore leave may be granted to the crews of vessels whilst in port and PORT SECURITY (MILITARY) will board all vessels as soon as possible in order to issue the necessary passes. These passes are valid only with appropriate proof of identity and must be filled in daily. Strict surveillance is maintained at all dock entrances and only Official passes will be accepted. The loss of and Shore Leave Pass must be reported to Port Security.

5. Curfew for Merchant Seamen is 2359 hrs., and will be strictly observed.

6. It is the responsibility of the MASTER to ensure that the following regulations are strictly observed :-

(a) "Bum Boats" and all unauthorised small craft are NOT allowed to contact vessels at anchor or whilst the ship is at berth.

(b) No person, whether passenger or a member of the crew, is permitted to go ashore without prior clearance from PORT SECURITY.

(c) No person, other than Allied Service Personnel on duty, the pilot and the Port Health Authority, is permitted to board any vessel before SECURITY CLEARANCE has been obtained.

(d) All changes in the crew, both signings on and off, must receive SECURITY sanction.

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(c) No person, other than Allied Service Personnel on duty, the Pilot and the Port Health Authority, is permitted to board any vessel before SECURITY CLEARANCE has been obtained.

(d) All changes in the crew, both signings on and off, will first receive SECURITY sanction.

(e) No passengers will be taken on board without SECURITY CLEARANCE.

(f) Pilot Ladders or other means of access will not be left unguarded.

(g) Any incident of a subversive nature should be reported to :-

PORT SECURITY, Via S.Nicolo 6, tel., AUTO 7548/9.

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7. When vessels leave the PORT OF TRIESTE the Pilot will present to the MASTER a form stating the position of the crew at the time of sailing. The correct filling in of this form is desired in order that any missing seamen may be traced and appropriate action taken.

Capt.,
PORT SECURITY OFFICER.
TRIESTE.

4 MARCH 46

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APPENDIX "B" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.6.

Field Security and Counter Intelligence locations in 13 Corps area as at 31 March 1945 are as follows :-

1 Zone CIC	HQ	:	CIVIDALE	G.5523
	Dets at	:	TARCENTO	G.3837
			CARNERIO	G.1867
12 FS Section	HQ	:	CORIZIA	G.7006
	Dets at	:	GRADISCA	G.6840
			GORIZIA	G.5908
21 FS Section	HQ	:	MONFALCONE	H.6373
35 FS Section	HQ	:	MONFALCONE	H.6391
	Dets at	:	GRADO	H.6078
			GRADO	H.5276
47 FS Section	HQ	:	VENICE	G.7051
	Dets at	:	PORTOGRUARO	H.1088
55 FS Section	HQ	:	PADOVA	G.3347
	Dets at	:	ROVIGO	G.2511
			VICENZA	G.0865
411 FS Section	HQ	:	CULNEZZO	G.2356
	Dets at	:	PORDENONE	G.9608
412 FS Section	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.8372
419 FS Section	HQ	:	UDINE	G.4119
	Dets at	:	CERVIGNANO	H.4892
426 FS Section	HQ	:	TREVISO	G.6377
	Dets at	:	CORDINA	H.5873
			BELLUNO	G.6330
429 FS Section	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.8372
FS POLA	HQ	:	POLA	H.8367

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Corps Troops as at 31 March 1945 are as follows :-

1 Zone CMC	HQ	:	CIVIDALE	G.5523
	Dets at	:	CARCANO	G.5837
			CARVIGNO	G.1667
12 FS Section	HQ	:	GORIZIA	G.7006
	Dets at	:	GRADISCA	G.6840
			TORRIANI	G.3906
21 FS Section	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.6373
35 FS Section	HQ	:	MONFALCONE	H.7391
	Dets at	:	PESARO	G.9079
			URBINO	G.5376
47 FS Section	HQ	:	VENICE	G.7051
	Dets at	:	PORDENONE	G.1056
59 FS Section	HQ	:	PADOVA	G.3347
	Dets at	:	ROVIGO	G.2511
			VICENZA	G.0865
411 FS Section	HQ	:	MONFALCONE	G.2358
	Dets at	:	PORDENONE	G.9608
412 FS Section	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.6373
419 FS Section	HQ	:	UDINE	G.9119
	Dets at	:	CERVIGNANO	G.[illegible]
426 FS Section	HQ	:	TREVISO	G.5077
	Dets at	:	CORMINA	G.5873
			BELLUNO	G.6330
429 FS Section	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.6373
FS POLA	HQ	:	POLA	N.8087

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S E C R E T

Main HQ 13 Corps
215/GSI

4 Apr 46.

Subject: Amendments to Abbreviations.

To: Distribution as for Monthly Intelligence Summary.

1. With reference to our 215/GSI of 12 Mar (Abbreviations of principal Italian, Slovene and Jugoslav agencies and organisations), the following amendments are made;

a) delete definition given for OZNA and replace by "Section for People's Defence ("Odsek za Zascitu Naroda" or "Odeljenje za Zastitu Naroda"). Jugoslav Secret Political Police".

b) delete definition of PNOO and replace by "Regional Committee of Liberation (Pokrajinski Narodno Osvobilni Odbour). Controls Trieste NOO and NOO's for Trieste area and Gorizia area".

Lt.Col.,
General Staff.

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S E C R E T

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 7

for FEBRUARY 194[illegible]

Part I The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

Part II The Situation in NE ITALY and the General Situation in ITALY.

Part III Military Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Security of Information.
2. Security of Personnel.
3. Security of Material.
4. Security of Ports and Coastlines.
5. Yugoslav troops.

Part IV Civil Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Analysis of Arrests
2. German inspired organisations.
3. Yugoslav inspired organisations.
4. Italian inspired organisations.
5. Civil population.
6. Movement Control.
7. Other matters of Security interest.

APPENDICES "A" YUGOSLAVIA.
"B" General Situation in Zone 'B'.
"C" Zona Qualunque in UDINE.) Limited
"D" FS and CIC locations in COMZ Area.) Distribution

001.

Lt-Col.,
General Staff.

7 March 1946.

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Part I The Political Situation in NORTH AFRICA.

Part II The Situation in NE ITALY and the General Situation in ITALY.

Part III Military Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Security of Information.
2. Security of Personnel.
3. Security of Material.
4. Security of Ports and Coastlines.
5. Yugoslav trends.

Part IV Civil Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Analysis of threats
2. German inspired organisations.
3. Yugoslav inspired organisations.
4. Italian inspired organisations.
5. Civil population.
6. Movement Control.
7. Other matters of Security interest.

APPENDICES "A" YUGOSLAVIA.
"B" General Situation in Zone 'B'.
"C" Ports Qualunque in UDINE.) Limited
"D" PS and CIC Locations in COMMS Area.) Distribution

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7 March 1946.

Lt-Col.,
General Staff.

Secret

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S E C R E T

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.7

PART I

The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

The approaching visit of the Foreign Secretaries' Commission to study the VENEZIA GIULIA boundary question has dominated the political scene throughout the past month and both political factions have been keyed up for its reception since the beginning of February when the delegates were originally expected to arrive. The delay in their appearance, reports of differences within the Commission on the principles of the enquiry, the movement of Jugoslav reinforcements into Zone B and a Jugoslav propaganda drive of great intensity, all contributed to produce towards the end of February an atmosphere of political tension and of some despondency among the Italian population. The announcement on 1 March that the delegates will arrive this week and that their investigations will cover all the disputed area should, however, go a considerable way towards allaying this tension, which was somewhat aggravated last week by instances of public intimidation tactics by Communist action squads. While these incidents have so far been on a minor scale and have now ceased they appear to be part of a deliberate pro-Slav policy to intimidate potential Italian demonstrators and possibly also to provoke incidents with Allied troops and the police who would then be accused of terrorist tactics. It is significant in this latter connection that the malevolent anti-British campaign which has been carried on in the pro-Slav press for some weeks past has recently taken the form of collecting instances of misbehaviour by British troops. Pro-Slav propaganda throughout the month has set new standards in virulent and distorted criticism. The general trend suggests that the pro-Slavs are anxious to clear themselves in advance of the responsibility for any disorders which might arise during the visit of the Foreign Secretaries' delegates and which, if they occur, seem on present indications at least as likely to be of Slav as of Italian choosing. Propaganda to this end began in the second week in February with reports that riots and disorders were intended by "reactionary" and dissident elements in VENEZIA GIULIA. These in turn were linked with General ANDERS' Polish forces who were alleged to be moving towards Zone A and to constitute a direct threat to both local and international security. All the old grievances have been aired against AMG whose restrictions on Slavs painting and the building of triumphal arches have been

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The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

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The great prominence given recently in Jugoslav propaganda to any foreign and especially French press comment favourable to Jugoslav views on the VENEZIA GIULIA question suggests that the Jugoslav government is becoming less and less confident that its aims in this region are going to be completely satisfied by the Boundary Commission. It is probable at least partly against this background that the troop movements into Zone B which began in early February and appear to have been completed about 16 Feb must be viewed. TITO's statement that these movements involved only drafts for the existing garrison of four divisions, which were 50 per cent below strength, cannot be accepted as anything like a complete explanation. It is estimated that in addition to drafts some 4 to 5 new divisions have arrived increasing the garrison from 25,000 to about 35,000 troops. A considerable amount of regrouping has taken place and defences are being prepared. The immediate object of these reinforcements is probably to intimidate the Italian population in Zone A and Zone B. A second possibility is that the Jugoslavs may have in mind to stand fast on their present positions should the Boundary Commission's decision appear to be unfavourable to Jugoslav aspirations. There is, however, a third and less immediate possibility which might arise if there were a marked rise in Slav feelings in Zone A and if the findings of the Boundary Commission made it appear unlikely that the Peace Conference would award TRIESTE to JUGOSLAVIA - namely that TITO might decide to present the Peace Conference with a fait accompli by staging a coup-de-main against the city. His agents West of the MORGAN Line would be fully capable of providing him with armed assistance from within Zone A and at the same time with a pretext for intervention on the grounds that the Allies were no longer capable of keeping order and that the Slovene population was being systematically repressed. Such a move, which would be preceded by a development of the propaganda witnessed in the last month, can at this stage still be regarded as a possibility rather than a probability.

By comparison with the powerful Jugoslav propaganda machine, the pro-Italian press has been woefully if understandably impotent. The main arguments for the solution favoured by the Italians - a Boundary based on the WILSON Line - had been enhanced by early February. Further discussion of this subject has been characterised by some rather clumsy attempts to capitalise foreign comments construed as favourable to Italian claims. The GOLM has formed a committee to present its views to the delegates and the main Italian concern seems to be that the delegates should not get a false picture of the situation in VENEZIA GIULIA as a result of the well-known Jugoslav propaganda methods. In consequence the public announcement that the American delegation will not be influenced by parades, streets, displays of flags or triumphal arches

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aims in this region are going to be completely satisfied by the Boundary Commission. It is probable at least partly against this background that the troop movements into Zone B which began in early February and appear to have been completed about 16 Feb must be viewed. TITO's statement that these movements involved only drafts for the existing garrison of four divisions, which were 50 per cent below strength, cannot be accepted as anything like a complete explanation. It is estimated that in addition to drafts some 4 to 5 new divisions have arrived increasing the garrison from 25,000 to about 55,000 troops. A considerable amount of regrouping has taken place and defences are being prepared. The immediate object of these reinforcements is probably to intimidate the Italian population in Zone A and Zone B. A second possibility is that the Jugoslavs may have in mind to stand fast on their present positions should the Boundary Commission's decision appear to be unfavourable to Jugoslav aspirations. There is, however, a third and less immediate possibility which might arise if there were a marked rise in Slav feeling in Zone A and if the findings of the Boundary Commission made it appear unlikely that the Peace Conference would award TRIESTE to JUGOSLAVIA - namely that TITO might decide to present the Peace Conference with a fait accompli by staging a coup-de-main against the city. His agents West of the MORGAN Line would be fully capable of providing him with armed assistance from within Zone A and at the same time with a pretext for intervention on the grounds that the Allies were no longer capable of keeping order and that the Slavene population was being systematically repressed. Such a move, which would be preceded by a development of the propaganda witnessed in the last month, can at this st[illegible] still be regarded as a possibility rather than a probability.

By comparison with the powerful Jugoslav propaganda machine, the pro-Italian press has been woefully if understandably impotent. The main arguments for the solution favoured by the Italians - a boundary based on the MORGAN Line - had been exhausted by early February. Further discussion of this subject has been characterised by some rather clumsy attempts to capitalise foreign comments construed as favourable to Italian claims. The CLN has formed a committee to present its views to the delegates and the main Italian concern seems to be that the delegates should not get a false picture of the situation in VENEZIA GIULIA as a result of the well-known Jugoslav propaganda efforts. In consequence the public announcement that the American delegation will not be influenced by bombast, threats, displays of flags or triumphal arches should give a powerful boost to Italian morale. Coming on top of recent acts of intimidation by the Communists, it may finally dissuade any but the more irresponsible elements among the Italians from staging a demonstration for which the CLN is known to have made tentative plans. [illegible] bodies of various kinds do however exist and from at least one of them the CLN has received

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an offer of action-squads should the pro-Slavs interfere with Italian demonstrators. The Italians have not furthermore been able to refrain from using quite a few of the manoeuvres of their rivals. A good crop of telegrams supporting the Italianità of various areas of VENEZIA GIULIA has been despatched to the Foreign Secretaries' Delegates in LONDON and the Italians are also known to have flags ready for display.

In view of the foregoing it is difficult to take anything but a sceptical view of the various negotiations which have been carried on in VENEZIA GIULIA during the month, aimed at establishing a modus vivendi between the Italians and the Slavonos. Moves to this effect have taken place independently between the Trades Unions, the Partisan Associations and in the wider sphere of politics and administration. It seems unlikely that any positive basis of co-operation will be achieved except in some degree between the rival trades unions.

2. PRO-JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

The general trend of pro-Slav activity in the last month has been outlined above. The press and radio methods used suggest that the Jugoslavs have left none of the lessons in the propaganda handbook unlearned. Extensive quotation by BELGRADE radio of favourable comment from Czech, Bulgarian, Polish and Russian papers gives the impression of a virtual pan-Slav propaganda bloc urging the Jugoslav solution of the VENEZIA GIULIA question. It is in fact known that reports from TRIESTE by TASS, Czech and Polish agencies are forwarded by the local TANJUG agency through BELGRADE.

Violently distorted criticism of the occupational authorities in general and of AMG in particular have been the stock in trade of this propaganda which is given a malevolently anti-British slant by allegations that the "question" wishes to "colonise" TRIESTE and by scurrilous cartoons in the Communist satirical weeklies. The tone of the criticism of AMG is indicated by a published account of a speech in which PUC, Secretary of PNOO stated that while AMG was perhaps not consciously against the people, it had nevertheless set up an administrative machinery composed mainly of corrupt and chauvinistic elements. The Allied prohibition on the painting of wall slogans on requisitioned and public buildings and the ban on the building of arches where these constitute an obstruction has been magnified into a formidable tale of oppression. The object of this violent anti-AMG campaign may well have been to put the whole VENEZIA GIULIA question raised at UNO - a theory supported by the fact that PNOO sent a long telegram listing the usual [illegible] against AMG to UNO. A further possibility

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In view of the foregoing it is difficult to take anything but a sceptical view of the various negotiations which have been carried on in VENEZIA GIULIA during the month, aimed at establishing a modus vivendi between the Italians and the Slovenes. Moves to this effect have taken place independently between the Trades Unions, the Partisan Associations and in the wider sphere of politics and administration. It seems unlikely that any positive basis of co-operation will be achieved except in some dumbee between the rival trades unions.

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On 9 February LAVORATORE published an alarmist article under the heading "Democracy Beware! the provocation is arming itself". The article alleged that "reactionaries and dissidents" were planning riots and disorders during the visit of the Boundary Commission. The old cry against "Ustachis and Chetniks" in Zone A was then raised and these were stated to be receiving help from General ANDERS' Polish Corps. This proved the signal for a concerted propaganda campaign against the Polish Corps, carried on far beyond the borders of JUGOSLAVIA. The Jugoslav memorandum to UNO on the subject of General ANDERS' forces even stated that in December there were 7,000 Polish troops in Zone A but not wearing Polish badges and that news was spreading among the Polish Corps that it would relieve the 88 U.S. Div in Zone A.

Further evidence received during the month confirms the close ties existing between local pro-Slav organisations and LJUBLJANA and BELGRADE. According to a well placed source it was stated at a meeting of the Slovene Communist party that POG policy was decided in LJUBLJANA which in turn was dependent on BELGRADE. The same source reports that in December the Slovene Communist party disbursed 30 million lire for its organisations in Zone A. LJUBLJANA also supplies actual propaganda material and line intercepts show its direct interest in preparations for the reception of the Foreign Secretaries' delegates in Zone A.

A prodigious amount of energy has been expended by the pro-Slavs on building evergreen arches declaring for JUGOSLAVIA and on painting up pro-TITO wall slogans. Many of the latter have now been effaced owing to the failure of the paint-brush squads to comply with the AMG regulations on this subject.
It is, however, likely that a considerable amount more paint, including even, it seems, phosphorescent paint, will be consumed before the Commission has completed its studies. Jugoslav flags have not yet appeared in any quantities but indiscreet telephone conversations indicate that vast quantities are in store and they will appear only at the last moment so as not to provoke a counter display by the Italians. It is also reported that considerable sums of money and rationed foods such as sugar are being offered to Italians consenting to display a Jugoslav flag in their windows or balconies. Further preparations for the reception of the delegates include instructions sent to Slovene villagers that they must write to AMG asking for a visit by the delegates. Deputations have been arranged to meet the latter and approach by individuals is, it is reported, being discouraged by indirect intimidation. It is also reported that at a POG committee meeting in a MONFALCONE shipyard instructions were given that if the delegates visited the yards they must always be surrounded by

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A reliable report stated that the PCC has organised action squads 8 to 10 strong to be on duty all night at the Communist cultural clubs prepared for any eventuality. There have already been instances of these squads in action. On 24 February an attempt was made to break up a small demonstration of Italian students in TRIESTE and telephone intercepts show that this attempt followed on direct orders passed by UAIS and PCC to one of the Communist cultural clubs. On the three nights 25 to 27 February incidents occurred in a TRIESTE street much frequented by Italian students and again telephone intercepts show a direct link between these incidents and the cultural clubs. It would appear that the latter have orders to take counter action the moment there is any sign of a demonstration. The immediate object of these incidents is probably to intimidate potential Italian demonstrators. A recent spate of attacks on the VENEZIA GIULIA Police suggests that a further object is to provoke incidents with the police and/Allied troops since the street where these events have occurred is as much frequented by Allied soldiers as by Italian students.

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No large public demonstration of pro-Slav solidarity has occured during the month although there is reason to believe that such an event was planned on each in succession of the first two Sundays in February when the delegates were expected almost daily. It is doubtful even now whether the American announcement/will shatter Slav confidence in the persuasive power of a well organised demonstration. One or two minor demonstrations took place during the month, including one at CAPORETTO on 25 February against the arrival of the VENEZIA GIULIA Police. On 16 February there was a small strike in a chemical works at MONFALCONE as a protest against AMG's restrictions on wall painting and arch-building. There was also a strike in Slovene secondary schools which began in TRIESTE on 12 Feb, spread to GORIZIA the following day and lasted till 16 February. The strike appears to have been organised by PVOO and several of the instigators among the students are reported to have come from outside Zone A. The motives were the dismissal of some 17 Slovene teachers on security grounds and the continued employment by AMG of Dr BARAGA, adviser for Slovene secondary schools, who has been condemned to death in absentia in LJUBLJANA as a war criminal. No evidence against him has, however, yet been supplied to the Allies by the Jugoslav Government.

/on flag displays and bombast/

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3. ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

For the arrival of the delegates the GCLN has not gone beyond the appointment of a committee of members to represent its

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3. ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

For the arrival of the delegates the GCLN has not gone beyond the appointment of a committee of members to represent its point of view on various social, historical and economic matters, and of circulating a few hand-bills and stickers generally instructing people to boycott any pro-Jugoslav demonstrations and to support any Italian ones. No detailed plans seem to have been made for the latter, but in conversation several members of the GCLN stated that their previous policy of staying behind closed doors had been abandoned and that in fact some form of outdoor demonstration could be expected. Moreover a representative of the ex OSOPPO partisans in the FRIULI has contacted the GCLN with a

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view to providing some squads should the pro-Slav element in any town attempt to use force against the Italian demonstrators. A body called ARDITI D'ITALIA has also been formed in TRIESTE for the same reasons. Its membership is reported as approximately 100, mostly of doubtful character including former members of the X MAS. During the last few days groups of Italian students in TRIESTE singing patriotic songs in the streets were quickly dispersed by organised gangs of Communist youths and workers, which suggests that any form of Italian demonstration will in fact meet strong opposition. A meeting of Italian youths in MONFALCONE and a Socialist meeting in TRIESTE were forced to break up owing to heckling of organised communists in the audience. In view of these incidents, and the American statement that the boundary commission will be interested in facts and not in bombast, CCLN opinion may once again veer against holding a demonstration.

The CCLN has sent cables to the Council of Foreign Ministers in LONDON demanding Allied intervention in Zone B and defending Italian claims on the area, putting forward amongst its reasons that, at the time, the treaty of RAPALLO was freely accepted by the Jugoslav government. Through the CCLN have also been sent cables purporting to come from citizens of numerous towns in Zone B and from the islands of CHERSO and LUSSINO asking to be united to ITALY.

In GORIZIA two Italian communists have withdrawn from PCG and UAIS because of the latter's extremist pro-Slav policy. This is of interest as the first open example of schism in the ranks of PCG, and it is reported that one of them has since been threatened. Also in GORIZIA, and probably in sympathy the above incident, another small group has started a new movement called the Fronte Communista Italiano, describing it as an Italian workers' front aiming at defending Italian interests, condemning the Slav nationalism of UAIS and promoting a modus vivendi between Slavs and Italians based on mutual respect. It is doubtful whether the Italian Communist Party (PCI) will give it its official backing as it is virtually obliged to regard the PCG as the only official Communist party in VENEZIA GIULIA. The more reliable of the two ex PCG dissidents has decided not to join it unless this backing is given, and it is doubtful whether the Fronte Communista Italiano will gain much working class support.

At the beginning of the month a leaflet raid, probably organised by the Divisione GORIZIA took place in the Slovene villages between GORIZIA and CAPORETTO and in the COLLIO area. The leaflets accused TITO of being the protagonist of a second fascism. This is the first open attempt at this form of counter propaganda by the Italians. This endeavour to split the Slovenes may have been inspired by the stand taken by an important faction of the Slovene clergy in that area, which supports a return to JUGOSLAVIA but only if there is a change of regime.

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The Lega Nazionale, a revival of the irredentist organisation which existed during the Austrian regime, claiming to be above purely party politics, and aiming to protect the Italian character and custom of the area, has recently been recruiting

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on a large scale. Application forms are produced in every Italian gathering, and it now claims to have a membership of 65,000. The methods used to get members suggest that the organisers are aiming at a membership list larger than any pro-Slav organisation to be produced to the Foreign Ministers' Delegates as a consensus of public opinion in Italian favour.

The pro-Italian press, particularly the Voce Libera, has become more outspoken in its criticism of Jugoslav policy. One day it threw caution to the winds and roundly asked the Western Allies whether they realised that the crest of the Julian Alps was their Eastern flank. On the frontier problem it continues to support a solution based on the WILSON Line with certain modifications and with regional autonomy under Italian sovereignty. To back this view it clutches on any straw and made capital out of the British Foreign Secretary's statement that ethnic and economical factors should be taken into consideration, and of a statement, since officially denied by TASS, that VISHINSKY told the Italian ambassador in LONDON that RUSSIA would not support the Jugoslav claim on TRIESTE.

The arrival of fresh Jugoslav troops in Zone B has caused some alarm among the Italian population of Zone A. This feeling is beginning to be shared by the various militant bodies such as the OSOPPO partisans, the Divisione GORIZIA and the API, which are now showing a little more organisation than before. A senior officer of the OSOPPO has approached Allied military authorities offering the services of those ex-partisans with whom he is still in contact in the FRIULI, stressing however, that they are not an organised body, have only a few arms, and would only act defensively should the pro-Jugoslav element beyond the ISONZO provoke anti-Italian incidents. It is not considered that any of these organisations would take the initiative in causing disturbances.

4. ITALO-SLOVENE RELATIONS

The strongly abusive tone of the nationalist propaganda of both political factions throughout the past month gives a somewhat inauspicious air to the discussions which began late in February between leading Italian and Slovene political personalities with the object of finding a modus vivendi. The sponsor of these discussions is GANDUSIO who is president of the AMG appointed TRIESTE area council and one of the leading figures among the local liberals. On two occasions late last year, at the request of the former Italian Prime Minister, PARRI, he established contact with some of the Slovene leaders but the discussions held were completely barren of positive results. In the present negotiations GANDUSIO has the backing of DE GASPERI but the CLNAI is not directly involved, the Italian representatives besides GANDUSIO

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commission established by the Italian government to study the question of autonomy for VENEZIA GIULIA under Italian sovereignty; the second provided for the establishment of a joint Italo-Slovene administration under AMG, replacing the PWOC and SCUA. The first proposal was immediately unacceptable to the Slavs as it secured of a fait accompli. They declared themselves ready to accept the second proposal only if elections were held first. The Italians in turn were unwilling to agree to this proposition unless similar elections were held in Zone B as well as Zone A. The discussions have thus reached a deadlock and although they are being continued it is most unlikely there will be any successful outcome. On the Italian side the discussions were probably undertaken partly in order to have the credit for taking the initiative in trying to establish chapis of Italo-Slovene collaboration and partly in the genuine realisation that if Italian sovereignty is established in any part of the Giulian region, successful administration will be impossible without cooperation from the Slavs. The Slovene motive for continuing the discussions when they are clearly unlikely to produce acceptable results may be to gain at a suitable time that negotiations broke down because of Italian intransigence. A second and alternative motive may be, by establishing a basis of nominal good will, to place themselves in a position to penetrate and thus control any administration which may be established in this area, should the decision on the VENEZIA GIULIA question be unfavourable to JUGOSLAVIA. There are other indications that the Communists are trying to reinsure in this way. Having smashed two of the separatist movements the Communists are now reported by a usually reliable source to have decided to make secret overtures to the only remaining Separatist movement - the PARTITO DELL INDIPENDENZA PER IL LIBERO STATO ADRIATICO, while continuing to attack it openly. In this way, the communists would hope to strengthen their position should the region be internationalised

Negotiations have also been proceeding between the rival trade unions - the Sindicati Giuliani and the Sindicati Unici. When in January the CGIL granted recognition to the Sindicati Giuliani, it expressed the hope that it would still be possible to establish a unified trade union body in VENEZIA GIULIA. So far the two groups of unions have agreed in principle on the establishment of a joint committee for such negotiations. On the question of the setting up of a joint executive the outstanding problem is one of timing. The Sindicati Giuliani who have little to gain and much to lose from fusion wish the process of fusion to be a gradual one, allowing time for tempers to cool. The Sindicati Unici on the other hand consider joint committee elections should be held almost immediately. In these elections the Sindicati Unici would almost certainly swamp the Sindicati

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and through it LJUBLJANA, exercises over the Sindicati Unici. Any trace of such influence in the handling of labour questions would be likely to split asunder any joint trade union body which might be established.

Similar moves are on foot for the discussion of the possibilities of fusion of the rival partisan associations. The Italian association (API) was recently recognised by the Italian national body ANPI and following a visit of delegates from Northern ITALY agreed to enter into negotiations with the Communist partisans association (APO). Here the prospects of success seem even more remote since the APO is partly organised on a militant basis and is to all intents and purposes an executive body of the Giulian Communist party. In fact the APO is reported recently to have decided to form a Partisan Guard (PARTIZANSKA STRELZA) which would incorporate all Slavs and Italians wholeheartedly supporting the annexation of VENEZIA GIULIA to JUGOSLAVIA and in whom full reliance could be placed in an emergency. The duties of the Partisan Guard would be protection of the "people's institutions" and strictest surveillance of all those active in the pro-Slav cause.

PART II

The Situation in NE ITALY and the General Situation in ITALY

1. GENERAL SITUATION IN N.E. ITALY

The present political trends in the VENETO are unavoidably closely bound up with the Italian situation as a whole. With the forthcoming administrative and political elections the main political parties in ITALY, hitherto grouped in the CLN and bound together by the common aim of liberation and immediate post-war administration, are now faced with the necessity of clarifying their individual programmes and of taking up their stand on issues of national rather than parochial importance. Thus in January the Communist Party held its National Congress, and the Action and Republican Parties and the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque (now established as a party) hold theirs in ROME during the first half of February, to consolidate and define their party aims.

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The Action Party Congress, where a combination of the left and centre carried the day for a policy of liberal socialism, led to the withdrawal of PARRI and two other prominent members from the party. At the Uomo Qualunque Congress PATRISSI of the Monarchist Partito Democratico announced that his party would adhere to the Uomo Qualunque. A similar motion was passed by a small party called the Social Democrats.

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Though it is not yet certain how these developments in party politics will affect the VENETO as a whole, they have had some repercussions in VENICE. The Action Party delegates have returned from ROME disillusioned and disappointed. The Secretary and the majority of members have, however, remained loyal to the party although the loss of PARRI, who enjoyed considerable popularity in the area, came as a blow and may lead to the defection of some members. Uomo Qualunque activity has considerably increased and for the administrative elections this new party will present joint lists with the Partito Democratico; this combination may well appeal to that element of the middle classes who see no future in socialism or communism, as well as the monarchists and members of the regular army. There was at one time the possibility that in VENICE this new party combination would include the Liberals, especially as two prominent local industrialists, Senators CINI and GASCIA were reported to be financing all three parties separately and were anxious, possibly on financial grounds, for them all to merge. Such an alliance has, however, been vetoed by the central committee of the Liberal Party in ROME.

Fairly firm dates have now been announced for the administrative elections. Generally speaking the Communists and Socialists have agreed, in the smaller communes in the province of VENICE and in nearly all the communes in BELLUNO and UDINE, to present joint lists of candidates. In some cases this combination includes also the Action and Republican parties. The Christian Democrats and the Liberals have everywhere elected to stand alone, while the Uomo Qualunque and the Partito Democratico, where they exist, will present joint lists.

2. VENICE

The forthcoming administrative elections are the main concern of all political parties in VENICE at the moment. There have, however, been some minor developments in the economic field including a threat of a short general strike if certain demands by the workers committee on epuration are not met by the government in ROME. The continued existence of a large number of unemployed reduci and partisans is the basic cause of this discontent.

The institution of a government epuration law about two months ago virtually rendered only the more important fascist personalities liable to epuration. On 23 Feb an order of the day was published by CLA (Comitati Liberazione Aziendali, or workers committees) demanding that individuals who have been up for epuration should be immediately dismissed and replaced by partisans or reduci, that a time limit should be fixed for the

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Some concessions to the workers have been made in VENICE by the local authorities on the question of national health insurance. Initially the workers had to pay for it out of their

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salaries. Then a government amendment laid down that employers should pay for most of it. This was still not satisfactory to the workers, and now, by local arrangement, incomes of up to 9000 lire a month have their insurance free.

For the forthcoming administrative elections, the 43 communes of the province of VENICE will be divided into groups. The first group will go to the polls on 17 Mar, followed by the others on 24 Mar, 31 Mar and 7 April. The Communists will put forward a straight list in the larger communes, while in many of the smaller ones they will join the Action, Socialist and Republican Parties to form a "workers block" which will present a unified list. The Socialists will similarly present straight lists in large communes as also in some of the small communes where they are unwilling to fuse with the Communists in the "workers block". The Christian Democrats and the Liberals will present separate party lists, while the Uomo Qualunque and the Partito Democratico will have joint ones.

The Uomo Qualunque and PDI joint list is mainly composed of industrialists and prosperous middle class professional men. Some of them are sincerely anti-Fascist but have joined the movement as it appeals to their disillusioned discontent. The Action Party and the Christian Democrats will try to attract the middle class and with this in view they have included in their list several names of well known and influential citizens.

3. UDINE

The administrative elections in UDINE province will take place piece-meal as not all the communes have their electoral lists prepared. So far, of the 152 communes, only 52 are ready, and these will be covered on 24 Mar, 31 Mar and 7 April.

The Christian Democrats have decided to stand alone, while the Action, Republican, Socialist and Communist Parties have combined with a unified list, with the exception of the town of UDINE itself where each party is standing alone, and a few communes near the Eastern boundary where the Communists are to some extent influenced by the pro-Slav PCC of VENEZIA GIULIA and are thus mistrusted by the other political parties. The Uomo Qualunque movement has now opened its office in UDINE town and boasts of 300 supporters, but it is not known whether they will present any candidates.

4. BELLUNO

The Communists and Socialists have united in all the communes of the province except in BELLUNO itself. The Liberals are attempting to combine with the Christian Democrats, but it is thought that a directive from the ACNP Executive committee precluding any collaboration with another party may prevent such a

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As regards the economic situation, it is estimated that owing to the lack of/emigration facilities there are at present 20,000 unemployed in the province. This is to a certain extent/relieved by internal emigration to Bolzano, Savona and Carbonia.

5. NEO FASCIST ACTIVITIES

In VENICE there were a few more arrests made on 5 Feb of individuals connected with SAM. They were apprehended on being denounced to the Questura by a certain De CARIA of the monarchist Partito Democratico whom they had approached offering their service. They were all of the young student type, and had contact with similar groups in PADOVA. It will be remembered that similar arrests were made in January at MIRA near VENICE. Their only activities to date had been wall painting and dissemination of pro-fascist leaflets, and it is not thought that this group constitutes a serious neo-fascist movement. Their arrest, however, and their statement that there were "three thousand ex-fascists in the hills" was given wide publicity in the communist paper LAVORATORE of TRIESTE, as representing a considerable fascist threat. It is interesting to note that De CARIA was shortly afterwards dismissed from the Partito Democratico, presumably for having made the denunciation, and that the branch of that same party in TRIESTE was much perturbed by the article in LAVORATORE on the arrests, which would seem to suggest that monarchist circles do in fact maintain liaison with ex fascist circles.

6. GENERAL SITUATION IN ITALY

Political interest in ITALY has been concentrating increasingly during the last month on the coming elections and on the institutional question. The need for coming to a final decision on these problems within the next few weeks has spurred the various parties to great efforts to set their own houses in order and to clarify their relations with each other.

That there was sometimes need for this was shown by events at the Action Party Congress, which opened in ROME on 4 Feb. This party, the spiritual descendant of the group of Italian exiles which collected in PARIS during the Fascist regime, was largely composed of intellectuals, who were united as regards the liberation of the country but held very divergent views on long-term social and economic organisation. The left wing of the party, headed by LUSSU, a minister in the present government, has for some months been pressing for a more vigorous social policy than that followed by this government and was very insistent that the Action Party was not the party of the hour to ally. The right wing of the party, headed by PARRI, the [illegible]

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settled party policy to be reached. Differences degenerated into invective and abuse, which ended in PARRI leaving the party and taking with him some other prominent figures such as LAMALFA, Minister for Foreign Trade in the coalition government.

Its opponents hailed this as the end of the Action Party, and there is no doubt that it has caused much heart searching among the rank and file. It has not, however, produced a government crisis, as was expected, as substitutes for the ministers who resigned, have been provided by the party. Since then the party has issued a new statement of its programme, which in fact does not differ greatly from the former one, and this gives the impression that the whole affair was rather a storm in a tea cup. It does, however, emphasize a state of affairs not peculiar to the Action Party. That is that the Italian parties as yet often do no possess sufficient parties tradition or discipline to prevent fragmentation in moments of crisis, a state of affairs which militates against a strong party government.

PARRI himself has now formed the "Movimento Repubblicano Democratico" with the rather vague aim of bringing together all "honest democrats". It is still too early to forecast the success of this venture but it is thought likely that, if it makes reasonable progress, it may be joined by other elements of the present Action Party and it is also rumoured that the Republican party may cooperate closely with it.

The question whether or not voting is to be compulsory in the elections for the Constituent Assembly continues to agitate all the parties. On 15 Feb the Consulta, after stormy discussions, decided in favour of compulsory voting by 179 votes to 166. Further stormy meetings have centred on such topics as the punishment to be applied for failure to vote. Feeling in these debates has been running so high that on 23 Feb NITTI, the veteran right wing Liberal said in his view that this was a matter which could well lead to civil war. The final decision now rests with the Cabinet and the difficulties facing them in taking their decision were set out in 13 COMINT MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 001 [illegible]

A recent inter-party manoeuvre may have some influence on their decision. The left wing, headed by the Communists, has repeatedly stated its opposition to the holding of referendum on whether the new ITALY is to be a monarchy or republic. During the last month it has been observed that they would be willing to give way on this provided the right wing parties would abandon their support of compulsory voting. On 27 Feb a news agency statement from ROME reported that on the previous evening the cabinet had agreed in principle that a referendum should be held on the question of the monarchy.

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Presumably with its eye on the elections, the Uomo Qualunque movement has declared itself an official political party and celebrated this by holding a congress in ROME on 16 Feb. To the delight of its critics, this was enlivened by loud chanting of "I-T-A-L-I-A" in a way which brought back memories of Fascist functions, the while stray voices shouted, "Long Live Italian ZARA"!

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The greatest sensation was provided by a speech made by PATRISSI, the observer at the congress of the Democratic Party (Monarchist); in this he referred to anti-Fascists as jackals who had returned in the baggage trains of the Allies to batten on the ruins of ITALY. This remark has now put PATRISSI beyond the pale but has not been sufficient to make either the Uomo Qualunque or the Democratic party renounce plans for cooperation, nor prevented the former from making continued appeals to the middle class.

The economic position in the country as a whole still continues to be serious. This is mainly due to the non-arrival of raw materials, which stultifies any attempt to restore industrial production. The coal position is the most acute. According to Allied Commission, ITALY's requirements were estimated at 320,000 tons per month for the first six months of 1946. Of this it had been planned to allocate 300,000 tons to the industries in N. ITALY, but in January only half that amount was available for delivery. Until some improvement can be effected in such deliveries, there seems to be no chance of these most prosperous industries being able to re-establish themselves on an economic basis.

An encouraging sign, however, has been the recent gradual realisation by the workers that the employers too have their difficulties. It has become clear that the reasons for their inability to provide employment are not selfish private ones but economic ones of the type described above, which are beyond their control. It has also become clear that technical rather than political ability is the basis of industrial efficiency. In mid-February an agreement was reached between the owners and the workers of the FIAT group, which has put an end to the CLN factory councils, substituted "consultative works councils", on which both parties are represented and has allowed of the recall of experienced officials who had been ousted. In view of the cordial reception given by the workers to this new plan, it is expected that other industries may soon follow suit, which will in turn produce a more normal general organisation of industry than has existed during the past year.

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PART III

Military Security.

1. SECURITY OF INFORMATION.

It is reported from TARCENTO (MR C 3673) that attempts are being made by Slovenes to intercept messages from 350 Regimental C.P. situated in TARCENTO to 3 En HQ which is situated at PLEZZO (MR C 6555). There is also a certain amount of 'jamming' of communications between these two places. Investigations are proceeding.

2. SECURITY OF PERSONNEL.

(a) There have lately been several brawls and minor disturbances between 'Titini' and 'anti-Titini' elements in the Bergogna 7237 area. The last, and most serious, took place at a dance organised by the SIOD (Communist Cultural Organisation) at NORMANA (597405) on 17 Feb 46, where a man was stabbed. The BERGOGNA zone has the largest proportion of anti-Tito Slovenes among its population than any other in the Upper ISONZO valley.
The early establishment of a police detachment here, which has already been planned, should put a stop to these incidents.

(b) On 20 Feb 46 CABRSCEN Maria of URSINA 97 (7237) reported that her brother Stanislav had been arrested by Jug troops and taken to Zone 'B'.
STANISLAV is reported to have left his home at URSINA on the evening of 17 Feb 46 and was last seen being escorted by two partisans in the area between URSINA and MONTEMERO (Zone 'B' MR. 7438). It was later established by the NOG of URSINA that STANISLAV was under arrest by the NZ in TOLMINO. Visits by members of the detained man's family to TOLMINO have not so far been successful in effecting his release or in establishing the reason for his arrest.

(c) Personnel of 517 Italian Gd. Bn. stationed at CERNIZZA -IS, (MR 665320) were fired on by unknown persons at 2115 hrs on the 6 Feb 46. It has not been possible to establish the identity of the assailants. There were no casualties.

(d) Reports have been received to the effect that attempts will shortly be made to overpower and disarm Italian Gd. personnel stationed at STUPIZZA (MR 610360). Guards have been alerted. Unknown assailants fired two rounds in the vicinity of this post at 2100 hours on 15 Feb 46. There were no casualties.

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3. SECURITY OF MATERIAL.

(a) WIRE CUTTING. There appears to have been a decline in the number of incidents during the month, some sections have rendered a nil report. The following are the most serious items:-

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i. On the night 19/20 Feb 46 650 metres of telephone cable were removed in the region of BARCA (MR 6495) No arrests were made.
ii. On the 24 Feb 46 in the hours of darkness 250 metres of cable were removed also in the BARCA sector along the road leading to NERVESA (MR G 6395). No arrests.
iii. On the 9 Feb 46 in the SPRESIANO area (MR G 6616586) (Quantity of wire removed unknown). Investigations were carried out by PS in collaboration with CC.RR and six houses were searched but without results. No arrests.
iv. On the night of 23 Jan 46 800 metres were removed from the UDINE-VILLACH line near LAGLESIE S. LEOPOLD, (MR C 5069). CC.RR investigated and arrested [illegible] Vincenzo di Cesare living in the above mentioned village. He was found to be in possession of several hundreds of yards of wire which he admitted he had removed with the intention of selling same. Is now in PONTEBBA jail pending trial by AMG.

(b) A search carried out on the 19 Feb 46 by PS and CMP in the the CRDA premises at MONFALCONE resulted in the following arms being uncovered:-

16 German Rifles)
10 Italian ") All in good
21 Italian sub-machine guns)condition.
215 Rounds of ammunition for the a/t weapons.)

The information was supplied by the CAC who hopes to be in a position to give the names of the individuals concerned although it is feared that there will be insufficient evidence upon which to base a prosecution.

4. SECURITY OF PORTS AND COASTLINES.

(a) TRIESTE PORT. i.
The following shipping entered TRIESTE harbour during the period under review:-

	NO	DEGREE OF SECURITY CHECK.
Merchantmen	23	100%
Schooners M.D.	3	100%
" Italian & Jug	559	10%
Other craft +	24	100% Crew check & 10% check of passenger lists.

+ NOTE. Ferries plying between TRIESTE, POLA & MUGGIA.

These figures show a decrease on ocean going craft compared with those for the month of January but there is an [illegible]

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Other craft +	24	100% crew check & 10% check of passenger lists.

+ NOTE. Ferries plying between TRIESTE, POLA & FUGGIA.

These figures show a decrease on ocean going craft compared with those for the month of January but there is an increase in the number of small craft which will possibly continue as the weather becomes more settled.

ii. Night patrols by Branch have been maintained and nothing of outstanding interest has been reported.

iii. A list of approximately 300 names of suspected and convicted pilferers has been compiled and passed to C.I.U.

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and Provost. This list will be reviewed periodically.

(b) VENICE & MARGHERA.

i. During the month 50 ocean going ships entered the port of MARGHERA carrying coal, coal and grain. The amount of local shipping between VENICE and TRIESTE POLA and FIUME has increased and it is suspected that not all the cargoes consisted of legal merchandise. Several of the suspected vessels have been searched but with negative results. A close watch is being maintained by PS and Port Authorities.

ii. Night checks have been carried out by MP in order to ascertain if Allied soldiers were involved in the illegal disposal of coal from the docks, an allegation made recently by the Italian authorities. No such complicity on the part of Allied troops was detected.

(c) MONFALCONE, GRADO etc.

i. Vetting of civilian dock workers engaged on the conversion of the "Empire McCall", (see our ISUM re 5 under this heading) has now been completed.

ii. A considerable increase in the movement of small craft is reported to be taking place on the inland canals in this area. No supervision of this traffic is possible owing to the lack of suitable transport. The launch alloted to 35 FSS for this work is still in RN dockyard at TRIESTE undergoing repairs.

(d) FRONTIERS.

i. A further request has been received from AMG UDINE asking for the abolition of the 25 Km zone on the ITALO/AUSTRIAN frontier. They point out that it is unlikely that it is being maintained in the FRIULI province and that it is practically impossible to enforce and that it would be preferable to abolish completely rather than have a restriction which exists in name only. Travel Control have been approached and it is understood that authority will eventually be given for the cancellation of the AMG order concerning this zone.

ii. The intention to control the MORGAN LINE as from 15 February had again to be abandoned owing to the failure of the Jugoslav authorities to conform to the arrangements previously made concerning the issue of residents identity cards in Zone 'B'. It was represented that by closing the line prior to the issue of such cards the

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(b) [illegible]

i. During the month 50 coast going ships entered the port of MANFREDA carrying - simply coal and grain. The amount of local shipping between VENICE and TRIESTE POLA and FIUME has increased and it is suspected that not all the cargoes consisted of legal merchandise. Several of the suspected vessels have been searched but with negative results. A close watch is being maintained by FS and Port Authorities.

ii. Night checks have been carried out by VP in order to ascertain if Allied soldiers were involved in the illegal disposal of coal from the docks, an allegation made recently by the Italian authorities. No such complicity on the part of Allied troops was detected.

(c) MONFALCONE, GRADO etc.

i. Vetting of civilian dock workers engaged on the conversion of the "3-gire MOLINE". (see our ISUM nr 6 under this heading) has now been completed.

ii. A considerable increase in the movement of small craft is reported to be taking place on the inland canals in this area. No supervision of this traffic is possible owing to the lack of suitable transport. The launch alloted to 35 FDS for this work is still in the dockyard at TRIESTE undergoing repairs.

(d) BROWNIERS.

i. A further request has been received from AMG UDINE asking for the abolition of the 25 Km zone on the ITALO/AUSTRIAN frontier. They point out that it is unlikely that it is being maintained in the GORIZIA province and that it is practically impossible to enforce and that it would be preferable to abolish completely rather than have a restriction which exists in name only. Travel Control have been approached and it is understood that authority will eventually be given for the cancellation of the AMG order concerning this zone.

ii. The intention to control the ZONE A LINE as from 15 February had again to be abandoned owing to the failure of the Jugoslav authorities to conform to the arrangements previously made concerning the issue of residents identity cards in Zone 'B'. It was presented that by closing the line prior to the issue of such cards the economic life of the people residing in the immediate vicinity of the line would break down. April 1st 1946 has been fixed as the date when the control of the line will definitely be introduced.

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5. JUGOSLAV TROOPS.

i. FS GORIZIA report a considerable falling off in the numbers of Jugoslav Military personnel detected in Zone 'A' without permission. Between July 1945 and the closing weeks of January 1946 it was practically a daily occurance but between 23 January and 26 February only one such incident is reported. It is suggested that this studious but tardy observance of the DUINO agreement on the part of the Jugoslav Military Authorities may indicate a cancellation of leave for Military personnel in Zone B.

ii. Since 17 February a number of Jugoslav troops from the Jugoslav detachment have been on duty in the CRDA shipyard at MONFALCONE supervising German POW who are engaged in removing War Booty material. It is reported that relations between the Jugoslav troops and British Pioneers who are also working in the docks are friendly.

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PART IV.

CIVIL SECURITY.

1. (a) ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS.

Category	Trial	Internment	Detention	TOTAL.
Jugoslav Armed Forces			1	1
Miscellaneous Civ. 84+		10	27	121
D. P's.			4	4
Escaped POW's.			4	4
	84.	10.	28.	8. 130.

+ Of this figure 27 were arrested on the Western Boundary of Venezia Giulia for travel offences and 11 were arrest-ed for circulating without I. Cards.

(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES.

i. MARCHI, SEVERINO di ANDREA. Arrested in GORIZIA on 2 Feb 46 for collaboration with the enemy and denunciation of Partisans, one of whom was executed. Passed to Court of Assize.

ii. FANDINI, LIONELLO fu PASQUALE. Arrested in GORIZIA on 5 Feb '46 on charges of denouncing partisans to the enemy. Passed to Court of Assize.

iii. NETZBANDT, PAOLO. Arrested in GORIZIA on 9 Feb '46. Responsible for German "rastrellamenti" in the COLLIO in which atrocities were committed. Passed to Court of Assize.

iv. NETZBANDT, IRMA. Wife of the above, responsible for the arrest and deportation of a partisan girl. Arrested by 311 FSS at POSTAL (BOLZANO) on information supplied by 12 FSS.

v. MODI 'DA. This woman is suspected of having betrayed three allied agents to the enemy in the GRADO area last year. She has been arrested in MILAN and will be brought to MONFALCONE for interrogation under escort.

vi. VITTORI, ITALO Arrested by V.G. Police on 4 Feb at RONCHI (MR H 5090) for disorderly behaviour in a Café. Documents in his possession indicate that he might be employed by CIC. He is being interrogated by FS.

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(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES.

i. MARONI, SEVERINO di MARIO. Arrested in GORIZIA on 2 Feb 46 for collaboration with the enemy and denunciation of Partisans, one of whom was executed. Passed to court of Assize.

ii. PANTINI, LIONELLO fu PASQUALE. Arrested in GORIZIA on 5 Feb '46 on charges of denouncing partisans to the enemy. Passed to Court of Assize.

iii. MEZZABARBA, PAOLO. Arrested in GORIZIA on 9 Feb '46. Responsible for German "rastrellamenti" in the COLLIO in which atrocities were committed. Passed to Court of Assize.

iv. MEZZABARBA, IRMA. Wife of the above, responsible for the arrest and deportation of a partisan girl. Arrested by SIS FSS at POSTAL (MOLARO) on information supplied by 12 FSS.

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vi. VITROI, ITALO Arrested by V.G.Police on 4 Feb at RONCHI (MR H 5090) for disorderly behaviour in a Café. Documents in his possession indicate that he might be employed by CSM. He is being interrogated by FS.

vii. DEMUTH, JULIO. CZECHOSLOVAK subject, this letter GSI.209.704/1 of 3 Oct '45 refers. Was arrested 14 Feb at CORTINA d'AMPEZZO. Subject came to the notice of FS through carrying out pro-Nazi propaganda. His wife FRANKE Ingeborg, also a rabid pro-Nazi, has been placed under house arrest.

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2. GERMAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

N.I.R.

3. JUGOSLAV INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

(a) ACTIVITIES OVERT.

i. PCG MEETING AT CORMONS (MI C 5908).

On 3rd Feb 45 a meeting of the PCG at Cormons was addressed by JANESITCH on the "Giulian Problem". This letter, however, occupied only a few minutes towards the end of the performance, which was in the main a detailed attack on British foreign policy in Greece and Indo-China, where conditions, it was alleged, were parallel to those reigning in V.G. i.e. the popular will was suppressed. The speaker denied that Communists were "sheep" or that they were paid by Russia. Communist unanimity was the result of their solidarity and discipline.

France was discussed and de Gaulle bitterly attacked as a "reactionary", but the speaker was confident that France would become Communist and that "the will of the people" would prevail.

The Italian Royal House and the system for which it stood, next came up for treatment. The guilty party had not yet paid for their crimes against the people whose will was still suppressed by the Prefects and Carabinieri.

Brief mention was made of Poland, where it was explained after years of struggle, the people had established a true democracy with the aid of Russia.

The speaker dwelt at some length on the vitues and goldon future of the new Federal and Democratic Jugoslavia which, with a loan from the Anglo-Americans, or failing them; Russia, would develop her rich resources and speedily bring prosperity to all her citizens. Here the desirability of union with Federal and Democratic Jugoslavia was pointed out, in order to share this prosperity, and the speech ended by Janesitch declaring that the war was fought by the partisans not for the conquest of territory but for the elimination of frontiers and the establishment of popular government.

There were no questions.

ii. INFLUX OF SLAVS INTO TRIESTE.

Between 28 Jan and 3 Feb persistent reports were received of the influx of Slavs into the town. Allegations on this subject are also made in the pro-Italian press. Within the town itself it was confirmed from several sources [illegible] and by their

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i. PCC MEETING IN GORIZIA (AN 0 2900).

On 3rd Feb at a meeting of the PCC at Gorizia was addressed by [illegible] on the "Italian Problem". This latter, however, occupied only a few minutes towards the end of the performance, which was in the main a detailed attack on British foreign policy in Greece and Indo-China, where conditions, it was alleged, were parallel to those reigning in V.G. i.e. the popular will was suppressed. The speaker denied that Communists were "sheep" or that they were paid by Russia. Communist unanimity was the result of their solidarity and discipline.

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There were no questions.

ii. INFLUX OF SLAVS INTO TRIESTE.

Between 28 Jan and 3 Feb persistent reports were received of the influx of Slavs into the town. Allegations on this subject were also made in the pro-Italian press. Within the town itself it was confirmed from several sources that a large number of persons, mainly women, and by their dress from country districts, were in the town. It was further reported that these women were active in buying up quantities of foodstuffs. One theory for the influx, supported in part by the Communist press in reply to "La Voce Libera", was that persons from Zone 'B' were engaged in buying up quantities of food in Zone 'A' prior to the closing of the demarkation line.

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iii. The MONFALCONE Branch of the UAIS held a public meeting on 3 Feb at which the speaker was LAURENTI president of the UAIS for Venezia Giulia. He argued against the internationalisation of the port of TRIESTE on the grounds that the workers there would be reduced to the status of colonial people under Anglo-American domination. As proof, he cited a recent case of ships being sent from TRIESTE to VENICE for unloading as a punitive measure against the liberty-loving dockers of TRIESTE. He attacked the British colonial system at some length. DE GASPERI received a violent onslaught from the speaker for having allegedly referred to Italy as a "victorious nation". One of his remarks was to the effect that if the International Commission was to gain a true conception of conditionshere, it must try to live as and with the workers of Venezia Giulia, in order to understand their point of view. He concluded by insisting that only the New Yugoslavia could bring prosperity to the TRIESTE area.

This month had seen remarkable displays of energy in erecting symbols and painting slogans throughout the whole province. Outstanding achievements in this art are the neatly spaced bilingual white slogans along the TRIESTE-MONFALCONE road, and the appearance of a gigantic red star on 'L' Rocca', the castle overlooking MONFALCONE. GRADO received its share of red paint on the nights of 15 and 17 Feb; the word "Ledri" appeared on the town hall only, much to the annoyance of the Town Council, while for some unknown reason, the EC billet received only a paper star instead of a painted one. Five individuals apprehended on 16 Feb for painting the walls on the previous night were made by the C/O to scrub the walls publicly on the following Sunday afternoon.

In SES/VA, on the other hand, AMG have apparently been instructed NOT to interfere with these artistic sallies, which accordingly proceed in broad daylight. At a meeting of the regional C.L.N. Committee on 14 Feb, there were stormy scenes when it was reported that AMG had forbidden the display of a large red star on each of the arches leading into and out of the town. The president of the meeting, who hailed from Via Cerducci No 6 TRIESTE, appeared furious and said that the stars must be put up, even had an hour before the arrival

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(b) ACTIVITIES COVERT.

1. MURDER OF Dr PROTULIPAC, Ivan. (See NE ITALY ISUM Nº 83 PARA B 6 B). PROTULIPAC was murdered in broad daylight in a TRIESTE street, on 1 Feb 46. Whilst the murderer, RENCIC, who was apprehended, insisted

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Cave del Predil the papers are delivered to BOZIC, Leopold, Via 4 November No. 6, TARVISIO, a shoemaker, who distributes them among the pro-FIIG adherents in TARVISIO.

iv. OZNA

Information Grade 'B'. Source MARCHI Giustiana of TOLMINO - political refugee residing in GORIZIA. The following are reported as being OZNA personnel residing in TOLMINO MR 0 7934:

SLAVKO, Cover name, from VRSNO (CAPORETTO). In charge of TOLMINO detachment.

Description: 30 years, height about 1.70 m, medium build, wrinkled face, blond hair.

KRAGELJ Paolo from TOLMINO. Comes frequently to GORIZIA for duty.

Description: About 25 years, not very tall, robust build, dark brown wavy hair, round face, red cheeks.

LIPUSCEK Giovanna from TOLMINO.

Description: About 50 years, medium height, robust build, grey straight hair, olive-coloured complexion, squint in left eye.

KANALEC Sofia from TOLMINO.

Description: About 50 years, medium height, slender build, pale complexion, hair dyed dark brown, wavy hair, dresses very smartly, hysterical type.

DAMJONLER from TOLMINO, Shoemaker.

Description: About 40 years, short figure, robust build, round face, red complexion, limps on right foot.

BATTISTUTTI Carlo, Born at GORIZIA. Lives at TOLMINO. Uses his job as "referente per i danni di guerra" as cover.

Description: About 60 years, medium height, robust build, grey hair, pale complexion.

JAN Vittorio from TOLMINO, Street: SIRUCE. Officially in charge of requisitions for the state of property belonging to political refugees.

Description: About 35 years, medium height, slender build, blond straight hair, meagre face.

STRUKELJ Giovanna. Born at CAPORETTO, resident of TOLMINO. Has the rank of PORONIK (Lieutenant). During one of her recent visits to GORIZIA, was made drunk by local "Delegrifisti" elements, who robbed her of documents showing her to be a member of OZNA of TOLMINO.

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TOLMINO - political refugee residing in GORIZIA. The following are reported as being OZNA personnel residing in TOLMINO MR 0 7564:

SLAVKO, cover name, from VRSNO (CAPORETTO). In charge of TOLMINO detachment.

Description: 30 years, height about 1.70 m, medium build, wrinkled face, blond hair.

KRAGELJ Paolo from TOLMINO. Comes frequently to GORIZIA for duty.

Description: About 25 years, not very well, robust build, dark brown wavy hair, round face, red cheeks.

DIFUSCEK Giovanna from TOLMINO.

Description: About 50 years, medium height, robust build, grey straight hair, olive-coloured complexion, squint in left eye.

KAMBLEC Sofia from TOLMINO.

Description: About 50 years, medium height, slender build, pale complexion, hair dyed dark brown, wavy hair, dresses very smartly, hysterical type.

DAKOVLER from TOLMINO, Shoemaker.

Description: About 40 years, short figure, robust build, round face, red complexion, limps on right foot.

BATTISTUTTI Guido, Born at GORIZIA. Lives at TOLMINO. Uses his job as "roferente per i Commi di guerra" as cover.

Description: About 60 years, medium height, robust build, grey hair, pale complexion.

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JUN Vittorior from TOLMINO, Fruit Seller. Officially in charge of requisitions for the store of property belonging to political refugees.

Description: About 35 years, medium height, slender build. Blond straight hair, meagre face.

STRUZELJ Giovanni. Born at CAPORETTO, resident of TOLMINO. Has the rank of PORONIK (Lieutenant). During one of her recent visits to GORIZIA, was made drunk by local "Belogardisti" elements, who robbed her of documents showing her to be a member of OZNA of TOLMINO. Later these documents were returned to the OZNA with an anonymous letter.

Description: About 35 years, short figure, slender build, grey protruding eyes, protruding teeth.

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4. ITALIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS

i. Leaflet Campaign

The first attempt of the Italian faction at counter-propaganda was initiated at the beginning of the month by a leaflet raid on the Slovene village along the main road GORIZIA - CARSORETTO. The raid is believed to have been carried out by a car which scattered the leaflets as it went through the villages.

The raid was repeated a few days later, this time in the COLLIO.

The theme of the campaign is to show TITO as a dictator and his regime as another Fascism.

ii. Divisione GORIZIA

After a two and a half months fit of sulks, following upon FSS confiscation of its clandestine radio at the end of November 45, the Divisione GORIZIA has once again resumed liaison, taking the form largely of miscellaneous, uncoordinated information on Jugoslav troop movements in Zone 'B'. During the month, copies of the "Division's Standing Orders" and its official exposition of policy were obtained, together with documentary proof that its Intelligence Section is working in close collaboration with the CLN, supplying the latter body with detailed reports on the Italian "venduti". Present activities seem to be largely confined to the distribution of a bewildering variety of propagenda leaflets, together with portentous warnings, directed against Italian supporters of the UAIS.

iii. Uomo Qualunque Movement in UDINE.

Appendix "C" to this report contains a short summary of the personalities and activities of the "Uomo Qualunque" Movement which has now come out into the open in UDINE. It would appear that UQ in UDINE, at least, is outwardly making efforts to avoid the stigma of being classified as a pro-Fascist movement by its refusal to accept ex-Fascist germicky as members. The movement is being closely watched by FS.

iv. Squadre Azione MUSSOLINI

It is reported by Port Security VENICE that the following personalities have been arrested by the Italian police:-

Negs.	NICOLOSI Francesco (ex-GNR)	at MIRA
	CECCHERELLI Mario	at MIRA
	FASSINELLI Mario	at VENICE
	GUALANDI Adriano and Ilona	-do-
	MORIS Gustavo	-do-

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road GORIZIA - CAPORETTO. The raid is believed to have been carried out by a car which scattered the leaflets as it went through the villages.

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iv. Seizure of MUSSOLINI

It is reported by Port Security VENICE that the following personalities have been arrested by the Italian police:-

Magg.	NICOLOSI Francesco (ex-GNR)	at MIRA
	CESCHERELLI Mario	at MIRA
	FASSINELLI Mario	at VENICE
	GUALANDI Afredino and Ilario	-do-
	MORIS Gustavo	-do-
	MISDRAZO Giovanni	-do-
	MOLIN Aldo	-do-
	CHERUBINI Sandro	-do-

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NEO-FASCIST activity has been going on in ROME since 28 October 1945 when Fascist emblems appeared on the walls to celebrate the march on ROME. Secret meetings continue to be held and pamphlets distributed one of which, intercepted by CCG, was signed "S.A.M. Delle 28 P".

v; Unione Social-Democratica Italiana. PW Port Security VENICE.

Personalities:-

Dr REALI Telesco (Pol.Ser CLN).
Col STELLA Angelo.
Prof. SALAVAL Umberto.
Prof. MARCOTTI Giuseppe.

Activities:-

Right-wing "Reconstruction" movement after style of UQ, set up to form with PDI and UQ the "Concentrazione Democratica" the right wing block which will offer one list of candidates in the elections.

vi. Propaganda Efforts in Connection with visit of Foreign Secretaries' Delegates.

In comparison with their Communist rivals, pro-Italian parties and groups have lagged behind in their propaganda activity, nor have they shown themselves so active in their preparations for the reception of the Commission. The official Italian policy would appear to be the basing of its case on documentary evidence, realising that the organisation is NOT available to equal in overt activity the reception which Communist groups are expected to give to the Commission. Various pro-Italian leaflets have been distributed in small numbers during the period, but these are considered to be the work of the more enthusiastic and less mature student groups. The damaging of notice-boards outside offices belonging to the various Communist organisations must likewise be attributed to more hot-headed Italian elements, as their actions are hardly calculated to strengthen the Italian case. On the other hand it is thought that an untidily type-written leaflet, intensely anti-Slovene in content, and purporting to be issued by S.M. which has been issued in small numbers, is an attempt by Communist groups to compromise the Italian case. There is evidence that attempts are possibly being made to for- neo-Fascist group in TRIESTE.

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v. Unione Social-Democratica Italiana. Ex Port Security VENICE.

Personalities:-

Dr MEALI Telesforo (Pol.Soc CLN).
Col STELLA Angelo.
Prof. SALAVAL Umberto.
Prof. MARCOTEA Giuseppe.

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On the neutral Italian front, a full-scale meeting of TOLLOY's Fronte per l'Indipendenza del Libero Stato Giuliano was held [illegible] in the Politeama Rossetti on 3 Feb which was made a dismal failure by the activities of Communist hecklers.

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vii. "La Giovane Italia", a pro-Italian youth organisation with members in TRIESTE and GORIZIA Prov-inces, sponsored a public meeting held by the WELCOME Students' Club on 17 Feb. Of an audience of about 2,000, about half were members of the UAIS, who, arriving punctually and occupying strategic positions in the cinema, drowned the chairmans opening remarks by shouting waving red flags and blowing tin whistles, and effect-ively broke up the meeting. Although NO real violence was used by either side, tempers ran high, and the V.G. police, feeling unable to deal with the situation, sought the aid of CMP and troops. NO arrests were made. Rumour had it that the aggrieved students would take their revenge on 24 Feb when JAKSETIC addressed a public meeting organised by the UAID. The contrary was the case; the cinema was filled to capacity, and the only interruptions occured when two Socialist Party speakers had a hostile reception from their Communist audience.

viii. LEGA FRIULINA. It is reported from GORIZIA that membership of this LEGA now exceeds that of any other party in the district. Opposition from UAIS is fierce and a bitter attack has been made on the Lega in the journal FRONTE UNICO which accuses the Lega of being a Fascist organisation. There seems to be no grounds for the charge. [redacted] MORETTI, owner of the local printing works, who is president of the org-anisation, was a member of the PNF from 31 - 43, but held no political office and was not inscribed in the PNF.

UAIS ire would seem to be aroused by the fact that the Lega has succeeded in uniting the ITALIAN population more than the combined efforts of the CLN parties had so far been able to do. The Lega has achieved this by its emphasis on local interests which pleases the parochial-minded small town ITALIAN citizen who is generally more interested in his "robe" and his "pasta" than in political theory.

5. CIVIL POPULATION. REACTIONS TO AMG.

GORIZIA. Slovene communists have intensified their criticism of AMG. Almost every action by AMG has been the target for bitter attacks in their press. Unfavour-able comparisons between conditions in Zone A and Zone B are shown on every possible occasion, and frequent references are made to the suppression of the Slovenes and the destruction of the will of the people by a

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ITALIAN circles have in the last few weeks increased their attempts to woo the Allies. The mounting criticism which was launched at the Allied policy at the close of

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the old year has given place to a new tactic of cooper
-ation. The expected arrival of the Foreign Ministers'
delegates could account for this attitude, but it is
felt that the events at the meeting of the Security
Council in London has contributed in no small way to
a realignment of ITALIAN policy vis a vis the Allies.
News of the impending formation of an AMG sponsored
Price Control Office has been well received, but it is
felt that this attempt to curb the exaggerated cost
of living will only produce an increased prosperity of
the black market unless complemented by more stringent
measures against illegal commercial activities.

UPPER ISONZO. The W.O.O.s still foster a non-collabor-
ationist policy, but not very energetically. Detachments
of Venezia Giulia police have now arrived in this area
(22 Feb 46), stationed at CAPORETTO and PLETZO. There
has as yet been no time to assess local reactions. The
Titini have already made threats to the effect that
the VG police are composed of Fascists and Badoglii
and they (the Titini) will shortly hang them all for the
moment this may be taken as a normal Titini greeting with
no real prophetic meaning!
There is still a certain amount of dissatisfaction
regarding equipment in AMG schools, and the civil
population have well founded grounds for complaint
on this score. It is understood that the schoolteachers
themselves are tired of still having to use the old
Fascist schoolbooks or dictate lengthly notes to their
pupils, and that they are to introduce AMG school-
books into all the schools in the near future.

TRIESTE. On the part of the pro-Italian population,
there has been little change in their attitude to AMG.
From Slav Communist quarters, however, much criticism
has been levelled at AMG, with the obvious intention
of making political capital out of the system which
must necessarily be adopted by a military government
and the contrast is made between the AMG, allegedly
surrounded by groups who followed a wait-and-see
policy during the German occupation, and the people of
Venezia Giulia, who "despite their superhuman efforts
are still being denied their greatest achievement, the
Peoples Government". The Slovene schools policy led to
a strike of students and school-children, the former
led by pro-Slav agitators and the latter under the
guidance of their politically mature and AMIS-instruc
-ted parents.
The closing of the largest hall in TRIESTE, the Polit-
-eama Rossetti, for repairs, has given impetus for a full-

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Price control [illegible]
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UPPER ISONZO. The A.O.C.s still foster a non-collaborationist policy, but not very energetically. Detachments of Venezia Giulia police have now arrived in this area (22 Feb 46), stationed at CAPORETTO and PLEZ'O. There has as yet been no time to assess local reactions. The Titini have already made threats to the effect that the VG police are composed of Fascists and Badoglardi and they (the Titini) will shortly hang them all! For the moment this may be taken as a normal Titini greeting with no real prophetic meaning!
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The alloting of the largest hall in TRIESTE, the Politeama Rossetti, to the Independence Movement for a full-scale meeting and the failure to find accomodation for the Anti-Fascist Youth Congress was seized upon as yet another example of the failure of AMG to assist the democratic movements in the area, and its inability to

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provide for the needs of the people, although in fact the responsibility for the allotment did NOT rest with AMG. Through the activities of the VOPF in dismantling triumphal arches built by the "people", accusations have been levelled at the AMG of partisanship and of obstructing the people, and further allegations of the Fascist-colouring of the force have been made.
Complaints on already familiar lines are also made at the failure to deal with the unemployment problem, the needs of agriculture, and the "war criminals" who are allowed their liberty in the area.

POLA. General satisfaction is caused by the arrival of the German sappers who are to clear the ammunition dump. It is felt that AMG are taking a real interest in the populations welfare.
IL NOSSRO GIORNALE announces free elections to be held in FIUME on Mar 6 - compares this with anti-democratic way of administration in Zone A. States that even GERMANY & JAPAN are to have their elections, but that they are prohibited in Zone A.
ARENA DI POLA points out that TITO's regime is losing many adherents because under that regime no promises are kept. Compares life here as much more favourable to the man in the street
Pro-Jug sheet complains about lack of unemployment subsidy and accused authorities of sacking ZONE B workers from ARSENALE Lack of Slovene schools again criticised.

TARVISIO. The food situation is more acute this month. The CIC office at Tarvisio has been deluged with complaints about the bread shortage. On one occasion bread was given to the people of Tarvisio while the residents of neighbouring Cave del Predil received none. This opened a flood of complaints and charges of favouritism against those persons responsible for food distribution. AMG investigated the situation and no discrepancies have been noted.

(b) REACTIONS TO JUG-INSPIRED PROPAGANDA.

i. Jugoslav propaganda and newspaper comments concerning -ing troop movements along Jugoslav border keeps local citizens in constant fear of the day when the Allies will depart from the area. Slovenes who are anti-TITO are being constantly reminded that the day will come when they will have to answer for their disloyalty towards TITO.
(Ex CIC Zone One. CIVIDALE, TRAVISIO etc.).
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ii. The general opinion amongst the Italians is that the motive of the Jugoslav note to UNO concerning POLISH troops on the Jugoslav border was to provide an excuse for their own concentrations of troops on the Morgan Line. There appears now to be hope amongst Italians that TITO has lost the support of Russia in his claim to TRIESTE.
(Ex 17 Port Security Section. VENICE).

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iii. It is reported by the CO.RA of RESIA (MR C 4554) that during the night of 7/8 Feb 46 red stars and the usual Jug slogans had been painted in large capitals on the walls of the town. The next day the Sindaco ordered the removal of this propaganda. On 10 Feb 46 more inscriptions such as "VIVA IL SINDACO E LA POLIZIA" appeared on the walls where the previous slogans had been obliterated.
Many of the younger male population in RESIA were partisans under TITO. During the period Aug 43 to Jan 45 and local CC.RR believe that some of these ex-partisans are paid by the communist party to spread Jug propaganda.
(Ex 411 Field Security Section. UDINE/70).

iv. Careful not to over-emphasise the expected arrival of the Commission and abstaining from wild speculation on the subject (in contrast to the pro-Italian press), the pro-Slav-Communist press has increased the rythm of its propaganda during the period, avoiding at the same time raising the enthusiasm of its supporters to too high a level and at pains to avoid a flagging of interest amongst its expectant sympathisers. Echoing the Jugoslav press, there has been much adverse comment on Allied policy in the international field, identifying this wherever possible with parallel instances of AMG government in the area. Much prominence is given to the activities of Polish troops in Italy and to the Jugoslav note presented to the UNO, representing their presence as a danger to the area of Venezia Giulia and conveniently published at a time when the movements of Jugoslav troops were arousing much comment among the civilian population. The general presentation of news on the question of Greece, Indonesia and Polish troops, can only have served to increase the hostility of Communist supporters to the British and American Governments, and their representatives in the area.
(Ex 412 Field Security Section. TRIESTE.).

v. Propaganda for a anschluss with TITO's JUGOSLAVIA has multiplied exceedingly during the month. Arches of evergreens: red stars: photos of TITO: wall painted slogans erasure of names of streets in Italian from shop fronts: all these methods of showing slav solidarity have been carried out by the faithful few. In one village near GRADISCA ORIETTO every single house now has a photo of TITO in at least one window. The name of KARDELJ now appears on walls nearly as often as that of TITO.
It is not thought, however, that this propaganda has made any new converts: the great majority of the population is now confirmed in whatever political views they may hold, and are inured to any new propaganda which may be flung at them. JUG propaganda, however, with its constant implication of a day of reckoning for those who do not listen to its message, can still command attention, if not respect. It is known that even in the Titini ranks there have been

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the Titini appear ridiculous. (With the idea that the commission will in fact visit each village, best bedrooms are actually being prepared by selected people to accomodate the delegates; and a considerable proportion of the black market sugar available has been cornered for the purpose of preparing sweetmeats to offer them.
(Ex 12 Field Security Section. GORIZIA.)

(c) REACTIONS TO ITALIAN INSPIRED PROPAGANDA.

i. Widespread circulation of nationalistic leaflets distributed by the Divisione Gorizia and the FAI during the current month have given birth to a feeling of combattiveness in the Italian circles. Optimism in regard to the future of the area has given place to almost certainty that the Wilson Line is the only possible boundary between Italy and Jugoslavia on which the Commission can decide.
(Ex 12 Field Security Section. GORIZIA.)

ii. Apart from the press, pro-Italian propaganda is hard to find; it leaves the decoration of walls and streets almost entirely to the left wing and contents itself with an occasional pamphlet. Its guiding principle especially in the case of the action party, is NOT to do anything to forfeit the Allies' good-will. By thus staying its hand it may well be allowing the other side to gain ground.
(Ex 35 Field Security Section. MONFALCONE.)

iii. Representing the Italian Cause, the Italian press has been eager to seize any news which would indicate a solution forthe area favourable to them. comforting its supporters with items such as VISHINSKY's alleged statements to an Italian ambassador, a report which caused some inconvenience to Communist propaganda circles, until it was able to splash the official denial by TASS agency on the front page of "Il Lavoratore". In an effort to win sympathy and at the same time to some extent discredit the opposition, it has published lurid accounts of the fate of Italians in Zone 'B', which brought forth caustic comments from the Jugoslav controlled press. Its accusations that Slavs are being infiltrated into the area were promptly met by the communist press which, whilst discrediting the reports, enquired into the rights of so many Italians/whilst the area was under Italian rule.
Although its presentation of outside news is more objective than that of its rivals, it fails to champion the cause of its supporters with the same effectiveness

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purpose of preparing suggestions to check this.
(Ex 12 Field Security Section. GORIZIA.)

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Although its presentation of outside news is more objective than that of its rivals, it fails to champion the cause of its supporters with the same effectiveness as does the rival press for its followers, and lacks both the finesse and astuteness of its opponents.
(Ex 412 Field Security Section. TRIESTE.)

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iv. The proximity of the elections has served to widen the gulf between Left and Right, with both sides calling each other Fascists. UQ has displayed its peaceful and legal nature by declaring itself ready to beat up anybody who calls it Fascists. The 'Democratic Concentration' is opposed by the PA, PR, Socialists and communists in the 'Blocco del Popolo Lavoratore' which, in the provinces, will present one list of candidates for the elections. The TRIESTE question is uppermost in VENETIAN politics with nobody but the communists, headed by GADDI, to say a friendly word for TITO. The PDC and Right-Wong parties are disgusted at GADDI for having written the pro-Slav articles published in the press in FIUME and ISTRIA. The Communist Party accuses the Comitati Giuliani of trying to provoke war by calling on the Allies to occupy Zone B. (Reported from VENICE.)

(d) REACTIONS TO ALLIED PRESS.

i. The 'Manchester Guardian' continues to be the most popular British paper with the Italians. An article of 25 Jan referring to deepening pessimism in Italy was widely quoted in VENICE. The article advocated the speedy withdrawal of POLISH troops from Italy. (VENICE).

ii. Distinctly hostile in the Eastern areas of the Friesto province, in other paris comment is scanty.

iii. The tardiness of the Allied Press in denying or correcting exaggerated and/or false statements which frequently appear in newspapers outside Venezia Giulia has caused adverse comments.
It is thought that the Allied Press might well take upon itself the task of correcting any such distortion of the truth in the interests of public confidence.
The distribution of Allied newspapers in the Upper Isonzo has improved immensely in the last month. The Allied press is definitely gaining ground in this area. (GORIZIA).

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(e) RELATIONS WITH ALLIED TROOPS.

i. Generally good. The turn out of the Guards Brigade has made a noticeable impression on the people of SESANA and DOMADIO (MR H 8755). In the country districts children are being taught to resent the presence of British troops and are not allowed to accept gifts of sweets and chocolate.

ii. Some comment was caused at TREVISO following the requisitioning by Allied authorities of the TEATRO COMUNALE One paper, the RISORGIMENTO went so far as to demand interven -tion by the Italian authorities.

(f) MORALE.

[illegible] indicate that Morale

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(f) MORALE.

Reports from all parts of Corps area indicate that morale is low, due mainly to the unsatisfactory food situation, the continued worsening of the unemployment situation, shortage of fuel and power and in VG itself the uncertainty as to what is to be the outcome of the repeatedly

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deferred visit of the delegates. Reports of large scale troop movements on the Morgan Line in Zone 'B' have also tended to increase the state of 'jitters' in which the more timid elements of the population have immersed themselves.

(g) CURRENT RUMOURS.

i. That all BRITISH troops will have left VG by the end of April. Civilian sources in SESANA.

ii. That M.G.G. will shortly replace AMG as the Civil Power in SESANA and area. Civilian sources.

iii. That TRIESTE will be awarded to Jugoslavia because Mr. BEVIN is favourably disposed towards Marshal TITO. Civilian sources in SESANA.

iv. That the Jugoslavs have prepared a black list of 150 persons at ORSERA (MR H 3918) who will be executed when the area finally becomes Jugoslav territory. Civilian sources in MONFALCONE.

v. Reports concerning Jugoslav troop movements on the Morgan Line have given rise to rumours that the Jugoslavs intend to invade VG. In some cases such rumours give the date and the actual time when the invasion will take place. Civilian sources in GORITIA.

6. MOVEMENT CONTROL.

i. Control of the population register is being made maintained in Venice where 740 registrations were checked during the month. It is observed that from these checks that there is an increase in movement of persons from VG. and that there is much movement of Jewish persons from all over Europe, chiefly Poland. FS have been instructed to report in detail.

ii. Control of movement across the Western Boundary of VG continues to be carried out by 517 Polmezzo Alpine Bn. under the supervision of FS. Road check posts have recently been re-sited, barriers of the railway crossing type have been installed and larger and more prominent signs erected. Train checks are also being maintained and a fair number of persons have been detected trying to get across the border without an AMG permit.

7. OTHER MATTERS OF SECURITY INTEREST.

i. REACTION OF U.K. PERSONNEL IN SHIPS CARRYING UNRRA SUPPLIES.

Growing resentment is noticed amongst British MN personnel manning vessels engaged in delivering UNRRA supplies to Italy and Jugoslavia. This is thought to be due to the reductions in the scale of rations to the civilian population in the U.K. It is also reported that

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ii. Information has been received to the effect that the master of the craft "GRADO", a passenger ferry plying between TRIESTE and POLA, received orders from Dott. MERELLI, Director of the ISTRIA Company, to get all members of his crew to sign a document to the effect that it was their united wish that Zone B should be occupied by the Allies. Ten members of the crew signed, there were three abstentions.

iii. JUGOSLAV DEPORTEES FROM U.S.A. Two further individuals in the above category arrived in TRIESTE on 16 Feb 1946 per the ss F.SCOTT WASHINGTON, (US). Apparently the vessel was originally routed to SPLIT but was instructed to proceed to TRIESTE. The individuals were handed over to the VG police for onward transmission to Jugoslavia.

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APPENDIX "A" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 1

JUGOSLAVIA

NOTE: The following account of a journey to JUGOSLAVIA was supplied by two British officers, who recently spent a week in BELGRADE and LJUBLJANA.

The political events of the last year having made the country east of the MORGAN Line virtually a "forbidden land" for Anglo-American personnel, one now crosses it without really knowing what to expect and prepared for almost anything. As a result the outward normality of conditions in JUGOSLAVIA is doubly striking.

This is especially the case in travelling. Although JUGOSLAVIA lost the greater part of her modern rolling stock as a result of the war, the trains, at any rate on the main BELGRADE - LJUBLJANA line, compare favourably with those in ITALY today, particularly in cleanliness. After the tedious and uncomfortable journeys which are so often the case in ITALY, the modern restaurant and sleeping cars on this line are a pleasant surprise. Although trains are still not frequent and almost invariably crowded, they at least leave on time, even if they are still rather erratic in their arrivals. Schedules are still far below pre-war standard, the journey from BELGRADE to LJUBLJANA, some 500 miles, taking about 15-16 hours. However, as technical conditions improve, schedules are becoming steadily better.

Provided one is armed with the correct papers, there is no apparent hindrance to movement. Formalities are at their greatest in crossing the MORGAN Line or the old Italo-Jugoslav frontier, where the searching of the train, its passengers and their bags and bundles may easily take up to two hours. The customs examination is definitely not 1939 vintage. Every suitcase is not merely looked at but almost unpacked, while anything hidden under the carriage cushions would appear certain to be found! One's pockets, if not actually searched, are liable to be felt. However, once in the train on Jugoslav territory proper, identity documents seem to be checked only about once in every federal state crossed in transit.

The atmosphere of LJUBLJANA, the first city reached on this journey, shattered this general air of normality. This city, completely Austrian in outward appearance, seemed inhabited by apprehensive wraiths, who gave no air of animation to the streets, in which motor traffic was conspicuous by its absence. In restaurants and shops and other public places it seemed unnatural to talk above a whisper.

In BELGRADE, on the other hand, conditions were completely different. Its crowded main streets, its restaurants and cafés, all full of clients, chattering at the top of their voices, and of food-stuffs for which, except for clothing shops, had considerable

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In BELGRADE, on the other hand, conditions were completely different. Its crowded main streets, its restaurants and cafés, all full of clients, chattering at the top of their voices, and of food-stuffs for sale, its shop windows which, except for clothing shops, had considerable displays of goods, made it hard to realise that this city and LJUBLJANA are actually in the same country. Certainly the best stocked were the "Na-Ma", or people's shops set up by the present regime, but the private trader has apparently not yet been completely squeezed out of business.

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In its appearance too, BELGRADE has little affinity with LJUBLJANA. The latter is pure Austrian but the former is reminiscent of the cities of the Near East. While LJUBLJANA has a long tradition as a provincial capital of the Austrian Empire, BELGRADE only acquired the status of a real European capital with the creation of the Yugoslav state after the war of 1914-18, and its modern buildings owe much of it was "built" by Western progress at about the same time as SAO PAULO or even TEL AVIV. Innocent of any town planning, its sky-scrapers rise here to almost rustic one storey buildings, while some of its squares are little better than the odd acre of waste ground. The cobbled streets are also pitted with many rural pot-holes. The appearance of the people is a variegated as that of their buildings; Western European styles are bedecked with traditional peasant dress. After dark all these contrasts are submerged by a wave of neon lighting, reminiscent of pre-war days.

For a capital city in the immediate post-war period BELGRADE's streets are not unduly filled with uniforms. In any case many of those wearing uniforms are in fact civilians who have been demobilised, but who have lost all their possessions during the war and are now unable to find new civilian clothing. Russian uniforms were [illegible] between.

The opulence of BELGRADE, at any rate as far as food is concerned, is easily explained. The city stands on the edge of the rich VOJVODINA plain, the produce of which cannot be transported, for lack of suitable and sufficient transport, to the more distant areas where there is also need. In LJUBLJANA, surrounded by unproductive hilly country, rationing is severe and one cannot round off one's meal with plates of cream cakes as in BELGRADE.

In visiting only these two cities one can gain no idea of the devastation suffered by YUGOSLAVIA during the war nor of the reconstruction since achieved. LJUBLJANA is untouched and BELGRADE is not as badly bombed as one had been led to expect. There is much devastation visible from the train between the two. It was in fact the railway which gave the best idea of what has been achieved in the way of reconstruction. Although this line was repeatedly bombed by the Allies and most of the bridges on it were either destroyed that way or by the retreating Germans, they have now all been replaced, including the big bridge over the SAVA at BELGRADE itself. Many miles of railway line were also ripped up by the Germans as they withdrew and this has been rebuilt, although for the most part only on a single track. Of the bridges it is also true that the majority are only temporary structures over which trains have to pass at walking pace but at least through communications have been re-established.

This trip was too short for any chance of making real contacts with the people. But what slight contacts were made bore out the experience of many British people who have been in the country during the last few years. The only people met, who were disposed to entertain British visitors, were ex-[illegible] opponents of the present regime. On the other

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of the Near East. While [illegible] was a town created as a provincial capital of the Austrian Empire, BELGRADE only acquired the status of a real European capital with the creation of the Yugoslav state after the war of 1914-18, and its garish modern buildings mean that it was "hit" by Western progress at about the same time as SAO PAULO or even TEL AVIV. Innocent of any town planning, its sky-scrapers rise here to almost rustic one storey buildings, while some of its squares are little better than the odd acre of waste ground. The cobbled streets are also pitted with many rural pot-holes. The appearance of the people is as variegated as that of their buildings; Western European styles are dwelled with traditional peasant dress. After dark all these contrasts are submerged by a wave of neon lighting, reminiscent of pre-war days.

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This trip was too short for any chance of making real contacts with the people. But what slight contacts were made bore out the experience of many British people who have been in the country during the last few years. The only people met, who were discreet to entertain British visitors, were admitted opponents of the present regime. On the other hand, chance meetings by one of the party, who had served as a BLO with the partisans during the war, with acquaintances, who support the present government, led to nothing more than an exchange of conventional greetings.

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However, despite the marked anti-British tone of the Jugoslav press, there was never any sign of discourtesy or hostility to edi British travellers. Checking of permits was always done with courtesy and the attitude of the police in LJUBLJANA, while registering particulars, was equally correct. One was merely sharply impressed by the speed with which they arranged for the documentation of newly arrived foreigners. During the return journey, a Slovene journalist, also on the train, possibly scenting a scoop, was desperately keen to find out if the impressions taken away by British persons were favourable. On the other hand, a political commissar was overheard saying, quite politely but firmly, that he frankly distrusted Anglo-American intentions and refused to believe that the war criminal, Gen. RUPNIK, had actually been handed back until other occupants of the compartment assured him that they had read it themselves in the LJUBLJANA press.

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APPENDIX "B" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.7.

General Situation in Zone 'B'

(The information below is based mainly on censored letters posted outside Zone B. While these letters naturally have a strong element of bias, many of the details they contain are reported independently by several writers).

Reports received during this last month indicate that, quite apart from the recent movement of troops into Zone 'B', the Jugoslavs have still further intensified their efforts to eradicate any signs of "Italianità".

As usual, one line which has been taken is the painting of slogans on walls and roads and the erection of triumphal arches. Verbal reports of this have been confirmed by photographs, smuggled in from Zone 'A' from FIUME, which show it to have been done on a scale never attempted in Zone 'A'. They also show an enormous arch, which has been erected in one of the main squares in that city. This arch, which is said to be made of wood with concrete facings, stands as high as the fourth floor of the surrounding buildings and is surmounted by a red star as tall as a man. In PIRANO emblems of an Italian nature, such as the Venetian lion on some of the older houses, are reported to have been defaced.

In general it appears that life is being made steadily more difficult for those Italians who still remain in the area. Dismissals of employees, confiscations of businesses and property, even when they are nothing more ambitious than a small café, continue. The Italian managers and staffs have all been turned out of the large hotels in ABBAZIA. Several civilians, recently arrived in Zone 'A' from FIUME, have stated that the rations for the normal Italian civilian there now consists only of bread and that there is nothing obtainable in the open market, except a few vegetables, with which to supplement this. Other reports of scanty rations have been received from PARENZO and the ARSA district, suggesting that Zone 'B' as a whole is a hungry country.

A new line is reported to have been taken recently by the Jugoslavs, presumably with the aim of impressing any visiting Commission with their desire to benefit the people, whatever their race. This has taken the form of the allottment by the Jugoslav Military Government of considerable funds for reconstruction work to be carried out in predominantly Italian areas. It is said that a start will be made in FIUME.

The fact that Radio BELGRADE and the Prime Minister of Croatia recently simultaneously attacked "reactionaries" in Istria for

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The fact that Radio BELGRADE and the Prime Minister of Croatia recently simultaneously attacked "reactionaries" in Istria for endeavouring to prevent the population demonstrating in favour of JUGOSLAVIA suggests that there is considerable active Italian opposition to the Jugoslav regime. In the main, however, the Italians have been able to offer only passive resistance. In FIUME they appear to remain indoors as much as possible to avoid drawing attention to themselves. A British observer, who spent a Sunday there in the middle of the month, said that the city seemed to be deserted. When they do go out, they ostentatiously avoid walking under the triumphal arch!

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APPENDIX "C" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO 7.

"UOMO QUALUNQUE" IN UDINE.

The Front of the UQ was formed recently in UDINE and has its offices in Via AQUILEA Nº 72. There are about 300 members, divided into eight sections for UDINE town and there are provincial branches at PORDENONE, CERVIGNANO, CIVIDALE and FOR VISCOSA and PARMA.

Pending the constitutional elections a head the following individuals are acting as the Provisional Provincial Committees:

1. DEL BERTO Italo, industrialist, via PASSI Nº 8
2. ILARDI Dr Vincenzo; physican via ARBETO Nº 21.
3. VALENTE Antonio: business-man, via Jarco VOLPE Nº 5
4. DOLCE, CASPARE, artisan, via Vittorio VENETO, 6
5. ERMANI, Pierenzo, Industrialist. Piazza d'Armi Nº 48
6. LAZZARI, Franco, engineer, via Erm v di Colloredo Nº 15
7. OCCHIALINI Ennio, architect, via Aquilea, Nº 35.

None of the a/m have any adverse moral or political record nor have they ever been imprisoned.

OCCHIALINI represented the UDINE branch of the party at the national Congress in ROME, held from Feb 12 -17.

The movement in UDINE is directed by the "Fronte Centrale" at ROME and is in contact with the Triregional Committee of VENICE. It has, however, no contact with the TRIESTE branch. Anyone may join the "Front of the UQ", providing that they have no prison record and were not in any of the following Fascist categories:

Gerarca, Sansepolcrista, Squadrista, Marcia su Roma, Sciarpa Littorio.

Although the UQ in UDINE has but 300 members it has many sympathisers in the provice as in the rest of Italy, and when the elections are held their weight will undoubtedly be felt. It is, moreover, likely that many more persons will join the movement when they can be sure that they will run no risk by publicly adhering to it.

It is probable that behind the facade of the UQ movement Fascist elements are hidden, but is has not yet been possible to educe evidence to substantiate this assertion.

It would seem that the Front of the UQ is keeping Fascists at a distance in order to prevent the CLN from having [illegible] against the movement.

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Pending the constitutional elections of a head, the following individuals are acting as the Provisional Provincial Committees:

1. DEL MERITO Italo, industrialist, via BASSI Nº 8
2. ILARDI Dr Vincenzo: physician via ARENZO Nº 11.
3. VALENTE Antonio: business-man, via Enrico VOLPE Nº 5
4. DOLCE, CASPARE, artisan, via Vittorio VENETO, 6
5. ERMANI, Fiorenzo, Industrialist, Piazza d'Armi Nº 43
6. LIZZARI, Franco, engineer, via Ermes di Colloredo Nº 15
7. OCCHIALINI Ennio, architect, via Aquileia, Nº 35.

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It is probable that behind the facade of the UQ movement Fascist elements are hidden, but is has not yet been possible to adduce evidence to substantiate this assertion.

It would seem that the Front of the UQ is keeping Fascists at a distance in order to prevent the CLN from having any grounds on which to base propaganda against the movement.

The honesty of its members and the line of propaganda which the front is at present following do not provide any basis for considering the movement as a danger at the moment.

Observation of the movement in UDINE continues.

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APPENDIX "D" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.7.

Field Security and Counter Intelligence locations in 13 Corps area as at 28 February 1946 are as follows :-

1 Zone CIC	HQ	:	CIVIDALE	C.5523
	Dets at	:	TARCENTO	C.3837
			TARVISIO	C.1867
12 FS Sec	HQ	:	GORIZIA	
	Dets at	:	CAPORETTO	C.6840
			CORMONS	C.5908
21 FS Sec	HQ	:	TRIESTE	
35 FS Sec	HQ	:	MONFALCONE	H.6591
	Dets at	:	SESANA	H.9079
			GRADO	H.5276
47 FS Sec	HQ	:	VENICE	
	Dets at	:	PORTOGRUARO	H.0988
411 FS Sec	HQ	:	TOLMEZZO	C.2358
	Dets at	:	PORDENONE	H.9508
412 FS Sec	HQ	:	TRIESTE	
419 FS Sec	HQ	:	UDINE	
	Dets at	:	CERVIGNANO	H.4894
426 FS Sec	HQ	:	TREVISO	H.6377
	Dets at	:	BELLUNO	B.6229
			PIEVE DI CADORE	B.7561
429 FS Sec	HQ	:	TRIESTE	
FS POLA	HQ	:	POLA	
CONEGLIANO FS (Polish)	HQ	:	CONEGLIANO	B.6801

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Please return to Security Dept. [illegible]

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13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 6

for JANUARY 1946

Part I — The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

Part II — The situation in NE ITALY and the General Situation in ITALY.

Part III — Military Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Security of Information.
2. Security of Personnel.
3. Security of Material.
4. Security of Frontiers, Ports and Coastlines.
5. Jugoslav Troops.

Part IV — Civil Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Analysis of Arrests.
2. German inspired organisations.
3. Jugoslav inspired organisations.
4. Italian inspired organisations.
5. Civil population.

APPENDICES
"A" Draft Constitution of the Federal National Republic of JUGOSLAVIA.
"B" LJUBLJANA Treason Trials.
"C" RUSSIAN Paper Comments on TRIESTE.
"D" General Situation in Zone 'B'
"E" The Italian Elections.
"F" Fascist reactionary propaganda elements resident in TRIESTE. (Limited Distribution)

NOTE: FSS and CIC Locations remain as for Summary No.5.

7 February 1946

[signature]
Lt-Col.,
General Staff.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Part I — The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

Part II — The situation in NE ITALY and the General Situation in ITALY.

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NOTE: FSS and CIC Locations remain as for Summary No.5. 50054

[signature]
Lt-Col.,
General Staff.

7 February 1946

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 6

PART I

The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

The month of January opened quietly. The local pro-Slav organisations were devoting most of their energies to the study of the draft constitution for the new federal JUGOSLAVIA and there was an almost complete absence of public activity on the part of the GCLN. The latter, having launched a New Year motion advocating the adoption of the WILSON Line with a large measure of local autonomy as the solution of the VENEZIA GIULIA problem and calling for improvements in unemployment relief and education, sent its leading personalities to ROME to make contact with the new Italian Government. The GCLN delegates received a sympathetic hearing from De GASPERI and their visit to ROME must undoubtedly have had its effect on the foreign affairs debate which took place in the Senate in mid-January and in which the VENEZIA GIULIA question was well to the fore. The local Action Party delegate called for the occupation of Zone B by Anglo-American troops and De GASPERI, summing up, proposed the WILSON Line as the basis of a solution with guarantees of autonomy within the Jugoslav state for FIUME and ZARA. As was to be expected, the debate won the plaudits of the local pro-Italian press and called forth unbridled charges of imperialism from communist organs in VENEZIA GIULIA and from the Jugoslav radio and press.

These polemics were however completely eclipsed by the political activity which followed the press report on 2nd Jan that the Foreign Secretaries' delegates were due to visit VENEZIA GIULIA in ten days' time. There had already been a false alarm on 8 Dec when TANJUG informed its branches that the delegates had left LONDON, and the news in the middle of the month that Great Britain was advocating early consideration of the Italian peace treaty set the nationalist propaganda machinery of both sides running in high gear.

The pro-Slav organisations have been in training for the delegates' arrival for over three months, in fact ever since the September Foreign Secretaries' conference, and the visit of the British MPs in November gave them a chance for a full-scale dress rehearsal and at the same time an opportunity to demonstrate the effectiveness of their machinery. The usual measures have been arranged for the forthcoming visit including deputations, triumphal arches, couriers to give warning of approach, paint-brush squads to cover the walls with pro-TITO slogans, and the "packing" of TRIESTE with supporters from the hinterland.

The Italian parties are fully aware of the type of reception

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The Italian parties are fully aware of the type of reception which the Slavenes have planned for the delegates and although they have wisely shown no signs of trying to compete with an organisation whose resources far outstrip their own they are greatly concerned lest the delegates should not get a true picture of conditions in VENEZIA

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GIULIA, particularly in Zone B. They seem to be concentrating mainly on the preparation of a scholarly statement of their case.

None of the divergent solutions publicised by the opposing factions in their press has been remarkable for closely reasoned logic and all, particularly those proposed by the pro-Slav elements, show considerable confidence in the virtues of reiteration as a method of persuasion. Both sides find themselves in agreement in opposing the internationalisation of Trieste proposed at the Foreign Ministers' conference held in LONDON in September 1945 - but for vastly different reasons. Both sides also stress the large degree of autonomy provided for by their respective solutions - in the case of the Italian solution for VENEZIA GIULIA as a whole, in the case of the Jugoslav solution for the city of TRIESTE. The Italians tend to gloss over the ethnic question although one press article stated that the TITOIST Line corresponds to the ethnic situation. The pro-Slav organisations champion the ethnic solution which they construe as meaning the award of the whole of VENEZIA GIULIA to JUGOSLAVIA. With this in mind they have on two occasions during the month organised a census - the first carried out in the GORIZIA area in early January on lines guaranteed to produce a Slavonic majority, the second begun on 24 Jan on orders from ZELORAIZ which stated that it was to be speedy, accurate and thorough and to cover the whole zone. A noticeable feature of Jugoslav propaganda towards the end of the month have been the scarcely-veiled references to the occupying powers, particularly Great Britain, as champions of reaction and intervention.

Against this background of intensified political activity, the wage discussions which have dragged on throughout almost the whole month have been rather crowded out of the limelight. The original wage agreement expired on 31 December and was temporarily extended till the end of January. Both sets of unions have been negotiating with the employers and have now reached general agreement although a few minor points of difference remain to be settled. General strike action was, however, rumoured on the several occasions when the discussions broke down, but both the Sindicati Unici and the Sindicati Giuliani were reluctant to resort to an extreme measure from which they knew they had nothing to gain. The former organised a large and well disciplined demonstration in TRIESTE on 12 January to give prominence to their demands and were largely successful in keeping it unpolitical. In the last week of the month there were two localised strikes, one in the docks and the other in the shipyards. The second was in protest at the return to work of sparatos workers. The whole question of epuration continues to cause considerable dissatisfaction with all political parties and is the subject of a special note below at Para 6.

2. PRO ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

The GCLF opened 1946 with a long New Year action which expressed hopes for a rapid solution of the VENEZIA GIULIA question and advocated wide administrative autonomy for the area within the framework of the Italian state with equality of rights

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2. PRO ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

The GCLN opened 1946 with a long New Year motion which expressed hopes for a rapid solution of the VENEZIA GIULIA question and advocated wide administrative autonomy for the area within the framework of the Italian state with equality of rights for national minorities. On the question of frontiers the motion declared that it was hoped the Eastern frontiers would be drawn up with due regard to ethnical and economic considerations which would guarantee the retention within both states of the smallest possible number of non-nationals, taking as a basis the

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projected WILSON line with such rectifications as might be suggested by the local economic interests of the area. The national interests of ITALY and JUGOSLAVIA should be guaranteed, but for the rest the line should be the "cause of deep and friendly concord between the two nationalities, so intimately linked by natural causes". The claims set forth in this motion have basically set the tone for all subsequent Italian public pronouncements on this subject, except for those of the Italian Communist Party which has restricted itself to standing firm for the Italianite of TRIESTE.

The DCLI motion also advocated the participation of the people of both zones of VENEZIA GIULIA in the forthcoming elections for the Italian Constituent Assembly and the extension to VENEZIA GIULIA of the Italian abortion laws to replace the also and at times "excessively tender" AMG abortion laws. It also laid stress on the need for large scale public works to relieve unemployment. The last two considerata, particularly the sudden interest in more effective abortion, can be taken as symptomatic of the DCLI's comparatively recent realisation that working class support can only be won by preoccupation with working class problems.

Early in the New Year leading representatives of the DCLI set out for ROME to meet De GASPERI, who promised sympathetic consideration to their appeals for Italian help for industry in VENEZIA GIULIA and for labour by the provision of funds for public works. The delegates also asked that in the plans for the forthcoming Italian elections provision should be made for Giulian members of parliament as soon as elections were possible in this area, and that a commission should be established in ROME to study the question of Giulian autonomy within the framework of the Italian state. Such a commission was in fact established during the last week of January.

The problem of Italy's Eastern frontier and of her relations with JUGOSLAVIA formed one of the principal subjects of discussion in the foreign affairs debate which began in the Consulta on 14 January. BONOMI criticised the occupation of Zone B by one of the interested parties. The speaker for the Socialists, while criticising the excessive nationalism which had characterised the government's policy in relation to VENEZIA GIULIA, at the same time reaffirmed his party's determination not to renounce territory which was by every standard Italian. The speaker for the Communists repeated TOGLIATTI's statement on the essentially Italian character of TRIESTE. The delegate of the VENEZIA GIULIA Action Party stated that occupation of Zone B by the Allies was an indispensible condition for the conclusion of a just peace and that wide autonomy for VENEZIA GIULIA was the only means of solving the ethnical and minority problem. On the latter point he is slightly at variance with the local Christian Democrats who consider too much autonomy dangerous in a border area.

In his reply to the debate De GASPERI proposed the WILSON Line as a basis for discussions emphasising that when the new boundary is fixed [illegible] to evolve economic considera-

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In his reply to the debate De GASPERI proposed the WILSON Line as a basis for discussions emphasising that when the new boundary is fixed purely ethnic factors must not be allowed to exclude economic considerations. De GASPERI also stated that the autonomy of TRIESTE and ZARA would have to be guaranteed within the framework of the Jugoslav state and offered to demilitarise POLA if the Jugoslavs would follow suit with their naval base at CATTARO.

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The tone of the debate gave good grounds for the satisfaction expressed by the SCLN delegates on their return from ROME and the arguments made have largely formed the theme of articles in the local pro-Italian press on the VENEZIA GIULIA question. Stress has been laid on the Italian contribution to the economic development of VENEZIA GIULIA in general and of TRIESTE in particular. A somewhat novel line has been taken in the supposition that a solution unfavourable to the Italians in the area would cause a fresh wave of emigration westwards and an unwelcome resurgence of irredentism. The question of local autonomy has been further elaborated in some advice offered by the VOCE LIBERA to the newly-established Italian Autonomy Commission. The paper suggested that each nationality, Croat, Slovene and Italian, should have its own regional council with delegations on the old Austrian model to deal with problems common to all three. To the proposal to internationalise TRIESTE, made at the SCLN conference in September, the Italians have answered that TRIESTE was always essentially international in character but must remain Italian in sovereignty.

To these comparatively positive arguments the pro-Italian press has added the usual quota of strictures on Yugoslav administration in Zone B and on the retention of Italian deportees - a subject to which De GASPERI referred in the Consulta, inter alia, as "the problem which ITALY was unable to ignore".

By comparison with the elaborate and rather demonstrative arrangements which the pro-Slav faction had prepared for the reception of the Foreign Ministers' delegates, Italian preparations seem rather quiet and economic, but the president of the SCLN is reported to be reasonably "confident". It is known that the SCLN is sponsoring the urgent publication of a hand-book on the area, copied in several languages and produced by TRIESTE's leading statistician, Professor SCHIFFRER. This document is believed to cover every aspect of VENEZIA GIULIA's problems - both ethnic and economic. At the same time the SCLN with some foresight have sent a secret envoy into Zone B to bring back a representative Italian personality to interview the delegates.

The prolonged absence of the SCLN leaders in ROME, and the preoccupation with the impending visit of the International Commission, have left little scope for other activity on the part of the pro-Italian parties. It is, however, worth recording that the Socialists have been discussing with the director of the MILAN AVANTI plans for establishing a Socialist daily in TRIESTE to stress the democratic nature of the new ITALY and attempt to gain ground among the working class in this area.

Negotiations are proceeding for the formation of a Republican front in TRIESTE. It is assumed of the support of the Action and Socialist parties, who in the event of elections would, according to the leader of the Action party, probably present a united front. About sixty per cent of the Liberal Party members are also reported to be republicans although so far very few Christian Democrats have been won

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January has also witnessed an increase in efforts to stimulate Italian national consciousness. DE MARIARI, the moving spirit behind the Christian Democrats, has been on an extended tour of Northern ITALY to arouse interest in ITALY proper for VENEZIA GIULIA. Nearer home, the DANTE ALIGHIERI Cultural Society is starting a branch in TRIESTE under the auspices of the ethnologist Dr BUSINELLO. Italian Youth organisations have also had their quota of publicity. At an indoor meeting held on the 13th January, where the principal speaker used a strongly nationalist vein, and called on the audience to express its faith in ITALY, the speeches were heavily heckled by communists and the meeting broke up in disorder. On 4 January VOCE LIBERA announced the establishment of the LEGA PATRIOTTICA to "further the moral reconstruction of ITALY". Although the programme of the League emphasises the non-political nature of the organisation and defines its scope as welfare and culture, the extremist weekly which supports it declares that it will unite all Italians who desire to defend themselves against the onslaught of pan-Slavism. Another league with similar objects is the LEGA DEGLI ADRIATICI which has opened an office in TRIESTE. This league was originally founded in BARI in 1943 and is strongly Monarchist in spirit. Its sponsors in TRIESTE are in fact also leading personalities in the monarchist Italian Democratic Party which claims nearly 4,000 members in this area, many of them former fascists.

3. THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT

The Separatists (FRONTE DELL'INDIPENDENZA PER IL LIBERO STATO ADRIATICO) have been active during January and have published their programme which calls for the constitution of the whole VENEZIA GIULIA region in a free and sovereign state independent of both ITALY and JUGOSLAVIA. Other points in the programme stress that the independent state should be neutral under the protection of the "Big Three", that it should be recognised as a zone of international economic interest, and that the Adriatic tariffs for trade with the central European hinterland should be re-established. A considerable number of Separatist meetings have been held at various points throughout Zone A and the rowdy reception they have received is ample proof of the determination of the pro-Italian parties on the one hand and of the pro-Slavs on the other that the VENEZIA GIULIA problem must be solved on a national basis. At GORIZIA one of the FRONTE's meetings was broken up by pro-Italians, in this case members of the Divisione GORIZIA; at GRADISCA the secretary of the PCC made a speech attacking the separatist idea, and at a large indoor meeting held by the Separatists in TRIESTE on 3 February practically nothing was audible except organised communist heckling.

4. PRO-JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

The New Year opened on rather a chastening note for the local communists as it became clear that TOGLIATTI's speech at the PCI Congress in ROME constituted a public rebuke for the pro-Slav nationalist policy of the PCC. TOGLIATTI stated that the workers in TRIESTE were

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The assertion by the PCG delegate at the Congress that TARGET must be Jugoslav is reported to have been vigorously challenged by GIANCO, a former editor of UNITA. Consideration for the Italian members of the PCG imposed some restraint on the comments offered by the local pro-Jugoslav press on the PCI attitude. The [illegible] of the worrysome fly of dissension between Allies but concluded that they also would have their "MOSCOW Conference". No such inhibitions characterised the remarks of the Jugoslav press. A LJUBLJANA paper observed that the attitude of the Italian workers' movement showed [illegible] a single Italian party was in favour of a just and democratic solution of the TRIESTE issue. The official PCG line on TOGLIATTI's statement is that it was only a political manoeuvre designed to win votes in ITALY proper, and that once the PCI were in office they would make no claim on TRIESTE or VENEZIA GIULIA. This explanation contains a certain air of probability, but for TOGLIATTI's reference to "chauvinist excesses" and the fact that the PCI inspectors for the ITALY reports he has had a cold reception from the Slav members of PCG since the New Year.

Uneasiness over the attitude of the Italian [illegible] to VENEZIA GIULIA is shown by a statement made by a PCG delegate at a [illegible] meeting in GORIZIA to discuss consum arrangements (see [illegible]). This delegate pointed out that Italian communists [illegible] Italians first and communists second. A further pointer in the same direction can be seen in the line of approach reported to have been used in the discussion of the new Jugoslav constitution at one of [illegible] held in Zone A under UAIS and PCG auspices in late [illegible] half of January. TRIESTE, it was pointed out at these meetings, would be the seventh federal state in the new Federal [illegible] and would have full political and administrative autonomy and the right to secede. Arrangements are reported to have been made for [illegible] telegrams indicating enormous mass support for the [illegible] to be sent to BELGRADE through UAIS - the latter [illegible] these messages within the limits of credibility. A note on [illegible] appears at Appendix "A"

On 6 January UAIS informed its subordinate [illegible] that the Foreign Ministers' delegates had left LONDON on [illegible] VENEZIA GIULIA and that pre-arranged plans for their reception would be carried out. The pro-Slavs have in fact had their plans ready since the LONDON Foreign Ministers' Conference in September. On 10 January the PCI directorate is reported to have laid down that an hour before the arrival of the delegates all adherents of the cause would be warned by 'phone or courier to display Jugoslav flags accompanied by an occasional Italian flag with the red star. A paint-brush squad PCG strong has been organised to paint the walls of TRIESTE with pro-TITO and pro-RUSSIA slogans. To reduce the danger of arrest [illegible] number of boys have been hired as wall-painters, although the [illegible] of a considerable percentage of arrests was considered [illegible]

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In the second week of January reports were received that the GORIZIA PCC was conducting a census of its arms [illegible] PWCC. At the meeting arranging this census [illegible] as early as 20 December, it was explained that the [illegible] a solution of the VENEZIA GIULIA problem [illegible]

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in the census was stated to be neither necessary nor desirable provided it produced the necessary Slovene majority. Cases of intimidation were reported in connection with this census, but although the victims are reasonably confident of police protection now, they are still unwilling to testify in public because they are convinced the Jugoslavs will return. Following the press report that the Foreign Ministers' delegates were due to arrive about the end of January came news that a fresh census was being conducted by UAIS in the whole of Zone A. Instructions for the census, which stipulated that it was to be conducted with accuracy, thoroughness and tact, are reported to have come from BELGRADE through LJUBLJANA and to have been issued on the advice of KARDELJ in LONDON. Despite the magnitude of the task it is probably one with which the elaborate machinery of the pro-Slav organisations can cope in the limited time available. What purport to be the instructions for this second census appear to be the epitome of fairness until it is discovered that the return for any given household should include the wife and children of any male members who have emigrated and raised a family abroad.

Towards the end of January clusters of Jugoslav flags began to appear in predominantly Slovene areas and triumphal arches with the slogan "We want JUGOSLAVIA" are beginning to span the roads. Other measures for the reception of the delegates include the collection of signatures for petitions and the organising of deputations in the villages. It is reported that approach of the delegates by single individuals is being discouraged by direct intimidation. In the COLLIO area North West of GORIZIA the Slovene clergy, who are generally in favour of annexation to JUGOSLAVIA but opposed to the TITO regime and who have a considerable following amongst the Catholic Slovenes have refused to co-operate with the NOO arrangements for a change of government in JUGOSLAVIA.

Recently an influx of Slovenes from the hinterland has been noticed in TRIESTE and it is reported that extravagent prices are being offered for lodgings in the city. The extent of this "invasion" however, is not yet assessable.

Even before the public announcement in the press had made the expected visit of the Foreign Secretaries' delegates a certainty, the local pro-Slav press had stepped up its press campaign for the inclusion of VENEZIA GIULIA in JUGOSLAVIA. It has recently been reinforced by the appearance of a TRIESTE edition of the FIUME UAIS daily VOCE DEL POPOLO which rather upsets the balance hitherto maintained between the pro-Slav and pro-Italian press. More material support came from JUGOSLAVIA in the shape of consignments of UNRRA newsprint to PRIMORSKI, LAVORATORE and the nominally independent CORRIERE. The paper was supplied at a cut price and said to have been exported because it was too wide for Jugoslav printing presses. It now reposes in pound. From RUSSIA too comes propaganda support in the form of appetising press accounts of

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On 15 and 16 January BORIS KRAIGER, secretary of the PCG, published in PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK a two-day article on the proposal to internationalise TRIESTE. He stressed the advantages which TRIESTE would enjoy as the seventh federal state of JUGOSLAVIA and stated that internationalisation would not protect Italian status but inflame national hatred. It would

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also obstruct economic progress; in fact, KRAIGER claimed, with an eye no doubt to his Italian readers, the proposal would retard Italy's economic and political development. It was a violation of fundamental democratic principles, of the Atlantic Charter and of the MOSCOW Conference, and KRAIGER spied in the proposal a scheme of "imperialist powers who act like vampires and plan to colonise this part of Europe". KRAIGER elaborated some of these points in an address he gave to the executive committee of UAIS and left few doubts as to whom he regarded as imperialist powers when he described intervention as the hope of all reactionaries particularly in Zone A. They were striving, he said, to turn VENEZIA GIULIA into another GREECE, but GREECE and INDONESIA showed the tragic results of intervention by reactionary powers. KRAIGER also condemned the so called economic freedom in Zone A describing it as freedom for black-market operations, and charged the Allies with allowing freedom for a semi-fascist press and an asylum for reactionaries. He brought up the usual distorted grievances against AMG and stated that it was the people's sheer duty to point out to the Foreign Secretaries' delegates the injustice of the division of VENEZIA GIULIA into two Zones and the just claim for the incorporation of the area into JUGOSLAVIA.

The thinly disguised reference to Great Britain as a champion of reaction has become a noticeable feature in recent pro-Slav propaganda. In a speech on the anniversary of LENIN's death the organising secretary of the PCG described how RUSSIA, aided by the Western democracies, had overthrown Tsarism and Fascism the two extreme forms of imperial capitalism - but the latter were not completely defeated yet as could be seen in INDO-CHINA and INDONESIA. On 26 Jan a pro-Slav humorous weekly featured a cartoon of an internationalised TRIESTE showing bales of cotton being unloaded by Indian labourers under British overseers with whip, revolver and mastiff. The text indicates that Indian labour has to be used because the Trieestines have gone to INDIA.

Another form of propaganda used by the pro-Slavs during January has been the despatch of more or less standard telegrams to KARDELJ in LONDON protesting against the proposal to internationalise TRIESTE and calling for the city's annexation to JUGOSLAVIA. The telegrams purport to come from residential areas and workers in various industrial concerns, but in the case of at least two telegrams of the latter category disclaimers have shown that the telegrams had the backing of only an infinitesimal proportion of the workers concerned.

The proposals for VENEZIA GIULIA made in the debate in the Consult in ROME have provoked outraged cries of imperialism on the part of the local communist press which continues to demand that ITALY admit her war guilt and accept claims for reparations. The WILSON Line proposals drew particularly heavy fire and the Italian "border towns" were described as gateways of attack against the Balkans. A speech made by JAKSETICH, organising secretary of the PCG in LJUBLJANA in November gives

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infiltration would apply equally in the case of intended armed intervention.

Several examples of Slovene obstruction of AMG administration have been reported during the month. At CORMONS, E-9575, NOO forbade the issue of certificates to needy families entitling them to Red Cross packages. Cases of swine fever at SESANA were not reported because the local veterinary surgeon had been ordered by PWOC not to inform AMG. Subsequent investigations at the PWOC offices showed that the latter had been ordered by LJUBLJANA to have no dealings with AMG. In the MONFALCONE area there have been further cases of UAIS organising intimidation of farmers with a view to preventing them from co-operating in AMG agricultural policy or availing themselves of services and materials supplied by AMG. In the COLLIO (North West of GORIZIA) following the institution of direct AMG administration, former members of the dissolved CVISCA district committee attempted to dissuade the people from co-operating in the compilation of family statistics required by AMG for food distribution. The lists were however completed through the good offices of the parish priest.

Despite criticism of AMG's education policy by Slovene circles the latter have refused to accept AMG's invitation to nominate a deputy to the present advisers on Slovene schools (who is accused of being anti-TITO) because AMG demanded that the nominee should be completely independent of PWOC educational directives. It appears that in some cases PWOC has been paying Slovene teachers a salary additional to their AMG salary presumably finding this a convenient way of guaranteeing pro-TITO propaganda in Slav schools. In view of this record it is difficult not to believe that the present behaviour of the Slovene education committee, which has now started holding weekly meetings with the AMG education officer, is calculated with an eye to the visit of the Foreign Secretaries' delegates.

5. TRADES UNIONS

On 2 January negotiations began between the Sindicati Unici and the Sindicati Giuliani on the one hand and the employers on the other for a complete recasting of the temporary wage agreement based on bonuses which expired on 31 December and were extended to 31 January. Having started on a slightly lower scale, the Sindicati Giuliani eventually brought their demands into line with those of the Sindicati Unici. They claim that the Sindicati Unici studied their original proposals, then pitched their own demands a little higher.

On several occasions during the month the negotiations broke down and strike action was rumoured. It is known, however, that both groups of unions were unwilling to call a general strike from which they knew they had nothing to gain. The organiser of the Sindicati Giuliani [illegible] the support of his

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When unions and employers had reached the "limit of concessions" little in fact separated the gross earnings (basic wage plus cost of living bonus) proposed by the opposing sides. Haggling continued however, on the question of gradations of pay within the maximum scale

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and it looked towards the end of the month as if the temporary agreement would have to be extended into February. At the last moment, however, the unions accepted the MILAN scale of 168 Lire per 8-hour day plus cost of living bonus of 170 Lire (rather more than in Northern ITALY in view of the higher cost of living). Gradations of pay for industrial workers have been agreed. Several point of dispute still however remain outstanding such as scales of pay for non-industrial workers, unemployment relief, and compensation for shortened working hours - a problem of some importance owing to rationing of electric power.

Other events in the trade union world have been rather dwarfed in significance by the continuous negotiations referred to above. Early in January it became known that the Sindicati Unici was reacting to the slight increase of Sindicati Giuliani influence among industrial workers by intimidation of workers adhering to the Giulian Unions. In one case this action was reported to be the work of/paid pro-Slav agitator. Because of this ill feeling and the possibility of a clash AMG refused permission for an SU meeting to be held in one of the works on 8 January. When the meeting was held without permission RADIC, the SU organiser, was arrested. He was almost immediately released, but this did not prevent his acquiring a certain temporary halo of martyrdom in the pro-Slav press.

On 13 January the Sindicati Unici organised a large demonstration to bring their demands into the limelight. It was the first big demonstration in TRIESTE for over three weeks, and passed off without incident. The organisers wisely restricted the demonstration almost entirely to economic questions, having learnt their lesson in December when the political strike call/for TRIESTSKI resulted in a slight decline in SU membership.

On 19 January the Sindicati Giuliani received the long-awaited recognition by CGIL but the fact that the SC was entered with the SU in wage negotiations robbed the event of much of its significance as a propaganda weapon and the letters sent by the CGIL to the SC and the SU gave the recognition a rather conditional character. It has nevertheless provoked some protests from unions within the Sindicati Unici.

On 25 January a strike backed by the SU took place in the docks allegedly because of maltreatment of workers caught pilfering by Allied Military Police. On 29 January a strike began in one of the shipyards following the return to work of some sub-managers epurated in May. The strike spread eventually to all shipyards but on 31 January work was resumed following the decision to appoint a committee of workers and employers to discuss epuration.

6. EPURATION

Pro-Slav organisations continue to attack the slowness of

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6. EPURATION

Pro-Slav organisations continue to attack the slowness of epuration in Zone A and look with a longing eye at the swift retribution which overtakes former "Fascists" in the people's courts in JUGOSLAVIA (A note on some recent trials in LJUBLJANA appears at Appendix "B"). The whole question of epuration has, however, recently received considerable additional publicity in January owing to the resignation of the president of the epuration commission in POLA on the grounds that his decisions had in many cases been annulled by the

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Appeal Commission in TRIESTE, owing to the shipyard strikes towards the end of the month, and finally on account of the passage by a very narrow margin of a motion in the TRIESTE Area Council (which is Italian in membership) urging that the special Court of Assize be given jurisdiction over fascist offences committed prior to September 1943. This latter point has been one of the principal difficulties in the proceedings of the local Court of Assize for the trial of fascist crimes, since it is technically only able to take account of actions committed since 8 September 1943, the date on which the Allies acquired rights of jurisdiction on Italian soil. Further difficulties have been that neither the epuration commissions nor the Court of Assize have their own investigation machinery and that in a contested zone, where there is a conflict of nationalities, it is difficult to get people to serve on the commissions or to volunteer complaints or proof. The Slovenes have, for instance, despite their criticisms, consistently refused except in a few instances, to serve on the epuration commissions set up by AMG. There is finally the dominating factor that the pro-Slav critics, recollecting the people's courts which were established during the "40 days", whose inefficiency they are pleased to forget, are impatient with the normal forms of judicial procedure.

7. POLA

POLA's usual quiet was disturbed early this month by two untoward events; on 21 December 1945 the former President of the Sindicati Unici in collusion with a member of the CPL were caught red-handed embezzling up to 386,000 lire from the party funds of the CPL. This scandal naturally gave the Italians much cause for satisfaction. On 4 January L'Arena di POLA, the pro-Italian daily, published a letter in which the President of the Epuration Commission, a much respected professor of proven integrity, announced his resignation on the grounds that the reasonable and moderate judgements passed by his Commission had in many cases been annulled by the Appeal Commission at TRIESTE, and that there was no proper liaison between the various commissions and the Allies. The pro-Slavs took advantage of this resignation to criticise the Commission and the "reactionary policy of the Allies towards epuration".

More serious than either of these events was the explosion on 12 January as a result of auto-ignition of a large dump of ammunition. Some casualties were caused both among soldiers and civilians, and the housing resources of POLA have once again been severely taxed. Members of both political factions have joined in blaming AMG for not taking measures to prevent the explosion.

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PART II

The Situation in NE ITALY and the General Situation in ITALY

1. GENERAL SITUATION IN NE ITALY

In the VENETO as elsewhere in ITALY the main interest during the past month has been the preparation for the election season which begins in March and continues throughout the spring. On Sunday 10 March, and on the two successive Sundays, the Administrative Elections will take place in those communes where the electoral registers have been completed/by the end of March, and the General Election for the Constituent Assembly (which will decide the future constitution of ITALY) have been provisionally fixed for 19 May. The general problems connected with the elections, are treated at greater length in Appendix "E".

There was a demonstration of women in VENICE on 24 Jan to protest against shortage of rationed foodstuffs, but it passed off without incident.

The deterioration in the economic situation, particularly as regards food supplies for which ITALY will probably soon become mainly dependent on UNRRA, the approach of the elections, the increase in unemployment likely to be caused by the speed-up in the return of Italian prisoners of war, and the gradual relaxing of the ban on dismissal by industry of surplus labour, are all potential threats to local security but have so far not given rise to disorders.

Banditry in the VENETO is still a problem, but more energetic action by the Carabinieri, particularly in the PORTOGRUARO area, has led to a large number of arrests. It has been proposed to put all military police forces (Carabinieri, partisan auxiliary police, Customs guard etc, but not the Questure) under a single command covering the whole VENETO.

2. UDINE

After a short period of inaction following the holiday period, all political parties are now engaged in preparing for the Administrative Elections. The Christian Democrats who at the moment have the greater following, have decided against amalgamation of their list of candidates with that of any other party. A combination of Socialists and Communists, does, however, seem likely, in spite of the strong anti-fusionist feeling of the former. The Liberals will go to the polls alone, while the Action Party, and the Republicans have expressed their intention to combine, and even perhaps join forces with the Socialists and Communists.

"Lotta e Lavoro", the Communist bi-weekly, was suspended for publishing on 17 January a letter from a partisan in prison falsely

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"Lotta e Lavoro", the Communist bi-weekly, was suspended for publishing on 17 January a letter from a partisan in prison falsely alleging that he had been tortured by Carabinieri, and following this up by attacking the Carabinieri in terms which were more than libellous. A commission headed by the Vice Questore and a CCAR officer visited the prisoner who admitted that he had never been tortured at all, in fact that he had been well treated by CCAR and had written the letter only to draw attention to himself.

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The present unemployment figure for UDINE Province is about 32,000, as compared to the pre-war figure of 22,000. This increase is attributed partly to the lack of raw materials, and partly to the suspension of emigration to other countries. The present prices still continue to be a source of general dissatisfaction.

The continuation of AMG rule still gives rise to many rumours about the eventual fate of the province. The Prefect of UDINE went to ROME on 21 January to try to have the provincial administration, with the exception of the police force, restored to the Italian government. On the whole the large majority of the population continues to be satisfied with the advantages of having Allied troops in an area which is unavoidably affected by its proximity to VENEZIA GIULIA. On the question of the continuation of Allied administration, however, public opinion is more divided.

3. NEO-FASCIST ACTIVITIES

Some seven arrests were made at MIRA near VENICE by the Questura of individuals concerned in neo-fascist activities. This group was connected with neo-fascist groups in PADUA, where twenty people were recently arrested. It is possible that an abortive attempt to steal explosives from an Italian naval dump on an island in the VENICE lagoon may be connected with these activities. The majority of the persons arrested so far have been young men, mainly students. While the importance of clandestine fascist activity should not be exaggerated, their opportunities for creating trouble during the forthcoming elections should not be entirely overlooked.

In VENICE the organisers of "UOMO QUALUNQUE" movement appear to be concentrating mainly in improving their organisation, without making any great effort to enrol new members. The production in ROME of a daily paper "IL BUONSENSO" is being followed in VENICE by the launching of a weekly, the name of which will, it is believed, be "LIBERTA NUOVA".

The "UOMO QUALUNQUE" movement in UDINE claims that it has about 2,000 adherents since it first made an appearance last December. This branch appears to have views of a separatist nature, advocating an autonomous VENEZIA GIULIA and FRIULI independent from both ITALY and JUGOSLAVIA. Two of its more prominent members are due to go to ROME to the Front's National Congress.

4. GENERAL SITUATION IN ITALY

With the handing over by AMG on 1 January 1946 of the Northern provinces, the De GASPERI government is now directly responsible for the administration of the whole of ITALY, with the exception of VENEZIA GIULIA and the province of UDINE. Having been in office for almost two months, it is now in a position to perceive and deal with the [illegible] confronting the country as a whole.

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Outstanding among these are the preparations for the elections. Those for the local administrations are to be held during the month of March and those for the Constituent Assembly are fixed for some time in May. The latter is to be a representative body, whose main task will be to draw up the new Italian constitution and to solve such thorny problems as whether the new ITALY becomes a republic or remains a monarchy. It will thus be the responsibility of this government to ensure that the electoral rolls and the lists of candidates are

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accurately drawn up and that the actual mechanics of voting are correctly carried out. The fact that allegations are already being bandied about that the left wing parties are trying to rig the elections, shows that this is a task demanding skill, patience and tact.

The burning issue at the moment between the various political parties is whether or not voting should be made compulsory. The suggestion that it should be so came from the Christian Democrats, who contend that, as the elections are of such national importance, every qualified citizen should take a responsible part in them. It would appear, however, that they also hope in this way to catch the votes of the vast mass of voters, who have few clear political ideas apart from a blind fear of the "red peril". The Communists certainly see in the Christian Democrat proposals a deliberate attempt to rout the left wing at the polls. They have therefore stated unequivocably that they will leave the government if this suggestion is adopted. The matter has been referred to the Consulta, now in session, for a decision. Should it decide in favour of it, the fragmentation which will probably result and which was only narrowly averted in the crisis which gave rise to the De GASPERI government, will shatter inter-party co-operation and gravely weaken the fragile frame of Italian Democracy.

Another party electioneering manoeuvre is the recent attempt between the Socialists and the Communists to present joint lists in communes where the "majority system" is employed. This is designed to avoid splitting the working class vote. In communes where the "proportional system" is used, local arrangements for collaboration between these two parties may be made.

Much gross publicity has been given during the last month to the clashes which occured in various parts of SICILY at the end of December and during the first half of January, between armed extremists of the Sicilian separatist movement and the Carabinieri. In these, both sides incurred casualties. While there is no indication that this movement is either particularly well organised or has a very solid following, it draws attention to the distress with which other parts of the country are inclined to regard a bureaucratic government in ROME - a thing notorious long before Fascism seized power. In some of its handling of industrial problems in Northern ITALY, this government has shown a tendency to fall back on such a system, a tendency which has not been viewed with any enthusiasm in MILAN.

During the last month the government has also had to face numerous social problems. Of these one of the most novel and most embarrassing was the threatened strike of civil servants. As invariably happens in an inflationary period, the civil servants, with their modest fixed salaries, have suffered far more than the labouring classes, which, better organised, are able to demand and get from their employers a wage more in keeping with price levels. As yet no final agreement has been reached and the civil servants have limited themselves to a token strike of one hour on 17 January.

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qualified citizen [illegible] appear, however, that they also vote in this way to retain the votes of the vast mass of voters, who have few clear political ideas apart from a blind fear of the "red peril". The Communists certainly see in the Christian Democrat proposals a deliberate attempt to rout the left wing at the polls. They have therefore stated unequivocably that they will leave the government if this suggestion is adopted. The matter has been referred to the Consulta, now in session, for a decision. Should it decide in favour of it, the fragmentation which will probably result and which was only narrowly averted in the crisis which gave rise to the DE GASPERI government, will shatter inter-party co-operation and thereby weaken the fragile frame of Italian democracy.

Another party electioneering manoeuvre is the recent agreement between the Socialists and the Communists to present joint lists in communes where the "majority system" is employed. This is designed to avoid splitting the working class vote. In communes where the "proportional system" is used, local arrangements for collaboration between these two parties may be made.

Much press publicity has been given during the last month to the clashes which occurred in various parts of SICILY at the end of December and during the first half of January, between armed extremists of the Sicilian separatist movement and the Carabinieri. In these, both sides incurred casualties. While there is no indication that this movement is either particularly well organised or has a very solid following, it draws attention to the distress with which other parts of the country are inclined to regard a bureaucratic government in ROME - a thing notorious long before Fascism seized power. In spite of the dwindling of industrial problems in Northern ITALY, this government has shown a tendency to fall back on such a system, a tendency which has not been viewed with any enthusiasm in MILAN.

During the last month the government has also had to face numerous social problems. Of these one of the most novel and most embarrassing was the threatened strike of civil servants. As invariably happens in an inflationary period, the civil servants, with their modest fixed salaries, have suffered far more than the labouring classes, which, better organised, are able to demand and get from their employers a wage more in keeping with price levels. As yet no final agreement has been reached and the civil servants have limited themselves to a token strike of one hour on 17 January.

The problem of the "profughi" - returned PoWs and slave workers - is getting steadily more insistent. The existing welfare organisations appear unable to cope effectively with the situation. In addition the decree of 13 January, which provides for the compulsory employment of a proportion of their number, has largely remained a dead letter.

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Some of the "reduci" are thus potentially easy meat for the neo-Fascist and monarchist agitators, who have no difficulty in drawing odious comparison between present day conditions and those in Fascist and Monarchist times. Neo-Fascism, in fact, appears to be on the increase. Carabinieri raids have revealed considerable stocks of arms and ammunition and even stocks of new Fascists uniforms. In MILAN the police have recently arrested some 114 persons belonging to the "Fronte Nazionale", an organisation directed by men influential in the Republican Fascist period (September 43 - May 45). The exact ramifications of this movement are not yet clear but it is known to include the SAM (Squadre Azione Mussoliniane) as its thug element.

In conclusion it is pointed out that this list of problems is not meant as a criticism of the present government. It is, on the contrary, intended to stress the difficulties confronting a government, starting almost from scratch, in a country whose economy is dislocated and in which there is nothing easier and more unfruitful than unconstructive criticism.

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PART III

Military Security.

1. SECURITY OF INFORMATION.

Civilian Postal Services. Complaints have been received from the CAPORETTO area (MR 0 5840) that civilian mail has been received in an open condition or that it arrives only after excessive delay. This applies to both private mail and to official mail for civilian administrative bodies.
The general assumption is that a Jugoslav censorship of mail is operating in Zone A. and that civilian mail is deflected for this purpose at some point between the various central post offices and its destination in the upper ISONZO valley and elsewhere throughout the Zone.
Enquiries at the CAPORETTO post office revealed that the local NOO continued to visit the post office for a considerable time after MG took over in this area, at least until October/November 45. The postmistress has been informed that she should inform SS immediately of any further visits of this nature. A list of the post-en engaged in the Circondario of CAPORETTO has been obtained and the suitability of these individuals is being checked.
Further enquiries have shown that the method of despatch-ing mails leaves much to be desired, mail bags being the the exception rather than the rule. There does not appear to be any official transport and the local bus services are the medium by which mails are passed to their destinations. It is considered that an improvement would be effected if mails were carried only on official vehicles, except in the cases of small and isolated villages.

2. SECURITY OF PERSONNEL.

a) It is reported from 88 US Div., area that patrols on the Morgan Line in the vincinity of PREPOTTO were fired on by unknown assailants. Further incidents of a similar nature are reported as having taken place in the vincinity of Route 54 between CAPORETTO and TARVISIO. As all incidents took place at night it has

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b) The special registration check maintained on the Grand Hotel, VENICE, has now been discontinued as the Hotel has been de-requisitioned and replaced by the Europa.

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3. SECURITY OF MATERIAL.

a) Further investigations into the explosion at the ammunition dump at VILLA LUNGHA, POLA as reported in NE ITALY ISUM No 77 part B has not revealed any indications of sabotage.

b) WIRE CUTTING. Incidents continue to be reported but again on a reduced scale. It seems evident that the increased patrol activity has had some effect. A new type of interference is reported from the UDINE - CASSACCO area West of TRIESTE/NO.(MR 3732 C) where 24 line-struts supporting the poles were removed. It is presumed that this incident was carried out for the wood which was removed.

c) The incident referred to in NE ITALY ISUM 76 part B, para 4 A has been further investigated. ORE states that charges had probably been in position several months before being found.

4. SECURITY OF FRONTIERS, PORTS AND COASTLINES.

a) TRIESTE PORT.

(i) Details of the shipping entering the Port during the period under review are as follows:-

	NO	DEGREE OF SECURITY CHECK.
Merchantmen	33	100%
Schooners W.D.	3	100%
Schooners Italian & Jugoslav	473	10%
Other craft (ferries)	2	100% crew 10% passengerlists

(ii) Cases of pilfering continue but are on the decrease as a result of energetic measures taken by the Docks Provost and Docks Police.

(iii) During the month there has been a noticeable increase in the number of Jugoslav officials etc., (Bureau of Extraordinary Supplies, Economic Mission etc) requesting admittance to the controlled areas in the port. The usual reason given to support these requests is that the visitors "merely wish to see how things are proceeding". Port Security will continue to restrict this type of sightseeing to a minimum.

(iv) In order to ensure that Port Security are kept informed of crew states up to the time of a vessels departure from the port, TRIESTE pilots are now required to obtain a signed certificate from the Master of each ship showing crew situation at moment of clearance.

(v) With a view to increasing the amount of information held by Port Security on undesirable Merchant

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(v) With a view to increasing the amount of information held by Port Security on undesirable Merchant Seamen, the TRIESTE shipping companies have been requested to furnish lists of names of seamen considered by them to be undesirable. In some cases the companies have stalled

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on the grounds that they are afraid of clashes with the unions.

b) VENICE & MARGHERA.

(i) The following vessels entered the ports during the period under review:

Merchantmen	15	VENICE
Merchantmen	12	MARGHERA

(ii) FSS VENICE were informed on the 10 January by Don PINESI, a Priest, that a boat named the "BELLA ROSA" had left ROVIGNO (Istria) for VENICE via TRIESTE on 6 January. It was carrying a cargo of tobacco and some OZNA Agents. The alleged mission of these agents was the repatriation of Istrians found to be in TRIESTE and VENICE. The relevant Port controls have been informed and investigations are proceeding.

c) MONFALCONE Port.

(i) The British Aircraft Carrier "EMPIRE McCABE" is now berthed in this port where she is to be converted. Eight members of the crew (British) are still on the ship and will stand by until the work is completed. Dock workers who are to be employed on the ship are being screened by FS and issued with passes.

(ii) It has not been possible to carry out coastal patrols by the GRADO (MR H 5276) detachment of 35 FS Section owing to the continued absence of the launch which was provided for this purpose, (see previous reference to this subject in monthly ISUM No 5 for the month of December). During the period under review the weather has again restricted the movement of small craft but is is hoped the launch will be back in service before the end of Febuary so that patrols can be recommenced to coincide with the increased traffic which will automatically occur when the weather improves.

d) FRONTIERS.

(i) A conference was held at 13 Corps HQ on Monday 26 January to discuss various matters in connection with this subject. AFHQ, PMA and the V.G.Police were represented. The following points were covered:

(a) Travel control across the VG Western Boundary and the issue of MMG permits for entry into and exit from VG.

(b) Naval control across the Morgan Line as

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Merchantmen	12	MARITERA

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(a) Travel control across the VG Western Boundary and the issue of MMG permits for entry into and exit from VG.

(b) Travel control across the Morgan Line as from 15 Febuary when the line is to be closed except for certain authorised catego-ries of persons.

(c) Questions arising out of the 25 Kilometre restricted area on the Austro/Italo frontier.

(d) Travel from VG to Foreign countries.

The conclusions arrived at by the conference will be circulated to all concerned in due course.

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(ii) Illegal entry into V.G. of Jewish Refugees.
Reference item 4, (d) (i) and (ii) of monthly ISUM Nº 5 for month of December. A further report has now been received from 112 FS Section which has been forwarded direct to AFHQ.

5. JUGOSLAV TROOPS.

(i) a. Extensive identity checks carried out by Allied Police, following the SHIMN murder on Christmas Eve, brought to light several cases of Jug soldiers on unauthorised leave in the area. The majority were wearing civilian clothes, and one of them had even taken advantage of his months leave, and the benevolence of the President of the Local District Committee, to draw an AMG identity card.

b. Deserters from the Jug Army were more numerous this month, motive is evenly distributed between disgust and end disappointment with material conditions, and political dissidence.

c. The number of Jug military coming on leave into the area without proper authority is on the increase; it is of interest that not one Jug soldier from Zone B or Jugoslavia, interrogated by this office in the last seven months, has been in possession of Allied authority to be in the area.

(ii) The following 6 Cetniks were arrested by FS in CHIOGGIA on 21 January and are now in S.MARIA MAGGIORE Gaol VENICE awaiting evacuation as PW:-

SIMESOEK Ignaz	ARCH Ignez
GEORGEVICH Risten	BLEXICH Miedreg
RASCIC Debrille	SIVKEVICH Ledrach

They escaped from EBOLI internment camp at the beginning of the year and came north in an effort to find work. Being stranded in FORLI they presented themselves to the PCI as ex-TITO partisans trying to find work. They were helped by the PCI and given a letter of recommendation to the PCI of RAVENNA. Eventually they arrived in CHIOGGIA always with Communist assistance. In CHIOGGIA the Communist HQ promised to find them a birth in a boat leaving for Jugoslavia.
PCI VENICE have been informed of the true circumstances of this case. The 6 men stated in CHIOGGIA that they would rather die than return to the Br Concentration camp and local communists agitated for their release under the impression that they were genuinely Tito Partisans.

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PART IV

CIVIL SECURITY

1.(a) ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS.

Category	Trial	Internment	Detention	Total
Jugoslav Armed Forces			5	5
Civilian Officials incl CC.RR.			2	2
Misc Civilians	79+	7	19	105
P.O.W.		4	2	6
	79	11	28	118

+ Includes 31 persons arrested on the Western Boundary of V.G. for travel offences.

(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES.

(i) TRUSGNACH Giuseppe. Prominent Communist in PALAZZUOLA DELLA STELLA. Was reported by CC.RR as an agitator and Slav sympathiser. Was found to have 2 hand grenades and a kilo of explosive in his house, now awaiting trial. It is anticipated that he will get at least a six months sentence which will curb his activities for that period (Ex 419 FSS, UDINE)

(ii) PREGELJ Giovanni. Arrested 13 Jan 1946 at CIVIDALE. Known member of Slovene Secret Police and a dangerous element. Strongly suspected of being Slav courier and "pay off man". When arrested had 70.000 lire in his possession. Was interrogated by CID GORIZIA in connection with the SHINN murder on Xmas Eve but with negative results. Has since been released but is kept under close surveillance by Italian agents. (Ex CIC CIVIDALE)

(iii) COPPOLA Tevere. Arrested at TARCENTO (ER C 3837) by CIC. Was in possession of 273.000 lire in counterfeit Italian currency. Believed member of a ring from Southern Italy working the illegal currency racket in Northern Italy. Two accomplices, COMSTANTINO Francesco and IMPASATO Leonardo were known to be staying at the Hotel Astoria, Lido, VENICE but absconded before they could be arrested. It is believed that CONSTANTINO may attempt to return to his former residence at Via GAETE 71, ROME. Both CONSTANTINO and IMPASATO are natives

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(iv) BRAUS Erwin.
PERLAT Boris. Arrested by V.G.Police on the night 10/11 January 1946 while abducting one PETKOVSCEK Drago from his home in GORIZIA. Both are members of Jug secret organisations operating from LJUBLJANA. It has been

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established that the second named is an OZNA agent of Italian nationality. Disposal instructions are awaited for both subjects. (Ex 12 FSS GORIZIA)

(v) SAKSIDA Ivan. Arrested 16 Jan 1946 for materially assisting the persons referred to in (iv) above in carrying out the abduction. Has been known to FS for some months as an OZNA informer and contact. It would appear that he was previously a member of OZNA proper but was relegated to the status of informer after being compromised. Interrogation of subject has been quite unsuccessful. He will face a criminal charge. (Ex 12 FSS GORIZIA)

(vi) CERNE Ludvik. Was responsible to MG for the issue of V.G. identity cards in PREVACINA. On 21 Dec 45 he made out and issued a false Identity card to ERMUS Erwin mentioned in (iv) above. It has been established that he did not know ERMUS but issued the I.Card on the simple recommendation of a friend. This case illustrates the problematical value of the new V.G. I.Cards as a security check. CERNE will be tried on a criminal charge. (Ex 12 FSS GORIZIA)

(vii) VALERI Michele. Officer of the BRIGATE NERA and responsible for the denunciation and arrest of many partisans in the province of GORIZIA. Arrested 5 Jan 1946 at GORIZIA and handed over to the Court of Assise for trial on collaboration charges. (Ex 12 FSS GORIZIA)

(viii) AVVEDENTE Dario alias FERRARI Dario. Subjects name was found in a nominal roll of SS personnel and collaborators with the German command in VENICE. He was traced and arrested by FSS in VENICE on 14 Jan 1946. Denies he was connected with SS and states that entry in nominal roll is a mistake. Admits having carried on Black Market activities with the German command in VENICE. Case has been passed to Questore VENICE with a request that FS be informed of action taken. (Ex 47 FSS VENICE)

(ix) CIGNITTI Eligio. Serial 5 of CI Bulletin 122. Subject is a member of MONFALCONE family noted for their former Fascist tendencies. Served in the GFR and recently returned to MONFALCONE. Was arrested on 17 Jan 46 and has since confessed to entering AOI in the pay of the enemy. Interrogation continues. (Ex 35 FSS MONFALCONE)

2. GERMAN INSPIRED ORGANIZATIONS.

N. I. R.

3. JUGOSLAV INSPIRED ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) ACTIVITIES OVERT

[illegible] TRIESTE UNION. Syndical activity has been

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(Ex 12 FSS GORIZIA)

(vi) CERNE Ludvik. Was responsible to MIG for the issue of V.G. identity cards in PREVOJE. On 21 Dec 45 he made out and issued a false Identity card to KRAFUS Ermin mentioned in (iv) above. It has been established that he did not know KRAFUS but issued the I.Card on the simple recommendation of a friend. This case illustrates the problematical value of the new V.G. I.Cards as a security check. CERNE will be tried on a criminal charge. (Ex 12 FSS GORIZIA)

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3. JUGOSLAV INSPIRED ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) ACTIVITIES OVERT

(i) SINDICATI UNICI. Syndical activity has been well to the fore during the month, with the communist controlled/leading the field for championing the demand for increased wages.

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The projected recognition of the local Camera del Lavoro by the CGIL --- official but conditioned recognition was announced on 19 Jan --- the lower wage demands put forward by this body and its attempts to set up committees and increase its support even in the shipyard strongholds of the SU has led to friction, minor incidents and to a certain degree of labour unrest. Whilst the SU can hardly regard itself as threatened by the activities of the rival Italian syndicats, it obviously feels that any progress made by the Italian group would reflect unfavourably on the SU claim to be the sole representative of trades-union interests in the area. Consequently the Camera del Lavore has been charged with attempting to split the unity of the workers in the area, whilst it can lay NO claim to being in any measure representative of the workers.

The arrest of RADIC, President of the SU, on 8 Jan led to an outcry in the communist press against this "unjustified interference with trade-union liberty," although it was admitted that the meeting at the Fabricca Macchine had been prohibited by AMG and that RADIC was fully aware of this. Unfortunate as the incident was, the stand taken by AMG, in view of the syndical friction in the town, must be regarded as fully justified and the subsequent police intervention at the meeting as a necessary enforcement of the CAO's orders. RADIC had, in fact, already warned his audience that the meeting was being held without permission and that, should any action be taken by the police, the workers were to maintain their discipline and conduct themselves correctly.

Speeches at the authorised demonstrations on 13 Jan were confined to the wage dispute and little attempt was made to introduce political issues. RADIC later reported favourably to the gathering in the Piazza Unita on the reception of the delegation by AMG and the proceedings were without incident.

One incident is quoted here as indicative of the tension between the rival syndicates and the attitude of members of the SU to the Italian controlled group. On 11 Jan, as a protest against the possible inclusion of the Camera del Lavore in the CGIL, a worker at the Fabricca Macchine pinned a photograph of MUSSOLINI on the notice board of the factory group of the Camera del Lavore. A second worker likewise pinned a "fascio Littorio" on the board and finally the board was pulled down and destroyed by three workers LORENZI, BERTOCCHI and GODINA. Reports of similar incidents in the shipyards have been passed to 21 PSS.

As the month draws to its close, there is no sign in the

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the rival Italian syndicate. It obviously feels that any progress made by the Italian group would reflect unfavourably on the SU claim to be the sole representative of trades-union interests in the area. Consequently the Camera del Lavoro has been charged with attempting to split the unity of the workers in the area, whilst it can lay NO claim to being in any measure representative of the workers.

The arrest of RADIC, President of the SU, on 8 Jan led to an outcry in the communist press against this "unjustified interference with trade-union liberty", although it was admitted that the meeting at the Fabricca Macchine had been prohibited by AMG and that RADIC was fully aware of this. Unfortunate as the incident was, the stand taken by AMG, in view of the syndical friction in the town, must be regarded as fully justified and the subsequent police intervention at the meeting as a necessary enforcement of the CAO's orders. RADIC had, in fact, already warned his audience that the meeting was being held without permission and that, should any action be taken by the police, the workers were to maintain their discipline and conduct themselves correctly.

Speeches at the authorised demonstrations on 13 Jan were confined to the wage dispute and little attempt was made to introduce political issues. RADIC later reported favourably to the gathering in the Piazza Unita on the reception of the delegation by AMG and the proceedings were without incident.

One incident is quoted here as indicative of the tension between the rival syndicates and the attitude of members of the SU to the Italian controlled group. On 11 Jan, as a protest against the possible inclusion of the Camera del Lavoro in the CGIL, a worker at the Fabricca Macchine pinned a photograph of MUSSOLINI on the notice board of the factory group of the Camera del Lavoro. A second worker likewise pinned a "fascio Littorio" on the board and finally the board was pulled down and destroyed by three workers LORENZINI, BORGOGNI and GODINA. Reports of similar incidents in the shipyards have been passed to 21 PGS.

As the month draws to its close, there is no sign in the abatement of labour unrest. Little progress has been made over wage and price control problems, friction between the rival syndicates would appear to be on the increase, and the possibility of a more vigourous prosecution of its claims by the SU must be taken into account.

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(ii) ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING IN ARMS. It is reported by 411 FSS, TOLMEZZO that:-
"Several persons were arrested recently by AMG, S.VITO AL TAGLIAMENTO (C 1204) in the TURRIDA (C 1616) area, for being in illegal possession of arms or engaged in the trafficking of arms.
It appears that some of these [illegible] were trying to purchase arms for an unknown Col. in UDINE. People at present arrested have confessed to be working on behalf of the representative of this Col., a certain "MONZA" a Milanese, alleged to be living at TRAVESIO (C 1335). The nationality of the Col. has not yet been established Some say that he is British others Italian.
Investigations are at present in the initial stages as the case has only recently been handed over to FS by AMG.
(iii) It is reported that two women are acting as recruiting agents for Jugoslav forces at PORDENONE. They are alleged to have stated that there is a recruiting office in TRIESTE where many Italian subjects have already enlisted in the Jug Forces. Investigations proceeding.
(iv) POLITICAL COURSES FOR JUGOSLAVS IN MOSCOW.
It is reliably reported from PIUMA (MR C 7109) that on the 19 Jan 46, a certain DORNIK, the proprietor of the Osteria FIGL, read out in the inn a letter he had received from his son, who is studying at the BELGRADE Military Academy. The letter contained an urgent request for L10.000, since on the 25 Jan 46, the writer was due to depart with fifty of his comrades, all from the Littoral, for a five months political course in MOSCOW. Immediately after the course, by which time the annexation of the area to JUGOSLAVIA would be 'fait accompli,' they were to return to VENEZIA GIULIA as district political commissars.

(b) ACTIVITIES - COVERT.
(i) There is evidence of Jugoslav penetration in the PORTOGRUARO (MR H 0988) area which takes the form of:-
(a) a well organised courier service
(b) concealed arms dumps.
Arrangements are in hand to intercept the courier cars and end also to carry out raids on the sites of the alleged dumps.
(ii) NEO-FASCIST MOVEMENT. VENICE.
No concrete evidence as to any real organization in VENICE has been received to date. Eight persons suspected of being connected with it were arrested by the Questura at MIRA (Venice) on 21 Jan. Names have been passed to FS, but the Questore regards this group as insignificant, composed of youths without organization

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Consistent unconfirmed reports place SCOREA Carlo, ex-Federale, in this area.
RENZO Leo, an ex-Sgt of the Brigata Nera, who escaped from an interment camp in PADOVA in Aug 45, is suspected of being the head of a neo-fascist organization operating in this area. Source: CHIOGGIA, rel B.

(iii) FSS UDINE have received information that trucks loaded with stolen tyres, petrol etc, destined for JUGOSLAVIA, concentrate near GEMONA (MR 3343 C) and then take the following routes, TARCENTO (MR 3837C) SEDILIS (MR C4038) VEDRONZA (MR C4242) LUSEVERA (MR C 44 -44) thence into the POL INO (MR C 7934) area. Descriptions of two of the individuals alleged to be involved in this traffic have been obtained and investigations are proceeding.
Reports on these activities are becoming increasingly numerous and a Jugoslav Colonel located in UDINE is mentioned as being associated with this business. It is thought that this is probably the same individual as mentioned in section 3 (ii) of this report under title " Illegal Trafficking in arms". Investigations are proceeding.

(iv) U.I.S. INFORMATION SERVICE. Attached at appendix "F" are translations of two examples of "operational" information from the U.I.S. The first was issued in the form of a circular to reliable members, the second is a report made by a U.I.S. informer.

(v) It is reported from TARVISIO (MR C 1867) that there has been an influx of illegal newspapers from Jugoslavia and VENEZIA GIULIA. A bundle of 50 newspapers was sent from LJUBLJANA to RATECE addressed to the LIBERATION FRONT. The L.P. at RATECE attempted to smuggle this packet across the frontier but it was intercepted by a U.S. line control post and confiscated.

4. ITALIAN INSPIRED ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) ACTIVITIES - OVERT.

(i) LEGA FRIULANA. A branch of this party has been formed in CORMONS (MR C 5903) under fierce opposition from the other parties, who have prohibited their members from joining it. The league claims to be non-political and to have only "cultural and beneficiary" aims. In fact it is an Italian Nationalist organization and, as such, shows signs of becoming the biggest single party in the district.

(ii) POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE PORDENONE AND DESTRA TAGLIAMENTO AREAS. Reports indicate that the people are somewhat confused at the growth of new political parties.

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(ii) POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE PORDENONE AND DEGLIANENTO AREAS. Reports indicate that the people are somewhat confused at the growth of new political parties. In view of the fact that the old established parties with declared policies have failed to achieve results there is little enthusiasm for any newly formed parties. There has been a tendency on the part of the Socialists to collaborate with the Christian Democrats, a tendency which is strongly supported by the right wing elements

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of the party who are opposed to the offer of fusion made by the Communist Party.
(iii) It is reported that a Socialist party meeting was held at the Hotel ITALIA , POMTEBBA on 6 Jan 46. Professor PIEMONTE the speaker expressed the desire for close co-operation between the Socialists and the Christian Democrats.

ACTIVITIES - COVERT.

(b) MOVIMENTO 'ARDITI d'ITALIA

(i) Source claims that this movement is being organised with, as its main function, the protection of Italians in the town in the event of an armed rising by Communist controlled groups. The organisation is reported to be already in possession of arms and to be developing its resources. It is also alleged to be organising squads to prevent attempts on the part of the Communists to misrepresent the situation by means of posters, wall-painting or demonstrations during the visit of the commission to the area. Leader of the movement is a certain Maggiore GENTILE, already known to FS. Source who is of average reliability, has promised further information. No mention of the movement has been received from other sources.

(c) ORGANISATION AND PERSONALITIES.

N. I. R.

5. (a) CIVIL POPULATION

(i) REACTIONS TO AMG. Criticism of AMG during the month has decreased to some extent, although the usual social, welfare and economic problems have been raised at the press conferences. Pro-Jugoslav groups remain dissatisfied with the position in the Slovene schools but have shown moderation in their attacks. Italians have renewed their bitter complaints against the failure of AMG to secure the return of Italians deported to Jugoslavia and regard official statements on the problem as unsatisfactory. Both sides have attacked the procedure at the Special Court of Assize, the slow rate of progress in epuration, the acquittal of collaborationists on technical grounds and the inadequacy of the existing laws relating to epuration.
(ii) POLA. The Allied authorities are blamed by both the pro-Italian and pro-Jug elements for the

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(ii) POLA. The Allied authorities are blamed by both the pro-Italian and pro-Jug elements for the recent explosion at the ammunition dump, ref NE ITALY ISUM No 77 part B. They consdder that steps should have been taken to remove the ammunition from the town. During the last week of January the local pro-Jug newspaper, "IL NOSTRO QUOTIDIANO" has strongly attacked AMG on the grounds that there is too much delay in getting a programme of reconstruction under

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way. The main items of complaint appear to be : control of prices, insufficient work, inadequate assistance to those people who have suffered through the dump explosion and the question of pensions.

(iii) GORIZIA. While all sections of the community bask in the added public safety provided by the VG Civil Police, criticisms of that body are not lacking. Violent opposition from the Slav-Communist front are both inevitable and expected, but more moderate criticisms are beginning to make themselves felt in Italian circles. These allege that a disturbing number of ex-convicts have managed to find posts in the Civil Police, some sources placing as high as thirty the extent of the infiltration.

One particular measure that won unanimous approval during the month was the round-up, and expulsion from the province, of GORIZIA's floating population of prostitutes and camp-followers, which had reached formidable proportions, and which, apart from its moral implications, was seriously aggravating the housing problem. The purge, initiated by AMG and the US military authorities, was carried out swiftly and smoothly by Allied Police personnel.

There is still a fair amount of 'non collaboration' propaganda directed against AMG in the Slovene districts but it is slowly losing its effect. AMG struck the right note in the COMMO area by introducing midday meals for school-children. Parents and children alike are enthusiastic about this innovation.

(iv) TREVISO. The change over from AMG to Italian Government has passed without incident. Little excitement and few demonstrations. In fact the people appeared to be quite apathetic about the whole business.

(v) SESANA. - (TRIESTE) AMG at SESANA are widely accused of pursuing a policy directed deliberately against the people and against their "true representatives", the pro-AMG committees!

(b) REACTIONS TO JUGOSLAV INSPIRED PROPAGANDA.

N. I. R.

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(i) GORIZIA. Italian propaganda has continued to plug the old themes, although of late it has prudently tempered its nationalist ardour with a show of preoccupation with purely economic questions. A measure of its value was given in the almost morbid delight with which

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it exploited the SHINN murder.
The new line taken by the Italian press stressing the
need for a true Italo-Slovene 'fratellanza' is welcomed
generally, as most serious thinkers realise that
VENEZIA GIULIA will remain a scene of conflict for
years to come, unless the present antipathies are
resolved.

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Hot-heads still remain who advocate strong-arm methods against the Jugs, but their influence is not great.

(d) REACTIONS TO ALLIED PRESS.

(i) VENICE. English and American newspapers which are now on sale in the shops are read to some extent but sales are not large. Three English 'DOCUMENTARIES' were included in a film show at the San Marco Cinema on Jan 11 '46. These were well received and it is hoped that more English films will be made available to the Italian people.

(ii) GORIZIA. The well-meaning, if rather unfortunate, efforts of the 'Giornale d'Italia' to preach tolerance and proportion in its Christmas and New Year editions provoked a hail of criticisms from either camp: demonstrating that, while the paper will continue to be respected as an impartial and well-informed purveyor of news, its particular brand of polemic is alien to the Giulian mentality, and will not be tolerated.

Until recently, distribution of the Allied papers had practically ceased in the Upper ISONZO Valley. During the past week, however, AIS adopted the policy of sending papers to this area by military vehicles for distribution through MG-selected shops. To date, the recent snowfall has prevented more than one consignment arriving, but it is thought that a vigorous application of this policy would produce good results, as there are many who would welcome a good news service as a variation from the stereotyped pro-Slav press.

(e) RELATIONS WITH ALLIED TROOPS.

(i) GORIZIA PROVINCE. In the Slovene districts, reserved, with little fraternisation but by no means hostile. Christmas parties given by troops to children were very well received. The majority of civilians in these areas are well enough disposed towards Allied troops, but feel, perhaps that it is safer not to appear too friendly. Relations in GORIZIA itself can be stated as excellent.

(ii) TREVISO. A bad impression was created in this town owing to a number of acts of hooliganism by British troops. The incidents were traced to a draft of 900 men at 1 CRU, many of whom are reported to have been ex-Borstal and similar types. They have now moved on and relations between the local civilians and British troops is again satisfactory.

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(iii) SESANA. TRIESTE PROVINCE. Relations between troops and civilians in this town are reported to be distinctly frigid and personnel of 169 Bde find themselves made so unwelcome in places of public refreshment that they prefer to spend their leisure in VILLA OPICINA which is [illegible] 5 Km. away. Local girls are

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advised, although not exactly threatened, against associating with the British, while some civilians, who previously entertained troops in their homes have requested them not to visit them any more. It is considered that this is a result of the attitude adopted by the Local Committee which was dissolved under AMG proclamation No 11.

(F) MORALE. The general attitude of apathy which became notable towards the end of 1945 has given place to a vague feeling of expectancy, coincident with the persistent rumours that a decision on the V.G. question will be made very shortly.
From VENICE it is reported that morale is not high, the main reasons for this being lack of food and fuel and the knowledge that the change from Fascism has not been followed by an improvement in administration, efficiency and honesty.

(G) CURRENT RUMOURS.
(i) That at PLEZZO (GORIZIA) twenty US soldiers were captured by TITO troops and that later twelve of them were found dead having been mutilated. Source: Civilians in VENICE.
(ii) That the E.V.I.S. rising in SICILY was organised by the Allies. Source: Civilians in VENICE.
(iii) Heard in SESANA, TRIESTE Provinces. That German POW are being trained by the Western Allies as a 'German Legion' for a forthcoming war against the Soviet Union.
(iv) Also from SESANA; That Allied aircraft have bombed PISINO (ISTRIA) as a reprisal for Jugoslav terrorism in Zone 'A'
(v) That all Allied troops will be out of V.G. by the end of May 1946, when the peace treaty with Italy will come into effect. From SESANA.
(vi) That Allied troops are concentrating in the TRIESTE area in preparation for war with JUGOSLAVIA. Civilians in PALMANOVA.

6. MOVEMENT CONTROL.
(i) The railway checks mentioned in last months ISUM have now been re-commenced and all trains crossing the Western Boundary of V.G. in either direction are controlled. It is reported from the control at SAN GIOVANI (MR C 5411) that approximately 50 persons per day are found to be travelling without AMG permits.

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(ii) REFUGEES CONTROLLED THROUGH DP CAGE, UDINE.

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Refugees controlled:

Austrian	34	Belgian	2
Czechs	6	French	5
German	18	Greeks	75
Hungarian	7	Norwegian	2
Poles	9	Russian	11
Roumenians	9	Americans	2
Jugoslavs	143	Jews	50
Chinese	8	Bulgarian	2
Egyptian	1	Turks	1
Italians	2885		
	3120		150

TOTAL:- 3,270

OTHER MATTERS OF SECURITY INTEREST.

RADIO MATERIAL: GORIZIA. An investigation of the activities of the forwarding agent DOLJAK Giuseppe of GORIZIA, revealed that, for some months past, he has been the channel through which goods bought in Italy on behalf of Jug organisations are funnelled into Zone B and Jugoslavia. Ref NR ITALY ISUM N°79PART I DOLJAK's depositories were raided on the 19 Jan 46, in a cellar was found 13 packing cases, containing radio parts. These were inspected by the Radio Officer of the Signal Coy, 88 US Inf Div, who certified that they constituted an entire radio station capable of transmitting programmes and messages. This equipment was impounded and removed into FS custody. DOLJAK was arrested, and charged under AMG Proc 1, Art4 Sec 6. Under interrogation, DOLJAK declared that, in the period July/Oct 45, he had undertaken the transport of 15 consignments of goods from Italy to Zone B or Jugoslavia. The goods carried consisted of agricultural machinery spares, electric motors, bicycles, telephones equipment and various other machine goods. This work was undertaken on behalf of a Jug buying organisation at LJUBLJANA called NAVOD. The secretary of the latter a certain ZUPON, accompanied by another official, JERMAN, often visited GORIZIA during this period, en route to Italy to make the purchases which DOLJAK was to transport. Subject stated that NAVOD had a representative in MILAN called PAVCIC or PAVELIC, who acted as buying agent. After AMG instituted effective control on the movement of goods over the Morgan Line, no more merchandise was transported, the goods remaining in

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Chinese	8	Bulgarian	2
Egyption	1	Turks	1
Italians	2385		
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RADIO MATERIAL: GORIZIA. An investigation of the activities of the forwarding agent DOLJAK Giuseppe of GORIZIA, revealed that, for some months past, he has been the channel through which goods bought in Italy on behalf of Jug organisations are funnelled into Zone B and Jugoslavia. Ref NR ITALY ISUM No 79 PART B DOLJAK's depositories were raided on the 19 Jan 46, in a cellar was found 13 packing cases, containing radio parts. These were inspected by the Radio Officer of the Signal Coy, 6 US Inf Div, who certified that they constituted an entire radio station capable of transmitting programmes and messages. This equipment was impounded and removed into FS custody. DOLJAK was arrested, and charged under AMG Proc 1, Art 4 Sec 5. Under interrogation, DOLJAK declared that, in the period July/Oct 45, he had undertaken the transport of 15 consignments of goods from Italy to Zone B or Jugoslavia. The goods carried consisted of agricultural machinery spares, electric motors, bicycles, telephones equipment and various other machine goods. This work was undertaken on behalf of a Jug buying organisation at LJUBLJANA called NAVOD. The secretary of the latter a certain ZUPON, accompanied by another official, JERMAN, often visited GORIZIA during this period, en route to Italy to make the purchases which DOLJAK was to transport. Subject stated that NAVOD had a representative in MILAN called PAVCIC or PAVELIC, who acted as buying agent. After AMG instituted effective control on the movement of goods over the Morgan Line, no more merchandise was transported, th goods remaining in store in various depositories in GORIZIA. Questioned on the origin of the radio equipment, DOLJAK stated that in the early days of December, an Ing.SOSTERSIC, not previously known to him, called at his office, and gave orders for the transport of about 15 quintals of delic

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-cate electrical material from MILAN to GORIZIA. This order was executed at the end of Dec 45, the material being held at DOLJAK's garage at GORIZIA, pending instructions from SOS/ERSIC.

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APPENDIX "A" TO [illegible] CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.6.

Draft Constitution of the Federal National Republic of JUGOSLAVIA

(Source: AFHQ CWIS NO.54)

The draft constitution of the Federal National Republic of JUGOSLAVIA was published in December 45 and is believed to have been widely discussed throughout the country after Marshal TITO had invited comments and suggestions.

According to this constitution, which has many similarities to the constitution of the USSR, the FNRJ is to be composed of six republics, SERBIA, CROATIA, SLOVENIA, BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA, MACEDONIA and MONTENEGRO, each with its own republican government. No reference is made to a right of secession. The National Parliament of FNRJ consists of the Federal Assembly, to which one deputy for each 50,000 inhabitants is elected, and the Assembly of Nationalities, to which representatives are elected from the republics, autonomous provinces and autonomous regions. The real power, however, rests with the Presidium, a body of about thirty members elected by the National Parliament. The latter normally meets only twice a year, and the Presidium has power to issue decrees, interpret the laws and sanction their publication. The Federal Government, composed mainly of the ministers of the Federal Republic, can issue decrees binding throughout FNRJ, and controls the work of the several ministries, but its orders can be annulled by the Presidium if held to conflict with existing laws.

The Jugoslav Constitution gives little importance to the concept of the independence of the Judiciary which has hitherto been characteristic of Western democratic constitutions. Not only is the Judiciary not the ultimate interpreter of the law and constitution, but the judges, who although eligible for re-election are in no case elected for more than four years, have no security of tenure. The Public Prosecutors, whose appointments are entirely controlled by the Federal Parliament, have wide powers of supervision over legal processes, rights of appeal, and personal liberties. Despite assurances of freedom of person, speech, worship and the press, powers reserved in individual articles give considerable powers to the executive over person and property alike. For example "No person may be detained longer than three days without trial or without the decision of the public prosecutor" (Art.28) "Private ownership can be limited or expropriated if the general interest makes it imperative". (Art.18) (Though compensation is, however, guaranteed) "Every citizen is obliged to work according to his capabilities; he who does not contribute to the community cannot receive from it". (Art.32) "It is unlawful and punishable to use citizen's rights for the purpose of changing and overthrowing the consitutional order with an anti-democratic object"(Art.43).

The Jugoslav Constitution contains professions of democratic freedom, but it is clear that it construes the term very differently from the framers of liberal democratic constitutions of the past. The protagonists of the Soviet inspired type of Constitution on the one hand and of the Liberal and social democratic type on the other differ considerably as to the objects which they seek to attain; and thus in discussing democracy are not arguing from the same premises.

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FOOTNOTE : During the debate on the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly in BELGRADE, one deputy is reported by Radio BELGRADE to have emphasised that JUGOSLAVIA is through with the period of liberal democracy. The country chose a "higher form of democracy", the people's democracy. This type of democracy was better suited to the people of JUGOSLAVIA.

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APPENDIX "B" TO [illegible] CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.6.

LJUBLJANA TREASON TRIALS

The first important "war crimes" trial to be held in LJUBLJANA ended just before Christmas with 17 death sentences, 16 sentences to terms of hard labour ranging from 8 to 20 years, and one acquittal. The accused, the majority of whom were Slovenes, were charged with collaborating with the German and Italian invaders, refusing to co-operate with the Liberation Front (OF), and atrocities. Articles in the "Glas Zavednikov" (Slovene newspaper published by the Allies in Zone A), which pointed out that two of those sentenced to death had been interned by the Italians and Germans, were attacked by the "Primorski" (Pro-Slav Slovene paper published in Zone A) in its issue of 28th December.

The following account of some of the accused has been pieced together from information furnished by several anti-Tito Jugoslav sources. The trial and sentences can be judged correctly only in the light of the civil war which raged in JUGOSLAVIA at the same time as the liberation struggle and which assumed the form of a national revolution. It would perhaps not be wrong to say that none of the conflicting groups was able to avoid, at some time and place during the protracted struggle, coming to an understanding, even if merely tacit, with the occupation forces - a fact which makes the definition of "collaboration" a very difficult matter. The fact that the court was, in effect, a revolutionary tribunal is borne out by the preferment of a charge of "refusing to co-operate with the OF", thus identifying the latter with the Jugoslav people and state. The court itself consisted of one trained judge, one worker and one peasant.

Although the 34 accused were treated by the Public Prosecutor as one group, they really comprised three different categories:

(1) Out-and-out war criminals.
(2) Regular Jugoslav Army officers who organised and led Domobranci units against Tito's partisans.
(3) Pre-war Slovene nationalist political leaders who continued to support Mihailovich after he had lost Allied recognition; as enemies of Tito they automatically became, in the eyes of the OF, enemies of the people.

Dr Janko Kőstl - (condemned to death) belongs to the third group. He was pre-war leader for Slovenia of the Serbian Radical Party and became an active supporter of Mihailovich. He consistently refused to co-operate with OF, and maintained contacts with the Domobranci for an anti-Communist front. Against any accusation of "collaboration" on his part there is the fact that he was twice arrested by the Gestapo, the second time at LJUBLJANA in the autumn of 1944; he remained in prison there until the city was liberated.

Dr Brank Vreon - (condemned to death) also belongs to the third group. A native of VENEZIA GIULIA, he emigrated to JUGOSLAVIA where he became one of the intellectual leaders of the nationally conscious Slovene irredentists. He was also head of a group of younger liberals ("Young JUGOSLAVIA") in contact with that of Kőstl. In 1941 he considered joining the OF, but

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Trend (CF), and deportees. Articles in the Ogni Slovenkov (Slovene newspaper published by the Allies in Zone A), which pointed out that two of those sentenced to death had been interned by the Italians and Germans, were attacked by the "Primorski" (Pro-Slav Slovene paper published in Zone A) in its issue of 28th December.

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Major Djoko Vujesevic - (condemned to death) belongs to the second group. A Serb regular officer, he was interned in ITALY in 1942. After the Italian armistice he returned to LJUBLJANA, where he organised and commanded Chetnik bands in operations against Tito's partisans. He was arrested by the Gestapo in the autumn of 1944 and interned in Dachau.

Dr Branko Alujovic - (condemned to death), a Slovene nationalist, admitted at the trial collaborating with the occupation forces. His defence was similar to that offered by Mayor Pagnini at the recent trial in TRIESTE, namely, that he accepted office under the Germans solely in order to be able to protect the civil population.

Source: AIS "D" Section.

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APPENDIX "C" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.6.

RUSSIAN PAPER COMMENTS ON TRIESTE

On 24 Jan Tanjug quoted the following account of conditions in Zone A published in the Moscow paper TRUD in a recent article under the heading "Working Class and Trade Unions Abroad".

Reports from VENEZIA GIULIA and its chief town TRIESTE speak of difficult and increasingly bad conditions among the working masses in this region. Unemployment is growing. In TRIESTE alone there are more than 20,000 unemployed. Employers are still laying off workers and condemning tens of thousands of men to hunger. Recently 3,500 workers were laid off from shipyards. Economic difficulties in VENEZIA GIULIA are increasing daily and are, in considerable measure, explained by the unsound political conditions which have been created in this region. Characteristic of these conditions is the large influence of reactionary elements who have succeeded in obtaining leading positions in the economic and political life of the region.

During the last few months in VENEZIA GIULIA, at the request of the reaction, Allies dissolved the elected National Liberation Committees, dismissed detachments of public security and the Town Liberation Council of TRIESTE was deprived of executive authority. (1). Requests of workers' organisations were rejected one after another as were their protests against the trampling under foot of democratic rights won in the struggle against Fascism. The authorities have gone so far that workers' meetings have been banned. (2). The representative of the Committee of United Trade Unions for TRIESTE, Ernest RADIC , has also been arrested. (3).

Encouraged reactionaries have launched an open attack against the Anti-fascists and founded their "Committee of the National Liberation" which is not elected but which is benefitting by the support of military authorities. (4). TRIESTE has become a veritable nest of reaction and of Fascism, of war criminals, Ustashe officers and other murderers of the Jugoslav peoples. Fascists, who found refuge there, have become so arrogant that they dared to organise a manifestation on the anniversary of the capture of TRIESTE by Italian imperialists. (5).

In this political atmosphere employers reject all workers' requests that the former discontinue these dismissals and introduce a shortened working week with the aim of diminishing unemployment. Manufacturers in TRIESTE are attempting to break the will of workers in their struggle against the reaction and Fascism.

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The problem of VENEZIA GIULIA as a whole still awaits a solution. This problem cannot be solved without considering the desires of working masses and the will of the majority of the population of this region, without a resolute struggle against Fascism and reactionary elements.

COMMENT: This article is typical of pro-Slav propaganda in its references to all organisations outside the Slav orbit as fascist , and in its tendency to magnify into general enormities single facts containing a germ of truth.

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1. The Liberation Councils (NCOs) in whom administrative powers were vested during the "40" days could not be described as popularly elected bodies, and it was on account of this, and of their inefficiency, that AMG deprived them of their authority in August 1945.

2. There is, of course, no general ban on workers' meetings. One particular SU meeting was banned on 8 January because of the possibility of a clash between SU and SG.

3. RADIC was arrested for holding the meeting referred to in (2) above despite the AMG ban. He was released almost immediately.

4. The CCLN (which should by now be accustomed to being called reactionary) has of course no Allied support. Neither has it been recently founded, as the article suggests; it was formed clandestinely during the war against the Germans, who interned its leaders at Dachau.

4. This must refer to the Italian demonstration held in TRIESTE on 3 November to commemorate the Italian landing in this area in the 1914-1918 war against Germany and Austria-Hungary. The speaker at this demonstration was a noted anti-fascist of long standing who had recently returned to TRIESTE after a long absence in fascist prisons. He is, however, strongly anti-communist.

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APPENDIX "D" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 6.

GENERAL SITUATION IN ZONE B

Since the CAPODISTRIA strike at the end of Oct 45, ISTRIA has not figured prominently in the news. Information on conditions there remains both scrappy and biased but what there is indicates that both Italians and Jugoslavs are anxiously awaiting any positive results of the present diplomatic activity by the Great Powers.

There is ample indication that the Italian element, increasingly apprehensive that the final verdict will be unfavourable to them, is clutching desparately at any straw, such as the recent crop of rumours that the Allies are about to occupy Zone B. However, despite their fears, the Italians of Zone B have been unable to achieve anything like the degree of organisation attained by their compatriots in Zone A. This is probably due, at least in part, to the fact that, with the exception of FIUME on the extreme Eastern edge of the area, there is no considerable block of territory in which they predominate. They are scattered in relatively small numbers mainly among the coast towns and in the present state of communications lack easy contact with each other. These conditions simplify very greatly the task of the Jugoslav authorities in watching their activities. Such activities have, therefore, been mainly limited to passive resistance, as, for example, during the administrative elections in ISTRIA in Nov, in which Italian voters frequently abstained from voting, or returned spoilt ballot papers. In some districts too, "sound" Italians were obstinately returned. People coming from ISTRIA also say that, particularly in FIUME, extremely few Italian children attend the new schools set up under the Jugoslav administration.

FIUME was also the scene of an unusual outburst of Italianità in early Dec. A Jugoslav flag, flown in one of the squares, was openly torn down and burnt; a meeting was brought to a standstill by the intervention of pro-Italian demonstrators and Italian flags and manifestos were displayed in many parts of the city. But the whole affair seems to have been organised by hot-headed students and was not approved by the more sober Italians, who foresaw, rightly, that the innocent would have to pay. Again, one night in mid January, the city was covered with a rash of posters demanding autonomy and independence for the city.

The Jugoslavs, on the other hand, have displayed their customary vigour and ability to organise. Under the aegis of the Jugoslav military government a 'popular' administration was set up on lines similar to the one the Allies found working in Zone A. However, a report from FIUME in Dec asserted that even then the real power lay in the hands of the military.

It is interesting to note that a most reliable source who spent the Christmas and New Year holidays in various places in Zone B noted

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It is interesting to note that a most reliable source who spent the Christmas and New Year holidays in various Slovene villages of Zone B between POSTUMIA and FIUME states that the religious question is creating widespread if unorganised opposition to the present authorities there. For the Slovene peasant the Church represents Civilisation and anything which threatens it is wholly evil.

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Despite the panegyrics of Ilya EHRENBURG, the Russian writer, and some Italian journalists, representing Communist papers in ITALY, it is hard to obtain precise facts to justify the Jugoslav claim that Zone B is now better off economically than Zone A. During the last months travel restrictions in Zone B appear to have been still more stringent, with the result that even fewer impartial observers are available. The object of those restrictions is reported to be the isolation of Zone B as far as possible, with the intention of preventing its inhabitants, whose wishes may be consulted in the final settlement, from acquiring first hand information of conditions in Slovenia under Jugoslav rule, and from drawing unfavourable comparisons between their own plight and that of residents of Zone A under Allied government.

Clearance of bomb damage in FIUME was instituted during the summer and seems to have yielded satisfactory results. Railway and bus services have been reestablished. But on the other hand there have been numerous complaints about the inefficiency of the government, which is not surprising in view of the manner of its formation and the method by which its personnel were recruited. The CAPODISTRIA strike was attributed in part to general discontent with the incompetence of the local government. In all parts of ISTRIA complaints are made that the rationing and the distribution of food are ineffective. People from FIUME say that there only the Black Market stands between them and starvation.

Most criticised of all the government's economic measures was the introduction of the new occupational currency in Oct 45. The ostensible reason for this was the insufficient amount of Italian lire in circulation. The fact that it also "liberated" an enormous amount of Italian lire for Jugoslav purchases and payments in Zone A may have been purely coincidental. Whatever the reason, the introduction, almost without warning, of the new currency, which is not recognised in Zone A, was a severe blow to such places as CAPODISTRIA, whose trade was almost exclusively with TRIESTE. The authorities in Zone B have, it is true, made arrangements whereby local traders can exchange a certain quantity of occupational for Italian lire for such trade. But the inevitable delay clearly is no help to trade. Public opinion in Zone B has no faith in the new lire and reports from FIUME in Jan stated that, as a consequence, there are now no goods to be bought in the shops in the city, as nobody is willing to accept this currency.

Mere lack of experience cannot, however, excuse certain steps taken by this government, which afford far more legitimate ground for Italian complaint. These measures make it clear that the Jugoslav authorities do not regard themselves as trustees of ISTRIA but already its owners. The public has not failed to see the implication of the recent practice of ordering all persons, sentenced to the payment of fines, to pay them entirely in Italian lire. Any expression of sentiments unfavourable to the Jugoslavs is ruthlessly suppressed. The two students who tore down the Jugoslav flag in the demonstrations in FIUME in Dec, are reported to have been shot the same day. Reports fromFIUME, the island of LUSSINO an elsewhere, assert that supplies are distributed only to party members or the working classes, who are considered more likely to support the government. In some areas new

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Three clandestine Italian newspapers are known to circulate in ISTRIA. The "Fiume Libera", organ of the Fiume Autonomous Committee and the "Va Fuori d'Italia", organ of the ROVIGNO CLN, however, may both be printed for ITALY by exiles from Zone B, as is the more widely known "Grido dell' Istria".

As the likelihood of the arrival of the Foreign Ministers' Deputies increased during Jan, Jugoslav attempts to de-Italianise FIUME appear to have increased. An increasingly large number of reports speak of the mass dismissals during Jan of Italian middle class employees and of their replacement by Croats, who have only recently arrived in the city. In fact the only type of Italian who appears to view a Jugoslav future of FIUME with any equanimity is the worker who has opted without reserve for JUGOSLAVIA

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SITUATION REPORTS 13 CORPS

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APPENDIX "E" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.6.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS

A. Administrative Elections

In the VENETO on Sunday March 10th and the succeeding two Sundays, local government elections will be held in about 2,000 communes for the election of the communal "junta" (town or village council), which in turn elects the mayor from among its members. The size of the "junta" varies, according to the number of inhabitants in the commune, from 15 members to 80 members.

Two methods of election are provided: in communes of over 30,000 inhabitants the "junta" will be elected by proportional representation; in communes of under 30,000 inhabitants the majority system will be used.

(i) Proportional Representation

The parties present lists of candidates for the complete "junta". The elector can only vote for one list, and cannot replace names on the list he chooses with names taken from other lists. The seats on the "junta" are divided among the parties in accordance with the proportion of the poll each party has obtained, e.g. if in a commune which has a "junta" of 40 members a quarter of the electorate votes for the Christian Democrat list the first 10 names on that list are elected.

(ii) Majority System

Each elector can only vote for four fifths of the number of councillors to be elected. He votes, however, for individuals and can choose his candidates from any of the lists presented by the parties. The candidates who poll most votes are elected. The majority system will be used in all communes for the election of the provincial councils, which takes place at the same time as the elections for the "junta".

B. Political Elections.

General elections will be held in May for the Constituent Assembly, which will contain 577 members, including representatives of VENEZIA GIULIA.

The suggested electoral law, which has still to be discussed by the Consultative Assembly, proposes that a system of proportional representation be used. By this system the seats allotted to any one constituency are not given outright to the party polling the majority of votes but are divided amongst them in proportion to the percentage they have won of the total of the votes cast. Voting itself will be carried out by lists.

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Although this is a much more complicated system than the straight forward "majority" system, as used in GREAT BRITAIN, its use is favoured in ITALY, as it leaves no large proportion of the population without parliamentary representation. Nor is it so easy to rig an election held on these lines. In view of the importance of these elections, the first to be held in ITALY for over 20 years, most shades of political opinion consider it undesirable to exclude any large body of opinion from representation especially when such exclusion might give rise to charges of bribery and corruption, which, in turn, would produce a state of mind hardly compatible with the peaceful working of democracy.

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APPENDIX "F" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.8.

(1) FASCIST REACTIONARY PROPAGANDA ELEMENTS RESIDENT IN TRIESTE

MARIO DECEANEVA — Resident in Viale Sonnino 58/IV presso ROCIS. Artist by profession. Fled from ISTRIA.

MISTRALI ELDA — Resident in Via S.Maurizio 2/VII - reactionary propagandist. Undisguised hatred of Jugoslavia is shown in her house. The husband makes frequent visits to MILAN. The sister Bacciguerra accompanies the brother-in-law on his journeys. When she is in TRIESTE, she is employed at the firm of a certain DIEGO, with an office in Via Valdirive 11.

VARINI ERVINO — Resident Viale Sonnino 28/III - squadrista, marcia su Roma, always used to wear fascist uniform, employed by the Assicurazione Generale (now believed epurated). Lives with his lover BAIS. Never opens the door to anyone!

VARINI ALFIO — Resident Viale Sonnino 36. Squadrista, fascist, also during the Republican period. During the occupation of Jugoslavia by Italian troops was sent to the area as a commissar of the Fascist Party. He held this post until the last moment. After the defeat he went into hiding and has now returned to his home.

DEATH TO FASCISM — LIBERTY TO THE PEOPLE

Secretary of the UAIS

Galliano Concetti

Trieste 18 January 46.

DOC I

(2) REPORT

Information on the activities of Serb Croat and Jugoslav elements, reactionaries resident in the city of TRIESTE.
Trattoria Cabadin situated in the Piazza Guido Mari.

Hide-out of an organisation working against the Communist Party. Here they meet regularly a group of thirty well-educated people, who talk about awaiting the spring to return to fight and occupy Jugoslavia.
Bar Cimetta, Piazza Goldoni (As above).

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DEATH TO FASCISM — LIBERTY TO THE PEOPLE

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Trieste 18 January 48.

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Hide-out of an organisation working against the Communist Party. Here they meet regularly a group of thirty well-educated people, who talk about awaiting the spring to return to fight and occupy Jugoslavia.
Car Cimetta, Piazza Goldoni (As above).

Trattoria ai Cacciatori in Via Francesco Crispi.

Meeting place for reactionary Italians and Croats.
(Here follows the names of ten "reactionaries".).

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The Podesta of Piegaro, Ercolano Ebboro with his wife and two sons lives in Via Sonnino 18 presso Feretti Lorenzo.

The Republican Captain and director of the Fascist Syndicates, Braida Vittorio, is now at PADOVA with his wife, where he is carrying out reactionary activity. His furniture is in Viale Sonnino 52, where Giore is at present living a certain Vidoni Giuseppe. When Braida fled from [illegible] in April 45 he consigned the apartment to Vidoni (his friend), who entered it without authority from the lodging committee or any other official organisation.

Information from the S.Vito Sector - VII.

(Unsigned and undated).

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S E C R E T

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 5

for December 1945

Part I The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

Part II N.E. ITALY

1. General.
2. VENICE.
3. BELLUNO Province.
4. UDINE Province.

Part III Military Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Security of Information.
2. Security of Personnel.
3. Security of Material.
4. Security of Frontiers, Ports and Coastlines.
5. Jugoslav Troops.

Part IV Civil Security (Limited Distribution)

1. Analysis of Arrests.
2. German Inspired Organisations.
3. Movement Control.
4. Rumours.
5. Other Matters of General Security Interest.

APPENDICES

"A" Agrarian Reform in JUGOSLAVIA.

"B" Administrative Elections and Subsequent Arrests in the Quarnero Islands.

"C" Translation of a Document from the Cultural Commission of COMENO.

"D" Reaction of UAIS officials in GORIZIA to 6 months of Allied Military Government. (Limited Distribution)

"E" Location List of FSS and CIC (Limited Distribution)

6 January 1945

Lt. Col.,

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Part I The Political Situation in Venezia Giulia

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6 January 1946

Lt. Col.,
General Staff.

Security Division
Rec'd ..9/1...
Book No 2687.
File No 625-03
Action .....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

SECRET

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 5

PART I

The political situation in VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

Until shortly before Christmas the Jugoslav-inspired organisations in VENEZIA GIULIA produced their full quota of processions and demonstrations. Subsequently, however, apart from the mutual recriminations which almost daily fill the columns of the local press, the political scene has been calm and devoid of public incident. Even in the earlier part of the month enthusiasm amongst the rank and file seemed to be on the wane, more particularly in the hills inland, where even the Slovene population has shown apathy to political agitation. The mass of the people are now too fully preoccupied with the problem of keeping themselves clothed and fed to pay more than half hearted attention to propaganda which, through constant reiteration, has lost much of its force. As long as AMG can satisfy the population's basic requirements in food and fuel, then, failing unforeseen political developments, attention will to some extent be diverted from purely nationalist questions for the next few weeks, until the advent of warmer weather, coinciding with the prospect of a peace settlement, again brings political questions to the fore.

The principal cause of demonstrations in December was the suspension of the Slovene daily paper PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK. After several warnings this extremist paper, whose policy is largely directed from LJUBLJANA, was suspended on 5 December for its editor's failure to implement his promise to retract an article attacking AMG's education policy. As a protest against the suspension the Jugoslav-inspired organisations staged demonstrations and deputations culminating in a general strike on 15 Dec which was intended to be the climax of the whole proceedings but which was so far from general, owing to the non-cooperation of the majority of Italians, as to be almost a complete anti-climax. A week later, after considerable prevarication, the editor of PRIMORSKI agreed to publish the stipulated retraction and the paper has been allowed to resume publication.

In the meantime the communists saw themselves provided with a new excuse for attacking what they call "fascist" organisations in Zone A, by a shooting incident in a TRIESTE café in which two civilians were killed by a VENEZIA GIULIA policeman. UAIS arranged a martyr's burial for the victims and "popular" demands for the dissolution of the VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force have hardly yet ceased to be front page news in the communist press.

By contrast Italian demonstration, always more susceptible to the moderating influence of AMG, has been confined almost entirely to a quiet reburial of the ashes of some partisans killed by the Germans and an equally quiet wreath-laying ceremony on GARIBALDI day (the anniversary of

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There have been signs of dissatisfaction even amongst the communist workers at seeing their real interests sacrificed for Jugoslav nationalist aims in strikes and demonstrations. Even the labour organiser of the Sindicati Unici has admitted on this subject that, in the eyes of the workers, political questions come a bad second after such questions as the

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cost of living and, above all, apuration. There is however no indication that the official direction of the PCG is prepared to abate in any degree its militant pro-Slav outlook. One effect of this may be that the PCG will receive less and less official (as distinct from unofficial) endorsement from the PCI.

The uncompromising attitude of the PCG seems also to have had the effect of condemning to failure the discussions which the PCG held in TRIESTE in early December with representatives of the VENETO CLN with a view to discovering a basis of cooperation between the opposing factions in Zone A. The extreme nationalism of the GCLN parties must have proved no less of a stumbling block. These parties, with the exception of the socialists, received the formation of the DE GASPERI Government with satisfaction, expecting to find in him a better champion of Italian interests in VENEZIA GIULIA than PARRI.

Hitherto the preoccupation of the GCLN parties with Italianita, and their comparatively weak organisation, have precluded them from capturing the support of the workers. It is therefore of considerable interest to note that in recent weeks, presumably on instructions from ROME, the Action and Socialist parties in particular have begun to take a more active interest in labour and social problems which throughout the winter will undoubtedly be the question of the hour for the mass of the people in VENEZIA GIULIA. The number of inscribed members in the GCLN parties is still however absurdly small, although discontent among the workers over the political strike organised by UAIS in mid-December resulted in some increase in strength in the SC and Action party at the expense of the SU.

2. ITALO-SLOVENE RELATIONS

Attempts made early in December to bridge the gulf dividing the communist and the purely Italian parties in VENEZIA GIULIA, ended in failure. It is known that the PCI has for some time been concerned at the increasingly nationalist turn in PCG policy - a policy dictated entirely by the Slav element and disquieting to some of the Italian members of the party. This matter is believed to have been the subject of a letter from TOGLIATTI to TITO in November. Apparently as a result of this letter the PCG passed a resolution, sponsored by PCI observers in TRIESTE, in favour of collaboration with the parties of the GCLN on the basis of complete autonomy for all parties in VENEZIA GIULIA. To discuss this question the communists in the VENETO CLN arranged a meeting which was held in TRIESTE on 7 December and was attended by representatives of all the VENETO CLN parties and by leading personalities of the PCG including URSIC and STOKA (Vice President and Secretary respectively of the TRIESTE NOO). No representatives of the GCLN were present but they were kept informed of the proceedings. The PCG made a number of definite proposals all concerning economics and reconstruction; no mention was made of political issues and the question of party autonomy was not raised - a discreet move on the part of the PCG whose policy though nominally autonomous, is in fact dictated almost exclusively from LJUBLJANA. Subsequently Comit TONETTI of the VENETO Socialist party met members of the Socialist party in TRIESTE and recommended that two of its leaders should be dismissed in the interests of Communist - Socialist understanding. There is no indication that the communists are [illegible] course of cooperation.

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From the tone of the opposing factions' press which continue to exploit every opportunity for mutual abuse it is clear that the negotiations achieved no material result. In fact it is reported that neither the GCLN nor the PCC attached any importance to the discussions.

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The intransigence of the local communists may well have its effect on relations between the PCI and the PCG. Two of the most extreme of the Giulian communists were invited to the national Congress of the Communist Party in ROME. The PCG, however, sent its organising secretary, and further evidence is awaited of the attitude taken by the PCI to the VENEZIA GIULIA question. TOGLIATTI's speech, as reported in the press, was moderate in tone and stated that the PCI would continue to maintain the Italian nature of TRIESTE, while admitting that the majority of the workers desired annexation to JUGOSLAVIA. Like NENNI, the Socialist leader, he favoured a solution by direct negotiations with JUGOSLAVIA. It is possible that the PCI will adopt a more nationalist attitude than hitherto on the TRIESTE and VENEZIA GIULIA questions, at the same time making it clear to the PCG that this line is taken in the interests of the party in ITALY proper. If VENEZIA GIULIA passes to JUGOSLAVIA the establishment of a Communist regime is assured. Should the region remain Italian the PCG would disappear and the PCI would not find itself compromised by the PCG's mistakes.

Negotiations initiated by the communists for a fusion of the rival trade unions, the SU and the SG, have had no more success than the attempts to establish a basis of cooperation between the PCG and the GCLN. The fact that the SG has recently been able to make some ground at the expense of the SU is likely to make the prospect of fusion even more remote. On the other hand the SG have likewise so far been unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain CGIL recognition, which they sought as a counterblast to the Communists' fusion proposals. The SU lobbied against the SG's application and the CGIL is obviously unwilling to commit itself in a decision for which it might have to answer to the International Labour Organisation. The SG delegation was however assured in ROME of tacit Socialist and Christian Democrat support short of formal recognition. It is probable that the SG will have to satisfy themselves with this and the fact that some of their constituent unions are affiliated to the constituent unions of the CGIL.

3. PRO ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

During most of December the Italian parties, despite their new-found confidence in the ability of the VENEZIA GIULIA Police to protect their legal activities, have been somewhat aimless and undemonstrative. A National Solidarity day arranged by the Christian Democrats on the 9th December was a complete failure as adverse weather conditions restricted the manifestations of solidarity to an indoor meeting of some thirty people. On 20th December, OBERDAN day, the Italian Students Association arranged a meeting in the TEATRO NAZIONALE. They failed however to get permission from AMG for a speaker to come from ROME, the meeting was cancelled and a quiet wreath-laying ceremony substituted. Telegrams of protest against Allied refusal to allow the speaker from ROME were sent off to the Italian Government by the GCLN and the Italian students. The following day the TRIESTE communal council arranged the reburial of the ashes of some partisans executed by the Germans. The ceremony was boycotted by UAIS who had earlier in the month claimed sole reburial rights and had, in fact, extracted most of the propaganda value from the remains. As some

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With the exception of the Socialists who regarded the fall of the PARRI Government as an unnecessary and selfish manoeuvre by the Right, the formation of the DE GASPERI Government was welcomed by the CCLN parties. They hope that the new premises will take a stronger line on Italian interests in VENEZIA GIULIA, and have greeted with satisfaction his firm reply to TITO's denial that there are any Italian deportees in JUGOSLAVIA. There has in fact been little relaxation in the unbendingly nationalist outlook of the CCLN as shown by a resolution of the Regional Assembly of the Action party on 16 December advocating the occupation of Zone B by Anglo-American troops. The last few weeks however have brought to light a refreshing innovation in the activities of the purely Italian parties. Apparently on instructions from ROME, they have begun to interest themselves more closely in social and economic problems. The Action party has acquired a good trade union organiser and has just begun weekly meetings to discuss social and trade union problems. The Socialists also hope shortly to have an expert on trade union affairs. This is a significant trend since hitherto the preoccupation of the CCLN with Italian nationalism has debarred it from any mass following among the workers. That it has still not made much ground is illustrated by events following the General Strike organised by UAIS on 15th December. The fact that this strike was engineered for political reasons, caused considerable discontent among the workers, but the Sindicati Giuliani was too feeble fully to exploit their discontent. Thus although the pre-Slav unions lost some members to the Sindicati Giuliani and the Action Party, the total probably did not exceed two hundred. The truth is that the CCLN parties are still very weak and poorly organised as illustrated by the following figures of party strengths in TRIESTE, as estimated by a prominent Actionist:-

Action Party	350
Liberals	150
Christian Democrats	1,200
Socialists	250

These figures seem fair although the parties could obviously muster a much greater number of non-inscribed supporters.

Just after Christmas the CCLN and its press made a rather clumsy attempt to emerge as the champion of the working classes. The VOCE LIBERA published an alarmist and misleading account of a reported decision of the War Booty Committee to hand over materials in TRIESTE to the Jugoslavs, and drew attention to the disastrous economic consequences which would ensue in TRIESTE. A deputation including the Bishop and President of the CCLN approached AMG and a telegram was despatched to DE GASPERI. A statement by the War Booty Committee rectified the misunderstanding and the VOCE LIBERA had no option but to admit that inquiry had shown there was no cause for alarm.

4. CLANDESTINE ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

(a) RADIO VENEZIA GIULIA. A note on this clandestine transmitter which was first heard on 3 November appeared in Monthly Intelligence Summary No.4. In the second week of December this Headquarters induced the directing body of the transmitter to close it down pointing out that its activities were illegal and that its propaganda did not serve to inform the Allies but merely

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CGLN as shown by a resolution [illegible] on 16 December attacking the occupation of Rome by Anglo-American troops. The last few weeks however have brought to light a refreshing innovation in the activities of the purely Italian portion. Apparently an instruction from ACMB, they have begun to interest themselves more closely in social and economic problems. The Action party has acquired a good trade union organiser and has just begun weekly meetings to discuss social and trade union problems. The Socialists also took steps shortly before an expert on trade union affairs. This is a significant trend since hitherto the preoccupation of the CGLN with Italian nationalism has deterred it from any mass following among the workers. That it has still not made much impact is illustrated by events following the General Strike organised by WAIS on 15th December. The fact that this strike was engineered for political reasons, caused considerable discontent among the workers, but the Sindicati Giuliani was too feeble fully to exploit their discontent. Even although the pro-Slav unions lost some members to the Sindicati Giuliani and the Action Party, the total probably did not exceed two hundred. The result is that the CGLN parties are still very weak and poorly organised as illustrated by the following figures of party strength in TRIESTE, as estimated by a prominent Socialist:-

Action Party	350
Liberals	150
Christian Democrats	1,200
Socialists	250

These figures seem fair although the parties could obviously muster a much greater number of non-incorporated supporters.

Just after Christmas the CGLN and its press made a rather clumsy attempt to emerge as the champion of the working classes. The VOCE LIBERA published an alarmist and misleading account of a reported decision of the War Party Committee to hand over materials in TRIESTE to the Jugoslavs, and drew attention to the disastrous economic consequences which would ensue in TRIESTE. A deputation including the Bishop and President of the CGLN approached AMG and a telegram was despatched to LE DUSTRE. A statement by the War Party Committee rectified the misunderstanding and the VOCE LIBERA had no option but to admit that inquiry had shown there was no cause for alarm.

4. CLANDESTINE ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

(a) RADIO VENEZIA GIULIA. A note on this clandestine transmitter which was first heard on 3 December appeared in Monthly Intelligence Summary No.4. In the second week in December this Headquarters induced the directing body of the transmitter to close it down pointing out that its activities were illegal and that its propaganda did not serve to inform the Allies but merely to antagonise the Jugoslavs who would assume that the station was permitted if not sponsored by the Allies. The promoters for their part made it clear that their intention was to inform the world at large of conditions in Jugoslav occupied VENEZIA GIULIA and the plight of their brother Italians whose merely existence to the country they wished to sustain.

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The station was not heard again in December but on the night of 3 January a station calling itself RADIO TRIESTE LIBERTA came on the air. It explained that it would begin broadcasts of "unedited" news items on the night of 4 January and that it was a revival of RADIO VENEZIA GIULIA which had had to close down owing to "force majeure". There were indications that RADIO VENEZIA GIULIA had affiliations extending as far as ROME and it is quite likely that the new station is located outside the Corps area.

It is of interest that the broadcasts of RADIO VENEZIA GIULIA were summed up as nonsense even by some Italians sympathetic to their aims.

(b) GRIDO DELL ISTRIA This unlicensed and violently anti-Jugoslav weekly news-sheet was printed in TRIESTE and shipped to POLA whence copies found their way into Jugoslav occupied ISTRIA. Early in December the printing works where this paper was produced, was ordered to cease printing the paper but it has not yet been possible to contact the editorial staff. In consequence although there was no GRIDO DELL ISTRIA on 9 December the news-sheet reappeared on 16 December and has continued to come out every week since. The paper is no longer produced by the original printing firm and it is even possible that it is now being published outside Zone A.

(c) CGI (CROCE GUERRIERA ITALIA) and PATRIA E LIBERTA. Information from an unproven source has been received on these two clandestine Italian organisations whose main purpose is stated to be the protection of Italians in TRIESTE should the Jugoslavs retake with a surprise attack and the Allies be forced temporarily to evacuate the city. They would furthermore afford protection to Italian citizens and property in the event of attempts by Slovene extremists to seize power within TRIESTE, also to Italian demonstrations and dissident workers in case of strikes. A similar organisation was stated to exist in ISTRIA preparing an armed uprising in the event of war between the Allies and TITO. The objects of these two movements are thus substantially the same as those of the DEVIZIONE GORIZIA on which a note appeared in Monthly Intelligence Summary No. 5, but they appear at present to have little importance and to represent aspiration rather than achievement.

5. PRO-JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

Throughout the month the Jugoslav nationalist organisations in Zone A have continued to use all their many resources to foster discontent, to undermine confidence in G.M.A. and to advocate the virtues of Jugoslav government. In their programme the local communists are supported by the propaganda machinery of LJUBLJANA and BELGRADE and it is known that an effort is being made to get material from ITALY to set up a clandestine transmitter probably in Zone B. Neither LJUBLJANA nor BELGRADE is concerned to present an unbiassed view point. On 26 December for instance, in a typical broadcast, Radio BELGRADE gave the following picture of conditions in Zone A:-

"The Allied Military Government, by its Order No.11, gradually eliminated all National Liberation Committees in VENEZIA GIULIA and replaced them by lawyers and ecclesiastical secretaries who in

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(b) GRIDO DELL ISTRIA. This unlicenced and violently anti-Jugoslav weekly news-sheet was printed in TRIESTE and shipped to POLA whence copies found their way into Jugoslav occupied ISTRIA. Early in December the printing works where this paper was produced, was ordered to cease printing the paper but it has not yet been possible to contact the editorial staff. In consequence although there was no GRIDO DELL ISTRIA on 9 December the news-sheet reappeared on 16 December and has continued to come out every week since. The paper is no longer produced by the original printing firm and it is even possible that it is now being published outside Zone A.

(c) CST (ORA E SEMPRE ITALIA) and PATRIA E LIBERTA. Information from an unproven source has been received on these two clandestine Italian organisations whose main purpose is stated to be the protection of Italians in TRIESTE should the Jugoslavs attack with a surprise attack and the Allies be forced temporarily to evacuate the city. They would furthermore afford protection to Italian citizens and property in the event of attempts by Slovene extremists to seize power within TRIESTE, also to Italian demonstrations and dissident workers in case of strikes. A similar organisation was stated to exist in ISTRIA preparing an armed uprising in the event of war between the Allies and TITO. The objects of these two movements are thus substantially the same as those of the DIVISIONE GORIZIA on which a note appeared in Monthly Intelligence Summary No. 3, but they appear at present to have little importance and to represent aspiration rather than achievement.

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> "The Allied Military Government, by the Order No. 11, gradually eliminated all National Liberation Committees in VENEZIA GIULIA and replaced them by mayors and communal secretaries who in greater part are former fascist officials.
>
> The National Liberation Committees nevertheless, are still trying to assist the people by issuing them with war damage certificates etc. The Allied authorities instead of supporting such beneficial activities are preventing them by every means and even threaten to arrest the members of the committees".

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The degree of cooperation which pro Slav organisations offer in "beneficial activities" is illustrated by their reaction to the free repairing programme organised by AMG for distressed Slovene villages. A Slovene society in TRIESTE undertook to run the programme but required that it should be given full control of materials and funds and receive all the publicity. The society's committees in all the villages have been directed not to cooperate with Allied Military Government except through the society.

In Zone A 18 communes now have a local administration set up under General Order No.11 and twenty communes have direct rule by CAO. The recent establishment of direct CAO rule at SESANA resulted in several demonstrations on Dec 17 and over, it is reported, to arms civilians employed by AMG being threatened. These SESANA disturbances are in line with a policy reported to have been laid down by KRAIGHER, the political secretary of the PCG, to a select UAIS and PCG audience at GORIZIA. He is alleged to have stated that nothing would do more to undermine confidence in AMG than a clear demonstration that the Allies were unable to maintain public order.

Pro Slav demonstrations during December centred mainly around the suspension of the Slovene paper PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK. This paper has consistently pursued a policy of criticism of AMG and in October, of Allied troops. It has not haggled at misinterpretation of facts and it received three warnings that its license to publish would be withdrawn if this policy continued. On 24 November however, the PRIMORSKI published a strongly abusive article on the AMG educational authorities which included the statement that all the higher administration of the Allied Slovene schools, chosen and appointed by the superior Allied officer for Schools, were fascist, nazi and demochranci. (See below at para 7 Note on Slovene education in Zone A.)

On 1 Dec the editor admitted that the statement was an untruth and undertook to retract it. The retraction was not however published and on 3 Dec the editor stated that after reflection he considered that the offending sentence was an exaggeration but not an untruth. On 5 Dec it was decided to suspend the paper indefinitely owing, in the words of the official announcement, "to the refusal of the responsible editor to carry out a specific and unequivocal promise.....to retract certain statements made in an article.....of 24 Nov".

PRIMORSKI refused to accept the form of direct retraction laid down and on 15 Dec pointed out that on a correct interpretation of the original sentence the offending article referred only to the superintendent of Slovene education and to two school inspectors. Two of these officials were stated shortly to be due for trial in absentia in LJUBLJANA as war criminals. An amended retraction was then submitted to the proprietors of PRIMORSKI to the effect that the offending sentence was regretted and withdrawn in so far as it had produced the wrong impression that by it the Allied Military Government or their officers had been attacked.

On 21 Dec after further haggling PRIMORSKI agreed to publish this form of retraction and was allowed to reappear on 23 Dec. At an early [illegible] negotiations which followed the suspension, three Slovene

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On 21 Dec after further haggling PRIMORSKI agreed to publish this form of retraction and was allowed to reappear on 23 Dec. At an early stage during the negotiations which followed the suspension, three Slovene officials of the PNOO who claimed to be the proprietors of the paper admitted that they had been expecting suspension for some time and stated that the main problem among Slovenes in Zone A was a basic inferiority complex which in turn produced a tendency to exaggeration. This momentary bout of contrition did not deter the Slovene political machine from organising a flood of protests and demonstrations. Deputations and

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processions demanding the reappearance of PRIMORSKI were organised in TRIESTE and several towns and villages. Some of the "spontaneous" demonstrators were women with shopping baskets, others were ignorant of the reasons for the suspension and even, in some cases, of the reason for the demonstrations, and yet other champions of the freedom of the press admitted that they were not allowed to read the AIS Slovene paper. Telegrams were dispatched to Mr ATTLEE, President TRUMAN and the MOSCOW Foreign Ministers' Conference.

On 15 December UAIS suddenly decided to call a general strike. The Sindicati Giuliani refused to cooperate as the strike was political and although there was a complete stoppage of work in all major industrial establishments, more than half the shops remained open and in TRIESTE trams began running again at 1100 hours. It was the first time the Italian section of the community had dared defy a strike order by the pro-Slav unions. Even in the ranks of the Sindicati Unici there was dissatisfaction that the strike was organised solely for political ends and leading Italian Communists in VENEZIA GIULIA have confessed deep disappointment at the extent to which Slav nationalist elements are taking the upper hand in the PCG.

Hard on the heels of the strike followed a new incident in which the pro-Slav elements found fresh scope for attacking AMG. In a café brawl in the San GIACOMO quarter of TRIESTE a Venezia Giulia policeman whilst off duty, used his firearm and two civilians were killed. The policeman, who is now awaiting trial, was promptly dubbed a fascist (although investigations to date show he has no fascist antecedents and may even have informed for the communists), telegrams were dispatched to President TRUMAN, Mr ATTLEE and Marshal STALIN demanding the dissolution of the VG Police and this incident, since described as the "SAN GIACOMO massacres", has swollen to the proportions of a St BARTHOLEMEW's night in the columns of the communist press. UAIS arranged an impressive funeral for the victims, workers present being paid for their time away from work.

Since the spate of demonstrations on behalf of PRIMORSKI the communists have been comparatively inactive on the streets and it is known that until 15 January all conferences have given way to study groups devoted to discussion of the plans for the new Jugoslav constitution.

Evidence came to light during the month of clandestine Jugoslav recruitment in Zone A. A letter dated 13 December from OPICINA to PASSOVIZZA VOO authorised the latter to recruit demobilised Jugoslav soldiers for NZ (an unofficial police force which is the Slovene equivalent of the GUARDIA DEL POPOLO). Applications were to reach the headquarters of NZ located at the PNOO office at AIDUSSINA by 31 January. This indicates at least the extent to which Jugoslav-inspired organisation are planning for the return of Jugoslav authority to Zone A. In view of persistent reports that the Jugoslavs are planning for an armed insurrection against the Allies in Zone A and that clandestine recruiting of ex-members of the GUARDIA DEL POPOLO continues, it is possible that the expansion of the NZ has in view the contingency of more extreme measures being required. There are at present, however, no indications that such measures are imminent.

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6. POLA

(a) GENERAL. The political situation in POLA is similar to that in the remainder of VENEZIA GIULIA, most of the local political organisations being but offshoots of, or parallel to the main ones functioning in TRIESTE.

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The political temperature is, however, less intense. This is probably because on the one hand the Jugoslavs are less apprehensive of a pro-Italian solution, and on the other, the Italians themselves are isolated from TRIESTE and ITALY proper. This very isolation has furthermore accentuated certain economic problems which tend to make the average man more interested in everyday administration than in ideological speculations. Normal commercial intercourse with ISTRIA is restricted, and the only way for food and clothing to reach the town is by ship from TRIESTE. Prices are consequently high and unemployment is abnormally large in relation to the population, not only because/the current shortage of raw materials, but because the arsenal and the ship-yards are primarily designed for armament production. Moreover, war damage in the town is considerable and an unfortunate explosion of 5 December caused additional damage to property in the working class areas.

On 10 Dec there was a strike in all but the elementary schools, in sympathy with similar strikes in TRIESTE and GORIZIA, because of lack of heating fuel. On 20 December the state employees and banks struck for better wages, but returned to work on 21 December after a compromise had been reached with AMG. The CPL (Popular Liberation Committee), with the support of the local Sindicati Unici, has tried to import products from JUGOSLAVIA and ISTRIA in order to set up cooperatives in the town. Since permission was not granted, a cooperative store was set up just outside the enclave which is attracting a fair amount of POLA custom and is providing good propaganda value.

(b) POLITICAL. The pro Great parties and organizations in POLA are the CPL (Popular Liberation Committee), branches of the PCG, UAIS, Sindicati Unici and one or two anti-fascist youth and women's leagues. On the Italian side there is the CCP (Citizens' Pola Committee), which is the equivalent of the CLNs elsewhere, and comprises the local branches of the Christian Democrat, Action, Socialist and Liberal Parties.

The working class as a whole associates itself with the pro Great organizations is in no way enthusiastic towards the prospect of Italian rule but is divided between support for JUGOSLAVIA and for an independent ISTRIA under Allied or International control. The Italian middle class broadly favours an Italian solution, with a small minority inclining to independence. The older generation amongst all classes is apt to speak with nostalgia of the good old days when POLA was an outpost of the Austrian Empire and there were good wages and general prosperity.

(c) PRESS.

	Title	Nature	Circulation
(i) DAILIES	L'Arena di Pola	CLN	4,000
	Il Nostro Giornale	Communist	3,000
(ii) WEEKLIES	El Spin	Humourous	3,000
	L'Idea Democratica (Formerly "Democrazia")	Democ-Christian	4,000
	La Posta del Lunedi	Information (Monday)	5,000

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(iii) The Uomo Qualunque has a total circulation of approx 800.

(iv) The Grido dell'Istria, a clandestine news-sheet published outside POLA, is fairly widely distributed in POLA and is sent from there to the hinterland of ISTRIA.

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7. SLOVENE SCHOOLS IN ZONE "A"

The policy of AMG in its administration of the Slovene schools in VENEZIA GIULIA has for a long time been criticised by the local pro Slav press, and the following points may help to clarify the position.

The task of setting up Slovene schools after twenty years of fascist suppression has given rise to many difficulties, political and otherwise, and it is not surprising that the pro Slavs should be reluctant to approve of any measure which deprives them of this important channel for nationalist propaganda, particularly as under higher directive AMG cannot allow controversy by the teaching of any period of history after 1920.

The appointment and recruiting of teachers was the main problem to be faced when the Slovene schools were re-opened. In the elementary schools this difficulty was to a great extent overcome by employing bi-lingual Italian nationals but for the secondary schools local talent was not entirely adequate since th higher grade teaching during the last 20 years had been done exclusively in the Italian language by Italian professors. Recourse was had to those teachers formerly resident in VENEZIA GIULIA who had escaped to JUGOSLAVIA owing to fascist persecution and had become Jugoslav citizens. But these alone were far from adequate since Slovenia itself suffers from an acute shortage of trained teachers, who, together with the majority of the professional class, emigrated to Anglo-American territory before the advance of the partisan army. It is to these emigres that AMG has had to turn, and a proportion of the present teachers has been found from Royalist and anti-Tito Slovenes in refugee camps in ITALY.

The final allocation of posts in the secondary schools was something of a compromise. Out of 92 posts, 44 are held by Italians, 27 by anti-Tito refugees and 21 by ex-VENEZIA GIULIANS now Jugoslav citizens and pro TITO. A large number of Italian teachers employed in the secondary schools are also stated to be of Jugoslav nationalist sympathies. The question of the Inspectors for the town and province of TRIESTE and the province of GORIZIA was even more difficult as a higher administration had been set up by the Regional and District Liberation Committees. Cooperation with these was found to be impossible owing to the basic AMG Educational directive which forbade political instruction, and the uncompromising attitude of the education section of PWCC who insisted that they were the official "popular" organ for the administration and direction of all Slovene schools in VENEZIA GIULIA. The only alternative, though not entirely satisfactory, was to fill these important posts with Slovene refugees of the type already described. Dr BARAGA and his two assistants have been repeatedly accused by the Jugoslav inspired authorities of being DOMOBRANCI, and privately they are certainly not sympathisers with the TITO regime. They are however, genuinely concerned about the educational requirements of the area and like their anti-Tito subordinates, have given no cause for complaintregarding political bias in their work. Moreover, although they have been accused at great length by the local pro Slav press of ciminal political activities in the LJUBLJANA area, no concrete evidence of this has been supplied by these bodies. AMG proposes, however, to achieve a more satisfactory balance by installing as an assistant for Dr BARAGA a professor of pro TITO sympathies.

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Documentary evidence is at hand to show that in spite of official control of Slovene schools by AMG, the Education Section of PWOO is by no means idle in insinuating politics into the schools. One of the chief bones of contention is the policy regarding books. AMG will not allow Slovene books which contain any reference to the Liberation movement, and all books written in JUGOSLAVIA have to be approved. Unauthorised books are, however, being

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distributed under PNOC direction through unofficial subordinate bodies such as local parents' councils which are also instructed to agitate to AMG for the use of these books. Moreover pictures of TITO are forever cropping up in school rooms under orders from the same organisations. As Appendix "O" is a translation of one of these directives from PNOC.

The effective organisation of the pro Slav bodies and their determination to achieve their own ends, is inevitably bound to clash with AMG's declared policy of impartiality. Despite the unwillingness of the former to adopt a less uncompromising attitude, and their readiness to exploit minor difficulties such as shortage of heating fuel in school buildings, AMG has succeeded in opening almost 130 schools, Slovene and Croat, in VENEZIA GIULIA in a very short space of time, and fuel has been promised when the schools re-open on 8 January after the Christmas holidays.

PART II

N.E. ITALY

1. GENERAL

The final success of DE GASPERI, the Christian Democrat leader, in forming a government in which all six parties of the CLN are represented, has been welcomed generally, though without any great enthusiasm. Apart from the change in Prime Minister, this new government is essentially the same as its predecessor. The main sufferers are the Action Party, who have lost the Prime Ministership, and the Liberals who, though they brought about the crisis, have had to sacrifice the Vice-Premiership and have received nothing in return.

The crisis has served to clear the air, and in Northern ITALY it has probably increased the prestige of the CLN and brought the component parties closer together. The differences within the Liberal Party have inevitably been accentuated by the crisis and, with the exception of the FRIULI, where local politics are conditioned by the proximity of VENEZIA GIULIA, its left wing has become more clamant. In VENICE the party issued an order of the day "re-affirming their faith in a Liberal Party which was intransigently anti-Fascist in its aims and beliefs", and the right wing editor of the Liberal organ for the Veneto has been replaced by a more moderate representative.

The transfer of the administration of Northern ITALY to the Italian government took place smoothly on 31 December. The hand-over has caused general satisfaction though, as was to be expected, the UDINE CLN protested at the non-inclusion of the FRIULI. It was made clear to the general public, through the medium of the press, that this exception does not mean that UDINE Province is regarded as disputed territory.

31 December was also the date of expiry for the revised agreement [illegible] last Autumn for the compulsory retention of surplus labour by

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opening almost 130 schools, Slovene and Croat, in VENEZIA GIULIA in a very short space of time, and fuel has been promised when the schools re-open on 8 January after the Christmas holidays.

PART II

U.K. ITALY

1. GENERAL

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31 December was also the date of expiry for the revised agreement concluded last Autumn for the compulsory retention of surplus labour by industry. It is now agreed that dismissal of redundant workers can no longer be postponed; it will, however, take place gradually over the month of January, and it is expected that more generous terms of unemployment relief will be announced.

Preparations for the General Election for the Constituent Assembly are beginning to be made. Present indications are that these elections will take place in late March or early April. The administrative elections will take place on dates to be chosen by each Province, probably around February.

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The Communist Party held a National Congress in ROME beginning on 29 Dec. This is the first since 1951 and marks the opening of the electoral campaign, and will be followed during the next months by Congresses of other parties.

2. VENICE

The only untoward event in VENICE during the last month was a minor demonstration which occurred on 19 December. The previous evening small unsigned typewritten notices appeared in the town calling all unemployed to a meeting. Some hundreds appeared at the stated time, including refugees, ex-partisans and representatives of the Socialist and Communist Parties. The main trend of the speeches was a complaint of the lack of interest shown by the authorities in the problem of unemployment. The Provincial Socialist Party Secretary and the Communist Vice-Mayor, after hearing the various protests, formed a delegation which visited the Provincial Office of the Camera del Lavoro, but while measures such as the institution of soup kitchens were being discussed by these authorities, about 200 of the crowd went to one of the stores owned by a wealthy communist and practically sacked it, while another group overturned some street stalls. The Communist party accused the Right Wing, particularly L'Uomo Qualunque followers, of responsibility for the incident. UQ blames the Communists. The evidence is not conclusive; either claim could be correct. With the exception of the FRIULI the unemployment situation in the VENETO is not as serious as in NW ITALY, but this minor incident shows the potential dangers should the food situation deteriorate during the remaining winter months.

In VENICE the circulation of the paper L'Uomo Qualunque is dropping slowly but steadily. It is now only 10,000 in the city and 3,000 in the Province, as against a total of 15,000 three weeks ago.

Meetings of the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque are still however being held, though the movement appears to have lost the cohesion attributed to it by Count LOREDAN. Two members officially disowned by the latter continue to operate independently.

NENNI, the Secretary General of the Italian Socialist Party and vice-President of the Council of Ministers and High Commissioner for Epuration, visited VENICE on 16 and 17 December. NENNI's speech at the Malibran Theatre was moderate and conciliatory and his main point appeared to be the 2003.4
prepare Italians for the increasing difficulties of the present winter. He discussed both domestic and foreign affairs, advocating full cooperation between the parties at home and with America, England and Russia abroad. He described the three main points of the Socialist Party as the necessity for a Republic, agrarian reform and nationalisation of the big industries. The next day he spent in confabulation with the local Socialist leaders, and in visiting the Venice Arsenal where some 3000 workers were gathered. Here NENNI paid a tribute to the "arsenalite", stronghold of Socialism and Communism, and stressed the difficult winter and the vital importance of help from abroad.

The main object of NENNI's visit was to pull together the somewhat scattered allegiances of the VENICE Socialist Party in preparation for the

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The main object of NENNI's visit was to pull together the somewhat scattered allegiances of the VENICE Socialist Party in preparation for the Socialist Congress in January.

3. BELLUNO PROVINCE.

Although it has not hit the headlines, the province of BELLUNO has inherited several problems from the war.

Of these the most serious is that of the partisans. Their activity in the area used to be intense and at their height they numbered 20 brigades.

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Two of these were supported by the Christian Democrats, one by the Action Party and the remainder by the Communists. Trouble came with peace and the formation of ANPI (National Association of Italian Partisans). The original decision to appoint one member of its committee from each brigade was fair in theory but in practice gave an overwhelming majority to the Communists. The Christian Democrat brigade then refused to send representatives, with the result that ANPI fell under the complete control of the more boisterous young communists, who turned it into a political, rather than a welfare organisation. This, naturally, threatened to bring about a serious political breach, which was averted only by the strenuous efforts of the Provincial CLN, which finally secured a compromise on the main points at issue between ANPI and the political parties. But on the whole the active Communists are a noisy minority and at least half the population of the province is thought to support the Christian Democrats.

For the majority of the people the economic rather than the political situation is the most serious problem. There are some 12,000 unemployed, with few prospects of obtaining work, as the two main factories, making aluminium and precision instruments, are almost at a standstill for lack of raw materials. Transport difficulties also aggravate the food situation of the province, which being mountainous, is largely dependent on imported supplies.

On the other hand, the racial problem does not appear likely to become serious. The most considerable Austrian element is in the CORTINA area - ceded to ITALY after 1919 - but the majority were concerned in the tourist trade, which was highly developed under Italian rule and they realise that a revival of this is hardly to be expected if the area were given back to AUSTRIA. The South Tyrolese "VOLKSPARTEI" has branches in this area but both its numbers and activities are insignificant in comparison to the BOLZANO area.

The handing over by AMG of the provincial administration to the Italian government has passed off without incident. Public order has, on the whole, been well maintained and provided the inevitable difficulties of winter can be satisfactorily overcome, there seems to be no reason to anticipate any change for the worse in the general situation of the province.

4. UDINE

The fact that UDINE Province will not for the present pass/under the administration of the Italian Government naturally caused some disappointment among the local parties, particularly the left wing element and the ex-partisans. with the rest of ITALY

The clamour of the left wing, however, does not drown the reasoned satisfaction of the large majority of the population who, being non-political, are more concerned with the advantage of Allied protection from Slav infiltration and from excessive partisan influence in local affairs.

On the whole, economic conditions still overshadow political activities, though two interesting trends have been noticeable. The UQ Movement has

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On the whole, economic conditions still overshadow political activities, though two interesting trends have been noticeable. The UQ Movement has appeared in the town, and placards announcing its formation caused some stir. The local Action Party, which absorbed the IRREDENTE group when it seceded from the TRIESTE branch, is being criticised as pro-Slav by the local Christian Democrats, who, together with the Liberals, owing to the proximity of VENEZIA GIULIA, have a reputation for extreme right wing nationalism.

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PART THREE. Military Security.

1. Security of Information.

Information gained through informers indicated that JUGOSLAV agents were monitoring the line passing through the repeater station at PLEZZO (MR.C.6659). Investigations showed this to be untrue but the incident has served to draw attention to an important V.P. which will be visited regularly by F.S.P.

2. Security of Personnel.

(a) At 1100 hrs on 11 Dec 45 a DR from 192 Battery was held up by two armed men and his motor cycle stolen at MR.873886. No trace has been found of individuals or of the machine.

(b) During the breaking up of an unauthorised demonstration at SESANA (MR.H.9080) by CMP on 17 Dec 45 demonstraters endeavoured to knock the cap off one of the MP's and one MP received an injured hand. Three arrests were made.

(c) Two AMG officers were detained by Jugoslav troops at LABLENIZZA (MR.C.677428) on 6 Dec 45. They had gone to discuss administrative problems and after local negotiations they were released on 8 Dec 45.

3. Security of Material.

WIRE-CUTTING. This continues but the number of cases reported to FS show a decrease on previous month. It is significant that after certain incidents of this nature FS called on representatives of the FRONTE della GIOVENTA at COMMONS (MR.C.5908) and informed them that they were highly suspected of being implicated in this matter and they were told of the seriousness of sabotage. No further incidents have taken place in the same locality. These cases vary little in detail and it is not possible to state whether they are committed as deliberate acts of sabotage against our communication system or merely for the material which is invariably removed.

4. Security of Frontiers, Ports and Coastlines.

(a) TRIESTE Port.

(i) Merchant shipping, including RN craft with Merchant Navy crews entered the port during the month as follows:-

Degree of Security

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(a) TRIESTE Port.

(i) Merchant shipping, including RN craft with Merchant Navy crews entered the port during the month as follows:-

	No.	Degree of Security Check.
Merchantmen	38	100%
Schooners WD	4	100%
Schooners Itelian & Jugoslav	438	10%
Other craft twice daily ferry service to MUGGIA and twice weekly to POLA		100% crew 10% passengers

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(ii) In spite of increased security and anti-pilfering precautions in the Port, large scale thefts are still occurring. The latest incident involved the disappearance of One Hundred and Fifteen (115) sacks of sugar from railway wagons in the Porto Vittorio Emanuele. There are reports, as yet unconfirmed, that subterranean sewers and conduits are used for hiding the loot from where it is eventually taken away.
The serious shortage of harbour craft makes it impossible for Provost and Security personnel to carry out adequate patrolling of the water front thereby leaving additional loopholes for the disposal of stolen goods.
Complicity of WD personnel in these thefts is suspected and all units having premises inside the port are now required to provide their personnel with dock passes.
Action taken:-

(a) Port Provost and SIB are investigating.
(b) Magazzini Generale are being required to produce plans and full information concerning underground passages.
(c) Launches have been requested to facilitate water front patrols.

(iii) BUMBOATS.

Unauthorised small craft have caused much trouble and nuisance in the port by visiting ships without permission. They are also suspected of being involved in the traffic of stolen goods. The Capitenaria dellPorto have been instructed to publish an order in the local press and to display an ordinence at the dock gates and other prominent places in the port forbidding unauthorised bumboat traffic. This has now been done.

(b) VENICE Port.

(i) The following vessels entered the port during the period under review:-

	No.	
Merchantmen	11	VENICE
Merchantmen	11	MARGHERA
Schooners & other small craft	55	

Of the above only one merchantman was carrying WD Stores, Facilities for guarding these stores, which are made up principally of coal and petrol are reported as poor and ineffective. Guarding is carried out by GG.FF.

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Of the above only one merchantman was carrying WD Stores, Facilities for guarding these stores, which are made up principally of coal and petrol are reported as poor and ineffective. Guarding is carried out by GG.FF.

(ii) The method of issuing passes to dock workers has been revised as it was found that the Provveditorato del Porto was giving out as many as Five Hundred passes daily when the volume of work available required less than One Hundred men. FS have instructed that in future passes will be issued only to men actually engaged on a job within the port.

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(c) MONFALCONE Port.

(i) A fire occured in the compressor plant at the CRDA shipyard on 12 Dec 45 at 1615 hrs. No stoppage of work resulted as reserve gear was available. There are no indications of sabotage.

(ii) The GRADO (MR.H.5276) detachment of 35 FS Section has been unable to continue Coast patrol as the launch previously used for this purpose has been towed into TRIESTE for extensive repairs. Weather conditions have greatly reduced sea travel by small coastal craft and what traffic has been intercepted has proved quite legitimate.

(d) FRONTIERS.

(i) Several parties of Jewish refugees have recently reached ITALY from JUGOSLAVIA. Interrogations carried out at DP Camp UDINE have brought out the following points:-

(a) The movement of these people is being carried out by an organisation operating from or with a branch at MUHLDORF (MR.X.5009) which is being run by one SPEKTOR Morechs.

(b) The route by which they travel - viz :- VILLACH - GODERSDORF - SCHLATTEN - BRUSIC - KRNAJ - LJUBLJANA and thence across the Morgan Line to TRIESTE indicates quite clearly that the Jugoslav authorities are aware of the traffic but are taking no steps to prevent it.

(c) DP's were provided with false Greek passports in AUSTRIA.

(d) They are contacted by Jews in TRIESTE, given bogus DP cards and instructed to adopt the role of Palestinian citizens who had been in POLAND for a short period. The majority speak no Hebrew whatsoever.

(ii) Action taken on the foregoing is as follows :-

(a) BTA have been informed of SPEKTOR's activities at MUHLDORF and requested to make careful investigations.

(b) FS TRIESTE have been instructed to trace the persons there who are contacting these parties as they arrive. They have also been instructed to check up on the control at TRIESTE Refugee Camp.

Further report will be submitted when more information is to hand.

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(a) The movement of these people is being carried out by an organisation operating from or with a branch at DUSSELDORF (T.R.E.5009) which is being run by one SPEKTOR Mortcha.

(b) The route by which they travel - viz :- VILLACH - GOBERSDORF - SCHIATTEN - BRUSIC - KRMAJ - LJUBLJANA and thence across the Morgen Line to TRIESTE indicates quite clearly that the Jugoslav authorities are aware of the traffic but are taking no steps to prevent it.

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Further report will be submitted when more information is to hand.

5. Jugoslav Troops.

(i) The number of Jugoslav troops circulating in the GORIZIA area has again decreased in the period under review. This steady improvement in the observance of movement regulations is thought to

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be the result of the energy and vigilance of the Allied Police who ensure the speedy detention and expulsion of defaulters.

(ii) The provisions for the discharge of Jugoslav troops into Zone A are not being carried out by the Jugoslav authorities. An increase in number of demobilised Jugoslav soldiers wearing military uniform are being apprehended by the police and brought to PS for interrogation; their documents are not countersigned by any Allied authority.

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PART IV

Civil Security

1. Analysis of Arrests.

(a)

Category	Trial	Internment	Detention	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	1	1
Jugoslav Armed Forces	2	-	-	2
Civil Officials incl CC RR	-	-	4	4
Misc Civilians	61	1	37	99
Prisoners of War	-	-	9	9
DP's	-	-	4	4
Royalist Jugoslavs				2
	65	1	55	121

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) DONADONIBUS, Giovanni. Arrested at No.4 AMG DP Centre on 28 Nov 45. Came from VENICE and was en route for TRIESTE. Subject was in possession of a variety of false and altered documents. Enquiries have revealed that he was formerly employed by German SS in POLA and later at porto Rose. Present indications are that he is working for the Jugoslavs. Interrogation is proceeding.

(ii) BOZIC, Valentine. Arrested in UDINE on information from C.S. sources. Was at first suspected of being the Slav "Lt Vi[illegible]" known to F.S. through UPCIS sources. A photograph of subject was submitted to 5 SCI Unit but they were unable to identify him. BOZIC leads a mysterious existence in UDINE and is well provided with funds. He claims to be a student who prefers UDINE to his home at S.LUCIA D' ISONZO in Zone B. Has made several visits to PADUA and VENICE and is a Radio Technician. Still under interrogation.

(iii) del NEGRO, Herbert. Arrested on 28 Nov 45. Subject was at one time OBERSTURMBANNFUHRER RUNGSRAD at [illegible]. Has been turned over to 68 F.S.S. at

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Italian Armed Forces	-	-	1	1
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(iii) del NEGRO, Herbert. Arrested on 28 Nov 45. Subject was at one time OBERFELDWEBEL HUNGSRAM at SALZBURG. Has been turned over to 68 F.S.S. at VILLACH for internment.

(iv) SCANZANO, Matteo Paolo. Subject was apprehended whilst masquerading as a British Captain. He was found to be in possession of an Italian Legation

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Stamp and a number of Red Cross cards. Subject has been handed over to ANG MARVELO for trial and disposal.

(v) DE CANEVA, Tranquilo. Reference weekly SITREP No. 70 dated 17 Dec 45. Interrogation produced no evidence of subjects connection with UBCIS or other subversive organisation - he has been released.

(vi) SMITH, Guglielmo fu Arturo. Reference weekly SITREP No.70 dated 17 Dec 45. Subject is accused of collaboration with the Germans. It has not been possible to identify him with any GIS personalities although there are some indications that he had connections either with SS or SP. Case is being handled by P.S. and will remain their concern unless fresh evidence is found which will establish his connection with GIS.

(vii) SMOCIR, Ivan. Arrested at URSINA (MR. C.7437) on 3 Dec 45 by P.S. and Allied Police as a member of the illegal NZ (NARODNA ZARICHA) and for being in possession of arms. Subject received a pistol wound in the chest whilst attempting to escape.

(viii) SOLAR, Olga di Pietro. (CI Bulletin 7/4 Amb 338 suspect W/T Agent). Subject was arrested and interrogated but denied any connection with GID. Following her arrest her companion, STRICKER has admitted his connection with GIS and SOLAR will be re-interrogated. A point which is not understood in this case is why SIM should receive Black List names which are not passed to PS.

2. (a) German inspired organisations.

NIL.

(b) Italian inspired organisations.

(i) DIVISIONE GORIZIA.

Since the sequestration of the clandestine radio at the end of November, the Divisione GORIZIA has become in fact, as well as in theory, an underground movement. Its leaders, when contacted, speak vaguely of a general lack of interest, of internal weaknesses, of a period of stasis, etc. On the other hand there are rumours that the organisation is consolidating its ranks and tightening up on internal security in preparation for activity on a much more ambitious scale than heretofore. One usually well

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(vii) SNOCIR, Ivan. Arrested at URSINA (MR. C.7437) on 3 Dec 45 by P.S. and Allied Police as a member of the illegal NZ (NARODNA ZARISTA) and for being in possession of arms. Subject received a pistol wound in the chest whilst attempting to escape.

(viii) SOLAR, Olga di Pietro. (CI Bulletin 7/4 AMG 338 suspect W/T Agent). Subject was arrested and interrogated but denied any connection with GIS. Following her arrest her companion, SEMICHEN has admitted his connection with GIS and SOLAR will be re-interrogated. A point which is not understood in this case is why SIM should receive Black List names which are not passed to PS.

2. (a) Garman inspired organisations.

NTR.

(b) Italian inspired organisations.

(i) DIVISIONE GORIZIA.

Since the sequestration of the clandestine radio at the end of November, the Division GORIZIA has become in fact, as well as in theory, an underground movement. Its leaders, when contacted, speak vaguely of a general lack of interest, of internal weaknesses, of a period of stasis, etc. On the other hand there are rumours that the organisation is consolidating its ranks and tightening up on internal security in preparation for activity on a much more ambitious scale than heretofore. One usually well informed source alleges that materials for a new radio transmitter are already in GORIZIA, and that a new series of broadcasts are scheduled to begin in the very near future.

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(ii) SOCIALIST PENETRATION ORGANISATION.

LAZZARIN Otello fu Pasquale, potential youth recruiter and collaborator with the Partito Demo-Cristiano, has claimed to have seen a document sent from the Federazione Socialista at ROME to the Federazione Socialista at VENICE, dealing with a Socialist Party penetration organisation with HQ at ROME and centres in the various provinces, the provincial centres to recruit agents for penetration into other parties. Elements were also to be introduced into the Italian Army to spread revolutionary propaganda, and amongst the civil population for the same reason. Special elements were to be used for the penetration of the Demo-Cristiani. The document contained orders to form such a centre in Venezia Province. LAZZARIN is willing to collaborate with F.S. and will supply any further information which comes to his notice.

(iii) MONARCHIST UNION IN TRIESTE.

Source claims that several people are attempting to organise a branch of the union in the town. Source himself was approached three months ago by a certain PALOMBINI, previously resident in TRIESTE and now believed to be in VENICE, who offered to provide him with funds to establish a branch of the organisation in TRIESTE. Source has NOT since been contacted but states that PALOMBINI has lately approached other persons with the same scheme.

(c) Jugoslav inspired organisations.

(i) Information (reliability "B" Italian) has been received from an engineer inside the Cantieri S. Marco that on approximately 5 Dec 45 some three hundred workers in the Cantieri had "signed on" for voluntary service "under Tito", in response to an appeal emanating from BELGRADE. The recruiting was said to have been effected in great secrecy as it had in view the ultimate rising by the Jugoslavs and Communist sympathisers against the present regime in TRIESTE.
It has not been possible to obtain any actual document or petition to support the above information.

(ii) U.P.C.I.S.

Reference weekly SITREP No.70 dated 17 Dec 45. As previously reported the more prominent members of the a/m organisation have been arrested during a combined raid carried out in [illegible]

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(ii) U.P.C.I.S.

Reference weekly SITREP No.70 dated 17 Dec 45. As previously reported the more prominent members of the a/m organisation have been arrested during a combined raid carried out in UDINE by F.S., CC.RR, and C.S. The following persons were arrested :-

(1) ASSALONE, Ferrucio ("STANIUS") Commandant of the Battalion of auxilliary Partisan Police UDINE.

(2) NONINI, Livio ("DINO") Chief of the Political Squad, Questura, UDINE.

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(3) PIGNONE, Lucio Head of UPCIS.

(4) FRANCESCHINIS, Giancarlo ("CHECO") PIGNONE's chief henchman in UDINE.

(5) BAZZARA, Dario ("LIBECCIO").

(6) GUGOLE, Giuseppe Ex-employee of Questure, UDINE.

(7) MORO, Pietro Auxiliary Police CERVIGNANO.

(8) STAFFUZZA, Alfio.

(9) TONELLI, Ilario ("MARIELLO") CERVIGNANO.

(10) BUTTAZZONI, Gaetano ("SCIPIO").

(11) BERGAMASCO, Valerio.

In addition to the above the following were also arrested :-

(a) ROSSI, Arrigo Wireless technician in whose house the R/T of SCIPIO was previously alleged to have been concealed.

(b) GABRIELLE, Venceslao (alias "MILAN") Found in the house of "LIBECCIO" and later identified as the mysterious SAVO of the UPCIS reports.

(c) BRUS, Giovanni Found with GABRIELLI in "LIBECCIO's house. Possesses a UAIS membership card.

Of the above arrests, GABRIELLI, alias MILAN, alias SAVO is clearly the most important. He has so far not broken down under interrogation but this as yet has been only of a preliminary nature. He has however admitted that he is a member of a Slav organisation operating from AIDUSSINA under a Lt MARIAN and that the principal object of his presence in UDINE was to control the activities of PIGNONE the head of UPCIS (see item (c)-(ii)-(3) above).
So far, GABRIELLI has denied all knowledge of the OZNA, although it is felt that his history suggests that he was a member of the OZNA Military branch and was later transferred to the Civil branch at AIDUSSINA.
Partisan authorities and the Communist Party, UDINE, have been particularly anxious to find out the real reason for the UPCIS arrests and various efforts to this end have been made by ANPI through the Prefect and AMG. The Provincial Commissioner was allowed to make a statement to the Press to the effect that the arrests had been made "in the interests of the Security of the Allied Forces and that the individual cases were being examined".
The arrest of Civil officials and prominent partisan leaders has created a considerable amount of

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(7) MORO, Pietro ALKIRE, Police Commissioner.

(8) STEFFUZZA, Mario.

(9) TONELLI, Ilario ("MARTELLO") CERVIGNANO.

(10) BUTTAZZONI, Gastone ("SCIPIO").

(11) BERGAMASCO, Valerio.

In addition to the above the following were also arrested :-

(a) ROSSI, Arrigo Wireless technician in whose house the R/T of SCIPIO was previously alleged to have been concealed.

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The arrest of Civil officials and prominent partisan leaders has created a considerable amount of discussion in political circles in UDINE. Communist Party feared that these arrests heralded a new anti-partisan drive by the Allied authorities following on the official announcement that UDINE Province was to remain under AMG control. It is felt, however, that

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the CP's real fear is that trails from interrogation of the UPCIS members may lead back direct to the Party in UDINE.
The arrests on the whole were well received by the non-political element in UDINE, who regard most of the active Partisans in the area as criminals.

(iii) The 12th of December 1945 marked the completion of six months of Allied Military Government in VENEZIA GIULIA and it was decided to contact certain UAIS officials in GORIZIA in order to obtain some idea of the local reactions. At Appendix "D" is a full report.

3. Movement Control.

(i) Work has gone ahead during the month concerning the erection of Road barriers of the railway crossing type at all check posts on the VENEZIA GIULIA Western boundary - referred to in CRO 216 dated 24 Nov 45 and referred to in this section of previous monthly summary. It is felt however that the efficiency of the personnel of 517 Italian Guard Bn will be impaired unless they are more adequately clothed against the present weather conditions.

(ii) Some difficulty has been encountered in obtaining personnel for the setting up of railway checks East of the Western boundary of VENEZIA GIULIA. It has therefore been decided that all checks for illegal travel either in or out of VENEZIA GIULIA will be carried out at points outside VENEZIA GIULIA but at the two stations immediately adjacent to the boundary viz., SAN GIOVANI (MR.C.5411) and VILLA VICENTINA (MR.H.6198). These controls will be carried out by personnel of 517 Italian Gd Bn under the supervision of F.S. and C.I.C.

(iii) A case has been reported from POLA concerning one BERGER Helene (French) who reached the above mentioned port from NUREMBURG via the BRENNER without being in possession of the correct travel documents. She states that she was permitted to pass through the French and Italian controls on the grounds that she was proceeding to ITALY to join her fiancee. She has been disposed of as a DP.

(iv) Hotel registration checks have been maintained throughout the area. Some arrests were made but it was found that on the whole visitors form VENEZIA GIULIA were in possession of AMG permits.

(v) The following numbers of Refugees have been cleared

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(iv) Hotel registration checks have been maintained throughout the area. Some arrests were made but it was found that on the whole visitors form VENEZIA GIULIA were in possession of AMG permits.

(v) The following numbers of Refugees have been cleared from No.4 AMG DP Centre, UDINE during the period covered by this report :-

AUSTRIANS	63	BRITISH	1	JEWS	60
BULGARIAN	2	DUTCH	1	BELGIAN	3
GERMAN	21	GREEK	16	TURKS	2
HUNGARIAN	9	POLISH	6	DANISH	2
RUSSIAN	3	RUMANIAN	35	CZECHS	1

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JUGOSLAVS 123 FRENCH 2 ITALIANS 2220

Grand Total :- 2570

4. Rumours.

(i) An infiltration of Slavs in the TOLMINO (MR.C.7933) area resulted in a minor action with US troops several of whom were killed or wounded. A reprisal attack with machine guns was carried out by Spitfires from CAMPOFORMIDO airfield. Source - Civilians in UDINE town. Heard also in POLA, GORIZIA and TRIESTE.

(ii) German PW at MESTRE are compelled to do three hours weapon training per day. Source - Polish F.S.S. PALMANOVA ex civilians.

5. Other Matters of General Security Interest.

(i) It is reported by C.I.C. Det Zone 1, CIVIDALE (MR.C.3523) that the period under report has been the quietest insofar as Jugoslav activities are concerned.

(ii) On 9 Dec 45 at the "De Marchi" cinema TOLMEZZO (MR.C.2458), a meeting of the Communist, Socialist, Action and Republican Parties was held. The principal matters for discussion were the Government crisis, PARRI's blame for this attributed to the Partito dell Uomo Qualunque and criticism of the Liberal party for its leanings towards the latter party, which all parties of the left consider to be Fascist. There were no incidents and the meeting was not an unqualified success.

(iii) UOMO QUALUNQUE

The U.Q. Movement in UDINE has now come out into the open. A poster calling for recruits appeared in town in mid-month and gave a poste-restant address to which subscribers should write. Posters were approved by F.S., A.M.G. and QUESTURA to encourage U.Q. sympathisers to reveal themselves. The leaders of the movement have now been identified as :-

(a) MODUGNO, Alberto believed to be chief organiser of the U.Q. UDINE, born at FOLIGNO (Perugia) on 20 March 1919. Lives in Via FARNETO No.2 TRIESTE. At present 2/Lt in the CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA in UDINE in which capacity he has served since the German occupation. He is the son of the late General MODUGNO. Has a document certifying that he was a partisan in the Garibaldi "TRIAVO" Brigade. Nothing is known of any of his previous political

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(b) DE CANDIA, Michele believed to be 2i/c to MODUGNO. Lives in Via DIGOSSA, 32, UDINE. Was formerly in Italian Genio, but is now Mllo of the CRI, UDINE. Knownpreviously as a strong German sympathiser who would have welcomed a German victory.

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Other adherents so far identified are :-

(a) BASSA, Ernesto son of a Squadrist. His father, however has NOT a black Fascist record.

(b) BERTI, Ezio son of a PS agent. Was interned in Germany. Has a barber's shop in UDINE.

(c) DOLCE, Gaspare UDINE barber. Known for his anti-Fascist past.

(d) GASPARRINI, Lino Udinese. Nothing known against him.

The names of the leaders of the movement have been supplied to GSI(CL) representative who is making direct contact with the individuals concerned.

(iv) CONDITIONS IN SPLIT.

An officer from a British ship recently in SPLIT states that immediately on arrival his ship was boarded by the Jugoslav equivalent of Security, who took a crew list but did not issue passes. Shore leave was granted to all crew without restriction. An armed uniformed guard (Partisan) was posted on the gangway by day and night and all members of the shore gang were subjected to a search when leaving the ship. An interpreter was stationed on the vessel but acted more in the capacity of a supervisor and was referred to by the shore crew as the 'Gestapo'.

Conditions ashore were not good. Food was scarce and the Black Market flourished. Cigarettes, food and clothing were openly accepted as barter in the shops. People were well dressed on the average.

There were many parties of German PWs working in the dock area and these were in a very distressed state, bare feet, working in tatters, etc.

The people ashore were respectful but by no means friendly and members of the ship's company who attended dances were unable to find partners amongst the Jugoslav women. They were told that if the local women danced with foreigners their hair would be cut off by their menfolk.

(v) JUGOSLAV DEPORTEES FROM USA.

During the week ending 2 Dec 45 six Jugoslav Nationals arrived in the Port of TRIESTE from the USA from whence they had been deported. The vessels involved were the Greek owned SS THEMISTOCLES and the US owned SS GEORGE WHITFIELD. The last named came direct to

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(c) GASPARINI, Lino Udinese. Nothing known against him.

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In each case the passengers "PROPUSNICA" - the only document carried was endorsed with a Visa issued by Jugoslav Consulate in NEW YORK and were valid only for a one way journey to JUGOSLAVIA. These deportees were screened by Port Security but nothing was known to their detriment and there were no

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indications of the reasons for their expulsion. Some of them had resided in the US for periods up to 15 years.

It is considered that the position in TRIESTE is such as to make it most undesirable that these deportees should arrive in VENEZIA GIULIA without our at least being given advance information. A report on the matter has been submitted to the US Political Adviser in TRIESTE.

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APPENDIX "A" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.5

AGRARIAN REFORM IN JUGOSLAVIA

Agrarian reform in JUGOSLAVIA between 1921 and 1931, though it partly broke up the large estates and abolished the feudal nexus, went a very short part of the way towards solving the agrarian problem. In 1931, when agrarian reform was wound up, the distribution of agricultural land was as follows:-

Size of holding	% of total holdings	% of total agricultural surface
under 1 hectare	16.8	1.7
1-2 hectares	17.0	4.8
2-5 "	34.0	21.5
5-10 "	20.5	27.0
10-20 "	8.8	22.3
20-50 "	2.3	13.0
50-100 "	0.3	3.2
100-200 "	0.1	1.4
200-500 "	0.0	1.4
above 500 "	0.0	3.7

(Note: 1 hectare = 2.5 acres approximately)

Thus at one end of the scale holdings of up to 5 hectares, which represented 68% of the total, occupied only 28% of the agricultural surface, while at the other end holdings of 20 hectares and over represented 3% of the total but occupied 23% of the total surface. The 1,300 estates of over 100 hectares occupied almost as much land as the holdings of 672,000 peasant families with less than 2 hectares. In Serbia (without the Vojvodina and Kosovo) the much romanticised "medium peasant" with 5-10 hectares represents only 23% of the total; 62% of the holdings were under 5 hectares in extent but possessed only 20% of the agricultural land. 24% of the holdings were less than 2 hectares and occupied only 5% of the land.

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The economic meaning of an hectare of land depends of course on the fertility of the soil and the type of agriculture practised. But generally speaking holdings of 2 hectares or less are unable to support an average peasant family at much above subsistence level or fully to employ all its able-bodied members. In the inter-war period the situation was becoming steadily worse; industry was developing too slowly to absorb the surplus peasant population, and emigration, the outlet before the First World War, was no longer possible. Thus the peasant population continued to increase at the net rate of 1.5% per annum.

The new agrarian reform measure, while it will not in itself solve Jugoslavia's agrarian problem, goes a long way towards it by adopting radical measures to even out the size of holdings and thus reduce the numbers of the peasant proletariat. The land for redistribution will be obtained from the following sources:-

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Size of holding	% of total holdings	agricultural surface
under 1 hectare	16.8	1.7
1-2 hectares	17.0	4.8
2-5 "	24.9	21.5
5-10 "	20.5	27.0
10-20 "	8.8	22.3
20-50 "	2.5	13.0
50-100 "	0.3	3.2
100-200 "	0.1	1.4
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above 500 "	0.0	3.7

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(a) 280,000 hectares of land out of the 392,000 hectares formerly belonging to the German minority, will be allotted for colonisation purposes. (The rest will be organised into model or experimental farms).

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(b) Large estates, which are defined as Estates of a total size of 45 hectares and above, and tilled by hired labour or rented to tenant farmers, will be expropriated in toto without compensation.

(c) All land in the mortmain of churches, monasteries, foundations, banks, etc., will be expropriated without compensation but monasteries will be allowed to retain 10 hectares of land (or 30 hectares if they are historic and well-known) and in other cases certain amounts will be left for scientific, charitable or construction purposes.

(d) Properties of 3 or 5 to 45 hectares will be expropriated if the owner does not till the land himself. In such cases compensation is paid and 3 to 5 hectares left to the owner.

(e) Land left without a legal owner or claimant.

(f) Land confiscated from collaborators.

(g) Such state-owned land as the state sees fit to allot to the Fund.

(h) Where landowners cultivate their land together with their families and the size of the property exceeds a certain maximum, the excess will be expropriated and compensation paid. The maximum will be fixed by the state governments and will depend on the type of cultivation, size of family, etc., but it will not be less than 20 hectares or more than 35 hectares of cultivable land.

The land so obtained will be distributed to peasants without land, or with insufficient land, priority being given to those who fought in the Army of National Liberation between 1941 and 1945, to victims of fascist oppression and to veterans of the war of April 1941, or of the war between 1912 and 1918.

The 280,000 hectares of ex-German land in the Vojvodina will be settled by 50,000 peasant families from all parts of JUGOSLAVIA, while the other available land will be allotted to neighbouring peasants, or at least to peasants from the same federal unit.

Though it is not made clear in the law it seems certain from several public statements that wherever expropriated land was occupied by tenant farmers or crop-sharers it will automatically pass into their absolute ownership.

The quantity of land which will become available is not yet known but it will certainly be very considerable. An indication is given by the fact that the 7000 estates of over 50 hectares cover about one million hectares, enough to give half a million peasant families (representing about one sixth of the total population of the country) an extra 2 hectares of land.

The plan for the colonisation of 50,000 families in the Vojvodina should not be compared with a similar scheme attempted after the last war. The first scheme was a failure because colonists were planted on a piece of land without a horse, farm buildings, implements or stock, with the result that [illegible] returned home. This time colonists will find

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(f) Land confiscated from collaborators.

(g) Such state-owned land as the state sees fit to allot to the Fund.

(h) Where landowners cultivate their land together with their families and the size of the property exceeds a certain maximum, the excess will be expropriated and compensation paid. The maximum will be fixed by the state governments and will depend on the type of cultivation, size of family, etc., but it will not be less than 20 hectares or more than 35 hectares of cultivable land.

The land so obtained will be distributed to peasants without land, or with insufficient land, priority being given to those who fought in the Army of National Liberation between 1941 and 1945, to victims of fascist oppression and to veterans of the war of April 1941, or of the war between 1912 and 1918.

The 280,000 hectares of ex-German land in the Vojvodina will be settled by 50,000 peasant families from all parts of JUGOSLAVIA, while the other available land will be allotted to neighbouring peasants, or at least to peasants from the same federal unit.

Though it is not made clear in the law it seems certain from several public statements that wherever expropriated land was occupied by tenant farmers or crop-sharers it will automatically pass into their absolute ownership.

The quantity of land which will become available is not yet known but it will certainly be very considerable. An indication is given by the fact that the 7000 estates of over 50 hectares cover about one million hectares, enough to give half a million peasant families (representing about one sixth of the total population of the country) an extra 2 hectares of land.

The plan for the colonisation of 50,000 families in the Vojvodina should not be compared with a similar scheme attempted after the last war. The first scheme was a failure because colonists were planted on a piece of land without a horse, farm buildings, implements or stock, with the result that many gave up in despair and returned home. This time colonists will find awaiting them a house and a farm, implements and even livestock.

There is no doubt that the new reform will cause a radical change in the agrarian structure of JUGOSLAVIA and immensely improve the economic lot of the peasantry. Its effect on production is hard to forecast. The replacement of thrifty and efficient farmers by peasants accustomed to more primitive methods of agriculture than those prevailing in the Vojvodina will certainly lead to a reduction in the yield of the land at least for a number of years. The breaking up of large estates need not however have the same

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effect if the land is allotted to local peasants accustomed to the prevailing type of agriculture. Under such circumstances production normally rises though since the land is now supporting a larger number of persons the quantity of produce available for sale is less. In any case special provision is made in the law to enable peasants already united in a cooperative group to be allotted jointly a complex of land, and for individual land holders to unite for the purpose of cooperative cultivation. Large farms allotted to disabled men and orphans will also be tilled in common with the aid of hired labour. The former German land will be redivided in such a way that the arable and grass-land are segregated, this making possible the economical use of agricultural machinery. It seems likely that the process of agrarian reform will be accompanied, whenever conditions permit, with similar steps towards concentration of arable and other measures designed to make possible more progressive methods of agriculture while retaining individual ownership of the land.

Source: British Embassy BELGRADE.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ADMINISTRATIVE ELECTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT ARRESTS IN THE QUARNERO ISLANDS

On 25 November administrative elections were held in the Jugoslav occupied zone of VENEZIA GIULIA for town and district assemblies and the popular regional assembly. Accurate and unbiased sources of information on these elections are lacking but the description below was written by a resident of LUSSINO*. It is therefore a personal account and may well be biased; on the other hand it is in line with several other reports received on the elections and thus probably contains a strong element of truth.

* LUSSINO is one of the QUARNERO islands which lie EAST and SE of ISTRIA.

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The elections took place on Sunday 25th November. Before that date everything was quite calm. The Jugoslavs made a lot of propaganda, stating above all that it was in the interests of the Italians to vote. Pressure was brought to bear on the workers (with threats of dismissal) and on school-teachers. A few days before the elections an exceptional distribution of food was made, including sugar.

In the electoral lists the names of the candidates were unrecognisable, having been "Croatised" in such a way that it was difficult to know exactly who were the candidates. The lists were long and included people who had not been asked and who protested afterwards.

At S. Pier del Nembi, after the lists had been declared closed, Dott. Cisma, leader of the Croat Party, arrived and changed all the list, putting other names in, to the indignation of the Sampierini. A certain Romano (Gorchinich?) arrived from Lussino and although his name was not included in the list all the votes went to him. The inhabitants of the small Canidole Islands declared that they would not vote for any reason whatever. When threatened with having their food cards (tessere) withdrawn, they retorted that they were not afraid and that in any case they would be entitled to their tessere.

On the day of the elections there should have been a procession, but this did not take place owing to the rain and for other reasons.

During the morning of 25th November, hardly anyone went to vote. Then a certain fear of reprisals was felt and towards the evening a few people went and voted, about 40% of the electorate. As soon as anyone arrived to vote his name was crossed off the list. Operations were presided over by a Jugoslav judge, who behaved correctly and on several occasions sent away certain elements who tried to harry the electors.

In the villages (in which nearly everyone speaks a mixed Croat-Italian dialect), hostility against the occupiers and the elections was almost stronger than in the towns. The women above all are hostile. In the hamlet of Chiusi Lussignano parents will not send their children to the Croat school. As no Italian school has been allowed, they sent their children to a private

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In the villages (in which nearly everyone speaks a mixed Croat-Italian dialect), hostility against the occupiers and the elections was almost stronger than in the towns. The women above all are hostile. In the hamlet of Chiusi Lussignano parents will not send their children to the Croat school. As no Italian school has been allowed, they sent their children to a private Italian women teacher, but after a time she was not allowed to give lessons.

At Sansego the population was against the elections. In the church, the priest told his flock that his advice to them was not to vote for good-for-nothing people strangers to the island, but for those who have vineyards and boats and are therefore tied to their land.

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The Archbishop of Zara, who is at Lussino and seemed terrorised, had to write a pastoral letter which in substance said that whoever wanted to vote should at least vote for an honest person. All the same, ignorant people went about saying that the Bishop had said that the people should vote. The results of the elections gave dissatisfaction to the Croat leaders.

Arrests. On the eve of the elections various persons met at Signor Matcovich's in order to agree on the attitude to hold on the occasion of the elections. At first it was decided that they should refrain from voting but then Matcovich himself said that they should vote. The chemist, D'Agostini, should have been at the meeting, but he sent word to say that he would not vote.

Immediately after the elections the Croat leaders commenced to say that arrests would be carried out. On the 11th Sig. Matcovich was arrested, also Dott. Giovanni Sicrecvich (professor), Sig. Ausustc D'Agostini (chemist), Sig. Riccardo Todaldi (draper) and Sig. Giovanni Martinolich (wine merchant). The previous day Sig. Umberto Catterinich had been arrested. (He is a man of 60, ex-employee of the Agriculture). On the 11th the population of Lussinpiccolo were invited, by means of wall-stickers, to a conference at the Benotti Theatre, to hear why the arrests had been made. Many people went. Confessions made by the arrested were read out in Croat, but very few people could understand, as the dialect spoken by the Croats on the Islands is very different from the Croat spoken on the mainland. At a certain moment some one called out from the gallery:- "Death to the Fascists! It's time this was finished"! Two or three persons echoed the words, but all the others remained silent. Afterwards some communications were given in Italian but in an abbreviated form.

They were all accused of being Fascist spies, reactionaries, and of listening-in to the Radio Venezia Giulia. (The Croat orators said that if Istria returns to Italy, it will mean the return of fascism because all Italy is fascist).

Giuseppe Matcovich was accused of being the leader of the plot. A declaration which it was asserted had been signed by Matcovich himself was read, in which he confessed to being the leader of the plot and to having sent orders to Parenzo and Cittanova not to vote. The other arrested people were his accomplices. Matcovich was also accused of having written a letter to Radio Venezia Giulia.

Umberto Catterinich was accused of attempting to send a letter to Pola in which among other things he said:- "These people are a band of thieves, good-for-nothings who have come to Istria only to steal; they have taken the typewriter away from my office and I shall never see it again. They have taken everything away from all the offices". When this was read out everyone in the theatre laughed because it was absolutely exact.

The specific charges against Sicrecvich and D'Agostini are not known. Riccardo Todaldi was accused of not taking part in the political and cultural life of the Tito-ites. He is said to have confessed: "I hope we shall return to Italy and to fascism". When this phrase was read out in the theatre the old Captain Antonio Broglich, brother-in-law of the accused, said he did not believe this confession; he was then invited to go up to

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Immediately after the elections the Croat leaders commenced to say that arrests would be carried out. On the 11th Sig. Matcovich was arrested, also Dott. Giovanni Sicrocvich (professor), Sig. Augusto D'Agostini (chemist), Sig. Riccardo Todaldi (draper) and Sig. Giovanni Martinolich (wine merchant). The previous day Sig. Umberto Catterinich had been arrested. (He is a man of 60, ex-employee of the Agriculture). On the 11th the population of Lussinpiccolo were invited, by means of well-stickers, to a conference at the Bonetti Theatre, to hear why the arrests had been made. Many people went. Confessions made by the arrested were read out in Croat, but very few people could understand, as the dialect spoken by the Croats on the Islands is very different from the Croat spoken on the mainland. At a certain moment some one called out from the gallery:- "Death to the Fascists! It's time this was finished"! Two or three persons echoed the words, but all the others remained silent. Afterwards some communications were given in Italian but in an abbreviated form.

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Giuseppe Matcovich was accused of being the leader of the plot. A declaration which it was asserted had been signed by Matcovich himself was read, in which he confessed to being the leader of the plot and to having sent orders to Parenzo and Cherso not to vote. The other arrested people were his accomplices. Matcovich was also accused of having written a letter to Radio Venezia Giulia.

Umberto Catterinich was accused of attempting to send a letter to Pola in which among other things he said:- "These people are a band of thieves, good-for-nothings who have come to Istria only to steal; they have taken the typewriter away from my office and I shall never see it again. They have taken everything away from all the offices". When this was read out everyone in the theatre laughed because it was absolutely exact.

The specific charges against Sicrocvich and D'Agostini are not known. Riccardo Todaldi was accused of not taking part in the political and cultural life of the Tito-ites. He is said to have confessed: "I hope we shall return to Italy and to fascism". When this phrase was read out in the theatre the old Captain Antonio Broglich, brother-in-law of the accused, said he did not believe this confession; he was then invited to go up to the platform to see the "verbali". Apparently they were signed by Todaldi, but above the text instead of below.

Martinolich was accused of bringing news from Trieste, and it was said he had confessed to having done it for money, of which he was in need. Now Martinolich, who says he is Croat, is very rich, although he is nicknamed "poor". People believe that the declaration in which Martinolich speaks of "the hard winter and the need of money" was fabricated by some one who does not know the island, and who thought that Martinolich is actually poor.

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During the reading of the "confession" of Martinolich, his father who was present said that he did not believe it was authentic, to which he received the reply; "if you don't keep quiet we will put you inside too".

On the 12th December, Dott. Leone Bregato was arrested.

The same day, just as she was leaving for Trieste, Ginette Martinolich daughter of Ing. Nicolo', was arrested. She was searched and taken to prison, where she was heard crying out for some time. Shortly after a note was sent out signed by her in which she declared that no one had done her any harm and she had cried out in fear.

At the Hospital of Lussinpiccolo Dott. Giara and his wife, also a doctor, are trying to get rid of the municipal doctor, who is much loved by the population, and also the good Sister Ubalda. Signora Giara wants to take on a Jugoslav surgeon and become herself the directrice of the Hospital.

At Lussino Italian identity cards are being torn up.

Some people have been arrested for saying: "The English will come".

At Cherso people were compelled to vote by threats. The friars were accompanied to the voting place by men with tommy guns. All the same the majority of the votes went to three persons persecuted by Tito: Tomeo, Dr Giacomo Lemessi and another. A strict watch is kept to see that people do not carry letters away. On 12th December Signorina Tosca Suria was searched for over an hour; the bread that she had with her was cut into thin slices, (they were looking for letters).

(From AIS "D" Section Summary for 21 Dec 45.)

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APPENDIX "C" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.5

Translation of a document from the Cultural Commission of COMEMO (H-3103) concerning the issue of unauthorised books.

CULTURAL COMMISSION
for the District of
COMEMO

Castel S. Giovanni
17 November 1945.

No.80.

TO : All local committees of the O.F. (Liberation Front).

Our first Slovene school book "Tasa beseda" (Our Word) has been published. We do not know the reasons why the book was not approved for the Slovene schools by the Allied cultural authorities. The book is one of the best recently printed, compiled by our best teaching experts, prepared for all our needs and in accord with our national fight for liberation. We recommend to the above committees to take all necessary measures to sell the book to the young people of the elementary schools of the first two classes and to use it in the schools.

Since this task cannot and should not be performed by our political organisations, we are of the opinion that the above committees should bring this to the attention of the parents' councils, and that it be made clear to them that they are the highest expression of democracy and that as such are competent to decide on text books which must be used by their children.

During the four years of national fight for liberation, no one helped us in cultural matters. For 4 years our youth was without books, and instruction was hampered both as to the methods and the books which were at the disposal of the children.

Today we have the possibility of introducing a comprehensive volume, speedy teaching and higher scientific standards for our retarded youth, and therefore we cannot permit our rights to be minimised, nor anyone to hamper our cultural work.

Ensure therefore that the book is sold through parents' councils, among students, also that it is used in the schools as the sole Slovene book for the two elementary classes.

The price of the book is Lire 50. Remember, that this only covers the cost for paper and printing and that all books must be immediately sold and paid for. For the pupils who cannot do this, the social welfare organisations and other similar institutions must come to their aid.

Remember that the book for the higher grades must go to press

CULTURAL COMMISSION
for the District of
GORIZIA

Gastone S. Giovanni

17 November 1945.

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Ensure therefore that the book is sold through parents' councils, among students, also that it is used in the schools as the sole Slovene book for the two elementary classes.

The price of the book is Lire 50. Remember, that this only covers the cost for paper and printing and that all books must be immediately sold and paid for. For the pupils who cannot do this, the social welfare organisations and other similar institutions must come to their aid.

Remember that the book for the higher grades must go to press soon and that we must pay at once for the paper and printing.

We again emphasise that the parents' councils must assume the work of selling the books and we request the teachers to use the book in the schools.

Let no parents' council in our area hamper regular education.

DEATH TO FASCISM FREEDOM TO OUR PEOPLE

The School representative:

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APPENDIX "D" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.5

Reactions of UAIS Officials in GORIZIA to 6 months of Allied Military Government

(a) The most immediate reaction was the universal complaint that the terms of the MORGAN-TITO agreement had not been complied with. That agreement had stipulated that AMG should respect and recognise 'popular authorities', i.e. the various administrative and judicial bodies of the PNOO. In actual fact, however, the 'perfidy' of General Order No.11 was but the most striking feature of a long campaign designed at emasculating and undermining those authorities. It was not collaboration as such that was objected to, but the form in which it was offered. The UAIS could never accept the imposition from above of that authority which had originally been entrusted to it by the unanimous mandate of the people. Collaboration on equal terms it was always ready to accept and, even now, it was not too late.

(b) The consequenses of AMG's obstinacy could be seen most easily in the comparison of conditions in Zone A and Zone B. A recent tour made by BEVK, President of the PNOO for the Littoral, in Zone B had revealed that everywhere the JUGOSLAV Military Government had succeeded in harnessing the forces of popular enthusiasm and energies to the work of reconstruction. Hardship there was in plenty, but it was hardship softened by a pervading spirit of cooperation, self-sacrifice and constant progress. In Zone A, on the other hand, apathy and disillusion had already set in. "Si stava meglio quando si stava peggio" was the universal reaction of a population that had found democracy, reconstruction and progress so many hollow catchwords.

(c) An interesting example of the latest party dialectic was the proposition, advanced in all seriousness, that the Federal Jugoslav Republic was the nearest approach to perfect democracy the world has yet seen, steering, as it did, the middle course between the formal bourgeois democracy of the Western Allies and the Socialist Oligarchy of the USSR.

(d) Criticisms of Culture Section spokesmen were precise and detailed, consisting largely of a long list of buildings suitable for cultural and recreational activity, that had been requisitioned by the Occupation Forces. GORIZIA's

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(a) The most immediate [illegible] that the terms of the MORGAN-TITO agreement had not been complied with. That agreement had stipulated that AMG should respect and recognise 'popular authorities', i.e. the various administrative and judicial bodies of the PNOO. In actual fact, however, the 'perfidy' of General Order No.11 was but the most striking feature of a long campaign designed at emasculating and undermining those authorities. It was not collaboration as such that was objected to, but the form in which it was offered. The UAIS could never accept the imposition from above of that authority which had originally been entrusted to it by the unanimous mandate of the people. Collaboration on equal terms it was always ready to accept and, even now, it was not too late.

(b) The consequences of AMG's obstinacy could be seen most easily in the comparison of conditions in Zone A and Zone B. A recent tour made by KEW, President of the PNOO for the Littoral, in Zone B had revealed that everywhere the JUGOSLAV Military Government had succeeded in harnessing the forces of popular enthusiasm and energies to the work of reconstruction. Hardship there was in plenty, but it was hardship softened by a pervading spirit of cooperation, self-sacrifice and constant progress. In Zone A, on the other hand, apathy and disillusion had already set in. "Si stava meglio quando si stava peggio" was the universal reaction of a population that had found democracy, reconstruction and progress so many hollow catchwords.

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(d) Criticisms of Culture Section spokesmen were precise and detailed, consisting largely of a long list of buildings suitable for cultural and recreational activity, that had been requisitioned by the Occupation Forces. GORIZIA's meagre supply of public buildings was monopolized by messes, offices and dance halls; meanwhile the popular craving for enlightenment and artistic self-expression remained stifled.

(e) Probably the bitterest recriminations of all were reserved for the new Slovene schools. Partisan teachers, who, during the German oppression, had endured every danger and discomfort to educate the masses, had been rejected by

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AMG because they did not possess the necessary technical qualifications; meanwhile the vacant posts were filled by ex Domobran and Belagarde intellectuals; as proof, it was sufficient to point to the very inspector of Slovene Schools for the Circondario, Dr. Anton KAGIN. Reaction and obscurantism prevailed even in the choice of text-books, while the eight-point instructional programme, which forbade reference either to Marshal TITO, head of one of the United Nations, or to the recent World War, was worthy of the Dark ages.

(f) Since the 12th of June, epuration had descended from a fighting political creed into a tragic-comic formality. The recent PAGNINI trial needed no further comment.

(g) The reactionary intrigues of former German collaborators and declared enemies of the TITO regime flourished unhindered, almost, it seemed, with official blessing. The tests for Slovene children, organised by a former editor of the Belgarde organ 'VIRAVEC' was a case in point.

(h). The following anecdote was recounted by one spokesman as an example of what was vaguely termed 'the forces of international reaction'. The famous "Major JOHNSON', whom the Partisans had adopted almost as a national hero, stood as Labour candidate for a London constituency during the recent elections. Profiting by his experiences during the liberation struggle, he organised his electoral campaign on the lines of the OF. Shortly afterwards he was inexplicably reduced to the rank of Lieutenant. Unfortunately for his enemeis, however, the Jugoslav Government bestowed on him some time later its highest military decoration in recognition of his services, it being arranged that Vice-Premier KARDELJ should pin it on his breast during his visit to ENGLAND. Consequently the intrepid Major was restored his rank as mysteriously as he had been reduced.

(i) An interesting and widespread accusation, completely contradictory to the above masterpiece, that Allied directives, as issued from LONDON and WASHINGTON, were fundamentally honest and well intentioned. It was their malicious distortion and exagerration of their application in VENEZIA GIULIA that was largely responsible for the present impasse.

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APPENDIX "E" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.6

Field Security and Counter Intelligence Corps locations in 13 Corps area as at 31 Dec 45 are as follows :-

1 Zone CIC.	HQ	:	CIVIDALE	G.3523
	Dets at	:	TARCENTO	G.3837
			TARVISIO	G.1967
12 FS Sec.	HQ	:	GORIZIA	
	Dets at	:	MARIANO	G.6940
			GORIZIA	G.5903
21 FS Sec.	HQ	:	TRIESTE	
35 FS Sec.	HQ	:	MONFALCONE	H.6591
	Dets at	:	SESANA	H.9079
			GRADO	H.5275
47 FS Sec.	HQ	:	VENICE	
	Dets at	:	CHIOGGIA	G.6526
411 FS Sec.	HQ	:	TOLMEZZO	G.2453
	Dets at	:	SPILIMBERGO	G.1525
			PORDENONE	G.9603
412 FS Sec.	HQ	:	TRIESTE	
419 FS Sec.	HQ	:	UDINE	
	Dets at	:	CERVIGNANO	H.4394
Dets of Polish FS attd 419 FS Sec.		:	UDINE	
			PALMANOVA	H.4702
			LATISANA	H.2289
426 FS Sec.	HQ	:	TREVISO	G.6577
	Dets at	:	BELLUNO	G.6229
			FELTRE	G.3016
			PORTOGRUARO	H.0988
429 FS Sec.	HQ	:	TRIESTE	
FS POLA	HQ	:	POLA	
CONEGLIANO FS (Polish).	HQ	:	CONEGLIANO	G.6801
CIC CORTINA.	HQ	:	CORTINA	G.5773

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1 Zone CIC.	HQ	:	CIVIDALE	C.5523
	Dets at	:	TARCENTO	C.3887
			TARVISIO	C.1867
12 FS Sec.	HQ	:	GORIZIA	
	Dets at	:	GRADISCA	G.6840
			GORIZIA	G.6505
21 FS Sec.	HQ	:	TRIESTE	
36 FS Sec.	HQ	:	MONFALCONE	M.6691
	Dets at	:	SESANA	M.9079
			GRADO	M.3278
47 FS Sec.	HQ	:	VENICE	
	Dets at	:	CHIOGGIA	C.6525
411 FS Sec.	HQ	:	TOLMEZZO	C.1859
	Dets at	:	SPILIMBERGO	C.1525
			PORDENONE	P.9603
412 FS Sec.	HQ	:	TRIESTE	
419 FS Sec.	HQ	:	UDINE	
	Dets at	:	CERVIGNANO	M.4694
Dets of Polish FS attd 419 FS Sec.		:	UDINE	
			PALMANOVA	M.4702
			LATISANA	M.2289
436 FS Sec.	HQ	:	TREVISO	C.6377
	Dets at	:	BELLUNO	B.0229
			FELTRE	B.3816
			PORTOGRUARO	M.0988
429 FS Sec.	HQ	:	TRIESTE	
FS POLA	HQ	:	POLA	
CONDILIANO FS (Polish).	HQ	:	CONEGLIANO	B.6301
CIC CORTINA.	HQ	:	CORTINA	B.5773

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13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 4

for November 1945

Part I — The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

Part II — N.E. ITALY

1. General.
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APPENDICES. "A" The CAPODISTRIA STRIKE.
"B" Additions to Glossary of Abbreviations of Italian and Jugoslav Agencies and Organisations published in 13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 3.
"C" Location List of FSS and CIC (Limited Distribution)

for Lt. Col.,
General Staff.

4 December 1945

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PART I

The political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

1. GENERAL.

Political interest during the last month has centred mainly on a growth of Italian confidence and nationalistic feeling and the reaction thereto by the pro-Jugoslav organisations. The result has been a wider rift than hitherto between the rival factions, though an interesting development has been an apparently genuine attempt by the Italian Communist Party to bridge the gulf.

The feast of San Giusto, the patron saint of TRIESTE, on 3 Nov and the anniversary of the first Italian landings in this area on 4 Nov 1918, were the occasion for an outburst of Italian demonstrations in TRIESTE, GORIZIA and POLA. The most important and best organised of these took place in TRIESTE on 3 Nov and produced no marked disorders much to the surprise of the pro-Slavs as well as the Italians themselves, who had expected trouble. Attempts made to break it up were firmly dealt with by the Civil Police Force, which subsequently became the object of much abuse by the Communist press and radio BELGRADE. Reaction to this display of "Italianita" included a demonstration on the following day organised by the pro-Jugoslavs, which was equally protected by the Police but did not succeed in overshadowing the Italian success. A strong protest was also sent by UAIS to the British and United States government demanding the dissolution of the Civil Police Force, deploring the Italian demonstration as a revival of Fascism, and asking amongst other things for the abrogation of General Order No. 11. On these lines various broadcasts from JUGOSLAVIA followed suit and the local press initiated a vigorous polemic which lasted well into the middle of the month.

PWOO however won a victory over the GCLN on 16-17 Nov when the delegation of British Members of Parliament and journalists paid a short visit to TRIESTE on their way back to ENGLAND from JUGOSLAVIA where they had been observing the Elections. PWOO was warned by LJUBLJANA three days before their arrival, and was thus in a position to make lavish preparations reminiscent of the expected visit of the Foreign Ministers delegates in early Oct. The GCLN, completely ignorant of the event, was unable to make any counter preparations.

The Italians at the end of the month show no sign of abating their intransigent nationalist policy. The pro-Jugoslav element for its part, apparently with an eye to the future is embarking on some form

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2. ITALIAN ACTIVITIES.

Probably because of events both in VENEZIA GIULIA and outside, Italian political activity has been on an increasing scale. The Civil Police Force, which now numbers 1500, has afforded the population a greater sense of security. DE GASPERI's proposals for a solution of the local problem have been given wide publicity as also the publication of the Armistice terms and forthcoming Allied economic help. Moreover the increased activity in right-wing circles in ITALY, which have always tended to advocate a harder Italian line in the VENEZIA GIULIA question, has inevitably had its effect on the attitude of the GCLN.

A fresh outlet for Italian nationalist propaganda has been found in Radio VENEZIA GIULIA, a clandestine transmitter, which began broadcasting on 3 Nov.

The first large public demonstration by the Italians was held on 3 Nov in TRIESTE, and on the following day there were smaller ones in GORIZIA and POLA. There is documentary evidence to show that this first attempt at public activity had been very thoroughly prepared and that the necessity for using force for its protection had been anticipated. Largely owing to the action taken by the Police, the latter contingency was avoided and on the whole the success of the demonstrations surpassed the expectations even of their organisers.

At the present the activities of all GCLN parties are entirely centred on the national aspects of the VENEZIA GIULIA problem and have been little directed towards domestic reconstruction. For this reason a majority of the Italian working class whose main preoccupation is with the latter, still, for lack of an alternative, supports the PCC, which has much to offer them.

Attempts have, however, been made by individual members of the Action Party, led by PINCHERLE, to effect a rapprochement with the left-wing pro-Slav elements, but they have been firmly resisted by the GCLN as a whole. Their attempt to include a Communist representative on a committee for the distribution of relief funds was met with an accusation that they were pro-Slav. This incident had the effect of provoking the resignation of some and the dismissal of other members of this group from the local Action Party, which now remains as uncompromising as ever.

Another instance of Italian disinclination to cooperate with pro-Slav bodies was the recent application by the Sindicati Giuliani for membership of the [illegible]. Acceptance of such an application would tie the S.G. irrevocably to a federation which does not include the S.U., and would make cooperation between the two unions virtually impossible.

Signor PARRI viewed this local political attitude with some apprehension and both directly and indirectly, asked for Allied

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Signor PARRI viewed this local political attitude with some apprehension and, both directly and indirectly, asked for Allied permission for a personal representative in TRIESTE whose tasks would be to keep ROME informed of developments within VENEZIA GIULIA and, equally important, to exercise a restraining influence over local passions. Moreover, the Pincherle group is supported by Parri in its attempt to set [illegible] more balanced and constructive than the VOCE LIBERA, organ of the GCLN.

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A constant fear of the moderates in ROME, as represented by PARRI, is that the rising crescendo of Italian nationalism in VENEZIA GIULIA, now measurable in direct ratio to Slav activity, will develop into a new Fascism infectious to the rest of Italy. Such a trend is viewed not only as a menace to the democratic development of the country, but as a factor likely to cause further deterioration in Italo-Jugoslav relations, already far from close. An indication of the imminence of this danger is the support shown to the Christian Democrat leaders from the GCLN, when they spoke publicly in VENICE, PADUA and other towns of the VENETO during widespread demonstrations on 18 Nov, "VENEZIA GIULIA Day".

An interesting sideline during November has been the emergence of various Italian intelligence organisations operating in TRIESTE. These include agents of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Admiralty and the Monarchist Party each passing back information independently to their HQs in ROME by a variety of methods and receiving in return funds for their support. Possibly a more serious threat to security lies in the existence, recently discovered, of a network including the "Divisione GORIZIA", the "CIVIDALE Group" and connections in TRIESTE and regular Italian Military circles. This network has a role parallel to that of the Jugoslav organisations in the ISONZO and NATISONE valleys.

The end of the month has been dominated by the Italian government crisis. The GCLN as a whole would accept any solution which would provide support for their local policy. The Socialist party, however, took an independent stand by issuing an order of the day which deplores the action taken by the Liberals and Christian Democrats in ROME and invited the local members of these parties to resign from the GCLN. However, this invitation has not been accepted, the matter has not apparently been pressed, and there now seems no likelihood of a rift within the GCLN.

3. PRO-SLAV ACTIVITIES

These have been mainly limited to countering the activities of the Italian parties and the impression has been given that this has been a period of consolidation and reorganisation rather than of expansion.

The fact that the Italians could stage a successful demonstration on a scale comparable to one of their own, was regarded by the pro-Jugoslavs as a set-back. Their immediate reaction was to try and break up the demonstration but in this they were prevented by the Allied police. They were quick to apply to AMG for permission to hold a counter demonstration the next day. This was followed by a strong protest to the British and American governments, demanding the dissolution of the new Civil Police Force, the abolition of the administration established under General Order No.11, the restoration of civil authority to the PNOC, a re-election for the popular authorities and a more efficient control of the western boundary of VENEZIA GIULIA. The letter concluded with a veiled threat that UAIS could not be responsible for the consequences, should present conditions continue. These demands, presented in various guises, formed the basis of a local press campaign, echoed by broadcasts from JUGOSLAVIA. Their main theme was that Fascism was

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The arrival on 16 Nov in VENEZIA GIULIA of the party of British members of Parliament, on their way home from JUGOSLAVIA, caused a fresh outburst of propaganda activity. The PCG, UAIS and affiliated bodies had three days' warning from LJUBLJANA of their arrival and made the most of this time in widespread slogan painting and mass distribution of flags. During their

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stay in TRIESTE some of the party were entertained by FNOO, which organised visits to docks and factories, where the guests received deputations from the TRIESTE workers and were generally fêted. The FNOO took every opportunity of presenting its own point of view on the local problem, which the members had already heard vehemently expressed in JUGOSLAVIA. The Members' short stay in TRIESTE was highly organised by FNOO, and they had virtually no time to hear the Italian point of view. Some of them had a short interview with FONDA, president of the CCLN, but he was unprepared for the meeting, had little time to present his argument and thus created a bad impression.

During the second half of the month the various pro-Jugoslav bodies seem to have been concentrating on internal reorganisation. The local Republican Socialist party, though of separatist views, openly declared itself a member of the TRIESTE NOO. The PCG has also made friendly overtures to the local Anarchist party. These events suggest that part of their policy has been to win over smaller local parties, whose allegiance was still undecided. Recent reports suggest that FNOO HQ is planning to move to Zone B probably ADUSSINA (C-9300). It would appear, however, that some of its less public sections, including OZNA, are to be left behind in TRIESTE. The reasons for this reorganisation are not yet clear. In the light of a further crop of circumstantial rumours about an impending Jugoslav move against TRIESTE, it might be taken to mean that the stage is being cleared for purely Fifth Column activity. On the other hand, this move may be merely a security measure, due to the possibility of a prolonged Allied occupation of the area, and a consequent fear of the Allies hardening their attitude towards those organisations refusing co-operation with AMG. In either case little confidence in the possibility of improved relations is apparent.

4. Italo-Slovene relations.

During November the PCI has shown increasing concern over the position of the Italian Communists in VENEZIA GIULIA. Whilst still accepting the principle of an autonomous PCG, regarding it as a necessary improvisation, it has become disturbed over the sectarian and nationalist trend in policy dictated by the Slav element. PCI observers in the area have suggested more than once the setting up in TRIESTE of a small PCI liaison section with the aim of bridging the gulf between AMG and PCG, which they consider to be a tactical mistake of the latter. From their less localised, and therefore less biassed viewpoint, they have appreciated that the blame for the present racial and political tension is not attributable to one side alone. Fearing bloodshed if this tension is still extent when the fate of the area is finally decided, their purpose is to improve Italo-Slovene relations by exercising a restraining influence on all extremes. The PCI delegation for Northern ITALY, and in turn the party HQ in ROME have supported this line, and TOGLIATTI is believed to have sent a letter to Marshal TITO, suggesting a meeting of the representatives of the BELGRADE and ROME directing committees to discuss the situation in VENEZIA GIULIA. The PCI view, which available evidence tends to support, is that the extremism in the PCG policy emanates not from BELGRADE but more locally from LJUBLJANA.

A first step towards improved relations would be the fusion of the rival Trade Unions, the Giuliani and the Unici, proposed by the latter. The

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A first step towards improved relations would be the fusion of the rival Trade Unions, the Giuliani and the Unici, proposed by the latter. The Giuliani, however, are opposing this fusion, and as a counter measure have applied for affiliation to the CGIL. The Unici have been enlisting the support of the PCI in ROME in an effort to prevent the CGIL from recognising the Giuliani. The whole question of the recognition of the latter is now under examination by the CGIL and three delegates are expected shortly in TRIESTE to examine the question on the spot.

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5. Radio VENEZIA GIULIA

This clandestine transmitter was first heard on 3 Nov, since when its broadcasts have been fully monitored. It broadcasts at regular times twice a day on both short and medium wavelengths. These transmissions last on an average 15 - 20 minutes.

There is a three-fold object behind the programmes of this station. First, to draw to the attention of world opinion the plight of Italians under Jugoslav rule, particularly those deported since the end of hostilities. Secondly, to awaken, and keep at fever pitch, Italian interest in the problem of VENEZIA GIULIA, and thirdly to encourage the Italian element in that area to maintain national consciousness by showing them what is being done on their behalf in ITALY proper. Cases of Jugoslav maltreatment and persecution of Italian nationals in Zone B are typical subject matter, while topics such as PARRI's recent tour of N.E. ITALY and the "VENEZIA GIULIA Day", held in the VENETO on 18 Nov, are elaborately exploited.

The programmes are composed of short discourses on current topics to do with VENEZIA GIULIA, of press extracts concerning the area, and items of local news of the type previously mentioned. Nor does it refrain from attempting to exploit the difficulties in Allied-Jugoslav relations.

There is reason to believe that the CCLN is closely connected with the station, whose sponsors apparently expect the Allies to turn a blind eye to its existance.

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PART II

N.E. ITALY

1. General

Present political interest in the VENETO centres mainly on the Italian government crisis, which had its beginnings in early November when the Liberals demanded that the epuration law should be submitted to the approval of the Consultative Assembly. The crisis was temporarily averted by the acceptance of this request by the government, but it was clear that the Liberals were not satisfied and were determined to force a crisis, not so much on any specific issue as on the general tenor of the government's policy. Their right wing members in particular were uneasy in their position of a conservative force in what they considered was essentially a left wing government, and it was their aim to attract the support of right wing parties not represented in the government. On 21 Nov the Liberal party informed PARRI that his administration no longer enjoyed their confidence. PARRI, who wished to put the onus for breaking up the government clearly on their shoulders, refused to resign and the next day the Liberal Ministers duly sent in their resignations. Any idea of the government continuing without the Liberals was rejected by the Christian Democrats, and on 24 Nov PARRI himself handed his resignation, first to the CLN and then to the Lieutenant General of the Realm.

This news was the signal for demonstrations and strikes throughout Northern ITALY as a protest. In NE ITALY they were held at VENICE, TREVISO and UDINE. The most important of these was held in VENICE on Sunday 25 Nov, where the local secretary of the Liberal Party spoke in favour of a government of the CLN of which he is a strong supporter. On the following day an hours abstention from work took place in all factories and other isolated strikes have since occurred. Though feeling certainly ran high in the first few days, there were no disorders apart from a minor clash in VENICE on 27 Nov when right wing students and workers came to blows. Throughout the area the Christian Democrats associated themselves with the demonstrations, and in most cases the Liberals followed suit.

The crisis is seen in the North primarily as an attempt by the backward, "reactionary", and largely monarchist South, to take the initiative in the government from the more advanced North, which, only recently liberated from fascism and German occupation, is more strongly left wing and republican in outlook. The result has been to accentuate the division in the country between North and South and to increase the dislike of ROME "parliamentarianism".

The main result for the Liberals of the North has been to split their party. The local Christian Democrats, owing to their party's support of the Liberals in ROME, have lost some of their following, particularly in the factories. On the whole, however, the crisis in ROME has tended to strengthen the CLN in the North, who regard themselves as the guardians of the achievement of the partisan movement.

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2. <u>Sig. PARRI in the VENETO.</u>

From 10 to 12 Nov Sig. PARRI made an informal tour of the VENETO in the course of which he visited UDINE, TREVISO and PADUA. In the last named town he attended the opening of the academic year of the University. He was everywhere received very warmly and nowhere was there any hint of hostile feeling. The brief speeches he made were mainly delivered at closed meetings of the local authorities.

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The purpose of this visit was twofold - to acquaint himself with the needs of the area and to make a reasoned statement of the Italian case in VENEZIA GIULIA. In his speech to a meeting of the local Action party in UDINE, PARRI denounced the system of mass deportation, and, after reminding his audience that at the end of the last war he had himself been called a defeatist because he opposed exaggerated nationalist claims, called for justice for ITALY on the basis of Italo-Jugoslav friendship.

In VENICE the irredentist societies staged a small demonstration of their members outside the Doge's Palace and greeted PARRI with rythmical shouts of FIUME when he appeared on the balcony. His speech to the notabilities, however, only contained a general reference to the question of ITALY's Eastern boundaries, and was confined mainly to an appeal for greater understanding of the difficulties of his government in the face of the present political and economic problems.

At TREVISO PARRI's speech was mainly directed to the needs of the town which was very heavily bombed during the war, and to an appeal for unity of all parties.

At PADUA the 724th academic year opened turbulently. Seating arrangements in the Great Hall of the University entirely broke down, and when PARRI was due to arrive the approaches were barred by a mass of students who broke all the doors in their attempt to force their way in. Like all Italian Universities, PADUA is ultra nationalist in tone, and the entry of PARRI was greeted with cries of TRIESTE and much waving of flags. There were other minor disturbances but PARRI's speech was heard in comparative silence. He dealt mainly with the partisan movement. The behaviours of the students was reminiscent of their pre war demonstrations for "TUNIS, NICE and CORSICA", and PARRI was clearly shocked. Before he left he made a short extempore speech in which he pointed out that the cause of TRIESTE, which was his cause and that of the Italian government, was not served by brawling, but rather, weakened.

3. <u>The Uomo Qualunque Movement</u>.

The movement as a whole has lost some support in ITALY owing to the recent arrest in ROME of the SCALERA brothers (on charges connected with heavily financing the fascist movement in its early days) when it was revealed that they at present hold 60% of the shares in the "Uomo Qualunque". Furthermore there has been a series of disorders in APULIA, where serious clashes occurred between "Uomo Qualunque" supporters and the left wing parties.

In VENICE three of the organisers who originally appeared as personal representatives of GIANNINI have now been epurated. The movement is now completely in the hands of Count LOREDAN, the VENICE secretary of the Front, and his industrial associates, who owned the paper "Il Veglio", which recently ceased publication as a result of the refusal of its editor to come out for "Uomo Qualunque". A successor has now been found in the dramatic critic of "Il Gazzettino", the VENICE daily, who has applied for permission to publish a weekly to be called "The Liberal Idea". Though

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In general, attacks on the movement in both the British and Italian press have had the effect of dissuading the organisers from coming out into the open, and of frightening off possible sympathisers, though the appointment to the U.C. Committee of representatives of VENEZIA GIULIA refugees has brought in a number of new adherents.

The circulation of the "Uomo Qualunque" paper has dropped in the VENETO by about a third, and in VENICE from 22,500 to 15,000.

4. VENICE Communist Party.

This party, although it claims to have recently increased its membership in the province from 28,000 to 32,000, seems to lack enthusiasm and organisation, and is embarressed by the eccentricity of some of its local leaders. It is believed that a proposal has been put to ROME for the establishment of an inspectorate of three old party members for the Region to co-ordinate communist activity and propaganda.

5. UDINE Province.

The approach of winter has naturally tended to increase general discontent and with it complaints against both the Italian government and the Allies. Lack of employment particularly in the industrial areas such as PORDENONE (B-9609), and the exorbitant cost of living have produced a number of incidents. Threats were made, for instance, against the Carabinieri in some villages in the PORDENONE area, when British troops had temporarily moved out. Crime is still prevalent although figures for armed robbery for November show a slight decrease, and the Carabinieri are working more efficiently. There is a considerable feeling amongst Reduci and other circles against the partiality shown to Partisans in civil affairs.

Short strikes took place throughout the province as a protest against the crisis, but it is of interest to note that the local Liberals and Christian Democrats, unlike their colleagues elsewhere in the VENETO, have remained loyal to the ROME policy of their parties. The attitude is no doubt partly due to their suspicion, on Nationalist grounds, of the Communists of the FRIULI. This suspicion is shared in varying degrees by the other parties, and Socialist and Action parties have not drawn quite as close to the Communists as might have been expected under the stress of the crisis.

6. TREVISO Province.

The Province continues to give a good example of co-operation between the various political parties; the Rome crisis has filled them with sorrow rather than anger; the Liberals and Christian Democrats await developments in the capitial without in the meantime disturbing the existing harmony in the CLN.

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Non compliance by contadini in the province with the AMG order to render a return of crops and stock led to judicial action. After a large number of arrests and fines the peasants have complied with the order in almost all villages, and the outstanding recalcitrants are likely to follow suit. The Provincial Commissioner's firm action has aroused no protest in provincial political circles; the prevailing opinion appears to be that a check on the over-individualistic peasants is overdue.

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PART III

Military Security

1. Security of Information.

Nothing to report.

2. Security of Personnel.

(a) Two cases have occurred during the period of troops having been beaten up without apparent motive, at PIERIS (MR.F.5791) on the 3rd and 4th Nov respectively. In both cases the soldier concerned was accompanied by a girl when stopped by two civilians. He was asked whether he was American or New Zealand and on giving the answer British was struck by the civilians who made off immediately.

(b) 8 Polish deserters from the repatriation camp at NAPLES arrested in GORIZIA stated that they were making their own way to POLAND as they were tired of waiting in NAPLES. They further alleged that large numbers of Polish soldiers desert from this camp every week and that the officers make no attempt to stop them. Four of these deserters had already crossed into Zone 'B' where they were arrested by Jugoslav military and handed over to Allied blockposts.

3. Security of Material.

228 Works Section RE stores dump near PORDENONE (MR.B.9608) on Route 13 was burnt down by armed men who held up the civilian watchman. Investigation continues.

4. Security of Frontiers, Ports and Coastlines.

(a) TRIESTE Port.

(i) The increased anti-stealing measures referred to last month have caused a decline in the amount of stealing taking place in the port area.

(ii) s.s. "REGINA". The a/m vessel is at present tied up waiting orders at the Molo dei Legnami in TRIESTE Port. Controversy over the ownership (Norwegian, Italian or Jugoslav war booty) is going on at present, and the situation is being watched in case of trouble by Jugoslav interference.
Ships officers (Norwegian) have recently been flown out to TRIESTE to take over. It is anticipated that either an Italian or part Italian and part Norwegian (ex s.s. "FINN") crew will shortly be signed on.
The Second Engineer was attacked, knocked unconscious

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Ships officers (Norwegian) have recently been flown out to TRIESTE to take over. It is anticipated that either an Italian or part Italian and part Norwegian (ex s.s. "FRION") crew will shortly be signed on.
The Second Engineer was attacked, knocked unconscious and robbed on his way back to ship on the night of 18 Nov 45. It has not been possible to establish whether this incident has any further significance.

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(b) VENICE Port.

No incident worthy of note has been reported during the period. The Capitaneria continues to function efficiently.

(c) AUSTRO-ITALIAN frontier.

The number of persons crossing or attempting to cross this frontier illegally has declined during the period under review.

5. Jugoslav troops.

Nothing to report.

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PART IV

Civil Security

1. Analysis of Arrests.

(a)

Category	Trial	Internment	Detention	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Jugoslav Armed Forces	5	-	-	-
Civil Officials incl CC RR	1	-	-	-
Misc Civilians	30	-	14	-
	36	-	14	-

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) Four Jugoslav soldiers arrested in GORIZIA on charge of stealing civilian cars for the use of the Jugoslav Kommando base at AIDUSSINA (interrogation reports forwarded to AFHQ under this HQ letter 53/2/I(b) dated 29 Nov 45). These men, with their civilian companion will be tried in AMG Court.

(ii) DEL PIN Giuseppe.
DEL PIN has been continually reported by many sources as an OZNA agent, he was arrested under suspicion of being connected with the car thefts organised by the Kommando Base, AIDUSSINA, but proof of his complicity in that organisation was not forthcoming.

Under interrogation subject claimed to be a supervisor of block posts on the MORGAN Line and an officer in the NARODNA OSKAMBA. Subject would not admit any connection with Jugoslav subversive or secret organisations but has confessed to having organised in Sep 45 the escape of SCHIFFRER Mario - an OZNA agent arrested on a criminal charge by 407 FS Section - from the GORIZIA prison.

(iii) BUSILACCHIO Guido.
Arrested 17 Nov 45 on a civil charge of obtaining money by extortion. D.P's 'line' was to inform people confidentially that they had been black-listed by a

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(iii) BUSILACCHIO Guido.
Arrested 17 Nov 45 on a civil charge of obtaining money by extortion. D.P's 'line' was to inform people confidentially that they had been black-listed by a Slovene Tribunal and offer to remove their names for a certain sum.

D.P. attempted to escape after arrest but was brought down by a revolver shot in the thigh at thirty yards.

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2. Subversive movements.

(a) CVPA activity outside VENEZIA GIULIA appears either to have died down considerably or else moved deeper underground as a result of the arrests carried out in the VENICE area during October.

(b) Eleven house searches for concealed arms took place in the hill areas round TOLMEZZO. All produced small arms and ammunition.

3. German inspired organisations.

Nothing to report.

4. Movement Control.

(a) On Western boundary of VENEZIA GIULIA.

The three biggest gaps in this control are likely to be closed in the near future. Firstly the erection of poles across all roads crossing the boundary as laid down in CRC 216 dated 24 Nov 45 will ensure that all vehicles are bound to stop at controls; secondly the presence of a detachment of Polish Field Security at the UDINE refugee camp working under the direction of CC, 41 FS Section should prevent much unauthorised traffic at present crossing the boundary through refugee channels; thirdly, after consultation with G Movements whose timetables have to be modified, full scale railway checks will be laid on.

(b) On the MORGAN Line.

Controls remain as previously reported.

5. Rumours.

(a) In PORDENONE (MR.5.9503) rumoured that 50,000 Jugoslav troops have recently crossed the MORGAN Line and entered TRIESTE.

(b) In TRIESTE dock area among Italian civilians rumoured that a British Naval officer had been assassinated by Jugoslav elements on 17 Nov 45 and that the affair had been kept quiet to avoid political complications.

(c) In POLA rumoured (i) that the Jugoslavs will shortly be taking over the city; this rumour presumably based on the recent departure of an RA Regt complete with guns.
(ii) That more American troops are coming to POLA in order to evacuate those members of the population who do not wish to remain under the Jugoslavs.

6. Other matters of general Security interest.

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(ii) That more American troops are coming to POLA in order to evacuate those members of the population who do not wish to remain under the Jugoslavs.

6. Other matters of general Security interest.

(a) The British Labour Delegation in JUGOSLAVIA.

The following information arrives, through a 'Reliability A' intermediary, from MIJA MIKOTIC employed in the Ministry of

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of National Health, and former Town Councellor in KARLOVAC.

During their sojourn in JUGOSLAVIA, the British Labour delegates visited the OZNA prisons at ZAGREB. Quite some time beforehand, OZNA cleared all the cells in the area of political prisoners, removing them to LEPOGLAVA and MERSTIMAC Castle in HRVASKO ZAGORJE (CROATIA); roughly 6,000 in all were moved. In their stead the ZAGREB OZNA cells were filled with common criminals, together with a sprinkling of communist intellectuals, recruited to add colour to the desired picture. One of these, STLAKOVEC MILCEK, recounted the whole deception to source, in the presence of Col. ZIGIC, ZAGREB Political Commisar, and MAJOR VOJIVOVIC, Chief of the Personnel Section, 2nd Yugoslav Army. He declared that the hoodwinking of the delegation had done a great deal to redress the unfavourable reports of the disconcertingly astute Mr. STEVENSON, Senior British Representative at BELGRADE. Thus, the Allies no longer have any excuse, such as they would like one, for treating JUGOSLAVIA as they had tried to treat HUNGARY and BULGARIA.

(b) A feature of the period has been the greatly increased influx of Right Wing Jugoslavs into the Corps area, many of whom have succeeded in entering VENEZIA GIULIA before being apprehended. Many of these persons have been dressed in Allied uniforms and most of them have been in possession of a peculiar form of pass issued by the "Royal Jugoslav Military Mission". (This HQ letter 53/7/I(b) dated 14 Nov to AFHQ refers.).

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APPENDIX "A" to 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 4.

The CAPODISTRIA strike.

On 31 Oct in CAPODISTRIA (H-7963) there was a general strike, which rapidly degenerated into a minor clash between the local population and Jugoslav elements from the interior of Zone B. The importance of this event lay in its being the first known case of organised Italian resistance to Jugoslav occupation, and the subject of a note of protest from the Italians to the Allied Governments.

The strike appears to have been organised by the CLN of CAPODISTRIA, a body composed largely of Communists, a great majority of whom are of Italian nationality. Their object in calling the strike was to protest against the recent introduction by the Jugoslav authorities of the new occupational currency. A subsidiary cause appears to have been discontent with the inefficiency of the local administration.

Fundamentally, the strike was due to a misunderstanding. The new currency measures were declared effective from the date of publication and it seems that the authorities omitted to inform the tradespeople of CAPODISTRIA that they could exchange the new currency for Italian lire for purchases in Zone A. As CAPODISTRIA's trade is mainly with TRIESTE, this was a point that touched them closely.

The strike took the form merely of a closing of all shops and offices. No demonstrations took place. The Jugoslav authorities immediately made contact with the CLN; the misunderstanding was removed and by the same afternoon the strike was called off and some of the shops were reopening.

Presumably with a view to making the CLN see reason, if it should itself stubborn in negotiation, the Jugoslav authorities arranged for demonstrators from the surrounding districts to come into the town. These arrived during the afternoon and some disorders took place. A few deaths were also reported but the past history of one victim suggests that the disturbance provided useful cover for private revenge.

Order was soon restored in CAPODISTRIA itself, but the incident provided first class material for polemics in the TRIESTE press. Each side attempted to justify the opposing point of view using the well-worn arguments familiar to this area, and in the press war which ensued, lasting well into November, all sense of proportion was soon lost.

The sole effect on CAPODISTRIA itself seems to have been some reshuffling in the local Communist party, which is now said to be toying with the idea of joining the PCI. Two envoys were reported as about to go to ROME to discuss the matter, but this very local matter is presumably completely overshadowed by the far more important issues now being considered by the PCI and the PCG.

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APPENDIX "B" to 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 4

Additions to the glossary of abbreviations of Italian and Jugoslav agencies and organisations published as Appendix "A" to 13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 3

APG	Giulian Association for Partisans (Associazione Partigiani Giuliana). Slav controlled organisation for the welfare of partisans, both Slovene and Italian, previously with the Jugoslav armed forces.
API	Association for Italian Partisans (Associazione Partigiani Italiani). This is a branch of the ANPI for VENEZIA GIULIA. Owing to the peculiar status of the area the word National has been omitted. Has not the same local support as the APG.
CRDA	(Cantieri Riuniti dell' Adriatico). Joint Company of Shipbuilders in ports from MONFALCONE to MUGGIA.
CENTRO PROM	Trade Centre (Promet Centor). A headquarters of this nature is setting up in TRIESTE as a clearing house for economic and finance dealings between JUGOSLAVIA and VENEZIA GIULIA.
CSI	(Cra e Sempre Italia). Little is known of this organisation. Thought to include members of the Italian SS. Activities in TRIESTE restricted to chalking their initials on walls.
UIVOD	Import and Export Institute. A telescoped word to include UVOZNI (Import) IZVOZNI (Export) ZAVOD (Institute). This organisation deals with trade for Zone B and has a branch in TRIESTE operating under Centro Prom.
PREVOD	Food Maintenance Office (Prehranjerlni zavod).

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NOTE: The definition of OZNA in the glossary referred to above should be amended to read as follows:-

Section for People's Defence ("Odsek za Zascito Naroda" or "Odjeljenje Zastito Naroda"). Jugoslav Secret Political Police.

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APPENDIX "C" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 4.

FS AND CIC LOCATIONS IN CORPS AREA

Field Security and Counter Intelligence Corps locations in 13 Corps area as at 30 Nov 45 are as follows :-

1 Zone CIC			
HQ	:	CIVIDALE	C.5523
Dets at	:	TARCENTO	C.3837
		TARVISIO	C.1867
12 FS Section			
HQ	:	GORIZIA	
Dets at	:	CAPORETTO	C.6840
		CORMONS	C.5908
21 PS Section			
HQ	:	TRIESTE	
35 FS Section			
HQ	:	MONFALCONE	H.6591
Dets at	:	SESANA	H.9079
		GRADO	H.5276
		MUGGIA	H.8268
47 PS Section			
HQ	:	VENICE	
Dets at	:	CHIOGGIA	G.6526
411 FS Section			
HQ	:	TOLMEZZO	C.2358
Dets at	:	SPILIMBERGO	C.1525
		PORDENONE	B.9608
412 FS Section			
HQ	:	TRIESTE	
419 FS Section			
HQ	:	UDINE	
Dets at	:	CERVIGNANO	H.4894
426 FS Section			
HQ	:	TREVISO	

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Dets at	:	TARCENTO	C.3837
		TARVISIO	C.1867

12 FS Section

HQ	:	GORIZIA	
Dets at	:	CAPORETTO	C.6840
		CORMONS	C.5908

21 FS Section

HQ	:	TRIESTE	

25 FS Section

HQ	:	MONFALCONE	H.6591
Dets at	:	SESANA	H.9079
		GRADO	H.5276
		MUGGIA	H.8268

47 FS Section

HQ	:	VENICE	
Dets at	:	CHIOGGIA	G.6526

411 FS Section

HQ	:	TOLMEZZO	C.2358
Dets at	:	SPILIMBERGO	C.1525
		PORDENONE	B.9608

412 FS Section

HQ	:	TRIESTE	

419 FS Section

HQ	:	UDINE	
Dets at	:	CERVIGNANO	H.4894

426 FS Section

HQ	:	TREVISO	
Dets at	:	PORTOGRUARO	H.0988

429 FS Section

HQ	:	TRIESTE	

FS POLA

HQ	:	POLA	

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SECRET

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 3

for October 1945

Security
Division
Sec'n
Book No. S/1
File No. 1788
Action 625.03

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2 November 1945

T/Lt Taylor
for
Lt. Col.,
General Staff.

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PART I

The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

1. GENERAL

Despite a considerable heating up of the political temperature by both sides in erroneous anticipation of the arrival of the Foreign Secretaries' deputies at the beginning of the month, political enthusiasm has not been allowed to flag. The PCG and UAIS have been careful to observe all the directions in the "Handbook of Agitation". A series of weekly events on Sundays such as Workers' Pageants, reburials with due pomp and nationalistic demonstrations of fallen anti-Fascists formerly buried in isolated spots, and political and cultural meetings have accordingly been organised.

This has also become all the more necessary in view of a distinct change in the respective graphs of Italian and Slav morale in recent weeks. Italian confidence and optimism based on ROME contacts and their interpretation of the international situation and on the resulting assertiveness of local pro Italian propaganda, have never been so high since the liberation. This has led to a strong wave of Italian criticism of Allied Military Government and the Allies. Whereas in the past the Italians have on the whole studiously avoided voicing any dissatisfactions they may have had, Italian organisations and propaganda now feel sufficiently strong to assume their own defence. This is expressed by open criticism of Allied politics, AMG's alleged indulgence towards Jugoslav activity and in particular its inability to effect the return of the thousands of Italians deported from VENEZIA GIULIA by the Jugoslavs. There is some evidence on the other hand that the PCG and UAIS are becoming worried over their ability to maintain their influence and prestige during the present stage of inactivity. This is especially so in GORIZIA and the Slovene ISONZO valley area where greater confidence in AMG and apprehension of a Tito controlled JUGOSLAVIA have become apparent. Reports of political unrest and economic hardship EAST of the MORGAN Line have also not been without effect. After the single and abortive attempt of the CCLN parties at working with the PCG in the last general strike, the divergence of view of the opposing nationalistic factions is as great if not greater than ever before. The same applies to their respective trade union federations, the Sindicati Giuliani and Sindicati Unici, to settle whose differences an unsuccessful visit was made to TRIESTE by representatives of the CGIL.

The spate of rumours of an intended Jugoslav coup against TRIESTE, so noticeable at the end of September continued into early October. As many of these originated from Italian or Italian controlled sources, it is not unlikely that they may have been designed partly to influence

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Overshadowing all political life however is the economic distress, partly due to world wide effects of the war but in Zone A accentuated and exaggerated by the uncertainty as to the future of the area and the consequent unwillingness of industry to start up again even in so far as existing stocks and small imports will allow. The consequence is increasing unemployed, ever rising prices and continued demands for rises in wages to meet the inflation spiral. This necessarily provides an ever greater field which winter conditions will make more fertile for the activity of Communist and pro Jugoslav agitators. The paralysing effect of the present uncertainty is well demonstrated by the results of a recent rumour that AMG was remaining for at least another six months. The banks loosened up, the stock exchange rose, many industry and labour groups approached AMG with works programmes for immediate implementation, and in several cases PCG controlled factory committees were told by the workers to cease politics and let them get on with the job.

2. PRO JUGOSLAV ACTIVITY.

The two big demonstrations in TRIESTE on 7th and 21st October, in which approximately ten and twenty thousand persons respectively took part in the processions, passed off without incident. A large number of persons came in from Zone B for that of the 21st. Their object was to maintain political enthusiasm and demonstrate to the world the Slovene solidarity and pro Jugoslav desires of the broad masses of the disputed area. Speeches were made by the usual speakers, STOKA, PECASSI, LAURENTI etc who voiced the usual demands. The size and orderly conduct of these manifestations clearly demonstrated the strong organising power and drive behind the PCG, UAIS, the Sindicati Unici and their satellite organisations.

Liaison between the pro Jugoslav organisations in Zone A and LJUBLJANA remains virtually as close as ever, though the tightening of security measures on the Italo-Jugoslav frontier has had some effect on the constant coming and going of minor officials. BEVK and KRAIGER, President and Vice-President respectively of the PNOO, are candidates for the elections to be held on 11th November for the Slovene Parliament. A congress of the Chief Committees of UAIS for both zones was held at FIUME on 30th September and opened by BEVK representing both zones. There has been the usual incidence of Jugoslav activity in the area. The operations of members of the Jugoslav War Booty Commission, who had been using the PNOO shadow government for assisting their enquiries, have required watching, while members of the Jugoslav detachment have shown an increasing tendency to interfere in local political and administrative affairs. This was especially noticeable in the Slovene villages in the area occupied by the Detachment, where [illegible] activity has been largely responsible for the obstruction offered by the civilian population to AMG.

The pro Jugoslav shadow administration continues its activity. Though now forced underground, administrative orders are still issued down the hierarchy of NOOs. This is especially noticeable in the predominantly Slovene areas. The PNOO itself has recently been found to be paying AMG Slovene teachers in the STRANA area, presumably with cash found by

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3. RELATIONS OF ITALIAN AND SLAV COMMUNISTS.

Although there is no evidence to suggest any definite breach, it seems clear that not all of the Italians are happy under the Slav hegemony. The Slovene non cooperation policy with AMG, the rushing through of the new PCG policy, the refusal of the PCG to accept the PCI nomination of JAKSETICH to the Rome Consulta and statements by older members of the local Italian Communists have caused a certain amount of unrest on the Italian side. There has even been talk of an abortive application to MILAN for permission to form a group of the PCI in VENEZIA GIULIA. However it is unlikely that the ROME-BELGRADE agreement to set up the joint party in VENEZIA GIULIA will be revoked unilaterally without the express consent of MOSCOW.

4. ITALIAN ACTIVITY.

As mentioned above, Italian confidence has recently increased considerably and has found expression in considerable criticism of the Allies and AMG for their pro Slav bias. The main Italian arguments for their allegations are:-

A) The fact that Zone B though still disputed territory has already become virtually part of JUGOSLAVIA and as such is closed to any neutral or allied observers, while the presence of the Jugoslav Detachment, various Jugoslav commissions and a large number of pro Jugoslav sympathisers in Zone A enable BELGRADE to form a very accurate picture of the state of affairs in Zone A.

B) The inability of the Allies to obtain th return of the many thousands of Italian deportees still held in Jugoslav concentration camps and the silence maintained over the BASSOVIZZA pit investigations.

C) The power still retained by many of the pro Jugoslav organisations in Zone A despite General Order 11 and similar steps by AMG to neutralise them.

D) The known activities of OZNA in Zone A.

E) The suggestion that ITALY will not be permitted to build aircraft or ships, thereby playing into the hands of the Jugoslavs, who say that the shipyards and factories of TRIESTE and MONFALCONE can only flourish if annexed to JUGOSLAVIA.

With the increasing confidence Italian political activity has also increased. Large scale indoor meetings of the Liberal, Socialist and Christian Democrat parties have been held in TRIESTE. In the GORIZIA area Italian activity has been rather more militant. A lively mural battle between Slovene "painters up" of pro Jugoslav slogans and Italian "painters out" developed for nearly a fortnight, accompanied by a mild form of gang warfare in which a number of the Slovene "painters up" were beaten up. The climax was reached in a minor skirmish at CORMONS in which allied police had to intervene. The Italian organisation responsible is believed to have been the "Divisione GORIZIA", a note on which is at Appendix D. The campaign, ridiculous though it was, has done much to

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5. REACTION TO THE FOREIGN SECRETARIES CONFERENCE.

There is no doubt that the word had gone forth to the PCG to expect the visit of the deputies early in October for the purpose of making their ethnic survey and study of an international regime for TRIESTE. A meeting was held at LJUBLJANA in the Ministry of the Interior on 1st October to arrange the programme and decide on measures to be taken in both zones of the disputed territory to impress the deputies. Experience of past practices indicated the inevitability of such familiar decisions as the organisation of spontaneous demonstrations of pro-Slav solidarity, the preparation of a precise political directive, special ethnographical maps, and steps to prevent similar Italian measures. Rumours of a hunting party for the delegates in Zone B, followed by a reception enlivened by lovely Croatian girls, lend to the programme a colourful, even traditional note.

Visible results of the conference, which necessitated a change in the main policy lines of the PCG from ostensible autonomy to annexation to JUGOSLAVIA as seventh federal state, have already been numerous. A rash of wall slogans, of which HOCHEMO JUGOSLAVIJA and TUKAJ JE JUGOSLAVIJA are the most frequent, quickly appeared throughout the villages of Zone A and even penetrated into the outskirts of GORIZIA. Triumphal arches of uniform pattern bearing similar expressions were erected in a chain in all the villages of the ISONZO valley, where the attentions of the first winter storms have preceded those of the less punctual delegates. In every village quantities of Jugoslav flags were for a time to be seen, many with a black ribbon, presumably in mourning for dead partisans. Efforts by UAIS to enforce shop signs in Slovene as well as in Italian in the mixed or predominantly Slovene quarters of TRIESTE and GORIZIA have been the cause of innumerable incidents, wrangling in the party press and imputations of Fascist methods against Allied police going to the protection of the shopkeepers. Many cases of intimidation were reported, though the usual difficulty in getting witnesses to come forward was experienced. The demonstration in TRIESTE on the 7th October brought forth a forest of Jugoslav flags, those of the Allies and ITALY being virtually non existent, while women in skirts of Jugoslav colours also made their first public appearance on this day.

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It has become settled policy to admit the "Italianita" of MONFALCONE, the greater part of TRIESTE and some of the coastal belt of ISTRIA. This has, however, not diminished the Jugoslav claims to nothing less than the whole of VENEZIA GIULIA. As a result in demonstrations etc those participants from the areas mentioned above are permitted to show their "Italianita", for example, by flags with the Italian colours provided they are neutralised by the red star. Probably connected with this policy are recent utterances by TOGLIATTI and other leading members of the PCI stressing the "Italianita" of TRIESTE but not as yet going so far as to claim it for ITALY.

6. ISSUE OF IDENTITY CARDS TO RESIDENTS OF ZONE A.

In accordance with the terms of the DUINO Agreement, AMG is now issuing identity cards to those persons who were normally resident in Zone A prior to 1 May 1945. So far, however, there is no indication of similar action by the Jugoslav Military Government for Zone B. In fact officials of the PNOO working in TRIESTE, but resident in Zone B, have already applied for Zone A cards. They presumably anticipate the Jugoslav issue being behind that of the Allies and therefore fear that their hitherto free passage across the MORGAN Line may be jeopardised. The terms of entitlement have received much criticism by the press of both sides. The PRIMORSKI in particular has attacked xenophobia, instancing the refusal to admit the title of the many persons who have moved into Zone A since 1st May, that is to say many members of the pro Jugoslav stay-behind organisation which has been the source of so much trouble in the area.

7. VENEZIA GIULIA POLICE FORCE.

The Corps Commander inspected the passing out parade of the first batch on 13th October. There are now some 800 on the streets, with detachments operating both in GORIZIA and POLA. Neither pro Italian nor pro Jugoslav press have made much comment on the force and so far their appearance has been without incident, despite/a violent and unwarranted attack by PRAGUE Radio and earlier efforts by the PCG press to discredit them by alleging that they were all ex-Fascists.

In the meantime, however, CZNA has devoted a considerable amount of attention to the force. Further efforts have been made to place agents in it in tactical positions while efforts have been made to obtain documents and details of arms and ammunition carried by the police.

The force is still backed up by Allied military police but it should, if permitted to find its feet, materially help in achieving further confidence in public security. So far, however, it has not had the acid test of dealing with demonstrations or incidents effected by the national issue and likely to cause a breach of the peace. On its capacity to deal with these, its reputation and future effectiveness will depend.

8. FINANCING OF PRO JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES.

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8. FINANCING OF PRO JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES.

According to a reliable source the financing of PNOO and the pro Jugoslav papers, LAVORATORE and PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK has cost the Central Jugoslav Government £200,000, the LJUBLJANA government £150,000 and private subscribers £10,000 since 1st May.

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The latest order of the Jugoslav Military Government in Zone B is likely to assist in the difficult task of finding the necessary lire currency for their operations in Zone A as well as imports. This order dated the 18th October provides for the issue of Jugoslav occupational lire which are now current in denominations of 1 to 1,000 lire. AMG has at once declared this currency to be illegal in Zone A. However the Jugoslavs have already attempted to pass it for payment of PWOO officials. These have strongly protested against being paid thus. Difficulties have also arisen over payment of persons working on communications operating on both zones.

Although illegal in Zone A, its circulation in Zone B will free such Italian and Allied currency circulating there for use by the Jugoslav authorities in Zone A or for paying for imports from ITALY, which, though in most cases clandestine, are thought to be not inconsiderable.

9. JUGOSLAV DISSIDENTS.

The continued presence of a large number of these anti-Tito elements such as Slovene clericals, Croat Peasant Party, ex Cetniks etc is beginning to become somewhat of an embarrassment to internal security in Zone A. An increasing amount of OZNA's attention is being directed towards them, while in the rest of ITALY their activities would appear to be OZNA's main preoccupation.

There is increasing evidence that TRIESTE is the centre of a considerable network of their activities and a clearing house for information passing between JUGOSLAVIA and the Western capitals, while a weekly bulletin is published there for the benefit of the ROME centre. Application has even been made to the Allied authorities for permission to publish in TRIESTE an anti communist newspaper. The Slovene clericals are also reported to be in contact with the Italian Christian Democrat party in TRIESTE, members of whom have in fact said that their political programmes were indeed similar.

It was presumably these activities which led up to the murder in TRIESTE on the 16th October of one fairly prominent counter revolutionary and the kidnapping of his assistant. A third Jugoslav dissident, compiler/ disappeared on the 27th October. It is believed that OZNA is almost certainly behind these crimes.

/of the bulletin mentioned above,

10. FRONTE DELL'UOMO QUALUNQUE (See Monthly Summary No. 2)

The "Man in the Street" which has recently achieved such wide popularity as a political satirical paper in ITALY proper has also reached wide circulation in VENEZIA GIULIA. The circulation in TRIESTE is some 20,000 and it has even penetrated to POLA where some 800 copies are sold weekly. In addition both the Donna Qualunque and the Canzone Dell'Uomo Qualunque, recent offshoots of the principle paper, are also on sale.

Little progress has been made in the formation of a nucleus or branch of the "Fronte" or movement itself in TRIESTE, but it is reliably reported that an attempt is being made to infiltrate someone for this

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Both the CCLN and the LAVORATORE have attacked the paper as neo-Fascist, while the CORRIERE suggests it is nothing but the opening stage of a second "March on Rome". There is however no doubt that these attacks are giving the paper a great deal of free publicity which it is finding extremely useful.

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PART II

N.E. ITALY

1. GENERAL

The political situation in North East Italy has been quiet during the past month. The main event was the so-called "Day of the Constituent", organised by the Left Wing parties (Communists, Socialists, Action Party and Republicans), to urge the early holding of elections for the Constituent Assembly. All demonstrations passed off quietly though in VENICE the refusal to allow a meeting in the open air caused considerable indignation among the Left Wing parties, and the demonstration which was held in a theatre concluded by the audience marching in silent protest round St. Mark's Square in defiance of the AMG order.

The breach between Socialists and Communists was widened by the meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party in ROME from 17 to 23 October. The meeting resulted in a clear victory for the Right Wing in the party, which is non-Marxist and opposed to fusion with the Communists, and it is now virtually certain that the "fusionist" motion, passed at the last National Congress in anticipation of the election taking place in November, will be repeated when the next Congress is held in about two months time. Though NENNI, the Secretary General of the party, who has been identified with the policy of fusion with the Communists, succeeded in extricating himself by acceptance of the inevitable, his position has been seriously weakened and, according to the Socialist leader in VENICE, an attempt may be made to replace him, possibly with MORANDI, the Socialist President of the North Italy CLN who, though previously a "fusionist" would inspire greater confidence among the Italian middle classes, by whom NENNI is regarded with intense distrust.

In the VENETO the overwhelming majority of the Socialist Party, and almost all the leaders, with the exception of the Socialist representative on the Regional CLN, Count Giovanni TONETTI, are bitterly opposed to fusion. Though the Communists have slightly more inscribed members, the Socialists would certainly draw more votes at an election. They would also consider that to go to the country pledged to fusion with the Communists would, in view of the increasing difficulty of justifying Russian claims in Italian eyes, mean sacrificing the middle class and peasant vote without any corresponding advantages. There is, however, at present no idea of risking a split in the party by breaking the "Pact of Union" with the Communists, and the inter-party "juntas" seem in fact to work in most areas of VENEZIA without friction.

Meanwhile the forces of the Right are improving their organisation. The main factor has been the emergence of the "Uomo Qualunque" (Man in the Street) Front. It is possible that this movement may at a future [illegible] to [illegible] Its programme of opposition

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1. GENERAL

The political situation in North East Italy has been quiet during the past month. The main event was the so-called "Day of the Constituent", organised by the Left Wing parties (Communists, Socialists, Action Party and Republicans), to urge the early holding of elections for the Constituent Assembly. All demonstrations passed off quietly though in VENICE the refusal to allow a meeting in the open air caused considerable indignation among the Left Wing parties, and the demonstration which was held in a theatre concluded by the audience marching in silent protest round St. Mark's Square in defiance of the AMG order.

The breach between Socialists and Communists was widened by the meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party in ROME from 17 to 23 October. The meeting resulted in a clear victory for the Right Wing in the party, which is non-Marxist and opposed to fusion with the Communists, and it is now virtually certain that the "fusionist" motion, passed at the last National Congress in anticipation of the election taking place in November, will be repeated when the next Congress is held in about two months time. Though NENNI, the Secretary General of the party, who has been identified with the policy of fusion with the Communists, succeeded in extricating himself by acceptance of the inevitable, his position has been seriously weakened and, according to the Socialist leader in VENICE, an attempt may be made to replace him, possibly with MORANDI, the Socialist President of the North Italy CLN who, though previously a "fusionist" would inspire greater confidence among the Italian middle classes, by whom NENNI is regarded with intense distrust.

In the VENETO the overwhelming majority of the Socialist Party, and almost all the leaders, with the exception of the Socialist representative on the Regional CLN, Count Giovanni TONETTI, are bitterly opposed to fusion. Though the Communists have slightly more inscribed members, the Socialists would certainly draw more votes at an election. They would also consider that to go to the country pledged to fusion with the Communists would, in view of the increasing difficulty of justifying Russian claims in Italian eyes, mean sacrificing the middle class and peasant vote without any corresponding advantages. There is, however, at present no idea of risking a split in the party by breaking the "Pact of Union" with the Communists, and the inter-party "juntas" seem in fact to work in most areas of VENEZIA without friction.

Meanwhile the forces of the Right are improving their organisation. The main factor has been the emergence of the "Uomo Qualunque" (Man in the Street) Front. It is possible that this movement may at a future date become a danger to internal security. Its programme of opposition

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to Party government and to Communism is strongly reminiscent of the rise of Fascism, and it is condemned by Italians of all the democratic parties. The movement has made considerable progress in VENICE, where some 100 - 150 "nuclei" have been formed. Rivalry between the various organisers has now been to a certain extent overcome and a committee formed on which they are all represented. The majority of the backers of the "Front" have very suspect pasts.

The spread of "Uomo Qualunque" has served to consolidate the CLN coalition and to discredit the campaign of NITTI, the Italian Prime Minister after the first World War, for the formation of a non-party government of National Reconstruction, which would presumably be headed by himself. The candidature of NITTI is largely the reaction of Central and Southern Italy against political dictation by the North Italy CLN movement, and the speech at NAPLES, when NITTI made a violent attack on the present Italian government, was condemned by all the parties. The unconditional support given to "Uomo Qualunque" is not the best send-off for the new party called the "Union of National Reconstruction", the formation of which has been announced by NITTI.

In general, public order has improved and far fewer cases of banditry are reported. The improvement seems to be due in part to increased co-operation by Allied troops with Italian police and by the parties and the population.

2. PUBLIC MEETINGS

a) "Constituent Day"

14th October was made the occasion for demonstrations throughout Italy by the Left Wing parties (Communists, Socialists, Action Party and Republicans) to press for the holding of the elections. The demonstrations went off quietly.

(i) In VENICE, AMG, in accordance with the policy of not allowing any open air meetings in the town, refused permission for the demonstration to be held in St. Mark's Square. The meeting was therefore held in a theatre, while the speeches were broadcast through loud-speakers to crowds in the neighbouring squares who could not get into the theatre. The speeches were notable mainly for the strong indignation expressed against the AMG refusal to allow the demonstration in St. Mark's Square, and at the end of the meeting the Socialist speaker even went so far as to declare that "the same reactionary forces among the allies which supported the Monarchy had been responsible for denying the Venetians their square".

At the end of the meeting the members of the various parties present, headed by the organisers of the meeting, marched to St. Mark's Square as a protest, but were rather lost among the mid-day Sunday crowds.

(ii) At UDINE the demonstration was orderly; in the evening, however, a counter-demonstration was organised mainly by the Monarchists, who covered the town with posters proclaiming - "Not the Constituent Elections but a Plebiscite", claiming that a plebiscite was the only fair way to decide the future of the Monarchy. The poster [illegible]

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(iii) At TREVISO the main feature was the refusal of the local Christian Democrats to withdraw their adhesion to the demonstration in spite of instructions from ROME.

b) "Popular Solidarity Day"

1st November has been declared by the Christian Democrats "Popular Solidarity Day", when the party will hold meetings throughout Italy. The object is to associate all Italians in an effort to relieve economic distress during the winter; subscriptions will be collected to augment public assistance funds, and at the same time Christian Democrat policy will be explained. The meetings are designed to serve as a counter-move to the Left Wing Constituent Day demonstrations by emphasising the practical problems of the movement.

The Left Wing parties have, however, declared their adhesion to the Christian Democrat day. The latter, while accepting the offer, have been careful to ensure that the Left shall not steal the thunder; representatives of other parties may attend but will not be invited to speak, and must remember the meetings will not be held on a class basis.

3. THE "REDUCI"

A potential source of discontent is to be found in the "Reduci" (ex P.W., internees and labourers returning from abroad). Thirty six thousand men were sent from VENICE Province alone to Germany, of whom some twenty thousand are estimated to have returned. A committee of "Reduci", has been formed to look after their welfare, and to press for their rights. This committee was responsible for organising a demonstration in St. Mark's Square some two months ago and more recently held a somewhat disorderly meeting at the VENICE Arsenal to protest against the employment of women.

The category of "Reduci" is confined to -

a. Italian soldiers interned by the Germans, who refused to adhere to the republic or to serve as labourers.

b. Italians interned in concentration camps for anti-Fascist activities.

c. Ex prisoners of the United Nations.

It does not include those who went to Germany voluntarily, or were deported as forced labour after the Armistice.

The Committee is non-political and on bad terms with all the parties and the CLN, complaining that the political parties, with the exception of the Monarchists, do nothing to help them. As a result, while the battle rages on for his political soul, the "Reduce" receives very little practical help. There are some 6,000 unemployed "Reduci" who are supposed to get 1,000 lire from public assistance, 250 lire from the local women's organisation, and 100 lire from the Patriarch of VENICE's fund. In fact only the Patriarch actually pays, and the offices of the Committee are daily besieged by protesting members.

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"Reduci" are inclined to expect treatment as super partisans, and their recent adoption of "pressure" tactics has caused some concern. Though their main interest is to obtain work, they represent a dangerous element in the political situation, since they are for the most part politically uneducated and open to suggestion by any parties prepared to exploit their grievances. The leaders of the existing committee are extremely Right Wing and anti-Russian in their point of view.

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4. PUBLIC ORDER

Although the local newspapers report fewer cases of banditry in the province during the last few weeks, it appears that minor hold-ups are still prevalent. Concern about this is felt by all parties, and it is understood that the Prime Minister, Parri, considers the establishment of public order of the first importance.

At a meeting of the Sindici (Mayors) of 72 Communes of TREVISO Province held on 6 October a motion was passed unanimously requesting that special night police patrols be initiated for dealing with banditry, that persons arrested for such be judged as quickly as possible and with the maximum severity and that the widest publicity be given to sentences.

A meeting on the subject of public order was held on 16 October in VENICE at which were present all members of the VENICE Regional and Provincial CLNs, Prefect, Sindaco, Questa, Procurata and Commandant of Carabinieri, at which it was proposed that pressure be brought on the ROME government for the implementation of the Lieutenant General's decree for the increase of police, and that meanwhile AMG should be approached with a request for increased equipment and means of transport for the police already existing. This proposal was followed by the Giornale delle Venezie, the CLN paper, calling for a public subscription to supply transport for the existing police.

5. PARTISANS

On 8th October a meeting was held at Padua to form a VENETO Regional Committee of the ex-partisan organisation ANPI (Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia). Substantial agreement was formed among all parties and a non-political president elected who was formerly Commander of the Veneto Region CVL (Corpo Volonteri della Libertà). At the same time it was proposed that ANPI should take over the various transport co-operatives which the partisans formed from captured enemy material. Though the title of the partisans to this material was never clear, in fact AMG normally allowed them to operate the vehicles. In view of the abuses which have arisen in the running of some of the co-operatives, the present moment, when captured enemy transport is being handed over to the Italian government, appears to be a favourable opportunity for the co-operatives to be put on a regular basis since they keep a large number of ex partisans in employment. The new Regional ANPI organisation, headed by a President who, as well as being respected and liked by all political parties, has also in the past shown considerable drive and initiative, should have an excellent influence on ex - partisans in the Veneto.

6. UOMO QUALUNQUE

Whatever may be the nature of the movement elsewhere, the organisation in the Veneto, so far as it has developed, looks like an attempt to create what can in effect only become a neo-Fascist party and is condemned as such by leaders of the local political parties from Monarchists to Communists. The ideas of one of the local promoters, are as nearly Republican Fascist as is possible after the disappearance of MUSSOLINI. He hopes to recruit into the Front not only all anti-Communists, including the Church, but honest ex-Fascists who were disgusted with the corruption of the regime, (including those who are

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Monarchists though himself is anti-Monarchist, since he considers the King betrayed his allies in 1943. He alleges that he has contacted Gen or Chief of Staff of the Folgore and found him sympathetic and that he is also in touch with the VENEZIA GIULIA and DALMATIA refugee organisations.

The present confusion in the organisation of a VENETO front appears to be on the point of being settled. A meeting has recently been held as a result of which an executive committee of seven members has been formed with representatives of the several rival promoters sitting on it.

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PART III

Military Security

1. Security of Information.

Nothing to report.

2. Security of Personnel.

Reports have been received of American troops engaging in pro-Italian political activity in the GORIZIA area. Regimental authorities concerned have been contacted and troops have been warned once again to refrain from all political activities.

3. Security of Material.

Cases of wire-cutting continue to be reported throughout the area and in some instances sabotage can reasonably be suspected. No arrests have yet been made.

4. Security of Frontiers, Ports and Coastlines.

(a) TRIESTE Port.

In view of increased amount of stealing in the Port area new security instructions have been issued to units operating in the area based on the principles of increasing alertness of troops and increasing unit security officers with continued importance of their duties.

(b) VENICE Port.

The problem of illicit entry into the Port area has become much more difficult of solution, owing to increased shortage of personnel.

(c) Austro-Italian Frontier.

(i) Patrols of SCRR and GSFF continue to function efficiently and various persons arrested after crossing the border have been returned to Austrian authorities.

(ii) No particular frontier incidents have been reported from the TARVISIO area where close liaison between CIC and 62 FS Sec has been maintained.

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PART IV

Civil Security

1. Analysis of Arrests.

(a)

Category	Trial	Internment	Detention	Total
Italian Armed Forces	-	-	-	-
Jugoslav Armed Forces	-	-	1	1
Civil Officials incl CC RR	-	-	-	-
Misc Civilians	19	8	67	94
	19	8	68	95

(b) Important Individual Cases.

(i) SLAWIK, Baron von Othmar Alfred.
Subject appeared in EIGHTH Army letter M 350/161/I(b) dated 18 Jan 45 as a German Abwehr Agent of Nest KLAGENFURT controlled by Ast SALZBURG.
On preliminary interrogation he claimed to have worked for Polish Intelligence, his chief being the Attache PSYBILSKI, until the recent assumption of the Polish Legation at BERNE by representitives of the LUBLIN Government. His cover name for the Polish Intelligence was "GEORGE". He also claimed to have been working since 1937 for Prince Otto of Hapsburg under the name of GRABIE George, and since Feb 42 to have penetrated Abwehr III (f), Nest KLAGENFURT, where he worked until Sep 44. Whilst in TRIESTE he is known to have made journeys to ABBAZIA and ZAGREB, and was seen in company with members of the SCHWENDT Group, including RIEDESEL, MANSER and ZEHNTER.

(ii) TURCO, Narcisio.
Has confessed to having been the head of OZNA at POLA but claims to have severed contact in Jun 45. There are however strong indications that he is still an active member. Interrogation continues.

(iii) VUKIC, Mario.
Arrested by the Questura/VENICE for having taken part in a demonstration against the Questura he has disclosed a considerable knowledge of OZNA personalities. His brother, VUKIC Mario is believed to be political Commissar in OZNA at LUSSINPICCOLO. Interrogation continues.

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(iv) COVERLIZZA, Marino. (Interrogation report forwarded under 13 Corps 58/3/I(b) of 23 Oct 45).
Further investigations tend to prove that his claim to have deserted from OZNA are true. It is believed that he is now wanted by OZNA. In the meantime he is a useful source of information.

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(v) SANI, Luigi
Suspected of being a contact-man for OZNA. Has not yet spoken freely.

2. Subversive movements.

(a) There continues to be no evidence of any specifically anti-Allied organisation operating in the present Corps area. OZNA's task continues to be primarily internal security.

(b) A consolidated review from 419 PS Section on U.P.C.I.S. is attached to AFHQ copy of present report.

3. German inspired organisations.

(a) Activities.
The following note on III SS Einsatzbataillon of Polizeiregiment 15 gives some information on German occupational policy.

(i) Formation
Was formed 9 Aug 40 at MUNCHEN-GLADBACH and composed of volunteers from Polizei-Reviere, Verkehrsbereit-schaften, Reitstaffeln, etc., in classes 1909-1912.

(ii) Disposition in TRIESTE Area.

Bn HQ	Via Cicerone 11
9 Coy	GORIZIA
10 Coy	OPICINA
11 Coy	OPICINA
12 Coy	TRIESTE, Belleno Barracks.
MT Sec	TRIESTE, Belleno Barracks.
Signals	TRIESTE, Belleno Barracks.
Pioneers	TRIESTE, Belleno Barracks.

(iii) Activities - TRIESTE.
Protection of convoys, guarding of bridges, railway lines, munition dumps, public works, etc., mopping up partisans.
At first only minor ops - later larger scale ops consequent upon increased partisan activity.
High percentage of casualties in dead and wounded.
Last operation on 16 Apr 45 in FIUME area.

(iv) Chain of command.
Bn was dependent on "Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei- BDO, TRIESTE". Operational orders were later received from the "Führungsstab für Bandenbekämpfung" HQ, GRADISCA, (OC Stubaf. MUNDHENKE).

Personalities.

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Personalities.
HSS Pf GLOBOCNIK.
Oberst der Schutzpolizei (BDO) KINTRUP.
CO Bn BUCHHOLZ. Hstuf.

(v) Co-operation with SS and SD.
With SS. Little direct collaboration owing to professional enmity between troops. In large scale ops, Einsatzpolizei and SS-operated together but under independent commands.

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With SD. In operations against partisans SD provided sections of three to fifteen men.
All prisoners were handed over to them for search, interrogation and disposal.
Einsatzpolizei were responsible for guarding prisoners and escorting to SD HQ.
Requisitions, confiscations, etc., were normally carried out solely on orders from SD.
The burning of villages, reprisals, evacuations, etc., were carried out by express orders from H.S.S. or HQ Bandenbekämpfung.

(vi) SS-Polizei.
In Autumn of 1942 HIMMLER issued orders that all police battalions would bear the title SS-Polizeibataillons. In Summer 1944 HIMMLER decreed that all police would be in possession of SS-Soldbücher. At the end of hostilities 10 percent of this III Bn were in possession of such books. 5 to 7 percent of the Bn were silver SS insignia on left breast pocket.
All SS personnel signed according to SS rank, viz., SS Stubaf., SS Hpstuf., or SS Oschaf, whereas non-SS personnel signed with ordinary military rank, viz., Major der Schutzpolizei., etc.

(b) Organisation and Personalities.

RADOSSI Ezio fu Germano: b TRIESTE 28 Jan 99.
(Interrogation report forwarded to AFHQ under 13 Corps 54/1/3/I(b) of 8 Oct 45.
Subject, signalled in GIS Bulletins as Interpreter of SIPO and SD in MILAN, was detained for interrogation by 412 FS Section.
A former cadet in the Austrian Navy during the 1914-1918 war, subject worked as a bank clerk until 1929 and as an insurance agent until 1937. In 1937 he met KOREN, an Austrian who proposed to him that he should work for the British Intelligence Service. Subject accepted the offer and went to GENOA, from where he sent intelligence reports in sympathetic ink to KOREN, comprising military, technical and political information. On 29 Aug 1938 he was arrested by Italian counter-intelligence and later sentenced to life imprisonment at PORTOLONGONE, isle of ELBA.
On 2 Feb 1944 he was released by the German Geheimfeldpolizei and subsequently transferred to GENOA, where he was offered the alternative of working for the SIPO and SD or of being sent to a concentration camp. Subject accepted the offer and remained there until the German capitulation. He has given a comprehensive list of personalities, employed by SIPO and SD, GENOA. He has been allowed to remain provisionally at liberty.

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(b) Organisation and Personalities.

RADOSSI Ezio fu Germano: b TRIESTE 28 Jan 99.
(Interrogation report forwarded to AFHQ under 13 Corps 54/1/3/I(b) of 3 Oct 45.
Subject, signalled in GIS Bulletins as Interpreter of SIPO and SD in MILAN, was detained for interrogation by 412 FS Section.
A former cadet in the Austrian Navy during the 1914-1918 war, subject worked as a bank clerk until 1929 and as an insurance agent until 1937. In 1937 he met KOREN, an Austrian who proposed to him that he should work for the British Intelligence Service. Subject accepted the offer and went to GENOA, from where he sent intelligence reports in sympathetic ink to KOREN, comprising military, technical and political information. On 29 Aug 1938 he was arrested by Italian counter-intelligence and later sentenced to life imprisonment at PORTOLONGONE, isle of ELBA.
On 2 Feb 1944 he was released by the German Geheimfeldpolizei and subsequently transferred to GENOA, where he was offered the alternative of working for the SIPO and SD or of being sent to a concentration camp. Subject accepted the offer and remained there until the German capitulation. He has given a comprehensive list of personalities, employed by SIPO and SD, GENOA. He has been allowed to remain provisionally at liberty.

ABRUS Streyca alias "MIRAY". b 6 Nov 22 at SPLIT. Serial No.1233 of AFHQ CI Bulletin No. 158 dated 15 Oct 45.
(Interrogation report forwarded to AFHQ under 13 Corps 55/6/I(b) of 29 Oct 45).
Subject was employed as courier by MURSEL Sefet (Serial 1238), W/T agent for MK GRENZLAND and later by POROPATI Gino.

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On 4 May 45 subject was arrested by the Jugoslavs but later released. Her arrest coincided with the arrest of FISCHER and ASCHE (also reported in Bulletin 158), whose arrest by the Jugoslavs was investigated by .412 FS Section.
Subject is NOT considered to have been turned round by Jugoslav Intelligence nor to be a security danger, but may possibly be able to provide further information of interest.

4. Movement Control.

(a) On Western boundary of VENEZIA GIULIA.
517 Italian Guards En are performing efficiently and with zeal their primary task of preventing Jugoslav nationals, and to a lesser extent Italians, from passing OUT of VENEZIA GIULIA. The troops however appear to have considerably less interest in preventing persons entering VENEZIA GIULIA from ITALY proper.
The efficiency of the control in preventing Jugoslav movement Westwards has been attested from various under-cover sources as well as from the security officer of the VENEZIA GIULIA Police who has received numerous Jugoslav applications for Westward movement, all of which have been refused or passed to AFHQ for decisions.
The causes of the present comparative inefficiency of the control preventing entry into VENEZIA GIULIA are two-fold:-

(i) Natural disinclination of Italians to prevent fellow countrymen freely entering what they still consider Italian territory. This matter is being closely watched and is not considered likely to cause any grave leakage in future.

(ii) A certain lack of understanding on the part of some AMG officers of the purpose of the control and of the importance of not issuing passes automatically to all applicants. For example, parties of travellers from VENICE area, turned back by controls for not being in possession of passes, applied to AMG CERVIGNANO (a matter of 10 kms from the control line) for passes, which they received and thus entered VENEZIA GIULIA. This state of affairs has been brought to the notice of HQ XIII Region and the PG's concerned (this HQ letter 52/1/I(b) of 28 Oct refers) and HQ Allied Commission (this HQ letter 52/1/I(b) of 29 Oct refers) have been asked to inform all Regional authorities of the necessity of an AMG pass in order to enter VENEZIA GIULIA. Orders have also been given to all block posts that persons not in possession of AMG travel permit must return to their starting point or place of residence to get one.

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The train and bus service crossing the VENEZIA GIULIA boudary continues to present a problem but AMG authorities have requested railway and bus officials not to issue tickets without a travel permit being produced.

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(b) On the MORGAN Line.
Allied control remains as previously reported though Jugoslav controls appear to have tightened considerably during the month. One legitimate traveller on his return to Allied controlled territory reported that he was checked six times within the one kilometre between the bridge at 0.7734 and TOLMINO. It is hoped that the completion of the issue of Venezia Giulian identity cards will enable a much stricter Allied control to be maintained and appendix 'E' of the DUINO agreement to be strictly enforced.

5. Rumours.

(a) Strongly rumoured among troops and civilians in the TOLMEZZO area that the rate of exchange for the pound sterling will soon be 800 lire.

(b) Rumoured in VENICE:-
(i) that Vittorio Emanuele has fled to ALGERIA.
(ii) that at COLTANO (near PISA) German PW are used to guard interned Italians.

(c) Rumoured in MONFALCONE that RUSSIA with the aid of JUGOSLAVIA is making an atom bomb five times as strong as the Anglo-American version.

(d) Two members of the PCG on 19 Oct spread the rumour in TRIESTE that ammunition ships had arrived in the city from BARI to be used by the Allies against JUGOSLAVIA.

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APPENDIX "A" to G.O.C.'S MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 1.

Glossary of Abbreviations of Italian and Jugoslav agencies and organisations.

ANPI	National Association for Italian Partizans (Associazione Nazionale per i Partigiani Italiani). Association to look after welfare of ex Italian partisans.
AVNOJ	Anti-Fascist National Liberation Council of Jugoslavia (Antifasistiche viece Narodnog Oslobodjenja JS). Acts as provisional National Parliament.
CCP	POLA City Committee (Comitato Cittadino Polese). Pro-Italian and clandestinely formed Sept 44. Has little influence though new administration drawn mostly from its supporters.
CCRR	Royal Carabinieri (Carabinieri Reali). Royal Military Police traditionally pro-monarchist and unpopular with left-wing elements.
CCT	Urban Council of TRIESTE (Consulta Cittadina di TRIESTE). Set up by Jugs and abolished by AMG. Called first parliament of TRIESTE and established People's Court. Claimed NCO as its executives. Both exist clandestinely.
CEAIS	Italo-Slovene anti-Fascist Executive Committee (Comitato Esecutivo antifascista Italo-Sloveno). Formed clandestinely for political work and administration. Entrusted by Jugoslav military Governor of TRIESTE with civil administration of city later handed over to TRIESTE NCO.
CGIL	Italian General Confederation of Trade Unions (Confederazione Generale Italiano del Lavoro). Central Trade Union organisation democratically constituted and groups almost all Italian Trade Unions.
CLNAI	Committee of National Liberation for North ITALY (Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alt Italia). Central body directing struggle against Germans and Fascists in North ITALY, which is in MILAN. Tried to coordinate activities of CCLN and CT by pact of MILAN 44.
CLT	Liberation committee of TRIESTE (Consiglio di Liberazione di TRIESTE). Generally called TRIESTE NCO qv. Abolished with other Jugoslav sponsored Committees by General Order 11 but exists clandestinely.
CPL POLA	Popular Liberation Committee of POLA. Remained after Jugoslav occupation, abolished under General Order 11 but exists clandestinely.
CVL	Corpo Volontario della Liberta. Clandestine Italian Nationalist movement in GORIZIA.
DAI	Anti-Fascist Italian Women (Donne antifasciste Italiane). Communist controlled and tied to CT and CGIL at POLA.

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AVNOJ — Anti-Fascist National Liberation Council of Jugoslavia (Anti-fascistiche viece Narodnog Oslobodjenja JS). Acts as provisional National Parliament.

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CLT — Liberation committee of TRIESTE (Consiglio di Liberazione di TRIESTE). Generally called TRIESTE NOC qv. Replaced with other Jugoslav sponsored Committees by General Order 11 but exists clandestinely.

CPL POLA — Popular Liberation Committee of POLA. Remained after Jugoslav occupation, abolished under General Order 11 but exists clandestinely.

CVL — Corpo Volontario della Liberta. Clandestine Italian Nationalist movement in GORIZIA.

DAI — Anti-Fascist Italian Women (Donne e Ragazze Italiane). Communist controlled and tied to CT and TRIESTE NOC.

DC — Democratic Christian Italian Party.

ENIAR — Italian Broadcasting Corporation (Ente Italiano Audizioni Radiofoniche).

EPT — TRIESTE Petroleum Board (Ente Petrolio [illegible]). AMG sponsored body controlling petrol distribution in occupied area of VENEZIA GIULIA.

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FSLA	Front for Free Adriatic State (Fronte per lo Stato Libero del Adriatico). Small autonomous movement.
FUPL POLA	United Popular Liberation Front of POLA (Fronte Unico Popolare di Liberazione). Pro-Jugoslav political organisation.
GAP	Patriotic Action Group (Gruppo Azione Patriottica). Italian saboteur groups organised in towns in clandestine period.
GAI	Anti-Fascist Youth (Gioventu antifasciste Italiana). Communist controlled and tied to OF and TRIESTE NOO.
GCLN	Giulian Committee of National Liberation. Pro-Italian Committee in Trieste drawn from four main Italian parties. Never wielded any administrative power and went underground during Jugoslav occupation.
GGFF	Fiscal Guard (Guardia di Finanza). Under financial ministry on frontier posts. Coast-guards and revenue officers.
HSS	Croat Peasent Party (Hrvatska Seljacka Stranka). Croat political party opposing Tito regime.
KPS	Slovene Communist Party (Komunisticna Partija Slovenije).
MOS	Town Liberation Council (Mestni Osvobodilni Snet). New name for NOO.
NOO	National Council of Liberation (Narodno Osvobodilni Odbor). Set up by Jugoslavs on every level from National to village or factory. Abolished in Zone 'A' by General Order 11 but exists clandestinely.
OF	Liberation Front (Osvobodilna Fronta). Theoretically contains representatives of all parties supporting resistance but in fact Communist controlled. Through its representatives controls activities of all anti-Fascists and pro-Slav organisations in VENEZIA GIULIA.
OZNA	National Army Intelligence Union (Obavjestajna Zvezga Nacionalne Armije). Jugoslav Secret Political Police with Gestapo tendencies.
PCG	Giulian Communist Party (Partito Communista Giuliano). Italo-Slovane body ostensibly autonomous but controlled by BELGRADE.
PCI	Italian Communist Party (Partito Communista Italiano).
PNOO	Regional Committee of Liberation (Pokrajinski Narodno Osvobodilni Odbor). Controls both Zones 'A' and 'B' through hierarchy of NOO's. Now exists clandestinely.
RAI	Radio Audizioni Italiano. Post Fascist successor to EIAR.
SAP	Patriotic Action Squads (Squadra Azione Patriottica). Italian personnel carrying out partisan activities on a part time basis (similar to GAP).
SEPRAL	Provincial food Board (Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione). Official Italian body responsible food distribution and rationing through which AMG works.
SG	Sindicati Giuliani. GCLN controlled federation of trade unions in

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withdrew any administrative power and went underground during Jugoslav occupation.

GGFF — Fiscal Guard (Guardia di Finanza). Under financial ministry on frontier posts. Coast-guards and revenue officers.

HSS — Croat Peasant Party (Hrvatska Seljacka Stranka). Croat political party opposing Tito regime.

KPS — Slovene Communist Party (Komunisticna Partija Slovenije).

MOS — Town Liberation Council (Mestni Osvobodilni Svet). New name for MOO.

NOO — National Council of Liberation (Narodno Osvobodilni Odbor). Set up by Jugoslavs on every level from National to village or factory. Abolished in Zone 'A' by General Order 11 but exists clandestinely.

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SEURAL — Provincial Food Board (Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione). Official Italian body responsible food distribution and rationing through which AMG works.

SG — Sindicati Giuliani. CCLN controlled federation of trade unions in VENEZIA GIULIA.

SIM — Military Intelligence Service (Servizio Informazioni Militari). Italian espionage system.

SNOS — Slovene Council of National Liberation (Slovenski Narodno Osvobodilni Svet). Government of Slovene state in framework of Federal JUGOSLAVIA.

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SDZZ — Union of Slovene anti-Fascist women (Slovenski Protifasisticna Zenska Zveza). One of many Communist inspired bodies in orbit of PNOO.

SU — Sindicati Unici. PCG controlled federation of trade unions in VENEZIA GIULIA.

TANJUG — Telegraphic Agency of the Nations of JUGOSLAVIA (Telegrafska Agencija Naroda Jugoslavije). Official Jugoslav news-agency.

TELVE — Telephone Company of VENEZIA GIULIA (Societa Telefonica della VENEZIE).

UAIS — Italo-Slovene Anti-Fascist Union (Unione Antifasciste Italo-Slovene). Set up on same hierarchy as NCO's. Virtually the executive body of the PCG and consists of representaives of all the Communist controlled anti-Fascist bodies and abolished "popular organs".

USAOJ — United Association of anti-Fascist Youth (Ujedinjeni Savez anti-Fasisticne Omladine Jugoslavije).

ZAZ — Anti-Fascist Women's Union (Zveza Komunisticnih Zen). Represented in TRIESTE and controlled by CP.

Zone 'A' — Allied occupied area of VENEZIA GIULIA.

Zone 'B' — Jugoslav occupied area of VENEZIA GIULIA.

ZKM — Communist Youth Union (Zveza Komunisticne Mladine). Represented in TRIESTE and controlled by CP.

ZSM — Slovene Youth Union (Zveza Slovenske Mladine). Represented in TRIESTE and controlled by CP.

UQ — UOMO QUALUNQUE (Man in the street). Anti-PCI and anti-CLN paper with growing circulation and developing into a political movement.

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APPENDIX 'B' to 13 CORPS
Monthly Intelligance Summary
No. 3

TRANSLATION of DOCUMENTS SETTING OUT
THE CONSTITUTION and POLITICAL PROGRAMME of UAIS

C O N S T I T U T I O N

Article 1.

Title and seat of the organisation.

a. The title of the organisation is the Italo-Slovene Anti-Fascist Union.
b. The seat of the organisation is in TRIESTE.
c. The sphere of activity of the Anti-Fascist Union comprises the whole of VENEZIA GIULIA and TRIESTE.

Article 2.

Rules of membership of the organisation.

1. All residents of VENEZIA GIULIA, whatever their nationality and party, can become members of UAIS, provided that:-
   (a) they have not acted to the detriment of the interests of the people.
   (b) that they accept the basic principles of UAIS.
   (c) that they work for Italo-Slovene brotherhood and carry out their activities within those parties and organisations which adhere to UAIS.
2. All democratic parties and groups can belong to UAIS, even though they may adopt their own independent political position, provided, however, that their principles do not conflict with the basic principles of UAIS.
3. All anti-Fascists, belonging to no specific party are also eligible for membership and may be registered directly with the local UAIS organisations.

Article 3.

Membership cards.

Every member of UAIS may prove his membership by his personal membership card. This can be obtained from the District Committee of UAIS, on recommendation by a local committee.

Article 4.

Members' obligations.

(a) All members of UAIS will pay regular subscriptions, as fixed by the Executive Committee. The sums thus obtained will be used to defray the expenses of the organisation.
(b) All members of the various committees are active members of UAIS and thus have both the duty and the honour of making their maximum possible personal contribution to the strengthening of UAIS.

Article 5.

The basic institutions of UAIS.

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Article 5.

The basic institutions of UAIS.

(a) The basic institutions are the UAIS committees in factories, firms, streets, villages, schools, professions, societies etc.
(b) The basic committees are the local committees. These, through the local town committees, are directly responsible to the Directing Committee for VENEZIA GIULIA for the whole of their activities.

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Article 6.

The organs of the Anti-Fascist Union.

The organs of the Anti-Fascist Union are:-

(a) The Congress of delegates from the basic institutions.
(b) The Directing Committee of UAIS.
(c) The Executive Committee of UAIS.

1. The UAIS Congress.

(a) The Congress is the supreme organ of UAIS.
(b) The Congress elects the Directing & Executive Committees of UAIS.
(c) The Congress will be convened as & when the situation demands and at least once every two years.
(d) The Congress will be convened either according to a decision of the Directing Committee or on demand of a third of the local committees.

2. The Directing Committee of UAIS.

(a) The Directing Committee is composed of from 100 to 150 members.
(b) This Committee has the task of dealing, in the period between Congresses, with all leading problems and all matters of political and organisational principles.

3. The Executive Committee of UAIS.

(a) The Executive Committee is composed of 35 - 40 members, 1 president, 3 vice-presidents and 3 secretaries.
(b) The Executive Committee is responsible for the setting up, as circumstances require, of commissions to help it in its work. Such commissions will be responsible directly to the Executive Committee.

Article 7.

Disciplinary powers.

(a) In cases of indiscipline, negligence, or acts prejudicial to the good name of UAIS, the relevant committee is authorised to take disciplinary action, including expulsion.
(b) In cases of expulsion appeal to the Directing Committee of UAIS is permitted.

Article 8

Relations between the provincial or area institutions of UAIS with the Regional Directing Committee.

(a) The provincial or area institutions of UAIS are authorised to lay down, in assemblies of their delegates, the principles of the organisation for the area or province concerned, in accordance with the particular conditions obtaining in the area or province in question.
(b) They must, however, submit important decisions on matters of politics and organisation for the approval of the Regional Directing Committee of UAIS.

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POLITICAL PROGRAMME OF THE ITALO-SLOVENE ANTI-FASCIST UNION FOR VENEZIA GIULIA AND TRIESTE

The delegates from all the UAIS institutions in VENEZIA GIULIA, at their first Congress, held on 12 Aug 45, adopted the following basic resolutions and in their struggle to carry them into effect they intend to merge the union of all anti-Fascists in VENEZIA GIULIA, Slovenes, Italians and Croats; into a universal popular movement.

1. The union of the leading cities, TRIESTE, FIUME, POLA, GORIZIA and MONFALCONE with the rest of VENEZIA GIULIA as a whole is natural and economic necessity and is the only possible solution for the problem of this territory. UAIS therefore rejects any proposal which aims at the dismemberment of this territory or which aims at the separation of TRIESTE from its hinterland.

2. Its first duty is the elimination of all remnants of Fascism and of the Fascist administrative, economic, cultural and political machinery. It demands that all those responsible for actions against the people, carried out under Fascism, shall be made to answer for their action before the People's Courts.

3. Only the democracy which will thus result can be the basis of life. The basis of this democracy is the principle that only the people, through the free expression of its wishes, can choose the form of its institutions. It is the fundamental duty of UAIS to guard, strengthen and develop the rights won in the struggle for liberation. This means the safeguarding of the sovereignity of the people and the strengthening of the organs of popular power, of the Committees of Liberation, the People's Courts, the People's Defence Force and the other democratic institutions.

4. Until post-war conditions again become normal or until a definite decision is reached on the problem of VENEZIA GIULIA, UAIS leaves open all issues, and in particular social ones, which are outside the scope of the struggle for the annihilation of Fascism. For the present they fight:-

(a) for social assistance, for the ensuring of adequate living conditions for the workers, and for help to the victims of the war and of Fascism.

(b) at the same time, for the abolition of the black market, speculation and illegal profits, the exploiters of the people's misery and of the present grave economic conditions.

(c) for the defence of the people against speculation and for the organisation of co-operatives.

5. The development of the widest popular initiative in support of the organs of the popular power - the committees of national liberation - is the essential condition for speeding the solution of post-war difficulties and for dissolving in the most rapid way the chaos, the legacy left to us by Fascism. The difficulties of reconstruction must not become "gold mines" for those who exploit the miseries of the people, but must be overcome by all productive forces united in a single common effort. To this every anti-Fascist must contribute according to his capabilities and his resources in order to secure the triumph

[illegible] basis on which our

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(b) at the same time, for the abolition of the black market, speculation and illegal profits, the exploiters of the people's misery and of the present grave economic conditions.

(c) for the defence of the people against speculation and for the organisation of co-operatives.

5. The development of the widest popular initiative in support of the organs of the popular power - the committees of national liberation - is the essential condition for speeding the solution of post-war difficulties and for dissolving in the most rapid way the chaos, the legacy left to us by Fascism. The difficulties of reconstruction must not become "gold mines" for those who exploit the miseries of the people, but must be overcome by all productive forces united in a single common effort. To this every anti-Fascist must contribute according to his capabilities and his resources in order to secure the triumph of our efforts.

6. The Italo-Slovene brotherhood is the sole basis on which our democracy can be built. All the groups are therefore under obligation to solve the problems of nationality on a basis of national equality and to work for the final elimination of anything which can lead to the diffusion of national hatred.

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7. UAIS accepts as its basic principle that only the people can choose the forms to be adopted by its own power, its own administration and thus, in co-operation with Allied Military Authorities, to create conditions which will ensure peaceful development in the spirit of Italo-Slavonic brotherhood, the elimination of the relics of Fascism and so to prevent chauvinist and imperialist provocation, thus ensuring peace and progressive democracy.

8. UAIS stands for religious liberty.

9. UAIS believes that differences of religion and of ideological conviction constitute no barrier to sincere co-operation amongst all anti-Fascists.

10. All groups and parties belonging to UAIS are under obligation to maintain loyal mutual relations.

Comment: The above programme was adopted during the time when the PCC and UAIS were taking up the "autonomous" line. They have of course since come out with their real programme namely annexation as seventh federal state to JUGOSLAVIA.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

APPENDIX 'C' to 13 CORPS
Monthly Intelligence Summary
No. 3

TRANSLATION OF DIRECTIVE ALLEGED TO HAVE EMANATED FROM LJUBLJANA ADDRESSED TO THE GORIZIA N.O.O.

S E C R E T
No. 82

LJUBLJANA 6 Oct 45

On the suggestion of the Chief Secretary of the Communist Party of JUGOSLAVIA, the Supreme Commander of the Jugoslav Army, JOSIP BROZ TITO, approved the proposal of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of JUGOSLAVIA to relieve all communist agitators who are domiciled in ZONE A of their tasks in JUGOSLAVIA in the interests of the essential work to be done in that Zone, work which AMG is trying to pervert by its known tricks and double faced policy.

The duties of the agitators are as follows:-

1) To render all youth conscious of communism i.e. to attract it to our organisations and initiate it for work. Organisations composed of many members mean nothing if only a few do the work and all members do not co-operate and are not all active communists.

2) The problem of education is an essential and basic one; youth must be educated as we have educated our members during the war. You must try to win over those individuals, or, in some villages, the majority who will not listen to you, and if not successful you must use more violent shock tactics. Act prudently and do not reveal your intentions. Try to push the unwilling ones into ZONE B or, at least, to its neighbourhood - thereby they will be presumed to be victims of the Chetniks.

You must be unmerciful, because it is our "to be or not to be". As communist agitators act with reason and political maturity.

3) The organisation under your direction should be educated in a spirit of fraternity with our Slav RUSSIA. Make it clear that only in such a union is it possible to achieve our aims and that only with a fraternal RUSSIA, which aids us politically and economically, will we be able to defeat the British and Americans.

4) Improve all local and district committees by epurating the dissatisfied and suspicious elements. Induce such persons to go to JUGOSLAVIA for professional courses - do not let them suspect what we intend to do with them. Submit your opinion concerning every individual as to how we should classify him in JUGOSLAVIA - i.e. the guilty who may improve and those who are incorrigible. (The latter will never return).

5) Special care and attention should be given to peasant youths who are under clerical influence in spite of our efforts.

6) Ensure that our organisations do not lose the true political objective and not waste time in unnecessary details.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

SECRET
No. 82

LJUBLJANA 6 Oct 45

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5) Special care and attention should be given to peasant youths who are under clerical influence in spite of our efforts.

6) Ensure that our organisations do not lose the true political objective and not waste time in unnecessary details.

7) Unite all your activity with the Jugoslav Army, particularly with the Political Commissars who will be able to give you great help. You must report on your successes in a fortnight's time. Gather together secretly at the District Committees all presidents and secretaries of the district organisations and give them this programme. All agitators who

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APPENDIX 'D' to 13 CORPS
Monthly Intelligence Summary
No. 3

The 'Divisione GORIZIA'

The 'Divisione GORIZIA' is an Italian para-military organisation formed to resist the growth of Jugoslav influence in the GORIZIA area. It began soon after June 12, when feeling ran high among the Italian population owing to the method used by the Jugoslavs during the forty days of occupation, and when the presence of the Allies was regarded as only a short lived breathing space before an inevitable return of the Jugoslav partisans.

It was at first composed of members of the OSOPPO Bde, and sought guidance from the CVL in UDINE. Its early members included leaders with a personal following amongst the working and lower middle classes. In time, however, the movement was penetrated and subsequently dominated by regular army officers, who began to seek contacts with the Italian Territorial Command at UDINE and even with the government in ROME. This new development was viewed with discontent by the older members, and in the middle of October a disagreement over funds precipitated an inevitable rift. Two of the original leaders seceded with a personal following of approximately 150 men, who are now forming a rival organisation depending once more on OSOPPO members from the FRIULI.

The present commander is a certain Lt. Col. CORSINI of the Regia Aeronautica, with another professional soldier as his second in comd. The composition of the 'Divisione' is four bdes, of three bns each. Each bde is destined to contain 150 men, but the present strength is given as 80. Detachments have been established in the area to the WEST of GORIZIA, principally at GRADISCA, CORMONS, VILLESSE, FARA, REDIPUGLIA and FOGLIANO. Completely detached from the military framework, and, at the moment, probably the most important feature of the movement, is the Police and Intelligence Service. This is controlled by a school teacher and ex Army Officer, and is concerned not only with the supervision of Slav subversive activity in GORIZIA, but also with the collection of political and military intelligence from Zone B.

Present contacts of the 'Divisione GORIZIA' seem to be both firm and well defined. Almost daily liaison is maintained with the Territorial Comand of UDINE Province in the person of General ARMELLINI while funds and general directives are alleged to come from de GASPERI and JACINI, Foreign Secretary and Minister for War respectively. It is also reported that the Luogotente del Regno is interested. Contacts have been established with SIM and SIS, the latter being the Italian Navy Intelligence Service. A recent development has been the setting up in GORIZIA of a clandestine wireless transmitter, intending to broadcast messages, propaganda and patriotic music.

Until the beginning of October, the activities of the 'Divisione' were virtually confined to preparatory organisation, the establishment of contact, and the settling of personal feuds and disputes. The UAIS campaign to meet the delegates of the Foreign Secretaries gave it the first chance to become [illegible]

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Until the beginning of October, the activities of the 'Divisione' were virtually confined to preparatory organisation, the establishment of contact, and the settling of personal feuds and disputes. The UAIS campaign to meet the delegates of the Foreign Secretaries gave it the first chance to become operational. Gangs of youths were sent out every night with the task of defacing and ridiculing Slav inscriptions, and several scrimmages ensued before the UAIS gave in, owing to the local numerical superiority of the 'Divisione' in GORIZIA.

This success has given courage to the organisation and further activities are to be expected. For instance on the evening of 25 October a carefully prepared raid was carried out on the "Ufficio Crimini di Guerra", which had long been a suspected centre of subversive activity.

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the raid the appearance of larceny two typewriters were stolen as well as the documents. The latter turned out to be quite harmless, but this is probably only a prelude to further attempts of this nature. The organisation has been warned that similar incidents will be treated as offences under common law and will be met by legal action.

Although theoretically a clandestine movement and in spite of great precautions sometimes taken to ensure secrecy, there is evidence that it has been well penetrated by CZNA. Whether the movement will present a real danger to security will depend very largely on the future policy of its opponents. The 'Divisions', according to one of the Bde Cond, is now well equipped with Italian rifles and LMGs, and any open and aggressive action on the part of the Jugoslav controlled bodies may be met with force.

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APPENDIX "E" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 3.

FS AND CIC LOCATIONS IN CORPS AREA

Field Security and Counter Intelligence Corps locations in 13 Corps area as at 31 Oct 45 are as follows :-

1 Zone CIC

HQ	:	CIVIDALE	C.5523
Dets at	:	TARCENTO	C.3837
		TARVISIO	C.1867

12 FS Section

HQ	:	GORIZIA	
Dets at	:	CAPORETTO	C.6840
		CORMONS	C.5908

21 FS Section

HQ	:	TRIESTE	

35 FS Section

HQ	:	MONFALCONE	H.6591
Dets at	:	SESANA	H.9079
		GRADO	H.5276
		MUGGIA (see below)	H.8268

47 FS Section

HQ	:	VENICE	
Dets at	:	MESTRE	G.6257

411 FS Section

HQ	:	TOLMEZZO	C.2358
Dets at	:	SPILIMBERGO	C.1525
		PORDENONE	B.9608

412 FS Section

HQ	:	TRIESTE	

419 FS Section

HQ	:	UDINE	
Dets at	:	CERVIGNANO	H.4894

426 FS Section

HQ	:	TREVISO	
Dets at	:	[illegible]	

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Field Security and Counter Intelligence [illegible]
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1 Zone CIC

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Dets at	:	TARCENTO	C.3837
		TARVISIO	C.1567

12 FS Section

HQ	:	GORIZIA	
Dets at	:	CAPORETTO	C.6640
		CORMONS	C.5908

21 FS Section

HQ	:	TRIESTE	

35 FS Section

HQ	:	MONFALCONE	M.6591
Dets at	:	SESANA	M.9079
		GRADO	M.5276
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Dets at	:	MESTRE	G.6257

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HQ	:	TOLMEZZO	C.2358
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		PORDENONE	B.9608

412 FS Section

HQ	:	TRIESTE	

419 FS Section

HQ	:	UDINE	
Dets at	:	CERVIGNANO	M.4894

426 FS Section

HQ	:	TREVISO	
Dets at	:	PORTOGRUARO	M.0986

429 FS Section

HQ	:	TRIESTE	

FS POLA

HQ	:	POLA	

NOTE: MUGGIA Det of 35 FS Section temporarily closed, will re-open before end of Nov 45.

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Director, Public Safety S/C

While in Trieste I arranged for a copy of 13 Corps Monthly Intelligence Summary to be sent to this Division.

1A is for the month of August. It is a most comprehensive document and Parts III and IV are most interesting to us.

Its scope is so wide, however, that I think Executive Commissioner and Political Advisor might find it worth while reading, in spite of its length.

13 SEPT 45

S.J.Harvey
Major,
Security Division.

-2-

C.A. Section
1A for information.
14 Sept. 45

Chapman
Col-D.P.S.

3.

VP. MC
The report is of interest particularly Parts I - II and some of the appendices.

15 SEP. 1945

4.

~~Exec.~~
Polad
Polad

In succession

The report at 1A is of interest, more particularly Parts I + II and some of the appendices. It is requested that the file be returned as soon as possible

Ex C has a copy. Thank you
RSP 19

17 SEP. 1945

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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13 SEPT 45

S. J. Harver
Major, I.
Security Division.

-2-

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1A for information.
14 Sept. 45

Chapman
Col. A.P.D.

3.

VP. MC
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J.H. Willis Lt Col

15 SEP. 1945

4.

~~C.C.~~
Polad
Polad

In succession

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Ex 2 has a copy. Thank you
RUSSELL

17 SEP. 1945

PS.
Returned Thank you

2A 5.
14 SEP. Text

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD.625.03

1 September 1945

SUBJECT : Situation Reports

TO : GSI (B) 13 Corps

1. While on a visit recently to the Venezia Giulia Police Force Headquarters in Trieste I was given a sight of an Arrest and Disposal Table for 13 Corps.

2. It would be appreciated if a copy of this very useful document could be forwarded to this Division, as it would save considerable enquiries and correspondence by having the answer to such queries readily available.

3. You have probably received a verbal request from Capt. BOLT for this Division to be placed on the distribution list for your monthly report, as is done by other Districts. Would you be kind enough, please, to address it to " The Director, Security Division, Headquarters, Allied Commission, CMF" to ensure its speedy acceptance.

S.J. HARVEY,
Major,
Security Division.

SJH/nb

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Copy 1A

PUBLIC SAFETY
SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION
SECRET

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9991
625.03.

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 1

for August 1945

Introduction.

Part I — VENEZIA GIULIA Political Situation 8 Aug to 31 Aug 45.

Part II — N.E. ITALY.

1. Political Situation in the VENETO.
2. Notes on TREVISO.
3. Slav activity in the VENETO.
4. The SCIO Prison Murders.
5. The Administrative Elections.

Part III — Military Security (Limited Distribution).

1. Security of Information.
2. Security of Personnel.
3. Security of Material and Installations.
4. Security of Ports and Coastline.

Part IV — Civil Security (Limited Distribution).

1. Analysis of Arrests.
2. Subversive Movements.
3. German Inspired Organisations.
4. Movement Control.
5. Rumours.

APPENDICES

"A" The First UAIS Congress.
"B" The Church in GORIZIA Province.
"C" Future of the CLN's in NORTH ITALY.
"D" Notes on conditions in SLOVENIA.
"E" Location List of FS and CIC (Limited Distribution)

Lt-Col.,
General Staff.

5 September 1945.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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PUBLIC SAFETY
SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION
AGS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

SECRET

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.1

NOTE:

This summary will henceforth replace 13 Corps Periodical Intelligence Summary, the last issue of which was No.6 dated 8 Aug 45, and 13 Corps Security Intelligence Report, the last issue of which was No. 52 dated 10 Aug 45.

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PART I

Review of the Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA 8 to 31 Aug 45.

1. GENERAL

The month has seen two major developements in Jugoslav policy regarding VENEZIA GIULIA. The first was aimed at disavowing Jugoslav influence in local affairs including the organisation of the civil administration and the local Italian and Slav Communists, but at the same time retaining full underground control of them. This policy started with the easing of pressure on VENEZIA GIULIA by thining out the Jugoslav forces on the Morgan Line including the departure of 1 Tank Army and the absence of all reference to demands for the annexation of VENEZIA GIULIA in the Jugoslav controlled propaganda machine. It culminated in the forming of the Giulian Communist Party (PCG) which to the outside world declares that it owes allegiance neither to Italy nor to Jugoslavia while it is known covertly to obey implicitly and solely the directives from LJUBLJANA and BELGRADE. The second was due to the impact on this policy of the belief that the Foreign Secretaries will settle at their September conference the final disposal of this area. This necessitated a renewal of propaganda through external media on the lines that VENEZIA GIULIA belongs to Jugoslavia, while within the area a plebiscite is being organised to gain signatures favouring part or the whole of VENEZIA GIULIA being incorporated in Jugoslavia. The PCG has endeavoured to disown organising this campaign and its official organ stated that the organisers were "the will of the people"! It is, however, clear that the PCG through its executives, UAIS and the Sindicati Unici etc., is the responsible body.

0001.

The policy of the Jugoslav inspired bodies in the area, mostly those set up during the period of Jugoslav occupation, has continued to adhere to the directive to undermine and obstruct the work of AMG. This policy has recently crystalised into one of publicly avowed non-cooperation as a result of the introduction of AMG General Order 11. This order reintroduces in a modified form the pre-8 Sept Italian administrative machine with Italian and Slovene representation based proportionately, as far as is possible, on othnological figures, and giving AMG complete power over the appointment of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

10 Aug 45.

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2/or adherents.....

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or adherents of the PCG. The Regional and area Committees have accordingly refused to nominate candidates for the new administration while all Slovenes and Italian Communists have withdrawn from Agricultural, Housing, Education and similar Committees, the Slovene instructorsin the new civil police have resigned and high ranking Slovene officials have resigned from their advisory and administrative positions. As regards Allied troops the counterpart of this policy of non-cooperation is of course that of Slovene non-fraternisation which in the hinterland has for long been strictly observed.

The PCG answer to the Order is to demand elections for which they claim they are politically ripe pointing to those carried out during the Jugoslav occupation as an example. In these the electorate was presented in many cases with the faits accomplis and a number of persons were appointed on committees without their own previous knowledge or consent. The full blast of the powerful propaganda machine at the PCG's disposal has accordingly been turned on to this counter demand.

This policy has resulted in leaving AMG faced with a number of alternatives, all extremely unsatisfactory:-

(a) to form an exclusively pro-Italian and therefore unrepresentative administration in those areas where the Italians feel themselves strong enough to risk the intimidation which is rife in the area.

(b) to resort to direct military government with its accompanying difficulties of finding sufficient personnel.

(c) to rescind General Order 11.

(d) to ask for Jugoslav cooperation through diplomatic channels and thereby substantially weaken the position of AMG. In TRIESTE district (excluding the city) there exists at the moment no administration in the predominantly Slovene communes and an administration with no PCG representation in those with a large Italian majority; while in the mixed areas the Italians are only prepared to serve if adequate military protection is given to them.

The Communist bloc is furthermore now in a position to sit on the fence and bring the whole weight of its propaganda to bear on AMG during the times ahead. These will become increasingly difficult owing to the advent of winter with its attendant shortages of food and fuel and the increase of unemployment when firms pay off their inflated pay rolls idle owing to lack of raw materials and which hitherto they have been compelled by AMG to maintain.

"Italianita" has increased considerably in strength in the littoral. Meetings large and small of the main political parties have been held in many towns and in some cases representatives have come from Zone B. There has also been wider movement and numbers of the local Action, Socialist and Christian Democrat parties have attended the party congresses at ROME where the fate of VENEZIA GIULIA has been increasingly discussed. The Italian government, unlike BELGRADE, has clearly had very little knowledge as to VENEZIA GIULIAN affairs and these visits together with the reports from the special emissaries of PARRI and others are helping to inform ROME of local problems. The representatives at the MILAN conference of CLN's will also

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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(c) to rescind General Order 11.

(d) to ask for Jugoslav cooperation through diplomatic channels and thereby substantially weaken the position of AMG. In TRIESTE district (excluding the city) there exists at the moment no administration in the predominantly Slovene communes and an administration with no PCG representation in those with a large Italian majority; while in the mixed areas the Italians are only prepared to serve if adequate military protection is given to them.

The Communist bloc is furthermore now in a position to sit on the fence and bring the whole weight of its propaganda to bear on AMG during the times ahead. These will become increasingly difficult owing to the advent of winter with its attendant shortages of food and fuel and the increase of unemployment when firms lay off their inflated pay rolls idle owing to lack of raw materials and which hitherto they have been compelled by AMG to maintain.

"Italianita" has increased considerably in strength in the litteral. Meetings large and small of the main political parties have been held in many towns and in some cases representatives have come from Zone B. There has also been wider movement and numbers of the local Action, Socialist and Christian Democrat parties have attended the party congresses at ROME where the fate of VENEZIA GIULIA has been increasingly discussed. The Italian government, unlike BELGRADE, has clearly had very little knowledge as to VENEZIA GIULIAN affairs and these visits together with the reports from the special emissiaries of PARRI and others are helping to inform ROME of local problems. The representatives at the MILAN conference of CLN's will also serve the same purpose.

The PCG's view of ineffectiveness of the GCLN is evidently shared in Italian political circles since it has been told it must become more effective before it can expect further assistance from ROME. Its great weakness is lack of leaders, a remedy for which will probably have to be sought from outside this area.

3/As previously.....

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As previously emphasised however, the growing strength of the Italian movement is increasing the rift between it and the PCG bloc. There appears now to exist no common ground between the two. As a result of the Italians having their demonstrations dispersed by PCG organised counter-demonstrations, they have frequently been reported to be organising various types of action squads for the defence of their activities.

The rift is also emphasised in the inability of the two trade union federations, the Sindicati Unici (PCG) and Sindicati Giuliani (GCLN) to arrive at any compromise. After a protracted and wordy newspaper battle fought in the Lavoratore (official organ of the PCG) and the VoceLibera (GCLN) in which both federations have protested their willingness to meet the other provided they gave nothing away, the setting up of a coordinating body appears to have failed. Some sort of agreement however, is believed to have been reached to meet joint action in the case of strikes. It is unlikely however, that even this will work in practice.

The good name of the Italians is not helped by the nationalistic attitude of their two papers, Voce (TRIESTE) and L'Arena di Pola (POLA). This appears all the more violent in view of the absence of chauvinistic claims in the PCG press which is still adhering to the directive to this effect, though as mentioned above, recent international developements have forcedBELGRADE to revive their claims in the Jugoslav propaganda machine operating within that country.

Between these two opposing factions there is believed to be growing an increasing movement favouring autonomy. Some nine small groups including the Fronte per il Stato Adriatico are reported as about to fuse while negotiations are in progress for the publication of a paper favouring this solution. Were the movement to get under way there would probably be a substantial backing from the Italian commercial and middle-classes and the more moderate Slovenes, especially Catholics, to whom the ways of democracy as interpreted by Jugoslavia are becoming more and more anti-pathetic.

In this connection the following extract from a work by a great authority on the Balkans, Mr Seaton-Watson written during the first world war is of interest:-

"The essence of the problem is to leave as few minorities as possible on the wrong side of the final line and to strike an average between ethnography and geography. Historic rights will not bring us far towards the solution for while Dalmatia might conceivably be claimed in the name of her Venetian conquerors - hardly a title which the League of Nations is likely to accept - it would then be necessary to renounce TRIESTE, which voluntarily placed itself under the protection of the Habsburgs in 1382, and has ever since owed its entire prosperity to the connection with its hinterland to the North. It is neither on historical nor on economic, but on moral and spiritual grounds that TRIESTE must be assigned to Italy, as a centre of Italian culture and sentiment. But political union must immediately be followed by the proclamation of TRIESTE as a free international port under the Italian flag. Any attempt to make its trade subject to the tariff

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4/THE PLEBISCITE.....

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THE PLEBISCITE

This measure first became apparent during the second week of August. It appears to have been carried out on a considerable scale and has been reported in operation throughout both zones of VENEZIA GIULIA. Although the Slovene version claims the Friuli, the only area outside VENEZIA GIULIA where it has been reported in progress is Tarvisio. The Italian version demands inclusion of TRIESTE in Jugoslavia "in the form of an autonomous city" while the Slovene extends to the whole of VENEZIA GIULIA and the Friuli and demands simply the union of these areas to Jugoslavia. The measure has been given great publicity by the press of both sides while the Allied controlled papers have issued a warning advising the public to report at once any intimidation in this connection. The move is known to be PCC - UAIS inspired though they cannot claim it in view of the avowed "autonomous" policy of the PCC. The methods reported used for obtaining signatures are similar to those used in the population census recently attempted by the same bodies, trickery, bribery and intimidation. It is, however, believed that quite large numbers of the working classes have not signed despite extravagant claims made by the PCC press which described the "rapturous reception by the people of the canvassers", some of whom were detained by the Allied Police for intimidation.

INTERNAL SECURITY

Although the area has been superficially quiet the internal security situation can in no way be said to be satisfactory until there is an effective and adequate civil police force. Intimidation is widespread and there are not infrequent cases of persons disappearing and on occasion being murdered, for political reasons - investigations usually prove abortive owing to witnesses refusing to come forward, and invariably declining to sign written statements, through fear of reprisals. There were many cases of intimidation reported in connection with the plebiscite. In addition to other similar incidents the doctor and chief instructor for the new civil police force have resigned owing to threats against their relatives EAST of the Morgan Line. The fact that most residents of the AMG Zone have relatives living in the Jugoslav occupied area causes a vicious circle to arise. Pressure is brought on such residents by threats of violence to their relatives, threats which are easy to implement owing to the absence of any movement control on the Morgan Line. Meanwhile the police this side of the line are hamstrung owing to the inherent difficulties of their being exclusively Allied personnel and to the unwillingness of potential witnesses.

The civil police force itself is finding great difficulties in getting started. Among others have been the discovery that 12 of the 35 instructors had been sent from Slovenia with orders to penetrate it while more recently Slovene instructors have resigned in accordance with the policy of non-cooperation. For the moment therefore the only candidates left are Italian, chiefly ex members of the Carabinieri and Guardia del Finanza. Putting these on the streets would at once discredit the force on grounds of partiality and the use of ex fascist institutions. Meanwhile throughout

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demands inclusion of TRIESTE in Jugoslavia "in the form of an autonomous city" while the Slovene extends to the whole of VENEZIA GIULIA and the Friuli and demands simply the union of these areas to Jugoslavia. The measure has been given great publicity by the press of both sides while the Allied controlled papers have issued a warning advising the public to report at once any intimidation in this connection. The move is known to be PCG - UAIS inspired though they cannot claim it in view of the avowed "autonomous" policy of the PCG. The methods reported used for obtaining signatures are similar to those used in the population census recently attempted by the same bodies, trickery, bribery and intimidation. It is, however, believed that quite large numbers of the working classes have not signed despite extravagant claims made by the PCG press which described the "rapturous reception by the people of the canvassers", some of whom were detained by the Allied Police for intimidation.

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However as against this and in spite of the uncertainty as to the ultimate disposal of the disputed area some confidence among commercial classes is felt since recently fairly appreciable deposits have for the first time been made in the banks while large numbers of Italian commercial

5/men have been.....

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men have been applying for permits to enter VENEZIA GIULIA for business reasons. Furthermore a number of small limited companies have been formed in the area, believed with local Italian capital.

There have been the usual incidence of demonstrations during the period under review. The most notable being in TRIESTE on the 16th and 19th and MONFALCONE and GORIZIA on the 17th. That on the 19th was the second organised by the Italian faction and for the second time was broken up by PCG adherents. There were in all cases the usual incidents over the Italian flag and persons attacked as "fascists" (a word now completely without any significance and used to portray, in the left wing vocabulary, any person opposed to their policy, including on occasion AMG). In each case a number of arrests were made. A number of small demonstrations have also taken place in the country towns, mostly directed against General Order No.11.

JUGOSLAV REACTIONARY PARTIES

An increasing number of persons hostile to Tito's regime are collecting in VENEZIA GIULIA. These come from such bodies as the Croat Peasant Party (HSS), Slovene Clerical Party, Chetniks, Domobrans etc. The greater number are those who have escaped from Jugoslavia and crossed the Morgan Line (at present an open demarcation line) while a smaller number have also made their way up from the camps in the FORLI areato which many thousands were evacuated during the period of the collapse of the German army in NE ITALY. Although not sufficiently numerous or powerful to constitute a danger to Tito's regime at present, they have connections with emigré circles and are attempting to establish communications with the various bands increasingly reported in active operations against the present Jugoslav state.

The TRIESTE Jugoslav controlled presshas several times attacked the Allies for "supporting the criminals who want to make TRIESTE a fortress of ciminal Jugoslav reaction".

UAIS and the PCG

At Appendix "A" is an eye-witness account of the first UAIS congress for both zones of VENEZIA GIULIA. This is now the most powerful political body in the area and is virtually the executive organ of the PCG. The congress in fact formed the back-ground for the final stages of the emergence of the Italo-Slovene Communists as the "autonomous" or Giulian party. The directive committee consisting of 5 Italians, 6 Slovenes and 2 Croats was elected at the PCG congress held on the day following that of UAIS and the Lavoratore was designated its official organ. An Italian communist of local standing has confidentially admitted that the forming of the PCG was instigated by BELGRADE, whose pressure the more moderate of the local Italian communists were unable to withstand.

The Communists are reported to be tightening up their cell organisations and something in the nature of the "block-leiter" system (political informers operating on a street basis) is believed to be being introduced into some of the TRIESTE working class districts. The Communists have themselves admitted that "Italianita" in the area has gained ground while the first

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PART II

N.B. ITALY

1. Political Situation in the VENETO

The main factor in the political situation in the VENETO is the approaching transfer of administration to the Italian Government. This prospect has had the immediate effect of increasingly general concern at the prevalence of lawlessness in the area. While it is easy to exaggerate the problem (there have, for example, been in fact only 7 reported murders in VENICE province since liberation), there is no doubt that there has been an alarming increase in robberies with violence, particularly in country districts. All parties are united in urging energetic measures to deal with a situation which not only discredits democratic institutions in general, but also the partisan movement which has undoubtedly supplied a proportion of the arms and the men involved: perhaps the most serious aspect of the SCIO incident was that the attack on the prison and the murder of its inmates was ordered by the leader of a recognised partisan brigade.

It is generally agreed that this state of affairs has resulted in a swing towards the so-called "parties of order", i.e. the Christian Democrats and Liberals, and away from the Left, which by promises of land reform had made a certain amount of progress even among the peasants. There is no doubt that the Communists and Socialists fully realise that the prevalence of public disorder plays into the hands of their political opponents and the Communists, while publicly throwing the blame on reactionary forces anxious to discredit the Left, have in fact begun discreet "epuration" of their more violent members. The VENETO Regional Committee of National Liberation, on the proposal of the Socialists, supported by the Communists, has recommended to AMG the recruitment in each province by a commission consisting of Allied, Carabinieri and CLN representatives, of partisans as auxiliary police for the maintenance of public order, and the internment of large numbers of ex-Fascists during the transition from AMG. Though the Christian Democrats and Liberals did not oppose these proposals, the Christian Democrat Leader, Avv. GATTO, subsequently stated that he was completely opposed to what he described as "party" police, and that the only method was to increase the Carabinieri; the CLN was in any case "dominated by the Communists".

The proposal to raise a CLN sponsored police force raises the question, which is further discussed below, of the future of the whole CLN organisation when Northern Italy is handed over to the Italian Government. On this question a cleavage of opinion has developed between the Christian Democrats, Liberals and Labour Democrats (where they exist in Northern Italy) on the one hand, and the Communists, Socialists and Action Party on the other. The former propose that the CLNAI HQ in MILAN should virtually cease to exist and that only the Provincial and possibly the Regional CLN's should be retained in a purely advisory role as under AMG; they are particularly anxious to do away with the smaller CLN's, e.g. in communes, country districts and factories, which they suspect of being instruments of Left Wing propaganda. The Left, on the other hand, wish to extend the powers of the CLN to include the taking of executive action "without consulting the constituted authority".

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On 31 Aug a meeting of CLNAI was held to discuss the question. Whatever formula is adopted to define the function of the CLN., its application will certainly vary according to local conditions. In the VENETO, which is mainly agricultural, the CLN movement is by no means as developed as in the more industrial areas of LOMBARDY and PIEDMONT. Any attempt to extend unduly its powers will certainly be resisted by the Christian Democrats who are by general

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admission, if not the most active, numerically the strongest party. On the other hand the authority of any "advice" the CLN may offer will inevitably be increased by the fact that it is addressed not to AMG but to a prefect who in almost every case is a local political personality originally nominated by the CLN.

A problem of some importance is presented by the "Reduci" (ex internees and PW returning from Germany), particularly in VENICE which is still crowded with refugees from all parts of Italy, including many Fascists who moved North with the Germans, and where the addition of 3-4,000 returning inhabitants has seriously aggravated the unemployment problem. The speech of Sig. LUSSU, the Minister of Post-War Reconstruction, who visited VENICE for an Action Party meeting, was interrupted by their leader, and on 25 Aug they held a demonstration in St. Marks Square. The main demand was for the removal of the AMG order forbidding the large scale dismissal of employees. This order had in fact already lapsed and it is difficult to see that the majority of the "reduci", who voluntarily went to work in Germany, have any real claim to preferential treatment. They have, however, got a strong organisation going and appear to intend applying pressure tactics to get their claims recognised. And also elsewhere in Italy SFH.

In general, relations between the various political parties have improved. In TREVISO, the situation appears to be much better and in UDINE the Communists and Christian Democrats are reported to have reached an agreement not to indulge in polemics at each other's expense. The labour situation in VENICE has been quiet since the general strike some six weeks ago apart from a six day strike by the waiters, a small unauthorised effort by the undertakers and a threat by the barbers.

2. Notes on TREVISO

(a) General

The political situation in Treviso Province appears to be generally satisfactory. The chief cause for worry is the increasing activity of small gangs of armed bandits, who are responsible for acts of robbery and hold-ups, particularly by night. It is, however, emphasised by all sources that, in all probability, these acts are the expression of unruly and discontented individuals and are neither the emanation of any political party nor of any partisan organisation. Despite the fact that their activity is on a smaller scale than in the area South and East, the Provincial CLN is very concerned about the matter and urges the formation of a new police force comprised of reliable ex partisans to supplement the CCRR. The number of murders committed in the province since the liberation is small. There is little evidence of Tito propaganda and it appears that Slav attempts to infiltrate into the area have slackened.

(b) Views of the Vice-Prefect of Treviso (an elderly Socialist).

CLN Treviso Province is the best CLN in Veneto; the complete absence of party rivalry assuring smooth working. The operations of

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3/police force.....

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police force be recruited from reliable ex partisans either on a provincial or a communal basis to operate in coordination with the CCRR., but under its own leaders. This project would meet with the approval of the colonel commanding CCRR.

Powers of the CLN should be increased during the period between the withdrawal of AMG and the Italian elections. This is generally agreed by the CLN though some Christian Democrats and Liberals think otherwise. To split the unity of the CLN front would be disastrous. It is not true to say that the parties of the left wish for early elections in opposition to those of the right. The majority of all parties in the North (himself included) think the elections should be held over till the Spring to give the people a chance to regain their political sense. It is Rome that is pressing for early elections. The parties of the left wish the elections of the Constituente to precede the Administrative elections. The Christian Democrats think otherwise as the priests, who dominate the country districts, hope thus to increase their powers.

The time is not yet ripe for the fusion of the Socialist with the Communist Party. This fusion will later become necessary; fusion with the Christian Democrat Party is also desirable in the future, in order that all parties of the people may form a united front. The local Socialist Party has already asked the Communist Party to epurate its more violent elements, and this the Communists are doing now. (Included is the expulsion of some of its more violent intellectuals).

The economic situation is dominated by the unemployment figures. In Treviso town there are over 5,000 unemployed out of a total population of 50,000. The situation is being aggravated by the return of ex internees etc., and in this respect some constructive plan is hoped for as a result of the recent visit of Emilio Lussu, Minister of Post-War Assistance, to Treviso. The food situation in the country districts is aggravated by the egoism of the peasant and his reluctance to sell his produce in the open market.

3. Slav Activity in the VENETO.

There is known to be a considerable coming and going of Jugoslavs in the area, a movement which is facilitated by the absence of any control on the Morgan Line or VENEZIA GIULIAN boundary. There is also strong though so far not conclusive evidence of traffic by boat with Jugoslavia. One of the principal organisers of pro-Slav activity is "Achillo" (Prof PANCINI) an ex Garibaldi formation commander. He is established in VENICE but is believed to make visits to Jugoslav controlled territory to obtain funds.

In view of the strength of anti-Slav feeling in the VENETO it appears most unlikely that the official Communist Party is actively involved. The Communists have already lost many supporters as a result of their inability, for ideological reasons, to adopt the same nationalistic attitude on the TRIESTE issue as the other Italian parties. The setting up of the independent Giulian Communist Party was accepted on the Italian side as relieving the Ital-

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[illegible] and the Italian elections. This is generally agreed by the CLN though some Christian Democrats and Liberals think otherwise. To split the unity of the CLN front would be disastrous. It is not true to say that the parties of the left wish for early elections in opposition to those of the right. The majority of all parties in the North (himself included) think the elections should be held over till the Spring to give the people a chance to regain their political sense. It is Rome that is pressing for early elections. The parties of the left wish the elections of the Constituente to proceed the Administrative elections. The Christian Democrats think otherwise as the priests, who dominate the country districts, hope thus to increase their powers.

The time is not yet ripe for the fusion of the Socialist with the Communist Party. This fusion will later become necessary; fusion with the Christian Democrat Party is also desirable in the future, in order that all parties of the people may form a united front. The local Socialist Party has already asked the Communist Party to epurate its more violent elements, and this the Communists are doing now. (Included is the expulsion of some of its more violent intellectuals).

The economic situation is dominated by the unemployment figures. In Treviso town there are over 5,000 unemployed out of a total population of 50,000. The situation is being aggravated by the return of ex internees etc., and in this respect some constructive plan is hoped for as a result of the recent visit of Emilio Lussu, Minister of Post-War Assistance, to Treviso. The food situation in the country districts is aggravated by the egoism of the peasant and his reluctance to sell his produce in the open market.

3. Slav Activity in the VENETO.

There is known to be a considerable coming and going of Jugoslavs in the area, a movement which is facilitated by the absence of any control on the Morgan Line or VENEZIA GIULIAN boundary. There is also strong though so far not conclusive evidence of traffic by boat with Jugoslavia. One of the principal organisers of pro-Slav activity is "Achille" (Prof PANCINI) an ex Garibaldi formation commander. He is established in VENICE but is believed to make visits to Jugoslav controlled territory to obtain funds.

In view of the strength of anti-Slav feeling in the VENETO it appears most unlikely that the official Communist Party is actively involved. The Communists have already lost many supporters as a result of their inability, for ideological reasons, to adopt the same nationalistic attitude on the TRIESTE issue as the other Italian parties. The setting up of the independent Giulian Communist Party was accepted on the Italian side as relieving the Italian Communist Party as far as possible of responsibility for the activities of Italian Communists in VENEZIA GIULIA, and it is believed that PELLEGRINI, the representative of TOGLIATTI for the negotiations, took a very strong line during a subsequent tour of UDINE Province on the importance of the Communist organisations in FRIULI keeping clear of intrigue with the Slavs. ACHILLE himself appears to be very little seen at the headquarters of the VENICE Communist Party and, though he certainly has an organisation, is probably playing a lone hand.

9/During the.....

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During the clandestine period the Slavs had every opportunity to penetrate the Italian Garibaldi partisans West of the ISONZO, and some Italian leaders perhaps played with the idea of a Soviet Socialist Republic of FRIULI in the Jugoslav confederation. After our arrival, Slav influence was kept alive by the reluctance of many of the partisans to give up their arms and the desire of some more unscrupulous Left Wing leaders to retain influence in their areas. Now that the political situation has to some extent crystalised, the danger is that the Slav sympathisers may resort to extremism, particularly in the formation of their dissident underground organisation. The recent disturbances at PORTO GRUARO (H-18) were certainly fomented by discontented elements, many with criminal records; on the other hand the Slav issue seems to have faded into the background. Similarly in TREVISO Provinco, where considerable Slav infiltration had taken place, there is a wide-spread feeling (unconfirmed by any direct evidence) that recent acts of banditry are in part attributable to extremists who were formerly under Slav influence. The Communist Party in VENICE has already started wide-spread epuration, and as a preliminary step has submitted the names of all its members to the police to check up on their past records.

4. The SCIO Prison Murders.

On 6 Sept the trial opens at VICENZA of 15 ex partisans responsible for the murder by machine gun fire on 6 Jul of 55 political prisoners who were being held in SCIO gaol. There appears little doubt that the attack was ordered by the "Martiri della Val Leogra" Bn (CAREMI Partisan Division) which had actually sent a letter to the local CLN saying they would "execute justice" unless the CLN acted. The "Val Leogra" Bn was one of the most effective partisan units in the VENETO (three of the partisans awaiting trial are actually due to be decoratedshortly by Gen CLARK at MILAN) and, although the divisional HQ does not seem to have been involved, the incident has served to discredit the whole partisan movement. The VENETO Regional Partisan HQ has arranged for the defence, and it is understood from the Commander, Colonel PIZZONI, that he will, without condoning the crime, give evidence for the defence in order to point out the achievements of the unit before liberation, the difficulty for men who have been living for years a life of outlawry to return to civilised conditions, and the provocation provided by the undeniable slownessof the past few months of epuration in the VENETO. He considered that, while the incident is generally condemned and the sentences should be of great severity, the passing of the death sentence would cause considerable indignation in Northern Italy.

5. The Administrative Elections.

Apart from the CLN question, the most important issue at present is the date of the administrative elections (for mayors, town councils etc). The Christian Democrats and Liberals are anxious to hold these as soon as possible and before the general elections for the Constituent Assembly. Their main reason is probably that they believe that, despite the noise which the [illegible] more active parties of the Left make, the people, particularly [illegible] and the aftermath

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10/Christian Democrat.....

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Christian Democrat power is in the hands of Communist, and in some cases extremist, mayors and CLN's who were appointed at the time of Liberation mainly owing to their partisan prowess. The Christian Democrats are genuinely perturbed by the interference which they have received in organising political activity in remoter areas. While they admit that these "threats" are made mainly by irresponsible young men brought up under Fascism and are at variance with the policy and interests of the Communist Party, they consider that the holding of administrative elections first would lessen the danger of duress being applied to their supporters in the general elections, and would provide a test of the possibility of holding genuinely free elections at the present time.

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PART III

Military Security

1. Security of Information.

Nothing to Report.

2. Security of Personnel.

(a) Reports continue of Jugoslav inspired propaganda aimed at Indian troops. It was noted during Slovene communist organised demonstration in GORIZIA on 17 Aug 45 that some demonstrators appealed to Indian troops to throw off the British domination.

(b) Gangs of thugs in the back streets of GRADO (H 5276) are reported to be seeking opportunities of attacking solitary Allied Troops. One gunner has already been so assaulted. Patrols of CMP now visit these streets at irregular intervals both by day and night.

3. Security of Material and Installations.

(a) Organised gangs have been stripping half sunken and wrecked ships in the VALLONE DI MUGGIA. Watchmen appointed to look after the "LUCIANO MANARA" have been threatened and ordered off ship by these gangs who have stated that these ships are prizes of war and belong therefore to the Jugoslavs. On night 29/30 Aug Naval Provost Marshall organised a raid on the area which resulted in 13 arrests being made.

(b) On the night of 22 Aug 45 an accident occurred in a disused gallery which leads off the main Piazza in MONFALCONE. The gallery contains large quantities of shells and other amn and as a precaution was walled up to prevent civilians from entering. Recently, however, a number of people had been making illegal entry into the gallery at night-time for the purpose of removing the projectiles and powder from live shells and taking away the empty shell cases for sale on the Black Market. It is believed that several individuals have been making quite large sums of money in this manner. As far as can be ascertained, on evening 22 Aug 45 the people who have been in the habit of going into the gallery, took with them naked lights, including candles, one of which is believed to have overturned and set alight the gunpowder which was strewn over the floor. Explosions were heard about midnight, when fires broke out and lit up the Piazza. Further explosions occurred until about 0300 hrs on 23 Aug when the fires died down. The bodies of five victims have so far been recovered, but it is thought that the death roll will increase when the tunnel can be cleared of debris. Investigations were made because it was at first thought to have been an act of sabotage. In the light of Black Market information this possibility can now be ruled out.

4. Security of Frontiers, Ports and Coastline.

(a) Austro - Italian frontier.

Information gained from interrogation of DPs apprehended in TARVISIO after having crossed the frontier from AUSTRIA, suggest that troops, who have been detailed to patrol the minor roads and tracks which by-

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(a) Austro - Italian frontier.

Information gained from interrogation of DPs apprehended in TARVISIO after having crossed the frontier from AUSTRIA, suggest that troops, who have been detailed to patrol the minor roads and tracks which by-pass the control point, are not carrying out their duties efficiently. 90% of the displaced persons who cross the frontier from Austria do so by means of these lesser known routes.

(b) /2.....

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(b) Italo - Jugoslav frontier.

The Jugoslav Frontier Control Post at FUSINE LAGHI is now controlled by a platoon of the 2nd Bn 168 Inf Regt.

Frontalier traffic at FUSINE LAGHI has recently diminished considerably. Whereas at the beginning of August, about three hundred to four hundred crossed the frontier to work on the land nearby, this figure has now diminished to between 30-40 persons daily. No explanation for this decrease has yet been found. These people continue to be checked by means of a list which is available at the Frontier Control Post. Relations between the American frontier guards and their Jugoslav opposites appear to be cordial.

(c) Railway traffic through SESSANA (H 9080) has increased considerably during the last few days of August. This increase is accounted for by additional food trains passing into JUGOSLAVIA.

(d) In both MUGGIA (H.8268) and in GRADO port controls are reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

(e) 21 Aug 45 Capitaneria del Porto TRIESTE was 'epurated' of forty-four Jugoslavs including the Jugoslav appointed Capitano TURNSEK. No reaction has been reported and the new staff and Capitano appear to be performing their duties satisfactorily.

(f) Issue of passes to civilian workers in VENICE port was finally completed at the beginning of August. The checking of credentials at the entrances to the Port is now fully efficient.

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PART IV

CIVIL SECURITY

1. Analysis of Arrests.

Category	A	B	C	For trial by Special Court of Assize.	TOTAL
Italian Armed Forces	-	1	5	-	6
Jugoslav Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Officials incl CCRR	-	-	2	2	4
Misc Civilians	38	4	20	5	67
	38	5	27	7	77

Important Individual cases

TRIESTE.

ZOPPOLATO Comm. Uff. Dott. Ferruccio, was squadrista, ardent fascist officer of MVSN, Vice-Federal Secretary of TRIESTE fascio. After Italian armistice, joined PRF, collaborated with SAMD and Germans, and was appointed Medico Condotto for TRIESTE on strngth of fascist allogiance.

GIARRATANO Angelo di Luigi, Lt.Col. Active fascist and collaborator with Germans. During German occupation, served in Distretto Militaro at TRIESTE and also as judge on Tribunale Militaro. Brought pressure to bear on junior officers to make them swear allegiance to PRF government. Believed to have denounced to Germans Italian officers suspected of anti-German sympathies. His wife, schoolmistress, had also been active in Fascio Femminile before Italian armistice, but took no active part after.

ADLAN Luigi, fu Francesco, of Austrian origin, married to a Swiss, has lived in TRIESTE about 20 years. Actively assisted SS in their anti-Jewish activities, used to threaten her acquaintances with her connections with SS. Several of her victims have since died in German consentration camps. She has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment by Special Court.

ILLNICH Milan and ILLNICH Dragotin, two youths arrived recently in TRIESTE from ZAGREB, where they were believed to belong to USTASHI. In TRIESTE they are suspected of activity in connection with a right wing Croat organisation secretly plotting against present Jugoslav regime. They are being held pending further investigations.

DIETRICH Fritz. Was quoted in interrogation of SCHELLANDER Erminia

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DIETRICH Fritz. Was quoted in interrogation of SCHELLANDER Erminia as director of firm Ing. TOLAZZI. During German occupation of TRIESTE, the Oberstkommissar created a buying organisation known as "Adria" Gueterverkehrsgesellschaft for purpose of providing goods within Adriatic littoral. To bring its activities within framework of Italian law, the "Adria" commissioned an Italian firm, Ing. TOLAZZI, to act on its behalf.

DIETRICH/4.....

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DIETRICH Fritz and a certain Ing. ANGELSDORF were co-directors of firm, which, despite being nominally an engineering concern, included in its activities the handling of liquidated Jewish properties. DIETRICH and ANGELSDORF were always in personal contact with members of Oberstkommissariat. Turnover of "Adria" was enormous; there can be little doubt that certain individuals enriched themselves considerably.

Case against DIETRICH has now been handed over to C.L.C. for trial by Special Court, with recommendation for investigation into affairs of Ing. TOLAZZI and "Adria" Gietorverkehrsgesellschaft.

GORIZIA.

TROMEJ Zdravko. Arrested at GORIZIA on 23 Aug 45. A member of DOMOBRANCY, held at an Allied camp in the FORLI-RIMINI area, he managed to insert himself in a party of SLOVENE civilian refugees returning to this area in WD transport from the SLOVENE refugee camp at RICCIONE. Recognised and denounced at GORIZIA he was arrested by 407 FS Sec. It has subsequently been learnt that he is sought as a War Criminal, accused of several murders, by the Jugoslav Government.

MADAFFERI Domenicantonio. The s/n, a shoemaker with a shop in PIAZZA Della Vittoria GORIZIA, was arrested by 407 FS Section on 6 Aug 45. A complete record of a legal case, in which MADAFFERI denounced to the Germans in 1944 two young SLOVENES who scattered some hand-made anti-German, Pro-TITO leaflets outside his shop, was found by this Section of Records at the Tribunale. The youths were sentenced to four months imprisonment by an Italian Republican Court but were subsequently removed from gaol by the Germans and sent to DACHAU, whence they were never returned. The case was passed to AMG for trial and it has been learnt that MADAFFERI's wife, also implicated in the affair, has also been arrested.

MAKUC Emil. Subject was arrested by Allied Military Police on 15 Aug for a curfew offence and passed to 407 FS Section for interrogation. He revealed that he was a JUGOSLAV soldier in civilian clothes working for a covert organisation in TRIESTE. Investigations into activities of this organisation continue.

VENICE

ALPI Domenico - listed agent No. 749.

2. Subversive Movements.

No cases of activity specifically directed against the Allies has been reported, although the activities of Italian

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VENICE

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2. Subversive Movements.

No cases of activity specifically directed against the Allies has been reported, although the activities of Italian and Jugoslav inspired covert organisations obviously increase the difficulties of Allied administration.

3. German /5.....

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3. German Inspired Organisations.

(a) Activities.

i. SCHWENDT Group, or SS Sonderkommando des III German Panzer Korps. (412 FSS/W/17 dated 27 Aug 45, forwarded to AFHQ under reference 13 Corps letter No.54/1/2/I(b) dated 31 Aug 45 refers)

The a/m organisation was very active in North Italy. For a short period activities were centred in TRIESTE and covered most of the Adriatic littoral. Scope of organisation, which was provided with funds on liberal scale and operated under SS protection was to acquire goods of black market character, ostensibly on behalf of Wehrmacht. Latterly group disseminated counterfeit British sterling on large scale. The SS Sonderkommando remained in TRIESTE from 1 Apr 44 until middle of June 44, when HQ was transferred to MERANO.

Individuals of group are known to have amassed large fortunes for themselves, and to have converted these into property and real estate throughout North Italy.

Following reported arrests of SCHWENDT and BRUECKNER it is hoped that fuller information on the group will be made available which can be exploited in TRIESTE.

ii. BALDO Group.

Information still comes in sporadically concerning this group, and when members return to TRIESTE steps are being taken to interrogate them with a view to (a) establishing possibility of subversion by Jugoslavs (b) extracting any new information concerning the group. So far results under (a) are nil. Under (b) it has been established that SUNI Giovanni, who put Dr. BUSONI (alias BUDDENBROCK) in contact with Jugoslav authorities prior to occupation of TRIESTE, was intended as post-occupational W/T agent of group under cover name "NERO".

(b) Organisation and Personalities.

Personalities in BALDO Group.

PIZZARELLO Fulvio alias FURLANI Pio. Interrogated and released.

FRAGIACOMO Vittorio alias VISINTIN Francesco. Interrogated and released.

4. Movement Control.

reported.

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4. Movement Control.

(a) The situation on the MORGAN line remains as previously reported.

(b) Snap security checks are now being organised on the Western boundary of VENEZIA GIULIA. This HQ 52/1/I(b) dated 12 Aug 45 refers.

(c) Coastal patrols in the VENICE area have now been organised. This HQ 55/13/I(b) dated 4 Sep 45 refers.

5. Rumours/6 .....

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5. Rumours among Civil Population.

(a) In GORIZIA area.

i) Variations upon a theme that an anti-Communist Army Corps composed of Italians and anti-TITO Slovenes is being formed near UDINE to fight against the JUGOSLAVS.

ii) That Indian troops are being induced to desert across the MORGAN line (various forms).

iii) That fighting has broken out between Allied and JUGOSLAV troops (various forms).

iv) That JUGOSLAV troops will shortly occupy GORIZIA Province.

(b) In TRIESTE area.

i) About 1 Aug. At the closing of the POTSDAM Conference an armed demonstration was to take place under the leadership of MATTEOTTI's son.

ii) About 13 Aug. Disturbances had occurred in BELGRADE and ZAGREB.

iii) About 13 Aug. TITO's men were worried about the atomic bomb, as RUSSIA would NOT be able to help them, so they would have to keep well in with the Western Allies.

iv) About 13 Aug. In Istria families have to bring food to Jugoslav soldiers who would otherwise starve, and many of these soldiers are taking to the hills as rebels.

v) About 16 Aug. A strike was to have been held on 17 Aug to protest against AMG's civil administration order.

vi) About 17 Aug. PARRI was to resign and be replaced by NENNI and BONOMI.

vii) During the period under review, TITO has been killed twice a week, by rumour.

(c) At MONFALCONE.

That a scheme of gun-running has been put into operation by the JUGOSLAVS in order to arm their followers in this territory and prepare them for the eventual conflict.

(d) At MUGGIA.

That the fate of VENEZIA GIULIA would be known on 10 Sep 45.

(e) General.

That all British troops will be leaving Italy by 15 September or end of September.

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APPENDIX "A" TO 13 CORPS ~~PERIODICAL~~ MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 9.1.

First U.A.I.S. Congress held in TRIESTE on 12 Aug 45.

1. GENERAL.

The first impression of the Congress was of the exceptionally good organisation. Tickets and badges of delegates were carefully examined at the door by stalwart female attendants, and pockets felt for possible arms; Red Cross nurses were in attendance and walked round offering glasses of lemonade; a microphone and loud speaker had been arranged; flash light photographs were being taken continuously and there was a large contingent of journalists including a TANJUG representative.

The decoration of the hall had obviously been carefully thought out so far as not to offend any Italian susceptabilities. All round the body of the room were Trieste flags at regular intervals, with a large size Stars and Stripes and a Red Ensign on either side of the hall. Behind the platform was a large Italian tricolour flanked by a Jugoslav flag and a Russian flag, with a Fiume flag in the corner. On the gallery behind the platform were drawings of TRUMAN, ATTLEE and STALIN, while on the wall behind a much smaller drawing of TITO was balanced by Garibaldi. Comment 1.

Allied observers on arrival were ushered up to front seats and welcomed with great warmth. A speech of welcome by the President was greeted with much applause and cries of 'Viva gli Alleati' and 'Viva ATTLEE'.

It is estimated that some 2,000 delegates from the various UAIS functioning on both sides of the MORGAN LINE, including a large proportion of women, were present. The proceedings were completely orderly. There was a considerable amount of cheer-leading and slogan crying; sometimes, particularly when the audience indulged in rhythmical shouting of 'Vi-va,vi-va, vi-va' or 'Ti-to, Ti-to, Ti-to', (even 'Att-lee, Att-lee, Att-lee'), it was impossible for anyone who knew Italy before the war not to hear echoes of the familar 'Du-ce, Du-ce, Du-ce' chant. On the other hand, the meeting was conducted in a very friendly and informal way; there is no doubt that there was a basis of genuine enthusiasm, and the slogan shouting, for which women were mainly responsible, was clearly unpopular with a considerable section of the audience and was at one stage checked by the chairman.

All voting was by show of hands, and was in every case unanimous. The forms of democracy were, however, carefully observed. A 2.
suggestion that no discussion on a motion was necessary met with an indignant statement by the chairman that in a democracy everyone [illegible] his opinion. There was, moreover, at

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good organisation. Tickets and badges of delegates [illegible] examined at the door by stalwart female attendants, and pockets felt for possible arms; Red Cross nurses were in attendance and walked round offering glasses of lemonade; a microphone and loud speaker had been arranged; flash light photographs were being taken continuously and there was a large contingent of journalists including a TANJUG representative.

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All voting was by show of hands, and was in every case unanimous. The forms of democracy were, however, carefully observed. A 2.
suggestion that no discussion on a motion was necessary met with an indignant statement by the chairman that in a democracy everyone should be free to express his opinion. There was, moreover, at least one speech opposing aspects of the official programme and a certain amount of animated discussion took place on some non-official proposals. The general impression was of far more spontaneity about the speeches and the conduct of the congress than might have been expected.

Among those present apart from the speakers were:

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STOKA, Secretary of the Trieste Council of Liberation, who though not on the platform took a considerable share in organising the proceedings;
PELLEGRINI, an Inspector of the Milan Communist Party;
SOLIERE HERMANNO, Administrative Secretary of the Trieste Federation of the Communist Party, and
REGENT IVAN, delegate designate for the Rome Consulta and one of the leading pro Jugoslav Communists.

2. THE SPEECHES.

All speeches were delivered in Italian or Slovene according to the speaker's race: those delivered in Slovene were translated into Italian, but the reverse process was evidently not considered necessary.

After brief opening remarks by the opening chairman, SESTAN Giuseppe, an elderly elementary schoolmaster whose handling of the meeting throughout was eminently friendly and tactful, the congress proceeded to the election of officials from lists submitted by the executive. All elections were made on the show of hands and were unanimous. The first speaker was Dr.PUC, who referred briefly to the intrigues of what he described as the "Fascist anti-Fascists", and warned his audience to be on their guard against attempts to break working-class unity. He was followed by POGASSI, whose speech consisted entirely of a review of the struggle against Fascism in various countries, concluding with a brief reference to the "popular will", which was greeted with great applause. He was followed by a former member of the International Brigade in Spain and partisan, SEGALA, who spoke as representing ISTRIA.

The main event of the day was the reading by KREIGER Boris, vice president of the P.N.O.O. of the statement of U.A.I.S. policy. The following is a summary of the main points.

The first congress of the U.A.I.S. was borne of the efforts by the people to solve the conflicts between nationalities in the area. The people were determined to put an end to racial problems as they have been ended in JUGOSLAVIA by Marshal TITO. They had followed with sympathy the partisan movement in Northern ITALY; in their own area a new movement had come about as a result of the efforts of the Croats of ISTRIA in 7 Corps, of the Slovenes in 9 Corps, and of the Italians in the Garibaldi Brigades. The Congress was the product of this unity.

The eventual fate of VENEZIA GIULIA had not yet been decided. The line of demarcation divided a fruida and not two peoples. The reaction was trying to utilise the existence of this line to divide the people, but the only result was to make them more united. The unity of the Giulian area could not be shaken. They had not fought to belong to JUGOSLAVIA or ITALY, but for their new political and democratic organisations.

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Fundamentally it was a question of the sovereignty of the people. The Atlantic Charter guaranteed the right of the people to decide on their own future. The people of VENEZIA GIULIA refused to allow outside interference in this. Like the Jugoslavs, like the North Italian partisans, their watch-word was "We do not want the old order, we do not want anyone to impose his will on us". The old order had led to Fascism. They demanded their rights under the Atlantic Charter.

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It was said that the U.A.I.S. was pro-Slav and anti-Italian. This was a lie. The aim of U.A.I.S. was to introduce the popular democracy under which the Slav countries, particularly Soviet Russia and JUGOSLAVIA , were going forward. They believed that Italian people, too, wished to progress on the same lines. It was on this basis that they would base the "fratellanza" between ITALY and JUGOSLAVIA and the EAST. They would fight both Italian and Jugoslav chauvinism. Under the mask of anti-Slav sentiment the reaction was endeavouring to wreck the institutions created by the people. Their watch-word was "marcia indietro" (reverse gear). They were trying to re-impose the old system of prefects and "sindaci", but the people wanted to exercise power themselves. SPAIN was an example; all the forms of reaction supported General FRANCO and SPAIN was now the last refuge of Fascism. GREECE illustrated how quickly the restitution of the old authority resulted in a decline into Fascism.

At the Congress of the Italian Socialist Party, Signor NENNI had proposed a coalition of Italian and Slav elements and the revival of the C.L.Ns. But their fight was to preserve their popular organisations. To comply would mean allying themselves with those who took no part in the fight, or who collaborated with the enemy. It would mean breaking the unity of the people and going back 4 years. Only those who were afraid of the people wished to go back. The people wished to go forward. To organise on the basis of the parties meant giving power to generals without armies. It would make democracy ridiculous and mean establishing the control of the minority over the 4. majority. Such collaboration was welcome only to those who regretted the end of Fascism.

The programme he proposed was:

(i) Unity of VENEZIA GIULIA. TRIESTE was inseparable from the hinterland. Otherwise no economic development was possible.

(ii) The fight against the survivals of Fascism. Fascists were again to be seen in the streets, (cries of "epuration"). Sepral was full of irregularities.

(iii) The fight to preserve their rights acquired during the struggle. It had been suggested that their organs should become merely consultive. But the establishment of the power of the people was the fundamental victory of their war which they could not abandon. To concession was possible on this point. The popular Tribunals and the "Difesa Popolare" must be re-established. The reaction was trying to discredit the organs of the people. For the first time the people had obtained power and mistakes had inevitably been made, but it was impossible to remedy the old system straight away and the improvement could only come by the co-operation of the people.

(iv) Unmasking of speculation, black market dealings and

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(iv) Unmasking of speculation, black market dealings and exploitation of the people. This could only be done by the people. They must develop in the people a sense of reconstruction and of work.

It was sometimes thought that the task of the "Sindicati Unici" was always the same: in fact it was completely different if power was in the hands of the people or, as had happened, control had been in most cases taken away from the workers.

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(v) Consolidation of "fratellanza" between Italians and Slovenes and breaking any attempt to divide them.

(vi) Allied Military Government was a temporary phenomenon. They wished to support the efforts of the allies for reconstruction but laid it down that collaboration was only possible if the popular power was recognised. Only so could their problems be solved.

It was impossible to re-introduce the pre-1939 order and Fascist legislation. In this case under the best of circumstances all they would get would be freedom of speech while the authorities could act as they pleased, (cries of "we want our liberators back" i.e. the Jugoslavs). The Atlantic Charter guaranteed democracy. Re-introduction of the old order meant depriving the people of the democracy it had created, (cries of "respect for the Atlantic Charter"). Democracy was not only a word, but meant the freedom of the people to create the organs they desired.

They could not allow that parties claim power on semi-technical grounds. They would welcome other groups and parties in U.A.I.S. but only in respect of real influence among the people. This influence could be ascertained by free elections within the Councils of Liberation to be held on a secret ballot. In these elections the C.L.N. parties were free to participate.

All replies to their offers of collaboration had been negative and showed no appreciation of the popular power. The first reply 5.
demanded the dissolution of their organisations and the constitution of new councils on the basis of party, i.e. the control of the majority by the minority. The second reply suggested the dissolution of the councils and the attaching to prefects etc of the consultative 6.
committees chosen on the basis of a false census.

This was all café talk and the parties were now organising propaganda on Goebbels methods, using propaganda, not argument. They took no part in the fighting and their main interest was anti-Communism. EUROPE could recognise the contribution of Communists throughout the world, and, in VENEZIA GIULIA, they had contributed more than any other party and had always been ready to collaborate with anyone.

The Catholic Press was most guilty. The Bishops collaborated with the Germans and Fascists and issued circulars against the partisans. They never protested against the burnings and deportations but told the people to stay quiet and not break their heads against the wall.

The Voce Libera followed suit. They organised foreign correspondents to visit the "Fojbe" to collect "evidence", but not to visit burnt villages. They try to find the body of some Carabinieri who may possibly not have been Fascist, but were in the

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were collecting the White Guards, Mihailovitch Cetniks, Ustachi and other Jugoslav traitors in TRIESTE.

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The town was becoming full of war criminals (cries of "Fojbe" and "mare"). There had even been attempts on the lives of some of us who had fought. They were accused of not being democrats but their accusers, as in GREECE, showed what their democracy would be once they had power. This method was the first to deceive the people and then strike. The Italians who claimed to be defending the "Italianità" of TRIESTE showed by their support of the White Guard that they were concerned not with the Slav peril but with the peril of the "popular power".

The recent election in ENGLAND showed that the English people wished for real democracy, (cries of ATTLEE and wild applause), and that the Atlantic Charter be respected and international speculation restricted. Their fight was against international forces. They must work to extend the popular organisation in every factory, school and street. They should encourage political discussions, and work till there was not a corner of TRIESTE where Fascists and White Guards could find refuge from punishment (cries of "Fojbe"). They must open the people's eyes to those who are trying to deceive them.

They were always ready to collaborate with all groups but were not waiting for their favours, if they did not wish to come in they could go their own way.

The struggle would go on till they had won the fruits of the struggle, (cries of "we want JAKSETICH").

As before their watch-word was Death to Fascism! Liberty to the People!

3. THE DISCUSSION.

The afternoon was devoted mainly to discussion of FREIGER's report. In fact few of the speeches did more than refer to the fact that the report was so complete as to require no further comment. A young Croat priest from ISTRIA who was greeted with prolonged applause and cries of "long live the people's priests", read a long speech in which he accounted his experiences with the partisans, denied that Communism persecuted religion and stated that, as a son of the people himself, his place was to minister to the people. A representative from FIUME denied stories of massacres there while admitting that in the first days of liberation some excesses might have been committed. In spite of economic difficulties progress in reconstruction was being made and Italo-Slovene unity increasing. A violent speech denouncing the abolition of the Popular Tribunals and Difesa Popolare was made by a certain RICIOTTI from GORIZIA. The tone of his speech was very much disapproved of by PELLEGRINI, who was sitting next to an allied officer. An elderly delegate paid a very warm tribute to the allies and invited the Congress to stand in silence for a minute in memory of all who had fallen in the war.

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The most interesting contribution was made by a speaker who, after recalling that the main need was for unity, pointed out to KREIGER that the Sig. NENNI, to whom he had referred, was Comrade NENNI, head of the Italian Socialist Party which had a pact of union with the Communist Party. He considered NENNI's proposal should receive the closest attention. In view of the importance of arriving at a solution he was doubtful whether the impossibility of separating TRIESTE from the hinterland was as axiomatic as KREIGER claims.

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The speech received a fair amount of applause.

KREIGER wound up the discussion by pointing out that the programme had received almost no criticism. As regards the NENNI proposals, he repeated that the claim for "~~party~~ parity" involved the domination of the minority and he thought NENNI was misinformed in the situation in TRIESTE. His remarks on parity and the CLNs had only referred to VENEZIA GIULIA and not to the CLNs in the rest of ITALY. The programme was then put to a show of hands and passed unanimously.

Finally a proposal that a manifestation should take place on 9 Sep to celebrate the fall of Fascism, (comment: a certain confusion with 25 July and 8 Sep is apparent), met with opposition, and it was voted that the decision should rest with the Executive Committee.

When the allied officers left there was a spontaneous and prolonged storm of applause and continuous shouts of "Viva gli Alleati".

COMMENTS.

1. Both the presentation of/the speeches at the Congress must be viewed against the background of what are believed to be the latest Belgrade directives to the "Autonomous Communist Party of VENEZIA GIULIA". From all the evidence available these appear to be,
   (a) To lay off Jugoslav chauvinism
   (b) To stress the fact that the disposal of VENEZIA GIULIA is not yet settled.
   (c) To emphasise efforts to foster Italo-Slovene "fratellanza".
   (d) To deny the Jugoslav control of U.A.I.S. and its affiliated organs, but
   (e) That despite the above the Belgrade direction will continue to be obeyed.
2. It is emphasised that the delegates by their very presence showed their agreement to the basic programme.
3. Further emphasis on points mentioned in para 1 above.
4. The "minority" refers to the GCLN and the pro-Italian element of VENEZIA GIULIA which in TRIESTE area probably represents a majority though in VENEZIA GIULIA as a whole a minority.
5. Reference to the recent abortive negotiations between GCLN and the PNCO/UAIS.
6. Refers to the Italian racial census of 1921 known to have been biased.
7. Possibly a reference to the presence in TRIESTE of members of the Croat Peasant Party and other persons unfavourable to TITO.

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APPENDIX "B" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.1

The Church in the Province of GORIZIA

GENERAL

The archipiscopate of GORIZIA comprises the whole of the province, and is, therefore, cut in two by the MORGAN LINE. From the point of view of pastoral direction and administration, the line would appear to present a real barrier, and there seems to be little contact between the clergy in this zone and their colleagues in Jugoslav adminstered territory. Against this blow to diocesean unity, however, must be balanced the fact that the Church, under AMG, is able to function much more freely than it could during the Slav interregnum, when even the person of the Archbishop, Monsignor MARGOTTI, was not free from the hands of the OZNA.

ITALIAN CLERGY

Under the provisions of the Concordat between the Vatican and the Italian State (11 Feb 1929), the clergy are forbidden to take an active part in politics. It would, however, be demanding an almost superhuman restraint to imagine that they have no definite political orientation of their own. Among the Italian political parties, it gives its blessing mainly to the Christian Democrats, whose attempt to combine right wing traditionalism with a measure of social betterment harmonises most closely with its own attitude towards the new problems and new demands of the mid-twentieth century. The Church and the Christian Democrats do not always see eye to eye, however, the question of secular education being an ancient bone of contention. Yet in spite of this marked preference, the Church can claim, with some justice, to be the party of order, supporting whatever legally constituted government happens to be in power.

The outlook of the Church in VENEZIA GIULIA is, of course, dominated by its opposition to Communism in general, and the Slav brand in particular. It sees in Communism a triple-headed menace: socially, as threatening the dissolution of society; politically, as inaugurating mob rule and mob violence; and ethnically, as representing the negation of the spirit. The clergy have, therefore, declared something in the nature of a holy war against Communism, combatting it with all the force of their moral authority, and making it their special mission to protect the young people against its virus. This propagandist activity is carried on largely through the AZIONE CATTOLICA ITALIANA, yet another of those a-political welfare organisations which are so plentiful in the area. Like its deadly enemy, the UAIS, the ACI attempts to organise every section of the population: probably its most important branch, however is the FUCI (FEDERAZIONE UNIVERSITARI CATTOLICI ITALIANI), a union of young students, who significantly, belong almost en masse to the avowedly nationalist ASSOCIAZIONE GIOVANILE ITALIANI.

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The archiepiscopate of GORIZIA comprises [illegible] is, therefore, cut in two by the MORGAN LINE. From the point of view of pastoral direction and administration, the line would appear to present a real barrier, and there seems to be little contact between the clergy in this zone and their colleagues in Jugoslav administered territory. Against this blow to diocesean unity, however, must be balanced the fact that the Church, under AMG, is able to function much more freely than it could during the Slav interregnum, when even the person of the Archbishop, Monsignor MARGOTTI, was not free from the hands of the OZNA.

ITALIAN CLERGY

Under the provisions of the Concordat between the Vatican and the Italian State (11 Feb 1929), the clergy are forbidden to take an active part in politics. It would, however, be demanding an almost superhuman restraint to imagine that they have no definite political orientation of their own. Among the Italian political parties, it gives its blessing mainly to the Christian Democrats, whose attempt to combine right wing traditionalism with a measure of social betterment harmonises most closely with its own attitude towards the new problems and new demands of the mid-twentieth century. The Church and the Christian Democrats do not always see eye to eye, however, the question of secular education being an ancient bone of contention. Yet in spite of this marked preference, the Church can claim, with some justice, to be the party of order, supporting whatever legally constituted government happens to be in power.

The outlook of the Church in VENEZIA GIULIA is, of course, dominated by its opposition to Communism in general, and the Slav brand in particular. It sees in Communism a triple-headed menace: socially, as threatening the dissolution of society; politically, as inaugurating mob rule and mob violence; and ethnically, as representing the negation of the spirit. The clergy have, therefore, declared something in the nature of a holy war against Communism, combatting it with all the force of their moral authority, and making it their special mission to protect the young people against its virus. This propagandist activity is carried on largely through the AZIONE CATTOLICA ITALIANA, yet another of those a-political welfare organisations which are so plentiful in the area. Like its deadly enemy, the UAIS, the ACI attempts to organise every section of the population: probably its most important branch, however is the FUCI (FEDERAZIONE UNIVERSITARI CATTOLICI ITALIANI), a union of young students, who significantly, belong almost en masse to the avowedly nationalist ASSOCIAZIONE GIOVANILE ITALIANI.

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SLOVENE CLERGY

During the Fascist regime, the Slovene priesthood held the cause of Slav nationalism in trust, surreptitiously fostering national consciousness, and combatting, as best they could, the calculated Italian policy of racial submission. Their ultimate aim was the incorporation of VENEZIA GIULIA, as federal state, in a democratic Jugoslav union. Particular emphasis was laid on the federal aspect of this union. There was a twofold reason for

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this; political and religious. The fear of Serbian dominence is a traditional factor in Jugoslav politics, while the existence of two other recognised religions made the argument for affiliation, rather than complete absorption even more compelling.

This also explains why the majority of the Slovene clergy turned to TITO, rather than MIHAILOVICH, after the collapse of JUGOSLAVIA. In the beginning, the communist inspiration of the OSVOBODILNA FRONTA was kept carefully in the background, and the National Front of Liberation, combining all parties in the struggle against the Fascist invader, presented an attractive enough picture. Together with seventeen other Slovene parties, the Slovene Clericals pledged their allegiance. It was not until the days of premature optimism in September 1943, that the Communist directors of the OF showed their hand. This portent rather tempered the enthusiasm of the Slovene clergy, and from that date onwards, their adherence was increasingly more cautious; indeed, it is alleged that, in 1944, four priests were murdered in this area alone, for inveighing against Communism from the pulpit. The liberation, and the subsequent forty days of Slav government, confirmed the clergy in their fears, with the result that, nowadays the number who try to harmonise TITO with the concept of the Divine is negligible. Outwardly, they still formed part of the OF dutifully repeating slogans and going through the gestures, but their support is purely perfunctory. Indeed, many of them prefer continued subservience under ITALY to the "liberty" they were promised under JUGOSLAVIA.

It is alleged that, across the MORGAN LINE, the priesthood is subject to the strictest supervision. An unconfirmed report states that, around LJUBLJANA, where discontent appears to be widespread, the clergy, supported by the peasantry, are venturing into opposition, an opposition, apparently, which is being countered by the usual Slav arguments. Another report claims that candidates for a living must satisfy the most rigorous political third degree, before their employment is approved by the authorities. Moreover, recent reports seem to show that the old Slovene Clerical Party, directed from ROME, and supported by Jugoslav emigrés, is still actively intriguing.

The official Slav line towards the church is rather non-commital, contenting itself with the usual platitudes about the "integral role of the Church in the new democracy, when it has been purged of its Fascist elements", occasional insistence on which is presumably intended to prevent the alienation of the peasants.

The attitude of the rank and file tends sometimes to be much more violent. A young Communist maiden, when questioned on the subject, reported with undeniable vehemence, if somewhat dubious logic: "Don't talk to me about the Church, for God's sake". The emotional thrill of newly acquired atheism would still appear to be potent.

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APPENDIX 'C' TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No.1

The Future of the C.L.N. in North Italy

The Committee of National Liberation under German occupation was virtually the shadow government of Northern Italy. It consisted, as in allied occupied Italy, of the union of the six main political parties, viz, Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats, Action Party, Liberals and Labour Democrats, though the last named party which exists almost in Southern Italy alone, was rarely represented.

The organisation of the C.L.N. was broadly as follows:

North Italy C.L.N. (CLNAI) HQ at MILAN
Regional C.L.Ns(e.g. LOMBARDY, VENETO, EMILIA-ROMAGNA)
Provincial C.L.Ns
District C.L.Ns in the countryside (C.L.N. mandamentali)
Commune C.L.Ns
Factory C.L.Ns (formed originally as part of the "anti-scorch" campaign).

Supported, and to a greater or lesser extent controlled, by the C.L.N., was the Volunteer Corps of Liberty (C.V.L.), which was responsible for organising the partisan movement.

The extent to which the C.L.N. movement was fully organised before liberation varied from area to area. As a result a very large proportion of the C.L.Ns were formed, or only started to function effectively (e.g. the VENICE Province C.L.N.) after the arrival of the Allies. At the same time a large number of extraneous members have been admitted in many areas (e.g. representatives of women's and youth organisations or of non-C.L.N. parties such as the Christian Socialists, late Christian Communists, and even the occasional old fashioned Anarchist). Moreover the attitude of the parties to the C.L.N. varies considerably. The Communists, Socialist and Action Party are out-and-out supporters of the movement as representing the only democratic institution whereby the will of the people can be expressed, however remotely, till the elections. The Christian Democrats and Liberals are largely lukewarm in their support, while the leader of the Labour Democrats has called for the suppression of the whole movement.

Nevertheless, with behind it the prestige of having organised the partisan "insurrection", the C.L.N. remains the most important political force in Northern Italy, even in the VENETO where the mass of the population are peasants who

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Nevertheless, with behind it the prestige of having organised the partisan "insurrection", the C.L.N. remains the most important political force in Northern Italy, even in the VENETO where the mass of the population are peasants who, so far as they have any political consciousness, are Christian Democrats. The general expectation that the administration of Northern Italy will shortly be transferred to the Italian Government has raised afresh the question of the future of the C.L.Ns and their relations with the central government and its administrative organs in Northern Italy.

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The position vis-a-vis the allies is clear - while the C.L.N. was recognised as the representative of the Italian Government before liberation, its role once military government was established became purely consultive. There is no doubt that this was a severe disappointment which was only tempered by the fact that in most areas (and in the VENETO almost without exception) the prefects and the senior local government officials nominated by the C.L.N. were confirmed in office by A.M.G. After four months, during which the C.L.N. has talked and passed interminable resolutions, the sense of frustration has increased, particularly among the Left wing parties who believed that the C.L.N. would play an executive part in the government of Northern Italy, at least till the Constituent Assembly decided the future constitution of the country. The strike, which was called in VENICE some six weeks ago as a protest against the failure of A.M.G. to consult it before appointing an Epuration Commission, was primarily due to the desire of the C.L.N. to draw the attention of the population to its effective existence and the walls of VENICE are still plastered with injunctions to "appreciate the C.L.N.".

The handing over of power to a weak central government can only result in an increase in the authority of the Northern C.L.Ns, and the Left wing parties are already demanding that the C.L.N. should be given executive powers in Northern Italy. The Christian Democrats and Liberals on the other hand consider that the C.L.N. should remain merely consultive, advising the prefects instead of A.M.G. In some respects the issue is between regionalisation and centralisation. The regionalists won the first round with the failure of the attempt by BONOMI to impose on the North prefects etc, appointed in the normal way from civil servants of the Ministry of the Interior, who had served the Fascist Government and escaped epuration mainly because they happened to be on the right side of the line in September 1943. This failure meant in effect the break down of the centralised "Napoleonic" system of local government adopted by Italy when she was first united, and developed by the Fascists to the point that prefects and police chiefs in Northern Italy were normally Southerners and vice-versa. BONOMI's successor is himself a prominent member of the North Italy C.L.N. Regional autonomy has already been promised to Sicily, Sardinia and the disputed frontier districts and, to a greater or lesser degree, will almost certainly be introduced elsewhere when the Constituent Assembly works out Italy's future constitution. In the interim period, however, there will be, once A.M.G. goes, no regional organisation in Northern Italy and the prefects and local government officials who represent the ROME Government will inevitably find that they have to a certain extent a divided allegiance - to the C.L.N. and political parties on the spot by whom they were originally appointed, and to the distant Ministry of the Interior whose servants they are supposed to be.

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On 31st Aug - 1st Sep an important meeting of the CLNAI was to be held in MILAN as a result of which proposals will be presented to the Italian Government. It is believed that the Christian Democrats and Liberals will propose the virtual abolition of the CLNAI by merging with the ROME C.L.N. HQ, which consists of the heads of the six parties and only meets in a government crisis.

They would retain/3....

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They would retain only the provincial and possibly regional C.L.Ns to represent to the prefect the agreed point of view of the political parties, dissolving the Commune and District C.L.Ns, which they consider superfluous owing to the existence of local juntes and, above all any factory and village C.L.Ns, since they suspect these of being a manoeuvre by the Left to start workers and peasants soviets in the name of the Resistance Movement. Moreover, as the Action Party in spite of its middle class (and in some cases industrialist backing) as a rule votes with the Socialists and Communists, the two "parties of order" see themselves continually in a minority in the normally 5 party North Italy C.L.Ns.

The Left wing parties base their claim for extending the powers of the C.L.N. in the interim period on the necessity for the Resistance Movement to make its voice heard, on the fact that till the election the C.L.N. is the only means whereby the popular opinion can be expressed and on the general distrust, after years of Fascist burcaucracy, of interference from Rome, particularly in view of the undoubted achievements and experience of the C.L.N. in organising immediate reconstruction. Exactly what powers are claimed is not clear. The most explicit utterances so far are those of MORANDI, President of the North Italy C.L.N., at a congress of the BOLOGNA C.L.N. on 26 Aug, and of LONGO, Communist representative on the North Italy C.L.N., in ROME on the same day. MORANDI claimed for the C.L.N. the right to take independent action in many fields such as housing, schools, rationing, epuration "without having on every occasion to apply to the constituted authority". LONGO stated the right of the C.L.N. to continue its work of getting going again the economic and industrial life of Northern Italy and claimed that the factory and village C.L.Ns were not class organs since they represented all parties.

It is difficult to see how the two points of view can be reconciled. Presumably some compromise and not too precise formula will be arrived at and the application worked out according to local conditions and the strength of the C.L.N. movement in various areas. Even in the most favourable circumstances it is difficult to see how the C.L.N. organisation can be satisfactorily grafted on to the existing administrative set-up without introducing radical changes, which should properly be reserved for the Constituent Assembly. The C.L.N. was formed at a time when there was a basis of agreement in the fight against the Germans. All the C.L.N. parties are, therefore, equally represented and all decisions have to be unanimous. This basis of agreement, however, no longer exists and the political parties are deeply divided on almost every issue.

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The whole controversy illustrates the importance of the Constituent Assembly giving Italy as soon as possible a workable and genuinely representative administration, and end the present state of uncertainty which paralyses all governmental action. In the meantime, with all its defects and without in any way affecting the essential unity of Italy, which the Left least of all is anxious to prejudice, the C.L.N. represents the only organ whereby the more progressive North can get on with the job of reconstruction without being weighed down by the ROME bureaucratic machine and competition with the needs of the South.

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APPENDIX "D" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 1

NOTES ON SLOVENIA

The Partisan Movement will perhaps be considered by History as the most characteristic phenomenon of the past war. While it drew its original impulse and dominating motive from patriotism, at the same time it provided an outlet for the urge to social reform which had been, by one method or another, suppressed in most countries of Europe. The Partisans in JUGOSLAVIA represented in fact the Communist impulse seizing its chance. The defeat of Germany was only the first item on their programme: victory on the battle-field was to signify also triumph at home. The degree in which the Partisans have been able to make themselves felt varies from country to country; and JUGOSLAVIA has the distinction of being the only country in which they have completely taken over the government. Slovenia presents us with the spectacle of a country being run by Partisans; and the result of the experiment may well be decisive for the future of Europe.

The Slovenes, in the form of that fusion of all parties known as the Freedom Front (OF), make no secret of their aims. These are:-

(a) The union of all Slovenes in a federal Slovenia as part of democratic, federal JUGOSLAVIA.

(b) The protection and development of democratic gains.

(c) Inter-Slav unity, with RUSSIA primus inter pares.

(d) Abolition of private enterprise and of large estates.

This means a complete break with the past. As Boris Kidric, President of the first Slovene Government, put it in a speech to workers' delegates on 21 Aug: "To-day we have a new form of State, a People's State, a State of labourers, peasants, and working intelligentsia...We have destroyed the old State; now we must build our new State". Such breaks with the past are not made without a guillotine. It follows that an essential aspect of present day life in Slovenia is the ruthless elimination of all who in any way can be suspected of not being in sympathy with the new regime. Europe seems to be only dimly aware of assisting today at a "French Revolution" on an even greater scale. There are differences of detail of course: the "foiba" replaces the guillotine; the ideals of Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité are called "Progressive Democracy", "Social Justice", and "Italo-Slovene Brotherhood"; women do not knit round the scaffold, but form themselves into the Women's Anti-fascist League, and are prominent among the more violent demonstrators in the street; the King is not beheaded, but merely recommended to stay in exile, and English indignation is less vocal; the process, however, is the same, and the methods of the Sans-Culottes of the twentieth century yield in nothing to those of their predecessors.

We shall not understand what is happening on the other side of the

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We shall not understand what is happening on the other side of the Morgan Line, if we do not appreciate that the followers of Tito are imbued with a blind faith in the justice of their cause. Convinced that they are ushering in a terrestrial paradise, they naturally believe that the end justifies the means. If these means sometimes appear to us cruel and dishonest, for them they are redeemed by the necessity of establishing at any price the regime that corresponds to their ideals. The goal is too dazzling to be imperilled by the tolerance of opposition, and so all measures are justified that conduce to the removal of opponents. This is perhaps

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the real sense in which their regime can be brandad as totaliterian, for their fanaticism is of the nazi type, unquestioning and ruthless. One who has returned to Slovenia after a long absence states that the people make a curious impression on him of being hypnotised by their propaganda, so as to believe whatever is told them by the Party with the most childish ingenuity. The following remarks are intended to show how far their conception of freedom and justice must therefore differ from ours.

The threat to the regime is felt to come rather from the middle classes and bourgeoisie. Thus, to take an extreme case, at LESKOVAC in Serbia all members of the liberal professions, clerical workers and middlemen were arrested and sent to work in Macedonia or otherwise eliminated. The socialization of industry involves the removal of numerous industrialists; and irredentist claims against ITALY mean that all Italians other than sympathetic Communists are automatically enemies. In the province of TRIESTE during the Jugoslav occupation 3000 Italians are reported to have been executed and 17,000 arrested, of whom some thousands are still interned. The number of Slovenes said to have been eliminated in Slovenia by Partisans is even greater; and, to judge by the condition of those fit enough to make the journey, the comparison to Dachau made by returning inmates of BOROVNICA and other Slovene camps is not wholly unjustified. Boris Kidric has announced that 90% of all industry and banks in Slovenia has been taken over by the State. The fate of the proprietors is indicated by his description of them as "traitors and political or economic collaborators", which title is intended to be the moral justification of the act.

The physical removal of opponents is only one of the means by which a revolutionary party maintains itself in power. Less dangerous individuals can be rendered harmless by the confiscation of their property, which needs only a suitable verdict before a court. One example will serve - the trial of Mr. Medic, a shirt manufacturer in NOVO MESTO. The judge accused him of making 150 shirts for the Domobranci:-

Mr. M. "Of course I made them; I was forced to do so. But don't forget that I manufactured at least one thousand shirts for the Partisans".

Judge. "Have you anything more to say in your defence?

Mr. M. "Every month I gave 100,000 Lire to the Partisan Movement".

Judge "Not enough".

Mr. Medic was sentenced to the loss of 75% of his property.

Another effective method consists in tampering with electoral rolls. Secretaries of the OF are said to have received instructions to prevent from voting for the Constituent Assembly all non-supporters of the regime, especially those who might vote against the official list of candidates.

The desire for territorial aggrandisementshown in the violent irredentist campaign carried on for the Slovene Littoral (VENEZIA GIULIA), Carinthia, and Aegean Macedonia (as North GREECE is euphemistically called) derives in part from the natural wish to include all Slovenes in the [illegible]

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The threat to the regime is felt to come rather from the middle classes and bourgeoisie. Thus, to take an extreme case, at LESKOVAC in Serbia all members of the liberal professions, clerical workers and middlemen were arrested and sent to work in Macedonia or otherwise eliminated. The socialization of industry involves the removal of numerous industrialists; and irredentist claims against ITALY mean that all Italians other than sympathetic Communists are automatically enemies. In the province of TRIESTE during the Jugoslav occupation 3000 Italians are reported to have been executed and 17,000 arrested, of whom some thousands are still interned. The number of Slovenes said to have been eliminated in Slovenia by Partisans is even greater; and, to judge by the condition of those fit enough to make the journey, the comparison to Dachau made by returning inmates of BOROVNICA and other Slovene camps is not wholly unjustified. Boris Kidric has announced that 90% of all industry and banks in Slovenia has been taken over by the State. The fate of the proprietors is indicated by his description of them as "traitors and political or economic collaborators", which title is intended to be the moral justification of the act.

The physical removal of opponents is only one of the means by which a revolutionary party maintains itself in power. Less dangerous individuals can be rendered harmless by the confiscation of their property, which needs only a suitable verdict before a court. One example will serve - the trial of Mr. Medic, a shirt manufacturer in NOVO MESTO. The judge accused him of making 150 shirts for the Domobranci:-

Mr. M. "Of course I made them; I was forced to do so. But don't forget that I manufactured at least one thousand shirts for the Partisans".

Judge. "Have you anything more to say in your defence?

Mr. M. "Every month I gave 100,000 Lire to the Partisan Movement".

Judge "Not enough".

Mr. Medic was sentenced to the loss of 75% of his property.

Another effective method consists in tampering with electoral rolls. Secretaries of the OF are said to have received instructions to prevent from voting for the Constituent Assembly all non-supporters of the regime, especially those who might vote against the official list of candidates.

The desire for territorial aggrandisement shown in the violent irredentist campaign carried on for the Slovene Littoral (VENEZIA GIULIA), Carinthia, and Aegean Macedonia (as North GREECE is euphemistically called) derives in part from the natural wish to include all Slavs in the country's borders, and to acquire fresh sources of wealth, and in part from the necessity of maintaining popularity by emphasising the "natural rights" of the nation. This latter totalitarian feature is only one of many. The existence of an ubiquitous Secret Police (OZNA), permeating the whole life of the nation and creating an oppressive atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, constitutes yet another difference from freedom as Western Democracy understands it.

3/Xenophobia.....

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Xenophobia is another phenomenon one would expect to find, and indeed this seems to form a special part of the communist doctrine instilled into young soldiers. The foreigners against whom their passions are inflamed as their "worst enemies" are the British and, to a lesser extent, the Americans. Help afforded in the struggle against the Germans is not forgotten, but minimised in comparison with that given by the Russians. Even UNRRA is being paid for. This hostility is increased by confidence in Russian support, the most visible sign of which is the presence of Russians in OZNA.

The drive to obtain foreign currency is necessitated by the need for propaganda and espionage in the claimed territories. During the Jugoslav occupation of TRIESTE several million lire were removed from the Bank of Italy. It is forbidden to possess foreign currency, but those who exchange Italian lire or American dollars find that they cannot receive more than 5,000dinars, the rest being credited to them. Such ingenuity is shown in obtaining Italian lire that a brothel being run by five Slovene women in TRIESTE is suspected of having this as its primary purpose.

The reconstruction of the country is taken very seriously. Posters call on all to play their part, and broadcasts give prominence to restored stretches of railway, revived industries, and credits allotted to Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Education. Some feeling has been caused, however, by the failure of the Army to join in this work; and it is pointed out that what transport there is would be more usefully employed in the distribution of food than in troop-movements, transfer of captured war-material, or the carriage of young students to their party-meetings. If the reported handing-over of UNRRA - supplied vehicles to the Army is true, it may contribute to making the army unpopular. Certainly public posters think it worthwhile to remind citizens of what they owe to the Army. An indication that all is not well with the economic situation is given by the reaction of a well-known industrialist, a sympathiser with the regime, who returned from a German concentration camp full of ideas for reconstruction, and who is reported to have said after one week in LJUBLJANA: "Nothing can be done in such conditions. I shall not even try to do anything". One reason for this must be the absence of experienced personnel consequent on the socialisation of industry. Another is the acute shortage of man-power due to the absence of demobilisation. So far only a few specialists have been released; and this has had the secondary effect of causing some discontent among specialist personnel left in the army owing to their increased work. A further cause of discontent in the army is the difference between officers' food and men's. It is clear from these facts that reconstruction is being held up by the maintenance of the Army on a war-footing. A Red Cross agent who recently returned from a short visit described the country as being "still at war" and like an armed camp. An attempt to remedy the situation may perhaps be seen in the amnesty recently accorded nearly all categories of political prisoners by BELGRADE. This display of leniency may well have been intended to fill the ranks of labour decimated by war and deportation by tempting back to the country anti-Tito slave-workers, refugees, and pre-war emigrants whom unemployment at home drove to foreign countries.

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A regime such as emerges from the above account is certainly going to encounter resistance. Its degree will vary from province to province; but those who resist may be divided into two classes: the old and the new Reaction. The old reactionaries are the "fascists" who were always anti-communist and collaborated with the Germans and the Italians.

4/These are.....

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These are:-

(a) The Chetniks of Mihajlovic, who is reported to be at the head of a considerable force in Bosnia, Western Serbia and Montenegro. In Slovenia they are represented by the "Blue Guards", which are part of the Domobranci (Home Guard); and the area of ZOLLA is said to be held by them. Their aim is the restoration of the monarchy and the constitution of April 1941.

(b) The Croat Peasant Party (HSS), formerly led by Macek, who is now in exile and denounced by the present Jugoslav government. They desire a Republican Federal State, and are almost pathetically pro-Allied.

(c) The Clerical Movement, led by the Bishop of ZAGREB, Stepinec. The Slovene Clerical Party was vigorously collaborationist and formed its own "White Guard" to assist the Germans against the Partisans. At present Slovene clergy view the future with gloom, though collaborators have been found even in the proposal to found a Slovene Catholic Church separate from ROME.

It is believed that the above three groups are ready to sink their differences and to pool their resources in resistance to the regime. In this case they would probably place themselves under the supreme command of Mihajlovic.

(d) The Croat Ustasha (Party Militia) and Domobrani (Conscript Croat Army). The 50,000 mixed Chetniks and Ustasha reported to be hiding in the woods of Croatia are apparently gradually coalescing.

(e) The volunteer guard of the Serbian quisling Nedic.

(f) Dissidents known as "Komisari" on the Bosnia-Dalmatian border.

The new reactionaries are all those who do not sympathise with Communism or abhor the methods used to enforce it. The government is aware of their existence and occasionally tries conciliation instead of liquidation. Thus even before 3 Sept 1943 communist emissaries in Istria were instructed to avoid communist propaganda, because the population was too attached to private property, the family, and the Church; and at present Istrian priests have been told to incorporate eulogistic references to Tito in their sermons. Meanwhile, desertions continue to be reported from the Army to the Chetniks, Tito's own militia being mentioned in this connection.

This rather paradoxical picture of a new Resistance Movement growing up out of the old, and of Partisans creating their own reaction in the form of "White Partisans", who lurk in the woods and mountains preparing a new liberation, might seem to forebode the Spanish experience for JUGOSLAVIA. The relative strength of the opposing parties, however, makes it unlikely that Europe will be treated to the spectacle of an International Brigade of the Centre or even Right. The forces of Tito are strongly entrenched and dispose of all the modern means of repression; the White Partisans are split up, demoralised, and cut off from normal sources of

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APPENDIX 'E' TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 3.

FS AND CIC LOCATIONS IN CORPS AREA.

Field Security and Counter Intelligence Corps locations in Corps area as at 31 Aug 45 are as follows :-

C.5523

CIC CIVIDALE

21 FS Sec

HQ	:	TRIESTE	

35 FS Sec

HQ	:	MONFALCONE	H.6390
Dets at	:	SESANA	H.9079
		GRADO	H.5276
		MUGGIA	H.8268
		MONFALCONE	H.6591

47 FS Sec

HQ	:	VENICE	G.6376
Dets at	:	TREVISO	G.6257
		MESTRE	

407 FS Sec

HQ	:	GORIZIA	C.6840
Dets at	:	CAPORETTO	C.5908
		CORMONS	C.6201
		GRADISCA d'ISONZO	

411 FS Sec

HQ	:	TOLMEZZO	C.2358
Dets at	:	TARVISIO	C.1867
		GEMONA	C.3343

412 FS Sec

HQ	:	TRIESTE	

419 FS Sec

HQ	:	UDINE	
Det at	:	PORDENONE	B.9508

429 FS Sec

TRIESTE

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C.5523

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419 FS Sec

HQ	:	UDINE	
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429 FS Sec

HQ	:	TRIESTE	

FS POLA

HQ	:	POLA	

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