Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ACC 10000|143|2728 625/04

SITUATION REPORTS 13 CORPS POLICE FORCE - VE

Dec. 1945 - May 1946

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SITUATION REPORTS 13 CORPS POLICE FORCE - VENEZIA 6.

Dec. 1945 - May 1946

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

10000/143/2728
THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
DEC. 45
MAY 46
CAT

SECURITY DIVISION
FILE
MINUTE SHEET

No. of sheet	Date	Subject
1	31 Aug.	Security Section Monthly Report ~
2	30 Oct.	" " " " Venezia Giulia
2	4 Feb.	" " " " " "
4	7 may 46	the political situation of Venezia Giulia
5	20 Jun to	Security Section Report —
6	12 Aug '46	" " " n° 12

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 10

for MAY 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.

APPENDICES "A" The state of the Soviet Union.
"B" Italian action squads in VENEZIA GIULIA.
"C" FSS and CIC locations in 13 Corps area.
(Limited Distribution)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 10

for MAY 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.

APPENDICES "A" The state of the Soviet Union.
"B" Italian action squads in VENEZIA GIULIA.
"C" FSS and CIC locations in 13 Corps area.
(Limited Distribution)

10 June 1946

Secretary
Records
14/6/46
625-03

Lt-Col.,
General Staff.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.10

PART I

The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

Apart from the pro-Slav celebrations on May Day and a few minor demonstrations by both political factions, public political activity during the past month has been on a considerably reduced scale. During the first half of May political interest centred principally on the Foreign Secretaries' discussions in PARIS, and reports on the conference monopolised a considerable proportion of the propaganda of both the pro-Slav and the pro-Italian organisations. On the pro-Slav side it has been stressed that justice rests only in the Russian solution of the VENEZIA GIULIA question which appears to award the whole of the Giulian region and part of the FRIULI to JUGOSLAVIA. Propaganda to this effect has been accompanied by invidious comparisons between the foreign policy of the Western Allies and that of Soviet RUSSIA. The Italians have been no less adamant that the new international boundary must be based on the WILSON Line. Both sides have shown their usual opposition to any idea of internationalisation as a solution.

Considerable depression was caused in pro-Italian circles by the impression gained from the PARIS talks that ITALY in general and VENEZIA GIULIA in particular was merely a bargaining counter in the game of power politics. An attempt, so far unsuccessful, has been made by the Action Party to capitalise this feeling in order to depose the present president of the CCLN, FONDA, who has favoured a policy of moderation in local Italian politics. Less responsible Italian elements have, however, shown themselves more aggressive in spirit during the past month and the feeling of exasperation arising from the PARIS talks at least partly accounts for an increase in hooliganism on the part of Italian action squads. Towards the end of May and in early June bands of youths, composed mainly of students and Istrian refugees, carried out almost nightly attacks on communist centres in TRIESTE.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PART I

The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

Apart from the pro-Slav celebrations on May Day and a few minor demonstrations by both political factions, public political activity during the past month has been on a considerably reduced scale. During the first half of May political interest centred principally on the Foreign Secretaries' discussions in PARIS, and reports on the conference monopolised a considerable proportion of the propaganda of both the pro-Slav and the pro-Italian organisations. On the pro-Slav side it has been stressed that justice rests only in the Russian solution of the VENEZIA GIULIA question which appears to award the whole of the Giulian region and part of the FRIULI to JUGOSLAVIA. Propaganda to this effect has been accompanied by invidious comparisons between the foreign policy of the Western Allies and that of Soviet RUSSIA. The Italians have been no less adamant that the new international boundary must be based on the WILSON Line. Both sides have shown their usual opposition to any idea of internationalisation as a solution.

Considerable depression was caused in pro-Italian circles by the impression gained from the PARIS talks that ITALY in general and VENEZIA GIULIA in particular was merely a bargaining counter in the game of power politics. An attempt, so far unsuccessful, has been made by the Action Party to capitalise this feeling in order to depose the present president of the CCLN, FONDA, who has favoured a policy of moderation in local Italian politics. Less responsible Italian elements have, however, shown themselves more aggressive in spirit during the past month and the feeling of exasperation arising from the PARIS talks at least partly accounts for an increase in hooliganism on the part of Italian action squads. Towards the end of May and in early June bands of youths, composed mainly of students and Istrian refugees, carried out almost nightly attacks on communist centres in TRIESTE.

The local communist organisations have been holding numerous indoor meetings during the month probably aimed at strengthening the party organisation and weeding out unreliable elements. The PCG should be helped in this process by the presence in this area of a bureau of the PCI. The policy of this bureau, which aims at preventing a split in the proletariat, can only react to the advantage of the PCG and to the detriment of the ill-fated PCIyG.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

On the streets, the pro-Slavs have been conspicuously quiet throughout May and only on one occasion reacted to the Italian hooliganism referred to above. A recent report suggests that this law and order policy may be about to give way to a policy of provoking incidents with the police and Allied troops. It has, however, already been turned to good account in a series of press allegations of attacks on anti-fascists. These allegations have formed part of a general propaganda campaign against AMG which has grown in intensity during the last week and in which AMG has been charged with pursuing a policy "contrary to the interests of the population and favourable to ex-fascists and chauvinists". It is a propaganda campaign of a type which could quickly be worked up into a tale of systematic oppression of the pro-Slav population of Zone A. As such it may well be significant that its development coincided almost with TITO's departure for MOSCOW. The recent speeches by the British and American Foreign Secretaries must have reduced any Jugoslav hopes that Britain and America will eventually accept the Russian solution of the VENEZIA GIULIA question. TITO was accompanied to MOSCOW by the Chiefs of the Jugoslav Army and Naval Staff, the Chief of the Army Operations branch and the head of the party militia. This suggests that the object of the visit to MOSCOW is to review the chances of Jugoslav claims in VENEZIA GIULIA being satisfied by diplomatic means at the next Foreign Secretaries' conference on 15 June and to consider the measures to be taken in the event of diplomatic failure. That VENEZIA GIULIA is prominent on the agenda is indicated by the presence of the Slovene Prime Minister at a conference with STALIN on 27 May and the fact that KRAIGER, probably the key man in the local pro-Slav movement, was summoned to BELGRADE urgently about the time of TITO's departure. From within JUGOSLAVIA come indications of a tightening up of security in the shape of restrictions which show increasing intransigeance towards the Western Allies.

2. PRO-JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

The line taken by the pro-Slav propaganda machine both here and in JUGOSLAVIA on the PARIS discussions has been clear cut and true to form. Radio BELGRADE has bristled with reports of protest meetings throughout the length and breadth of JUGOSLAVIA condemning the American, British and French proposals for the new Italo-Jugoslav frontier. The by now familiar sheafs of telegrams were despatched from JUGOSLAVIA and VENEZIA GIULIA to MOLOTOV and KARDELJ thanking them for their defence of the Jugoslav point of view. JUGOSLAVIA has given no public indication

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

incidents with the police and Allied troops. It has, however, already been turned to good account in a series of press allegations of attacks on anti-fascists. These allegations have formed part of a general propaganda campaign against AMG which has grown in intensity during the last week and in which AMG has been charged with pursuing a policy "contrary to the interests of the population and favourable to ex-fascists and chauvinists". It is a propaganda campaign of a type which could quickly be worked up into a tale of systematic oppression of the pro-Slav population of Zone A. As such it may well be significant that its development coincided almost with TITO's departure for MOSCOW. The recent speeches by the British and American Foreign Secretaries must have reduced any Jugoslav hopes that Britain and America will eventually accept the Russian solution of the VENEZIA GIULIA question. TITO was accompanied to MOSCOW by the Chiefs of the Jugoslav Army and Naval Staff, the Chief of the Army Operations branch and the head of the party militia. This suggests that the object of the visit to MOSCOW is to review the chances of Jugoslav claims in VENEZIA GIULIA being satisfied by diplomatic means at the next Foreign Secretaries' conference on 15 June and to consider the measures to be taken in the event of diplomatic failure. That VENEZIA GIULIA is prominent on the agenda is indicated by the presence of the Slovene Prime Minister at a conference with STALIN on 27 May and the fact that KRAIGER, probably the key man in the local pro-Slav movement, was summoned to BELGRADE urgently about the time of TITO's departure. From within JUGOSLAVIA come indications of a tightening up of security in the shape of restrictions which show increasing intransigeance towards the Western Allies.

2. PRO-JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

The line taken by the pro-Slav propaganda machine both here and in JUGOSLAVIA on the PARIS discussions has been clear cut and true to form. Radio BELGRADE has bristled with reports of protest meetings throughout the length and breadth of JUGOSLAVIA condemning the American, British and French proposals for the new Italo-Jugoslav frontier. The by now familiar sheafs of telegrams were despatched from JUGOSLAVIA and VENEZIA GIULIA to MOLOTOV and KARDELJ thanking them for their defence of the Jugoslav point of view. JUGOSLAVIA has given no public indication of any willingness to compromise on the solution. When in the middle of May it was reported that the British and American Foreign Secretaries were prepared to negotiate on the basis of the French line (the most favourable to JUGOSLAVIA after the RUSSIAN), Radio BELGRADE hastened to declare that even the French line was not in accord with ethnic, geographic and economic principles.

3/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

An interesting proposal in relation to TRIESTE has, however, been reported in connection with the visit to PARIS of BEVK and POGASSI, Presidents respectively of PNOO and the TRIESTE city NOO. GANDUSIC, the local Liberal leader who led the Italian representatives in the abortive Italo-Slavene discussions in February and March was informed by TONCIC, one of the Slovene representatives on these discussions, that BEVK and POGASSI took with them a proposal for presentation to the American delegation. The proposal was to the effect that TRIESTE, if awarded to JUGOSLAVIA, should accept guarantees from the Big Four offering inviolability of private property, and free commercial exchange with internationalisation of TRIESTE port, the whole under Jugoslav sovereignty. There was a further proposal that "popular powers". (by which was presumably meant communal councils on the Jugoslav model) would not be introduced in VENEZIA GIULIA. The latter proposal presumably refers to Zone "A" only since popular powers have already been established in Zone "B". TONCIC stated that the reason for these proposals was that TRIESTE would be useless to JUGOSLAVIA in the event of mass emigration of the professional classes and skilled workers. GANDUSIO replied that Jugoslav sovereignty in any form would lead to the emigration of a least eighty thousand Italians from Zone A. A further, and possibly more important, motive behind the proposals may well have been that the Jugoslavs believed that in producing what appeared to be substantial concessions to the local Italians they might persuade the Western Allies to give way on the TRIESTE issue, suggesting that if only the TRIESTE issue could be settled agreement would quickly follow on other outstanding points.

Indications were received during May that BELGRADE had issued orders to PNOO for the compilation of certain land and industrial registers for Zone A as part of the preparations for assuming power in this area. These preparations began, according to one report in mid-April, and may well have reflected no more than Jugoslav expectations of a favourable award by the Peace Conference. A telephone call from a Ministry in BELGRADE to PNOO on 14 May suggested that the registers were being compiled with great urgency and that in addition to listing the Italian and Slovene owners of commercial and industrial firms they were to note those were were pro-Slav sympathisers.

Public political activity by the local communists has been

00092

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

Italian representatives in the abortive [illegible] discussions in February and March was informed by TONCIC, one of the Slovene representatives on these discussions, that BEVK and FOGASSI took with them a proposal for presentation to the American delegation. The proposal was to the effect that TRIESTE, if awarded to JUGOSLAVIA, should accept guarantees from the Big Four offering inviolability of private property, and free commercial exchange with internationalisation of TRIESTE port, the whole under Jugoslav sovereignty. There was a further proposal that "popular powers" (by which was presumably meant communal councils on the Jugoslav model) would not be introduced in VENEZIA GIULIA. The latter proposal presumably refers to Zone "A" only since popular powers have already been established in Zone "B". TONCIC stated that the reason for these proposals was that TRIESTE would be useless to JUGOSLAVIA in the event of mass emigration of the professional classes and skilled workers. GIUDUSIO replied that Jugoslav sovereignty in any form would lead to the emigration of a least eighty thousand Italians from Zone A. A further, and possibly more important, motive behind the proposals may well have been that the Jugoslavs believed that in producing what appeared to be substantial concessions to the local Italians they might persuade the Western Allies to give way on the TRIESTE issue, suggesting that if only the TRIESTE issue could be settled agreement would quickly follow on other outstanding points.

Indications were received during May that BELGRADE had issued orders to PNOO for the compilation of certain land and industrial registers for Zone A as part of the preparations for assuming power in this area. These preparations began, according to one report in mid-April, and may well have reflected no more than Jugoslav expectations of a favourable award by the Peace Conference. A telephone call from a Ministry in BELGRADE to PNOO on 14 May suggested that the registers were being compiled with great urgency and that in addition to listing the Italian and Slovene owners of commercial and industrial firms they were to note those were were pro-Slav sympathisers.

Public political activity by the local communists has been on a modest scale. There was a ceremonial partisan reburial in GORIZIA on 12 May and a sports meeting in MONFALCONE on 19 May. TRIESTE featured a Children's Week from 25 May to 2 June which was organised by the Union of Anti-fascist Women and consisted mainly of a series of garden parties and passed off without incidents. Celebrations for TITO's birthday on 25 May seem to have been fitted into the general arrangements for the opening garden party although a few bon-fires were lit on the hills. Children's Week has been followed by a Youth Week which seems to

93092

4/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

have been confined mainly to indoor meetings.

The local communists seem in fact to be bending most of their energies (apart from the sphere of propaganda) to strengthening the party organisation. This has been reflected in frequent meetings and lectures at Cultural Clubs and other party centres. A report from a reliable source suggests that in mid-May the position of some of the Italian members of the PCG (who had shown some tendency to waver after the successful Italian demonstrations in March) was still causing concern. The insistence of the Western Allies at the PARIS talks that TRIESTE should go to ITALY apparently had a further unsettling effect since some of the Italian communists began, according to this report, to fear the consequences of their allegiance to the pro-Slav solution should the area again come under Italian control. The presence in TRIESTE of a bureau of the PCI should help to carry the PCG over these problems. Theoretically the "Bureau", which arrived in early May and now publishes a weekly paper called INFORMATORE DEL POPOLO, has a purely watching brief. In fact the PCI has issued a statement which amounts to publicly disowning the dissident pro-Italian PCIvG, and the TRIESTE bureau aims at preventing a split in the proletariat, which can only mean reconciling local Italian communists in their loyalty to the PCG. It has again been reported that the PCG has been assured by a representative of the PCI that the latters defence of the Italianità of TRIESTE is purely an electoral manoeuvre and that in reality the party supports the MOSCOW line on this question. A further fact which should tend to confirm local Italian communists in their allegience to the pro Slav cause is that the Italian elections have failed to produce a clear Socialist-Communist majority.

Further signs of the PCG's preoccupation with consolidating its support are seen in the attention given recently by Communist propagandists to outlying districts such as CORMONS. There are also some indications that the PCG may be considering some form of propaganda activity in the FRIULI. An attempt is also being made by allegations of fascist antecedents against the Bishop of GORIZIA to discredit the anti-TITO Slovene movement in the GORIZIA area. This movement, composed mainly of right wing Slovenes and clerical circles, is pro-Jugoslav but anti-TITO and recently crystallised into party shape as the Slovene National Democrat Party with a programme of social reform on Christian Democrat lines.

The other sphere in which the local pro-Slav organisations have been most active during the month has been that of propaganda which towards the end of May was worked up into an intensive anti-AMG campaign. The nature of the criticisms levelled at the Allied

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

the party organisation. This has been reflected in frequent meetings and lectures at Cultural Clubs and other party centres. A report from a reliable source suggests that in mid-May the position of some of the Italian members of the PCG (who had shown some tendency to waver after the successful Italian demonstrations in March) was still causing concern. The insistence of the Western Allies at the PARIS talks that TRIESTE should go to ITALY apparently had a further unsettling effect since some of the Italian communists began, according to this report, to fear the consequences of their allegiance to the pro-Slav solution should the area again come under Italian control. The presence in TRIESTE of a bureau of the PCI should help to carry the PCG over these problems. Theoretically the "Bureau", which arrived in early May and now publishes a weekly paper called INFORMATORE DEL POPOLO, has a purely watching brief. In fact the PCI has issued a statement which amounts to publicly disowning the dissident pro-Italian PCIyG, and the TRIESTE bureau aims at preventing a split in the proletariat, which can only mean reconciling local Italian communists in their loyalty to the PCG. It has again been reported that the PCG has been assured by a representative of the PCI that the latters defence of the Italianità of TRIESTE is purely an electoral manoeuvre and that in reality the party supports the MOSCOW line on this question. A further fact which should tend to confirm local Italian communists in their allegiance to the pro-Slav cause is that the Italian elections have failed to produce a clear Socialist-Communist majority.

Further signs of the PCG's preoccupation with consolidating its support are seen in the attention given recently by Communist propagandists to outlying districts such as CORMONS. There are also some indications that the PCG may be considering some form of propaganda activity in the FRIULI. An attempt is also being made by allegations of fascist antecedents against the Bishop of GORIZIA to discredit the anti-TITO Slovene movement in the GORIZIA area. This movement, composed mainly of right wing Slovenes and clerical circles, is pro-Jugoslav but anti-TITO and recently crystallised into party shape as the Slovene National Democrat Party with a programme of social reform on Christian Democrat lines.

The other sphere in which the local pro-Slav organisations have been most active during the month has been that of propaganda which towards the end of May was worked up into an intensive anti-AMG campaign. The nature of the criticisms levelled at the Allied administration in Zone A is well illustrated by the comments published by PNOO on the delivery of an Anglo-American note of protest to the Jugoslav government on the activities of Jugoslav sponsored organisations in Zone A. PNOO denied that it was under Jugoslav control and claimed that the responsibility for the lack of cooperation between itself and AMG rested with AMG in that the latter pursued a

5/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

policy contrary to the interests of the population and favourable to ex-fascists and chauvinists. LAVORATORE followed up with a suggestion that the Jugoslav government would be justified in protesting to WASHINGTON and LONDON at the Allies' "failure to maintain law and order in Zone A". Much prominence has been given in pro-Slav propaganda to the acts of hooliganism by Italian hot-heads against communist centres which began towards the end of May. These were described as a regeneration of fascism and the implication was made that these and other alleged fascist acitivities were tolerated by AMG. Radio BELGRADE talked on one occasion in terms of a "fascist terror"./+/A recent report, however, suggests that there may be a change in policy shortly and that in order to provide MOLOTOV with material for the next Foreign Secretaries Conference, communist action squads may be used to provoke incidents with Allied troops and the VG Police. The latter continue to be a target for communist propaganda. An article in PRIMORSKI on 28 May described impartiality as allowing the VG Police to be members of any political organisation connected with the CLN, and forbidding them to be members of UAIS. A further attribute of impartiality, according to PRIMORSKI, was to arrest members of one party and release those of another.

Following a series of abusive articles on Allied troops and a particularly scurrilous attack on the VG Police, the pro-Slav satirical weekly CANGURO was suspended on 24 May. Its demise has been made the excuse for yet further criticism of AMG ("CANGURO is dead, so is democracy", commented LAVORATORE), but the latest indications are that the paper was to be published in FIUME in its original shape and distributed privately in Zone A.

Criticism of AMG's economic policy has also been featured in the pro-Slav press and has been designed to give the impression that the condition of the working classes in Zone A is lamentable. In a leading article on 5 June LAVORATORE alleged that AMG had failed to improve the serious economic position of the working classes by public works and wage increases, that it had shown discrimination against the peasantry and an overscrupulous respect for the fascist legal system. The unblocking of dismissals, permission to increase rents and retroactive increases in water and electricity rates have also not escaped their share of comments. Criticism on these lines has been accompanied by a growing intransigeance on the part of the pro-Slav trades unions, the SU, which are now no longer under the moderating influence of RADICH. The SU have refused to conduct joint negotiations with the SG in piece rate negotiations in the shipyards. Industrialists allege that SU's attitude is

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Netherlands [illegible]

May. These were described as a regeneration of fascism and the implication was made that these and other alleged fascist activities were tolerated by AMG. Radio BELGRADE talked on one occasion in terms of a "fascist terror"./+/ A recent report, however, suggests that there may be a change in policy shortly and that in order to provide MOLOTOV with material for the next Foreign Secretaries Conference, communist action squads may be used to provoke incidents with Allied troops and the VG Police. The latter continue to be a target for communist propaganda. An article in PRIMORSKI on 28 May described impartiality as allowing the VG Police to be members of any political organisation connected with the CLN, and forbidding them to be members of UAIS. A further attribute of impartiality, according to PRIMORSKI, was to arrest members of one party and release those of another.

Following a series of abusive articles on Allied troops and a particularly scurrilous attack on the VG Police, the pro-Slav satirical weekly CANGURO was suspended on 24 May. Its demise has been made the excuse for yet further criticism of AMG ("CANGURO is dead, so is democracy", commented LAVORATORE), but the latest indications are that the paper was to be published in FIUME in its original shape and distributed privately in Zone A.

Criticism of AMG's economic policy has also been featured in the pro-Slav press and has been designed to give the impression that the condition of the working classes in Zone A is lamentable. In a leading article on 5 June LAVORATORE alleged that AMG had failed to improve the serious economic position of the working classes by public works and wage increases, that it had shown discrimination against the peasantry and an overscrupulous respect for the fascist legal system. The unblocking of dismissals, permission to increase rents and retroactive increases in water and electricity rates have also not escaped their share of comments. Criticism on these lines has been accompanied by a growing intransigeance on the part of the pro-Slav trades unions, the SU, which are now no longer under the moderating influence of RADICH. The SU have refused to conduct joint negotiations with the SC in piece rate negotiations in the shipyards. Industrialists allege that SU's attitude is motivated by fear of the consequences of increased prosperity which may result from the orders for two Norwegian ships secured by local yards.

00091

On 10 May PNOO published a notice in a local pro-Slav paper calling for a limited number of applications from ex-members of the Jugoslav army to serve in the Guardia del Popolo - a police force

/+/ Except in one instance when pro-Slav Action squads attacked the cafe where the Italian bands usually assemble it has been communist policy not to show any positive reaction to this Italian hooliganism in order to extract the maximum propaganda value from it.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

established during the Jugoslav occupation and dissolved on 23 Jun 45. There had been previous indications that the Guardia Del Popolo was being reactivated in Zone A. PNCC, however, when taxed with their notice by AMG stated that the applications were for Zone B only. It is nevertheless not unlikely that the advertisement may have been intended as an intimidatory measure against the Italian population.

Instances of interference by the pro-Slav organisations with AMG's educational policy continue. There have been several cases of PNCC forbidding the purchase of AMG text-books. A school in the SESANA area was almost completely boycotted and PNCC established its own school in a neighbouring village with a teacher imported from JUGOSLAVIA. He had no permit to enter the area and was arrested. A teacher at an elementary school near MONFALCONE was accused by LAVORATORE of instructing the pupils to sing the fascist hymn. The accusation proved to be false and was found to have been organised by the local UAIS which had persuaded the parents of the pupils concerned to sign the accusation.

4. PRO-ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

The news of the Foreign Secretaries' discussions in PARIS in the first half of May was received with growing apprehension in local pro-Italian circles as in ITALY proper. After reports that RUSSIA was demanding reparations and that Britain and America were prepared to negotiate on the basis of a line which would have given FCLA to JUGOSLAVIA, the news that the PARIS talks had been adjourned without any decision being made on the Italian peace treaty was received with considerable relief. One of the earlier consequences of the PARIS talks was that an anti-Allied and especially anti-British trend became noticeable in the local Italian press. The Action party weekly, EMANCIPAZIONE, published an article on 6 May referring to the influx of Slavs for the celebrations on May Day, in which it accused AMG of following a policy of "divide et impera" and of amusing itself with "our national differences", and warned AMG of the possible consequences. The editor was recently prosecuted and fined for publishing an article prejudicial to good order and disrespectful and detrimental to AMG.

De GASPERI has re-affirmed the Italian view on the Italo-Jugoslav frontier which is that the WILSON Line is the only practicable solution and that even the proposed American line (the most favourable proposed by the commissions of the Big Four) contained anomalies. He has avoided committing himself on the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

intended as an intimidatory measure against the Italian population.

Instances of interference by the pro-Slav organisations with AMG's educational policy continue. There have been several cases of PNOO forbidding the purchase of AMG text-books. A school in the SESANA area was almost completely boycotted and PNOO established its own school in a neighbouring village with a teacher imported from JUGOSLAVIA. He had no permit to enter the area and was arrested. A teacher at an elementary school near MONFALCONE was accused by LAVORATORE of instructing the pupils to sing the fascist hymn. The accusation proved to be false and was found to have been organised by the local UAIS which had persuaded the parents of the pupils concerned to sign the accusation.

4. PRO-ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

The news of the Foreign Secretaries' discussions in PARIS in the first half of May was received with growing apprehension in local pro-Italian circles as in ITALY proper. After reports that RUSSIA was demanding reparations and that Britain and America were prepared to negotiate on the basis of a line which would have given POLA to JUGOSLAVIA, the news that the PARIS talks had been adjourned without any decision being made on the Italian peace treaty was received with considerable relief. One of the earlier consequences of the PARIS talks was that an anti-Allied and especially anti-British trend became noticeable in the local Italian press. The Action party weekly, EMANCIPAZIONE, published an article on 5 May referring to the influx of Slavs for the celebrations on May Day, in which it accused AMG of following a policy of "divide et impera" and of amusing itself with "our national differences", and warned AMG of the possible consequences. The editor was recently prosecuted and fined for publishing an article prejudicial to good order and disrespectful and detrimental to AMG.

De GASPERI has re-affirmed the Italian view on the Italo-Jugoslav frontier which is that the WILSON Line is the only practicable solution and that even the proposed American line (the most favourable proposed by the commissions of the Big Four) contained anomalies. He has avoided committing himself on the telegrams he has received from the CLN and especially from POLA stressing that the Istrian islands must again come under Italian sovereignty.

The news of the "French" line in mid-May caused considerable alarm in POLA, which still persists stimulated by rumours of Jugoslav intentions to take the area. There has been an increase in the number of applications to leave POLA, talk of scorched earth

7/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

and evacuation of capital. It has also been suggested that if the Peace Treaty should award POLA to JUGOSLAVIA the Allies should give the Italian inhabitants a chance to leave. A manifesto was issued by various pro-Italian bodies in the town demanding that the Istrian boundary should be settled by a plebiscite following Allied occupation of the whole of ISTRIA including the islands of CHERSO and LUSSINO. A team of eight delegates from POLA, mainly socialists, was sent off to tour ITALY and propagandise the cause of ISTRIA.

One of the most interesting features of the Italian political scene during the past month was the attempt to supplant PONDA in the presidency of the CCLN. PONDA champions a policy of moderation and he found himself opposed by the Action Party. The latter were the principal supporters of an organisation called the WODITZKA Group which apparently came to TRIESTE about two months ago under the auspices of the Italian Ministry of the Interior by which it is reported to have been supplied with lavish funds. Its directive was to further in any way possible Italian interests in VENEZIA GIULIA, to report on the local political situation and any Jugoslav political activities and intentions. The group did not, however, enjoy the official recognition of the Italian government. WODITZKA, himself an Italian from DALMATIA, found much of his following among local Istrian refugees and is reported to have been connected with action squads based on these elements. WODITZKA chose the moment when there was considerable apprehension among local Italians over the PARIS talks, to launch the Committee of Giulian Brotherhood. The declared line of the committee was to ensure that the VENEZIA GIULIA question received adequate attention from the ROME government but its principal object seems to have been to undermine PONDA's position and thus force a more active policy on the CCLN. PONDA and representatives of the Committee of Giulian Brotherhood preceded hot-foot but independently to ROME. PONDA had an interview with De GASPERI the result of which appears to have been a strengthening of PONDA's position in the CCLN and the discreditting of the WODITZKA Group.

The pro-Italian organisations have shown as little inclination to demonstrate as the pro-Slavs during the past month. The CLN of GORIZIA organised a demonstration on 11 May to demand the return of deportees. On 24 May, the anniversary of ITALY's entry into the 1914-1918 war, TRIESTE's Italians obeyed the CCLN's call to dock

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

give the Italian inhabitants a chance to leave. A manifesto was issued by various pro-Italian bodies in the town demanding that the Istrian boundary should be settled by a plebiscite following Allied occupation of the whole of VENEZIA including the islands of CHERSO and LUSSINO. A team of eight delegates from FCNDA, mainly socialists, was sent off to tour ITALY and propagandise the cause of ISTRIA.

One of the most interesting features of the Italian political scene during the past month was the attempt to supplant FCNDA in the presidency of the GCLN. FCNDA champions a policy of moderation and he found himself opposed by the Action Party. The latter were the principal supporters of an organisation called the WODITZKA Group which apparently came to TRIESTE about two months ago under the auspices of the Italian Ministry of the Interior by which it is reported to have been supplied with lavish funds. Its directive was to further in any way possible Italian interests in VENEZIA GIULIA, to report on the local political situation and any Jugoslav political activities and intentions. The group did not, however, enjoy the official recognition of the Italian government. WODITZKA, himself an Italian from DALMATIA, found much of his following among local Istrian refugees and is reported to have been connected with action squads based on these elements. WODITZKA chose the moment when there was considerable apprehension among local Italians over the PARIS talks, to launch the Committee of Giulian Brotherhood. The declared line of the committee was to ensure that the VENEZIA GIULIA question received adequate attention from the ROME government but its principal object seems to have been to undermine FCNDA's position and thus force a more active policy on the GCLN. FCNDA and representatives of the Committee of Giulian Brotherhood proceeded hot-foot but independently to ROME. FCNDA had an interview with De GASPERI the result of which appears to have been a strengthening of FCNDA's position in the GCLN and the discrediting of the WODITZKA Group.

The pro-Italian organisations have shown as little inclination to demonstrate as the pro-Slavs during the past month. The CLN of GORIZIA organised a demonstration on 11 May to demand the return of deportees. On 24 May, the anniversary of ITALY's entry into the 1914-1918 war, TRIESTE's Italians obeyed the GCLN's call to deck the city with flags and in the morning there was a mass and a wreath-laying ceremony. Major GENTILE, leader of extremist action squad (see Appendix "B") chose this occasion to arrange a monarchist demonstration (an unpopular move in view of the GCLN's recent declaration for a republic), but was glad enough to have the rain as an excuse to call it off when he found he could muster practically no support. The LEGA NAZIONALE organised a band concert in the main square of TRIESTE in the evening of 24 May which was greeted with heckling from pro-Slav supporters at the back of the square. The latter were pursued by the Italian members of the audience towards the

S/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

offices of the PCC and the TRIESTE city HQ. No serious incidents occurred. In this encounter the Italian showed themselves the more aggressive element. This tendency has been reflected in a series of incidents in the last two weeks, when groups of young Italian hot-heads have committed acts of hooliganism against communist centres and Jugoslav citizens in TRIESTE. These activities are probably the work of less responsible elements such as Istrian refugees and students rather than of action groups amenable to a degree of GCLN control. (A note on Italian action squads appears at Appendix "B").

The dissident pro-Italian communist movement, the PCIvG, continues to exist but has suffered two heavy blows recently. The local pro-Slav press published what was claimed to be a statement by the PCI headquarters in ROME in which the latter reported having advised the PCIvG to dissolve itself as a party and devote all its energies to the unification of all progressive forces. PUSTETTO, the reputable Italian communist who heads the GORIZIA branch of the PCIvG, broke with VILLI, the leader of the "party" on the ground that the latter had deceived him with assurances of PCI approval. PUSTETTO, however, intends to maintain his own party organisation and to support the annexation of the area to ITALY. PRATOLONGO of the PCI TRIESTE bureau has admitted that the PCIvG, despite the errors of its leaders, represents a strong current of feeling among the workers. VILLI, being it seems, a political adventurer, is unlikely therefore to go out of business voluntarily. At the moment, however, it appears from telephone intercepts that only a mother's love separates him from the consequences of his shaky finances.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

communist centres and Jugoslav citizens in TRIESTE. These activities are probably the work of less responsible elements such as Istrian refugees and students rather than of action groups amenable to a degree of CCLN control. (A note on Italian action squads appears at Appendix "B").

The dissident pro-Italian communist movement, the PCIvG, continues to exist but has suffered two heavy blows recently. The local pro-Slav press published what was claimed to be a statement by the PCI headquarters in ROME in which the latter reported having advised the PCIvG to dissolve itself as a party and devote all its energies to the unification of all progressive forces. PUSTETTO, the reputable Italian communist who heads the GORIZIA branch of the PCIvG, broke with VILLI, the leader of the "party" on the ground that the latter had deceived him with assurances of PCI approval. PUSTETTO, however, intends to maintain his own party organisation and to support the annexation of the area to ITALY. PRATOLONGO of the PCI TRIESTE bureau has admitted that the PCIvG, despite the errors of its leaders, represents a strong current of feeling among the workers. VILLI, being it seems, a political adventurer, is unlikely therefore to go out of business voluntarily. At the moment, however, it appears from telephone intercepts that only a mother's love separates him from the consequences of his shaky finances.

9/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PART II

The General Situation in ITALY and the Situation in NE ITALY

1. The General Situation in ITALY

The conference of Foreign Ministers, which opened in PARIS on April 25 to discuss the draft peace treaties was adjourned on May 15 without any substantial agreement being reached. The Italian treaty was the main item on the agenda and news from PARIS dominated the Italian press during the first part of the month. Apart from a unanimous decision not to return the South TYROL to AUSTRIA, the Foreign Ministers failed to agree on any of the main issues arising from the treaty. RUSSIA's demand for 300 million dollars worth of reparations (100 million for herself and 200 million for GREECE and JUGOSLAVIA) was opposed by the British and American Foreign Ministers on the grounds that Britain and America were already providing ITALY with considerable economic help and would in effect be footing ITALY's reparations bill if heavy payments were exacted. The American, Russian and French Ministers all finally agreed that ITALY should be granted trusteeship over her former North African colonies but the British Foreign Secretary, while assenting to this arrangement in the case of Tripolitania insisted that Cyrenaica should be placed under British trusteeship in view of the British assurances given to SENUSSI that they would not again be subjected to Italian rule. But the question of TRIESTE (discussed in Part I) was the principal cause of the deadlock.

Although Italian public opinion was disappointed at the further delay in the drafting of a treaty, the general feeling was that to wait, in the hope of procuring more favourable terms later, would be preferable to attaining immediate independence on the lines suggested in PARIS. The adoption of revised armistice terms, giving ITALY greater freedom in her internal and external affairs, has also to some extent compensated for the failure to reach a peace settlement.

King Victor Emmanuel III, who had been living in retirement since November 1944, abdicated on May 9th, and his son, the Luogotenente was proclaimed King as Umberto II. The abdication was condemned in the left wing and republican press as an electoral

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

The conference of Foreign Ministers, which opened in PARIS on April 25 to discuss the draft peace treaties was adjourned on May 15 without any substantial agreement being reached. The Italian treaty was the main item on the agenda and news from PARIS dominated the Italian press during the first part of the month. Apart from a unanimous decision not to return the South TYROL to AUSTRIA, the Foreign Ministers failed to agree on any of the main issues arising from the treaty. RUSSIA's demand for 300 million dollars worth of reparations (100 million for herself and 200 million for GREECE and JUGOSLAVIA) was opposed by the British and American Foreign Ministers on the grounds that Britain and America were already providing ITALY with considerable economic help and would in effect be footing ITALY's reparations bill if heavy payments were exacted. The American, Russian and French Ministers all finally agreed that ITALY should be granted trusteeship over her former North African colonies but the British Foreign Secretary, while assenting to this arrangement in the case of Tripolitania insisted that Cyrenaica should be placed under British trusteeship in view of the British assurances given to SENUSSI that they would not again be subjected to Italian rule. But the question of TRIESTE (discussed in Part I) was the principal cause of the deadlock.

Although Italian public opinion was disappointed at the further delay in the drafting of a treaty, the general feeling was that to wait, in the hope of procuring more favourable terms later, would be preferable to attaining immediate independence on the lines suggested in PARIS. The adoption of revised armistice terms, giving ITALY greater freedom in her internal and external affairs, has also to some extent compensated for the failure to reach a peace settlement.

King Victor Emmanuel III, who had been living in retirement since November 1944, abdicated on May 9th, and his son, the Luogotenente was proclaimed King as Umberto II. The abdication was condemned in the left wing and republican press as an electoral manoeuvre.

The Italian electorate went to the polls on June 2 to elect a Constituent Assembly and decide, by referendum, whether ITALY was to remain a monarchy or become a republic. The elections passed off in atmosphere of orderliness. 99889

The results of the referendum, now almost complete, show an approximately two million majority for a Republic, which represents a very much narrower margin than had been anticipated. There were 12,718,000 votes for the republic and 10,709,000 for the monarchy. The last minute improvement in the monarchist position was due

10/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

to a variety of causes. The middle-classes and conservative peasantry had always been apprehensive lest the republic should be the first step towards a "red" dictatorship and during the electoral campaign the Christian Democrat leaders, despite the party's declaration in favour of a republic at the April congress did nothing to relieve their fears. In fact De GASPERI's speech at ROME on 11 May when he spoke at some length on the dangers of a republic was widely interpreted as a declaration in favour of the monarchy. The news from PARIS also assisted the monarchist cause whose press made specious appeals to nationalist and irredentist feeling in ITALY. Conversely the PCI found themselves somewhat embarassed in their electoral campaign by their obligation to defend RUSSIA's policy at PARIS - a task made particularly difficult by RUSSIA's uncompromising support for Jugoslav claims in TRIESTE. Communist emphasis on the "Italianita" of TRIESTE was widely regarded as nothing but a political manoeuvre. The results of the French referendum which constituted a defeat for the constitution advocated by the French Socialist and Communist parties came at an inopportune moment for both the PCI and the Italian Socialist party. In the elections for the Constituent Assembly the Christian Democrats have emerged as by far the strongest party, with 8,012,000 votes, compared to 4,675,000 for the Socialists and 4,287,000 for the Communists. The only other lists to poll more than a million votes are the National Democratic Union (a Right Centre group) with 1,530,000 votes and the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque with 1,198,000.

The Republic will probably be formally declared on June 12, and the Constituent Assembly will hold its first session about a week later. The Council of Ministers will continue to exercise legislative powers and is not obliged to submit proposals to the Assembly for discussion or approval, nor can it be removed from office except as the result of a categorical motion of no confidence passed by an absolute majority. The Assembly will appoint a provisional Head of the State, who will remain in office until the passing into law of the new constitution.

2. North East ITALY - General

Despite the intensity of the electoral campaign and the spate of rumours, from both Right and Left, of intended coups by their respective political opponents, the month has passed in comparative calm. Even the isolated bomb episodes, and spectacular neo-fascist coups de theâtre reported from other parts of ITALY have not occurred in the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

at ROME on 11 May when he spoke at some length on the dangers of a republic was widely interpreted as a declaration in favour of the monarchy. The news from PARIS also assisted the monarchist cause whose press made specious appeals to nationalist and irredentist feeling in ITALY. Conversely the PCI found themselves somewhat embarassed in their electoral campaign by their obligation to defend RUSSIA's policy at PARIS - a task made particularly difficult by RUSSIA's uncompromising support for Jugoslav claims in TRIESTE. Communist emphasis on the "Italianita" of TRIESTE was widely regarded as nothing but a political manoeuvre. The results of the French referendum which constituted a defeat for the constitution advocated by the French Socialist and Communist parties came at an inopportune moment for both the PCI and the Italian Socialist party. In the elections for the Constituent Assembly the Christian Democrats have emerged as by far the strongest party, with 8,012,000 votes, compared to 4,675,000 for the Socialists and 4,287,000 for the Communists. The only other lists to poll more than a million votes are the National Democratic Union (a Right Centre group) with 1,530,000 votes and the Fronte dell'Uomo Qualunque with 1,198,000.

The Republic will probably be formally declared on June 12, and the Constituent Assembly will hold its first session about a week later. The Council of Ministers will continue to exercise legislative powers and is not obliged to submit proposals to the Assembly for discussion or approval, nor can it be removed from office except as the result of a categorical motion of no confidence passed by an absolute majority. The Assembly will appoint a provisional Head of the State, who will remain in office until the passing into law of the new constitution.

2. North East ITALY - General

Despite the intensity of the electoral campaign and the spate of rumours, from both Right and Left, of intended coups by their respective political opponents, the month has passed in comparative calm. Even the isolated bomb episodes, and spectacular neo-fascist coups de théâtre reported from other parts of ITALY have not occurred in the area under review. As elsewhere in ITALY the most interesting feature of the campaign has been the sudden increase in Monarchist activity. A non-committal attitude on the part of Christain Democrat speakers in the VENETO, despite the republican resolution of the party's ROME congress, was accompanied, during the last ten days of the month, by a clerical campaign on behalf of the Monarchy, which started at almost the same time throughout the area.

11/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

The Christian Democrats in their electoral campaign for the Constituent Assembly also had the support of the moral authority of the church. On April 9th the Bishops of the Veneto met at VENICE and issued an instruction to all parish priests, ordering them to refuse absolution to "Communists and adherents to other movements contrary to the Catholic profession". The identity of the other movements was not defined, but in practice the priests have taken it to include the Socialist Party.

Voting figures published on June 7 show that in every province of the area with the exception of ROVIGO, the Christian Democrats are the largest single party followed by the Socialists. In ROVIGO Province the Socialists gained the greatest number of votes, and the Communists slightly more than the Christian Democrats. The Christian Democrat victory was most marked in the provinces of TREVISO, BELLUNO, PADUA and VICENZA, in each of which it polled more votes than the Socialists and Communists combined. In UDINE Province the Social-communist vote is almost exactly equal to that of the Christian Democrats and in VENICE province considerably greater. The trend of the voting is thus very similar to that in the administrative elections.

The results in tabulated form, for the three main parties, are as follows:-

	UDINE	BELLUNO	VENICE	TREVISO
Christian Democrats	200,800	61.100	139,700	163,900
Socialists	137,000	33,700	90,200	65,000
Communists	60,500	12,000	72,700	25,400

	PADUA	VICENZA	ROVIGO
Christian Democrats	197,000	189,400	48,300
Socialists	82,000	74,500	61,600
Communists	45,000	25,000	49,200

3. VENICE

Resentment at the proposed dismemberment of the Italian fleet led to isolated brawls between Italian naval ratings and Allied personnel on the nights of May 7 and May 8, and on the latter night civilians demonstrated outside a restaurant where Allied officers were dancing with Italian girls. On May 9th, during the [illegible]ting of the retreat by a Royal Marine band in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

the other movements was not defined, but in practice the phrase has taken it to include the Socialist Party.

Voting figures published on June 7 show that in every province of the area with the exception of ROVIGO, the Christian Democrats are the largest single party followed by the Socialists. In ROVIGO Province the Socialists gained the greatest number of votes, and the Communists slightly more than the Christian Democrats. The Christian Democrat victory was most marked in the provinces of TREVISO, BELLUNO, PADUA and VICENZA, in each of which it polled more votes than the Socialists and Communists combined. In UDINE Province the Social-communist vote is almost exactly equal to that of the Christian Democrats and in VENICE province considerably greater. The trend of the voting is thus very similar to that in the administrative elections.

The results in tabulated form, for the three main parties, are as follows:-

	UDINE	BELLUNO	VENICE	TREVISO
Christian Democrats	200,800	61.100	139,700	163,900
Socialists	137,000	33,700	90,200	65,000
Communists	60,500	12,000	72,700	25,400

	PADUA	VICENZA	ROVIGO
Christian Democrats	197,000	189,400	48,300
Socialists	82,000	74,500	61,600
Communists	45,000	25,000	49,200

3. VENICE

Resentment at the proposed dismemberment of the Italian fleet led to isolated brawls between Italian naval ratings and Allied personnel on the nights of May 7 and May 8, and on the latter night civilians demonstrated outside a restaurant where Allied officers were dancing with Italian girls. On May 9th, during the [illegible]ting of the retreat by a Royal Marine band in St. Marks Square in the presence of senior British officers, parts of the crowd, led by Italian sailors, commenced to shout and whistle, and a group of Italian sailors and civilians marched round the outside of the square carrying flags with the Savoy Crest, and as the band was marching off, broke through the rope cordon and accompanied by part of the crowd surged round the enclosure where the senior officers were standing. After further singing and demonstrating the crowd dispersed.

00088

12/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

This demonstration had as its background the feeling of bitter resentment and outraged pride aroused in the Italian navy by the proposed dismemberment of the Italian fleet - a feeling unscrupulously exploited by the right wing press in its specious appeals to sentiment and chauvinism. The participation of a number of civilians in the demonstration was due to a sense of long suppressed irritation at the numerous minor inconveniences of Allied occupation. Refugees from VENEZIA GIULIA, of whom there are several thousands in VENICE, also took part, giving the final part of the demonstration an irredentist character. The CLN, Camera del Lavoro and Communal Council were all highly indignant at the incident, but it was not entirely disapproved of by the population at large.

On June 1, on the eve of the elections, the visit of King Umberto to VENICE led to small scale disturbances in which Monarchists and Republicans came to blows in St Marks Square. The King's appearance was severely condemned in the Republican press as an infringement of the governments' order forbidding electioneering after May 31.

At the beginning of May unemployment figures were 9,000 for VENICE and 21,300 for the whole province. Not much start has yet been made on public works, but the allocation of 150 million lire for slum clearance, with the expected seasonal increase in tourist traffic, should do something to relieve unemployment during the coming months. No important strikes took place in the month under review.

4. PADUA and VICENZA

At the beginning of May the number of unemployed in PADUA province numbered about 23,000, a decrease of 2,500 since the previous month. This reduction is mainly accounted for by increased employment on the land and in public works. In VICENZA province, where the unemployment figure is 31,000, unemployed have been responsible for demonstrations in some communes.

5. UDINE

Disturbances during the electoral campaign have been very few. The only incident of interest occurred at S.VITO al TAGLIAMENTO on 21 May, when a group of men arrived by car in the square, where a communist meeting was in progress, and started [illegible] attacked them and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

of a number of civilians in the demonstration was due to a build of long suppressed irritation at the numerous minor inconveniences of Allied occupation. Refugees from VENEZIA GIULIA, of whom there are several thousands in VENICE, also took part, giving the final part of the demonstration an irredentist character. The CLN, Camera del Lavoro and Communal Council were all highly indignant at the incident, but it was not entirely disapproved of by the population at large.

On June 1, on the eve of the elections, the visit of King Umberto to VENICE led to small scale disturbances in which Monarchists and Republicans came to blows in St Marks Square. The King's appearance was severely condemned in the Republican press as an infringement of the Governments' order forbidding electioneering after May 31.

At the beginning of May unemployment figures were 9,000 for VENICE and 21,300 for the whole province. Not much start has yet been made on public works, but the allocation of 150 million lire for slum clearance, with the expected seasonal increase in tourist traffic, should do something to relieve unemployment during the coming months. No important strikes took place in the month under review.

4. PADUA and VICENZA

At the beginning of May the number of unemployed in PADUA province numbered about 23,000, a decrease of 2,500 since the previous month. This reduction is mainly accounted for by increased employment on the land and in public works. In VICENZA province, where the unemployment figure is 31,000, unemployed have been responsible for demonstrations in some communes.

5. UDINE

Disturbances during the electoral campaign have been very few. The only incident of interest occurred at S.VITO al TAGLIAMENTO on 21 May, when a group of men arrived by car in the square, where a communist meeting was in progress, and started to paste up monarchist posters. The crowd attacked them and overturned the car and set it on fire. The owner of the car arrived on the scene carrying a pistol and two hand-grenades and was arrested.

It was reported at the beginning of last month from civilian sources that Garibaldini formations were in process of re-organisation. The Garibaldini partisans were predominantly communist in sympathy, and the two most notable Garibaldini leaders - ANDREA and NINCI - are at the same time two of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

most influential PCI figures in the province. The re-organised Garibaldini brigades would thus, according to these reports, represent the executive arm of the PCI, and constitute a politico-military organisation similar to that reported to exist elsewhere in Northern ITALY. There is, however, so far no evidence to confirm that any wide scale re-organisation of the Garibaldini is in progress, but the report referred to stetes that the HQ for Garibaldini brigades for the North-Eastern part of the province is at S. FRANCESCO (C-1848). This is in the centre of the mountainous massif enclosed by the bend of R.TAGLIAMENTO, and area in which the presence of armed bands, with Slav leaders, has been frequently reported by civilian sources during the past two months. Some of these reports state that these bands constitute cadres of political and military specialists responsible for the re-organisation of Garibaldini formations in Northern FRIULI and that arms from scattered dumps in the FRIULI are being concentrated in the area. Garibaldini units are said to have already been formed in the STILEMBERGO (C-1526) - S. DANIELE (C-2330) area and at S. VITO (C-1104). All the reports tend to link these activities both with the PCI at UDINE and with Zone B, and according to some of the reports similar bands exist in the mountains east of the area as far as the MORGAN Line. It has not yet been possible to confirm the extent to which these bands may be engaged in arms traffic which civilian sources state is carried on on a large scale. These sources may have, however, have exaggerated basing their judgement on mysterious journeys connected with equally illegal but rather less sinister activities such as tobacco smuggling and traffic in stolen Allied equipment. An individual alleged to act as courier between these bands and LJUBLJANA has recently been arrested and the results of his interrogation may thrown light on this subject.

Unemployment in the province at the beginning of May still stood at the high figure of 50,000, mainly owing to the delay in the financin and approving of public works schemes. The authorities at VENICE has been inclined to neglect the province and ANG have had to send an engineer officer to ROME to request more energetic measures. As a result some improvement has already been noticed.

Unemployed demonstrations took place at GEMONA, S. VITO and SACILE, but though the latter two were somewhat disorderly there were no serious incidents.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

exist elsewhere in Northern ITALY. There is, however, so far no evidence to confirm that any wide scale re-organisation of the Garibaldini is in progress, but the report referred to states that the HQ for Garibaldini brigades for the North-Eastern part of the province is at S. FRANCESCO (C-1848). This is in the centre of the mountainous massif enclosed by the bend of R.TAGLIAMENTO, and area in which the presence of armed bands, with Slav leaders, has been frequently reported by civilian sources during the past two months. Some of these reports state that these bands constitute cadres of political and military specialists responsible for the re-organisation of Garibaldini formations in Northern FRIULI and that arms from scattered dumps in the FRIULI are being concentrated in the area. Garibaldini units are said to have already been formed in the SPILEMBERGO (C-1526) - S. DANIELE (C-2330) area and at S. VITO (C-1104). All the reports tend to link these activities both with the PCI at UDINE and with Zone B, and according to some of the reports similar bands exist in the mountains east of the area as far as the MORGAN Line. It has not yet been possible to confirm the extent to which these bands may be engaged in arms traffic which civilian sources state is carried on on a large scale. These sources may have, however, have exaggerated basing their judgement on mysterious journeys connected with equally illegal but rather less sinister activities such as tobacco smuggling and traffic in stolen Allied equipment. An individual alleged to act as courier between these bands and LJUBLJANA has recently been arrested and the results of his interrogation may thrown light on this subject.

Unemployment in the province at the beginning of May still stood at the high figure of 50,000, mainly owing to the delay in the financing and approving of public works schemes. The authorities at VENICE has been inclined to neglect the province and AMG have had to send an engineer officer to ROME to request more energetic measures. As a result some improvement has already been noticed.

Unemployed demonstrations took place at GEMONA, S. VITO and SACILE, but though the latter two were somewhat disorderly there were no serious incidents.

90087

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PART III

MILITARY SECURITY

1. SECURITY OF INFORMATION.

Nothing to Report.

2. SECURITY OF PERSONNEL.

i. The shooting incident referred to in NE Italy Isum No. 113 Part B para 6 B at VOLARIA, C 748534 has been further investigated. No additional details have come to light but it is reported that the villages in this area are subject to a considerable amount of Jug influence. The boundary between Zone "A" and Zone "B" in this area, i.e. East of the ISONZO, is vague and in some of the smaller villages the inhabitants appear to be genuinely unaware as to whether they come under the jurisdiction of AMG or the Jugoslavs. Unauthorised dances and meetings are held more frequently in this area than anywhere else in the Circondario of CAPORETTO. Jug troops did not pull out of this area until September 1945.

ii. On 22 April 1946, at about 2100 hours, a metal trip wire was found stretched across route 54 between CAPORETTO and PLEZZO at a point about three Kms. north of the village of TERNOVA, C 653434. The wire was so placed that a serious accident might have resulted had any vehicle run into it. A watch was kept on the locality on succeeding nights but no other incidents took place. Investigations locally have failed to produce any evidence as to the culprits. (Note; this item was received too late for inclusion in previous report)

3. SECURITY OF MATERIAL.

i. On the 29 May 1946, a civilian, one PICCOLI Luigi, was shot and killed by a sentry at 350th Inf. I and E School, whilst in the act of removing a wheel from a jeep trailer. A search carried out later of deceased's house resulted in the recovery of a jeep wheel and tyre. It is hoped that this incident will have the effect of putting a stop to the numerous tyre thefts experienced by this unit.

ii. Wire cutting shows a further decrease and those that have been reported are of a minor character and do not show any indications of deliberate sabotage.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1. SECURITY OF INFORMATION.

Nothing to Report.

2. SECURITY OF PERSONNEL.

i. The shooting incident referred to in NE Italy Isum No. 113 Part B para 6 B at VOLARIA, C 748534 has been further investigated. No additional details have come to light but it is reported that the villages in this area are subject to a considerable amount of Jug influence. The boundary between Zone "A" and Zone "B" in this area, i.e. East of the ISONZO, is vague and in some of the smaller villages the inhabitants appear to be genuinely unaware as to whether they come under the jurisdiction of AMG or the Jugoslavs. Unauthorised dances and meetings are held more frequently in this area than anywhere else in the Circondario of CAPORETTO. Jug troops did not pull out of this area until September 1945.

ii. On 22 April 1946, at about 2100 hours, a metal trip wire was found stretched across route 54 between CAPORETTO and PLEZZO at a point about three Kms. north of the village of TERNOVA, C 653434. The wire was so placed that a serious accident might have resulted had any vehicle run into it. A watch was kept on the locality on succeeding nights but no other incidents took place. Investigations locally have failed to produce any evidence as to the culprits. (Note; this item was received too late for inclusion in previous report)

3. SECURITY OF MATERIAL.

i. On the 29 May 1946, a civilian, one PICCOLI Luigi, was shot and killed by a sentry at 350th Inf. I and E School, whilst in the act of removing a wheel from a jeep trailer. A search carried out later of deceased's house resulted in the recovery of a jeep wheel and tyre. It is hoped that this incident will have the effect of putting a stop to the numerous tyre thefts experienced by this unit.

ii. Wire cutting shows a further decrease and those that have been reported are of a minor character and do not show any indications of deliberate sabotage.

4. SECURITY OF PORTS AND COASTLINES. 93380

i. TRIESTE

The following shipping entered the port during themonth under review:

	No.	Degree of Security Check.
Merchantmen	33.	100 %
Schooners, WD.	6.	100 %
Schooners, Italo/Jug	693.	100 % control by VG Police and Port Security.
Other craft. Ferry services Trieste/Muggia/Pola/ Capodistria.	3.	100 % control by VG Police and Port Security.

/Sheet 2.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

These figures show a decrease of 7 merchantmen on April figures and an increase in schooner traffic of 41 vessels.

As reported in last months report the VG Police have now taken over policing duties in the docks and they are reported to be doing a good job of work which is limited only by the numbers of men available. It is not considered that there is any large scale pilfering being carried out in the dock area proper, but that this is done in the marshalling yards. It has been suggested that the VG Police should extend their activities in this direction to cover these yards.

On 21 May 1946 the dock areas were visited by the following UNRRA officials:

General GALE	Head of UNRRA for Europe.
Mr. ILUSCHENKO, Russian.	DDG to General GALE.
Lt.Col. MORLEY FLETCHER.	
Mr. De WAAL, Dutch.	
Mr. CUMMINGS, British.	Director of information.
Mr. WRAIGHT, British.	
Mr. NEDERBRAGHT, Dutch.	
Col. Ivan ZyCLINSKY, Russian.	

ii. VENICE AND MERGHERA.

A total of 28 merchantmen and 120 small craft entered the ports during the month. In addition to the normal security controls the majority of the small craft were searched but no irregularities were discovered.

The presence of a det. of CMP in the dock area has greatly reduced the number of thefts in the port.

iii. MONFALCONE.

The port is still out of use and no shipping movement has taken place during the period under review.

iv. GRADO.

The motor launch which FS share with GG.FF has at last been repaired and is again in service. This will mean that GRADO FS det., can now resume the daily patrols of the inland canals which are used by small craft travelling from Venice to Trieste. It is suspected that these vessels have been used to some extent by persons wishing to enter Venezia Giulia without a permit.

v. Early in the month information was recieved to the effect that the My EGIDIO S., was probably being used for the transportation of arms from Italy to PCLA. As a result the ships movements and cargoes have been closely checked but with negative results. It has not been established whether the suspected traffic was being

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

cover these yards.

On 21 May 1946 the dock areas were visited by the following UNRRA officials:

General GALE		Head of UNRRA for Europe.
Mr. ILUSCHENKO,	Russian.	DDG to General GALE.
Lt.Col. MORLEY FLETCHER.		
Mr. De WAAL,	Dutch.	
Mr. CUMMINGS,	British.	Director of information.
Mr. WRAIGHT,	British.	
Mr. WEDERBRAGHT,	Dutch.	
Col. Ivan ZyCLINSKY,	Russian.	

ii. VENICE AND MERGHERA.

A total of 28 merchantmen and 120 small craft entered the ports during the month. In addition to the normal security controls the majority of the small craft were searched but no irregularities were discovered.

The presence of a det. of CMP in the dock area has greatly reduced the number of thefts in the port.

iii. MONFALCONE.

The port is still out of use and no shipping movement has taken place during the period under review.

iv. GRADO.

The motor launch which FS share with GG.FF has at last been repaired and is again in service. This will mean that GRADO FS det., can now resume the daily patrols of the inland canals which are used by small craft travelling from Venice to Trieste. It is suspected that these vessels have been used to some extent by persons wishing to enter Venezia Giulia without a permit.

v. Early in the month information was recieved to the effect that the My EGIDIO S., was probably being used for the transportation of arms from Italy to POLA. As a result the ships movements and cargoes have been closely checked but with negative results. It has not been established whether the suspected traffic was being carried out at the instigation of the Italians or the Jugs. If the latter it is considered that any such cargoes would be off loaded at BRIONI prior to the ship entering the port of POLA. In view of the fact that the local API put forward tentative enquiries to FS concerning the possibility of the Allied authorities allowing them to hold a certain supply of arms, FS is keeping a close watch on their activities in case of the EGIDIO S endeavouring to evade Port control with a view to slipping small consignments of arms through to them. The vessel left POLA in the early hours of Tuesday 21 May bound for MONOPOLI.

/Sheet 3....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

5. JUGOSLAV TROOPS.

i. The total number of Jugoslav deserters now held has increased during the month from 65 previously reported to 101. Analysis of new arrivals is as follows:

56 Div Area	17	
88 Div Area	12	
POLA	7	Total 36.

Out of this total 28 claim to have deserted for political reasons. The remaining eight are looked upon as doubtful cases. Included in the months bag are the following:

2 Turks.	2 Hungarians.
2 Albanians.	1 Italian.
1 Austrian.	1 Greek.

The remainder are made up of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Several of these are from the 7 Division which is located in the TOLMINO area. It is considered that morale in this division is on the decline.

ii. It is reported that an increasing number of Jug officers is arriving in the CCLLIO area. The total number at present known is 14 and local rumours have it that they are an organised unit who will take appropriate action when the results of the peace conference are known. It is further reported that occasionally one of them reports to POSTUMIA where he is given instructions and attends special courses. They are also said to act as organisers, controlling the activity of the Youth Movement and the UAIS, and advising the local committees in the more important resolutions. All are alleged to have brought arms with them from Jugoslavia but a search of some of their homes has had negative results. These activities are being carefully watched.

iii. On 6 May 1946 a Jug soldier was arrested at Road Post 21, H 9271. At an opportune moment he surprised the guard, seized a TSMG and ran off in the direction of Zone "B" firing 15 rounds at the guard. The guard returned the fire but no one was injured. Later a Jug Officer returned the weapon and apologised for the incident.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

i. The total number of Jugoslav deserters now held has increased during the month from 65 previously reported to 101. Analysis of new arrivals is as follows:

56 Div Area	17	
88 Div Area	12	
PCLA	7	Total 36.

Out of this total 28 claim to have deserted for political reasons. The remaining eight are looked upon as doubtful cases. Included in the months bag are the following:

2 Turks.	2 Hungariens.
2 Albaniens.	1 Italian.
1 Austrian.	1 Greek.

The remainder are made up of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Several of these are from the 7 Division which is located in the TOLMINO area. It is considered that morale in this division is on the decline.

ii. It is reported that an increasing number of Jug officers is arriving in the CCLLIO area. The total number at present known is 14 and local rumours have it that they are an organised unit who will take appropriate action when the results of the peace conference are known. It is further reported that occasionally one of them reports to POSTUMIA where he is given instructions and attends special courses. They are also said to act as organisers, controlling the activity of the Youth Movement and the UAIS, and advising the local committees in the more important resolutions. All are alleged to have brought arms with them from Jugoslavia but a search of some of their homes has had negative results. These activities are being carefully watched.

iii. On 6 May 1946 a Jug soldier was arrested at Road Post 21, H 9271. At an opportune moment he surprised the guard, seized a TSMG and ran off in the direction of Zone "B" firing 16 rounds at the guard. The guard returned the fire but no one was injured. Later a Jug Officer returned the weapon and apologised for the incident.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PART Iv.

CIVIL SECURITY

1. (a) ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS.

Category	Trial	Internment	Detention	Total
Jugoslav Armed Forces (Deserters)			36	36
Miscellaneous Civilians	7	6	65	78
German PW's			22	22
German ex Military			1	1
German SEP		1	3	4
Russian DP's			3	3
Miscellaneous DP's			10	10
	7	7	130	10 154

(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS.

i. LEGOVICH, Rodolfo fu Giovanni, suspected OZNA agent arrested in TRIESTE 11 May 1946. Attempted to escape when being taken to FS HQ but was unsuccessful. Is at present under interrogation. Already reported in NE Italy Isum No. 111, part B, para 3 A.

ii. ROJNICA, Lyc, listed on Allied records as a Croat War Criminal. Arrested in TRIESTE by the vG Police on the 14 May 1946 on denunciation of a women. Our letter 58/6/I (b) dated 1 June 1946 refers. Subject is at present in TRIESTE gaol awaiting instructions as to his disposal.

iii. CALIFFI, Stefani di Nicolo.) These individuals were
ROBBA, Ferruccio di Omero.) arrested on 15 May 1946 at
MOSCARDA, Mario di Domenico.) POLA for operating a clandestine Radio transmitter. Full information concerning codes and frequencies has been obtained and passed to 4 SCU. The three accused are held in POLA but will eventually be transferred to TRIESTE for trial. The object of this is to give greater publicity to the case than it would get if the trial took place in POLA.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Category	Trial	Internment	Detention		Total
Jugoslav Armed Forces (Deserters)			36		36
Miscellaneous Civilians	7	6	65		78
German PW's			22		22
German ex Military			1		1
German SEP		1	3		4
Russian DP's			3		3
Miscellaneous DP's				10	10
	7	7	130	10	154

(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS.

i. LEGOVICH, Rodolfo fu Giovanni, suspected CZNA agent arrested in TRIESTE 11 May 1946. Attempted to escape when being taken to FS HQ but was unsuccessful. Is at present under interrogation. Already reported in NE Italy Isum No. 111, part B, para 3 A.

ii. ROJNICA, Ivo, listed on Allied records as a Croat War Criminal. Arrested in TRIESTE by the VG Police on the 14 May 1946 on denunciation of a women. Our letter 58/6/I (b) dated 1 June 1946 refers. Subject is at present in TRIESTE gaol awaiting instructions as to his disposal.

iii. CALIFFI, Stefani di Nicolo.) These individuals were
ROBBA, Ferruccio di Omero.) arrested on 15 May 1946 at
MOSCARDA, Mario di Domenico.) POLA for operating a clandestine Radio transmitter. Full information concerning codes and frequencies has been obtained and passed to 4 SCU. The three accused are held in POLA but will eventually be transferred to TRIESTE for trial. The object of this is to give greater publicity to the case than it would get if the trial took place in POLA. (MANIELLO, Guido, also referred to in connexion with this case, see NE Italy Isum No. 113, Part B, para 3, has not yet been apprehended).

iv. CERVENKA, Benjamin. Surrendered to US personnel at TARCENTO on 22 May 1946. Interrogated by CIC subject claims that he escaped from a prison van whilst in transit from the central OZNA gaol at LJUBLJANA for execution at BELGRADE. States he is a former Jugoslav Police Inspector. States that he is on the OZNA death list which may mean that he is possibly a Jugoslav War Criminal.

/Sheet 2.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Subject states that he entered Italy by way of AUSTRIA and that his object in contacting the military authorities was to get himself sent to LIVORNO DP camp where he hopes to contact one Dr. ZITMO, Stanislan. He is undergoing further interrogation.

v. FABRICIO Alfredo. Apprehended by the CIC at TARVISIO for interrogation concerning his reported activities during the German occupation. Information gained reveals that subject volunteered for service with the SS in October 1944 and served with SS Division "KARSTJAGGER" with the rank of Untersturmfuehrer at MALBORGHETTO MR 757669. Immediately after German collapse he discarded his uniform and resided in TRIESTE. Returned to TARVISIO several months ago.. Held in custody at TARVISIO.

vi. BOSCOLO Adelmiro, alias BIELLO alias VIOLA. Resident of CHIOGGIA and well known smuggler, was arrested for illicit trade with Zone "B" in accordance with FS instructions. Interrogated by Guardia di Finanza and released under town arrest. FS ordered his re-arrest but before this could be done subject had disappeared. It is suspected that there was a leakage of information on the part of the Guardia di Finanza. Efforts are being made to recapture him. When first arrested subject was found to be in possession of a document signed by DAPAS, Andrea compromising him with the Tito authorities. DAPAS is a Jug deserter of Italian nationality who has been sent from PW cage UDINE to 47 PS Sec for interrogation concerning his connections with BOSCOLO.

vii. BOSCOLO Marcello, alias TERRADURA. Ex-American gangster and alleged to be the most notorious arms smuggler in CHIOGGIA. Is a member of the PCI. In collaboration with PS, CHIOGGIA, FS have obtained a signed statement from subject, through a third party, that he will supply arms and explosives for money. Has stated that he could provide 10 machine guns at once but that further supplies would have to come in from ISTRIA in exchange for grain. Efforts are being made to arrest him with the arms in his possession.

viii. VASCOTTO Amlotto.) Both are musicians employed at the
LIANI Davide.) Albergo EUROPA, VENICE and are
suspected of being members of the DEMOCRATIC FASCIST

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

during the German occupation. Information gained reveals that subject volunteered for service with the SS in October 1944 and served with SS Division "KARSTJAGGER" with the rank of Untersturmfuehrer at MALBORGHETTO MR 757669. Immediately after German collapse he discarded his uniform and resided in TRIESTE. Returned to TARVISIO several months ago.. Held in custody at TARVISIO.

vi. BOSCOLO Adelmiro, alias BIELLO alias VICLA. Resident of CHIOGGIA and well known smuggler, was arrested for illicit trade with Zone "B" in accordance with PS instructions. Interrogated by Guardia di Finanza and released under town arrest. PS ordered his re-arrest but before this could be done subject had disappeared. It is suspected that there was a leakage of information on the part of the Guardia di Finanza. Efforts are being made to recapture him. When first arrested subject was found to be in possession of a document signed by DAPAS, Andrea compromising him with the Tito authorities. DAPAS is a Jug deserter of Italian nationality who has been sent from PW camp UDINE to 47 PS Sec for interrogation concerning his connections with BOSCOLO.

vii. BOSCOLO Marcello, alias TERRADURA. Ex-American gangster and alleged to be the most notorious arms smuggler in CHIOGGIA. Is a member of the PCI. In collaboration with PS, CHIOGGIA, PS have obtained a signed statement from subject, through a third party, that he will supply arms and explosives for money. Has stated that he could provide 10 machine guns at once but that further supplies would have to come in from ISTRIA in exchange for grain. Efforts are being made to arrest him with the arms in his possession.

viii. VASCOTTO Amletto.) Both are musicians employed at the
LIANI Davide.) Albergo EUROPA, VENICE and are suspected of being members of the DEMOCRATIC FASCIST PARTY. Investigations are continuing.

ix. BRAUN Richard)
GRUTZ Otto Carl) Germans.
PROBST Günther)
These three SEPs escaped while serving with 16 Tipper Coy RASC at FOLIGNO (Prov PERUGIA), and came to TREVISO on a British convoy. They were arrested by CC.RR at SPRESIANO (G.6589) on 14 May 1946.

/Sheet 3.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

Under interrogation all three admitted that they had been given their civilian clothes by an unknown Italian civilian in TREVISO in exchange for their British uniforms. The suits and shoes were all new, but every endeavour to trace the original source of supply has failed. BRAUN and GRUTZ were taken under escort to UDINE PW Camp. PROBST is being detained at TREVISO and will be used in an effort to trace the unknown civilian responsible for supplying the clothes.

x. MENARDI Severino. Italian subject. Suspected member of the WAFFEN SS arrested by FS in CORREGNA d'ALPEZZO on 17 May 1946. Interrogation proceeding.

xi. ROMENI Dirk. German. Suspected member of CIS. This HQ letter 335/60 dated 3 June refers. Was in possession of a considerable quantity of wireless equipment. Further interrogation is being carried out but subject is proving more difficult since confronted with SD stamp in his Soldbuch.

xii. MENESI Fofo. Greek. Prostitute in a brothel in BELLUNO. Was ordered to present herself for interrogation by FS detachment BELLUNO but failed to do so, and proceeded to VENICE where she was arrested by the Questura on FS detachment BELLUNO's request, and subsequently returned to BELLUNO under escort. Under preliminary interrogation she gave a doubtful story of apprehension by the Germans. She crossed into ITALY from GERMANY in Apr 45 posing as an Italian DP. Subsequently she was refused a Greek passport by the Greek Consul in ROME, and states that the DP Camp in ROME at CINECITTA refused to repatriate her. A detailed interrogation has been started but has had to be temporarily suspended as subject was removed to hospital in BELLUNO suffering from tuberculosis. Investigations continuing.

00383

2. GERMAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS

Nothing to report.

3. JUGOSLAV INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

(a) OVERT.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

unknown civilian responsible for supplying the clothes.

x. MENARDI Severino. Italian subject. Suspected member of the WAFFEN SS arrested by FS in CORTINA d'AMPEZZO on 17 May 1946. Interrogation proceeding.

xi. ROMENI Dirk. German. Suspected member of GIS. This HQ letter 335/60 dated 3 June refers. Was in possession of a considerable quantity of wireless equipment. Further interrogation is being carried out but subject is proving more difficult since confronted with SD stamp in his Soldbuch.

xii. MENESI Fofo. Greek. Prostitute in a brothel in BELLUNO. Was ordered to present herself for interrogation by FS detachment BELLUNO but failed to do so, and proceeded to VENICE where she was arrested by the Questura on FS detachment BELLUNO's request, and subsequently returned to BELLUNO under escort. Under preliminary interrogation she gave a doubtful story of apprehension by the Germans. She crossed into ITALY from GERMANY in Apr 45 posing as an Italian DP. Subsequently she was refused a Greek passport by the Greek Consul in ROME, and states that the DP Camp in ROME at CINECITTA refused to repatriate her. A detailed interrogation has been started but has had to be temporarily suspended as subject was removed to hospital in BELLUNO suffering from tuberculosis. Investigations continuing.

00084

2. GERMAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS

Nothing to report.

3. JUGOSLAV INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

(a) OVERT.

i. Semi clandestine meetings of SLOVENES are reported as having been held on the 5 May 1946 at RIO FREDDO, MR 669625 and MUDA, MR 672635.

ii. On the 7 May, 'Il Nostro Giornale' published an article alleging pamphlets, printed by the Italians calling on the aid of British and American troops, had been distributed in Allied barracks. An investigation of the report revealed that only one of these pamphlets had been found, and that pinned to a tree outside the Pola 'Carceri'.

/Sheet 4.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

It was printed in English and invited the allied troops to inform their respective governments of the true position in Venezia Giulia, namely, that the Italians had fought as co-belligerents, and were entitled to a fair share of Venezia Giulia. It is thought that the pamphlet in question may have been printed by some local pro-Jug organisation, in an attempt to discredit the Italians in the eyes of the Allies.

iii. It is reported that a number of Italian PW have opted for service in the Jugoslav Air Force. 55 FS report that there is no evidence to show that recruitment of ex-Italian Air Force personnel for service in the Jug Air Force is taking place in the provinces covered by them viz; PADUA, VICENZA and ROVIGO.

iv. <u>Casa del Popolo Garage.</u>

It has been established by recent line intercepts that the greater part of the local UAIS courier system is based on a garage in via Barzellini 9, GORIZIA. The owners of the garage, CLIVO Antonio and his partner PRIMOSIC, are respectively Italian and Slovene. It seems that, in the early days of May 45, the garage was taken over by the Jugoslav authorities, and, although the 12 June 1945 saw a resumption of normal business, the arrangement has continued until the present day. Negotiations and accounting with the CASA del POPOLO are handled exclusively by PRIMOSIC, and since payments are both regular and handsome, CLIVO appears content to accept the situation without question.
The Casa del Popolo maintains a fleet of six cars in the garage. Their drivers are:-

BRATUS	Franc
CONCIUT	Valerio
TOMSIC	Franc
COMEL	Fnu
BRANKO	
STANKO	

Of the above, STANKO is the personal driver of BELTRAM Juli, Provincial Secretary of the PCG, while BRANKO works largely for another topline executive and suspected OZNA contact, DUJC Albino. All six drivers possess their own keys to the garage, enabling them to come and go during the night with the minimum disturbance. Of the cars, four of them bear SP

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

iii. It is reported that a number of Italian PW have opted for service in the Jugoslav Air Force. 55 FS report that there is no evidence to show that recruitment of ex-Italian Air Force personnel for service in the Jug Air Force is taking place in the provinces covered by them viz: PADUA, VICENZA and ROVIGO.

iv. Casa del Popolo Garage.

It has been established by recent line intercepts that the greater part of the local UAIS courier system is based on a garage in via Barzellini 9, GORIZIA. The owners of the garage, OLIVO Antonio and his partner PRIMOSIC, are respectively Italian and Slovene. It seems that, in the early days of May 45, the garage was taken over by the Jugoslav authorities, and, although the 12 June 1945 saw a resumption of normal business, the arrangement has continued until the present day. Negotiations and accounting with the CASA del POPOLO are handled exclusively by PRIMOSIC, and since payments are both regular and handsome, OLIVO appears content to accept the situation without question.
The Casa del Popolo maintains a fleet of six cars in the garage. Their drivers are:-

BRATUS Franc
CONCIUT Valerio
TOMSIC Franc
COMEL Fnu
BRANKO
STANKO

Of the above, STANKO is the personal driver of BELTRAM Juli, Provincial Secretary of the PCG, while BRANKO works largely for another topline executive and suspected OZNA contact, DUJC Albino. All six drivers possess their own keys to the garage, enabling them to come and go during the night with the minimum disturbance. Of the cars, four of them bear SP numberplates, the other two being registered at GORIZIA.
It is interesting to note that the garage is one of the three authorised agencies for petrol in the city.
A further garage patronised almost exclusively by the UAIS is the Auto-Cooperativa in via Randaccio 15, GORIZIA, a small joint enterprise run by the MAKUZ brothers of SAN ANDREA.

v. It is reported from CORMONS that PANZERA Edvardo, Secretary of Italian Youth - GORIZIA Province UAIS, had resigned from his post with the intention of forming an Italian Communist Party in CORMONS.

/Sheet 5....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

In Oct 45, together with another three youths from CORMONS, he was chosen to attend a political course lasting 40 days at the Communist school in Zone 'A'. The school was in MONRUPINO MR 8381 up to the end of Oct, when it was transferred to the Sanatorium in DOTTUGLIANO - MR 8785. There were about 80 pupils from all over Zone 'A', accommodated provisionally with camp beds in one of the wings of the Sanatorium; living conditions were poor, but the food, Allied rations sent from Jugoslavia, was excellent.
The head master was VILLEA Felice alias Sretcko, believed to be from SALCANO, Gorizia. Others were SETMAN Tommaso, from GORIZIA Province, and FUMIS Aldo from MONFALCONE. The time table ran as follows:

0800 - 1200 Lectures.
1400 - 1630 ropitition.
1630 - 1800 Questions and Queries.
2000 - 2230 Interrogation.

Subjects included :

Development of Society,
History of Russian Revolution,
Karl Marx and his methods in introducing doctrine,
Italian and Jugoslav History,
Development of Proletariat.

No anti-Allied policy was discussed, the fundamental idea being that of nationalisation of the Italians.
The school has now moved to ABBAZIA, Zone 'B'. Source is very unwilling to reveal any important data he might be in possession of, fearing reprisals from his former colleagues.

vi. Also from CORMONS comes the following: 00382

For the past two months, every Friday at 2000 hrs, there have been unauthorised Communist meetings in the house of a vedova MUSINA, San Giovanni, CORMONS.
Working on the lines of the typical Communist 'cellula', these meetings consist mainly of lectures on the various Russian theorists, Communist doctrine, etc. At the last meeting it was decided that the number of persons present was too great - over 40 - and that new 'cellule' would be opened in each district. Further investigations are being made.

(b) COVERT.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Allied rations sent from Jugoslavia, was [illegible]
The head master was VILLEA Felice alias Gretcke, believed to be from SALCANO, Gorizia. Others were SETMAN Tomaso, from GORIZIA Province, and FUMIS Aldo from MONFALCONE. The time table ran as follows:

0800 - 1200 Lectures.
1400 - 1630 repitition.
1630 - 1800 Questions and Queries.
2000 - 2230 Interrogation.

Subjects included :

Development of Society,
History of Russian Revolution,
Karl Marx and his methods in introducing doctrine,
Italian and Jugoslav History,
Development of Proletariat.

No anti-Allied policy was discussed, the fundamental idea being that of nationalisation of the Italians.
The school has now moved to ABBAZIA, Zone 'B'. Source is very unwilling to reveal any important data he might be in possession of, fearing reprisals from his former colleagues.

vi. Also from CORMONS comes the following: 00882

For the past two months, every Friday at 2000 hrs, there have been unauthorised Communist meetings in the house of a vedova MUSINA, San Giovanni, CORMONS.
Working on the lines of the typical Communist 'cellula', these meetings consist mainly of lectures on the various Russian theorists, Communist doctrine, etc. At the last meeting it was decided that the number of persons present was too great - over 40 - and that now 'cellula' would be opened in each district. Further investigations are being made.

(b) COVERT.

i. CCNA.

The following information : received from GIANNCCARO Tommaso, Via Carducci 23, GORIZIA, a clerk in the FF.SS, has a certain academic interest as giving an example of CCNA methods and contacts.
Source, a member of the PNF, had served during the occupation in the Germen inspired Milizia Ferroviaro. Arrested immediately after the Jugoslav occupation, he was interrogated several times by a certain DUSAN.

/Sheet 6.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Towards the end of May, DUSAN offered him his release if he undertook to perform certain services for OZNA. He was instructed to keep an eye open for former Fascists and collaborationists, and to submit periodical written reports to the BAUZON tailor shop in via San Giovanni 5, GORIZIA. These reports were to be addressed to V-2, and signed 666B. Source, who is now one of the more hot-blooded members of the Divisione GORIZIA, accepted the assignment, although he claims that he had never any intention of carrying it out - so much so, that in the days immediately preceding the Jugoslav withdrawal, he saw fit to go into hiding. DUSAN and his colleagues, whom source was never allowed to know by name, remained in GORIZIA until Oct 45: since then, no more has been seen of them.
Although the code-numbers mentioned above may well be a product of source's imagination, it seems quite probable that OZNA, regarding him as a venial, compromised type, may well have intended to try him out as a small-time informer.

ii. At 0115 hrs on the 22 May 46, a certain PAUSIC Ivan was arrested by a VG Police jeep patrol in GORIZIA. He had stopped three Slovene girls in the neighbourhood of the Albergo TRIESTE, and demanded to see their identity documents, telling them, when they objected, that he was a CID agent, and that he would shoot them if they refuse . Under interrogation by the civil police, he claimed that he was an OZNA agent, with the mission of checking on all SLOVENE girls who fraternised with Allied soldiers. When questioned by FS, he withdrew this statement, alleging instead that he had come from SANTA LUCIA in order to find work in GORIZIA, and that a mere foolish caprice had led him to accost the girls. His story, however, presents many discrepancies. His interrogation by CSDIC is being considered.

iii. Reference this HQ monthly Isum No. 9, Part IV, Section 3 (b) ii, concerning the abduction of MENARD, Carlo.
The following information has now been submitted by FS:

On the 22 May 46, Signora MENARD, who had been released from the OZNA gaol at AIDUSSINA, where she had been taken after the abduction of her husband, reported to this office. The professed reason for her visit was to inform the authorities that; contrary to the rumours published in the local press, she and her husband had not been murdered by their abductors. When asked where she had read the news, she evasively replied

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Source, who is now one of the more hot-blooded members of the Divisione GORIZIA, accepted the assignment, although he claims that he had never any intention of carrying it out - so much so, that in the days immediately preceding the Jugoslav withdrawal, he saw fit to go into hiding. DUSAN and his colleagues, whom source was never allowed to know by name, remained in GORIZIA until Oct 45: since then, no more has been seen of them.
Although the code-numbers mentioned above may well be a product of source's imagination, it seems quite probable that OZNA, regarding him as a venial, compromised type, may well have intended to try him out as a small-time informer.

ii. At 0115 hrs on the 22 May 46, a certain PAUSIC Ivan was arrested by a VG Police jeep patrol in GORIZIA. He had stopped three Slovene girls in the neighbourhood of the Albergo TRIESTE, and demanded to see their identity documents, telling them, when they objected, that he was a CID agent, and that he would shoot them if they refuse . Under interrogation by the civil police, he claimed that he was an OZNA agent, with the mission of checking on all SLOVENE girls who fraternised with Allied soldiers. When questioned by FS, he withdrew this statement, alleging instead that he had come from SANTA LUCIA in order to find work in GORIZIA, and that a mere foolish caprice had led him to accost the girls. His story, however, presents many discrepancies. His interrogation by CSDIC is being considered.

iii. Reference this HQ monthly Issue No. 9, Part IV, Section 3 (b) ii, concerning the abduction of MENARD, Carlo.
The following information has now been submitted by FS:

On the 22 May 46, Signora MENARD, who had been released from the OZNA gaol at AIDUSSINA, where she had been taken after the abduction of her husband, reported to this office. The professed reason for her visit was to inform the authorities that; contrary to the rumours published in the local press, she and her husband had not been murdered by their abductors. When asked where she had read the news, she evasively replied that it had been told her by an unidentified woman who had visited AIDUSSINA from GORIZIA, went on to plead with warmth on behalf of the abductors, now waiting trial in GORIZIA gaol, stressing the gentleness and consideration they had shown throughout the whole proceedings, and adding that, had her husband not been abducted, he would probably have reported back to his unit of his own accord.

/Sheet 7.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

After this somewhat equivocal display of Christian charity, she dissolved into tears, and disclosed that her husband, now held in the OZNA gaol at LJUBLJANA, was being regarded as indirectly responsible for the arrest of MIELNISCEK and his accomplices, and that his future well-being was dependent on their fate. She pleaded therefore, for leniency, adding that she was willing to attest that the gang had not been armed, and that neither she nor her husband had been the victims of violence or coercion.
Under pressure, she admitted that this bargain had been suggested by MENARD's CC, who had undertaken the task of obtaining the release of MENARD against the release of his abductors. As a counter-proposal, she was told that if, at some future date, she and her husband presented themselves freely at this office, the abduction charges against MIELNISCEK and his gang would automatically collapse, to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. She was not told that the charge of unlawful possession of firearms confessed by the arrestees would still stand.

4. ITALIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

i. NEO FASCIST ACTIVITIES.

MARIANI Giuseppe, correspondent of the 'Corriere di Trieste' in GORIZIA, states that on 16 May at about 0945 hrs, while in his Gorizia office, he was phoned by an anonymous caller speaking in Italian, who asked him to come to an appointment by the viaduct in via Aquilea, GORIZIA, in order to be given certain news which would constitute a journalistic scoop when published. The caller refused to disclose his identity, and assured MARIANI that he had nothing to fear for his personal safety.
Subject, induced by professional curiosity, went to the 00361 appointment, and found a dark FIAT car, of the '1500' series type, N. plates MI 22372, in which were seated three middle-age, well dressed men, waiting for him around the curb which leads from Corso Roosevelt into via Aquilea.
He was asked to climb in, and the car was driven towards Merna Cemetera, and stopped after travelling about a mile. One of the occupants stated that the journalist had been called in order that they might give publicity to a statement they wished to make. MARIANI was to state that he had had an interview with represent- of the 'Partito Democratico Fascista', and that they had

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

on their face. She promised [illegible]
that she was willing to attest that the gang had not been armed, and that neither she nor her husband had been the victims of violence or coercion.
Under pressure, she admitted that this bargain had been suggested by MENARD's CC, who had undertaken the task of obtaining the release of MENARD against the release of his abductors. As a counter-proposal, she was told that if, at some future date, she and her husband presented themselves freely at this office, the abduction charges against MIELNISCEK and his gang would automatically collapse, to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. She was not told that the charge of unlawful possession of firearms confessed by the arrestees would still stand.

4. ITALIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

i. NEO FASCIST ACTIVITIES.

MARIANI Giuseppe, correspondent of the 'Corriere di Trieste' in GORIZIA, states that on 16 May at about 0945 hrs, while in his Gorizia office, he was phoned by an anonymous caller speaking in Italian, who asked him to come to an appointment by the viaduct in via Aquilea, GORIZIA, in order to be given certain news which would constitute a journalistic scoop when published. The caller refused to disclose his identity, and assured MARIANI that he had nothing to fear for his personal safety.
Subject, induced by professional curiosity, went to the 00361 appointment, and found a dark FIAT car, of the '1500' series type, N. plates MI 22372, in which were seated three middle-age, well dressed men, waiting for him around the curb which leads from Corso Roosevelt into via Aquilea.
He was asked to climb in, and the car was driven towards Merna Cemetere, and stopped after travelling about a mile. One of the occupants stated that the journalist had been called in order that they might give publicity to a statement they wished to make. MARIANI was to state that he had had an interview with representatives of the 'Partito Democratico Fascista', and that they had stated that, as the present ITALIAN government was doing nothing to maintain the ITALIANITA of V.G., they themselves would look after it.
When MARIANI asked what would happen when the police got curious about the source of the news, one of the self-styled fascists answered that this eventuality had no importance. He was then driven back to via Aquilea and allowed to leave. The car disappeared in the direction of the IX Agosto bridge.

ii. Eight juveniles were arrested by CC.RR at VITTORIO VENETO - B. 6812- on 5 April 1946 and brought to trial for S.A.M. activity on 13 May 1946 before a special Assize Court at TREVISO.

/Sheet 8.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Seven of them were acquitted as ju-onile first offenders. The eighth, a youth aged 19 was sentenced to 2 Years and 2 Months inprisonment.

iii. OSOPPO.

The following report has been received from CIC Zone 1.

OSOPPO operational meeting held on 22 May 46 by OSOPPO partisans at the Italian Alpine Troop HQ at UDINE, presided over by Colonel OLIVIERI. Convinced that the Jugoslavs will make an attack the OSOPPO heads have made plans to first, move all children and women to rear areas and then take up prearranged positions along the UDINE Provincial line. It is proposed to stagger 2500 OSOPPO Partisans along the UDINE - VENEZIA GIULIA line with 500 additional men as a rear reserve. However the OSOPPO bands feel that in the event of hostilities the 3000 sure OSOVANI will be augmented by almost every able bodied Italian in the FRIULI area.

The most serious obstacles facing the OSOPPO are (1) - insufficient food reserve (estimated two (2) days supply on hand) and (2) - almost complete lack of efficient transportation and communication facilities. Reliable estimates place available amn sufficient to issue 60 rounds to each of the 3000 'regulars' with enough arms to issue one (1) rifle to every man, one (1) sub machine gun or automatic weapon to every five to six men and one (1) BREN gun for every 15 OSOVANI.

TARVISIO CIC reported that the OPSOPPO section at that place has ceased to be an effective operating group primarily due to failure to receive arms and money from UDINE central HQ, and the failure of the Slavs to carry out their scheduled invasion on 1 May.

Personalities.

NIMIS (Capt) - professional soldier and Italian Air Force Captain. Important figure in OSOPPO organisation. During the war NIMIS was a member of an Italian Military Mission to Germany, but after Italian armistice he joined the OSOPPO partisan forces. At present NIMIS is commanding the sector between VENZONE and FAEDIS.

BUGLIANI, Federico. - temporary residence via Dante Alighieri, TARVISIO, permanent residence, PONTEBBA. During German occupation BUGLIANI was an active underground worker. Arrested by Germans for partisan activity in March 1945. Active member of Demochristian party and is violently anti-Slovene and anti-Austrian. Commands the TARVISIO section of the OSOPPO formation.

[illegible] the CAVE DEL PREDIL area.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CLIVIERI. Convinced that the Jugoslavs will make an attack the OSOPPO heads have made plans to first, move all children and women to rear areas and then take up prearranged positions along the UDINE Provincial line. It is proposed to stagger 2500 OSOPPO Partisans along the UDINE - VENEZIA GIULIA line with 500 additional men as a rear reserve. However the OSOPPO bands feel that in the event of hostilities the 3000 sure OSOVANI will be augmented by almost every able bodied Italian in the FRIULI area.

The most serious obstacles facing the OSOPPO are (1) - insufficient food reserve (estimated two (2) days supply on hand) and (2) - almost complete lack of efficient transportation and communication facilities. Reliable estimates place available ammunition sufficient to issue 60 rounds to each of the 3000 'regulars' with enough arms to issue one (1) rifle to every man, one (1) sub machine gun or automatic weapon to every five to six men and one (1) BREN gun for every 15 OSOVANI.

TARVISIO CIC reported that the OPSOPPO section at that place has ceased to be an effective operating group primarily due to failure to receive arms and money from UDINE central HQ, and the failure of the Slavs to carry out their scheduled invasion on 1 May.

Personalities.

NEMIS (Capt) - professional soldier and Italian Air Force Captain. Important figure in OSOPPO organisation. During the war NEMIS was a member of an Italian Military Mission to Germany, but after Italian armistice he joined the OSOPPO partisan forces. At present NEMIS is commanding the sector between VENZONE and FAEDIS.

BUGLIANI, Federico. - temporary residence via Dante Alighieri, TARVISIO, permanent residence, PONTEBBA. During German occupation BUGLIANI was an active underground worker. Arrested by Germans for partisan activity in March 1945. Active member of Demochristian party and is violently anti-Slovene and anti-Austrian. Commands the TARVISIO section of the OSOPPO formation.

PIEMONTE. - OSOPPO leader in the CAVE DEL PREDIL area.

LENUSSA. - Well known UDINE lawyer. Leader of Monarchist movement in UDINE Province. Not credited with much intelligence and believed to be front for the movement.

Count ORGANI. - extremely rich anti-fascist leader of Monarchist movement in UDINE Province.

DE GIORGI (Capt) - member of Italian Air Force and professional soldier. opportunist but one of Monarchist leaders with sufficient intelligence to organise. Stationed at UDINE and resident at CIVIDALE.

/Sheet 9...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Duke CATEMARIO DE QUATRI and CRTI MANARA - rich landowner in UDINE Province lending financial support to Monarchist organisation - MOVIMENTO TRICOLORE DI SOLIDARISTA ITALIANA.

5. CIVIL POPULATION.

(a) REACTIONS TO AMG.

- GORIZIA.

VG Police - Upper Isonzo.

There have been no further demonstrations against the force in this area: it is thought that the majority of the civilian population is now quite used to their presence here. Local extremists

are finding it increasingly difficult to convince the rest of the population that the force is made up of 'Fascist murderers'. The BERGOGNA V.G.Police detachment has been operating efficiently and there have been no violent incidents in their area during this month.

MONFALCONE.

There is more evidence that in the Slovene populated districts in this area AMG commands more respect than formerly. As opposed to TITO's promises which have not been fulfilled, there is a growing feeling that AMG has promised little but has achieved much.

Little change in the general reactions in other areas is reported.

(b) REACTIONS TO JUGOSLAV INSPIRED PROPAGANDA. 00050

i. The impression has been given that the Jugoslav propagandists in this area are at present awaiting instructions from their superiors before embarking on a definite line of propaganda consonant with the present phase of the Venezia Giulia problem. There has been no clear propaganda reaction to the deadlock at the Foreign Ministers' Conference. Usual pro-JUG propaganda points are still plugged; but no trend or emphasis has been noted during the month.
Contrary to expectations, there were no demonstrations in the Upper Isonzo for the 1st of May. All local extremists went into GORIZIA or TRIESTE for the occassion: several returned with black eyes and swollen lips.
On 1st May the 'Right Wingers' of BERGOGNA displayed a JUG

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(a) REACTIONS TO AMG.

GORIZIA.

VG Police - Upper Isonzo.

There have been no further demonstrations against the force in this area: it is thought that the majority of the civilian population is now quite used to their presence here. Local extremists are finding it increasingly difficult to convince the rest of the population that the force is made up of 'Fascist murderers'. The BERGOGNA V.G. Police detachment has been operating efficiently and there have been no violent incidents in their area during this month.

MONFALCONE.

There is more evidence that in the Slovene populated districts in this area AMG commands more respect than formerly. As opposed to TITO's promises which have not been fulfilled, there is a growing feeling that AMG has promised little but has achieved much.

Little change in the general reactions in other areas is reported.

(b) REACTIONS TO JUGOSLAV INSPIRED PROPAGANDA. 00850

i. The impression has been given that the Jugoslav propagandists in this area are at present awaiting instructions from their superiors before embarking on a definite line of propaganda consonant with the present phase of the Venezia Giulia problem. There has been no clear propaganda reaction to the deadlock at the Foreign Ministers' Conference. Usual pro-JUG propaganda points are still 'plugged' but no trend or emphasis has been noted during the month.
Contrary to expectations, there were no demonstrations in the Upper Isonzo for the 1st of May. All local extremists went into GORIZIA or TRIESTE for the occassion: several returned with black eyes and swollen lips.
On 1st May the 'Right-Wingers' of BERGOGNA displayed a JUG flag without the red star, flanked by the British and American flags. These flags were guarded throughout the day by 'White' members of the community, against expected attacks from the 'Reds'; but nothing happened.

ii. On 21 May 1946 there appeared in MONFALCONE posters which advised the people to be on their guardagainst the propaganda of TITO and his supporters. The posters also gave warning against verbal propaganda on behalf of Jugoslavia, and went on to say that anyone taking notice of such propaganda was a traitor to his country.

/Sheet 10.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(c) REACTIONS TO ITALIAN INSPIRED PROPAGANDA.

Defensive Italian propaganda employed in the TARVISIO area has resulted in a considerable amount of bravado on the part of the Slovenes. On 1st May they celebrated with family gatherings and large fires on the surrounding hillsides.

(d) REACTIONS TO ALLIED PRESS.

Nothing to report.

(e) RELATIONS WITH ALLIED TROOPS.

i. Ex 55 FS Section.

Apart from the inevitable instances of intoxicated soldiers getting involved in incidents - occassionally resulting in blows - over women of doubtful morals, relations between troops and civilians may generally be regarded as satisfactory.

Some bad feeling has been caused in CAMISANO - VICENTINO MR G 2262 and MONTEGALDA MR G 1853 (VICENZA PROVINCE) by the military requisitioning of several warehouses belonging to the Consorzio Agrario Provinciale. It is hoped that these warehouses will be de-requisitioned at harvest time, as the present military occupation seriously interferes with the storing of grain.

ii. Ex 47 FS Section.

Relations between Allied troops and civilians have not noticeably deteriorated in spite of the demonstration in Venice of the 9 May 1946. This is considered to be an indication that the latter did not receive a strong local backing. Some instances of antagonism towards girls in the company of Allied soldiers occurred following the 9th May demonstration. No further cases have been reported since tending to show that it is an attitude which can be turned on and off as required. Similar instances of girls being threatened for associating with Allied troops are reported from TRIESTE although no actual cases of the threats having been carried out are recorded.

iii. Ex 419 FS Section.

Relations on the whole are reported as satisfactory though some discontent in UDINE is expressed in connexion with the housing problem. Hopes of a certain amount of de-requisi-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(d) REACTIONS TO ALLIED PRESS.

Nothing to report.

(e) RELATIONS WITH ALLIED TROOPS.

i. Ex 55 FS Section.

Apart from the inevitable instances of intoxicated soldiers getting involved in incidents - occassionally resulting in blows - over women of doubtful morals, relations between troops and civilians may generally be regarded as satisfactory.

Some bad feeling has been caused in CAMISANO - VICENTINO MR G 2262 and MONTEGALDA MR G 1853 (VICENZA PROVINCE) by the military requisitioning of several warehouses belonging to the Consorzio Agrario Provinciale. It is hoped that these warehouses will be de-requisitioned at harvest time, as the present military occupation seriously interferes with the storing of grain.

ii. Ex 47 FS Section.

Relations between Allied troops and civilians have not noticeably deteriorated in spite of the demonstration in Venice of the 9 May 1945. This is considered to be an indication that the latter did not receive a strong local backing. Some instances of antagonism towards girls in the company of Allied soldiers occurred following the 9th May demonstration. No further cases have been reported since tending to show that it is an attitude which can be turned on and off as required. Similar instances of girls being threatened for associating with Allied troops are reported from TRIESTE although no actual cases of the threats having been carried out are recorded.

iii. Ex 419 FS Section.

Relations on the whole are reported as satisfactory though some discontent in UDINE is expressed in connexion with the housing problem. Hopes of a certain amount of de-requisitioning of civilian premises were shattered when the necessity of finding suitable accommodation for Married Families became a Top Priority.

iv. Ex 412 FS Section - TRIESTE.

The occassion of the Allied Victory Parade evoked praise of Allied troops which rather differed from the usual line of Slav-Communist propaganda on this point. Greetings were addressed to the Allied troops by several speakers on 1 May

/Sheet 11...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

and by the Giulian Partisans' Association and UAIS. All these greetings were tinted with a political flavour: "Cheering the glorious Allied troops, we shall give lie to those who treat this parade as an anti-Jugoslav or anti-Russian demonstration. The Slav-Communist press, always vigorous in denouncing the 'signorine' who make friends with Allied troops, brought the subject in: "We hope that our cheers will please Allied troops more than those of the 'signorine' and other too recent friends who were against them during the war." Fascist propaganda is denounced as trying to split the Western and Eastern powers. But British troops were also attacked in the Slav-Communist humorous weeklies with the allusions, now familiar, to dance palaces, and the prostitution of fourteen year old girls. The Italian press criticised British soldiers for not having given protection to an Italian women who was being attacked by "Jugoslav Fascists".

v. Ex 12 FS Section - GORIZIA.

A very definite wave of specifically anti-British sentiment was noted at the beginning of the month, among the Italian population, as a result of our proposals to the Foreign Ministers' Conference. The cry of 'Perfidi Albion' was raised, and unfavourable comparisons were drawn between American and British policy.
However, relations between British troops and civilians do not appear to have been affected.
Relations between US troops and civilians continues to be cordial.

(f) MORALE.

00079

i. GORIZIA.

Throughout the month, public morale could be guaged by the daily communiques from the Palace of Luxembourg. The postponement of the discussions had the effect of an anti-climax, and a general feeling of weary irritation seems to have set in. There are signs that the Italians in particular are beginning to snap beneath the strain. The flat refusal of the populace of the CLN order to beflag the city for May-Day, and the 'Depotati' procession, which had it not been for the pleas of the CLN, would have resolved into an orgy of curses and window smashing, are cases

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

cheers [illegible]
'simorine' and other too recent [illegible]
them during the war." Fascist propaganda is denounced as trying to split the Western and Eastern powers. But British troops were also attacked in the Slav-Communist humorous wecklies with the allusions, now familiar, to dance palaces, and the prostitution of fourteen year old girls. The Italian press criticised British soldiers for not having given protection to an Italian women who was being attacked by "Jugoslav Fascists".

v. Ex 12 US Section - GORIZIA.

A very definite wave of specifically anti-British sentiment was noted at the beginning of the month, among the Italian population, as a result of our proposals to the Foreign Ministers' Conference. The cry of 'Perfidi Albion' was raised, and unfavourable comparisons were drawn between American and British policy.
However, relations between British troops and civilians do not appear to have been affected.
Relations between US troops and civilians continues to be cordial.

(f) MORALE.

i. GORIZIA.

Throughout the month, public morale could be gauged by the daily communiques from the Palace of Luxembourg. The postponement of the discussions had the effect of an anti-climax, and a general feeling of weary irritation seems to have set in. There are signs that the Italians in particular are beginning to snap beneath the strain. The flat refusal of the populace of the CLN order to beflag the city for May-Day, and the 'Depotati' procession, which had it not been for the pleas of the CLN, would have resolved into an orgy of curses and window smashing, are cases in point.

ii. TRIESTE.

Italian morale; both in ISTRIA and TRIESTE, has been shaken considerably by the report that the French proposal for the solution of the Venezia Giulia problem was being discussed at the Paris Conference. Many people living in POLA were preparing to enter ITALY in the eventuality of an agreement being reached on the lines of the French suggestion.

/Sheet 12.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

There is NO evidence of any such preparations in TRIESTE.

As fas as can be ascertained there has been no great change in Slav morale during the past month. On the evening of 1 May, however, Slav morale was shaken by the very hostile Italian reception of Slav-Communist demonstrators returning from the athletic display at the Stadio S. Sabba in via Carducci, TRIESTE. Their morale recovered much of its former strength through the strong backing given to Jugoslav claims by MOLOTOV at the Paris Conference.

iii. UDINE PROVINCE.

Civilian morale throughout the area may be guaged to some extent by the increased number of public demonstrations which have taken place in this period. Their object has primarily been to drew attention to the food and employment situation in the localities concerned.

On 1st May 1946 in GEMONA (MR C 3343) where there are now 5,700 unemployed, a demonstration was organised by the "Ufficio del Lavoro" and took an orderly form. In S. VITO AL TAGLIAMENTO where the unemployed number 2,300 and in SACILE 3,000, demonstrations on 8 May and 10 May respectively numbering about 500 unemployed in each case, were of a far more disorderly nature, although no incidents took place.

(g) CURRENT RUMOURS.

i. From widely separated points in Corps area reports have been received to the effect that AFV's were loaned to the Allies by the Jugoslavs for the parade held in TRIESTE on 2 May 46.

ii. That large amounts of counterfeit Jug money has been dumped in the towns of GORIZIA and TRENTO, both in Zone 'B'. The reason for this is given as the anti-TITO sentiments of the residents.

iii. That the supporters of "L'Uomo Qualanque" have raised funds for the purpose of Masses being said for the soul of MUSSOLINI.

iv. That Marshall TITO was in TRIESTE, incognito.

v. That it is dangerous to visit TRIESTE on account of 'TITO' violence. That anti-TITO Slavs have been spirited away into JUGOSLAVIA. (Report ex-TREVISO)

vi. That vast quantities of Russian troops and supplies are

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

former strength through the strong backing given to Jugoslav claims by MOLOTOV at the Paris Conference.

iii. UDINE PROVINCE.

Civilian morale throughout the area may be gauged to some extent by the increased number of public demonstrations which have taken place in this period. Their object has primarily been to draw attention to the food and employment situation in the localities concerned.

On 1st May 1946 in GEMONA (MR C 3343) where there are now 5,700 unemployed, a demonstration was organised by the "Ufficio del Lavoro" and took an orderly form. In S. VITO AL TAGLIAMENTO where the unemployed number 2,300 and in SACILE 3,000, demonstrations on 8 May and 10 May respectively numbering about 500 unemployed in each case, were of a far more disorderly nature, although no incidents took place.

(g) CURRENT RUMOURS.

i. From widely separated points in Corps area reports have been received to the effect that AFV's were loaned to the Allies by the Jugoslavs for the parade held in TRIESTE on 2 May 46.

ii. That large amounts of counterfeit Jug money has been dumped in the towns of SONZIA and TRENTO, both in Zone 'B'. The reason for this is given as the anti-TITO sentiments of the residents.

iii. That the supporters of "L'Uomo Qualenque" have raised funds for the purpose of Masses being said for the soul of MUSSOLINI.

iv. That Marshall TITO was in TRIESTE, incognito.

v. That it is dangerous to visit TRIESTE on account of'TITO' violence. That anti-TITO Slavs have been spirited away into JUGOSLAVIA. (Report ex-TREVISO)

vi. That vast quantities of Russian troops and supplies are pouring into Jugoslavia in preparation for an offensive against the Allies.

vii. That the Allies are still preparing to occupy Zone "B".

6. MOVEMENT CONTROL.

1. Certain exchanges of personnel of the Italian Guard Bn., responsible for the control of the Western Boundary of Venezia Giulia have been carried out this month. There have been reports to the effect that these troops have been accepting bribes from

/sheet13.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

persons not in possession of ANG Permits and allowing these people to cross the line in both directions. It is considered that additional supervision, strict punishment of those who have been caught and these personnel exchanges will result in an improvement in the controls.

7. OTHER MATTERS OF SECURITY INTEREST.

i. The question of private telephone lines owned by the power and electricity companies in the GORIZIA area which extend between Zone 'A' and Zone 'B' has been brought up with Capt. COLBY of the Civil Censorship Group during the month. The GORIZIA Section has previously reported the details of the layout of these lines which form an easy means of communication between Zone 'A' and Zone 'B'. It is understood that the CCG will now monitor these lines in 12 PS Section's area, and will work in conjunction with CIC for this purpose.

ii. JUG REACTION TO V.G. POLICE.

A request was made by a V.G. Police agent W/N 3259 GRANDI Guido for intervention to obtain the release of his wife, Irene KERPAN, arrested at IDRIA in Zone 'B' by OZNA, apparently for no other reason than that of being married to a member of the V.G. Police Force.
On 17 April 46 KERPAN Irene left for IDRIA, to make arrangements for some furniture to be moved to her new house in GORIZIA. She intended to bring back her old mother and 3 year old son to GORIZIA as well. Her absence from GORIZIA should not have been for more than four days.
Nothing was heard of her until a cousin of GRANDI came to inform him, on 24 April 46, that his wife had been arrested by OZNA on the strength of an anonymous denunciation stating that she was the wife of a V.G. Policeman. This was confirmed by another message from KERPAN's mother, which reached him on 27 April, asking him to obtain the release of his wife by any means possible.
According to this message, KERPAN was still being held in the gaol at IDRIA, and being interrogated frequently as to her husband's present activities, receiving ill-treatment, and awaiting internment as a political suspect.
Grandi states that neither he, nor his wife, possess political antecedents which may be used as a justification for the arrest.

On 22 April 46, V.G. Police Agent No. 3740 SEMOLICH Francesco, reported that, whilst spending his Easter leave with his family in CPACCHIASELLA, where his family live, he was arrested by the [illegible] without an explanation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

7. OTHER MATTERS OF SECURITY INTEREST.

i. The question of private telephone lines owned by the power and electricity companies in the GORIZIA area which extend between Zone 'A' and Zone 'B' has been brought up with Capt. COLBY of the Civil Censorship Group during the month. The GORIZIA Section has previously reported the details of the layout of these lines which form an easy means of communication between Zone 'A' and Zone 'B'. It is understood that the CCG will now monitor these lines in 12 FS Section's area, and will work in conjunction with CIC for this purpose.

ii. JUG REACTION TO V.G. POLICE.

A request was made by a V.G. Police agent W/N 3259 GRANDI Guido for intervention to obtain the release of his wife, Irene KERPAN, arrested at IDRIA in Zone 'B' by OZNA, apparently for no other reason than that of being married to a member of the V.G. Police Force.
On 17 April 46 KERPAN Irene left for IDRIA, to make arrangements for some furniture to be moved to her new house in GORIZIA. She intended to bring back her old mother and 3 year old son to GORIZIA as well. Her absence from GORIZIA should not have been for more than four days.
Nothing was heard of her until a cousin of GRANDI came to inform him, on 24 April 46, that his wife had been arrested by OZNA on the strength of an anonymous denunciation stating that she was the wife of a V.G. Policeman. This was confirmed by another message from KERPAN's mother, which reached him on 27 April, asking him to obtain the release of his wife by any means possible.
According to this message, KERPAN was still being held in the gaol at IDRIA, and being interrogated frequently as to her husband's present activities, receiving ill-treatment, and awaiting internment as a political suspect.
Grandi states that neither he, nor his wife, possess political antecedents which may be used as a justification for the arrest.

On 22 April 46, V.G. Police Agent No. 3740 SEMOLICH Francesco, reported that, whilst spending his Easter leave with his family in CRACCHIASELLA, where his family live, he was arrested by the JUG Detachment under command this Corps, without an explanation, and, at the point of tommy-guns, forced to march to the HQ.
There he was interrogated by an officer, and charged with being a reactionary, in the pay of the Allies. After a vigorous argument, during which he threatened to report the matter to Allied authorities, he was released.

00875

/Sheet 14.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

iii. At CERABANCA (B.6083) are to be found large quantities of explosives (grenades, panzerwerfers, cartridges etc) abandoned by the Germans. These stores are being used by the local population for blowing up tree trunks and for fireworks at celebrations. The Italian military authorities have been informed and the material should be removed in the near future.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

APPENDIX "A" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 10

THE STATE OF THE SOVIET UNION

(Source: USFET Weekly Intelligence Summary NC. 40)

One of the most difficult, and most important factors to assess correctly in giving an accurate estimate of the international situation, is the physical state and the state of mind of the people of the SOVIET UNION. This difficulty is not only based on the Soviet regime's tight security measures, which have made RUSSIA for some years almost inaccessible as the planet MARS; it is based also, on the inherent inability of a Western mind to grasp the essential elements of what remains, basically, an Asiatic point of view. The very fact that the point of view of the Soviet peoples is Asiatic in its essentials is only rarely understood; and least of all is it understood by the Soviet regime's political friends abroad.

Despite the iron curtain which today surrounds the SOVIET UNION, certain facts are known which should go a long way toward understanding the present potentialities of SOVIET RUSSIA. These potentialities are based, first, on her human resources; second, on her material resources, and, third, on the state of mind of the Soviet peoples.

Generalissimo STALIN, in his recent interview with Pravda, in which he replied to Mr CHURCHILL's speech at FULTON, mentioned that the SOVIET UNION had suffered about 7 million casualties during the war. This includes the civilian population, and must be considered a highly conservative statement, since STALIN is not at present interested in over-emphasizing the SOVIET UNION's weaknesses. Four recent war crimes trials in the SOVIET UNION have received evidence of over 9 million casualties among the civilian population alone. Other estimates placed the figure of Russian dead at almost twice that number, and various German estimates, which, however, were often coloured for propaganda purposes, went far higher. Reliable German sources, which calculated Russian losses by a fairly scientific method, claimed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(Source: USFET Weekly Intelligence Summary NO. 40)

One of the most difficult, and most important factors to assess correctly in giving an accurate estimate of the international situation, is the physical state and the state of mind of the people of the SOVIET UNION. This difficulty is not only based on the Soviet regime's tight security measures, which have made RUSSIA for some years almost inaccessible as the planet MARS; it is based also, on the inherent inability of a Western mind to grasp the essential elements of what remains, basically, an Asiatic point of view. The very fact that the point of view of the Soviet peoples is Asiatic in its essentials is only rarely understood; and least of all is it understood by the Soviet regime's political friends abroad.

Despite the iron curtain which today surrounds the SOVIET UNION, certain facts are known which should go a long way toward understanding the present potentialities of SOVIET RUSSIA. These potentialities are based, first, on her human resources; second, on her material resources, and, third, on the state of mind of the Soviet peoples.

Generalissimo STALIN, in his recent interview with Pravda, in which he replied to Mr CHURCHILL's speech at FULTON, mentioned that the SOVIET UNION had suffered about 7 million casualties during the war. This includes the civilian population, and must be considered a highly conservative statement, since STALIN is not at present interested in over-emphasising the SOVIET UNION's weaknesses. Four recent war crimes trials in the SOVIET UNION have received evidence of over 9 million casualties among the civilian population alone. Other estimates placed the figure of Russian dead at almost twice that number, and various German estimates, which, however, were often coloured for propaganda purposes, went far higher. Reliable German sources, which evaluated Russian losses by a fairly scientific method, claimed that the Russians lost in killed and prisoners around 17,000,000 men. 3,000,000 prisoners have been returned to the SOVIET UNION, so that the present German estimate would stand at about 14,000,000 losses due to military action alone. This estimate does not include civilians who were killed in reprisals, or who were taken to GERMANY for forced labour. Assuming that the actual figure is around 15 million dead, this would represent 8 per cent less in manpower alone, not counting the permanently crippled and the otherwise wounded. The total human losses, including permanent

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

injuries, to the SOVIET UNION during the recent war may amount to well over 10 per cent of her population. This, in itself, is a catastrophic decline. If one realises, however, that the losses were primarily suffered by the population of Western RUSSIA, it becomes clear that this figure includes a disproportionately large percentage of that portion of the population which by virtue of its higher education, is most needed for the SOVIET UNION's reconstruction.

The pre-war labour force in the SOVIET UNION was reliably estimated at 43 million men and 33 million women, or a total of 76 million workers. 46 million of these were engaged in agriculture, while 30 million were engaged in industry. At the close of the war the total labour force of the SOVIET UNION had hardly declined at all, but the emphasis had very greatly shifted in favour of female labour. Thus, there were only 23 million men employed, as opposed to 51 million women. A relatively small increase in female labour occurred in industry during the war, while the increase in agriculture of female labour was quite considerable.

As far as military manpower goes, the decline has also been serious. Throughout the war the Soviet infantry used very costly methods of attack. The Soviet infantry was, perhaps with the exception of the Japanese infantry, the most daring and reckless in the world. It was standard Red Army practice to attack a position while its own artillery was still keeping the enemy under cover - as costly a method of attack as it is rewarding. At the end of the war in EUROPE, Russian officers who had lived through it reported that the cream of Russian infantry was gone, killed in battle. This was particularly noticeable in 1944 in POLAND, according to reliable German accounts, for Russian infantry attacks became less and less skilled. A relatively weak German position would be attacked with huge losses day after day in the same manner for as long as a week, after which, through sheer superiority in numbers the position would finally be taken. There can be little doubt that the high disregard for losses of the Red Army infantry has become a tradition, handed down even to the less skilled recruits of today. But the skill, which took many years to develop, will have to be inculcated into the new troops all over again. The Red Army infantry of the STALINGRAD days did not survive the war. Nevertheless, the SOVIET UNION still has a manpower reserve of about 25 million soldiers or potential soldiers. It is charact-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

RUSSIA, it becomes clear that [illegible] tionately large percentage of that portion of the population which by virtue of its higher education, is most needed for the SOVIET UNION's reconstruction.

The pre-war labour force in the SOVIET UNION was reliably estimated at 43 million men and 33 million women, or a total of 76 million workers. 46 million of these were engaged in agriculture, while 30 million were engaged in industry. At the close of the war the total labour force of the SOVIET UNION had hardly declined at all, but the emphasis had very greatly shifted in favour of female labour. Thus, there were only 23 million men employed, as opposed to 51 million women. A relatively small increase in female labour occurred in industry during the war, while the increase in agriculture of female labour was quite considerable.

As far as military manpower goes, the decline has also been serious. Throughout the war the Soviet infantry used very costly methods of attack. The Soviet infantry was, perhaps with the exception of the Japanese infantry, the most daring and reckless in the world. It was standard Red Army practice to attack a position while its own artillery was still keeping the enemy under cover - as costly a method of attack as it is rewarding. At the end of the war in EUROPE, Russian Officers who had lived through it reported that the cream of Russian infantry weapons, killed in battle. This was particularly noticeable in 1944 in POLAND, according to reliable German accounts, for Russian infantry attacks became less and less skilled. A relatively weak German position would be attacked with huge losses day after day in the same manner for as long as a week, after which, through sheer superiority in numbers the position would finally be taken. There can be little doubt that the high disregard for losses of the Red Army infantry has become a tradition, handed down even to the less skilled recruits of today. But the skill, which took many years to develop, will have to be inculcated into the new troops all over again. The Red Army infantry of the STALINGRAD days did not survive the war. Nevertheless, the SOVIET UNION still has a manpower reserve of about 25 million soldiers or potential soldiers. It is characteristic, perhaps, that the huge sacrifices in manpower have hardly depressed the morale of the Red Army. For one thing, of course, the Red Army was victorious in the end - the best morale-booster there is. For another, death, per se, is not as much feared, or held as important by Asiatic peoples as it is by Western peoples. This is a most important consideration in battle, of course, since a man who has no fear of death whatever always has a great psychological advantage over a man who is slightly afraid.

3/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

This advantage, of course, is often overcome by the better trained and better equipped opponent.

While almost all factories and installations West of the LENINGRAD , MOSCOW, STALINGRAD Line (excepting the BAKU oil fields) were either destroyed or hastily evacuated, there is reason to believe that vast industrial plants have sprung up in the URALS and to their East. The SOVIET UNION has never lacked important raw materials; Her principal industrial bottle-neck has always been in manufacturing plant, skilled labour, and distribution. The manufacturing plant still exists, larger and far to the East of its former sites. Andthough precision engineering in the SOVIET UNION is far behind similar achievementsin the UNITED STATES and GREAT BRITAIN, the Soviet engineers who visited GERMANY and have now stripped her of much precision industry may soon catch up with the achievements of the West.

On the other hand it is very often forgotten by outside observers that the areas of RUSSIA which, at one time, were occupied by the German Army have been almost entirely flattened and that there are many towns and villages that exist only as points on a map. Airplane travellers who flew across parts of Western RUSSIA agree that there are hundreds of square miles of wasteland so badly destroyed that not even farmers have tried to begin to recultivate their fields. Large cities can be recognised only by the vague outlinesof foundation walls and by an occasional chimney that still stands out from the ground. Villages have been burned down by the hundreds and thousands and what factories had not been evacuated by the Russians before they retreated were completely flattened and thus put out of operation for a long time. Utility installations, so far as they had ever existed before, were almost totally destroyed and many years of hard work will be needed to rebuild them even to their relatively low 1941 standard. Transportation systems which were never especially good in the SOVIET UNION have been wrecked and disorganised to a very high degree. Ports such as ODESSA and LENINGRAD are in very bad shape. Parts of ODESSA, especially, which were fought over violently for long periods of time, are said to be ghost towns inhabited by a few starving people and thousands of rats, and much of the harbour is hopelessly blocked by smashed quays and sunken ships.

Here again, however, there is some danger of under-estimating the ability of the SOVIET UNION to get back on its feet. In the way of Soviet reconstruction are two major bottlenecks. The first is transportation which always has been a bottleneck to Soviet industry, and the second is skilled labour. There are many excellent young engineers in SOVIET RUSSIA today. But the skilled

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

to their East. The SOVIET UNION has never lacked important raw materials; Her principal industrial bottle-neck has always been in manufacturing plant, skilled labour, and distribution. The manufacturing plant still exists, larger and far to the East of its former sites. Andthough precision engineering in the SOVIET UNION is far behind similar achievementsin the UNITED STATES and GREAT BRITAIN, the Soviet engineers who visited GERMANY and have now stripped her of much precision industry may soon catch up with the achievements of the West.

On the other hand it is very often forgotten by outside observers that the areas of RUSSIA which, at one time, were occupied by the German Army have been almost entirely flattened and that there are many towns and villages that exist only as points on a map. Airplane travellers who flew across parts of Western RUSSIA agree that there are hundreds of square miles of wasteland so badly destroyed that not even farmers have tried to begin to recultivate their fields. Large cities can be recognised only by the vague outlinesof foundation walls and by an occasional chimney that still stands out from the ground. Villages have been burned down by the hundreds and thousands and what factories had not been evacuated by the Russians before they retreated were completely flattened and thus put out of operation for a long time. Utility installations, so far as they had ever existed before, were almost totally destroyed and many years of hard work will be needed to rebuild them even to their relatively low 1941 standard. Transportation systems which were never especially good in the SOVIET UNION have been wrecked and disorganised to a very high degree. Ports such as ODESSA and LENINGRAD are in very bad shape. Parts of ODESSA, especially, which were fought over violently for long periods of time, are said to be ghost towns inhabited by a few starving people and thousands of rats, and much of the harbour is hopelessly blocked by smashed quays and sunken ships.

Here again, however, there is some danger of under-estimating the ability of the SOVIET UNION to get back on its feet. In the way of Soviet reconstruction are two major bottlenecks. The first is transportation which always has been a bottleneck to Soviet industry, and the second is skilled labour. There are many excellent young engineers in SOVIET RUSSIA today. But the skilled worker, the precision mechanic, has not yet been educated in RUSSIA in sufficient numbers. Many of the more highly skilled men and women lived in Western RUSSIA, and their ranks have been thinned considerably by the losses of war. Furthermore, extensive educational programmes, which were carried on in RUSSIA before the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

war, had to be interrupted and the pupils had to be conscripted. There exists a large and serious gap among skilled labour, which must be filled before the SOVIET UNION can achieve equality with the industrial nations of the West.

However, industrial techniques everywhere during the past years have moved toward much simplified methods of mass-production, which include the mass-production of precision instruments. As fine an instrument as a German Leica camera, for example, is made of half a dozen machine-produced parts, which need no skilled human labour. These parts or sections can then be assembled by a worker who has been given a mere one hour's instruction. Similar simplifications have been achieved in the production of much more complicated instruments, and German technicians are unanimous in praising the ability of the simplest Russian farmer to learn within a very brief period of time a routine assembly technique. Russian workers in German factories often produced 50 per cent more than their German counterparts, and their work was, if anything, even more accurate.

Thus assuming the transportation bottleneck is solved within the SOVIET UNION - and there is no reason to believe that it will not be solved, if it has not been solved already - the sole obstacle to unlimited Soviet industrial expansion, such as that envisaged under the present Five-Year Plan is the education of a sufficient number of skilled mechanics to make the machine tools and dies required for accurate modern mass-production. This obstacle can, and probably will be solved with the help of skilled German mechanics. In any case, it is no more serious a problem than teaching an American housewife to become a shipyard welder overnight. Other factors, such as manpower shortages in certain areas do not enter into the problem to anywhere near the extent that they do in the UNITED STATES. If a certain type of labourer is needed in the UKRAINE, and there are several thousand workers of the required type available near VLADIVOSTOCK, they will be transported West without much ado. Self-determination does not enter into the picture.

The state of mind of a people, unlike its physical state, can not be assessed in a scientific manner, at least not beyond a certain point. Without question the terrible losses suffered by the Soviet peoples have affected their state of mind. Without [illegible] the urgent need of the most elementary consumer goods,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

must be filled before the SOVIET UNION can achieve equality with the industrial nations of the West.

However, industrial techniques everywhere during the past years have moved toward much simplified methods of mass-production, which include the mass-production of precision instruments. As fine an instrument as a German Leica camera, for example, is made of half a dozen machine-produced parts, which need no skilled human labour. These parts or sections can then be assembled by a worker who has been given no more one hour's instruction. Similar simplifications have been achieved in the production of much more complicated instruments, and German technicians are unanimous in praising the ability of the simplest Russian farmer to learn within a very brief period of time a routine assembly technique. Russian workers in German factories often produced 50 per cent more than their German counterparts, and their work was, if anything, even more accurate.

Thus assuming the transportation bottleneck is solved within the SOVIET UNION - and there is no reason to believe that it will not be solved, if it has not been solved already - the sole obstacle to unlimited Soviet industrial expansion, such as that envisaged under the present Five-Year Plan is the education of a sufficient number of skilled mechanics to make the machine tools and dies required for accurate modern mass-production. This obstacle can, and probably will be solved with the help of skilled German mechanics. In any case, it is no more serious a problem than teaching an American house-wife to become a shipyard welder overnight. Other factors, such as manpower shortages in certain areas do not enter into the problem to anywhere near the extent that they do in the UNITED STATES. If a certain type of labourer is needed in the UKRAINE, and there are several thousand workers of the required type available near VLADIVOSTOCK, they will be transported West without much ado. Self-determination does not enter into the picture.

The state of mind of a people, unlike its physical state, can not be assessed in a scientific manner, at least not beyond a certain point. Without question the terrible losses suffered by the Soviet peoples have affected their state of mind. Without doubt, also, the urgent need of the most elementary consumer goods, which the current Five-Year Plan is expected to fill, has become more urgent ever since millions of Red Army soldiers saw the relative material plenty of Eastern and Central EUROPE. Ex-president KALININ's recent experience, when a Russian woman asked him why he wore shoes while she had to go barefooted, would have been unthinkable several years ago. More unthinkable, even, would have been the publication of such an incident in the Soviet press.

5/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

There is no doubt that the Soviet regime is greatly worried lest the Russian people discover that SOVIET RUSSIA, for all its theoretical material wealth, still lags far behind in the material possessions of every day life as compared with Western EUROPE. Today's discussions in Pravda of the coming Five-Year Plan constantly reiterate that the Plan "will produce goods equal to those produced abroad". Some years ago such a statement would have amounted to high treason, for the peoples of the SOVIET UNION had been convinced that their State was by far the most modern country in the world. Today millions of Russians know this to be untrue; they insist on material improvements, and the STALIN regime, highly sensitive to popular sentiment, immediately announced its new Five-Year Plans - with so great a fanfare that the announcement crowded the tense international situation in PERSIA and MANCHURIA off the front pages for days... These Five-Year Plans, it is true, place great emphasis upon military power and armaments. But the principal emphasis, repeated again and again and again, is placed on shoes, watches, electric gadgets, silks, fabrics, suits, cameras and radios - all of them to be "equal in quality to foreign brands....."

Another point of psychological weakness which may soon demonstrate itself on an important scale lies in the SOVIET UNION's minority problems. It has often been said that the SOVIET UNION does not have any national, religious, or political minorities, but this is quite untrue. It has now been established beyond reasonable doubt that large numbers of Russians, in the UKRAINE and in the CRIMEA at least, actually welcomed the Nazi invaders and considered them the lesser of two evils. There are accurate records of joyful receptions accorded to German troops in some areas of the UKRAINE when they first arrived, and although this attitude soon changed to one of bitter hate it is believed that the Soviet regime found it necessary to imprison and deport hundreds of thousands of people belonging to national and political minorities from the UKRAINE and the CRIMEA to points East of the URAL Mountains. It is believed, however, that the separatist and anti-Communist tendencies that exist among Ukrainians, especially, are more than counter-balanced by the power of the central regime in MOSCOW. Nevertheless, the problems exist and they have been made more serious by the introduction of many millions of Russians to Western EUROPE where they found that the Soviet "paradise" was not quite as advanced a place as they had been told for 25 years.

While a certain amount of religious liberty has been permitted to the peoples of the SOVIET UNION during the war, it is believed that this was done principally in order to strengthen nationalistic [illegible] RUSSIA and thus to strengthen the will for victory

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

reiterate that the Plan "will produce goods equal to those produced abroad". Some years ago such a statement would have amounted to high treason, for the peoples of the SOVIET UNION had been convinced that their State was by far the most modern country in the world. Today millions of Russians know this to be untrue; they insist on material improvements, and the STALIN regime, highly sensitive to popular sentiment, immediately announced its new Five-Year Plans - with so great a fanfare that the announcement crowded the tense international situation in PERSIA and MANCHURIA off the front pages for days.. These Five-Year Plans, it is true, place great emphasis upon military power and armaments. But the principal emphasis, repeated again and again and again, is placed on shoes, watches, electric gadgets, silks, fabrics, suits, cameras and radios - all of them to be "equal in quality to foreign brands....."

Another point of psychological weakness which may soon demonstrate itself on an important scale lies in the SOVIET UNION's minority problems. It has often been said that the SOVIET UNION does not have any national, religious, or political minorities, but this is quite untrue. It has now been established beyond reasonable doubt that large numbers of Russians, in the UKRAINE and in the CRIMEA at least, actually welcomed the Nazi invaders and considered them the lesser of two evils. There are accurate records of joyful receptions accorded to German troops in some areas of the UKRAINE when they first arrived, and although this attitude soon changed to one of bitter hate it is believed that the Soviet regime found it necessary to imprison and deport hundreds of thousands of people belonging to national and political minorities from the UKRAINE and the CRIMEA to points East of the URAL Mountains. It is believed, however, that the separatist and anti-Communist tendencies that exist among Ukrainians, especially, are more than counter-balanced by the power of the central regime in MOSCOW. Nevertheless, the problems exist and they have been made more serious by the introduction of many millions of Russians to Western EUROPE where they found that the Soviet "paradise" was not quite as advanced a place as they had been told for 25 years.

While a certain amount of religious liberty has been permitted to the peoples of the SOVIET UNION during the war, it is believed that this was done principally in order to strengthen nationalistic tendencies within RUSSIA and thus to strengthen the will for victory on part of the Russian peoples. Nonetheless religion has been State-controlled throughout the war and continues to be State-controlled today. Minority religions such as Mohammedanism have so far been treated with some tolerance but the practices arising out of the Mohammedans' religious beliefs have sometimes been

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

suppressed and often stand in direct conflict with the aims of the Soviet State.

At present the Communist Party in RUSSIA has a more handful of members who control, through a central organisation consisting of only about fifty men, the destinies of 200 million Russians. This fact alone implies certain political weaknesses at a time when millions of non-Communist Russians are armed, both in the Red Army and in the more informal guerrilla bands, thus creating an obvious potential of resistance to the central regime in the SOVIET UNION.

The will to resist, though weak at present, may increase as a result of the striking difference between Soviet theory and Soviet practice which meets the average Russian at every turn during his daily existence. Prime examples are the much propounded theory of Soviet democracy which is not followed in practice at all. Thus while the Soviet constitution guarantees, in Article 134, the "universal equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot," the recent elections were strictly controlled from the selection of candidates down to the granting of the ballot to individual Russians and no pretense of a free ballot, as we understand that term, was made. Similarly, the Constitution provides that cases in courts of law will be heard in public while in fact all the important political trials, if heard publicly at all, are accessible only to a very small and select public. Another part of the Soviet Constitution sets up a "Bill of Rights" which guarantees to citizens a number of democratic rights. Among these are the right to work, to rest, to leisure, to pensions, to free medical service, and to education. The "Bill of Rights" also guarantees equality irrespective of nationality of race, religious freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom to unit in public organisations; inviolability of person and home, and secrecy of correspondence. From all reports available it is clear that many of these rights are never granted to Soviet citizens. This contradiction of theory and practice of the Soviet State may at some time become a powerful factor in causing dissatisfaction with the present regime.

Although here again there is some danger of under-estimating the internal strength of the SOVIET UNION, it should be noted that no dictatorial regime would trouble to propose measures such as democratic constitutions, free elections, equality before the law, and a "Bill of Rights" unless there was a very real and powerful desire and demand among the people to have such reforms introduced. In fact, the introduction of a democratic constitution, however much of a sham it may be in fact, is one of the clearest signs that the "will for democracy" is by no means dead among the Soviet peoples. If this "will" is denied, it may be replaced by a "will to resist".

political concessions

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

of only about fifty men, the destined to [illegible]. This fact alone implies certain political weaknesses at a time when millions of non-Communist Russians are armed, both in the Red Army and in the more informal guerrilla bands, thus creating an obvious potential of resistance to the control regime in the SOVIET UNION.

The will to resist, though weak at present, may increase as a result of the striking difference between Soviet theory and Soviet practice which meets the average Russian at every turn during his daily existence. Prime examples are the much propounded theory of Soviet democracy which is not followed in practice at all. Thus while the Soviet constitution guarantees, in Article 134, the "universal equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot," the recent elections were strictly controlled from the selection of candidates down to the granting of the ballot to individual Russians and no pretense of a free ballot, as we understand that term, was made. Similarly, the Constitution provides that cases in courts of law will be heard in public while in fact all the important political trials, if heard publicly at all, are accessible only to a very small and select public. Another part of the Soviet Constitution sets up a "Bill of Rights" which guarantees to citizens a number of democratic rights. Among these are the right to work, to rest, to leisure, to pensions, to free medical service, and to education. The "Bill of Rights" also guarantees equality irrespective of nationality of race, religious freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom to unit in public organizations, inviolability of person and home, and secrecy of correspondence. From all reports available it is clear that many of these rights are never granted to Soviet citizens. This contradiction of theory and practice of the Soviet State may at some time become a powerful factor in causing dissatisfaction with the present regime.

Although here again there is some danger of under-estimating the internal strength of the SOVIET UNION, it should be noted that no dictatorial regime would trouble to propose measures such as democratic constitutions, free elections, equality before the law, and a "Bill of Rights" unless there was a very real and powerful desire and demand among the people to have such reforms introduced. In fact, the introduction of a democratic constitution, however much of a sham it may be in fact, is one of the clearest signs that the "will for democracy" is by no means dead among the Soviet peoples. If this "will" is denied, it may be replaced by a "will to resist".

The mood of a people which demands these political concessions and the fruits of peace so loudly and insistently, that even a dictatorial regime must satisfy the cry, is not a mood of war. And yet, it should never be forgotten that this mood, is primarily,

7/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

inspired by very simple material desires; a pair of shoes, a small radio, a silk shirt, running hot and cold water. There are none of the idealistic considerations that stir some men in the West to place all their hopes in the UNITED NATIONS Organisation and in a measure of World Government. These things are not often understood by the peasant from the UKRAINE or the shepherd from TIBET. They are understood, perhaps, by a small group of intellectuals, who, however, use them primarily to "soften up" any possible opposition to Russian imperialistic ambitions. It is not impossible that, once the material demands are satisfied, or if they can not be satisfied, the Soviet peoples will lend themselves to aggressive schemes and policies.

Thus the SOVIET UNION is in a state of transition. Her ship of State must, at present, refuel. A new crew must be trained, repairs must be made in the docks, improvements will be developed from recent experience. The sailors must be paid, and be allowed to have their fling on shore. Some day soon they will again get up steam, their destination, perhaps, unknown. How soon that day will come will depend on wise counsel at home, as well as a first stand abroad.

00074

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

APPENDIX "B" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 10.

ITALIAN ACTION SQUADS IN VENEZIA GIULIA

Reports of the existence of Italian militant bodies date from December 1945. At this time their organisation appeared to be very rudimentary as to lag a long way behind their proposed aims of maintaining the Italianità of TRIESTE, of protecting Italian demonstrations and pro-Italian workers during communist inspired strikes and even in protecting Italian citizens should the Jugoslavs return with a surprise attack. Recently, however, there have been signs of very considerable improvement in the reorganisation of Italian action squads as a development which may be due at least in part to the rise in Italian confidence caused by the successful Italian demonstrations at the end of March. This has been accompanied in the last two weeks by a series of acts of hooliganism against communist centres. These actions are, however, probably the work of extremist elements such as the Istrian refugees supported by students and irresponsible hot-heads rather than of groups such as the CARRA group, dependent in some degree on GCLW support and control.

The most important group of action squads in TRIESTE derives from the GS GPO Division (DOMENICO ROSETTI) of the Corpo Volontari della Liberta (CvL) which together with the GARIBALDINA DALMATIA Brigade constituted the military force directed by the TRIESTE CLN during the German occupation. The Division is at present commanded by Capt CARRA ("Manti") who was one of its leaders in March 45 and ceased in command of the TRIESTE CvL. The "Division" is reported to have a high degree of security and to comprise five brigades, each divided into battalions, platoons and squads, and to have a total strength of 5000. This figure seems excessively high and probably only represents the numbers of reliable persons who could be counted on in a serious emergency. The political complexion of the organisation is Christian Democrat. CARRA is himself a member of the Christian Democrat party and one of his assistants, Prof. ROMANO ("PIANI") is a close collaborator of DON MARZARI. 0075
However, it certainly contains extremist elements. For example, one of CARRA's assistants is Capt CANARUTTO, a fervent monarchist, and his headquarters is situated in the offices of the latter's shipping business ("Improsser"). Funds were originally supplied by the Christian Democrat party but latterly by "government circles" possibly through Dott CALLIPARI Consigliere of the TRIESTE Prefecture

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

Reports of the existence of Italian Militant bodies date from December 1945. At this time their organisation appeared to be very rudimentary and to lag a long way behind their proposed aims of maintaining the Italianità of TRIESTE, of protecting Italian demonstrations and pro-Italian workers during communist inspired strikes and even in protecting Italian citizens should the Jugoslavs return with a surprise attack. Recently, however, there have been signs of very considerable improvement in the reorganisation of Italian action squads as a development which may be due at least in part to the rise in Italian confidence caused by the successful Italian demonstrations at the end of March. This has been accompanied in the last two weeks by a series of acts of hooliganism against communist centres. These actions are, however, probably the work of extremist elements such as the Istrian refugees supported by students and irresponsible hot-heads rather than of groups such as the CARRA group, dependent in some degree on GCLN support and control.

The most important group of action squads in TRIESTE derives from the OSOPPO Division (DOMENICO ROSETTI) of the Corpo Volontari della Liberta (CvL) which together with the GARIBALDINA DALMATIA Brigade constituted the military force directed by the TRIESTE CLN during the German occupation. The Division is at present commanded by Capt CARRA ("Monti") who was one of its leaders in March 45 and second in command of the TRIESTE CvL. The "Division" is reported to have a high degree of security and to comprise five brigades, each divided into battalions, platoons and squads, and to have a total strength of 5000. This figure seems excessively high and probably only represents the numbers of reliable persons who could be count upon in a serious emergency. The political complexion of the organisation is Christian Democrat. CARRA is himself a member of the Christian Democrat party and one of his assistants, Prof. ROMANO ("PIANI") is a close collaborator of DON MARZARI. However, it certainly contains extremist elements. For example, one of CARRA's assistants is Capt CANARUTTO, a fervent monarchist, and his headquarters is situated in the offices of the latter's shipping business ("Improner"). Funds were originally supplied by the Christian Democrat party but latterly by "government circles" possibly through Dott CALLIGARI Consigliere of the TRIESTE Prefecture who has at his disposal funds of the Ministry of the Interior.

00073

During the demonstrations at the end of March a group of action squads known as FUDI (FRONTE UNICO DIFESA ITALIANITA) made its appearance. This organisation was formed sometime early this year by the fusion of a group known as PATRIA E LIBERTA, led by Capt TOMEATTI, with OSI (ORA o SEMPRE ITALIA) under Dr COCCHIARA.

2/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

At about the end of February or beginning of March FUDI tried to work out an agreement with API and the CCLN but negotiations broke down as the later refused FUDI's demand for instant armed activity and for the setting up of a city command. The reason for this was probably that the CCLN regarded FUDI as an extremist organisation, particularly the OSI half of it, which was reported in February as numbering former squadristes and members of X-MAS in its ranks. At any rate the resignation of Dr COCCHIARA opened the way to agreement and on May 7 FUDI came under orders of CARRA. The present commander is Capt TONEATTI who is reported to be politically moderate and on friendly terms with the CCLN. FUDI played a prominent part in the demonstrations during the visit of the Boundary Commission. The strength of the group is given one brigade of three battalions, such 150 strong and a special group of 110 picked men known as "ARDITI". A second brigade may be forming.

The extent to which the above organisations are controlled by the CCLN as a body rather than by elements within the CCLN, notably the Christian Democrats, is not known but an uncomfirmed report states that General CADORNA Chief of the Italian General Staff was recently in TRIESTE with the object of unifying the various militant organisations under the CCLN and the Italian General Staff. It may well be that the CCLN rather than leave the field of action to politically doubtful and unscrupulous elements has sought to gain control over all Italian action groups in order to restrain the more irresponsible elements.

The more extreme type of action squad is represented by Major GENTILE's 'ARDITI d'ITALIA', which has so far remained independent despite attempts by CARRA to bring it under His control. GENTILE is a member of the PDI and organised the abortive monarchist demonstration scheduled for May 24. Line intercepts, however, reveal him as an unscrupulous adventurer entirely devoid of real loyalty to the Monarchy. The strength of his organisation is given as 700, but it has recently been losing men to FUDI. GENTILE's group is reported to contain a strong Southern Italian element including some 40 'accoltellatori' (Knife experts).

The part played by the action party in the organisation of Italian squads is not clear. A 'GUSTIZIA e LIBERTA' unit - The 'Brigata Garibaldina Dalmatia" - existed in TRIESTE in March 1945, and was probably under the command of Capt. ERCOLE MIANI Action Party member of the TRIESTE CLN. The WODITZKA group, which was backed by the local Action Party, was recently reported to be reorganising a group of action squads commanded by MIANI; and these are probably descended the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

[illegal] regarded FUDI as an extremist organisation, particularly the CSI half of it, which was reported in February as numbering former squadristas and members of X-MAS in its ranks. At any rate the resignation of Dr COCCHIARA opened the way to agreement and on May 7 FUDI came under orders of CARRA. The present commander is Capt TONEATTI who is reported to be politically moderate and on friendly terms with the CCLN. FUDI played a prominent part in the demonstrations during the visit of the Boundary Commission. The strength of the group is given one brigade of three battalions, such 150 strong and a special group of 110 picked men known as "ARDITI". A second brigade may be forming.

The extent to which the above organisations are controlled by the CCLN as a body rather than by elements within the CCLN, notably the Christian Democrats, is not known but an unconfirmed report states that General CADORNA Chief of the Italian General Staff was recently in TRIESTE with the object of unifying the various militant organisations under the CCLN and the Italian General Staff. It may well be that the CCLN rather than leave the field of action to politically doubtful and unscrupulous elements has sought to gain control over all Italian action groups in order to restrain the more irresponsible elements.

The more extreme type of action squad is represented by Major GENTILE's 'ARDITI d'ITALIA', which has so far remained independent despite attempts by CARRA to bring it under his control. GENTILE is a member of the PDI and organised the abortive monarchist demonstration scheduled for May 24. Line intercepts, however, reveal him as an unscrupulous adventurer entirely devoid of real loyalty to the Monarchy. The strength of his organisation is given as 700, but it has recently been losing men to FUDI. GENTILE's group is reported to contain a strong Southern Italian element including some 40 'coltellatori' (Knife experts).

The part played by the action party in the organisation of Italian squads is not clear. A 'GIUSTIZIA e LIBERTA' unit - The 'Brigata Garibaldina Dalmatia" - existed in TRIESTE in March 1945, and was probably under the command of Capt. ERCOLE MIANI Action Party member of the TRIESTE CLN. The WODITZKA group, which was backed by the local Action Party, was recently reported to be reorganising a group of action squads commanded by MIANI; and these are probably descended from the party's former resistance organisation. The WODITZKA group stands for a more active and nationalistic policy than the CCLN and derives much of its support from Istrian and Dalmatian refugees, who have always been out of sympathy with the moderate leadership of the CCLN. It seems likely therefore that action party squads contain a large proportion of such elements and would be prepared to go to greater lengths than the formations under CARRA's control.

3/...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

In GORIZIA Italian nationalist elements were originally grouped around the Divisione GORIZIA, the early history of which is given in Appendix "D" to 13 Corps Monthly Intelligence Summary No 3.

Major CORSINI, the leader of the Divisione GORIZIA, made determined efforts to gain control of the GORIZIA branch of the API, but was strongly opposed by the ex-Osoppo partisans who were mainly of lower middle and working class origin and were not prep prepared to see the association fall into the hands of a group of army officers with monarchist sympathies and no partisan record. The local CGLN naturally enough took the part of the genuine Osoppo representatives and placed no reliance in Corsini, whom they considered irresponsible and hotheaded. Differences of opinion between the API (supported by the CGLN) and Corsini as to the policy to be adopted during the visit of the Boundary Commission ended in a flat refusal by the latter to take orders from the CGLN, which immediately set about forming its own action squads from ex-Osoppo members of the API and other moderate elements. These squads were first active during the demonstrations of March 11 and met with considerable success. The new organisation now consists of a Brigade of two companies, with a total strength of 350 - 400 men, commanded by CRESTA of the API. The organisation of the brigade was entrusted to DI CAMILLO, a somewhat surprising choice in view of his previous association with the pro-Slav movement. A personal feud has now developed between DI CAMILLO and CORSINI, but at the moment CORSINI is losing ground. That the Italian General Staff is concerned about this rift in Italian nationalist solidarity is suggested by the fact that DI CAMILLO, CRESTA and CORSINI were summoned to PADUA in the middle of May to meet a representative of Gen JAMONE, Chief of the Italian Air Staff. (It has been suspected for some time that close links existed between the Italian Air Force HQ PADUA).

00372

There is so far no specific indication of the extent to which the Italian militant organisations described above may possess arms. Apart from the more hot-headed elements, such as GENTILE's Group or the Istrian refugee elements, which seem to be sufficiently aggressive and irresponsible to provoke disorders, the primary object of the Italian Action Groups is probably defensive. They are designed to protect Italian interests either in the field of political activity as in the case of demonstrations or in the event of a Jugoslav attempt to occupy Zone A. Some of them have shown a misguided tendency to angle for Allied support or recognition or even to boast that they already possess it.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

APPENDIX "C" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 10

Field Security and Counter Intelligence Locations in 13 Corps Area as at 31 May 1946 are as follows :-

1 Zone CIC	HQ	:	CIVIDALE	C.5523
	Dets at	:	TARCENTO	C.3837
			TARVISIO	C.1867
12 FS Section.	HQ	:	GORIZIA	C.7006
	Dets at	:	CAPORETTO	C.6840
			CORMONS	C.5908
21 FS Section.	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.8373
35 FS Section.	HQ	:	MONFALCONE	H.6391
	Dets at	:	SESANA	H.9079
			GRADO	H.5276
47 FS Section.	HQ	:	VENICE	G.7051
	Dets at	:	PORTOGUARO	H.1088
55 FS Section.	HQ	:	PADOVA	G.3347
	Dets at	:	ROVIGO	G.2511
			VICENZA	G.0865
411 FS Section.	HQ	:	TOLMEZZO	C.2358
	Dets at	:	PORDENONE	B.9608
412 FS Section.	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.8373
419 FS Section.	HQ	:	UDINE	C.4119
	Dets 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

00371

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Area as at 31 May 1945 are as follows :-

1 Zone CIC	HQ	:	CIVIDALE	C.5523
	Dets at	:	TARCENTO	C.3837
			TARVISIO	C.1867
12 FS Section.	HQ	:	GORIZIA	C.7006
	Dets at	:	CADORETTO	C.6840
			CORMONS	C.5908
21 FS Section.	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.8373
35 FS Section.	HQ	:	MONFALCONE	H.6391
	Dets at	:	SESANA	H.9079
			GRADO	H.5276
47 FS Section.	HQ	:	VENICE	G.7051
	Dets at	:	PORTOGUARO	H.1088
55 FS Section.	HQ	:	PADOVA	G.3347
	Dets at	:	ROVIGO	G.2511
			VICENZA	G.0865
411 FS Section.	HQ	:	TOLMEZZO	C.2358
	Dets at	:	PORDENONE	B.9608
412 FS Section.	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.8373
419 FS Section.	HQ	:	UDINE	C.4119
	Dets 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

00371

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Col Bye
For information
& action.
19/8.

SECRET

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No12

for JULY 1946

17.8
1832
625.0

6

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.

0007

Appendix "A" FSS and CIC Locations in 13 CORPS Area. (Limited Distribution).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY N°12

for JULY 1946

17.8
1832
625.0

6

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.

0007

Appendix "A" FSS and CIC Locations in 13 CORPS Area. (Limited Distribution).

Lt-Col.,
General Staff.

12 August 1946

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

S E C R E T

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY Nº 12

PART I

The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

The violent methods used by pro-Slavs during the past month, and their persistent disregard for law and order is in marked contrast to the comparatively orderly nature of their activities during the previous three months, and suggests that with the imminent institution of an internat-ional regime control of local pro-Slav policy is drifting into the hands of extremist elements. It is the underground part of the pro-Slav organisation, with its communist cells, youth squads and clandestine methods of communication, in which pro-Slav activities are now centred and the rythm of overt pro-Slav activities - of club meetings, lectures, dances, concerts and week-end visits to Zone "B" - has never been completely resumed since it was rudely broken by the beginning of the strike. The suspension of the strike has in fact brought no marked change in the situation. Bomb outrages, and violence against pro-Italian workers have continued to occur and 'the struggle against fascism' which was the battle-cry of the strikers, is still the dominant theme in pro-Slav propaganda. Most significantly, workers who participated in the strike were still, three weeks after it terminated, being rewarded by grants of money and issues of food. Reserves of basic foodstuffs are known to be large and are almost certainly being further increased by consignments from Zone "B". This activity can only mean that a further strike, or organised disorders, will be used if and when the situation requires, and this assessment is amply confirmed by reliable reports.

The purpose of the General Strike was almost certainly to demonstrate that JUGOSLAVIA, through its hold over the TRIESTE working classes and local Slav peasantry, would be able to exert a decisive influence over the economic and political life of the international zone, and thus to support KARDELJ's contention that no solution of the TRIESTE problem

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1. GENERAL

The violent methods used by pro-Slavs during the past month, and their persistent disregard for law and order is in marked contrast to the comparatively orderly nature of their activities during the previous three months, and suggests that with the imminent institution of an international regime control of local pro-Slav policy is drifting into the hands of extremist elements. It is the underground part of the pro-Slav organisation, with its communist cells, youth squads and clandestine methods of communication, in which pro-Slav activities are now centred and the rythm of overt pro-Slav activities - of club meetings, lectures, dances, concerts and week-end visits to Zone "B" - has never been completely resumed since it was rudely broken by the beginning of the strike. The suspension of the strike has in fact brought no marked change in the situation. Bomb outrages, and violence against pro-Italian workers have continued to occur and 'the struggle against fascism' which was the battle-cry of the strikers, is still the dominant theme in pro-Slav propaganda. Most significantly, workers who participated in the strike were still, three weeks after it terminated, being rewarded by grants of money and issues of food. Reserves of basic foodstuffs are known to be large and are almost certainly being further increased by consignments from Zone "B". This activity can only mean that a further strike, or organised disorders, will be used if and when the situation requires, and this assessment is amply confirmed by reliable reports.

0002

The purpose of the General Strike was almost certainly to demonstrate that JUGOSLAVIA, through its hold over the TRIESTE working classes and local Slav peasantry, would be able to exert a decisive influence over the economic and political life of the international zone, and thus to support KARDELJ's contention that no solution of the TRIESTE problem is possible which is not fully agreed to by JUGOSLAVIA. The LAVORATORE has elaborated this implied argument by pointing to the power over TRIESTE which JUGOSLAVIA would be able to exert through its control over the communications leading to the port from the North and East. Even if internationalisation

2/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

on the lines proposed at PARIS is accepted by JUGOSLAVIA she will certainly press for a Statute so designed as to give predominance, or the opportunity of attaining it, to the classes from which she derives her greatest support, i.e. the working classes and the Slav peasantry. This attempt will probably be supported by large scale agitation and even by a further strike. Present pro-Slav policy must be interpreted as an attempt to keep the people under constant pressure so that the full scale performance can be started without the necessity of a preliminary propaganda "build-up". Furthermore, if the Russian delegation at the Peace Conference presses for an early withdrawal of Allied troops from Zone "A" following the signing of the Peace Treaty, a campaign can be anticipated having as its object to discredit AMG and prove that it is too partial to be entrusted with the maintenance of law and order during the interim period prior to the setting up of the international government. Finally, the intensity of pro-Slav agitation in the GORIZIA area for out-right incorporation of the city in JUGOSLAVIA tends to confirm the contention by a prominent local pro-Slav that JUGOSLAVIA will not sign a Peace Treaty which gives it to ITALY. The agitation can thus be expected to take a more violent form if the Peace Conference upholds the PARIS decision so far as it concerns GORIZIA. On present indications there is thus little hope that the situation will revert to normal in the near future.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

will probably be supported by large scale agitation and even by a further strike. Present pro-Slav policy must be interpreted as an attempt to keep the people under constant pressure so that the full scale performance can be started without the necessity of a preliminary propaganda "build-up". Furthermore, if the Russian delegation at the Peace Conference presses for an early withdrawal of Allied troops from Zone "A" following the signing of the Peace Treaty, a campaign can be anticipated having as its object to discredit AMG and prove that it is too partial to be entrusted with the maintenance of law and order during the interim period prior to the setting up of the international government. Finally, the intensity of pro-Slav agitation in the GORIZIA area for out-right incorporation of the city in JUGOSLAVIA tends to confirm the contention by a prominent local pro-Slav that JUGOSLAVIA will not sign a Peace Treaty which gives it to ITALY. The agitation can thus be expected to take a more violent form if the Peace Conference upholds the PARIS decision so far as it concerns GORIZIA. On present indications there is thus little hope that the situation will revert to normal in the near future.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

2. ITALO-SLAV Negotiations and "Moderate" Activities.

Early in July GANDUSIO, a prominent TRIESTE Liberal who had played a leading part in earlier Italo-Slav negotiations, was authorised by the Italian government to contact local pro-Slavs with a view to working out a basis for Italo-Slovene collaboration in the projected autonomous territory and sounding the Jugoslav government's views on the possibility of extending the territory into a reasonably large Julian State by concessions on the part of both countries. The suggestion seems to have been that ITALY would agree to the inclusion of GORIZIA, MONFALCONE and possibly part of the FRIULI in the international territory if JUGOSLAVIA, for her part, would make over to it the West coast of ISTRIA, including POLA, and enough of the immediate hinterland of TRIESTE to make the territory a workable proposition. How much of the hinterland was to be included is not clear, but it seems reasonably certain that the projected frontier would extend far enough North to include the power stations in the Middle ISONZO, since the control which JUGOSLAVIA would be able to exert over TRIESTE through its possession of these stations has been one of the principal Italian arguments against the PARIS project. On or about 14 July GANDUSIO discussed this plan with his friend MIHELCIC, a TRIESTE timber merchant of Slovene origin who was one of the foundation members of the OF and is an influential member of the local pro-Slav movement. MIHELCIC was able to confirm that the plan would meet with the approval of moderate Slovenes who, he claimed, were in a majority over those who remained faithful to the policy of KARDELJ and annexation of TRIESTE to JUGOSLAVIA at all costs. On 20 July a meeting of local Slovenes was held at TRIESTE, at which MIHELCIC spoke for two hours in favour of international-isation and proposed that a delegation should be sent to BELGRADE to stress the need for an enlargement of the inter-national zone to include GORIZIA and MONFALCONE. According to one account of these negotiations the delegation did in fact leave for BELGRADE; according to another supporting documents were sent and the actual departure of the delegation not confirmed. GANDUSIO, when told of this development, informed MIHELCIC that the solution would in his opinion be acceptable to the Italian government provided the Jugoslav government conceded an extension of the international zone eastwards, to include POLA and a good part of ISTRIA. 0000
MIHELCIC promised to forward this proposal to BELGRADE and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

contact local pro-Slavs [illegible]
for Italo-Slovene collaboration in the projected autonomous territory and sounding the Jugoslav government's views on the possibility of extending the territory into a reasonably large Julian State by concessions on the part of both countries. The suggestion seems to have been that ITALY would agree to the inclusion of GORIZIA, MONFALCONE and possibly part of the FRIULI in the international territory if JUGOSLAVIA, for her part, would make over to it the West coast of ISTRIA, including POLA, and enough of the immediate hinterland of TRIESTE to make the territory a workable proposition. How much of the hinterland was to be included is not clear, but it seems reasonably certain that the projected frontier would extend far enough North to include the power stations in the Middle ISONZO, since the control which JUGOSLAVIA would be able to exert over TRIESTE through its possession of these stations has been one of the principal Italian arguments against the PARIS project. On or about 14 July GANDUSIO discussed this plan with his friend MIHELCIC, a TRIESTE timber merchant of Slovene origin who was one of the foundation members of the OF and is an influential member of the local pro-Slav movement. MIHELCIC was able to confirm that the plan would meet with the approval of moderate Slovenes who, he claimed, were in a majority over those who remained faithful to the policy of KARDELJ and annexation of TRIESTE to JUGOSLAVIA at all costs. On 20 July a meeting of local Slovenes was held at TRIESTE, at which MIHELCIC spoke for two hours in favour of internationalisation and proposed that a delegation should be sent to BELGRADE to stress the need for an enlargement of the international zone to include GORIZIA and MONFALCONE. According to one account of these negotiations the delegation did in fact leave for BELGRADE; according to another supporting documents were sent and the actual departure of the delegation not confirmed. GANDUSIO, when told of this development, informed MIHELCIC that the solution would in his opinion be acceptable to the Italian government provided the Jugoslav government conceded an extension of the international zone eastwards, to include POLA and a good part of ISTRIA. 0000 MIHELCIC promised to forward this proposal to BELGRADE and for his part GANDUSIO telephoned CASARDI of the Italian Foreign Office asking him to come immediately to TRIESTE to make contact with Jugoslav representatives. Information on these negotiations ends at this point, but the opening of the Peace Conference, by providing opportunity for direct contacts between the Jugoslav and Italian delegations, would obviate the necessity for further discussions on the GANDUSIO - MIHELCIC level, though this contact is likely to be used for

4/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

political discussions between moderate Italian and Slovene elements as soon as the future of the area is finally decided.

Exactly who MIHELCIC purported to represent during the above discussions is not clear, but the evidence suggests that he had the majority of leading non-communist Slovenes in TRIESTE behind him, and that these elements may have united themselves into a resuscitated OF. It should be borne in mind that whereas UAIS has been from the start a communist controlled organisation, the OF, as originally constituted, was a centre and left wing front in which the communists were by no means preponderant. An attempt by MIHELCIC and his friends to revive the latter is thus by no means unlikely. The attitude of the CLN and PCG to these negotiations is not known but since it is reliably reported that the CLN is secretly resigned to internationalisation it may well have looked on them with favour, while the PCG, whatever its views on the suggestions put forward, is not likely to oppose any negotiations between moderate Italian and Slovene elements as long as it considers that its influence over the latter is sufficiently strong for it to derive political advantage from any rapprochement which/might achieve with the former. /they/

Support for internationalisation, not as a stage on the way to annexation by JUGOSLAVIA, but as a solution desirable in itself, is by no means restricted to MIHELCIC and his friends. At GORIZIA, MEDVESCEK, former President of the local NOO and one of the leading pro-Slavs in the area, and AVV PETARIN, a Slovene political theorist with considerable authority in local UAIS circles, are both of the opinion (expressed to Allied officers) that JUGOSLAVIA should save GORIZIA from Italian domination by working for its inclusion in the international zone, if necessary at the price of concessions by JUGOSLAVIA elsewhere, and this opinion is reported to be shared by a member of local pro-Tito Slovenes. Nor would the solution be inacceptable to many Italian members of the PCG and UAIS. PACOR of the PCG and two comparatively important members of PNOO and UAIS respectively have informed an Allied observer that they are prepared to support the project. PACOR is independently reported to be, together with GASPERINI, in opposition to PCG

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

above discussions is not clear, but the evidence suggests that he had the majority of leading non-communist Slovenes in TRIESTE behind him, and that these elements may have united themselves into a resuscitated OF. It should be borne in mind that whereas UAIS has been from the start a communist controlled organisation, the OF, as originally constituted, was a centre and left wing front in which the communists, were by no means preponderant. An attempt by MIHELCIC and his friends to revive the latter is thus by no means unlikely. The attitude of the CLN and PCG to these negotiations is not known but since it is reliably reported that the CLN is secretly resigned to internationalisation it may well have looked on them with favour, while the PCG, whatever its views on the suggestions put forward, is not likely to oppose any negotiations between moderate Italian and Slovene elements as long as it considers that its influence over the latter is sufficiently strong for it to derive political advantage from any rapprochement which/might achieve with the former. /they/

Support for internationalisation, not as a stage on the way to annexation by JUGOSLAVIA, but as a solution desirable in itself, is by no means restricted to MIHELCIC and his friends. At GORIZIA, MEDVESCEK, former President of the local NOO and one of the leading pro-Slavs in the area, and Avv PETARIN, a Slovene political theorist with considerable authority in local UAIS circles, are both of the opinion (expressed to Allied officers) that JUGOSLAVIA should save GORIZIA from Italian domination by working for its inclusion in the international zone, if necessary at the price of concessions by JUGOSLAVIA elsewhere, and this opinion is reported to be shared by a member of local pro-Tito Slovenes. Nor would the solution be inacceptable to many Italian members of the PCG and UAIS. PACOR of the PCG and two comparatively important members of PNOO and UAIS respectively have informed an Allied observer that they are prepared to support the project. PACOR is independently reported to be, together with G.SPERINI, in opposition to PCG policy, and SPADARO, another member of the LAVORATORE staff is, according to a line intercept, in favour of internationalisation provided GORIZIA is included in the zone. It is also of interest in this connection that Prof. FERLAN, President of UAIS, recently assured the TRIESTE Area Commissioner that within the pro-Slav movement there was, especially among elder men, a growing opinion in favour of genuine cooperation between the two races and with AMG, an assertion which must, however, be treated with reserve in view of the fact that at the time he was trying to wheedle certain concessions out of that officer.

5/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

On the Italian side a hopeful sign is the increased political activity shown by the progressive Italian intellectuals grouped in the "Circle of Political Culture" of which Bruno PINCHERLE and Fabio CUSIN are the leading members. The former was a foundation member of the original GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA movement, and a member of the local Action Party until expelled from it last year on account of his left-wing sympathies. He has been described by an Allied observer as an extremely intelligence man with considerable personal charm, and a sincere democrat who is ill at ease in the petty atmosphere of TRIESTE party politics. The latter is also a former left-wing Action Party member, a well known anti-fascist and a brilliant historian. Their group came out, in the middle of the month, with a declaration appealing for mutual understanding and referring to the extirpation of the "squadristi" as an aim with which all democrats should sympathise. PINCHERLE himself visited an Allied observer during the strike and recommended limited concessions to the strikers' demands, in particular a purge of the VG Police force and derequisitioning of the RINALDI Communist Club. The impression made on the pro-Slavs by this partial sympathy for their cause has been evident in LAVORATORE leading articles (v. Pro-Slav Activities), but they have so far shown no signs of adapting their policy to the admonishments of these urbane and sincere gentlemen. Another reassuring development is that the independent daily "CORRIEREdi TRIESTE" has now abandoned its timid political neutrality and come out with sensible and balanced leaders calling for an end to racial strife and discussing in practical terms the economic and constitutional problems of the projected international state. The weekly paper published by the TRIESTE Bureau of the Italian Communist Party is also treating the situation in an adult and balanced manner.

00007

3. PRO-JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

The inconsistencies of pro-Slav policy during the month under review have been due to the simultaneous pursuit of two aims: to make a final bid for a Jugoslav solution of the TRIESTE problem, and at the same time to prepare for activities in the international territory which the PCG already accepts as the most probable outcome of the Peace Conference. The first part of the month was dominated by the strike which took the outward form of a "battle without truce" against

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

sympathies. He has been described by an Allied observer as an extremely intelligence man with considerable personal charm, and a sincere democrat who is ill at ease in the petty atmosphere of TRIESTE party politics. The latter is also a former left-wing Action Party member, a well known anti-fascist and a brilliant historian. Their group came out, in the middle of the month, with a declaration appealing for mutual understanding and referring to the extirpation of the "squadristi" as an aim with which all democrats should sympathise. PINCHERLE himself visited an Allied observer during the strike and recommended limited concessions to the strikers' demands, in particular a purge of the VG Police force and derequisitioning of the RINALDI Communist Club. The impression made on the pro-Slavs by this partial sympathy for their cause has been evident in LAVORATORE leading articles (v. Pro-Slav Activities), but they have so far shown no signs of adapting their policy to the admonishments of these urbane and sincere gentlemen. Another reassuring development is that the independent daily "CORRIEREdi TRIESTE" has now abandoned its timid political neutrality and come out with sensible and balanced leaders calling for an end to racial strife and discussing in practical terms the economic and constitutional problems of the projected international state. The weekly paper published by the TRIESTE Bureau of the Italian Communist Party is also treating the situation in an adult and balanced manner.

3. PRO-JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

00007

The inconsistencies of pro-Slav policy during the month under review have been due to the simultaneous pursuit of two aims: to make a final bid for a Jugoslav solution of the TRIESTE problem, and at the same time to prepare for activities in the international territory which the PCG already accepts as the most probable outcome of the Peace Conference. The first part of the month was dominated by the strike which took the outward form of a "battle without truce" against resurgent fascism but all available evidence suggests that it was intended to influence the Peace Conference. The pro-Slav press denied strongly that this was the case and it is significant that the PNOO declaration condemning the PARIS decision was not published until the last day of the strike, although it clearly took its line from KARDELJ's pronouncement made six days earlier. This suggests that the anti-fascist

6/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

formula, unadulterated by nationalist considerations, was considered the best one to maintain the support of the Italian working classes. In Zone "B" and JUGOSLAVIA, however, the strike was frequently pointed to as part of the struggle of the people of VENEZIA GIULIA for incorporation in JUGOSLAVIA. The LAVORATORE's post mortem on the strike emphasised that the principal aims were achieved. First, the strike had focussed the attention of the world on TRIESTE and won for the strikers the sympathy of the European working class movement. The number of appeals sent to the World Federation of Trade Unions, and the prominence given to French Trade Union support for the Jugoslav solution, confirm that it has been pro-Slav policy to win support for their claims among the influential Trade Union movements of the West and suggest that the anti-fascist campaign was in fact staged for their benefit. Secondly, it was claimed that the strike had consolidated the unity of the working class, aroused its combattive spirit and given it self-confidence. "It was proved once more that attack is the best form of defence.....the people knows that only by self-sacrifice, discipline and decision has it been able to achieve its gains". According to reliable sources it is in fact the policy of the PCG to keep the working classes under constant pressure so that, should circumstances dictate, the decisive struggle for a Jugoslav solution can be put in motion without delay. KARDELJ has emphasised that no solution of the TRIESTE problem is possible that does not carry with it the full consent of the Jugoslav government and one way of proving this contribution is to demonstrate through strikes and civil disobedience that JUGOSLAVIA is in a position, through its hold over the TRIESTE working classes, to paralyse at will the economic life of the international zone. This consideration probably explains the protracted strike and the violence and disregard for law and order which accompanied it. Whether the weapon of a strike will again be used to support Jugoslav demands in sovereignty over TRIESTE depends on how high JUGOSLAVIA rates the chances that her most recent proposals will be accepted by the Peace Conference. These proposals provide for Jugoslav sovereignty over the autonomous territory embodied in the right to appoint the Governor who would be responsible to the Security Council and limited in his powers by the right of the local assembly to appeal to the Security Council against his veto of its measures. The essence of the proposal lies in the economic clauses which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

the principal aims were achieved. First, the strike had focussed the attention of the World on TRIESTE and won for the strikers the sympathy of the European working class movement. The number of appeals sent to the World Federation of Trade Unions, and the prominence given to French Trade Union support for the Jugoslav solution, confirm that it has been pro-Slav policy to win support for their claims among the influential Trade Union movements of the West and suggest that the anti-fascist campaign was in fact staged for their benefit. Secondly, it was claimed that the strike had consolidated the unity of the working class, aroused its combattive spirit and given it self-confidence. "It was proved once more that attack is the best form of defence.....the people knows that only by self-sacrifice, discipline and decision has it been able to achieve its gains". According to reliable sources it is in fact the policy of the PCC to keep the working classes under constant pressure so that, should circumstances dictate, the decisive struggle for a Jugoslav solution can be put in motion without delay. KARDELJ has emphasised that no solution of the TRIESTE problem is possible that does not carry with it the full consent of the Jugoslav government and one way of proving this contribution is to demonstrate through strikes and civil disobedience that JUGOSLAVIA is in a position, through its hold over the TRIESTE working classes, to paralyse at will the economic life of the international zone. This consideration probably explains the protracted strike and the violence and disregard for law and order which accompanied it. Whether the weapon of a strike will again be used to support Jugoslav demands in sovereignty over TRIESTE depends on how high JUGOSLAVIA rates the chances that her most recent proposals will be accepted by the Peace Conference. These proposals provide for Jugoslav sovereignty over the autonomous territory embodied in the right to appoint the Governor who would be responsible to the Security Council and limited in his powers by the right of the local assembly to appeal to the Security Council against his veto of its measures. The essence of the proposal has in the economic clauses, which would unite TRIESTE economically to JUGOSLAVIA by means of a customs union, a common currency and Jugoslav control over the railway system of the autonomous territory. The head of the UKRAINIAN delegation has already declared his support for a solution based broadly on these lines which suggests that it may shortly become a major issue at the Peace Conference. If so, the Jugoslav case will probably be backed by a further attempt to demonstrate JUGOSLAVIA's predominant influence over the population of the proposed international territory.

7/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

Preparations to this end have been the principal feature of pro-Slav activity during the latter half of the month. The strike machinery has been maintained, the participants in the last strike continue to be awarded for their support by money grants and issues of food, food reserves are being accumulated, and the necessary pretexts for a further strike are being elaborated. The line taken by several LAVORATORE leading articles during this period also reveal, despite their reserve, that hopes of a Jugoslav solution have not yet been abandoned. The trend of these articles has been, first, to emphasise that JUGOSLAVIA, with the control it would possess over the lines of communication to TRIESTE, holds in its hands the fate of the international zone and secondly, to advocate a solution based on the formula of racial brotherhood, democratic government and economic unity of TRIESTE with its hinterland. These articles, and indeed all LAVORATORE comment on the PARIS decision, have scrupulously avoided emphasis on the desirability of Jugoslav sovereignty as such, but this is not surprising, since the essential clauses in the latest Jugoslav proposal are those which provide for the absorption of TRIESTE into the Jugoslav economic system.

In contrast to the indirect forms of pro-Jugoslav agitation employed at TRIESTE, and the cautious and realistic line of the LAVORATORE, there has been a determined and unequivocal effort to reverse the PARIS decision in so far as it concerns GORIZIA. The campaign has been conducted on almost exclusively nationalist lines with the full backing of the Slovene language "PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK", whose sentimental appeals are typified by the following effort:- "Julians listen to speeches by TITO or KARDELJ with bated breath and receive the words of these statesmen as part of their souls. The very beating of the heart of the Julian people seems to say 'We want JUGOSLAVIA' ". The campaign started with sporadic demonstrations in the COLLIO area from about 16 July onwards, and was well under way by 21 July. Under the headline "July 29 must not be our death day" PRIMORSKI describes numerous meetings held that day in the GORIZIA area, the largest being at S. FLORIANO in the COLLIO. These meetings were characterised by violent speeches, notably at RANZIANO where the audience declared its intention of fighting against injustice "if necessary rifle in hand". On the following day there were numerous indoor meetings at GORIZIA and on 24 July relay runners left for LJUBLJANA laden with [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

leading ar[illegible]
reserve, that hopes of a [illegible] articles has been
abandoned. The trend of these articles has been,
emphasise that JUGOSLAVIA, with the control it would possess
over the lines of communication to TRIESTE, holds in its hands
the fate of the international zone and secondly, to advocate
a solution based on the formula of racial brotherhood,
democratic government and economic unity of TRIESTE with its
hinterland. These articles, and indeed all LAVORATORE
comment on the PARIS decision, have scrupulously avoided
emphasis on the desirability of Jugoslav sovereignty as such,
but this is not surprising, since the essential clauses in
the latest Jugoslav proposal are those which provide for
the absorption of TRIESTE into the Jugoslav economic system.

In contrast to the indirect forms of pro-Jugoslav
agitation employed at TRIESTE, and the cautious and realistic
line of the LAVORATORE, there has been a determined and
unequivocal effort to reverse the PARIS decision in so far as
it concerns GORIZIA. The campaign has been conducted on
almost exclusively nationalist lines with the full backing of
the Slovene language "PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK", whose sentimental
appeals are typified by the following effort:- "Julians
listen to speeches by TITO or KARDELJ with bated breath and
receive the words of these statesmen as part of their souls.
The very beating of the heart of the Julian people seems to
say 'We want JUGOSLAVIA' ". The campaign started with
sporadic demonstrations in the COLLIO area from about 16 July
onwards, and was well under way by 21 July. Under the
headline "July 29 must not be our death day" PRIMORSKI
describes numerous meetings held that day in the GORIZIA
area, the largest being at S. FLORIANO in the COLLIO. These
meetings were characterised by violent speeches, notably at
RAMZIANO where the audience declared its intention of fighting
against injustice "if necessary rifle in hand". On the
following day there were numerous indoor meetings at GORIZIA
and on 24 July relay runners left for LJUBLJANA laden with
such symbolic objects as "a polic, baton broken on the head
of a young anti-fascist". The same evening an unauthorised
demonstration occurred during which VG Police had to use fire-
hoses and tear gas to disperse the crowd. 4 VG Policemen
and three civilians were injured, and the 16 pro-Slavs
arrested. At LJUBLJANA, on the following day, KARDELJ
addressed a large crowd, including representatives from

00060

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Zone "A", before departing for PARIS, and his departure was celebrated by widespread but small demonstrations in the GORIZIA area during the night of 25/26 July. A prominent pro-Tito Slovene recently informed an Allied observer that JUGOSLAVIA would not sign a peace treaty which gave GORIZIA to ITALY. The intensity of the first stage of the campaign tends to confirm that the "neutralisation" of GORIZIA will be a feature of Jugoslav demands at the Conference, in which case further and possibly more violent agitation can be expected in this area.

So far pro-Slav policy has been discussed in terms of the immediate objective of securing at the Peace Conference a solution of the TRIESTE question more favourable to JUGOSLAVIA than that proposed by the Foreign Ministers. Several reliable reports indicate, however, that the PCG is already reconciled to the prospect of internationalisation under direct UNO control and adapting its policy accordingly. In the first place it will be necessary to back Jugoslav and Russian efforts to secure a statute for the autonomous territory in which the constitution provided for will limit the powers of the executive, and hence of UNO, and entrust as many governmental functions as possible to popularly elected bodies through which the pro-Slav faction may hope to exert its influence. In the second place, it can be anticipated that in the interim period, if any, between the cessation of AMG control and the institution of the new international regime, the shadow administration of NOOs will try to arrogate to itself de facto administrative powers, on the assumption that the new government will be less capable than AMG of enforcing a "General Order No 11". Both these ends would be served by the same working class agitation and the same methods of lawlessness and disorder already referred to as the means by which Jugoslav control over the destiny of the autonomous territory can be demonstrated. There is also evidence that JUGOSLAVIA has begun the formidable task of loosening Italian economic predominance in TRIESTE and establishing for herself a foot hold in the commercial life of the town. On 20 July representatives of the PCG, PNOO and Jugoslav commercial agencies suggested to local Slovene businessmen that they should collaborate in a pro-Jugoslav programme as soon as the fate of TRIESTE was settled. It is independently reported that the pro-Slavs have proposed a joint Italo-Jugoslav commercial group be formed for the export of coal, wood and wool from JUGOSLAVIA. MAROVIC (the leading Jugoslav

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

tends to confirm that the "neutralisation" of GORIZIA will be a feature of Jugoslav demands at the Conference, in which case further and possibly more violent agitation can be expected in this area.

So far pro-Slav policy has been discussed in terms of the immediate objective of securing at the Peace Conference a solution of the TRIESTE question more favourable to JUGOSLAVIA than that proposed by the Foreign Ministers. Several reliable reports indicate, however, that the PCG is already reconciled to the prospect of internationalisation under direct UNO control and adapting its policy accordingly. In the first place it will be necessary to back Jugoslav and Russian efforts to secure a statute for the autonomous territory in which the constitution provided for will limit the powers of the executive, and hence of UNO, and entrust as many governmental functions as possible to popularly elected bodies through which the pro-Slav faction may hope to exert its influence. In the second place, it can be anticipated that in the interim period, if any, between the cessation of AMG control and the institution of the new international regime, the shadow administration of NCOs will try to arrogate to itself de facto administrative powers, on the assumption that the new government will be less capable than AMG of enforcing a "General Order N° 11". Both these ends would be served by the same working class agitation and the same methods of lawlessness and disorder already referred to as the means by which Jugoslav control over the destiny of the autonomous territory can be demonstrated. There is also evidence that JUGOSLAVIA has begun the formidable task of loosening Italian economic predominance in TRIESTE and establishing for herself a foot hold in the commercial life of the town. On 20 July representatives of the PCG, PNOO and Jugoslav commercial agencies suggested to local Slovene businessmen that they should collaborate in a pro-Jugoslav programme as soon as the fate of TRIESTE was settled. It is independently reported that the pro-Slavs have proposed a joint Italo-Jugoslav commercial group be formed for the export of coal, wood and wool from JUGOSLAVIA. MAROVIC (the leading Jugoslav commercial agent in TRIESTE) MIHELCIC (already referred to as GANDUSIO's contact with the pro-Slav movement) and one at least of the Slovene business men who attended the above mentioned meeting, were to participate in this venture. As far as is known nothing concrete has yet emerged from these discussions. Plans are also being discussed for the inclusion of TRIESTE in a network of civil air lines based on BELGRADE. The chief obstacle to Jugoslav penetration of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

TRIESTE is the overwhelming predominance of Italian capital in the town and in this connection it is significant that, according to reliable reports, the campaign of bomb outrages ordered by the PCG has as one of its aims to scare Italian capital out of TRIESTE. Finally, there have been signs that the pro-Slavs have been encouraged by the declaration of the PINCHERLE group to hope for support from those moderate Italians who share the dislike of this group for the narrow irredentism of the CLN. The LAVORATORE produced two leading articles evidently intended for the eyes of such persons. On 22 July, for example, the paper wrote that it was the duty of progressive intellectuals "to isolate fascism from the timid but democratic elements who are its unwilling tools" and went on "a parallel with 1920 gives us the key to an understanding of the present situation. The same social classes confront each other; fascism then, as to-day, finds its recruits among the middle classes.; then as now the defence of Italianità was the battle-cry.....Whoever believes himself to be a sincere democrat is in fact a prisoner of neo-fascism.....if he does not see that in Italian nationalist circles he will find the same classes, the same ideology and the same attitude to domestic and international problems as characterised the fascism of 1920". There is a strong element of truth in this, and by such arguments the PCG may well hope to extend its political sphere of influence in the international territory.

00365

The pro-Slav stike, earlier incidents in which were described in last months summary, took on a more violent form as it entered its second week. From the morning of 5 July the strike was illegal, and the strike leaders retired to hide-outs in the working class suburbs from which they continued to direct the organisation of the strike. There is evidence that at about this time the more moderate elements in the pro-Slav movement were in favour of ending the strike if AMG could be induced to make some concession to the published demands of the strike committee, but that the extremists insisted on a protraction of the strike and carried the day. On several occasions moderate pro-Slavs did in fact approach Allied officers to sound the possibility of coming to terms with AMG, and it has been suggested that the extremist leaders 'suspended' the strike because they feared [illegible] approaches might be successful. While this is a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ordered by the PCC has as one of its aims to scare Italian capital out of TRIESTE. Finally, there have been signs that the pro-Slavs have been encouraged by the declaration of the PINCHERLE group to hope for support from these moderate Italians who share the dislike of this group for the narrow irredentism of the CLN. The LAVORATORE produced two leading articles evidently intended for the eyes of such persons. On 22 July, for example, the paper wrote that it was the duty of progressive intellectuals "to isolate fascism from the timid but democratic elements who are its unwilling tools"and went on "a parallel with 1920 gives us the key to an understanding of the present situation. The same social classes confront each other; fascism then, as to-day, finds its recruits among the middle classes.; then as now the defence of Italianità was the battle-cry.....Whoever believes himself to be a sincere democrat is in fact a prisoner of neo-fascism.....if he does not see that in Italian nationalist circles he will find the same classes, the same ideology and the same attitude to domestic and international problems as characterised the fascism of 1920". There is a strong element of truth in this, and by such arguments the PCG may well hope to extend its political sphere of influence in the international territory.

The pro-Slav stike, earlier incidents in which were described in last months summary, took on a more violent form as it entered its second week. From the morning of 5 July the strike was illegal, and the strike leaders retired to hide-outs in the working class suburbs from which they continued to direct the organisation of the strike. There is evidence that at about this time the more moderate elements in the pro-Slav movement were in favour of ending the strike if AMG could be induced to make some concession to the published demands of the strike committee, but that the extremists insisted on a protraction of the strike and carried the day. On several occasions moderate pro-Slavs did in fact approach Allied officers to sound the possibility of coming to terms with AMG, and it has been suggested that the extremist leaders 'suspended' the strike because they feared that these approaches might be successful. While this is a possibility, it seems more probable that the reason for the sudden end of the strike was that the PCG considered it inadvisable to put further strain on the support of the working classes and peasantry when a greater effort might be required at a later date.

The violent methods employed during the latter part of the strike were fully admitted by the pro-Slav press which with unusual objectivity cheerfully attributed to the strikers

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

any outrage short of murder or attempted murder. On 6 July PRIMORSKI report that "acts of sabotage are being committed against the tramway system. Blacklegs have been beaten up and stones thrown at them and their police escort". On 10 July the same paper included sabotage on the railways as part of the strikers activities and wrote "where persuasion fails sterner measures are being applied.....tram-lines have been destroyed and bars and restaurants where the rich sip cold lemonade and mock at misery and faming are being attacked". Apart from the normal violence connected with picketing, bombs and grenades were also used to dissuade blacklegs. On 6 July a bomb was thrown into an Italian railwaymen's club at GORIZIA; on 10 July at TRIESTE a strike-breakers house was seriously damaged by a bomb (the pro-Slav press is our only evidence for this) and on the same day a grenade was thrown at workers leaving a GORIZIA textile mill, seriously injuring a woman operative. Almost nightly attempts were made to sabotage the TRIESTE tramway system, the almost normal functioning of which must have been galling to the strike committee. Similarly the signs of failure of the strike at MONFALCONE explain the attempts made to dislocate rail communications between MONFALCONE and the villages of the FRIULI where many of the workers have their homes. On the night of 9 July three bombs exploded on track between REDIPUGLIA and RONCHI, and the PIERIS - VILLA VICENTINA line was blown the following night. On both nights other attempts were made to cut these lines by explosive charges. Attempts were also made to stop the bus services in the GORIZIA area; on 6 July, for example, a petrol grenade was thrown at a bus near CANALE, seriously burning four of the passengers.

The highlight of the strike was the pro-Slav descent into the centre of TRIESTE on 11 July. About 4,000 sympathisers from surrounding villages penetrated into the city and 'by/joined/about 10,000 strikers swarmed through the streets and completely paralysed for a few hours the life of the city. A description of the incident is best left to the LAVORATORE: "Thousands and thousands of workers, women and youths throng the streets.....The few shops which are still open close their shutters hastily.....empty trams, their windows in fragments, speed by on their way to the depots.....a Nº 9 tram is attacked by the demonstrators and continues its precipitous course with panic stricken passengers leaping from it; the [illegible] have reaped what they have sown and are [illegible] windows".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

the strikers activities and wrote "where persuasion fails sterner measures are being applied.....tram-lines have been destroyed and bars and restaurants where the rich sip cold lemonade and mock at misery and famine are being attacked". Apart from the normal violence connected with picketing, bombs and grenades were also used to dissuade blacklegs. On 6 July a bomb was thrown into an Italian railwaymen's club at GORIZIA; on 10 July at TRIESTE a strike-breakers house was seriously damaged by a bomb (the pro-Slav press is our only evidence for this) and on the same day a grenade was thrown at workers leaving a GORIZIA textile mill, seriously injuring a woman operative. Almost nightly attempts were made to sabotage the TRIESTE tramway system, the almost normal functioning of which must have been galling to the strike committee. Similarly the signs of failure of the strike at MONFALCONE explain the attempts made to dislocate rail communications between MONFALCONE and the villages of the FRIULI where many of the workers have their homes. On the night of 9 July three bombs exploded on track between REDIPUGLIA and RONCHI, and the PIERIS - VILLA VICENTINA line was blown the following night. On both nights other attempts were made to cut these lines by explosive charges. Attempts were also made to stop the bus services in the GORIZIA area; on 6 July, for example, a petrol grenade was thrown at a bus near CANALE, seriously burning four of the passengers.

The highlight of the strike was the pro-Slav descent into the centre of TRIESTE on 11 July. About 4,000 sympathisers from surrounding villages penetrated into the city and by/joined/about 10,000 strikers swarmed through the streets and completely paralysed for a few hours the life of the city. A description of the incident is best left to the LAVORATORE: "Thousands and thousands of workers, women and youths throng the streets.....The few shops which are still open close their shutters hastily.....empty trams, their windows in fragments, speed by on their way to the depots.....a No 9 tram is attacked by the demonstrators and continues its precipitous course with panic stricken passengers leaping from it; the fascist provocators have reaped what they have sown and are left to lament over their broken plate glass windows". Further comment by this paper made it clear that this episode was considered as a reprisal for the Italian excesses of 20 June and a proof that the pro-Slav masses could "dominate the town" if they so wished. As far as TRIESTE was concerned it represented the grande finale of the strike, the suspension of which was announced on the following day. At GORIZIA and MONFALCONE the last day of the strike was marked by

11/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

unauthorised demonstrations. At GORIZIA there were 28 arrests and VG Police had to use fire-hoses to clear the crowd. At MONFALCONE 2500 pro-Slavs from the town and surrounding villages paraded through the streets and eventually had to be dispersed by auxiliary military police.

The extent of the strike during its last seven days was roughly as described in last month's summary, except that there was a steady increase in the number of non-strikers, slow at TRIESTE but more rapid at MONFALCONE. On 11 July 27% of the workers and 83% of the clerical staff were back in the main concerns but on 12 July these figures fell again to 23% and 76% respectively. If TRIESTE alone is considered, the percentage of non-striker manual workers was never higher than 20%, and would be lower still if municipal workers were not included in the figures. By contrast, 37% of the MONFALCONE shipyard workers were back by 11 July.

The strike showed signs of careful preparation and excellent organisation. Adequate funds seems to have been available for payment of strike money, and basic foodstuffs, meat, vegetables etc., were distributed to the strikers through communist clubs and committees. While the pro-Slav peasantry supplied the perishable food, flour, fat, sugar and 'pasta' was sent in large quantities from Zone "B". Police interception of these supplies caused several incidents. On 8 July VG and auxiliary military police were sent to S. DORLIGO to impound 200 sacks of flour recently arrived from Zone "B" but a crwd of about 1000 pro-Slavs succeeded in rescuing all but seven sacks. During the disturbance two Allied soldiers were injured by flying stones. On 9 July a mixed patrol sent to impound flour at BASSOVIZZA was stoned and jeered at by a large crowd which again succeeded in rescuing all the flour. However, other attempts were more successful, and between 4 July and 11 July a total of about 12 tons of flour, 5 tons of 'pasta', 2½ tons of lard and 1.8 tons of sugar were impounded. The import into TRIESTE and the other large towns of food for the strikers was conducted under a system of UAIS permits and the carts of peasents not in possession of these permits were on several occasions over-turned. In the working class suburbs of TRIESTE, beyond what is popularly known as the 'BOWMAN Line', the writ of UAIS ran almost unchallenged and the local

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

The extent of the strike during its last seven days was roughly as described in last month's summary, except that there was a steady increase in the number of non-strikers, slow at TRIESTE but more rapid at MONFALCONE. On 11 July 27% of the workers and 83% of the clerical staff were back in the main concerns but on 12 July these figures fell again to 23% and 76% respectively. If TRIESTE alone is considered, the percentage of non-striker manual workers was never higher than 20%, and would be lower still if municipal workers were not included in the figures. By contrast, 37% of the MONFALCONE shipyard workers were back by 11 July.

The strike showed signs of careful preparation and excellent organisation. Adequate funds seems to have been available for payment of strike money, and basic foodstuffs, meat, vegetables etc., were distributed to the strikers through communist clubs and committees. While the pro-Slav peasantry supplied the perishable food, flour, fat, sugar and 'pasta' was sent in large quantities from Zone "B". Police interception of these supplies caused several incidents. On 8 July VG and auxiliary military police were sent to S. DORLICO to impound 200 sacks of flour recently arrived from Zone "B" but a crwd of about 1000 pro-Slavs succeeded in rescuing all but seven sacks. During the disturbance two Allied soldiers were injured by flying stones. On 9 July a mixed patrol sent to impound flour at BASSOVIZZA was stoned and jeered at by a large crowd which again succeeded in rescuing all the flour. However, other attempts were more successful, and between 4 July and 11 July a total of about 12 tons of flour, 5 tons of 'pasta', 2½ tons of lard and 1.8 tons of sugar were impounded. The import into TRIESTE and the other large towns of food for the strikers was conducted under a system of UAIS permits and the carts of peasants not in possession of these permits were on several occasions over-turned. In the working class suburbs of TRIESTE, beyond what is popularly known as the 'BOWMAN Line', the writ of UAIS ran almost unchallenged and the local Christian Democrats complained that "beyond the BOWMAN Line JUGOSLAVIA begins. There is no power but UAIS at MUGGIA. There is no food but what is distributed by the Slavs. No one is authorised to travel unless he wears the Red Star".

The proclamation of 12 July announced: "The strike is ended but the struggle against fascism goes on". This pronouncement provides a key to the understanding of pro-Slav activities since 13 July. The strike has ended, but the violence associated with it has continued, albeit on a smaller scale, and the dominant note in pro-Slav propaganda

00064

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

continues to be 'anti-fascism'. The pro-Slav workers remain, according to a line intercept, at their battle stations, 'ready for anything', and the strike committee continues to direct working class agitation from hideouts in TRIESTE or across the MORGAN Line at CAPODISTRIA. All the evidence suggests that the present period is an interlude, and that another strike, or more serious disorders, will be organised if and when circumstances dictate. The most significant indication is that the workers who took part in the strike continue to be rewarded for their fidelity by gifts of money and issues of food gratis or at reduced prices. The machinery for the supply and distribution of food developed during the strike continues to be used for this purpose, and basic food stuffs issued derive in part from stocks accumulated during the strike and in part from further supplies from Zone "B". However, according to line intercepts, not all of these supplies are being distributed; a proportion is being put aside 'in case of emergency'. The size of these dumps is indicated by the fact that on 22 July the VG Police impounded 12 tons of flour and a quantity of sugar from the SU-affiliated Municipal workers union, while on 23 July VG Police were foiled in an attempt to seize 300 sacks of flour at MUGGIA. Shipyard workers were summoned to the rescue by the ringing of church bells and a crowd estimated at about 2,000 drove off the patrol, overturned two Police trucks and removed the flour to new hiding places.

In the shipyards the aftermath of the strike dragged on for several days. On the morning of 16 July pro-Slav workers at the S. MARCO yard broke into the offices of the SG committee and smashed the furniture and beat up the occupants. In the MONFALCONE yards pro-Italian workers were menaced, and in some cases beaten up, in an attempt by pro-Slavs, admitted by LAVORATORE, to drive blacklegs out of the yard. However, the pro-Italians seem to have prepared for, and even provoked trouble, and the three pro-Italian workers arrested on that day were all armed. The following day further disorders were alleged by the management, though the SU denied that any had occurred, and on the grounds that disorders here and at S. MARCO made it impossible for the yards to function, the head of the United Shipyards - Augusto COSULICH - declared a lock-out in these two establishments. The yards were re-opened under AMG Control on 19 July, under

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

in the interval across the MORGAN Line at CAPODISTRIA. All the evidence suggests that the present period is an interlude, and that another strike, or more serious disorders, will be organised if and when circumstances dictate. The most significant indication is that the workers who took part in the strike continue to be rewarded for their fidelity by gifts of money and issues of food gratis or at reduced prices. The machinery for the supply and distribution of food developed during the strike continues to be used for this purpose, and basic food stuffs issued derive in part from stocks accumulated during the strike and in part from further supplies from Zone "B". However, according to line intercepts, not all of these supplies are being distributed; a proportion is being put aside 'in case of emergency'. The size of these dumps is indicated by the fact that on 22 July the VG Police impounded 12 tons of flour and a quantity of sugar from the SU-affiliated Municipal workers union, while on 23 July VG Police were foiled in an attempt to seize 300 sacks of flour at MUGGIA. Shipyard workers were summoned to the rescue by the ringing of church bells and a crowd estimated at about 3,000 drove off the patrol, overturned two Police trucks and removed the flour to new hiding places.

In the shipyards the aftermath of the strike dragged on for several days. On the morning of 16 July pro-Slav workers at the S. MARCO yard broke into the offices of the SG committee and smashed the furniture and beat up the occupants. In the MONFALCONE yards pro-Italian workers were menaced, and in some cases beaten up, in an attempt by pro-Slavs, admitted by LAVORATORE, to drive blacklegs out of the yeard. However, the pro-Italians seem to have prepared for, and even provoked trouble, and the three pro-Italian workers arrested on that day were all armed. The following day further disorders were alleged by the management, though the SU denied that any had occurred, and on the grounds that disorders here and at S. MARCO made it impossible for the yards to function, the head of the United Shipyards - Augusto COSULICH - declared a lock-out in these two establishments. The yards were re-opened under AMG Control on 19 July, under which they remained until 31 July. No untoward incidents occurred during this period, but on 2 Aug pro-Slav workers broke into the SG office at the MONFALCONE yards and completely wrecked it. The same day a number of pro-Italian workers at the adjoining SOLWAY Chemical works were beaten up. In other respects as well methods familiar during the strike continue to be used. The tram 'strike' on 3 Aug referred to below was made complete by the simple device, employed on one occasion during the general strike, of breaking simultaneously into all the tram depots and removing the control handles and

/+, though on a smaller scale.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

the same morning a stretch of line was blown near one of the depots. Sniping at road traffic has been reported on several occasions during the past two weeks and on one occasion led to the death of a US soldier. Pro-Slav responsibility for these incidents has not been proved beyond all doubt but since they all occur in pro-Slav areas it is fair to assume it. In TRIESTE bomb outrages have occurred almost nightly during the same period and according to reliable reports have been ordered by the PCG as part of an attempt to keep the area in a state of tension and scare Italian capital out of TRIESTE. It is significant that an accumulation of evidence now points to the fact that the OAP (partisan sabotage groups) has been reformed in the MONFALCONE - GORIZIA area. The LAVORATORE attributes these incidents to 'dark forces' plotting for a new world war, but if they had been directed against pro-Slavs we should have heard about it and the possibility that they are pro-Italian 'plants' must be discounted until evidence to this effect is forthcoming.

0006.

Since about 25 July a new campaign of protest against AMG has been in progress. The predominant issue has been the seizure by the VG Police on 22 July of flour and sugar held by the Municipal workers union, and AMG's decision not to restore this food but to distribute it to needy workers. AMG has taken its stand on the food rationing laws and the immorality at the present time of using food for political reasons. The union argues that the food was a gift from the people of Zone "A" and Zone "B" and that the SC had made similar distributions. On 2 August the union announced that it had done everything in its power to secure the release of the food and disclaimed responsibility for any action the workers might take on their own account. The following day it was announced that the tram-workers had stopped work as a protest against AMG's attitude but the completeness of the strike was due to the fact that, in the early hours of the morning, the organisers had taken the precaution of sending armed men into the depots where they held up the night-watchmen and removed all the tram control handles. The 'strike' ended as soon as the handles were found. On the evening of that day a crowd gathered outside AMG to present petitions in support of the union's demand and later demonstrated in S. GIACOMO outside the former RINALDI Communist Club. VG Police who intervened were stoned,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

beyond all [illegible] it is fair to assume it. In TRIESTE some [illegible] occurred almost nightly during the same period and according to reliable reports have been ordered by the PCG as part of an attempt to keep the area in a state of tension and scare Italian capital out of TRIESTE. It is significant that an accumulation of evidence now points to the fact that the GAP (partisan sabotage groups) has been reformed in the MONFALCONE - CORMONS area. The LAVORATORE attributes these incidents to 'dark forces' plotting for a new world war, but if they had been directed against pro-Slavs we should have heard about it and the possibility that they are pro-Italian 'plants' must be discounted until evidence to this effect is forthcoming.

Since about 25 July a new campaign of protest against AMG has been in progress. The predominant issue has been the seizure by the VG Police on 22 July of flour and sugar held by the Municipal workers union, and AMG's decision not to restore this food but to distribute it to needy workers. AMG has taken its stand on the food rationing laws and the immorality at the present time of using food for political reasons. The union argues that the food was a gift from the people of Zone "A" and Zone "B" and that the SG had made similar distributions. On 2 August the union announced that it had done everything in its power to secure the release of the food and disclaimed responsibility for any action the workers might take on their own account. The following day it was announced that the tram-workers had stopped work as a protest against AMG's attitude but the completeness of the strike was due to the fact that, in the early hours of the morning, the organisers had taken the precaution of sending armed men into the depots where they held up the night-watchmen and removed all the tram control handles. The 'strike' ended as soon as the handles were found. On the evening of that day a crowd gathered outside AMG to present petitions in support of the union's demand and later demonstrated in S. GIACOMO outside the former RINALDI Communist Club. VG Police who intervened were stoned, and three of them were injured. The attempt to seize pro-Slav flour at MUGGIA on 30 July was also the subject of a two-hour protest strike in the MUGGIA (S. ROCCO) shipyards on the following day. AMG's ban on a pro-Slav demonstration due to be held on 25 July to celebrate the anniversary of MUSSOLINI's downfall has also been the subject of numerous protests. "Democratic liberties in any country allow the people to express its feelings, but possibly Zone "A" is

14/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

considered as a colony where anti-fascist demonstrations are not allowed". Unauthorised demonstrations were in fact held at MONFALCONE and SESANA on that day, and in the evening a large pro-Slav crowd gathered outside AMG at TRIESTE to present various protests and later demonstrated outside the former RINALDI Club at S. GIACOMO. The return of this club, which was requisitioned on 3 July and is now used as a VG Police station, has been frequently demanded. The presence of the hated police in what was the largest and best appointed of the Communist Clubs has, and will continue to be, a gnawing grievance against AMG. AMG administration of the shipyards was at first welcomed as a 'blow to Fascism' but as soon as decrees were published by the Military Controller prohibiting political activities in the yards the press changed its tune and called the decrees a 'measure usual only in time of war or in Fascist states'. The above are only the more important grievances against AMG which have been voiced during the past two weeks. The necessity for maintaining such a stock of grievances is self-evident, since there is no economic agitation in progress at the moment, as part of which a strike could be called, nor can the Italian action squads be relied on to provide a pretext. If a further strike is necessary it is some AMG measure which will on present indications supply the pretext.

Whatever its underlying motive, pro-Slav propaganda during the month under review has taken the outward form of an anti-fascist campaign of unprecedented intensity. It has presented the picture of an oppressed people which had at last decided, its patience exhausted, to take the law into its own hands and put an end to the fascist menace represented by the "CLN and its armed squads". The following extract from a leaflet circulating at GORIZIA during the strike summarises the general tenor of this campaign "Our cup of bitterness is full. The authorities who should guard our lives and property are deaf and indifferent. Therefore we must ourselves restore order. We will not shame humanity in our land. The democratic and anti-fascist masses of the region have experienced all the horrors of the fascist terror and are firmly resolved to destroy every trace of fascism, whether AMG likes it or not". "The strike involves more than questions of frontiers and nationalities," wrote LAVORATORE on 11 July, "the existence of a people at stake". The strike was depicted as a "legitimate counter offensive" to anticipate the "general attack against the working classes

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

which was requisitioned on 3 July [illegible]
Police station, has been frequently demanded. The presence of the hated police in what was the largest and best appointed of the Communist Clubs has, and will continue to be, a gnawing grievance against AMG. AMG administration of the shipyards was at first welcomed as a 'blow to Fascism' but as soon as decrees were published by the Military Controller prohibiting political activities in the yards the press changed its tune and called the decrees a 'measure usual only in time of war or in Fascist states'. The above are only the more important grievances against AMG which have been voiced during the past two weeks. The necessity for maintaining such a stock of grievances is self-evident, since there is no economic agitation in progress at the moment, as part of which a strike could be called, nor can the Italian action squads be relied on to provide a pretext. If a further strike is necessary it is some AMG measure which will on present indications supply the pretext.

Whatever its underlying motive, pro-Slav propaganda during the month under review has taken the outward form of an anti-fascist campaign of unprecedented intensity. It has presented the picture of an oppressed people which had at last decided, its patience exhausted, to take the law into its own hands and put an end to the fascist menace represented by the "CLN and its armed squads". The following extract from a leaflet circulating at GORIZIA during the strike summarises the general tenor of this campaign "Our cup of bitterness is full. The authorities who should guard our lives and property are deaf and indifferent. Therefore we must ourselves restore order. We will not shame humanity in our land. The democratic and anti-fascist masses of the region have experienced all the horrors of the fascist terror and are firmly resolved to destroy every trace of fascism, whether AMG likes it or not". "The strike involves more than questions of frontiers and nationalities," wrote LAVORATORE on 11 July, "the existence of a people at stake". The strike was depicted as a "legitimate counter offensive" to anticipate the "general attack against the working classes in general and Slavs in particular". While such utterances are bombastic and exaggerated, the similarity of Italian action squad activity in June to that of fascist squads between 1920 and the March on ROME was disturbingly close and it must be remembered that three of the strike leaders were active in the TRIESTE Communist Party during the latter period. The Civil Police were unambiguously classified as part of the forces of reaction - "an armed body at the service

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

of anti-popular reaction, the instrument of the fascist CLN", and AMG's pro-fascist bias has been implied in innumerable articles and protests during and since the strike. Pro-Slav propaganda continues on the anti-fascist track. Thus, the lock-out was pointed to as proof that the industrial barons formed part of the "fascist" front together with the CLN, while the establishment of AMG control over the yards was termed by PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK an armed intervention by AMG on behalf of the capitalists, while AMG's ban on the anti-fascist demonstration strongly reminded the same paper of the days of MUSSOLINI. The CLN continues to be attacked as a fascist body and is now being accused of a tacit agreement with the Germans during the occupation. This significance of this anti-fascist campaign is that pro-Slav propaganda (except at GORIZIA) has almost completely abandoned its nationalist elements and is developing in a direction which could lead by easy stages towards a class-struggle on orthodox Marxist lines.

The trial of seven VG Policemen for 'preterintentional' manslaughter in the SERVOLA incident on 10 March has been given considerable space in the pro-Slav press, but the acquittal of all the accused has not caused much protest. The line taken has been to treat the trial as a "mis-en-scene", staged in an attempt to find a scapegoat for a crime, the responsibility for which rests not on any one individual but on the very existence of an 'anti-popular" police force "If this trial," wrote PRIMORSKI 23 July, "was organised as a preventative measure against future acts of violence or as a remedy against anti-Slav tendencies, it was nothing but a farce.....Although a total failure the trial served as a reminder that no evil can be abolished by such methods. It is more than ever clear that a total re-organisation of the Police Force is indicated". The independent CORRIERE DI TRIESTE in a singularly fortright article also called for a purge of the VGPF and condemned the trial as an attempt to shift responsibility for the incident onto the masses.

00062

4. PRO-ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

While the VOCE LIBERA has continued to inveigh and argue against the proposed "State of TOPOLINIA" (the Mickey Mouse State) the CLN has remained almost silent, and apparently inactive, since its impassioned out-bursts early

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

the lock-out was pointed to as proof that the industrial barons formed part of the "fascist" front together with the CLN, while the establishment of AMG control over the yards was termed by PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK an armed intervention by AMG on behalf of the capitalists, while AMG's ban on the anti-fascist demonstration strongly reminded the same paper of the days of MUSSOLINI. The CLN continues to be attacked as a fascist body and is now being accused of a tacit agreement with the Germans during the occupation. This significance of this anti-fascist campaign is that pro-Slav propaganda (except at GORIZIA) has almost completely abandoned its nationalist elements and is developing in a direction which could lead by easy stages towards a class-struggle on orthodox Marxist lines.

The trial of seven VG Policemen for 'preterintentional' manslaughter in the SERVOLA incident on 10 March has been given considerable space in the pro-Slav press, but the acquittal of all the accused has not caused much protest. The line taken has been to treat the trial as a "mis-en-scene", staged in an attempt to find a scapegoat for a crime, the responsibility for which rests not on any one individual but on the very existence of an 'anti-popular" police force "If this trial," wrote PRIMORSKI 23 July, "was organised as a preventative measure against future acts of violence or as a remedy against anti-Slav tendencies, it was nothing but a farce.....Although a total failure the trial served as a reminder that no evil can be abolished by such methods. It is more than ever clear that a total re-organisation of the Police Force is indicated". The independent CORRIERE DI TRIESTE in a singularly forthright article also called for a purge of the VGPF and condemned the trial as an attempt to shift responsibility for the incident onto the masses.

00082

4. PRO-ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

While the VOCE LIBERA has continued to inveigh and argue against the proposed "State of TOPOLINIA" (the Mickey Mouse State) the CLN has remained almost silent, and apparently inactive, since its impassioned out-bursts early in the month. It is reported that as early as 25 June the internationalisation proposal was discussed at a meeting presided over by Avv. PUECHER of the Zone Council and attended by FONDA, President of the GCLN, PINCHERLE of the Circle of Political Culture and Guido COSULICH, a leading TRIESTE financier and brother of the President of the United Adriatic Shipyards. The project was not looked on with disfavour, and an Allied observer reports that leading CLN members now treat internationalisation as a fait accompli and not too

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

unsatisfactory a one at that. The CLN is already making preparations for political activity in the international zone by enlarging itself so as to provide for representation on its executive of such diverse bodies as the LEGA NAZIONALE, the SINDICATI GIULIANI (Camera del Lavoro) and even of Italian sporting clubs. The intention is obviously to found a united pro-Italian front the better to combat pro-Slav pressure in the zone. This should not be taken to indicate that the majority of local CLN politicians accept internationalisation but it will allow men of the BARTOLI or MIANI type to carry on the form of political activity most congenial to them - irredentism - and in this they will have the support of the Istrian exiles and Italians from the peninsula. The GRUPPO ESULI ISTRIANI, which represents the interests of the former, recently sent a letter to De GASPERI demanding that the exiles should not be scattered through ITALY but allowed to settle at MONFALCONE or in the lower FRIULI where they would form an "insurmountable barrier of ITALIANITA" and where "their beneficient breath can and will bring health to the erring workers and misguided peasantry of that area". The vision of middle class Istrians blowing their health-giving breath on the class-conscious MONFALCONE proletariat and the horny handed radical peasantry of the lower FRIULI is delightful but the attitude of mind revealed by the letter is disturbing.

The virtual inactivity of Italian action squads during the month appears to be the result of deliberate policy rather than of pro-Slav aggression. At POLA the President of the API is known to be holding his followers in check and the same policy seems to have been adopted at GORIZIA by the API and Divisione GORIZIA. However, the more extreme elements in the latter formation have been responsible for several bomb outrages and aggressions against pro-Slavs both during and since the strike. Indeed almost three-quarters of all bomb outrages in GORIZIA during the month are believed to have been the work of Italian youth elements. At TRIESTE re-organisation and consolidation of action squad groups has been in progress. Following a meeting held at the Action Party headquarters on 8 July and 9 July it was decided that the GRUPPO ESULI ISTRIANI should join the GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA movement whose resurrection by the local Action Party was reported in last month's summary. Since TONEATTI, leader of the FURI group of action squads, evaded arrest by a hasty [illegible] (v. Monthly

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Slav pressure in the zone. This should not be taken to indicate that the majority of local CLN politicians accept internationalisation but it will allow men of the BARTOLI or MIANI type to carry on the form of political activity most congenial to them - irredentism - and in this they will have the support of the Istrian exiles and Italians from the peninsula. The GRUPPO ESULI ISTRIANI, which represents the interests of the former, recently sent a letter to De GASPERI demanding that the exiles should not be scattered through ITALY but allowed to settle at MONFALCONE or in the lower FRIULI where they would form an "insurmountable barrier of ITALIANITA" and where "their beneficient breath can and will bring health to the erring workers and misguided peasantry of that area". The vision of middle class Istrians blowing their health-giving breath on the class-conscious MONFALCONE proletariat and the horny handed radical peasantry of the lower FRIULI is delightful but the attitude of mind revealed by the letter is disturbing.

The virtual inactivity of Italian action squads during the month appears to be the result of deliberate policy rather than of pro-Slav aggression. At POLA the President of the APd is known to be holding his followers in check and the same policy seems to have been adopted at GORIZIA by the API and Divisione GORIZIA. However, the more extreme elements in the latter formation have been responsible for several bomb outrages and aggressions against pro-Slavs both during and since the strike. Indeed almost three-quarters of all bomb outrages in GORIZIA during the month are believed to have been the work of Italian youth elements. At TRIESTE re-organisation and consolidation of action squad groups has been in progress. Following a meeting held at the Action Party headquarters on 8 July and 9 July it was decided that the GRUPPO ESULI ISTRIANI should join the GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA movement whose resurrection by the local Action Party was reported in last month's summary. Since TONEATTI, leader of the FUDI group of action squads, evaded arrest by a hasty departure from the political scene De COCCHIARA (v. Monthly Summary for May Appendix "B") is reported to have been re-organising right wing action squads and to be in close touch with the GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA Group. This is very likely, since he was reported at the end of June to be collaborating with Capt Ercole [redacted] who is the action squad

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

organiser for the Action Party and can therefore be presumed to control the activities of the GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA movement. Further evidence as to the intentions of this group of action squads is forthcoming from VENICE, where FS report that Istrian exiles there have tried to sound them as to probable Allied reaction to some form of armed action against the Jugoslavs, while so many attempts have been made to obtain recommendations from FS VENICE for exiles wishing to join the VG Police Force that it is thought a serious attempt is being made by them to penetrate the force. VERDI, head of the OSOPPO organisation at UDINE is reported to have visited TRIESTE between 8 July and 10 July and had stormy meetings with the GCLN. He accused them of cowardice and defeatism and recommended the formation of a clandestine pro-Italian organisation controlling groups which would carry on an active struggle in defence of the Italianità of the region. He suggested that the CLN itself should be dissolved, or, failing that, the new organisation could be evolved from the CLN provided the latter allowed capable persons to organise its adherents into groups and was prepared to accept responsibility for their actions. The developments reported above suggest that some re-organisation on these lines is in progress. The intervention of the OSOPPO in the affairs of the CLN raises the problem of the connection between Italian action squads in TRIESTE and Italian para-military organisations at GORIZIA and in UDINE province. It would be surprising if close liaison did not exist but there is little evidence as to what form it takes. The report on VERDI's visit to TRIESTE states that he offered to send a certain SPINELLI to TRIESTE to carry out the suggested re-organisation and further claims that the OSOPPO HQ have been studying plans for partisan activity in Italian territory assigned to JUGOSLAVIA and even for some coup in Zone "B". Arms, according to this report, are being infiltrated by sea into ISTRIA in preparation for these activities. These reports must be treated with reserve, but the fact remains that a large consignment of arms did reach POLA by sea on the night of 25/26 June, only to be impounded by the Civil Police, and according to the source of these reports the consignment was despatched by the OSOPPO. It would be by no means impossible for the OSOPPO to organise similar consignments into Jugoslav

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

squads is forthcoming from VENICE, where FS report that Istrian exiles there have tried to sound them as to probable Allied reaction to some form of armed action against the Jugoslavs, while so many attempts have been made to obtain recommendations from FS VENICE for exiles wishing to join the VG Police Force that it is thought a serious attempt is being made by them to penetrate the force. VERDI, head of the OSOPPO organisation at UDINE is reported to have visited TRIESTE between 8 July and 10 July and had stormy meetings with the CCLN. He accused them of cowardice and defeatism and recommended the formation of a clandestine pro-Italian organisation controlling groups which would carry on an active struggle in defence of the Italianità of the region. He suggested that the CLN itself should be dissolved, or, failing that, the new organisation could be evolved from the CLN provided the latter allowed capable persons to organise its adherents into groups and was prepared to accept responsibility for their actions. The developments reported above suggest that some re-organisation on these lines is in progress. The intervention of the OSOPPO in the affairs of the CLN raises the problem of the connection between Italian action squads in TRIESTE and Italian para-military organisations at GORIZIA and in UDINE province. It would be surprising if close liaison did not exist but there is little evidence as to what form it takes. The report on VERDI's visit to TRIESTE states that he offered to send a certain SPINELLI to TRIESTE to carry out the suggested re-organisation and further claims that the OSOPPO HQ have been studying plans for partisan activity in Italian territory assigned to JUGOSLAVIA and even for some coup in Zone "B". Arms, according to this report, are being infiltrated by sea into ISTRIA in preparation for these activities. These reports must be treated with reserve, but the fact remains that a large consignment of arms did reach POLA by sea on the night of 25/26 June, only to be impounded by the Civil Police, and according to the source of these reports the consignment was despatched by the OSOPPO. It would be by no means impossible for the OSOPPO to organise similar consignments into Jugoslav occupied territory.

Pro-Italian passivity at TRIESTE during the month is such that there are no overt activities to report. Even 20 July was allowed to pass with no more than a declaration of spiritual solidarity with the strikers in ITALY. Nor has pro-Italian propaganda shown any revealing trends. The reaction to pro-Slav violence has taken the form of indignant complaints against the alleged failure of AMG to maintain law and order and protect the 'right to work'. A lengthy protest

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

by SG on 16 July set out pro-Italian objections to AMG 'impartiality' at great length and intimated that the workers would in future have to rely on self-defence to protect themselves against 'Slav terrorism'. On two occasions in the past two weeks SG supporters have in fact used pistols in self-defence against violence by pro-Slav workers, and three Italian workers arrested at the MONFALCONE shipyards on 15 July were all in possession of arms and may have formed part of a specially organised squad. Apart from these instances there is no evidence as yet that the SG intend to implement their threat but stronger resistance to pro-Slav picketing can be expected should the general strike be resumed.

In contrast to the inactivity of the CLN at TRIESTE, its POLA counterpart has been conducting a vigorous campaign to prove that almost the entire population would leave the town rather than be subjected to Jugoslav rule. The campaign has been conducted under the guise of a census intended to estimate the number of families wishing to evacuate prior to the Jugoslav take-over and has been happily described as the 'Genesis of the Exodus'. The real motive of the census was, however, given away by the first census forms, which featured a preamble containing a hymn of hate against the Slavs and were on AMG orders replaced by a more practical document. So far the number of heads of families who have indicated their desire to leave the city represents about 31,000 persons out of a total population of about 35,000, but it is in fact doubtful if more than 15,000 people would leave the town even if the exodus was subsidised and not more than 10,000 if evacuees had to finance their own move. As an earnest of its intention to give concrete assistance in the event of an evacuation the Italian government has set up an Assistance Committee in ROME, the first task of which will be to arrange for the removal of household goods. Between 15 May and 19 July about 600 persons have actually moved their furniture out of POLA, but there is no sign as yet of a general exodus. The number of travel vettings has shown a slow but steady decline during the month from 288 in the first week to 240 in the last. Those demanding travel permits are for the most part persons desirous of visiting ITALY to reconnoitre for alternative accomodation and employment.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

themselves against Slav aggression, [illegible] the past two weeks SG supporters have in fact used pistols in self-defence against violence by pro-Slav workers, and three Italian workers arrested at the MONFALCONE shipyards on 15 July were all in possession of arms and may have formed part of a specially organised squad. Apart from these instances there is no evidence as yet that the SG intend to implement their threat but stronger resistance to pro-Slav picketing can be expected should the general strike be resumed.

In contrast to the inactivity of the CLN at TRIESTE, its POLA counterpart has been conducting a vigorous campaign to prove that almost the entire population would leave the town rather than be subjected to Jugoslav rule. The campaign has been conducted under the guise of a census intended to estimate the number of families wishing to evacuate prior to the Jugoslav take-over and has been happily described as the 'Genesis of the Exodus'. The real motive of the census was, however, given away by the first census forms, which featured a preamble containing a hymn of hate against the Slavs and were on AMG orders replaced by a more practical document. So far the number of heads of families who have indicated their desire to leave the city represents about 31,000 persons out of a total population of about 35,000, but it is in fact doubtful if more than 15,000 people would leave the town even if the exodus was subsidised and not more than 10,000 if evacuees had to finance their own move. As an earnest of its intention to give concrete assistance in the event of an evacuation the Italian government has set up an Assistance Committee in ROME, the first task of which will be to arrange for the removal of household goods. Between 15 May and 19 July about 600 persons have actually moved their furniture out of POLA, but there is no sign as yet of a general exodus. The number of travel vettings has shown a slow but steady decline during the month from 288 in the first week to 240 in the last. Those demanding travel permits are for the most part persons desirous of visiting ITALY to reconnoitre for alternative accomodation and employment.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PART II

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

1. The General Situation in ITALY

The formation of the first Republican government was finally announced on 13 July, after long negotiations in the course of which formidable obstacles had to be surmounted. The first stage in the negotiations was the attempt to evolve a programme acceptable to all the main parties, and to achieve this the widely divergent policies of the Demo-Christians and Communists had to be reconciled. De GASPERI was opposed to a wholesale rise in wages and wished to ensure economic stability by defending the purchasing power of the lire and increasing supplies of rationed foods. The Communists, and to a lesser degree the Socialists, pressed for an immediate rise in wages to meet the high cost of living and far reaching agricultural reforms. The programme finally agreed to on 9th July was a compromise between the view-points of the main parties. The purchasing power of the lire was to be defended, public finances restored, and an effort made to cut down the cost of living, but a Republican Bonus was to be paid amounting to 3000 lire for heads of families and 1500 lire for other workers, reduci and unemployed. Pensions and allowances were to be raised; the bread ration increased to 250 gms; and an immediate programme of agrarian reform to be carried out for which 10 milliard lire were allotted in the current year. With agreement reached on a common programme it was possible to start negotiations for the formation of the government and after much bargaining the composition of the new government was finally announced on 13 July. Nine portfolios went to the Christian Democrats, four each to the Communists and Socialists and two to the Republicans, while CORBINO remains at the Treasury as an independent. De GASPERI remains as Prime Minister and has also taken over the Ministry of the Interior, formerly held by a Socialist. The other ministries controlled by his party are Education, Agriculture, Navy, Merchant Marine, Air and Foreign Trade. The Socialists hold the ministries of Industry and Commerce, Public Works and Labour, and have also been allotted the Foreign Ministry. However, until the

00050

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1. The General Situation in Italy

The formation of the first Republican government was finally announced on 13 July, after long negotiations in the course of which formidable obstacles had to be surmounted. The first stage in the negotiations was the attempt to evolve a programme acceptable to all the main parties, and to achieve this the widely divergent policies of the Democ-Christians and Communists had to be reconciled. De GASPERI was opposed to a wholesale rise in wages and wished to ensure economic stability by defending the purchasing power of the lire and increasing supplies of rationed foods. The Communists, and to a lesser degree the Socialists, pressed for an immediate rise in wages to meet the high cost of living and for reaching agricultural reforms. The programme finally agreed to on 9th July was a compromise between the view-points of the main parties. The purchasing power of the lire was to be defended, public finances restored, and an effort made to cut down the cost of living, but a Republican Bonus was to be paid amounting to 3000 lire for heads of families and 1500 lire for other workers, reduci and unemployed. Pensions and allowances were to be raised; the bread ration increased to 250 gms; and an immediate programme of agrarian reform to be carried out for which 10 milliard lire were allotted in the current year. With agreement reached on a common programme it was possible to start negotiations for the formation of the government and after much bargaining the composition of the new government was finally announced on 13 July. Nine portfolios went to the Christian Democrats, four each to the Communists and Socialists and two to the Republicans, while CORBINO remains at the Treasury as an independent. De GASPERI remains as Prime Minister and has also taken over the Ministry of the Interior, formerly held by a Socialist. The other ministries controlled by his party are Education, Agriculture, Navy, Merchant Marine, Air and Foreign Trade. The Socialists hold the ministries of Industry and Commerce, Public Works and Labour, and have also been allotted the Foreign Ministry. However, until the signing of the peace treaty, De GASPERI will continue to be responsible for Foreign Affairs, after which he will hand over to NENNI, President of the Socialist Party, who for the moment is Minister without Portfolio. The Communists control the ministries of Justice, Finance, Post-war Relief and Transport, while a Republican is Minister of War and another is Minister without Portfolio.

20/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Between policy debates the Constituent Assembly, which was reconvened on 15 July, has started on the main task of drafting a new constitution. A Committee of 75 members has been nominated for this purpose and it is hoped that with hard work the draft should be ready by October.

In the second half of the month there has been a revival of acute unrest among several categories of workers, culminating in strikes and demonstrations throughout ITALY. Waiters, printers, petrol company employees, unemployed and a large number of industrial workers have been involved. While the sit-down strikes at TURIN, which began on 16 July and at their height affected 80-100,000 workers, were mostly ended by 20 July, smaller strikes in other parts of the country were still in progress at the end of the month. The main demands have been for higher wages, holidays with pay, and the immediate payment of the Republican bonus.

The announcement of the PARIS decisions caused a new wave of anti-Allied feeling which took the form of incidents and demonstrations at TURIN, MILAN, PADUA, ROME, NAPLES, PALERMO and smaller towns, though none of them were of serious extent. At the same time the Italian press indulged once again in an orgy of vituperation and indignant self-pity. However, the Italian government evidently hopes that all is not yet lost and has widened the scope of its appeals for leniency to include all of the 21 nations due to be represented at the Peace Conference. NENNI was sent on a lightning visit to the Northern capitals to enlist the sympathy of the Socialists on ITALY's behalf, and SFORZA was deputed to visit South America for the same purpose. The incubus of the peace settlement still broods over ITALY and until the treaty is signed she will be incapable of devoting her full energies to political and economic reconstruction.

2. The Situation in NORTH-EAST ITALY.

As in other parts of ITALY labour unrest in the TRE VENEZIE has taken the form of widespread strikes and demonstrations. In the left-wing stronghold of ROVIGO a meeting of the local Camera del Lavoro was held on 7th July at which it was decided to issue an 8-point manifesto calling for social reforms with the threat that the province would

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

In the second half of the month there has been a revival of acute unrest among several categories of workers, culminating in strikes and demonstrations throughout ITALY. Waiters, printers, petrol company employees, unemployed and a large number of industrial workers have been involved. While the sit-down strikes at TURIN, which began on 16 July and at their height affected 80-100,000 workers, were mostly ended by 20 July, smaller strikes in other parts of the country were still in progress at the end of the month. The main demands have been for higher wages, holidays with pay, and the immediate payment of the Republican bonus.

The announcement of the PARIS decisions caused a new wave of anti-Allied feeling which took the form of incidents and demonstrations at TURIN, MILAN, PADUA, ROME, NAPLES, PALERMO and smaller towns, though none of them were of serious extent. At the same time the Italian press indulged once again in an orgy of vituperation and indignant self-pity. However, the Italian government evidently hopes that all is not yet lost and has widened the scope of its appeals for leniency to include all of the 21 nations due to be represented at the Peace Conference. NENNI was sent on a lightning visit to the Northern capitals to enlist the sympathy of the Socialists on ITALY's behalf, and SFORZA was deputed to visit South America for the same purpose. The incubus of the peace settlement still broods over ITALY and until the treaty is signed she will be incapable of devoting her full energies to political and economic reconstruction.

2. The Situation in NORTH-EAST ITALY.

As in other parts of ITALY labour unrest in the TRE VENEZIE has taken the form of widespread strikes and demonstrations. In the left-wing stronghold of ROVIGO a meeting of the local Camera del Lavoro was held on 7th July at which it was decided to issue an 8-point manifesto calling for social reforms, with the threat that the province would be put in a state of disorder if nothing was done by the government before 27 July to implement the demands. On 22 July a strike of agricultural workers was called and on the same day a demonstration took place in the course of which the demonstrators kidnapped the Prefect. Local questura forces with CC.RR reinforcements eventually succeeded in restoring order. Unemployment in UDINE province now stands at the high figure of 54,000.

21/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Before the war, of about 80,000 workers in the province as many as 30,000 were normally engaged on seasonal work in central and western Europe, where they were employed as masons and road builders. This movement has not yet restarted on anything approaching the pre-war scale though 200 Friulians are now employed in the British and French Zones in AUSTRIA and another 300 have left for BELGIUM. Small unemployed demonstrations took place during the month at AMARO (3054), AVIANO (B-9121), ZOPPOLO (C-0509), BUDOIA 5B-8619), SACILE, and AZZANO (0000). No incidents occurred on any of these occasions. At PORDENONE workers of all three cotton mills staged a strike lasting from 4 to 9 July in support of a demand for reduction in the cost of living.

Reactions to the PARIS decisions have been as hostile in North-East ITALY as elsewhere in the country but only at PADUA did they take a violent form. On the evening of 6 July a British OR who did not stand up for the playing of the National Anthem was chased by a hostile crowd and took refuge in the Officers' Club. The crowd attacked the club, pulled down British and American flags and demanded that all Italian women in the club should leave. Civil police dispersed the crowd and the Prefect later apologised for the incident and offered to pay for damage to the club. On 8 July ex-partisan students burned certificates issued to them by Field Marshal ALEXANDER in recognition of their services to the liberation of ITALY. At VENICE a meeting of protest against the PARIS decision was held on 14 July. There were no incidents and neither the Socialists or Communists took part.

0059

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

SECRET

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY Nº 12.

PART ' III

MILITARY SECURITY

1. SECURITY OF INFORMATION

(i) The arrest of CLEMENTE Mario on 1 July, reference NE ITALY ISUM Nº 127, Para 6A, a PNOO courier carrying mail between the Casa del Popolo in GORIZIA and TRIESTE has provided evidence that the PNOO - UAIS organisation is disregarding, and always has disregarded AMG General Order Nº 11. In addition a "tie up" between the Internal Affairs offices of the Casa del Popolo and an espionage organisation has been established. Unfortunately, further information is not yet available owing to the indisposition of the number one suspect, who was shot whilst resisting arrest. The legal case against the PNOO has, however, been handed over to AMG.

(ii) CIC report that house searches in the TARVISIO area have led to the discovery of papers and rubber stamps of a military nature. Conclusions drawn are that this is the result of carelessness and not due to subversive action.

2. SECURITY OF PERSONNEL

00058

(i) The many incidents reported during the month indicate that aggressive action against Allied troops is on the increase. The news of the ambush of the American Jeep on the GORIZIA - TRIESTE road is alleged to have been received with great jubilation by the COLLIO Communists where it is generally supposed that the murder was a direct reprisal for the CAPORETTO incident, and that similar action could be taken in the CORMONS area if necessary. It is considered that the arms are not lacking and also that willing hands could very easily be found for such activities.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PART III

MILITARY SECURITY

1. SECURITY OF INFORMATION

(i) The arrest of CLEMENTE Mario on 1 July, reference NE ITALY ISUM No 127, Para 6A, a PNOO courier carrying mail between the Casa del Popolo in GORIZIA and TRIESTE has provided evidence that the PNOO - UAIS organisation is disregarding, and always has disregarded AMG General Order No 11. In addition a "tie up" between the Internal Affairs offices of the Casa del Popolo and an espionage organisation has been established. Unfortunately, further information is not yet available owing to the indisposition of the number one suspect, who was shot whilst resisting arrest. The legal case against the PNOO has, however, been handed over to AMG.

(ii) CIC report that house searches in the TARVISIO area have led to the discovery of papers and rubber stamps of a military nature. Conclusions drawn are that this is the result of carelessness and not due to subversive action.

2. SECURITY OF PERSONNEL

00078

(i) The many incidents reported during the month indicate that aggressive action against Allied troops is on the increase. The news of the ambush of the American Jeep on the GORIZIA - TRIESTE road is alleged to have been received with great jubilation by the COLLIO Communists where it is generally supposed that the murder was a direct reprisal for the CAPORETTO incident, and that similar action could be taken in the CORMONS area if necessary. It is considered that the arms are not lacking and also that willing hands could very easily be found for such activities. Stone throwing is reported from MONFALCONE and an alleged plot to raid 35 FS Headquarters is suspected to have been arranged for the night of 5 July. Four individuals were observed covering section HQ from a bombed out house but attempts to capture them proved fruitless.

2/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

3. SECURITY OF MATERIAL AND INSTALLATIONS

(i) As a part of the general sabotage campaign organised by UAIS to enforce the General Strike, instructions were issued by the GORIZIA Casa del Popolo to the CORMONS Communists, on 5 July, to blow the GORIZIA - UDINE railway line between the Western boundary of VENEZIA GIULIA and CORMONS. The order found the local UAIS completely unprepared and without the necessary explosives or personnel capable of handling such an operation. After much discussion it was decided to notify GORIZIA of the difficult position they were in and that the line would be sabotaged in any other way possible. Four men, all ex-partisans, were chosen and they were detailed to remove part of the track in the vicinity of the bridge over the River UDRIO on the night of 14 July. The premature end of the strike, however, made this action unnecessary. The result of this is that two men known to FS have been instructed to collect a supply of explosives from a house near MEDANO, in the COLLIO, for any future emergency of this nature.

(ii) The most important case of wire cutting reported during the month concerns the removal of approximately 1,000 yards of line between Corps HQ and 56 Div HQ at MR 779792 on the night 16/17 July. (NE ITALY ISUM No 131, Part B, Para 6G refers). Investigations have been made but no arrests have ensued.

(iii) On the morning of 17 July Military and Civil Police dispersed picquets of locked out workers of the S. MARCO shipyard, TRIESTE, who seemed intent on causing damage to the plant. Throughout the strike period when labour was entering the docks and shipyards police patrols were continually in evidence to discourage any attempts at sabotage by the workers.

(iv) Some traffic in false dock passes continues at TRIESTE and several have been confiscated during the period under review. Efforts to trace the persons responsible have been unsuccessful [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(i) As a part of the general sabotage campaign organised by UAIS to enforce the General Strike, instructions were issued by the GORIZIA Casa del Popolo to the CORMONS Communists, on 5 July, to blow the GORIZIA - UDINE railway line between the Western boundary of VENEZIA GIULIA and CORMONS. The order found the local UAIS completely unprepared and without the necessary explosives or personnel capable of handling such an operation. After much discussion it was decided to notify GORIZIA of the difficult position they were in and that the line would be sabotaged in any other way possible. Four men, all ex-partisans, were chosen and they were detailed to remove part of the track in the vicinity of the bridge over the River UDRIO on the night of 14 July. The premature end of the strike, however, made this action unnecessary. The result of this is that two men known to FS have been instructed to collect a supply of explosives from a house near MEDANO, in the COLLIO, for any future emergency of this nature.

(ii) The most important case of wire cutting reported during the month concerns the removal of approximately 1,000 yards of line between Corps HQ and 56 Div HQ at MR 779792 on the night 16/17 July. (NE ITALY ISUM Nº 131, Part B, Para 6G refers). Investigations have been made but no arrests have ensued.

(iii) On the morning of 17 July Military and Civil Police dispersed picquets of locked out workers of the S. MARCO shipyard, TRIESTE, who seemed intent on causing damage to the plant. Throughout the strike period when labour was entering the docks and shipyards police patrols were continually in evidence to discourage any attempts at sabotage by the workers.

(iv) Some traffic in false dock passes continues at TRIESTE and several have been confiscated during the period under review. Efforts to trace the persons responsible have been unsuccessful but with the strict controls now imposed the use of these passes is invariably detected.

(v) The sinking of the salvaged Jugoslav cruiser "SIBENIKO" at her moorings in TRIESTE on 17 July is considered by naval experts to have been the result of sabotage. The vessel sank in three and a half hours thus indicating that severe damage must have been carried out on board (NE ITALY ISUM Nº 131, Part B, Para 4 refers). Investigations so far have revealed that the area in the vicinity of the

3/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ship's berth was insufficiently guarded and the employer of the watchmen states that he has never inspected or boarded the vessel. Further enquiries will be instituted after the diver's report has been received if any suitable indications arise from same.

(vi) A further example of Mercantile sabotage was detected on the morning of 6 July when engineers of the MUGGIA ferry vessel "ITALIA L", found that essential engine parts had been removed from the pressure control mechanism during the night. As no guard or watchmen were on duty this particular act of sabotage must have been effected with comparative ease. The parts were subsequently found near the dwelling of one of the firemen of the ship but enquiries to date have yielded negative results.

(vii) On 24 July, during unloading operations to the "S/S MACALESTER VICTORY" in TRIESTE port, two dockers were found to be in possession of 12 vials of PENICILLIN equivalent to 12,000,000 units. The vials were hidden in their shoes. Investigations revealed that three cases in all had been broached and that a total of 468 vials were missing. Statements have been obtained from the two arrested men and further investigations are being made.

00057

4. SECURITY OF PORTS AND COASTLINES

(i) TRIESTE

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

	Nº	Degree of Security Checking
Merchantmen.	49	100%
Schooners WD.	4	100%
Schooners, Italo/Jug.	725	100%
Other craft (usual ferries).	4	100%

These figures show an increase of 15 merchantmen on previous months totals and a decrease of 108

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

received if any suitable indications arise from same.

(vi) A further example of Mercantile sabotage was detected on the morning of 6 July when engineers of the MUGGIA ferry vessel "ITALIA L", found that essential engine parts had been removed from the pressure control mechanism during the night. As no guard or watchmen were on duty this particular act of sabotage must have been effected with comparative ease. The parts were subsequently found near the dwelling of one of the firemen of the ship but enquiries to date have yielded negative results.

(vii) On 24 July, during unloading operations to the "S/S MACALESTER VICTORY" in TRIESTE port, two dockers were found to be in possession of 12 vials of PENICILLIN equivalent to 12,000,000 units. The vials were hidden in their shoes. Investigations revealed that three cases in all had been breached and that a total of 469 vials were missing. Statements have been obtained from the two arrested men and further investigations are being made.

00057

4. SECURITY OF PORTS AND COASTLINES

(i) TRIESTE

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

	Nº	Degree of Security Checking
Merchantmen.	49	100%
Schooners WD.	4	100%
Schooners, Italo/Jug.	725	100%
Other craft (usual ferries).	4	100%

These figures show an increase of 15 merchantmen on previous months totals and a decrease of 108 schooners.

(ii) VENICE AND MARGHERA

A total of 127 small craft and 53 larger vessels have entered the ports during the month showing little change in the movement of small craft but an increase of 22 larger vessels in comparison with previously reported figures. Special attention is being given to the prevention of illegal departures of craft from these ports.

4/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(iii) MONFALCONE

Two British Naval vessels are now in MONFALCONE undergoing refit. All civilian employees on these vessels are vetted by FS before being issued with passes to board. Reports of the landing of arms in the area under cover of darkness are being investigated but no results have been obtained to date.

(iv) GRADO

There is a steadily increasing volume of traffic into this port, mainly from VENICE and TRIESTE. Some 70 vessels entered during the month. All were controlled and found to be carrying cargoes of coal, shingle or sand. From the 1 to 22 July the GRADO-TRIESTE ferry carried 1777 civilians into GRADO. Included amongst these was a gradually increasing number of persons from Zone "B" but all were found to be correctly documented.

5. JUGOSLAV TROOPS.

(i) There has been a further decrease in the number of Jugoslav deserters during the month under review. Only 10 surrendered or were apprehended and the present total held in UDINE is now 120. There have been several escapes during the month and there are strong indications that the long period of inactivity add uncertainty as to their ultimate disposal, is causing some uneasiness amongst them. 1 AGRA, who are responsible for the Camp have made requests that some decision be reached as early as possible. It is suggested that if this is likely to be delayed for any lengthy period alternative accomodation should be found to that at present being used. If this is considered it is recommended that a point further west than UDINE should be selected.

There are some indications that conditions within the Jugoslav army are improving and that discipline is tightening. This may account for the decreased [illegible] during the past couple of months

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

gated but no results have been obtained to date.

(iv) GRADO

There is a steadily increasing volume of traffic into this port, mainly from VENICE and TRIESTE. Some 70 vessels enteredduring the month. All were controlled and found to be carrying cargoes of coal, shingle or sand. From the 1 to 22 July the GRADO-TRIESTE ferry carried 1777 civilians into GRADO. Included amongst these was a gradually increasing number of persons from Zone "B" but all were found to be correctly documented.

5. JUGOSLAV TROOPS.

(i) There has been a further decrease in the number of Jugoslav deserters during the month under review. Only 10 surrendered or were apprehended and the present total held in UDINE is now 120. There have been several escapes during the month and there are strong indications that the long period of inactivity add uncertainty as to their ultimate disposal, is causing some uneasiness amongst them. 1 AGRA, who are responsible for the Camp have made requests that some decision be reached as early as possible. It is suggested that if this is likely to be delayed for any lengthy period alternative accomodation should be found to that at present being used. If this is considered it is recommended that a point further west than UDINE should be selected.

There are some indications that conditions within the Jugoslav army are improving and that discipline is tightening. This may account for the decreased 'bag' during the past couple of months.

On the 11 July one PEGAN Andrej was arrested by VGPF for having in his possession approximately 4,500 cigarettes. On first interrogation he claimed to be a Jugoslav soldier, stationed at HQ, Military Command, VIPACCO, H 9796, Zone "B". As his paybook showed that he had been released from military service on 12 May 1946, he was held for further investigation. The Jugoslav Military Mission are now claiming him as a serving soldier. It is difficult to reconcile this claim with subjects papers and he is being held for further interrogation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PART IV

CIVIL SECURITY

1. (a) ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS

Category	Trial	Internment	Detention	Total
Misc Civs	13	-	80	93
Jug Deserters	-	-	6	6
German PW & SEP	-	-	28	28
GIS	-	2	-	2
	13	2	114	129

(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES

(i) PATTRACHINI Vittorio: Subject is included in GHQ Supplementary War Crimes List 25A (Italian). Arrested by Questura in PADOVA and sent to ROME for RAF Special Police.

00056

(ii) BAZZANELLA Fabio: Leader of a pro-Jugoslav gang of youths in TRIESTE. Arrested by Questura in PADOVA. The question of his being passed to CSDIC is at present under consideration.

(iii) FURLAN Pietro: Recruiter of GIS Kdo 190. Arrested VENICE 14 July. GSI bulletin 53/14 refers.

(iv) BAZZARA Ugo: Subject, resident of TRIESTE, was passed to FS VENICE by Comitato Giuliano to whom subject had said that he wished to make a statement. During the Slav occupation of TRIESTE he was Director of the GESUITI prison. He was later an OZNA informant in TRIESTE employed at the UAIS offices. Subject has already given much information and he appears

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Misc Civs	13	-	80	93
Jug Deserters	-	-	6	6
German PW & SEP	-	-	28	28
GIS	-	2	-	2
	13	2	114	129

(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL CASES.

(i) PATTRACHINI Vittorio: Subject is included in CHQ Supplementary War Crimes List 25A (Italian). Arrested by Questura in PADOVA and sent to ROME for RAF Special Police.

00056

(ii) BAZZANELLA Fabio: Leader of a pro-Jugoslav gang of youths in TRIESTE. Arrested by Questura in PADOVA. The question of his being passed to CSDIC is at present under consideration.

(iii) FURLAN Pietro: Recruiter of GIS Kdo 190. Arrested VENICE 14 July. CSI bulletin 53/14 refers.

(iv) BAZZARA Ugo: Subject, resident of TRIESTE, was passed to FS VENICE by Comitato Giuliano to whom subject had said that he wished to make a statement. During the Slav occupation of TRIESTE he was Director of the GESUITI prison. He was later an OZNA informant in TRIESTE employed at the UAIS offices. Subject has already given much information and he appears to know considerably more, he has, therefore, been passed to CSDIC.

(v) CUK Valeria: Girl deserter from the Jugoslav Forces. Was arrested in VENICE and passed to FS as her only means of identity was her Jugoslav Military Card. Under preliminary interrogation, subject has given the impression that she may be a penetration agent. She made most searching questions whilst under interrogation and her readiness to return to

2/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

JUGOSLAVIA as an IS agent, when this was suggested, seems to give some confirmation to these impressions. Passed to CSDIC.

(vi) IARDAS Pietro: Arrested in VENICE 8 July whilst posing as a refugee and endeavouring to obtain a free rail ticket to FIUME. Previously in the hands of FS in Oct 45 when he was found to be in possession of blank Jugoslav Identity Cards and a Jugoslav rubber stamp. Stated that he and a friend, DALLA GUARDIA Alfredo, had been recruited by a Count ALDOBRANDESCHI in ROME to enter JUGOSLAVIA for the purpose of liberating Italian PWs. They disappeared from VENICE where they had given false addresses and returned to FIUME. DALLA GUARDIA is reported to be an OZNA agent from ABAZZIA and at present in ROME. The Count, who professes to be a member of the Monarchist Union, but who is, in fact, a member of the Communist Party, has recently been arrested by the Italian authorities in MILAN for fraud. FS MILAN have been requested to interrogate him.

IARDAS, under interrogation, stated that he had not been in FIUME since the end of the war, but a search of his pockets revealed a recently issued Jugoslav Identity Card. He then admitted that he had been to FIUME and that he was on his way back there from BARI. He is being held in prison pending transmission to CSDIC.

(vii) DAPAS Andrea: Reference June ISUM, Part IV, Para 1,(b) (iii). It has not been possible to complete this case owing to the non arrest of BOSCOLO. It would appear that the Italian authorities are afraid to make arrests for the purpose of handing prisoners over to the Allied authorities. Further efforts are being made through CS.

(viii) The following individuals have been arrested in GORIZIA in connection with the arrest of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

obtain a free rail [illegible] chet to FIUME. Previously in the hands of FS in Oct 45 when he was found to be in possession of blank Jugoslav Identity Cards and a Jugoslav rubber stamp. Stated that he and a friend, DALLA GUARDIA Alfredo, had been recruited by a Count ALDOBRANDESCHI in ROME to enter JUGOSLAVIA for the purpose of liberating Italian PWs. They disappeared from VENICE where they had given false addresses and returned to FIUME. DALLA GUARDIA is reported to be an OZNA agent from ABAZZIA and at present in ROME. The Count, who professes to be a member of the Monarchist Union, but who is, in fact, a member of the Communist Party, has recently been arrested by the Italian authorities in MILAN for fraud. FS MILAN have been requested to interrogate him.

IARDAS, under interrogation, stated that he had not been in FIUME since the end of the war, but a search of his pockets revealed a recently issued Jugoslav Identity Card. He then admitted that he had been to FIUME and that he was on his way back there from BARI. He is being held in prison pending transmission to CSDIC.

(vii) DAPAS Andrea: Reference June ISUM, Part IV, Para 1,(b) (iii). It has not been possible to complete this case owing to the non arrest of BOSCOLO. It would appear that the Italian authorities are afraid to make arrests for the purpose of handing prisoners over to the Allied authorities. Further efforts are being made through CS.

(viii) The following individuals have been arrested in GORIZIA in connection with the arrest of the PNOO courier CLEMENTE Mario referred to in Part III of this summary, Para 1,(i):-

AGAZZI Neva, of GORIZIA.	Head of the Cultural Dept of Casa del Popolo GORIZIA.
GRUNTAR, Bojan, " "	Head of Internal Affairs Office of Casa del Popolo, GORIZIA.

3/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

TAVKAR Viktor of Marna.	Head of the "Defence force" for GORIZIA Zone.
CALLIGARIS Oliveiro ZOTTI Giuseppe	Secretary and President of the Casa del Popolo, GRADISCA.

(ix) FEDRIGOTTI Corrado: GIS wanted list 260 and amdt 3, also GIS S/B 52/15. Arrested by CC.RR at CALDARO (A-8863) on 16 July on information supplied by FS TREVISO. Detailed interrogation is now taking place.

(x) GAMPER Heinrich: Subject appears on GIS List S/B 30/30 under the name of GAMPE Uffz. Former Corporal in FAT 257. At present under interrogation.

(xi) During the recent General Strike the u/m individuals were warned by FSO that they would be held responsible for any further demonstrations in MONFALCONE. This was on 4 July. On the 5 July demonstrations were held in defiance of these instructions and they were duly arrested:-

00355

CERNIGOI, Vittorio	President of SU at MONFALCONE.
OLIVIERI, Albano.	President of PCG at MONFALCONE.
KORNMULLER, Enrico.	Leading member of UAIS and PCG. Reputed to belong to CZNA.
SNIDERSICH Pietro.	Ex CLN (pro-Slav). - Leading agitator at CRDA shipyard. PCG informer on UAIS personalities.
TOMASI Giordano.	Ex Commissario Politico of Garibaldini and leading agitator.

2. GERMAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS

(i) On 14 July a Sud-Tyrolor Volkspartei rally took place at PASSO SELLA (B-2971). Detachments from

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

(ix) FEDRIGOTTI Corrado: GIS wanted list 260 and amdt 8, also GIS S/B 52/15. Arrested by CC.RR at CALDARO (A-8868) on 16 July on information supplied by FS TREVISO. Detailed interrogation is now taking place.

(x) GAMPER Heinrich: Subject appears on GIS List S/B 30/30 under the name of GAMPE Uffz. Former Corporal in FAT 257. At present under interrogation.

(xi) During the recent General Strike the u/m individuals were warned by FSO that they would be held responsible for any further demonstrations in MONFALCONE. This was on 4 July. On the 5 July demonstrations were held in defiance of these instructions and they were duly arrested:-

00355

CERNIGOI, Vittorio	President of SU at MONFALCONE.
OLIVIERI, Albano.	President of PCG at MONFALCONE.
KORNMULLER, Enrico.	Leading member of UAIS and PCG. Reputed to belong to OZNA.
SNIDERSICH Pietro.	Ex CLN (pro-Slav). Leading agitator at CRDA shipyard. PCG informer on UAIS personalities.
TOMASI Giordano.	Ex Commissario Politico of Garibaldini and leading agitator.

2. GERMAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS

(i) On 14 July a Sud-Tyroler Volkspartei rally took place at PASSO SELLA (B-2971). Detachments from CORTINA complete with brass bands and Ampezzani costumes attended led by Dr GHEDINA of CORTINA, under the general direction of the Volkspartei leader of BRUNICO. The object of the demonstration was to re-affirm the desire for freedom and independence of the South Tyroleans and to show that a feeling of solidarity existed amongst them. No disturbing incidents took place.

4/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

3. JUGOSLAV INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS

GORIZIA AREA

(i) In the CORMONS area the inner partisan circle has decided upon the formation of new GAPs - GRUPPI AZIONE PARTIGIANE. The Action Squads will be divided into two groups of three to four men each. One led by ZULIAN Mario is to operate in town, while the others will deal with the villages in the Comune. The two leaders will be in possession of all the arms, which will be distributed when needed. They have already been cleaned and greased in preparation. The first operation was due to take place on Sunday 21 July when the CORMONS group was to go to GRADISCA, while a group from that town was to have proceeded to CORMONS. The first victim was to be one BERTOSSI Bruno, local dentist and well-known reactionary. The operation, however, was postponed at the last minute owing to the inability of GRADISCA to find the necessary numbers to complete their groups.

(ii) The situation in the COLLIO is reported to be rapidly deteriorating. Unauthorised meetings are held frequently and the police do not intervene. On Sunday 7 July a crowd of Communist youths from SAN MARTINO entered the local wine shop belonging to PERSOGLIA Giuseppe, with the intention of wrecking the place. A member of the family attacked the intruders with a knife, preventing them from doing any serious damage. The Persoglia, however, are too terrorised to charge any of the offenders. On 10 July, at 0845 hours, Signa TERCIC Anica, from San FLORIANO 119, employed at the Quisca Municipio, while proceeding to her work, was attacked by about 30 women from San FLORIANO, who, after having gagged and bound her, carried her into a ditch, and proceeded in cutting her hair. A statement was made by Signa TERCIC at the Quisca Police Station, and in the GORIZIA Police HQ. No arrests have yet been made. At a secret meeting of NOO officials held during the second week in July, in San MARTINO, after having debated on local problems and weekly activity, MARINIC Josef, Secretary of the Executive Committee,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

be divided into two groups of three to four men each. One led by ZULIAN Mario is to operate in town, while the others will deal with the villages in the Comune. The two leaders will be in possession of all the arms, which will be distributed when needed. They have already been cleaned and greased in preparation. The first operation was due to take place on Sunday 21 July when the CORMONS group was to go to GRADISCA, while a group from that town was to have proceeded to CORMONS. The first victim was to be one BERTOSSI Bruno, local dentist and well-known reactionary. The operation, however, was postponed at the last minute owing to the inability of GRADISCA to find the necessary numbers to complete their groups.

(ii) The situation in the COLLIO is reported to be rapidly deteriorating. Unauthorised meetings are held frequently and the police do not intervene. On Sunday 7 July a crowd of Communist youths from SAN MARTINO entered the local wine shop belonging to PERSOGLIA Giuseppe, with the intention of wrecking the place. A member of the family attacked the intruders with a knife, preventing them from doing any serious damage. The Persoglia, however, are too terrorised to charge any of the offenders. On 10 July, at 0845 hours, Signa TERCIC Anica, from San FLORIANO 119, employed at the Quisca Municipio, while proceeding to her work, was attacked by about 30 women from San FLORIANO, who, after having gagged and bound her, carried her into a ditch, and proceeded in cutting her hair. A statement was made by Signa TERCIC at the Quisca Police Station, and in the GORIZIA Police HQ. No arrests have yet been made. At a secret meeting of NOO officials held during the second week in July, in San MARTINO, after having debated on local problems and weekly activity, MARINIC Josef, Secretary of the Executive Committee, from POZZENIZZA, made a short speech on security. He stressed the importance of destroying all documents which do not need filing, leaving all Party offices cleared of any papers at the end of the day, and to find adequate hiding places for filing and stationery. The UAIS offices in Castel

5/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Dobre and Colno were inspected by 12 FSS; it could be seen that the instructions were being carried out in detail, even the typewriters having been removed. In the evening of the 16th a group of about 50 people, mostly women, paraded in front of the Quisca VG Police Station, and held a demonstration of protest against the VG Police and the acts of the Fascist Reaction-aries in GORIZIA and TRIESTE. No arrests were made. Though informed two hours in advance of a demonstration in MEDANA on 17 July, the police arrived late. The speaker, VITEZ Ludvig, from San FLORIANO 161, one of the worst characters in the COLLIO, was allowed to continue his speech - same subjects dealt daily by the "LAVORATORE" and the "PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK" - and at the end, when the Police approached to carry out his arrest, a human barrier was formed, preventing their action. Another victory was marked in Communist books. On Friday 19 July a reliable contact informed 12 FSS that a demonstration was to take place on 21 July from GUNIACE to SAN SLORIANO, passing through QUISCA. Information was passed on to the Civil Affairs Officer for the COLLIO, and the two VG Police Stations. As per information, a group of about 30 men led by a Jugoslav in uniform, and marching in step, reached GUNIACE in the early part of the afternoon. A small parade was formed, which increased in strength as it passed various wine shops and houses. By the time it reached San FLORIANO it was well over 1,000 strong. The demonstration was controlled by a squad of VG Police. No incidents were reported.

00054

(iii) TOLMEZZO AREA

Although the arrest and interrogation of the cases of GEROMETTA Elsa and BULIAN Eliseo have done much to discount the threat of Jugoslav inspired organisations in the area, reports are still received from a variety of sources that such bodies exist. Enquiries, however, based on this information, the reliability of which can never be fully ascertained, always fail to [illegible] precise evidence so that it is

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

[illegible] paraded in front of the Quisca VG Police Station, and held a demonstration of protest against the VG Police and the acts of the Fascist Reactionaries in GORIZIA and TRIESTE. No arrests were made. Though informed two hours in advance of a demonstration in MEDEA on 17 July, the police arrived late. The speaker, VITEZ Ludvig, from San FLORIANO 161, one of the worst characters in the COLLIO, was allowed to continue his speech - same subjects dealt daily by the "LAVORATORE" and the "PRIMORSKI DNEVNIK" - and at the end, when the Police approached to carry out his arrest, a human barrier was formed, preventing their action. Another victory was marked in Communist books.

On Friday 19 July a reliable contact informed 12 FSS that a demonstration was to take place on 21 July from GUNIACE to SAN SLORIANO, passing through QUISCA. Information was passed on to the Civil Affairs Officer for the COLLIO, and the two VG Police Stations. As per information, a group of about 30 men led by a Jugoslav in uniform, and marching in step, reached GUNIACE in the early part of the afternoon. A small parade was formed, which increased in strength as it passed various wine shops and houses. By the time it reached San FLORIANO it was well over 1,000 strong. The demonstration was controlled by a squad of VG Police. No incidents were reported.

9054

(iii) TOLMEZZO AREA

Although the arrest and interrogation of the cases of GEROMETTA Elsa and BULIAN Eliseo have done much to discount the threat of Jugoslav inspired organisations in the area, reports are still received from a variety of sources that such bodies exist. Enquiries, however, based on this information, the reliability of which can never be fully ascertained, always fail to produce any precise evidence so that it is difficult to assess the amount of credence to be placed in these reports.

6/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(iv) It is reported from RESIA (C 4654) that Slav elements are in the habit of infiltrating through the mountains into UCCEA (543464) from SAGA (C 6046) and PLEZZO (6550) into Zone "A" with the object of spreading propaganda, although no precise information has yet been forthcoming from PS. agents who control this area, stationed at LISCHIATZ (C 4553) and OSEACCO (C 4653).

(v) MONFALCONE Area

Some members of the old GAP have been seen in MONFALCONE and RONCHI, where they are believed to have held a number of meetings in secret. FSS and VGP have cooperated in seeking out these men, but so far without success. Unconfirmed reports have been received of three Partisan Brigades formed in MONFALCONE area: 132 Bde, 47 Bde and 142 Bde, plus approx 800 men so far unorganised, in all totalling approx 2,000, awaiting call for general Communist uprising.

At approx midnight on 14 July a part of AMG employees returning from a dance at TOMADIO in an open three-ton truck were fired on near SESANA by someone using an automatic weapon. At 2130 hours the following evening at the same spot a VG Policeman and his fiancee were also fired on. Investigations have led to nothing.

(vi) CIC AREA

The usual "spontaneous" demonstrations, well planned and organised from the Headquarters in the "Casa del Popolo" and transmitted down the well arranged chain of command of the UAIS have taken place periodically throughout the month. A series of planned disorders have taken place which were supposed to reach the peak on the 29 July, this being the latest "scare" date so often heard as the date of the arrival of Tito's forces. Speeches by pro-Jugoslav Communist and UAIS proponents have lately been marked by their [illegible] quality and by their renewed anti-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

agents who control this area, stationed at LISCHIATZ (C 4553) and OSEACCO (C 4653).

(v) MONFALCONE Area

Some members of the old GAP have been seen in MONFALCONE and RONCHI, where they are believed to have held a number of meetings in secret. FSS and VGP have cooperated in seeking out these men, but so far without success. Unconfirmed reports have been received of three Partisan Brigades formed in MONFALCONE area: 132 Bde, 47 Bde and 142 Bde, plus approx 800 men so far unorganised, in all totalling approx 2,000, awaiting call for general Communist uprising.

At approx midnight on 14 July a part of AMG employees returning from a dance at TOMADIO in an open three-ton truck were fired on near SESANA by someone using an automatic weapon. At 2130 hours the following evening at the same spot a VG Policeman and his fiancee were also fired on. Investigations have led to nothing.

(vi) CIC AREA

The usual "spontaneous" demonstrations, well planned and organised from the Headquarters in the "Casa del Popolo" and transmitted down the well arranged chain of command of the UAIS have taken place periodically throughout the month. A series of planned disorders have taken place which were supposed to reach the peak on the 29 July, this being the latest "scare" date so often heard as the date of the arrival of Tito's forces. Speeches by pro-Jugoslav Communist and UAIS proponents have lately been marked by their inflammatory quality and by their renewed anti-Allied slant. A sample case is the speech made by one DUJC, Albino at RANZIANO (742999), stating that all Slovenes who failed to take part in the demonstrations would be regarded as traitors and would be dealt with "as we dealt with traitors during the resistance war".

7/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(vii) There has been an increase in the efforts of the Jugoslavs to learn the OSOPPO strength, disposition and arms in the DRENCHIA (719238) and STEGNA (674263) areas. GARIBALDINI adherents have received instructions to report all OSOPPO movements, dispositions and arms stores to TOLMINO (795325) by courier.

(viii) Secret Communist meetings are being held throughout the area particularly at OSSOPPO (291410), BERGOGNA (556415) and PRESTENTO (539265).

(ix) TRIESTE AREA.

It is reported that Doctor MILACIC Stevan runs an unofficial travel permit office, through which OZNA agents and other undesirable characters are provided with AMG Permits to travel to ITALY etc. The source of these permits is said to be a female employee in the Security Office, VCPF, named 'NORA' residing in Via Diaz 27. The price paid by MILACIC is said to be 5.000 lire per permit. Persons reported to be in possession of 'MILACIC' permits are MILACIC himself, who is believed to travel to UDINE; KOMLOS, President of a Jewish organisation for American sponsored aid for Jugoslav Jews, and JEVREMOVIC Drago, said to be associated with MILACIC in this activity.

00053

(x) SIMIC Alexander alias SELJA alias MILOVANOVIC Milcore, Via Milano 4, TRIESTE, was shot and killed in Via Corsi, TRIESTE on 20 July. A second person ANDJELKOVIC Djorje was kidnapped and is believed to have been killed. The shots were fired by three persons from a 1500 Fiat car the number of which is reported to be SPO 243. The above persons were associates of VURDELJA alias PETROVIC alias SRDIC Petar who runs an information service for the Royal Jugoslav forces under General DAMJANOVIC at EBOLI Camp, and for the National Committee of TOPALOVIC in ROME. The case which has all the aspects of a political murder is being investigated. Certain left-wing Jugoslav elements are believed to be implicated

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(viii) Secret Communist meetings are being held throughout the area particularly at OSSOPPO (291410), BERCOGNA (556415) and PRESTENTO (539265).

(ix) TRIESTE AREA

It is reported that Doctor MILACIC Stevan runs an unofficial travel permit office, through which OZNA agents and other undesirable characters are provided with AMG Permits to travel to ITALY etc. The source of these permits is said to be a female employee in the Security Office, VGPF, named 'NORA' residing in Via Diaz 27. The price paid by MILACIC is said to be 5,000 lire per permit. Persons reported to be in possession of 'MILACIC' permits are MILACIC himself, who is believed to travel to UDINE; KOMLOS, President of a Jewish organisation for American sponsored aid for Jugoslav Jews, and JEVREMOVIC Drago, said to be associated with MILACIC in this activity.

00053

(x) SIMIC Alexander alias SELJA alias MILOVANOVIC Milcord, Via Milano 4, TRIESTE, was shot and killed in Via Corsi, TRIESTE on 20 July. A second person ANDJELKOVIC Djorje was kidnapped and is believed to have been killed. The shots were fired by three persons from a 1500 Fiat car the number of which is reported to be SPO 243. The above persons were associates of VUKDELJA alias PETROVIC alias SRDIC Petar who runs an information service for the Royal Jugoslav forces under General DAMJANOVIC at EBOLI Camp, and for the National Committee of TOPALOVIC in ROME. The case which has all the aspects of a political murder is being investigated. Certain left-wing Jugoslav elements are believed to be implicated, and a further report will be submitted in due course.

(xi) Investigations have recently been carried out by FS into the subject of forged VG Identity Cards and the leader of the gang involved in this has been identified as one GLAMUZINA Josip, alias Dottore BELLI Guiseppe, alias BELLI GLAMUZZI Giuseppe, alias RIDI Giovani. He works with a

S/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

woman named FERGINA Mancje nee SCHWARTZ, who is reported to be employed by the Jugoslav Military authorities at ABBAZIA. GLAMUZINA evaded arrest on the 28 July and is believed to be making for ROME. He poses as a Croat refugee, but is suspected of being an OZNA link. Investigations are continuing and it is expected that the whole 'racket' will be exposed after the completion of the special report on the subject which is now in course of preparation.

4. ITALIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS

TRIESTE AREA

(i) The GRUPPO ESULI ISTRIANI (GEL) including all Istrian Action squads, are reliably reported to have joined the "GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA" under the central control of the PARTITO D'AZIONE. Throughout the 8/9 July representatives of the two groups are reported to have been in conference at the latters HQ in Via Dolle ZUDECHE 1, TRIESTE, which is also the office of the GEL. The final result of the conference is not yet known but it appears to have been decided to use the Istrian action squads for guerilla activities in both Zone "A" and Zone "B". Offensive action is to be twofold; against Allied personnel and offices with the object of discrediting Allied administration; against Jugoslav offices and personnel in both zones with the object of sabotaging the administration of the new regime when set up.

(ii) It has been reliably reported that Dott. COCHIARA, former head of OSI, is in charge of the re-organisation of right-wing Italian action squads following the recent events which led to the disappearance of TONEATI. COCCHIARA appears to have obtained financial aid frol Lt-Col D'AMORE and Lt-Col PESCATORE. The present location of these two officers is not known but they are believed to be connected with the newspaper "MESSAGERO VENETO". D'AMORE was recently condemned by the Extraordinary

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

on the 28 July and is believed to be [illegible] ROME. He poses as a Croat refugee, but is suspected of being an OZNA link. Investigations are continuing and it is expected that the whole 'racket' will be exposed after the completion of the special report on the subject which is now in course of preparation.

4. ITALIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS

TRIESTE AREA

(i) The GRUPPO ESULI ISTRIANI (GEL) including all Istrian Action squads, are reliably reported to have joined the "GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA" under the central control of the PARTITO D'AZIONE. Throughout the 8/9 July representatives of the two groups are reported to have been in conference at the latters HQ in Via Delle ZUDECHE 1, TRIESTE, which is also the office of the GEL. The final result of the conference is not yet known but it appears to have been decided to use the Istrian action squads for guerilla activities in both Zone "A" and Zone "B". Offensive action is to be twofold; against Allied personnel and offices with the object of discrediting Allied administration; against Jugoslav offices and personnel in both zones with the object of sabotaging the administration of the new regime when set up.

(ii) It has been reliably reported that Dott. COCHIARA, former head of OSI, is in charge of the re-organisation of right-wing Italian action squads following the recent events which led to the disappearance of TONEATI. COCCHIARA appears to have obtained financial aid frol Lt-Col D'AMORE and Lt-Col PESCATORE. The present location of these two officers is not known but they are believed to be connected with the newspaper "MESSAGERO VENETO". D'AMORE was recently condemned by the Extraordinary Court of Assizes in TRIESTE for collaboration with the enemy, this conviction arising out of the ESPOSITO trial, he is also reliably reported as the head of FUDI (Fronte Unico Difesa Italianità) and to be directing the activities of this body from the interior of ITALY.

9/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

(vii) There has been an increase in the efforts of the Jugoslavs to learn the OSOPPO strength, disposition and arms in the DRENGHI.. (719238) and STEGNA (674263) areas. GARIBALDINI adherents have received instructions to report all OSOPPO movements, dispositions and arms stores to TOLMINO (795325) by courier.

(viii) Secret Communist meetings are being held throughout the area particularly at OSSOPPO (291410), BERGOGNA (556415) and PRESTENTO (539265).

(ix) TRIESTE AREA

It is reported that Doctor MILACIC Stevan runs an unofficial travel permit office, through which OZNA agents and other undesireable characters are provided with AMG Permits to travel to ITALY etc. The source of these permits is said to be a female employee in the Security Office, VGPF, named 'NORA' residing in Via Diaz 27. The price paid by MILACIC is said to be 5,000 lire per permit. Persons reported to be in possession of 'MILACIC' permits are MILACIC himself, who is believed to travel to UDINE; KOMLOS, President of a Jewish organisation for American sponsored aid for Jugoslav Jews, and JEVREMOVIC Drago, said to be associated with MILACIC in this activity.

00053

(x) SIMIC Alexander alias SELJA alias MILOVANOVIC Milecra, Via Milano 4, TRIESTE, was shot and killed in Via Corei, TRIESTE on 20 July. A second person ANDJELKOVIC Djorje was kidnapped and is believed to have been killed. The shots were fired by three persons from a 1500 Fiat car the number of which is reported to be SPO 243. The above persons were associates of VURDELJA alias PETROVIC alias SRDIC Petar who runs an information service for the Royal Jugoslav forces under General DAMJANOVIC at EBOLI Camp, and for the National Committee of TOPALOVIC in ROME. The case which has all the aspects of a political murder is being investigated. Certain left-wing Jugoslav elements are believed to be implicated, and a further report will be submitted in due course.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

movements, dispositions and arms stores to TOLMINO (795325) by courier.

(viii) Secret Communist meetings are being held throughout the area particularly at OSSOPPO (291410), BERGOGNA (556415) and PRESTENTO (539265).

(ix) TRIESTE AREA.

It is reported that Doctor MILACIC Stevan runs an unofficial travel permit office, through which CZNA agents and other undesireable characters are provided with AMG Permits to travel to ITALY etc. The source of these permits is said to be a female employee in the Security Office, VCPF, named 'NORA' residing in Via Diaz 27. The price paid by MILACIC is said to be 5,000 lire per permit. Persons reported to be in possession of 'MILACIC' permits are MILACIC himself, who is believed to travel to UDINE; KOMLOS, President of a Jewish organisation for American sponsored aid for Jugoslav Jews, and JEVREMOVIC Drago, said to be associated with MILACIC in this activity.

(x) SIMIC Alexander alias SELJA alias MILOVANOVIC Milcora, Via Milano 4, TRIESTE, was shot and killed in Via Corsi, TRIESTE on 20 July. A second person ANDJELKOVIC Djorje was kidnapped and is believed to have been killed. The shots were fired by three persons from a 1500 Fiat car the number of which is reported to be SPO 243. The above persons were associates of VURDELJA alias PETROVIC alias SRDIC Petar who runs an information service for the Royal Jugoslav forces under General DAMJANOVIC at EBOLI Camp, and for the National Committee of TOPALOVIC in ROME. The case which has all the aspects of a political murder is being investigated. Certain left-wing Jugoslav elements are believed to be implicated, and a further report will be submitted in due course.

(xi) Investigations have recently been carried out by FS into the subject of forged VG Identity Cards and the leader of the gang involved in this has been identified as one GLAMUZINA Josip, alias Dottore BELLI Guiseppe, alias BELLI GLAMUZZI Giuseppe, alias RIDI Giovani. He works with a

8/.....

00053

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

VENICE AREA.

(i) Several attempts have been made recently by the President of the Comitato Giuliano in VENICE to obtain recommendations from FS for Giuliani who wish to join the VG Police Force. These applications have become so numerous that it is though that a serious effort is being made by the Comitato to penetrate the VG Police with its members.

(ii) Refugees, principally from FIUME, have been sounding FS with regard to the probable Allied reaction to an Italian armed action against the Jugoslavs. It is considered that the anti-Slav movement in VENICE is at present being strengthened and reorganised.

00352

GORIZIA AREA.

(i) The main preoccupation of the DIVISIONE GORIZIA during the month has been the defence of the CLN HQ in the CORSO ROOSEVELT, 56, the general rallying point of local Italianità, and the home of such oddly assorted bodies as the AGI, PCIVG, Camera di Lavoro and Lega Nazionale. The attack on the night watchman on the night of 1 July was the signal for the installation of an elaborate 24 hour guard, composed largely of youthful volunteers. A late night visit by an FSS representative revealed this guard to be organised along the most orthodox military lines, complete with rosters, VPs, strolling pickets and a free issue of cigarettes, while the crates of ham rolls and demijohns of vino in the guard room bore silent testimony to the affluence the Divisione has been enjoying of recent weeks. Line intercepts indicate that the CLN is plentifully equipped with arms and explosives and it is considered highly probable that every active member of the Divisione GORIZIA is in possession of some sort of personal weapon.

(ii) On the 20 July, a consignment of ANPI posters from PADOVA, deploring the PARIS decisions and inviting the returning of all Allied decorations, were distributed in GORIZIA. The day before,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Comitato to penetrate the VG Police with its members.

(ii) Refugees, principally from FIUME, have been sounding FS with regard to the probable Allied reaction to an Italian armed action against the Jugoslavs. It is considered that the anti-Slav movement in VENICE is at present being strengthened and reorganised.

00052

GORIZIA AREA

(i) The main preoccupation of the DIVISIONE GORIZIA during the month has been the defence of the CLN HQ in the CORSO ROOSEVELT, 36, the general rallying point of local Italianità, and the home of such oddly assorted bodies as the ACI, PCIVG, Camera di Lavoro and Lega Nazionale. The attack on the night watchman on the night of 1 July was the signal for the installation of an elaborate 24 hour guard, composed largely of youthful volunteers. A late night visit by an FSS representative revealed this guard to be organised along the most orthodox military lines, complete with rosters, VPs, strolling pickets and a free issue of cigarettes, while the crates of ham rolls and demijohns of vino in the guard room bore silent testimony to the affluence the Divisione has been enjoying of recent weeks. Line intercepts indicate that the CLN is plentifully equipped with arms and explosives and it is considered highly probable that every active member of the Divisione GORIZIA is in possession of some sort of personal weapon.

(ii) On the 20 July, a consignment of ANPI posters from PADOVA, deploring the PARIS decisions and inviting the returning of all Allied decorations, were distributed in GORIZIA. The day before, Di CAMILLO had approached FS to test reactions to the possibility of a token protest demonstration. He was informed that, especially after the recent murder of an American soldier, any demonstration with an anti-Allied bias, would creat a most

10/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

unfavourable impression - a warning which so far appears to have borne fruit.

TARVISIO AREA.

(i) The Action Party has ceased to exist as a unit in TARVISIO, inasmuch as the party programme failed to attract sufficient members to warrant its continuation.

(ii) The UOMO QUALUNQUE Movement, which has not yet made its official debut in the TARVISIO region, is headed by CIMADOR Critoforo, a member of the PFR and allegedly also of SAM.

(iii) It has been reported that on or about the 15 July the TARVISIO SAM received orders from the General Command at MILAN to limit its activities as follows: have no administrative functions, to limit itself to political and propaganda activities, to keep no lists of members and no correspondence files. A central administration is to maintain contact through local confidents.

MONFALCONE AREA

(i) On 15 July, three workers were arrested at the shipyards at MONFALCONE, one being in possession of a pistol and the other two with hand grenades. All three were members of the Camera del Lavoro. There was no evidence, however, that they formed part of any pro-Italian Action Squads.

5. CIVIL POPULATION

(a) REACTIONS TO AMG

(i) TARVISIO AREA

The population of TREVISO have been impressed by the firm attitude adopted by AMG in dealing with the general strike in TRIESTE. They saw as a motive behind the strike the furtherance of Jugoslav nationalistic aims rather than a genuine desire to bring about improved [illegible] conditions. In direct contrast, however

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

in TARVISIO, inasmuch as the party has failed to attract sufficient members to warrant its continuation.

(ii) The UOMO QUALUNQUE Movement, which has not yet made its official debut in the TARVISIO region, is headed by CIMADOR Critoforo, a member of the PFR and allegedly also of S.M.

(iii) It has been reported that on or about the 15 July the TARVISIO S.M received orders from the General Command at MILAN to limit its activities as follows: have no administrative functions, to limit itself to political and propaganda activities, to keep no lists of members and no correspondence files. A central administration is to maintain contact through local confidents.

MONFALCONE AREA

(i) On 15 July, three workers were arrested at the shipyards at MONFALCONE, one being in possession of a pistol and the other two with hand grenades. All three were members of the Camera del Lavoro. There was no evidence, however, that they formed part of any pro-Italian Action Squads.

5. CIVIL POPULATION

(a) REACTIONS TO AMG

(i) TARVISIO AREA

The population of TREVISO have been impressed by the firm attitude adopted by AMG in dealing with the general strike in TRIESTE. They saw as a motive behind the strike the furtherance of Jugoslav nationalistic aims rather than a genuine desire to bring about improved working conditions. In direct contrast, however, is the unfavourable local comment on the lack of action taken against anti-British demonstrations in areas not under AMG control. The result of this is that thuggish elements are encouraged to commit acts of hooliganism against British personnel secure in the knowledge that little or no action will be taken against them.

11/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(ii) MONFALCONE AREA

Increased respect for AMG is reported as a result of the firmer action taken during the period under review. The sentences of 3, 4 and 6 years imprisonment awarded to those responsible for the disorders outside the MONFALCONE prison on 24 June 1946 and the summonses issued against members of the strike committee in TRIESTE, have all given the impression that a stronger line will in future be taken by AMG. The action of taking over the CRDA shipyards has also been well received but it is thought that the withdrawal by Allied authorities from this control was untimely, as events are already tending to prove.

(iii) TARVISIO AREA

Generally reported as favourable. The C.O TARVISIO has come in for some criticism by the President of the PCI, one GREGORUTTI, on the grounds of showing favouritism towards members of the Demo Christian Party. It is also being alleged that the British are stripping the region of its natural resources, a natural outcome of the lumber activities being carried out in the area.

00051

(iv) POLA AREA

Generally speaking the Italian population do not, or will not understand that AMG were not responsible for the PARIS decisions. In consequence there is a strong local feeling that AMG must be considered blameworthy. At the same time there has not been any open anti-AMG or anti-Allied demonstrations, although the local Italian press has used very strong terms from time to time.

(v) GORIZIA AREA

The failure of AMG to guarantee individual freedom of action once the general strike had [illegible] has provoked severe comment.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

period under review. The sentences [illegible] 6 years imprisonment awarded to those responsible for the disorders outside the MONFALCONE prison on 24 June 1946 and the summonses issued against members of the strike committee in TRIESTE, have all given the impression that a stronger line will in future be taken by AMG. The action of taking over the CRDA shipyards has also been well received but it is thought that the withdrawal by Allied authorities from this control was untimely, as events are already tending to prove.

(iii) TARVISIO AREA

'Generally reported as favourable.' The C.O TARVISIO has come in for some criticism by the President of the PCI, one GREGORUTTI, on the grounds of showing favouritism towards members of the Domo Christian Party. It is also being alleged that the British are stripping the region of its natural resources, a natural outcome of the lumber activities being carried out in the area.

00051

(iv) POLA AREA

Generally speaking the Italian population do not, or will not understand that AMG were not responsible for the PARIS decisions. In consequence there is a strong local feeling that AMG must be considered blameworthy. At the same time there has not been any open anti-AMG or anti-Allied demonstrations, although the local Italian press has used very strong terms from time to time.

(v) GORIZIA AREA

The failure of AMG to guarantee individual freedom of action once the general strike had been declared illegal has provoked severe comment. The general opinion, even among the more moderate elements, is that AMG should become a Military Government in fact as well as in name, and that, in periods of emergency, it should be subordinated immediately to the local military commander.

12/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(vi) TRIESTE AREA

Continued criticism and virulent attacks on the VG Police and AMG generally was the theme of Jugoslav press comments. The now familiar accusation that AMG is impotent in dealing with economic problems also had full echo in the months propaganda.

Italian criticism of AMG, mild at the commencement of the month increased in strength and quantity when the PARIS decisions were announced. Reference to a "state of anarchy" were made in connection with the numerous incidents arising out of the general strike and it was pointed out that it was for AMG to put an end to this. One section regrets that as against the two extremes, i.e. the inhuman German order and the lamentable impartiality, there is not a third alternative in the form of a more consistant and resolute administration which enforces respect for the rules of civilised life.

(b) REACTIONS TO JUGOSLAV INSPIRED PROPAGANDA

One of the most noticeable angles of Jugoslav press comment during the month was the unfavourable comment on Britain's Colonial and Palestine policy in comparison with the treatment of news about RUSSIA. It is also suggested that the "degenerated Italian bourgeosie" was ready to "sell our country to International reaction, turning it into a spring board for aggression against the Soviet Union and other East European countries, particularly Tito's JUGOSLAVIA". Official Jugoslav reactions to the PARIS conference were late in crystalising, and consequently it has not been possible to judge with any accuracy the response of the rank and file to the recent declarations of Tito and Kardelj. There are indications however, that not a few Slovenes welcomed the internationalisation compromise with relief, and regretted only that it was not applied to the whole of the disputed area.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

morale propaganda.

Italian criticism of AMG, mild at the commencement of the month increased in strength and quantity when the PARIS decisions were announced. Reference to a "state of anarchy" were made in connection with the numerous incidents arising out of the General strike and it was pointed out that it was for AMG to put an end to this. One section regrets that as against the two extremes, i.e. the inhuman German order and the lamentable impartiality, there is not a third alternative in the form of a more consistent and resolute administration which enforces respect for the rules of civilised life.

(b) REACTIONS TO JUGOSLAV INSPIRED PROPAGANDA

One of the most noticeable angles of Jugoslav press comment during the month was the unfavourable comment on Britain's Colonial and Palestine policy in comparison with the treatment of news about RUSSIA. It is also suggested that the "degenerated Italian bourgeosie" was ready to "sell our country to International reaction, turning it into a spring board for aggression against the Soviet Union and other East European countries, particularly Tito's JUGOSLAVIA". Official Jugoslav reactions to the PARIS conference were late in crystalising, and consequently it has not been possible to judge with any accuracy the response of the rank and file to the recent declarations of Tito and Kardelj. There are indications however, that not a few Slevenes welcomed the internationalisation compromise with relief, and regretted only that it was not applied to the whole of the disputed area.

(c) REACTIONS TO ITALIAN INSPIRED PROPAGANDA.

The vilent Italian press campaign against the PARIS decisions was welcomed by the great majority of the Italian population. The Italian leaders in the GORIZIA area, with Avv HUGHUES, the zone president giving the lead, adopted a less

13/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

hysterical attitude, and succeeded in restraining the IPI and ACI from commencing an organised programme of protest.

(ii) From VENICE it is reported that the press are attempting to create anti-Allied feeling amongst the population as a result of the "unjust peace" proposed for ITALY. This has met with a certain measure of success.

(iii) Similar activities are reported from TRIESTE. PARIS has been referred to as another MUNICH, TRIESTE another DANZIG whilst the CLN proclaim that "a political and economic death sentence has been passed on VENEZIA GIULIA and particularly TRIESTE". It is suggested that Britain wishes to remain in TRIESTE as "RUSSIA, aided by her satellites, the Central European states and JUGOSLAVIA, would use our city as a spring board suitable to her plans for territorial and ideological expansion".

(d) REACTIONS TO ALLIED PRESS

No change.

00050

(e) RELATIONS WITH ALLIED TROOPS

Whilst there has been a cooling off of the civilian population as a result of the PARIS decisions only a few incidents of open hostility have been reported from TRIESTE and PADUA.

(f) MORALE

The morale of the Italian population has shown a considerable decline owing to the decisions arrived at by the PARIS conference although certain of the more aggressive elements favour a strong line against their so called "betrayal" by the Allied authorities. Demonstrations and disturbances are reported from VENICE, PADUA and ROVIGO. At the latter the prefect was kidnapped and it took two truck loads of CC.RR to obtain his release and restore order. Similar disorders are reported from TREVISO, where a certain COLETTI, student, during a demonstration held on 9 July,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

are attempting [illegible] amongst the population as a [illegible] peace" proposed for ITALY. This has met with a certain measure of success.

(iii) Similar activities are reported from TRIESTE. PARIS has been referred to as another MUNICH, TRIESTE another DANZIG whilst the CLN proclaim that "a political and economic death sentence has been passed on VENEZIA GIULIA and particularly TRIESTE". It is suggested that Britain wishes to remain in TRIESTE as "RUSSIA, aided by her satellites, the Central European states and JUGOSLAVIA, would use our city as a spring board suitable to her plans for territorial and ideological expansion".

(d) REACTIONS TO ALLIED PRESS

00050

No change.

(e) RELATIONS WITH ALLIED TROOPS

Whilst there has been a cooling off of the civilian population as a result of the PARIS decisions only a few incidents of open hostility have been reported from TRIESTE and PADUA.

(f) MORALE

The morale of the Italian population has shown a considerable decline owing to the decisions arrived at by the PARIS conference although certain of the more aggressive elements favour a strong line against their so called "betrayal" by the Allied authorities. Demonstrations and disturbances are reported from VENICE, PADUA and ROVIGO. At the latter the prefect was kidnapped and it took two truck loads of CC.RR to obtain his release and restore order. Similar disorders are reported from TREVISO, where a certain COLETTI, student, during a demonstration held on 9 July, held up a partisan certificate and said "I have here a certificate signed by General ALEXANDER. I burn it publicly before you, for it is now worthless".

14/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

(g) CURRENT RUMOURS

(i) That large scale civil disorders have broken out in JUGOSLAVIA, as a result of which TITO has been wounded and several high ranking officers assasinated.

(ii) That KARDELJ called in at GORIZIA on his way to the PARIS conference and gave an address to a group of hand-picked UAIS activitists.

(iii) That the Allies were interested in stirring up trouble between the GARIBALDINI and OSOPPO in order to justify their continued presence in ITALY. Civilian source, AREZZO.

(iv) That all Italian officers and troops working in liaison with Allied troops are to be black-listed by the Italian authorities. Source: Italian officer who is alleged to have heard this in ROME.

6. OTHER MATTERS OF SECURITY INTEREST.

(i) On 23 June 1946, CC.RR of VITTORIO VENETO recovered from SANT ANDREA, B-686130, large quantities of arms and ammunition. The arms were hidden in caves, the entrances to which had been filled in and camouflaged to conform to the surrounding geographical features. All arms were found to be oiled and in good working order.

(ii) On the night of 26 June 1946 a hand grenade was thrown at a patrol of CC.RR at CORNEGLIANS, C 0759. No injuries were sustained but it was not possible to trace the culprits.

(iii) On 21 July at 0100 hours an attempt was made to set fire to the premises of NOSTRO GIORNALE at POLA. VG Police were on the scene within two minutes and the VG Fire Service arrived promptly and were able to extinguish the fire before any extensive damage was done. No arrests to date.

(iv) It is alleged that an illegal school is being run at VILLA OPICINA by an individual

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

(i) That large scale civil disorders have broken out in JUGOSLAVIA, as a result of which TITO has been wounded and several high ranking officers assassinated.

(ii) That KARDELJ called in at GORIZIA on his way to the PARIS conference and gave an address to a group of hand-picked UAIS activitists.

(iii) That the Allies were interested in stirring up trouble between the GARIBALDINI and OSOPPO in order to justify their continued presence in ITALY. Civilian source, AMPEZZO.

(iv) That all Italian officers and troops working in liaison with Allied troops are to be black-listed by the Italian authorities. Source: Italian officer who is alleged to have heard this in ROME.

6. OTHER MATTERS OF SECURITY INTEREST.

(i) On 23 June 1946, CC.RR of VITTORIO VENETO recovered from SANT ANDREA, B-686130, large quantities of arms and ammunition. The arms were hidden in caves, the entrances to which had been filled in and camouflaged to conform to the surrounding geographical features. All arms were found to be oiled and in good working order.

(ii) On the night of 26 June 1946 a hand grenade was thrown at a patrol of CC.RR at CORNEGLIANS, C 0759. No injuries were sustained but it was not possible to trace the culprits.

(iii) On 21 July at 0100 hours an attempt was made to set fire to the premises of NOSTRO GIORNALE at POLA. VG Police were on the scene within two minutes and the VG Fire Service arrived promptly and were able to extinguish the fire before any extensive damage was done. No arrests to date.

(iv) It is alleged that an illegal school is being run at VILLA OPICINA by an individual named BOLLE, who is President of UAIS at SESANA. A close watch is being kept on his activities.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET

APPENDIX "A" TO 13 CORPS
MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY
Nº 12 for JULY 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 T. NORTON
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 FS Section: TRIESTE MR H-821784

OC Lieut 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 Nos:- AMG, MUGGIA (through 167 Inf Bde and MUGGIA Sigs).

35 FS Section: MONFALCONE MR H-6389

OC Lieut P. McCONACHIE
CSM W.C. TRAVENEN.
HQ Address - Via Cosulich 105, MONFALCONE.
HQ Tele Nos - FSS on MONFALCONE Military Exchange.

00049

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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 T. NORTON
HQ Address - Via XXIV Maggio N° 1, GORIZIA.
HQ Telephone N° - {Legion 91
{GORIZIA 263 and 939
Section Billet Tele N° - GORIZIA 954

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

21 FS Section: TRIESTE MR H-821734

OC Lieut D. MIDDLETON
CSM J. FERGUSON
HQ Address - Via S. Nicolo 6, TRIESTE.
HQ Tele Nos - Trieste 7548-9
Section Billet Tele N° - Trieste 98965

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

35 FS Section: MONFALCONE MR H-6389

OC Lieut P. McCONACHIE
CSM W.C. TRAVENEN.
HQ Address - Via Cosulich 105, MONFALCONE.
HQ Tele Nos - FSS on MONFALCONE Military Exchange.

000:9

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

47 FS Section: VENICE MR C-7051

OC Capt K.A.F. HORNBY
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.

2/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

55 FS Section: GRADISCA MR C-613999

OC Capt J. WEBER
CSM E. COLLINGE
HQ Address - c/o Municipio, GRADISCA.
HQ Tele N° - Through 61 Inf Bde.

Detachment: GEMONA Tele N° 4 or 7.

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 N° PORDENONE 458
GEMONA Tele N° GEMONA 7.

412 FS Section: TRIESTE MR H-8272

OC Lieut G.E. HACKMAN.
CSM KIRKPATRICK
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
CSM T. BELL
HQ Address: Via Cairoli 1, UDINE.
HQ Tele N° - UDINE 1622

Detachment: CERVIGNANO Tele N° FSS via CERVIGNANO Trunks.

426 FS Section: TREVISO MR C-6377

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

Detachments: BELLUNO Tele N° BELLUNO 465
CORTINA D'AMPEZZO Tele No - CORTINA 2137.

429 FS Section: TRIESTE

OC Lieut E. GRANVILLE
CSM M. MIZRAHI

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Detachment: GEMONA Tele Nº 4 or 7.

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
GEMONA Tele Nº GEMONA 7.

412 FS Section: TRIESTE MR H-8272

OC Lieut G.E. HACKMAN.
CSM KIRKPATRICK
HQ Address - Via Nizza, 21/4, TRIESTE.
HQ Tele Nº - 29358
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 C-6377

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

Detachments: BELLUNO Tele Nº BELLUNO 465
CORTINA D'AMPEZZO Tele No - CORTINA 2137.

429 FS Section: TRIESTE

OC Lieut E. GRANVILLE
CSM M. MIZRAHI
HQ Address - Room 133, Palace of Justice, TRIESTE.

HQ Tele Nos - 8935 and 6095
Section Billet Tele Nº: 29676.

3/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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. TYNE
Telephone - LEGION 95
GORIZIA (Civil) 932

'A' Sub-Section - TARVISIO C-6768

S/A in charge - A. HENNING
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 - CAPORETTO 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. COCLEY
Telephone - TRIESTE 5341 Ext 253 and 293

'F' Sub-Section - VENICE

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Col Bye for information please

SECRET

Tel. No.: 6628
VSI/15/98
Security Section Report - June 1946.
S.C.A.I.C. V.G.J. 13 Corps

30th June 1946.

5

7. (h) Aliens.

The number of aliens registered with the Police is still on the increase. Attached as Appendix "A" are lists showing the position in respect of :

(a) the Capital town and
(b) the remaining towns of each area.

5/U/1113/625.04

Trieste city shows an increase from				3582	to	3652
Gorizia city	"	"	"	300	to	331
Pola city	"	"	"	152	to	153.

14. Conduct of Allied Service Personnel.

In a few cases civilians found it necessary to repor the behaviour of troops in cafes and restaurants, there were also a few cases of drunkenness. No case has come to notice of serious misconduct in public and the conduct of troops can generally be considered as quite good.

15. Liaison with Military and Security Services.

Close cooperation maintained on a harmonious bases.

16. Control of Civilian Movement.

Judging by persons applying for permits the control on the Morgan Line has been effective. There have, however been some cases of persons crossing with permits issued by the Jugoslav Military Government and not bearing the required counter endorsement. A party of four Hungarians bearing a letter of introduction from one military unit to another regarding applications made for the issue of Allied Force Permits managed to enter the zone on production of this letter. They also managed to enter Italy and return on production of an "authority" issued by the Italian C.L.N. in Hungary to enter Italy. Three of this group are arrested and awaiting trial.

./. 0007

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Movement across the Morgan Line showed a greater trend to the West. On the 56 (Lon) Div. sector Eastwards 65.396, Westwards 67.282. On the 88 Div. sector Eastwards 34.196 Westwards 34.535. Last month there was an unusual change of a slightly greater trend to the East. This was probably explained by the Jugoslav order regarding requestration of property of absent residents. The position now appears to have returned to its normal trend.

The following is a table showing the number of permits issued by the Security Office during the month :-

to personal applicants	21.689
sent to Questura's in Italy.....	2.170

The position regarding Inter-zone permit travel is:-

sent to Jugoslav Military Mission	287
received approved from Jug.Mil.Mission	226
" not " " " " "	10

(some of these are because the identity card number was not supplied).

One batch of 3 permits has been received from the Jugoslav Military Mission for counter-endorsement. This is the first for many months.

Port control continues to operate satisfactorily. There were very few cases of people not being properly documented. Number of arrivals at Trieste : 64.359, number of departures: 57.407.

17. Security.

People, mainly Italians, still continue to leave zone'B. Some of the reasons given by these people when applying for passes may be of interest. Dismissals for inability to speak Croat, five teachers who said in school that Fiume was in Italy, unemployed in search of work, victims of police terrorism, people transferred by their firms, three miners who could not tolerate the government, etc. There is an average of twenty such persons per day. Some groups of refugees have been moved up from Pola through official channels and sent through to Italy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

One case of oppressive conduct towards a zone "B" refugee was reported. Whilst working he states he was approached by an unknown young man who demanded his documents and then told him to collect them later from G. Via Carducci.(The Jugoslav HQ.)

More evidence of the "shadow government" was forthcoming in the shape of a letter dated 6th June from the District Popular Tribunal of Idria to the District Tribunal of Sessana, notifying the death of a partisan who died on the 6th Jan '46, in Kranjka Gora being shot whilst on duty as a sentry.

Vetting of employees is being seriously retarded by the lack of interrogators. 629 PNB are now reduced to one qualified interrogator although three more are expected in the near future. During the month a total of 273 police candidates were dealt with and 139 for the Camp Commandant of 88th.

Duplicates received so far at HQ. show that the following identity cards have been issued:-

Normal Residents	367.329
Italian Non-Residents	13.642
Jugoslav Non-Residents	1.758
Registration certificates	2.220.

A return of firearms etc. seized during the month is attached as at Appendix "B".

21. Public Morale.

During the opening days of the Paris conference Italian morale was at a low ebb which caused a spate of rumours as to the fate of Trieste. As various agreements were reached at the Conference the Italians recovered and now are sure that America, Britain and France will not, in order to limit Russian influence in Central Europe, cede Trieste. The Jugoslavs think that Molotov will maintain his stand and that eventually all of Venezia Giulia will go to Jugoslavia. There are sections on both sides who believe that no agreement will be reached for some considerable time.

The presence of refugees from zone "B" is becoming a factor of influence. The following order was recently

*/.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

enforced in zone "B" :-

" Anybody owning goods or property (subject to "
" requisitioning belonging to German Reich or
its citizens, to war criminals or enemies of
the people, or subject to provisional admi-
nistration as belonging to persons absent or
previously refugees, deportees, or disappea-
red and similar persons) no matter how he
came into its possession, or knows anybody
else being in possession, is obliged to de-
nounce immediately this fact to the Peoples
Properties Administration."

This had the effect of increasing the hate of the Jugoslavs by the Italians.

This hate has also been fanned by the recent attacks on the Prince Bishop of Gorizia at Saloano and on the Bishop of Trieste at Sezana. The Prince Bishop of Gorizia replied by excommunicating the communist papers "Lavora-tore" and "Fronte Unico", in Italian, and the "Primorski Dnevnik" and "Ludski Dnevnik" in Slovene. A number of Italian citizens have applied a political significance to this as a defence of Italianita and thereby feel morally strengthened.

There was a demonstration in Trieste of women for "Bread and work" organised by the U.A.I.S. The participants in the main were not genuine and it met with no success. Whilst both sides use the "Bread and work" propaganda, whenever there is a feeta the number of permits issued to all classes of people jumps considerably. There is still the money, the time, the will and the means to go travelling for personal reasons.

Morale this month has been effected by the facts of the Paris Conference, and propaganda. In the closing days of the month the net result seems to be that both sides are confident of success.

J.M. Dowdey

J.M. DOWDING, Capt.
Asst. Superintendent (PSO)
Security Section

Copy to:-

Supt. S.I.B.
HQI, Main HQ Corps
Public Safety Sub Comm. AG
AI2 FSU
AI5 FSU
"D" Section, AIS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

DIVISIONE CRIMINALE INVESTIGATIVA
(Ufficio Stranieri)

LINEA DI INCHIESTA = SICILIA

CITTADINANZA	STABILI	FLUTTUANTI		TOTALE
		Profughi	Not.Vari	
ALBANESI	50	-	3	53
AMERICANI	5	-	4	9
APOLIDI	157	6	16	179
ARGENTINI	15	-	1	16
ARMENI	1	-	-	1
AUSTRIACI	340	4	42	386
BELGI	5	-	2	7
BOLIVIANI	2	-	-	2
BRASILIANI	4	-	1	5
BULGARI	8	-	2	10
CECOSLOVACCHI	201	3	21	225
CILENI	3	-	-	3
CINESI	7	-	-	7
DANESI	-	-	2	2
EGIZIANI	5	-	1	6
FINLANDESI	1	-	-	1
FRANCESI	32	-	8	40
GERMANICI	134	4	35	173
GRECI	427	-	9	436
INGLESI	31	-	12	43
IRANIANI	-	-	2	2
a) JUGOSLAVI	775	391	394	1560
LETTONI	-	-	1	1
LIBANESI	2	-	-	2
OLANDESI	13	-	2	15
PALESTINESI	-	-	2	2
POLACCHI	72	7	19	98
PORTOGHESI	1	1	1	3
RUMENI	14	-	4	18
RUSSI SOV.	3	7	6	16
SANMARINESI	6	-	-	6
SIRIANI	1	-	-	1
SLOVACCHI	5	-	-	5
SPAGNOLI	10	-	1	11
SVEDESI	2	-	1	3
SVIZZERI	165	-	10	175
TURCHI	11	1	2	13
UCRAINI	-	-	3	3
UNGHERESI	90	1	11	104
URUGUAIANI	1	-	2	3
APATRIDI	9	-	-	9
			620	

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

	ALBANESI	50	-	3	53
	AMERICANI	5	-	4	9
	APOLIDI	257	5	16	278
	ARGENTINI	15	-	1	16
	ARMENI	1	-	-	1
	AUSTRIACI	340	4	42	386
	BELGI	5	-	2	7
	BOLIVIANI	1	-	-	1
	BRASILIANI	4	-	1	5
	BULGARI	8	-	2	10
	CECOSLOVACCHI	201	3	21	225
	CILENI	1	-	-	1
	CINESI	7	-	-	7
	DANESI	-	-	2	2
	EGIZIANI	5	-	1	6
	FINLANDESI	1	-	-	1
	FRANCESI	32	-	8	40
	GERMANICI	134	4	35	173
	GRECI	427	-	9	436
	INGLESI	31	-	12	43
	IRANIANI	-	-	2	2
a)	JUGOSLAVI	775	391	394	1560
	LETTONI	-	-	1	1
	LIBANESI	2	-	-	2
	OLANDESI	13	-	2	15
	PALESTINESI	-	-	2	2
	POLACCHI	72	7	19	98
	PORTOGHESI	1	1	1	3
	RUMENI	14	-	4	18
	RUSSI SOV.	3	7	6	16
	SANMARINESI	6	-	-	6
	SIRIANI	1	-	-	1
	SLOVACCHI	5	-	-	5
	SPAGNOLI	10	-	1	11
	SVEDESI	8	-	1	1
	SVIZZERI	165	-	10	175
	TURCHI	12	-	2	13
	UCRAINI	-	1	3	4
	UNGHERESI	90	3	11	104
	URUGUAIANI	1	-	2	3
	CITTAD. INGLESE	9	-	-	9
	TOTALI	2605	427	620	3652
	a) dei quali:				
	CROATI	5	43	8	56
	SERBI	-	4	1	5

Trieste, li 26 Giugno 1946.-

00073

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Appendix "A"

DIVISIONE CIVILE INVESTIGATIVA
(Ufficio Stranieri)
-==oOOOOo==-

COMUNI DELLA ZONA DI TRIESTE

	CITTADINANZA	STABILI	FLUTTUANTI		TOTALE
			Profughi	Not.Varie	
LOBERDO' del LAGO	JUGOSLAVI	2	-	-	2
	TOTALI	2	-	-	2
FOGLIANO REDIPUGLIA	APOLIDI	4	-	-	4
	TOTALI	4	-	-	4
MONFALCONE	APOLIDI	3	-	-	3
	AUSTRIACI	6	-	-	6
	BRASILIANI	2	-	-	2
	CECOSLOVACCHI	8	-	1	9
	BELGI	1	-	1	2
	FRANCESI	2	-	-	2
	GERMANICI	-	-	1	1
	INGLESI	1	-	1	2
	JUGOSLAVI	-	-	4	4
	SLOVACCHI	1	-	-	1
	TOTALI	24	-	7	31
MUGGIA	AUSTRIACI	1	-	-	1
	CECOSLOVACCHI	9	-	-	9
	FRANCESI	-	-	1	1
	GRECI	2	-	-	2
	JUGOSLAVI	2	-	1	4
	POLACCHI	-	-	2	2
	GERMANICI	1	-	1	2
	SVIZZERI	1	-	-	1
	TOTALI	16	-	5	22
SESANA	AUSTRIACI	1	-	-	1
	JUGOSLAVI	6	2	1	11
	TOTALI	7	2	1	12
RONCHI dei LEGIONARI	CECOSLOVACCHI	-	-	2	2
	AUSTRIACI	3	-	-	3
	FRANCESI	1	-	-	1
	JUGOSLAVI	-	-	5	5
	UNGHERESI	2	-	-	2
	TOTALI	6	-	7	13
S.DORLIGO della VALLE	APOLIDI	1	-	-	1
	AUSTRIACI	1	-	-	1

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

LAGO	JUGOSLAVI	2	-	-	2
	TOTALI	2	-	-	2
FOGLIANO	APOLIDI	4	-	-	4
REDIPUGLIA	TOTALI	4	-	-	4
	APOLIDI	3	-	-	3
	AUSTRIACI	6	-	-	6
	BRASILIANI	2	-	-	2
	CECOSLOVACCHI	8	-	1	9
	BELGI	1	-	1	2
FORTIFICATORI	FRANCESI	2	-	1	3
	GERMANICI	-	-	1	1
	INGLESI	1	-	-	1
	JUGOSLAVI	-	-	4	4
	SLOVACCHI	1	-	-	1
	TOTALI	24	-	7	31
	AUSTRIACI	1	-	-	1
	CECOSLOVACCHI	2	-	-	2
	FRANCESI	-	-	1	1
	GRECI	2	-	-	2
MUGGIA	JUGOSLAVI	2	-	2	4
	POLACCHI	-	-	2	2
	GERMANICI	1	-	1	2
	SVIZZERI	1	-	-	1
	TOTALI	16	-	5	22
	AUSTRIACI	1	-	-	1
SESANA	JUGOSLAVI	6	-	1	13
	TOTALI	7	-	1	14
	CECOSLOVACCHI	-	-	2	2
	AUSTRIACI	3	-	-	3
ROSARI dei	FRANCESI	1	-	-	1
LEGIONARI	JUGOSLAVI	-	-	5	5
	UNGHERESI	2	-	-	2
	TOTALI	6	-	7	13
	APOLIDI	1	-	-	1
SACRARIO	AUSTRIACI	1	-	-	1
della VALLE	JUGOSLAVI	6	-	1	7
	TOTALI	8	-	1	9
TOTALI COMPLESSIVI		67	1	23	91

Trieste, li 26 giugno 1946.-

000.2

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

Appendix "A"

DIVISIONE SPECIALE INVESTIGATIVA
(Ufficio Stranieri)
-=-=-ooOoo-=-=-

ZONA DI GUERRA - GIULIA'

CITTADINANZA	ARRESTI	FERMATI		TOTALE
		Profughi	Not. Veri	
ALBANESI	5	-	-	5
AMERICANI	4	-	-	4
APOLIDI	17	8	1	26
ARGENTINI	6	-	-	6
AUSTRIACI	41	4	4	49
CECOSLOVACCHI	23	-	1	24
FRANCESI	1	-	3	4
FINLANDESI	-	-	1	1
GERMANICI	8	-	6	14
GRECI	2	-	-	2
INGLESI	1	-	-	1
a)JUGOSLAVI	54	54	50	158
OLANDESI	-	-	1	1
POLACCHI	6	2	-	8
RUMENI	1	1	-	2
SVEDESI	-	-	2	2
SVIZZERI	14	-	1	15
UNGHERESI	7	2	-	9
TOTALI	190	71	70	331
a) dei quali:				
SERBI	-	-	1	1

Trieste, li 26 Giugno 1945.-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 755015

ZONA DI GORIZIA - GRADO

CITTADINANZA	STABILI	ERRANTI		TOTALE
		Profughi	Mot. Vari	
ALBANESI	5	-	-	5
AMERICANI	4	-	-	4
APOLIDI	17	8	1	26
ARGENTINI	6	-	-	6
AUSTRIACI	41	4	4	49
CECOSLOVACCHI	23	-	1	24
FRANCESI	1	-	3	4
FINLANDESI	-	-	1	1
GERMANICI	8	-	6	14
GRECI	2	-	-	2
INGLESI	1	-	-	1
a)JUGOSLAVI	34	54	50	138
OLANDESI	-	-	1	1
POLACCHI	6	2	-	8
RUMENI	1	1	-	2
SVEDESI	-	-	2	2
SVIZZERI	14	-	1	15
UNGHERESI	7	2	-	9
TOTALI	190	71	70	331
a) dei quali:				
SERBI	-	-	1	1

Trieste, li 26 Giugno 1946.-

00071

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Appendix "A"

DIVISIONE AMMINISTRATIVA
(Ufficio Stranieri)

---oOo---

COMUNI DELLA PROVINCIA DI GORIZIA

	CITTADINANZA	STABILI	FLUTTUANTI		TOTALI
			PROFUGHI	NOT.VARI	
GRADISCA	AUSTRIACI	1	-	-	1
	CECOSLOVACCHI	1	-	-	1
	FRANCESI	-	-	1	1
	JUGOSLAVI	-	-	5	5
	RUMENI	-	-	1	1
	UNGHERESI	1	-	-	1
	TOTALI	3		7	10
BERGOGNA	CECOSLOVACCHI	1	-	-	1
	JUGOSLAVI	1	-	-	1
	TOTALI	2	-	-	2
FARRA	JUGOSLAVI	-	-	1	1
	TOTALI	-	-	1	1
GUISCA	JUGOSLAVI	-	-	1	1
	TOTALI	-	-	1	1
SAGRADO	JUGOSLAVI	3	-	1	4
	POLACCHI	1	-	-	1
	TOTALI	4	-	1	5
PLESSO	AUSTRIACI	1	-	-	1
	CECOSLOVACCHI	1	-	-	1
	JUGOSLAVI	-	-	3	3
	POLACCHI	3	-	-	3
	TOTALI	5	-	3	8
GANAIS	AMERICANI	1	-	-	1
	TOTALI	1	-	-	1
TOTALI COMPLESSIVI		15	-	13	28

TRIESTE, li 26 Giugno 1946.

000[illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

GRADISCA	AUSTRIACI	1	-	-	1
	CECOSLOVACCHI	1	-	-	1
	FRANCESI	-	-	1	1
	JUGOSLAVI	-	-	5	5
	RUMENI	-	-	1	1
	UNGHERESI	1	-	-	1
	TOTALI	3		7	10
MERCOGNA	CECOSLOVACCHI	1	-	-	1
	JUGOSLAVI	1	-	-	1
	TOTALI	2	-	-	2
PARMA	JUGOSLAVI	-	-	1	1
	TOTALI	-	-	1	1
QUISCA	JUGOSLAVI	-	-	1	1
	TOTALI	-	-	1	1
SACRATO	JUGOSLAVI	3	-	1	4
	POLACCHI	1	-	-	1
	TOTALI	4	-	1	5
PLESSO	AUSTRIACI	1	-	-	1
	CECOSLOVACCHI	1	-	-	1
	JUGOSLAVI	-	-	3	3
	POLACCHI	3	-	-	3
	TOTALI	5	-	3	8
CANALE	AMERICANI	1	-	-	1
	TOTALI	1	-	-	1
TOTALI COMPLESSIVI		15	-	13	28

TRIESTE, li 26 Giugno 1946.

000.6

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

Appendix "A"

DIVISIONE CRIMINALE INVESTIGATIVA
(Ufficio Stranieri)
=-=-=ooOoo=-=-=

ZONA DI POLA - CITTA'

CITTADINANZA	STABILI	FLUTTUANTI		TOTALI
		Profughi	Mot. Vari	
APOLIDI	2	-	-	2
ARGENTINI	2	-	-	2
AUSTRIACI	5	-	2	7
CECOSLOVACCHI	8	-	-	8
GERMANICI	40	3	1	44
JUGOSLAVI	57	-	5	62
POLACCHI	13	-	-	13
RUMENI	5	-	-	5
RUSSI SOV.	1	-	-	1
SPAGNOLI	1	-	-	1
UNGHERESI	8	-	-	8
TOTALI	142	3	8	153

Trieste, li 26 Giugno 1946.-

00059

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Appendix " 2 "

Month of June 1946

Situation of Dump	Arms and ammunition recovered	Other equipment
Fola - from truck at Fola on route to Zone "B"	Heavy machine guns 'Breda' make 9 with light spare barrels 22 'Breda' machine guns with 6 spare barrels 11 automatic rifles Beretta 96 Italian make rifles numerous magazines for machine guns approx 20,000 rounds ammunition 5 'Breda' very light pistols	200 red and green very light flares
Plesso, place Bovegizza		Camp telephone, field glasses, artillery compass, barrel of sub machine, tubes of blasting gelatine and pistol for signalations.
Pontelagoscuro	1 case containing 15 German hand-grenades A case of magazines for musket mod.91 (Italian) A case of magazines for machine guns 38 heavy A case of magazines for rifles Steyer 2 cases of anti-tanks bullets (stored at the "Mine and Bomb Disposal") A bag without cover (full) containing a certain number of magazines of different type and size about 200 cartridges, cal.9 long for machine gun	

00035

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Situation of Dump	Arms and ammunition recovered	Other equipment
Montefiascone	42 anti-tanks bullets, loose, fused, that have been left on the spot because dangerous, and therefore the "Mine and Bombs Disposal" has been contacted for the removal	

S E C R E T

1 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 9

for APRIL 1946

Part I The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA.

Part II The Situation in DE 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 Security interest.

00036

APPENDICES "A" FSS and CIC Locations in 13 CORPS area. (Limited Distribution)

"B" Election Results.

Lt-Col.,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 9

for APRIL 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 Security interest.

00036

APPENDICES "A" FSS and CIC Locations in 13 CORPS area. (Limited Distribution)

"B" Election Results.

Lt-Col.,
General Staff.

7 May 1946

Secret
Section
Reg. No. 1575
Box No. 166
File No. 625,013
Action .....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

S E C R E T

13 CORPS MONTHLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO.9

PART I

The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

The situation at the beginning of the month was still governed by the presence of the Boundary Commission and by the successes the Italians had achieved at the end of March. On both 1 and 2 Apr the pro-Slavs held demonstrations in TRIESTE protesting against the alleged ill treatment of those detained during the many preceding demonstrations, and the pro-Slav propaganda machine was never busier against the Civil Police and AMG, who were accused of deliberately altering the ethnic character of the region by importation of fascists. The final departure of the Boundary Commission on 8 April helped to ease the situation, and, except for a small demonstration by the pro-Slavs on 13 April, there was a welcome respite from all forms of outward agitation. This was only broken towards the end of the month by Labour Day festivities.

For the last few weeks the pro-Slav organisations, largely because of their many set-backs at the beginning of the month, have been pursuing a policy of domestic re-adjustements relying only on propaganda to maintain their anti-AMG stand. A serious blow to their prestige this month has been the resignation of Radic, President of the Sindicati Unici, an able and balanced trade union leader who was respected as much by the Italians as the Slavs. He resigned on the grounds that the Sindicati Unici were calling strikes and generally using their power for political rather than economic ends.

00039

The Italian element in TRIESTE has shown definite signs of increased confidence and reports of the formation of action squads are indicative of a more positive and open anti-Slav attitude. One or two cases of aggression of individuals or groups by members of these action squads have been reported, and stragglers from the pro-Slav 1 May gymnastic display on returning to their villages that evening were booed and hissed by Italians lining the sidewalks, so much so that the police often had to escort

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PART I

The Political Situation in VENEZIA GIULIA

1. GENERAL

The situation at the beginning of the month was still governed by the presence of the Boundary Commission and by the successes the Italians had achieved at the end of March. On both 1 and 2 Apr the pro-Slavs held demonstrations in TRIESTE protesting against the alleged ill treatment of those detained during the many preceding demonstrations, and the pro-Slav propaganda machine was never busier against the Civil Police and AMG, who were accused of deliberately altering the ethnic character of the region by importation of fascists. The final departure of the Boundary Commission on 8 April helped to ease the situation, and, except for a small demonstration by the pro-Slavs on 13 April, there was a welcome respite from all forms of outward agitation. This was only broken towards the end of the month by Labour Day festivities.

For the last few weeks the pro-Slav organisations, largely because of their many set-backs at the beginning of the month, have been pursuing a policy of domestic re-adjustements relying only on propaganda to maintain their anti-AMG stand. A serious blow to their prestige this month has been the resignation of Radic, President of the Sindicati Unici, an able and balanced trade union leader who was respected as much by the Italians as the Slavs. He resigned on the grounds that the Sindicati Unici were calling strikes and generally using their powers for political rather than economic ends.

00035

The Italian element in TRIESTE has shown definite signs of increased confidence and reports of the formation of action squads are indicative of a more positive and open anti-Slav attitude. One or two cases of aggression of individuals or groups by members of these action squads have been reported, and stragglers from the pro-Slav 1 May gymnastic display on returning to their villages that evening were booed and hissed by Italians lining the sidewalks, so much so that the police often had to escort these stragglers through the hostile crowd.

Labour Day celebrations, on the part of the pro-Slavs at any rate, showed an entire lack of anything approaching labour or trade unionism, and revolved round sport, gymnastics and torchlight processions. The nationalist spirit predominated, and for every red flag there were a hundred Slovene or Jugoslav ones. Probably in an attempt to regain some of their lost

2/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

initiative, they had been assiduously planning those events many weeks before-hand and their pains bore fruit. The Italians on the other hand were largely disinterested in the festival and made little effort to rival the pro-Slavs. Many hundreds from neighbouring villages and towns had come in to boost the pro-Slav ranks, as evidenced by columns of weary peasants returning home that night.

The Civil Police throughout the period acquitted itself with commendable tact and impartiality, and although this time the Slavs should be thankful for its frequent protection, cables to the Foreign Secretaries from the various committees have already begun, alleging brutality and partiality on the part of the police and authorities.

Both factions firmly believed that the Allied Victory Parade on 2 May was primarily intended as a warning to JUGOSLAVIA. Nevertheless immediately prior to it the pro-Slav press in Zone A adopted a friendly and almost laudatory attitude towards the Allies inviting the workers to attend and applaud the parade, and on 30 April the LAVORATORE published a good will letter to Allied soldiers from the Giulian Partisan Association. Italian enthusiasm appeared to be diluted by press reports of proposals from PARIS regarding the future of the Italian fleet and colonies, and this may not be unconnected with the fact that the Americans were given noticeably more generous applause.

Not unnaturally, now that May Day festivities have passed, all attention has switched to the PARIS conference and this has become the favourite topic of the local press and of all parties.

2. PRO JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

In a serious attempt to regain the initiative which they had lost after the big Italian demonstrations at the end of March, the pro-Slavs organised two demonstrations on 1 and 2 April to protest against the alleged ill treatment by the Civil Police of the numerous persons which at that time were detained in the Gaols of TRIESTE, GORIZIA and MONFALCONE on charges of breaches of public order during the demonstrations of the previous month. The fetish of a months vociferous manifestations was, however, having its effect and in spite of the usual importation from outside TRIESTE neither of the demonstrations mustered more than an unenthusiastic attendance of twelve to fifteen thousand. Press and radio however, continued their violent and distorted attacks on the Civil Police and Al-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

[redacted] Press Trans, as evidenced by columns of weary Peasants returning home that night.

The Civil Police throughout the period acquitted itself with commendable tact and impartiality, and although this time the Slavs should be thankful for its frequent protection, cables to the Foreign Secretaries from the various committees have already begun, alleging brutality and partiality on the part of the police and authorities.

Both factions firmly believed that the Allied Victory Parade on 2 May was primarily intended as a warning to JUGOSLAVIA. Nevertheless immediately prior to it the pro-Slav press in Zone A adopted a friendly and almost laudatory attitude towards the Allies inviting the workers to attend and applaud the parade, and on 30 April the LAVORATORE published a good will letter to Allied soldiers from the Giulian Partisan Association. Italian enthusiasm appeared to be diluted by press reports of proposals from PARIS regarding the future of the Italian fleet and colonies, and this may not be unconnected with the fact that the Americans were given noticeably more generous applause.

Not unnaturally, now that May Day festivities have passed, all attention has switched to the PARIS conference and this has become the favourite topic of the local press and of all parties.

2. PRO JUGOSLAV ACTIVITIES

In a serious attempt to regain the initiative which they had lost after the big Italian demonstrations at the end of March, the pro-Slavs organised two demonstrations on 1 and 2 April to protest against the alleged ill treatment by the Civil Police of the numerous persons which at that time were detained in the gaols of TRIESTE, GORIZIA and MONFALCONE on charges of breaches of public order during the demonstrations of the previous month. The fatigue of a months vociferous manifestations was, however, having its effect and in spite of the usual importation from outside TRIESTE neither of the demonstrations mustered more than an unenthusiastic attendance of twelve to fifteen thousand. Press and radio however, continued their violent and distorted attacks on the Civil Police and AMG was accused of altering the ethnic character of the region by wholesale importation of fascists. Telegrams were sent by UAIS and PNOO to the Big Four, to the International Red Cross and to UN harping on the alleged repression of the peoples freedom, and hunger strikes were held in the gaols.

On 10 April AMG lifted the ban of dismissals by employers of their surplus workers. Although these dismissals were only

3/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

to be gradually carried out and in conjunction with AMG schemes for public works designed to absorb a large proportion of those thus rendered unemployed, the local pro-Slav press echoed by BELGRADE on principle accused AMG of being incapable of solving local economic problems and of favouring the employers at the expense of the workers. The Sindicati Unici in protest called for an open air meeting on 13 April, but only about three thousand attended. This general lack of response to their agitations made it plain to the heads of the pro-Slav organisations that an overhaul and general review of their policy was necessary, particularly if they were to retain the support of the Italian working class who, not unnaturally, had resented the all-out nationalist policy of the PCG during the visit of the Boundary Commission. Moreover at this period Radic, the much respected leader of the Sindicati Unici, resigned on account of the abuse by the local pro-Slav heads of the trade union movement for the calling of purely political strikes; the unexpected left wing success in the Italian administrative elections was likely to deprive the PCG of the well worn argument that ITALY was a hotbed of fascism and reaction; and the Partito Comunista della VENEZIA GIULIA, however bogus some of its leaders and members, was spreading from GORIZIA to TRIESTE and elsewhere thus constituting an allegedly Italian Communist opposition to PCG. The latter therefore found it opportune to call its first general regional meeting on 14 April in an attempt to reconsolidate its position and to counteract as far as possible the general impression of disunity within its ranks. KREIGER and JAKSETIC were the main speakers at the meeting. Apart from the usual diatribes against AMG particularly in connection with economic and labour problems, much stress was laid on the unshakeable unity of the party, the necessity for the Italian workers to remain united with the Slavs as a bulwark against Italian imperialism, the bogus nature of the PCIyG, and the necessity for increased political education of its members. Of particular interest was the statement that epuration within the party and dismissals of dissidents and opportunists was necessary for party unity - a proviso presumably calculated to cover past resignations as well as future expulsions. A passing reference was made to the Sindicati Unici when it was stated that Trade Unions could not be entirely divorced from politics. Since this meeting the PCG has followed a policy of outward inactivity, but lectures and meetings were resumed and

00034

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

local economic problems and of favouring the employers at the expense of the workers. The Sindicati Unici in protest called for an open air meeting on 12 April, but only about three thousand attended. This general lack of response to their agitations made it plain to the heads of the pro-Slav organisations that an overhaul and general review of their policy was necessary, particularly if they were to retain the support of the Italian working class who, not unnaturally, had resented the all-out nationalist policy of the PCG during the visit of the Boundary Commission. Moreover at this period Radic, the much respected leader of the Sindicati Unici, resigned on account of the abuse by the local pro-Slav heads of the trade union movement for the calling of purely political strikes; the unexpected left wing success in the Italian administrative elections was likely to deprive the PCG of the well worn argument that ITALY was a hotbed of fascism and reaction; and the Partito Comunista della VENEZIA GIULIA, however bogus some of its leaders and members, was spreading from GORIZIA to TRIESTE and elsewhere thus constituting an allegedly Italian Communist opposition to PCG. The latter therefore found it opportune to call its first general regional meeting on 14 April in an attempt to reconsolidate its position and to counteract as far as possible the general impression of disunity within its ranks. KREIGER and JAKSETIC were the main speakers at the meeting. Apart from the usual diatribes against AMG particularly in connection with economic and labour problems, much stress was laid on the unbreakable unity of the party, the necessity for the Italian workers to remain united with the Slavs as a bulwark against Italian imperialism, the bogus nature of the PCI-G, and the necessity for increased political education of its members. Of particular interest was the statement that epuration within the party and dismissals of dissidents and opportunists was necessary for party unity - a proviso presumably calculated to cover past recriminations as well as future expulsions. A passing reference was made to the Sindicati Unici when it was stated that Trade Unions could not be entirely divorced from politics. Since this meeting the PCG has followed a policy of outward inactivity, but lectures and meetings were resumed and assiduous preparations for 1 May were put in hand.

00034

In GORIZIA the situation throughout the month has been similar to that of TRIESTE. In a candid statement on the PCG Regional General meeting the local party head admitted the technical errors of his party policy and their misguided tactics which he stated were partly responsible for the existence, in the northern part of the province, of an anti-communist Slovene element. The PCI-G in GORIZIA possibly provides a comparatively

4/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

more serious opposition by having at its head BUSTETTO who is an ex-PCG member. PCG had also suffered loss of prestige from the Italian demonstrations and it is probable that in GORIZIA, as in TRIESTE, while the pro-Slav organisations are undergoing a period of contrite introspection, a policy of law and order will temporarily at any rate be followed by them. From this area come reports of a minor roll-up into the Jugoslav army of Slovenes formerly partisans. So far definitely one and probably nine other Slovenes have left to join the Jugoslav army, having previously been shown and asked to sign enrolment papers. A limited number of volunteers also appear to have gone into Zone B or JUGOSLAVIA to help bridge making or road mending.

In the COLLIO area, reports suggest that there has been no slackening in the campaign by the pro-Slavs to assert their control particularly in the Slovene schools. On 1 April a general meeting of all elementary school teachers in the COLLIO was held during which appeared a former superintendent appointed by the partisan authorities. He immediately took charge of the meeting and ordered the teachers to refuse the books authorised by AMG. Other similar instances suggest that in this predominantly Slovene area the policy of the Communists is as much as ever directed towards increasing its influence, not excluding the use of threats.

The latter part of the month was almost entirely taken up by preparations for May Day festivities. In TRIESTE a coordinating committee and six hundred "organisers" were put in charge of the arrangements for the gymnastic display, the bonfires, the bands and the processions. An application for special trains to import 150,000 demonstrators from both Zones A and B was made to AMG. Owing to feeding, billeting and local security considerations AMG in a public statement advised against mass importations, particularly as both factions wished to demonstrate over the period. This statement, together with the declaration by AMG of 25 April as a national holiday in Zone A in commemoration of the liberation of Northern ITALY, formed the basis of a strong propaganda campaign against AMG. The latter were again accused of suppressing the peoples freedom and of prejudicing the judgement of the Peace Conference, and more telegrams were despatched to the Foreign Secretaries.

On 23 April an orderly commemoration service was held by the pro-Slavs in front of a building where 52 hostages had been hung by the Germans. This was their first resumption of overt activity. There followed gymnastic rehearsals, concerts and torchlight processions. On 1 May a deafening reveille at 0600

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

...will temporarily be any trade be followed by them. From this area come reports of a minor call-up into the Jugoslav army of Slovenes formerly partisans. So far definitely one and probably nine other Slovenes have left to join the Jugoslav army, having previously been shown and asked to sign enrolment papers. A limited number of volunteers also appear to have gone into Zone B or JUGOSLAVIA to help bridge making or road mending.

In the COLLIO area, reports suggest that there has been no slackening in the campaign by the pro-Slavs to assert their control particularly in the Slovene schools. On 1 April a general meeting of all elementary school teachers in the COLLIO was held during which appeared a former superintendent appointed by the partisan authorities. He immediately took charge of the meeting and ordered the teachers to refuse the books authorised by AMG. Other similar instances suggest that in this predominantly Slovene area the policy of the Communists is as much as ever directed towards increasing its influence, not excluding the use of threats.

The latter part of the month was almost entirely taken up by preparations for May Day festivities. In TRIESTE a coordinating committee and six hundred "organisers" were put in charge of the arrangements for the gymnastic display, the bonfires, the bands and the processions. An application for special trains to import 150,000 demonstrators from both Zones A and B was made to AMG. Owing to feeding, billeting and local security considerations AMG in a public statement advised against mass importations, particularly as both factions wished to demonstrate over the period. This statement, together with the declaration by AMG of 25 April as a national holiday in Zone A in commemoration of the liberation of Northern ITALY, formed the basis of a strong propaganda campaign against AMG. The latter were again accused of suppressing the peoples freedom and of prejudicing the judgement of the Peace Conference, and more telegrams were despatched to the Foreign Secretaries.

On 25 April an orderly commemoration service was held by the pro-Slavs in front of a building where 52 hostages had been hung by the Germans. This was their first resumption of overt activity. There followed gymnastic rehearsals, concerts and torchlight processions. On 1 May a deafening reveille at 0600 hours by brass bands was followed by a big well attended demonstration in the main square. In the afternoon an impressive well organised gymnastic display rounded off their Labour Day celebrations. A large number of participants had been infiltrated from neighbouring villages during the two previous nights over and above the 5,000 gymnasts authorised by AMG, as was evidenced by the long columns of stragglers returning that evening to their home villages.

5/.....

3. PRO ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

Largely due to their successes in the latter part of March the pro-Italian parties have been content during the greater part of April to pursue a policy of outward inactivity. An interesting political development has been the crystallisation, from the Fronte Comunista Italiano of GORIZIA of the Partito Comunista Italiano della VENEZIA GIULIA, with branches in TRIESTE and several others of the predominently Italian towns on the coast. This "sci disant" Italian Communist movement appears to have only a few members at the head who can boast of real communist convictions, but it was avidly nurtured by the CCLN who saw in it a possible counter attraction to the Italian workers in IMG, and a fulfillment of their hopes to have communist representation of the Committee. It is reported, however, that its financiers include members of extreme right wing views and that VILLI, the TRIESTE head, was far from communist some months ago. On 17 April it began publishing a weekly newspaper called l'Unita Giuliana, and at about the same time VILLI and BUSTETTO, its GORIZIA leader, went to ROME to visit TOGLIATTI. In fact they only met some representatives of the PCI and returned to TRIESTE with the burning question of whether the new party would receive official recognition by the PCI wholly unanswered. Although it is highly doubtful that such a recognition will ever be granted, it is not improbable that their existence has given the PCI a good reason for declaring their intention to establish a bureau in TRIESTE. Whilst ostensibly to study at first hand the local situation and to prevent any further split in the organisation, this move would also enable the PCI - should TRIESTE not be assigned to JUGOSLAVIA - to capitalise in the interests of ITALY the communistic tendencies of the TRIESTE working class. It is not yet known when this TRIESTE committee will arrive but it is thought that its head will be FRATCLONGO, an elderly and reliable Italian communist. It is rumoured that RADIC, formerly head of the pro-Slav Sindicati Unici and at present in ROME, is advising the PCI in ROME on the situation in VENEZIA GIULIA. RADIC still enjoys the respect of many members of the Sindicati Unici - probably of all who are not definitely committed to JUGOSLAVIA - and his help would probably be of more value to the PCI than that of opportunists such as VILLI.

00033

There is no doubt that during the past month the Italian shopkeeper and student element has gained confidence and is determined to adopt a more definite stand. Reports of constitu-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Comunista Italiano della VENEZIA GIULIA, with branches in TRIESTE and several others of the predominantly Italian towns on the coast. This "sci dissent" Italian Communist movement appears to have only a few members at the head who can boast of real communist convictions, but it was avidly nurtured by the GCLN who saw in it a possible counter attraction to the Italian workers in PCI, and a fulfillment of their hopes to have communist representation of the Committee. It is reported, however, that its financiers include members of extreme right wing views and that VILLI, the TRIESTE head, was far from communist some months ago. On 17 April it began publishing a weekly newspaper called l'Unita Giuliana, and at about the same time VILLI and BUSTETTO, its GORIZIA leader, went to ROME to visit TOGLIATTI. In fact they only met some representatives of the PCI and returned to TRIESTE with the burning question of whether the new party would receive official recognition by the PCI wholly unanswered. Although it is highly doubtful that such a recognition will ever be granted, it is not improbable that their existence has given the PCI a good reason for declaring their intention to establish a bureau in TRIESTE. Whilst ostensibly to study at first hand the local situation and to prevent any further split in the organisation, this move would also enable the PCI - should TRIESTE not be assigned to JUGOSLAVIA - to capitalise in the interests of ITALY the communistic tendencies of the TRIESTE working class. It is not yet known when this TRIESTE committee will arrive but it is thought that its head will be PRATOLONGO, an elderly and reliable Italian communist. It is rumoured that RADIC, formerly head of the pro-Slav Sindicati Unici and at present in ROME, is advising the PCI in ROME on the situation in VENEZIA GIULIA. RADIC still enjoys the respect of many members of the Sindicati Unici - probably of all who are not definitely committed to JUGOSLAVIA - and his help would probably be of more value to the PCI than that of opportunists such as VILLI.

00033

There is no doubt that during the past month the Italian shopkeeper and student element has gained confidence and is determined to adopt a more definite stand. Reports of constitutions of action squads, some roughly grouped under the GCLN, others centering round Istrian and Dalmatian refugees, are indications of this trend and isolated cases of physical violence against individuals or groups of pro-Slavs have been reported. After the pro-Slav gymnastic display on 1 May many stragglers crossing the centre of the city on their way to their home villages were subjected to wholesale hissing, booing and spitting by big crowds of Italians on the sidewalks, and civil police often found it necessary to escort these tired and ill-shod stragglers through the hostile crowd. More sober and responsible elements deprecate this unsavoury tendency as undignified and

6/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

harmful to the Italian cause. There is no doubt, however, that the wholesale infiltration of pro-Slavs has caused a violent reaction and a surprisingly large number of Italians are now of the opinion that Italian violence is justified in face of Jugoslav attempts to turn TRIESTE into a Slovene town. Possibly also a reflection of growing confidence by Italians is a report that in GORIZIA the two organisations, the Divisione GORIZIA and the API, formerly firmly allied in an anti-Slav defensive policy, have now bickered on domestic politics and threaten to split.

On 24 April, the anniversary of the liberation of Northern ITALY by the partisans, a rash of Italian flags appeared in the centre of TRIESTE and in POLA, MONFALCONE and GORIZIA, and numerous commemoration services were held in honour of Italian partisans. Labour Day on the whole meant little to the Italians, and apart from various sports meetings, the open air meetings organised by the Chamber of Labour on 1 May attracted a comparatively small audience and throughout the period the efforts of the pro-Italians were dwarfed by the highly organised and orderly display by the pro-Slavs.

The local pro-Italian press at the beginning of the month struck a triumphal note over the large pro-Italian demonstrations; it has now ceased its criticism of AMG and latterly has directed much space to the Peace Conference in PARIS. Italian public opinion not unnaturally looks to the United States as the prime defenders of their cause and perhaps symptomatic of this was the fact that in the Allied Victory Parade of 2 May, the American contingents received noticeably the more generous applause.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PART II

The Situation in NE ITALY and the General Situation in ITALY

1. The General Situation in North East ITALY

The results of the administrative elections show that in terms of communes gained the Christian Democrats are the strongest party in North East ITALY, winning 321 communes against 125 won by the left wing block. These figures are, however, somewhat deceptive, since the totals of votes cast, where these are available, show that the two political forces are more evenly balanced than the above figures suggest. Thus in the province of PADUA while the Christian Democrats won 70 communes and the left 31, the latter actually polled only a few thousand less votes than the former. For this reason too much reliance cannot be placed in the results of the administrative elections as the basis for a forecast of the relative strength of the mass parties in the Constituent Assembly, though the general trend of the voting indicates that the Christian Democrats will be the strongest single party. The results in terms of communes are given at Appendix "B".

The holiday of April 25 was celebrated quietly throughout the area, and there was little response on the part of the public to the ex-partisans' attempt to recapture the glamour and popularity which they enjoyed in their heyday. With the gradual increase in the number of dismissals of surplus workers, unemployment, at least in VENICE and UDINE provinces, is on the increase. It has, however, nowhere been the cause of serious disorders, and labour affairs in general provide nothing worthy of report. It was stated in the middle of the month that foodstocks in the VENETO were sufficient to last until the beginning of May, but further UNRRA shipments are arriving and provided the collection of grain from the producers goes according to plan no serious shortage should develop.

2. UDINE

00032

Of the 63 communes in UDINE province which had voted by April 7th, 34 were won by the left block and 29 by the Christian Democrats. In UDINE town the Christian Democrats gained 18 seats, the Socialists 12, the Communists 7 and the Liberal Action and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1. The General Situation in North East ITALY

The results of the administrative elections show that in terms of communes gained the Christian Democrats are the strongest party in North East ITALY, winning 321 communes against 125 won by the left wing block. These figures are, however, somewhat deceptive, since the totals of votes cast, where these are available, show that the two political forces are more evenly balanced than the above figures suggest. Thus in the province of PADUA while the Christian Democrats won 70 communes and the left 31, the latter actually polled only a few thousand less votes than the former. For this reason too much reliance cannot be placed in the results of the administrative elections as the basis for a forecast of the relative strength of the mass parties in the Constituent Assembly, though the general trend of the voting indicates that the Christian Democrats will be the strongest single party. The results in terms of communes are given at Appendix "B".

The holiday of April 25 was celebrated quietly throughout the area, and there was little response on the part of the public to the ex-partisans' attempt to recapture the glamour and popularity which they enjoyed in their heyday. With the gradual increase in the number of dismissals of surplus workers, unemployment, at least in VENICE and UDINE provinces, is on the increase. It has, however, nowhere been the cause of serious disorders, and labour affairs in general provide nothing worthy of report. It was stated in the middle of the month that foodstocks in the VENETO were sufficient to last until the beginning of May, but further UNRRA shipments are arriving and provided the collection of grain from the producers goes according to plan no serious shortage should develop.

00032

2. UDINE

Of the 63 communes in UDINE province which had voted by April 7th, 34 were won by the left block and 29 by the Christian Democrats. In UDINE town the Christian Democrats gained 18 seats, the Socialists 12, the Communists 7 and the Liberal Action and Republican parties one each, leaving the right and left wing blocks almost equally balanced. A compromise was reached by which the Socialist CLN-appointed Mayor was retained, but the Christian Democrat members seem to have accepted the situation with ill-grace and the first meeting of the Giunta was a stormy one. The small success of the Communists in UDINE town is no doubt due to the influence of the political situation in VENEZIA GIULIA, and in part to the after effects of the outburst of Italianita during the visit of the Boundary Commission. The

S/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

results in the province as a whole are however in marked contrast to those in the neighbouring provinces of BELLUNO and TREVISO where there was a sweeping Christian Democrat victory.

In the GARYISIO area there is evidence that Dr DOLHAR, the most active member of the small Slovene minority, has been trying to induce the local Austrian leaders to join in the formation of an anti-Italian block, though as DOLHAR seems to have little following among his compatriots it is doubtful whether such a "block" would have much significance, nor is it clear as yet what terms he has offered, but the Austrian leader Trou. in a speech on April 7th, opposed the alliance and alleged that it was a political manoeuvre aimed at bolstering Jugoslav claims to the area, adding that it would be preferable for the Val Canale to remain Italian than to become a part of JUGOSLAVIA. Since the visit of the Boundary Commission the local Austrians have been increasing their political activities, and the smuggling of Austrian papers across the border has become more frequent.

Recent reports indicate that the OSOPPO partisans were secretly re-organised during April and that five groups of the Corpo Volunteri Osoppo are in process of formation in the eastern part of the province. It seems likely that this step has been prompted by fears of a Jugoslav coup in VENEZIA GIULIA and in this connection it is significant that the strongest groups are those at TARVISIO and CIVIDALE, i.e. nearest to the VENEZIA GIULIA boundary. The formation of the Associazione Partigiani Osoppo has not led to the expected rift with ANPI. APO has agreed in vague terms to remain a purely "old regimental" association. Both OSOPPO chiefs remain at their jobs in the ANPI office and the two organisations staged a common celebration on April 25. There has, however, recently been some discontent among the Garibaldini in the FRIULI at the pro-Slav tendencies of some of their leaders and a group numbering about 300 has split off and offered its services to the new OSOPPO organisation.

Unemployment has risen during the past two months from 40,000 to 55,000. This is accounted for, according to the Camera del Lavoro, by an increase in the number of reduci, by small firms closing down completely now that the good weather has arrived and they can do so without causing discontent, and by the fact that bigger firms, after the devaluation of the lira have more faith in Italian currency and are less inclined to expend capital on the maintenance of surplus workers.

3. BELLUNO and TREVISO

In both these provinces the final results show a sweeping

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

In the TARVISIO area there is evidence that DE DORIA, the most active member of the small Slovene minority, has been trying to induce the local Austrian leaders to join in the formation of an anti-Italian block, though as DOLLMAR seems to have little following among his compatriots it is doubtful whether such a "block" would have much significance, nor is it clear as yet what terms he has offered, but the Austrian leader Treu, in a speech on April 7th, opposed the alliance and alleged that it was a political manoeuvre aimed at bolstering Jugoslav claims to the area, adding that it would be preferable for the Val Canale to remain Italian than to become a part of JUGOSLAVIA. Since the visit of the Boundary Commission the local Austrians have been increasing their political activities, and the smuggling of Austrian papers across the border has become more frequent.

Recent reports indicate that the OSOPPO partisans were secretly re-organised during April and that five groups of the Corpo Volontari Osoppo are in process of formation in the eastern part of the province. It seems likely that this step has been prompted by fears of a Jugoslav coup in VENEZIA GIULIA and in this connection it is significant that the strongest groups are those at TARVISIO and CIVIDALE, i.e. nearest to the VENEZIA GIULIA boundary. The formation of the Associazione Partigiani Osoppo has not led to the expected split with ANPI. APO has agreed in vague terms to remain a purely "old regimental" association. Both OSOPPO chiefs remain at their jobs in the ANPI office and the two organisations stayed a common celebration on April 25. There has, however, recently been some discontent among the Garibaldini in the FRIULI at the pro-Slav tendencies of some of their leaders and a group numbering about 300 has split off and offered its services to the new OSOPPO organisation.

Unemployment has risen during the past two months from 40,000 to 55,000. This is accounted for, according to the Camera del Lavoro, by an increase in the number of reduci, by small firms closing down completely now that the good weather has arrived and they can do so without causing discontent, and by the fact that bigger firms, after the devaluation of the lire have more faith in Italian currency and are less inclined to expend capital on the maintenance of surplus workers.

3. BELLUNO and TREVISO

In both these provinces the final results show a sweeping success for the Christian Democrats, who won 90 communes and the left block a mere 9.

Reports have been received during the past few months that the Sud-Tyrolische Volkspartei has been extending its activities into the Cortina area in the North of BELLUNO province. So far

9/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

however, its local supporters have performed nothing more spectacular than the painting of wall slogans and minor acts of bravado, and the movement is probably of little political interest. It may be of interest to note that when a plebiscite was held among the German minority in BELLUNO province after the German-Italian agreement of 1939, out of 7429 optants 1006 decided in favour of Germany and 6423 for Italian citizenship.

Unemployment and the food situation have caused some discontent in TREVISO province, but the only incident reported was a small demonstration by unemployed at TREVISO on April 12.

4. VENICE

The results of the administrative elections in VENICE province show that the Christian Democrats gained 17 communes and the left wing 23. Considering the area is reputed to be a clerical stronghold it is surprising that the former were not more successful. In VENICE itself the Christian Democrats gained the largest single vote but the Socialists, Communists, Actionists and Republicans claimed the result as a victory for the left as together they hold the greatest number of seats. They succeeded in gaining the right to nominate the new Mayor, and the post was given to GIANQUINTO, a communist with a good anti-fascist record who is popular in VENICE and had already proved himself to be a competent administrator. His inaugural speech made a good impression and middle class fears that VENICE might go "red" have receded.

The political parties in VENICE are now concentrating on preparations for the electoral campaign. As elsewhere in ITALY the National Democratic Union, containing the bulk of the local Labour Democrat party and a part of the Liberal party, has appeared on the political scene, while the left wing of the Liberals has broken away and thrown in its lot with the Republicans. The local Monarchists of the PDI have recently emerged from a crisis caused by a conflict of personalities within the movement. They are pessimistic about the chances of the Monarchy and BIANCHERI, the tri-Venetal head of the party, is expecting to have to leave VENICE, and possibly ITALY, as soon as the results of the referendum have been declared.

There were about 45,000 registered unemployed in VENICE province at the end of March, to which total must be added about [illegible] cost of living at that time was estimated at [illegible] children.

00031

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

German minority in BELLUNO province after the German-Italian agreement of 1939, out of 7420 optants 1006 decided in favour of Germany and 6423 for Italian citizenship.

Unemployment and the food situation have caused some discontent in TREVISO province, but the only incident reported was a small demonstration by unemployed at TREVISO on April 12.

4. VENICE

The results of the administrative elections in VENICE province show that the Christian Democrats gained 17 communes and the left wing 23. Considering the area is reputed to be a clerical stronghold it is surprising that the former were not more successful. In VENICE itself the Christian Democrats gained the largest single vote but the Socialists, Communists, Actionists and Republicans claimed the result as a victory for the left as together they hold the greatest number of seats. They succeeded in gaining the right to nominate the new Mayor, and the post was given to GIANQUINTO, a communist with a good anti-Fascist record who is popular in VENICE and had already proved himself to be a competent administrator. His inaugural speech made a good impression and middle class fears that VENICE might go "red" here receded.

The political parties in VENICE are now concentrating on preparations for the electoral campaign. As elsewhere in ITALY the National Democratic Union, containing the bulk of the local Labour Democrat party and a part of the Liberal party, has appeared on the political scene, while the left wing of the Liberals has broken away and thrown in its lot with the Republicans. The local Monarchists of the PDI have recently emerged from a crisis caused by a conflict of personalities within the movement. They are pessimistic about the chances of the Monarchy and BIANCHERI, the tri-Venetal head of the party, is expecting to have to leave VENICE, and possibly ITALY, as soon as the results of the referendum have been declared.

00021

There were about 45,000 registered unemployed in VENICE province at the end of March, to which total must be added about 10,000 reduci. Cost of living at that time was estimated at 18,000 lire per month for a family of men, wife and three children, the average office worker's salary being 7,000-11,000 lire and the factory worker's 6,000-8,500 lire per month. With the continued influx of reduci and the gradual dismissals of surplus workers the total is likely to rise, though it is hoped that by June public works will have to some extent alleviated the situation. With such a large discrepancy between earnings and the cost of living, labour unrest is inevitable and during March and the first half of April ten local unions were agitating for increase in pay, in some cases emphasising their claims by stoppages of work.

10/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

VENICE is the only sea town in North East ITALY likely to react strongly to the proposed terms of surrender of the Italian fleet, since TRIESTE and POLA, though closely affected by them are at present concerned with the more immediate question of the future of VENEZIA GIULIA. It is too early as yet for any open reaction to have manifested itself in VENICE but reports so far received indicate that disorders may possibly break out among naval personnel and would almost certainly have a nationalist and even monarchist complexion, in view of the known political sympathies of the navy.

5. PADUA, VICENZA and ROVIGO

Final election results show that in the province of PADUA the Christian Democrats and left block were, in terms of votes, evenly balanced, though the former won more than twice as many communes as the latter. The Christian Democrats gained 113 of the 116 communes in VICENZA province, while the results in ROVIGO province were an equally swamping victory for the left wing, which won 25 out of the 27 communes which have so far voted. Both in PADUA and VICENZA towns the right and left wing parties gained exactly equal representation on the Communal Council and in both cases the contending factions have agreed to the compromise of a Socialist Mayor - an interesting example of the Socialists' present position on the point of balance between the Communists and the right.

Reduci and unemployed have been responsible for some disorders in the area, none of them serious. Some hundreds of unemployed from Abano demonstrated in front of the Prefecture at PADUA on April 16 to demand the immediate opening of a Casino at Abano, permission for which had been refused by the late Prefect, a Christian Democrat who disapproved of gambling. The demonstrators apparently felt sufficiently strongly on the subject to break into the Prefecture and refuse to leave until the Prefect had promised to open the Casino provisionally, pending a final decision from ROME. On April 20 and 23 unemployed and reduci demonstrated outside the Prefecture and Camera del Lavoro, demanding work, but no disorders occurred.

6. General Situation in ITALY

The last days of the period under review have been dominated by the conference of Foreign Ministers, to the exclusion of almost all other issues, but the whole month has been full of important political developments. Two of the major parties - the Socialists

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

of VENEZIA GIULIA. It is too early as yet for any open reaction to have manifested itself in VENICE but reports so far received indicate that disorders may possibly break out among naval personnel and would almost certainly have a nationalist and even monarchist complexion, in view of the known political sympathies of the navy.

5. PADUA, VICENZA and ROVIGO

Final election results show that in the province of PADUA the Christian Democrats and left block were, in terms of votes, evenly balanced, though the former won more than twice as many communes as the latter. The Christian Democrats gained 113 of the 118 communes in VICENZA province, while the results in ROVIGO province were an equally swooping victory for the left wing, which won 25 out of the 27 communes which have so far voted. Both in PADUA and VICENZA towns the right and left wing parties gained exactly equal representation on the Communal Council and in both cases the contending factions have agreed to the compromise of a Socialist Mayor - an interesting example of the Socialists' present position on the point of balance between the Communists and the right.

Reduci and unemployed have been responsible for some disorders in the area, none of them serious. Some hundreds of unemployed from Abano demonstrated in front of the Prefecture at PADUA on April 16 to demand the immediate opening of a Casino at Abano, permission for which had been refused by the late Prefect, a Christian Democrat who disapproved of gambling. The demonstrators apparently felt sufficiently strongly on the subject to break into the Prefecture and refuse to leave until the Prefect had promised to open the Casino provisionally, pending a final decision from ROME. On April 20 and 23 unemployed and reduci demonstrated outside the Prefecture and Camera del Lavoro, demanding work, but no disorders occurred.

6. General Situation in ITALY

The last days of the period under review have been dominated by the conference of Foreign Ministers, to the exclusion of almost all other issues, but the whole month has been full of important political developements. Two of the major parties - the Socialists and Christain Democrats - have held their congresses, and pre-electoral manoeuvres among the right and centre parties have resulted in the formation of new blocks and in a general simplication of the somewhat kaleidoscopic pattern of right wing and centre politics. Towards the end of the month the depletion of ITALY's foodstocks was the subject of gloomy prognostications and a reduction of the daily bread ration from 200 to 150 grams was thought to be inevitable. However, the response of UNRRA and the Argentine to de GASPERI's rather panicky appeals for assistance has averted a food crisis for the moment.

11/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

The conference of Foreign Ministers, which began its sessions in PARIS on April 25 is in effect a continuation of the abortive meeting held in LONDON last autumn, which foundered on the question as to which powers should participate in the drafting of the peace treaties. This question was settled at the MOSCOW conference in December and the task of drafting the peace treaties was delegated to the Foreign Ministers' deputies, who started their meetings in January. However, the divergence of opinion between the USA and Britain on the one hand and Russia on the other was so wide that the deputies made little headway and it was apparent by the beginning of April that there was no hope of the 21-power peace conference being able to meet on May 1st as originally planned. The present meeting, originally proposed by the USA, is being held to examine, and if possible to resolve, the outstanding differences. The postponement of the peace conference was a bitter blow to ITALY, for when the date for the political elections - June 2 was chosen, it was assumed that for better or for worse the peace treaty would have been signed, and that the Italian electorate would consequently be in a position to vote on the broader questions of political, social and economic reconstruction rather than the petty day-to-day issues that loom so large in the present interim period. If, however, the Foreign Ministers succeed in producing a firm draft treaty during the coming month ITALY's future should be certain enough to give theelections a basis in reality, though it is still too early to speculate whether this will be the case.

00029

In the present configuration of Italian party politics the Socialists occupy the rather anomalous position of a centre party with both working and middle class support. Hence the expectancy with which the other parties awaited the outcome of the Socialist Congress, held at FLORENCE between April 11 and 18; a shift either to the right or left of the position which the party had hitherto occupied would have meant a disproportionately large alteration in the political balance of power. The main problems facing the congress were the future of the pact with the communists; the relationship of the party with the middle classes; and the attitude to be adopted towards the proposed formation of a Socialist International. A decisive victory for the left wing of the party would have strengthened the political unity of the working classes, committed the Socialists to a strictly "class" policy and implied the rejection of the idea of a Socialist International. Had the right reformist wing prevailed the party would have renounced its Marxist principles in favour of those of idealistic socialism, lost its specifically working class character, and been committed to join a Socialist International. The results of the congress were

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

started their meetings in January. However, the divergence of opinion between the USA and Britain on the one hand and Russia on the other was so wide that the deputies made little headway and it was apparent by the beginning of April that there was no hope of the 21-power peace conference being able to meet on May 1st as originally planned. The present meeting, originally proposed by the USA, is being held to examine, and if possible to resolve, the outstanding differences. The postponement of the peace conference was a bitter blow to ITALY, for when the date for the political elections - June 2 was chosen, it was assumed that for better or for worse the peace treaty would have been signed, and that the Italian electorate would consequently be in a position to vote on the broader questions of political, social and economic reconstruction rather than the petty day-to-day issues that loom so large in the present interim period. If, however, the Foreign Ministers succeed in producing a firm draft treaty during the coming month ITALY's future should be certain enough to give theelections a basis in reality, though it is still too early to speculate whether this will be the case.

00020

In the present configuration of Italian party politics the Socialists occupy the rather anomalous position of a centre party with both working and middle class support. Hence the expectancy with which the other parties awaited the outcome of the Socialist Congress, held at FLORENCE between April 11 and 18; a shift either to the right or left of the position which the party had hitherto occupied would have meant a disproportionately large alteration in the political balance of power. The main problems facing the congress were the future of the pact with the communists; the relationship of the party with the middle classes; and the attitude to be adopted towards the proposed formation of a Socialist International. A decisive victory for the left wing of the party would have strengthened the political unity of the working classes, committed the Socialists to a strictly "class" policy and implied the rejection of the idea of a Socialist International. Had the right reformist wing prevailed the party would have renounced its Marxist principles in favour of those of idealistic socialism, lost its specifically working class character, and been committed to join a Socialist International. The results of the congress were in fact rather negative. Two principal motions were put to the vote; the "leftist" Mozione di Base and the "rightist" Mozione Unificata. Closer definition of these motions is not possible since both were designed to catch the greatest possible number of votes and thus had necessarily to be framed in vague terms. The Mozione di Base gained 344,000 votes and the Mozione Unificata 302,500, but the 85,000 odd votes cast for the extreme right wing "Critica Sociale" motion tipped the balance in favour of the right. A new executive has been formed consisting of 7 members

12/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

from each of the two wings of the party. NENNI, who was associated with the policy of close unity of action with the Communists, lost the secretaryship and was "neutralised" by promotion to the specially created sinecure of President. While the general result of the congress has been to check any tendency towards closer unity with the Communists, the Socialist party is still committed to a policy of common action. The executive has already nominated new representatives to the inter-party junta and authorised them to fix, together with the Communist delegates, the methods needed to ensure greater efficiency in the common effort.

The congress of the Christian Democrat party, held in ROME between April 24 and 28 was most notable for the overwhelming vote (70%) cast in favour of a republic. So emphatic a decision by the only one of the three mass parties whose attitude towards the institutional question was still in doubt means that the result of the referendum is now a foregone conclusion. Though de GASPERI at the opening session indignantly refuted the suggestion that the party had no programme, the proceedings of the congress rather suggest that there is some justification in the criticism. The broad outline of the party's policy is however clear enough. It stands for social and economic reform, for the abolition of privilege, for individual freedom within the bounds laid down by the Catholic faith, and for the conception of the "tutelary" state. But first and foremost it is an anti-communist movement setting "spiritual values" against the materialism of the left-wing parties. Though it derives its main support from the conservative peasantry it has considerable backing from the middle classes and, especially in the south, from the landowners and industrialists.

On the right flank and centre regrouping has somewhat simplified the political picture. The Liberal party has at last shed its left, republican wing, and has joined forces with the Labour Democrats to form the National Democratic Union, led by such elderly figures as Croce Nitti and Bonomi. At the Liberal Party Congress, which opened at the end of the month, a majority of the delegates declared themselves in favour of a monarchy. The monarchist Italian Democrat Party has joined up with the Centre Concentration of Benciwenga and the Liberal-Democrat group to form a "National Block for Freedom", but the Uomo Qualunque movement is standing aloof and will put forward its own lists. Some of the dissident Liberals have formed a Progressive Liberal Movement which will stand together with

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

While the general result of the congress has been to check any tendency towards closer unity with the Communists, the Socialist party is still committed to a policy of common action. The executive has already nominated new representatives to the inter-party junta and authorised them to fix, together with the Communist delegates, the methods needed to ensure greater efficiency in the common effort.

The congress of the Christian Democrat party, held in ROME between April 24 and 28 was most notable for the overwhelming vote (70%) cast in favour of a republic. So emphatic a decision by the only one of the three mass parties whose attitude towards the institutional question was still in doubt means that the result of the referendum is now a foregone conclusion. Though de GASPERI at the opening session indignantly refuted the suggestion that the party had no programme, the proceedings of the congress rather suggest that there is some justification in the criticism. The broad outline of the party's policy is however clear enough. It stands for social and economic reform, for the abolition of privilege, for individual freedom within the bounds laid down by the Catholic faith, and for the conception of the "tutelary" state. But first and foremost it is an anti-communist movement setting "spiritual values" against the materialism of the left-wing parties. Though it derives its main support from the conservative peasantry it has considerable backing from the middle classes and, especially in the south, from the landowners and industrialists.

On the right flank and centre regrouping has somewhat simplified the political picture. The Liberal party has at last shed its left, republican wing, and has joined forces with the Labour Democrats to form the National Democratic Union, led by such elderly figures as Croce Nitti and Bonomi. At the Liberal Party Congress, which opened at the end of the month, a majority of the delegates declared themselves in favour of a monarchy. The monarchist Italian Democrat Party has joined up with the Centre Concentration of Benciveng a and the Liberal-Democrat group to form a "National Block for Freedom", but the Uomo Qualunque movement is standing aloof and will put forward its own lists. Some of the dissident Liberals have formed a Progressive Liberal Movement which will stand together with PARRI's Republican Democrat Movement, the joint list being called the Republican Democrat Concentration. Pacciardi's Republican Party, which has also been reinforced by dissident Liberals, has refused to coalesce with PARRI's movement, and will present individual lists, as will the Action Party.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

During the last part of the month the food situation was the subject of many alarming reports. On April 22 the Minister for Agriculture announced that UNRRA had sufficient grain for approximately one month, and warned the country that the country situation was "serious but not desperate". De GASPERI called up La Guardia on the transatlantic telephone - a dramatic gesture which has been the subject of critical comment in the Italian press - and informed him that unless extra help was forthcoming from UNRRA it might be necessary to reduce the Italian bread ration from 200 grams per day to the famine level of 150 grams. The assurance of extra UNRRA grain shipments, and help from the Argentine, has averted the crisis for the moment, but the maintenance of the ration is contingent on the effectiveness of the government's measures to control the use of flour and collect extra supplies of grain from the producers.

00029

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PART III

MILITARY SECURITY

1. SECURITY OF INFORMATION.

i. Investigations have been made during the month concerning a report that in the MUGGIA (H 8168) area there exists a secret field telephone service extending into Zone "B". It has been established that some form of field telephone does exist in the town itself but so far there is no proof that its ramifications extend outside Zone "A". The exchange in question serves the following subscribers; APG, Corso, Muggia, UAIS, Via Dante, Muggia, Numbers 53/55 Via Gabriello D'Annunzio, S. Brigida 617 and Casa del Populo at CREVATINI (H 836644). It is suspected that the line to the last mentioned address may well have an extension leading into Zone "B". The matter is still under investigation.

ii. A suspicious incident in the office of 12 FSS, GORIZIA is at present under investigation. It was found that two small holes at eye level height had been bored in two of the doors leading into certain rooms of the offices. From these holes it was possible for anyone to obtain a reasonably full view of the interior of the offices. The incident is significant inasmuch as these offices are frequently used for interrogation purposes. The matter is still under investigation.

iii. Reports are still being received that persons from Zone "B" are crossing into UDINE Province for the purpose of obtaining informationas to Allied troop dispositions and installations particularly in the area of ATTIMIS (465329). They are alleged to cloak their activities by posing as dealers in livestock. Investigations continue.

00028

2. SECURITY OF PERSONNEL.

i. Reference this HQ monthly Isum No. 7 for the month of February 1946, part III, para 2 (d) when it was reported that attempts might be made to interfere with the Italian Guard personnel at the Road check post situated at STUPIZZA (610360). Shots were fired by unknown assailants in the vicinity of this post during the hours of darkness on 4 and 5 April 1946. There were no casualties and the nature of the surrounding terrain is such as to make the apprehension of these people a matter of pure chance.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1. SECURITY OF INFORMATION.

i. Investigations have been made during the month concerning a report that in the MUGGIA (H 8168) area there exists a secret field telephone service extending into Zone "B". It has been established that some form of field telephone does exist in the town itself but so far there is no proof that its ramifications extend outside Zone "A". The exchange in question serves the following subscribers; APG, Corso, Muggia, UAIS, Via Dante, Muggia, Numbers 53/55 Via Gabriello D'Annunzio, S. Brigida 617 and Casa del Populo at CREVATINI (H 836644). It is suspected that the line to the last mentioned address may well have an extension leading into Zone "B". The matter is still under investigation.

ii. A suspicious incident in the office of 12 FSS, GORIZIA is at present under investigation. It was found that two small holes at eye level height had been bored in two of the doors leading into certain rooms of the offices. From these holes it was possible for anyone to obtain a reasonably full view of the interior of the offices. The incident is significant inasmuch as these offices are frequently used for interrogation purposes. The matter is still under investigation.

iii. Reports are still being received that persons from Zone "B" are crossing into UDINE Province for the purpose of obtaining informationas to Allied troop dispositions and installations particularly in the area of ATTIMIS (465329). They are alleged to cloak their activities by posing as dealers in livestock. Investigations continue.

00028

2. SECURITY OF PERSONNEL.

i. Reference this HQ monthly Isum No. 7 for the month of February 1946, part III, para 2 (d) when it was reported that attempts might be made to interfere with the Italian Guard personnel at the Road check post situated at STUPIZZA (610360). Shots were fired by unknown assailants in the vicinity of this post during the hours of darkness on 4 and 5 April 1946. There were no casualties and the nature of the surrounding terrain is such as to make the apprehension of these people a matter of pure chance.

ii. Reports have come in during the month of acts of banditry in the LUICO area, south west of CAPORETTO (C 6934). It is alleged that on several occassions small parties of men armed with machine guns visited LUICO and the neighbouring village of RAUNA, extorting food, money and wood by threats from the inhabitants. V.G. Police have visited the area but with negative results. It is reported that the individuals concerned are not resident in Zone "A" but that they come from the village of BRENCHIA (C 720325) which is just over the border in UDINE Province.

Sheet 2/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

It is probable that these incidents are connected with the recent reports of shootings in this area, reported in NE Italy Isum No. 105, part B; para 6 c. CIC and V.G. Police are continuing their investigations.

iii. Reference NE Italy Isum No. 107, part B, para 6 C reporting the stabbing of a British soldier at SESANA (H 9080) by civilians. This case has been further investigated and it has been established that it has no political background.

3. SECURITY OF MATERIAL.

i. On the night 2/3 April a sentry of 167 Fd. Amb. surprised a man in the act of breaking into the units POL store. The individual fired at the sentry, who returned the fire but the intruder succeeded in making a get away.

ii. The following cases of wire cutting have been reported during the month;

(a) At CAFARO, (M 1796). 7 pairs of wires cut and approximately 150 kilos of wire removed from 6 bays.

(b) At POLESELLA (G 2200) 3 pairs of wire removed from 2 bays.

(c) At S. MICHELE (D 6490). Several incidents which led to the laying on of a raid in the area which resulted in a large quantity of cut wire being recovered. Three individuals have been detained and will be charged with illegal possession of WD property.

iii. Three cases of deliberate sabotage to telephone lines have been reported from the CORMONS (C 5908) area. In one case the line was cut and no wire was extracted. The other cases involved the scraping away of the insulating material thereby causing a short circuit. A strange feature of this particular form of sabotage is that as soon as the line repair unit commence work the line is again interfered with at a more remote spot, indicating that those responsible must have a reliable service of informants. Interrogation of families in the neighbourhood has not produced any results.

4. SECURITY OF PORTS AND COASTLINES.

i. TRIESTE

The following shipping entered the port during the period under review:

	No.	Degree of Security check.
Merchantmen	40	100%
	4	100%

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

established that it has no political background.

3. SECURITY OF MATERIAL.

i. On the night 2/3 April a sentry of 167 Fd. Amb. surprised a man in the act of breaking into the units POL store. The individual fired at the sentry, who returned the fire but the intruder succeeded in making a get away.

ii. The following cases of wire cutting have been reported during the month:

(a) At CANARO, (M 1796). 7 pairs of wires cut and approximately 150 kilos of wire removed from 6 bays.

(b) At POLESELLA (C 2200) 3 pairs of wire removed from 2 bays.

(c) At S. MICHELE (D 6490). Several incidents which led to the laying on of a raid in the area which resulted in a large quantity of cut wire being recovered. Three individuals have been detained and will be charged with illegal possession of WD property.

iii. Three cases of deliberate sabotage to telephone lines have been reported from the CORNUTS (C 5908) area. In one case the line was cut and no wire was extracted. The other cases involved the scraping away of the insulating material thereby causing a short circuit. A strange feature of this particular form of sabotage is that as soon as the line repair unit commence work the line is again interfered with at a more remote spot, indicating that those responsible must have a reliable service of informants. Interrogation of families in the neighbourhood has not produced any results.

4. SECURITY OF PORTS AND COASTLINES.

i. TRIESTE

The following shipping entered the port during the period under review:

	No.	Degree of Security check.
Merchantmen	40	100%
Schooners, W.D.	4	100%
Schooners, Italo/Jug	652	100% control by VG Police (Port Section) and Port Security.
Other craft	3++	- ditto -

++ Daily/Bi-weekly passenger ferry services Trieste, Muggia, Capodistria and Pola.

Sheet 3/....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

This shows an increase of 17 Merchantmen and 93 schooners over March figures.

The VG Police have taken over all docks policing duties from CMP with effect from the 14 April 1946. The only exceptions being the retention of 2 CMP NCO's on gate duties.

ii. VENICE and MARGHERA.

46 Merchantmen entered the Ports during the period under review. All were security checked. 98 Motor Vessels also entered and were similarly checked.

Regular sea patrols have been laid on with RNO between VENICE and CHIOGGIA with a view to cutting down the volume of illicit traffic between the Istrian coast and Chioggia.

Reference FE Italy Isum No. 101, Part B, para 6 D. The fire which broke out in the grain depository at VENICE on the night of 4/5 April is now thought to have been started in order to conceal theft. It is reported that a total of 600 tons of grain was destroyed. It is rumoured in some quarters that the fire was started by pro-Tito elements on account of the fact that the grain was originally destined for Jugoslavia and subsequently diverted to Italy. Questura are continuing investigations but it seems unlikely that they will meet with any success.

iii. MONFALCONE.

Nothing of outstanding interest to report.

iv. GRADO.

Traffic is gradually increasing on the inland canals and it is hoped that a launch will shortly be available so that this traffic can be brought under some control.

00027

v. POLA.

Port Security is in the hands of the V.G. Police and in view of recent reports which indicated that the control was not as strict as it should be representations have been made to the V.G. Police H.Q., with a view to bringing about some improvement.

5. JUGOSLAV TROOPS.

[illegible] of 65 Jugoslav deserters is now being held in P/W cage [illegible] the month of April.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

being the retention of 2 CMP NCO's on gate duties.

ii. VENICE and MARGHERA.

46 Merchantmen entered the Ports during the period under review. All were security checked. 98 Motor Vessels also entered and were similarly checked.

Regular sea patrols have been laid on with RNO between VENICE and CHIOGGIA with a view to cutting down the volume of illicit traffic between the Istrian coast and Chioggia.

Reference FE Italy Isum No. 101, Part B, para 6 D. The fire which broke out in the grain depository at VENICE on the night of 4/5 April is now thought to have been started in order to conceal theft. It is reported that a total of 600 tons of grain was destroyed. It is rumoured in some quarters that the fire was started by pro-Tito elements on account of the fact that the grain was originally destined for Jugoslavia and subsequently diverted to Italy. Questura are continuing investigations but it seems unlikely that they will meet with any success.

iii. MONFALCONE.

Nothing of outstanding interest to report.

iv. GRADO.

Traffic is gradually increasing on the inland canals and it is hoped that a launch will shortly be available so that this traffic can be brought under some control.

v. POLA.

00027

Port Security is in the hands of the V.G. Police and in view of recent reports which indicated that the control was not as strict as it should be representations have been made to the V.G. Police H.Q., with a view to bringing about some improvement.

5. JUGOSLAV TROOPS.

i. A total of 65 Jugoslav deserters is now being held in P/W cage at UDINE. Of these, 15 were picked up during the month of April. All 15 claim that they deserted on political grounds and they have given a certain amount of interesting O/B information of their own free will.

ii. Two of the a/m 15 were CROATS from the 7 Division. They have stated that their rations are extremely poor and that the Jugoslav army, despite reports to the contrary, favour the officers and senior NCO's at the expense of the rank and file. They state that meat is served only once per week; butter and milk is non-existent: the bread ration is 90 grammes.

Sheet 4/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PART IV

CIVIL SECURITY

1. (a) ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS.

Category	Trial	Internment	Detention	Total
Jugoslav Armed Forces (Deserters)			15	15
Miscellaneous civilians	27	9	116	152
D.P's			7	7
Escaped P/W			18	18
	27	9	156	192

(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS.

i. GLANZ, Hein Hermann, (alias DE CLAAS Hein). Subject is an escaped German PCW who on arrest gave a perfect cover story representing himself to be a South African D.P. Is being held at the disposition of 426 FSS (TREVISO) and is at present being thoroughly interrogated.

ii. SERAWACKI Jan di Michay Barbara. Subject is of Polish nationality and was arrested at BELLUNO on 30 March 46, having illegally crossed the Austrian frontier into Italy. Alleged that he had made his way from Poland and that he wished to join the Polish Army in Italy. Strong representations were made by the Polish authorities at CONEGLIANO for subject to be handed over to them but he was evacuated through normal DP channels after it had been first established that he was of no CI interest. He has now been sent to BARLETTI-TRANI Polish static camp.

00020

iii. TOPIC Dragutin. Croat. b. NUGONIO (Zagreb) 15 Aug 1900

STIPANIC Mirko. Croat. b.VAZZARVAK(Zagreb) 9 Oct 1906

KNEZEVIK Ivan. Croat. b. DOLCA (Zagreb) 9 Apr 1893

The a/n Croats were arrested at BELLUNO on 7 Apr 46. Under interrogation all three admitted that they had [illegible] They were returned

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Category	Trial	Internment		
Jugoslav Armed Forces (Deserters)			15	15
Miscellaneous civilians	27	9	116	152
D.P's			7	7
Escaped P/W			18	18
	27	9	156	192

(b) IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL ARRESTS.

i. GLANZ, Hein Hermann, (alias DE CLAAS Hein). Subject is an escaped German POW who on arrest gave a perfect cover story representing himself to be a South African D.P. Is being held at the disposition of 426 FSS (TREVISO) and is at present being thoroughly interrogated.

ii. SERAWACKI Jan di Michay Barbara. Subject is of Polish nationality and was arrested at BELLUNO on 30 March 46, having illegally crossed the Austrian frontier into Italy. Alleged that he had made his way from Poland and that he wished to join the Polish Army in Italy. Strong representations were made by the Polish authorities at CONEGLIANO for subject to be handed over to them but he was evacuated through normal DP channels after it had been first established that he was of no CI interest. He has now been sent to BARLETTI-TRANI Polish static camp.

00026

iii. TOPIC Dragutin. Croat. b. NUGONIO (Zagreb) 15 Aug 1900

STIPANIC Mirko. Croat. b. VAZZARVAK (Zagreb) 9 Oct 1906

KNEZEVIK Ivan. Croat. b. DOLCA (Zagreb) 9 Apr 1893

The a/n Croats were arrested at BELLUNO on 7 Apr 46. Under interrogation all three admitted that they had escaped from DP camp at FERMO. They were returned under escort by arrangement with "A" Branch, 86 Area.

It is of interest that TOPIC and STIPANIC were both in possession of Fogli di Soggiorno issued at Rome Central Questura on 26 March 1946. These were obtained about a week prior to their escape during a visit to Rome on a leave pass issued by the camp authorities. The fogli were obtained without difficulty on presentation of:

TOPIC - a passport of the Independent State of Croatia, No. 831069/45.

/Sheet 2.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

STIPANOVIC - An illegible Jug identity card No. 1579.

Subjects were not screened by Quartura.

iv. SCARPA Angelo.

Arrested by C.M.P. for complicity for theft of a W.D. Vehicle on 7 Apr 46. The truck was sold to a certain JANC Adrian, employed in Via Carducci 6, and subsequently taken across the Morgen Line and into Zone 'D'. SCARPA claims that he acted with the full knowledge of the Alliedpolice authorities and that his object was the discovery of an organisation which is buying W.D. material. At the same time he admits having kept the money paid him by JANC and pleads his difficult financial position as an excuse, adding that he was not in receipt of remuneration from the police. He is well-known for his activities during the time of the German occupation. Informer to Gen DOSTOMTO, informer and collaborator with the SS, he later became a Lt in the K.M.A.S. After the Allied occupation of TRIESTE, he endeavoured to enlist as an informer with Allied Intelligence or police services, but had little success. Towards the end of '45 he was in contact with the C.M.P.'s to whom he supplied information on Black Market activities and locations of Arms dumps. He was in close touch with pro-Italian elements and clearly has had connections with S.I.M. agents in the town. At the same time, ostensibly for commercial reasons, he has had contact with Via Carducci 6. Under interrogation, Subject has provided much useful information on pro-Italian activities. He was known, in Oct '45, to be in contact with OZNA but did not succeed in developing the contact.

v. TROP Vladimiro

Arrested together with above on 7 Apr 46. Has admitted to having received payment from SCARPA for his part in the transaction; but claims he thought the deal was being carried out with the full knowledge of the police. Brother-in-law of KERK, and a former Partisan Captain, claiming to have deserted in TRIESTE in Aug '45, he also claims to be opposed to the TITO

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Subjects were not screened by Questure.

iv. SCARPA Angelo.

Arrested by C.M.P. for complicity for theft of a W.D. vehicle on 7 Apr 46. The truck was sold to a certain JANC Adrian, employed in Via Carducci 6, and subsequently taken across the Morgan Line and into Zone 'B'. SCARPA claims that he acted with the full knowledge of the Alliedpolice authorities and that his object was the discovery of an organisation which is buying W.D. material. At the same time he admits having kept the money paid him by JANC and pleads his difficult financial position as an excuse, adding that he was not in receipt of remuneration from the police. He is well-known for his activities during the time of the German occupation. Informer to Gen WESPOSITO, informer and collaborator with the SS, he later became a Lt in the X M.A.S. After the Allied occupation of TRIESTE, he endeavoured to enlist as an informer with Allied Intelligence or police services, but had little success. Towards the end of '45 he was in contact with the S.I.M.'s to whom he supplied information on Black Market activities and locations of Arms dumps. He was in close touch with pro-Italian elements and clearly has had connections with S.I.M. agents in the town. At the same time, ostensibly for commercial reasons, he has had contact with Via Carducci 6. Under interrogation, Subject has provided much useful information on pro-Italian activities. He was known, in Oct '45, to be in contact with CZN/ but did not succeed in developing the contact.

v. TROP Vladimiro

Arrested together with above on 7 Apr 46. Has admitted to having received payment from SCARPA for his part in the transaction; but claims he thought the deal was being carried out with the full knowledge of the police. Brother-in-law of KIRK, and a former Partisan Captain, claiming to have deserted in TRIESTE in Aug '45, he also claims to be opposed to the TITO government. Whilst with the Partisan forces, was Commandent of LAIKO, on the staff of various Naval commands, and finally Naval adviser to KUKI in TRIESTE. In spite of his claims that he is a deserter, he is known to be in touch with numerous Jugoslav left-wing elements, and, in addition, frequented emigree circles. He is NOT thought to have revealed the true extent of his activities under interrogation, and has been recommended for CSDIC interrogation

/Sheet 3.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

vi. JANC Adrian.

Arrested by C.M.P. together with above. Admits to having purchased the W.D. vehicle, but has so far been reluctant to give more detailed information. Formally political commissar and engineer at the Ministry of Public Works in LJUBLJANA. Lately working in Via Carducci 6. At present under interrogation.

vii. CORMONS Guido.

Arrested at UDINE on 12 Apr 46 following information received that he had entered Italy illegally from Jugoslavia for espionage purposes. Preliminary interrogation has revealed nothing of interest but detailed interrogation is proceeding.

viii. GRIGATO Lina.

Subject was apprehended by CIC at TARVISIO on information that she was harbouring an escaped German P/W. Search of her residence revealed that she was hiding one HANDSCHUH Karl who recently escaped from 351 (U.S.) Inf Regt. Service Coy. GRIGATO is known to hold strong pro-German views and in view of her latest action, AMG have been asked to arrange for her internment for a period of one year.

ix. PALUZZANO Olito.

Ex Garibaldini partisan leader and presently a member of the Corpo Forestale of Udine Province. Has been reported by the residents of PRESTENTO (538265) that he frequently threatens them for their anti-communist opinions. He has been arrested and is now held at the disposal of AMG.

x. ROBEZNIK Ivan.

Referred to in our previous monthly Isum and also in NE Italy Isum No. 105, Part B, para 3 (d). Following subjects escape he contacted an FS NCO of 12 FS Section by letter stating that he had escaped from Udine because he was being threatened by Chetniks who were also being held there. He has again been apprehended and has been passed down to CSDIC. It is now considered less likely that this man is a plant and if further interrogation confirms this, it is hoped to use him as a 'stool pigeon' in conjunction with other interrogations now in progress

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

having purchased the W.D. vehicle, but has so far been reluctant to give more detailed information. Formally political commissar and engineer at the Ministry of Public Works in LJUBLJANA. Lately working in Via Carducci 6. At present under interrogation.

vii. COMMONS Guido.

Arrested at UDINE on 12 Apr 46 following information received that he had entered Italy illegally from Jugoslavia for espionage purposes. Preliminary interrogation has revealed nothing of interest but detailed interrogation is proceeding.

viii. GRIGATO Lina.

Subject was apprehended by CIC at TARVISIO on information that she was harbouring an escaped German P/W. Search of her residence revealed that she was hiding one HANDSCHUH Karl who recently escaped from 351 (U.S.) Inf Regt. Service Coy. GRIGATO is known to hold strong pro-German views and in view of her latest action, AMG have been asked to arrange for her internment for a period of one year.

ix. PALUDANO Clito.

Ex Garibaldini partisan leader and presently a member of the Corpo Forestale of Udine Province. Has been reported by the residents of PRESTENTO (538265) that he frequently threatens them for their anti-communist opinions. He has been arrested and is now held at the disposal of AMG.

x. ROBEZNIK Ivan.

Referred to in our previous monthly Isum and also in NE Italy Isum No. 105, Part B, para 3 (d). Following subjects escape he contacted an FS NCO of 12 FS Section by letter stating that he had escaped from Udine because he was being threatened by Chetniks who were also being held there. He has again been apprehended and has been passed down to CSDIC. It is now considered less likely that this man is a plant and if further interrogation confirms this, it is hoped to use him as a 'stool pigeon' in conjunction with other interrogations now in progress at HQ CSDIC.

xi. MAURO Antonio

0002

Arrested on 10 Apr 46 by 35 FS Sec, (Monfalcone). It is thought he may be identical with Serial No. 1395 of AFHQ Bulletin GDI.389.704/1. Is proving difficult to break down but interrogation is proceeding.

/Sheet 4.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

xii. BOCCI Davido.
Subject has now been transferred to FLORENCE for interrogation in conjunction with RAICONE AND CANACCI.

xiii. DELANTI Mario.
Ex GIS official arrested in SCHIO by CS and held in custody at VICENZA. Is now being interrogated.

2. GERMAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

Nothing to report.

3. JUGOSLAV INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

(a) OVERT -

i. Reports continue to come in concerning the recruitment of ex Italian Air Force Pilots for service with the Jugoslav forces. No confirmation has been obtained, but it is interesting to note that CS have received reports of a similar nature.

ii. A meeting of a'Young Communist' cell was interrupted by FS in the S. ROCCO shipyard at MUGGIA. The meeting was being held in an air raid shelter. A copy of the minutes was obtained and summerised, these show that the following complaints are being made by local communists

(a) The people including PCG members are lax in attending demonstrations and future absenteeism would result in the same form of punishment meted out as for those missing party meetings, (it is not known what particular form this punishment is supposed to take). The second offence of this nature will result in expulsion from the party.

(b) That the peasants are still ignorant, and look upon us (communists) as "GODLESS" !

iii. There are persistent reports from various sources including some from R.N. concerning illicit arms traffic between Zone 'A' and Zone 'B'. One report alleges that certain pocket submarines captured ~~by~~ from the Germans ~~from~~ by the Jugoslavs are being used for this purpose. The reliability of these reports has not yet been guaged but all concerned have been advised of the possibility of such traffic and special patrols and look-outs have been established.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Ex GIS official arrested in SCHIO by CS and held in custody at VICENZA. Is now being interrogated.

2. GERMAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

Nothing to report.

3. JUGOSLAV INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS.

(a) OVERT.

i. Reports continue to come in concerning the recruitment of ex Italian Air Force Pilots for service with the Jugoslav Forces. No confirmation has been obtained, but it is .. interesting to note that CS have received reports of a similar nature.

ii. A meeting of a 'Young Communist' cell was interrupted by FS in the S. ROCCO shipyard at MUGGIA. The meeting was being held in an air raid shelter. A copy of the minutes was obtained and summarised, these show that the following complaints are being made by local communists

(a) The people including PCG members are lax in attending demonstrations and future absenteeism would result in the same form of punishment meted out as for those missing party meetings, (it is not known what particular form this punishment is supposed to take). The second offence of this nature will result in expulsion from the party.

(b) That the peasants are still ignorant, and look upon us (communists) as "GODLESS" !

iii. There are persistent reports from various sources including some from R.N. concerning illicit arms traffic between Zone 'A' and Zone 'B'. One report alleges that certain pocket submarines captured ~~by~~ from the Germans ~~from~~ by the Jugoslavs are being used for this purpose. The reliability of these reports has not yet been gauged but all concerned have been advised of the possibility of such traffic and special patrols and look-outs have been established.

iv. CAO CAPORETTO reports a breach of General Order No. 9. The NCO in the locality has instructed the local midwife to render a return of births to them. The forms supplied for this purpose have been confiscated by the CAO and the midwife instructed to report any further action of this nature by NCO to himself or FS.

/Sheet 5.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

v. At 0400 hrs, 15 Apr 46, a Ford car, property of the Jugoslav Military Mission was seen outside the house of GERIN, Napoleone, who is the President of the Commons UAIS. Shortly after GERIN left the house for an unknown destination and remained absent until 0800 hrs. Throughout the day he received a constant stream of Communist visitors. On the following day local photographers were patronised by most of the leadingCommunists who stated that they required urgently 6 - 10 copies of photographs for identification purposes. The significance of these incidents has not been established but observation continues.

vi. The withdrawal of the Military Police from GUISCA has been followed by a series of unauthorised meetings which are being held in the house of SIMCIC, residing at 21 GUNIACE. The main topic at these meetings appears to be the reception of the Jugoslav forces in the COLLIO, immediately the verdict of the Boundary Commission is known, taking it for granted that the COLLIO will become part of Jugoslavia. The second matter for discussion was the punishment to be awarded the 'reactionary' elements.

vii. The Hunger strike at GORIZIA prison on 2 Apr 46 on the part of persons arrested during the demonstration which took place during the first visit of the Boundary Commission was fully exploited by the Jugoslav Press, whichalleged that it was a gesture of protest on account of the prisoners being ill-treated by the VG Police and also to the bad rations they were given. A thorough investigation has been made, which included the interviewing of a large number of prisoners. The prisoners declared thatthe treatment was fair, and the rations adequate. The reason they gave for their strike was to protest against the fact of their detention.

viii. Various Jug press and radio reports alleging acts of pro-Fascist violence in GORIZIA province, which the Allied authorities are alleged to have supported by non-interference, have been investigated. These were; without exception, found to be false and completely without factual basis.

0002

(b) COVERT

i. O.Z.N.A.

- Tentative confirmation of OZNA's preoccupation with the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

received a constant stream of Communist visitors. On the following day local photographers were patronised by most of the leadingCommunists who stated that they required urgently 5 - 10 copies of photographs for identification purposes. The significance of these incidents has not been established but observation continues.

vi. The withdrawal of the Military Police from GUISCA has been followed by a series of unauthorised meetings which are being held in the house of SIMCIC, residing at 21 GUNIACE. The main topic at these meetings appears to be the reception of the Jugoslav forces in the COLLIO, immediately the verdict of the Boundary Commission is known, taking it for granted that the COLLIO will become part of Jugoslavia. The second matter for discussion was the punishment to be awarded the 'reactionary' elements.

vii. The Hunger strike at GORIZIA prison on 2 Apr 46 on the part of persons arrested during the demonstration which took place during the first visit of the Boundary Commission was fully exploited by the Jugoslav Press, whichalleged that it was a gesture of protest on account of the prisoners being ill-treated by the VG Police and also to the bad rations they were given. A thorough investigation has been made, which included the interviewing of a large number of prisoners. The prisoners declared thatthe treatment was fair, and the rations adequate. The reason they gave for their strike was to protest against the fact of their detention.

viii. Various Jug press and radio reports alleging acts of pro-Fascist violence in GORIZIA province, which the Allied authorities are alleged to have supported by non-interference, have been investigated. These were; without exception, found to be false and completely without factual basis.

(b) COVERT

0002

i. O.Z.N.A.

Interesting confirmation of OZNA's preoccupation with the VG Civil Police was contained in information submitted to FS by a certain GUGLIATTI Giuseppe, living at GORIZIA, Via Rabatta, 22.

On 5 Feb 46, GUGLIATTI was dismissed from the GRADISCA SUB-AREA OF THE Civil Police for disciplinary reasons; he continued to work for the force, however, as a mechanic in GORIZIA garage. On 18 March he had occasion to visit Zone 'B', where, on the outskirts of AIDUSSINA, he was denounced as a former member of the Civil Police, arrested and consigned to the local OZNA gaol.

/Sheet 6.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

For several days, he was subjected to intensive interrogations, at first on suspicion on having been sent into Zone 'B' on an espionage mission. When OZNA were finally satisfied as to his good faith, he was grilled on his knowledge of the Civil Police.

The following points were particularly emphasised:

(a) Names of Italian and Allied Officers

(b) Orders regarding the handling of pro-Jug demonstrations and treatment of arrested demonstrators.

(c) Arms and ammunition held by the force.

(d) Numerical strength of the force.

(e) Locations and strength of sub-areas and stations.

(f) Information on specialised branches - CID etc.

(g) Relations between Allied troops and the Civil Police.

(h) The existence of a political branch of the Civil Police.

The whole interrogation was accompanied by considerable physical brutality: it was carried out by a Major, two agents and a woman, none of whom were known to source.

On 11 April GUGLIATTI was released and escorted over the MORGAN Line. His bicycle, raincoat and spare pair of shoes were confiscated, and he was told their restitution depended upon the submission of proof of ownership to the CASA del POPOLO, GORIZIA.

ii. Armed Abduction.

In Feb 46, MERNARD, Carlo, an officer of the Jugoslav Army, deserted from his unit, and found refuge at the home of his wife in SALCANO - C 7309. On the night of 10 Mar 46, he and his wife were forcibly abducted from their homes and escorted to Zone 'B', where they were handed over to OZNA. MERNARD is believed to be held in the OZNA gaol at POSTUMIA, while his wife, who was released shortly afterwards, is at present living in AIDUSSINA. The abductors, with the exception of their leader, a certain EDVARD, who has no fixed abode, are all Slovene ex-Partisans, living at SALCANO.

Following upon statements obtained from witnesses of the abduction, the majority of the gang were arrested: they are:

MELNICEK Edvardo - Leader
LEDAN Antonio
BOLTAR Giovanni

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

The following points were particularly emphasised:

(a) Names of Italian and Allied Officers.

(b) Orders regarding the handling of pro-Jug demonstrations and treatment of arrested demonstrators.

(c) Arms and ammunition held by the force.

(d) Numerical strength of the force.

(e) Locations and strength of sub-areas and stations.

(f) Information on specialised branches - CID etc.

(g) Relations between Allied troops and the Civil Police.

(h) The existence of a political branch of the Civil Police.

The whole interrogation was accompanied by considerable physical brutality: it was carried out by a Major, two agents and a woman, none of whom were known to source.

On 11 April GUGLIATTI was released and escorted over the MORGAN Line. His bicycle, raincoat and spare pair of shoes were confiscated, and he was told their restitution depended upon the submission of proof of ownership to the CASA del POPOLO, GORIZIA.

ii. Armed Abduction.

In Feb 46, MERNARD, Carlo, an officer of the Jugoslav Army, deserted from his unit, and found refuge at the home of his wife in SALCANO - C 7309. On the night of 10 Mar 46, he and his wife were forcibly abducted from their homes and escorted to Zone 'B', where they were handed over to OZNA. MERNARD is believed to be held in the OZNA gaol at POSTUMIA, while his wife, who was released shortly afterwards, is at present living in AIDUSSINA. The abductors, with the exception of their leader, a certain EDVARD, who has no fixed abode, are all Slovene ex-Partisans, living at SALCANO.

Following upon statements obtained from witnesses of the abduction, the majority of the gang were arrested: they are:

MELNICEK	Edvardo - Leader
LETAN	Antonio
BOLTAR	Giovanni
ERASCEK	Luigi
JUK	Giuseppe
MINZNI	Alfredo
OBLJUBEK	Ignazio
BASSIN	Daniele

/Sheet 7.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Interrogations are in progress, the first four having already confessed to participation in the abduction. Most of the arrestees are former members of a SABOTAZNA GRUPPA, which operated in and around GORIZIA during the war, under the orders of the Slovene IX Corps. Investigation continues.

iii. Call-up of Ex-Partisans.

Numerous reports have been received during the month from all quarters of GORIZIA Province, that many ex-partisans had received notice to report to Zone 'B' and Jugoslavia for military service.

So far, definite confirmation has been obtained from one quarter. SIMSIC Luigi, of MONFALCONE No. 5 - C 7508 - employed by the firm of COMELLI, GORIZIA, told his employer at the beginning of April that he had been called up for Military Service in Jugoslavia. He left home on the 7 April for LJUBLJANA, together with his nine other ex-Partisans.

Investigations continue.

4. ITALIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS

i. The following information (unconfirmed) comes from PADUA.

Volunteers are being enlisted under Communist auspices in an International Anti-France Brigade. They are being assembled in Southern France. Volunteers were formerly paid in Italy, but it was found that a number broke their engagement on receiving their first pay. It has since been laid down that they will not in future be paid any money until they arrive in France.

5. CIVIL POPULATION.

(a) REACTIONS TO AMG.

GORIZIA.

0003

i. The recent comparison in terms of calories of the food situation in Zone 'A' with that in the rest of Europe has left a profound impression on the general population. Even those elements who hitherto have tended to dwell on the minor irritations of life under Military rule are beginning to appreciate that that rule is not without advantages. In the predominently bourgeois city of GORIZIA, which was described

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

iii. Call-up of Ex-Partisans.

Numerous reports have been received during the month from all quarters of GORIZIA Province, that many ex-partisans had received notice to report to Zone 'B' and Jugoslavia for military service.

So far, definite confirmation has been obtained from one quarter. SIMSIC Luigi, of MONFALCONE No. 5 - C 7503 - employed by the firm of COMOLLI, GORIZIA, told his employer at the beginning of April that he had been called up for Military Service in Jugoslavia. He left home on the 7 April for LJUBLJANA, together with his nine other ex-Partisans.

Investigations continue.

4. ITALIAN INSPIRED ORGANISATIONS

i. The following information (unconfirmed) comes from PADUA.

Volunteers are being enlisted under Communist auspices in an International Anti-France Brigade. They are being assembled in Southern France. Volunteers were formerly paid in Italy, but it was found that a number broke their engagement on receiving their first pay. It has since been laid down that they will not in future be paid any money until they arrive in France.

5. CIVIL POPULATION.

(a) REACTIONS TO AMG.

00025

GORIZIA.

i. The recent comparison in terms of calories of the food situation in Zone 'A' with that in the rest of Europe has left a profound impression on the general population. Even those elements who hitherto have tended to dwell on the minor irritations of life under Military rule are beginning to appreciate that that rule is not without advantages. In the predominantly bourgeois city of GORIZIA, which was described by a delegate of the recent PCG conference as 'the thermometer of local reaction', AMG's decision to sanction the limited dismissal of redundant workers has had little effect. In a Europe verging on mass starvation, the general attitude of the local apolitical masses is not without a hint of complacency.

ii. V.G. Police in CAPORETTO.

After the initial hostile reception of the force in this area, as reported last month, the majority of the inhabitants appear to have accepted the fact that the V.G. Police are here to stay.

/Sheet 8.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

The extremist members of the population are still ostentatiously hostile, but the rather tense atmosphere of a month ago has practically vanished.

The long-awaited BURGOGNA detachment of the V.G. Police has now been set up: it is thought that the "Reds" of that area, whatever their official attitude, are rather glad of this, as giving them the chance of protection against the "Whites"

TRIESTE.

iii. Little change from the position reported in last months report. Assertions in the Jugoslav press such as the following are typical and could be repeated ad nauseum;

'We are forced to admit that Fascist war mongers in Zone 'A' and TRIESTE have AMG backing'....
'AMG took no measures against provocation, but asserts that the people itself is making attempts to create incidents!....
'The tension which has arisen during the past few weeks is due to the incorrect attitude of AMG and the VG Police!....

Italian comment on the other hand has been much more favourable, an attitude of mind which would appear to be the natural outcome of the very much improved state of Italian morale.

MONFALCONE.

iv. It is reported that in some of the Slovene populated districts there are signs that AMG commands more respect than formerly.

POLA.

v. Reaction here runs true to form and is centred on criticising AMG for the prevailing economic conditions and falling back on what is, by now, a steady stand by, the removal of all ammunition from the forts.

(b) REACTIONS TO JUGOSLAV INSPIRED PROPAGANDA.

i. GORIZIA, no change.

CAPORETTO.

Only one demonstration of any importance took place during

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

area, whatever their official attitude, are rather glad of this, as giving them the chance of protection against the "Whites"

TRIESTE.

iii. Little change from the position reported in last months report. Assertions in the Jugoslav press such as the following are typical and could be repeated ad nauseum;

> 'We are forced to admit that Fascist war mongers in Zone 'A' and TRIESTE have AMG backing'....
> 'AMG took no measures against provocation, but asserts that the people itself is making attempts to create incidents!....
> 'The tension which has arisen during the past few weeks is due to the incorrect attitude of AMG and the VG Police!....

Italian comment on the other hand has been much more favourable, an attitude of mind which would appear to be the natural outcome of the very much improved state of Italian morale.

MONFALCONE.

iv. It is reported that in some of the Slovene populated districts there are signs that AMG commands more respect than formerly.

POLA.

v. Reaction here runs true to form and is centred on criticising AMG for the prevailing economic conditions and falling back on what is, by now, a steady stand by, the removal of all ammunition from the forts.

(b) REACTIONS TO JUGOSLAV INSPIRED PROPAGANDA.

i. GORIZIA, no change.

CAPORETTO.

Only one demonstration of any importance took place during the month; that on 2 April 46, when the Allied Boundary Commission was expected in CAPORETTO. The fact that the Commission did not in fact arrive rather shook the faith of some sections of the population in their leaders. In one small village near CAPORETTO a number of disappointed "Reds" actually burnt down their village's arch of evergreens, on returning from their fruitless vigil.

/Sheet 9.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

The BERGOGNA area still remains anti-TITO. This definitely worries the CAPORETTO pro-JUG extremists. At the same time, there has not been any definite anti-Tito activity noted during the period under review.

ii. POLA CLN sent a telegram to de GASPERI stating that the boat and train loads of Fascists imported into VENEZIA GIULIA as mentioned in Tito's speech were lies, and that a denial would be published in the world press.

iii. The strengthening of the Italian attitude in TRIESTE has had an effect on the attitude of Italians in other parts of Italy. It is reported from Padua and Venice that demonstrations have been held in support of the Italian claims to retain Venezia Giulia.

iv. On the eve of the Boundary Commission's departure from TARVISIO, Italians broke windows and damaged the homes of local Slav leaders. They threatened bodily harm if the Slovenes continued their anti-Italian activities.

(c) REACTIONS TO ITALIAN INSPIRED PROPAGANDA.

i. In the TARVISIO area five persons have been served with notes of warning alleged to have been sent by one KRENN, Stefania. The notes were delivered by a 14 year old girl. Similar notes are said to have been sent to Italians in CAMPOROSSO.

ii. An increase of anti-Jug propaganda is reported from Venice. This is attributed to the unexpected success of the Italian demonstrations in TRIESTE during the visit of the Boundary Commission.

iii. Signor DORIGO of POLA was invited by NOSTRO GIORNALE to join the pro-Jugs. His reply was that he could be a good Communist and also a good Italian.

iv. It is also reported from POLA that the recent theft of Mussolini's body has given the GIORNALE a fresh example of what it terms neo-Fascism in Italy.

(d) REACTIONS TO ALLIED PRESS. 00024

i. AIS in Trieste has come in for a certain amount of criticism concerning both the press and radio. Its policy

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ii. POLA CLN sent a telegram to de GASPERI stating that the boat and train loads of Fascists imported into VENEZIA GIULIA as mentioned in Tito's speech were lies, and that a denial would be published in the world press.

iii. The strengthening of the Italian attitude in TRIESTE has had an effect on the attitude of Italians in other parts of Italy. It is reported from Padua and Venice that demonstrations have been held in support of the Italian claims to retain Venezia Giulia.

iv. On the eve of the Boundary Commission's departure from TARVISIO, Italians broke windows and damaged the homes of local Slav leaders. They threatened bodily harm if the Slovenes continued their anti-Italian activities.

(c) REACTIONS TO ITALIAN INSPIRED PROPAGANDA.

i. In the TARVISIO area five persons have been served with notes of warning alleged to have been sent by one KRENN, Stefenia. The notes were delivered by a 14 year old girl. Similar notes are said to have been sent to Italians in CAMPOROSSO.

ii. An increase of anti-Jug propaganda is reported from Venice. This is attributed to the unexpected success of the Italian demonstrations in TRIESTE during the visit of the Boundary Commission.

iii. Signor DORIGO of POLA was invited by NOSTRO GIORNALE to join the pro-Jugs. His reply was that he could be a good Communist and also a good Italian.

iv. It is also reported from POLA that the recent theft of Mussolini's body has given the GIORNALE a fresh example of what it terms neo-Fascism in Italy.

(d) REACTIONS TO ALLIED PRESS. 00024

i. AIS in Trieste has come in for a certain amount of criticism concerning both the press and radio. Its policy in regard to the former is alleged to be biased. It is also claimed that certain items broadcast over Radio Trieste offend Jugoslav national sentiments and "under the guise of impartiality, are aimed at Jugoslavia and her great Ally, the Soviet Union.

ii. POLA report that IL NOSTRO has again siezed on the NEWS CHRONICLE articles by BYRES and also those which have appeared in l'HUMANITE.

/Sheet 10.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

iii. The few persons in SESANA capable of reading English state that they are impressed by the unbiased manner in which the VG problem is treated in 'EIGHTH ARMY NEWS'

(e) RELATIONS WITH ALLIED TROOPS.

i. It is reported that a certain amount of friction between troops and civilians has arisen following the requisitioning of the local cinema at SESANA.

ii. From most other areas it is reported that relations with both British and US troops continues on a cordial basis.

(f) MORALE.

i. The moral victory gained during the recent demonstrations, the unequivocal declaration of SAC, the impressive display of strength at GORIZIA on American Army Day, and the promise of an even mightier display on the 2 May, have had a combined tonic effect on Italian morale.

ii. Jugoslav morale is difficult to guage, but the recent wave of desertion and the resonant whip cracking at the PCC Regional Conference indicate that it is correspondingly less certain.

(g) CURRENT RUMOURS.

i. The threatened Jug coup which has so 'reliably' been forecast for the 1 May continues to take first place in the list of rumours. The general opinion is that the Victory Parade planned to take place in TRIESTE on the 2 May is merely a blind on the part of theAllies to enable them to move up a considerable array of armour and weapons in order to have them on the ground to meet this attack from Zone 'B'.

ii. Heard at SESANA : that Jug troops along the Morgan Line have been disarmed with a view to preventing them from surging across the line and wiping out the ANGLO-AMERICAN occupying forces.

iii. Also from SESANA : that the fate of VG has already been settled and that the solution was to be ten years occupation by the BRITISH, ten years by the AMERICAN and ten years by the SOVIET forces.

6. MOVEMENT CONTROL.

i. Approximately two thousand persons attempting to enter VG without

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

i. It is reported that a certain amount of friction between troops and civilians has arisen following the requisitioning of the local cinema at SESANA.

ii. From most other areas it is reported that relations with both British and US troops continues on a cordial basis.

(f) MORALE.

i. The moral victory gained during the recent demonstrations, the unequivocal declaration of SAC, the impressive display of strength at GORIZIA on American Army Day, and the promise of an even mightier display on the 2 May, have had a combined tonic effect on Italian morale.

ii. Jugoslav morale is difficult to gauge, but the recent wave of desertion and the resonant whip cracking at the FCC Regional Conference indicate that it is correspondingly less certain.

(g) CURRENT RUMOURS.

i. The threatened Jug coup which has so 'reliably' been forecast for the 1 May continues to take first place in the list of rumours. The general opinion is that the Victory Parade planned to take place in TRIESTE on the 2 May is merely a blind on the part of theAllies to enable them to move up a considerable array of armour and weapons in order to have them on the ground to meet this attack from Zone 'B'.

ii. Heard at SESANA : that Jug troops along the Morgan Line have been disarmed with a view to preventing them from surging across the line and wiping out the ANGLO-AMERICAN occupying forces.

iii. Also from SESANA : that the fate of VG has already been settled and that the solution was to be ten years occupation by the BRITISH, ten years by the AMERICAN and ten years by the SOVIET forces.

6. MOVEMENT CONTROL.

i. Approximately two thousand persons attempting to enter VG without AMG permit across the Western Boundary were turned back during the month.

ii. Considerable trouble has been experienced during the month owing to the illegal entry into VG from Jugoslavia of several hundred D.P's of Jewish nationality.

/Sheet 11....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

A special report on the subject has been submitted and every effort is being made to obtain closer liaison with the Jug authorities with a view to controlling this traffic. Instructions to Morgan Line blockposts have also been amplified and it is hoped that no further incidents of this nature will take place.

iii. The new control set up on the Morgan Line as from 7 April appears to be working with reasonable success. Some snags have been experienced but these are gradually being sorted out.

iv. The disappearance of the snow from the mountains in the region of the AUSTRO/ITALO frontier is encouraging illegal crossing on a steadily increasing scale. In the TARVISIO area the Guardia di FINANZA state that they are unable to control the traffic owing to shortage of personnel and lack of transport facilities. Steps are being taken however to apprehend these people whenever they are located.

v. BTA have been contacted on the subject of the CROCE pass which will be passable to traffic within a matter of a few days. They inform that it is not intended that this shall be an authorised frontier crossing and that controls will be maintained by 62 FS Sec and also by Austrian Police.

7. OTHER MATTERS OF GENERAL SECURITY INTEREST. 00021

i. Returning Italian PW's from Russia state that the factories in UKRAINE and BESSARABIA are manufacturing weapons and munitions. The civilian population lacks clothing and food whilst the Red Army is well fed and equipped.

ii. The activities of the Russian Mission in Venice is causing some apprehension amongst Russian nationals residing in the city. Most of these are refugees and they have no desire to return to Russia. It is reported that the Missions choice of employees who are engaged in tracing and accompanying the Russians to the offices of the Mission leaves something to be desired. They are alleged to be recruited from the more 'thuggish' members of the Communist parties ranks.

The Mission was recently visited by four members of the Russian Embassy in Rome whose names are as follows:

ABOV-ABOVIAN, Gueork.
KOTCHETKOV, Mikhail.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

to Morgan Line blockposts have also been [illegible] hoped that no further incidents of this nature will take place.

iii. The new control set up on the Morgan Line as from 7 April appears to be working with reasonable success. Some snags have been experienced but these are gradually being sorted out.

iv. The disappearance of the snow from the mountains in the region of the AUSTRO/ITALO frontier is encouraging illegal crossing on a steadily increasing scale. In the TARVISIO area the Guardia di FINANZA state that they are unable to control the traffic owing to shortage of personnel and lack of transport facilities. Steps are being taken however to apprehend these people whenever they are located.

v. BTA have been contacted on the subject of the CROCE pass which will be passable to traffic within a matter of a few days. They inform that it is not intended that this shall be an authorised frontier crossing and that controls will be maintained by 62 FS Soc and also by Austrian Police.

00021

7. OTHER MATTERS OF GENERAL SECURITY INTEREST.

i. Returning Italian PW's from Russia state that the factories in UKRAINE and BESSARABIA are manufacturing weapons and munitions. The civilian population lacks clothing and food whilst the Red Army is well fed and equipped.

ii. The activities of the Russian Mission in Venice is causing some apprehension amongst Russian nationals residing in the city. Most of those are refugees and they have no desire to return to Russia. It is reported that the Missions choice of employees who are engaged in tracing and accompanying the Russians to the offices of the Mission leaves something to be desired. They are alleged to be recruited from the more 'thuggish' members of the Communist parties ranks.

The Mission was recently visited by four members of the Russian Embassy in Rome whose names are as follows:

ABOV-ABOVIAN,	Guovork.
KOTCHETKOV,	Mikhail.
ANOUCHAVAN-TER,	Grigorian.
ROGOV,	Mikhail.

- o - o - o - o - o - o -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

APPENDIX "A" TO 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY No. 9

Field Security and Counter Intelligence locations in 13 Corps area as at 31 April 1946 are as follows :-

1 Zone CIC	HQ	:	CIVIDALE	C.5543
	Dets at	:	TALMENTO	C.3837
			TARVISIO	C.1867
12 FS Section	HQ	:	GORIZIA	C.7056
	Dets at	:	CALDIERETTO	C.6840
			CORMONS	C.5908
21 FS Section	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.8373
35 FS Section	HQ	:	MONFALCONE	H.6391
	Dets at	:	SESANA	H.5079
			GRADO	H.5276
47 FS Section	HQ	:	VENICE	G.7951
	Dets at	:	PORTOGRUARO	H.1088
55 FS Section	HQ	:	PADOVA	G.3347
	Dets at	:	ROVIGO	G.2511
			VICENZA	G.0865
411 FS Section	HQ	:	TOLMEZZO	C.2358
	Dets at	:	PORDENONE	B.9608
412 FS Section	HQ	:	TRIESTE	H.8373
419 FS Section	HQ	:	UDINE	C.4119
	Dets 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

- o - o - o - o - o - o - o -

00029

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

APPENDIX "B" to 13 CORPS MONTHLY
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY NO. 9

Election Results

1. ITALY Overall

	Communes	Seats
PDI	5	73
UQ	21	452
Liberal	89	1,684
Right Block	107	2,367
Total Right	222	4,576
Christian Democrats	1,860	33,719
Labour Democrat	77	1,353
Centre Block	275	5,313
Total Centre	352	6,666
Left Block	1,918	34,121
Communists	130	2,833
Socialists	136	3,162
Action Party	7	237
Republicans	37	709
Total Left	2,228	41,062
Various	637	11,245

2. Voting in large Communes

00019

113 Communes with a population of more than 30,000 have voted so far. The rest will vote after the political elections. In such communes, owing to the adoption of a system of proportional representation, the Socialist and Communist parties were able to stand independently of each other, and the figures are of interest as showing the relative strengths of those two parties.

	Votes	Percentage of Total
Christian Democrats	1,252,000	31.6

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1. ITALY Overall

	Communes	Seats
IDI	5	73
UQ	21	452
Liberal	89	1,684
Right Block	107	2,367
Total Right	222	4,576
Christian Democrats	1,860	33,719
Labour Democrat	77	1,353
Centre Block	275	5,313
Total Centre	352	6,666
Left Block	1,918	34,121
Communists	130	2,833
Socialists	136	3,162
Action Party	7	237
Republicans	37	709
Total Left	2,226	41,062
Various	637	11,245

00019

2. Voting in large Communes

113 Communes with a population of more than 30,000 have voted so far. The rest will vote after the political elections. In such communes, owing to the adoption of a system of proportional representation, the Socialist and Communist parties were able to stand independently of each other, and the figures are of interest as showing the relative strengths of these two parties.

	Votes	Percentage of Total	
Christian Democrats	1,252,000	31.6	
Communists	982,000	24.8	79.5
Socialists	917,000	23.1	
Left Blocks		5.2	
Centre Blocks		1.8	
Right and various		13.0	
	3,962,000	100	

2/.....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

3. Election results for Compartment of VENEZIA Propria (except VERONA) (by communes).

Provinces	Christian Democrat	Left Wing (1)	Right and Various
VENICE	17	22	-
TREVISO	49	5	2
UDINE (2)	29	34	-
BELLUNO	41	4	3
PADUA	70	31	1
VICENZA	113	4	1
ROVIGO (3)	2	25	-
	321	125	7

(1) Left wing block, Socialists, Communists, Actionists, Republicans.

(2) Only 63 out of 162 communes have voted. The rest will vote after the political elections.

(3) Some communes in this province will not vote until after the political elections.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS
Venezia Giulia Police Force
13 CORPS
(Security Division)

File
Report for one month only required

SECRET

Tel. Nº : 5419
File Nº : VGP/15/98
Subject : Security Section Report - January 1946
To : The Chief of Police

February 4th 1946

1) The month of January 1946 has not brought much change in the overall general position in Anglo American occupied Ve = nezia Giulia. For Security Section it has been a busy month, and the volume of "odds and ends" of interest which pour in continue to keep all members of the staff fully extended.

The closure of AC/AMG Offices throughout Italy on the handing back of administration to the Italian Government on 1st January 1946, caused some early confusion amongst the Italian travelling public, especially regarding the grant of travel per= mits. The position has eased, and will improve as the machinery set up between Italian Questura and Security Section settles down.

2) An analysis of the number of travel passes issued in January may be of interest as showing the volume and direction of travel.

To normal residents of Trieste : for entry into Italy and return	14.198
To normal residents of Trieste : for entry into Italy (no return)	30
To n o n residents : for entry into Italy	5.560
To n o n residents : for entry into V.G. and return to Italy	1.293

In addition, 124 applications for permission to travel in Jugoslav occupied Venezia Giulia were forwarded to the Jugoslav Military Mission (a decrease of 14 on December figures). One hundred and two signals in connection with travel were received.

00018

7/2
3125
625.04 ./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

These figures do not include permits issued by CAO's, or by Pola or Gorizia or Udine, which, it is known, are considerable.

The figure of 5.560 permits to non-residents is illuminating , in that the majority of the persons to whom these permits were issued had come from Italy into Venezia Giulia without an AMG permit, and had found it difficult to get back into Italy without. It has obviously not been possible to prosecute all offenders, and this figure is a decrease of 300 on the December '45 figure, but an increase of 910 on November '45.

3) A number of cases of persons found travelling on altered AMG travel passes have been reported during the month, and instances of persons travelling on invalid travel passes have been noted. A copy of one such "pass" is attached as appendix "A". In another instance the "Jugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy" sent personnel into this area on "travel orders" not previously referred to 13 Corps, whilst an another occasion an alleged Jugoslav Red Cross van carrying a number of sealed wooden cases addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belgrade, and eleven various unsealed packages, was improperly documented and held pending satisfactory clearance.

4) Control of the Morgan Line has not yet been implemented, and to date the Jugoslav authorities have not supplied specimens of the civilian identity cards issued to residents in the Jugoslav occupied Zone. It follows that the difficulties of controlling invalid movement over this line (detailed in previous reports) have not been lessendd. Attached as appendix "B" is a summary of check on rail traffic for the period 1-26 January '46, as carried out by 56 (Lon) Div.

5) Political "jockeying" in the Area continues in all its forms, and is amply reflected in the local press. Alarmist reports still continue to emanate from right left and centre , but no concrete evidence is known which would support in full the varied accusations. It has been reported that another unofficial census is taking place in the Area and that it is Jugoslav inspired. To date , no complaint of intimidation in respect of this census has been received.

00017

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Another source reported that various branches of UAIS, the P.C.G. and AFG were to hold meetings throughout " Zone A" at which a motion for the disbandment of the V.G. Police would be put to the vote, results forwarded to PWOO and then to the meeting of Foreign Ministers - the inten = tion being to replace V.G. Civil Police with the Guardia del Popolo which is ready to take over.

Reports of OZNA agent activities still come in, and the murder a few days ago of a Royalist Jugoslav in Trieste, may have some bearing.

6) No hidden arms or dumps have been discovered during the month. A recent report regarding caches of sabotage materials throughout the area , is receiving attention.

7) The screening of civilian officials and employees for this Section by 412 FSS has been accelerated during the month, in spite of staff difficulties. In all, 700 persons were screened, out of which 660 were recommended. The figures are tabulated as appendix "C".

8) Civil censorship continues to be of value to Security and other Branches of A G. Due to shortage of military staff, (this office has one military clerk) it has not been possible to use to full advantage the benefit to be gained. It is hoped that sufficient military personnel will be made available to utilise information obtained through censorship to full advan = tage.

9) Civilian identity cards are still being issued, and information regarding persons already registered is being steadily compiled.

A preliminary check shows that in Trieste area approxi= mately 175.800 normal residents and 5.882 Italian n o n resi= dents were issued with identity cards. Further figures will be given when all duplicate registers are received at this HQ.

In Trieste area alone, some 1200 registration certifi= cates were issued to persons not immediately able to substantiate a claim to an identity card. These cases will be enquired into.

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

10) From Fiume comes a story of hardships being imposed on Italian nationals, of the lack of food, of a persistent rumour that Fiume will shortly be taken over by the "Zone A" administration; of preparations to demonstrate the " solidarity " of Fiume with its present administrators; of the blocking of credits; of the necessity of obtaining a permit to move out of the city; and of a possible outbreak in the spring by 50.000 anti-Jugoslav residents who are said to be in possession of British and American uniforms and equipment.

For the Chief of Police

C.E. POLT Capt.
Superintendent (PSO)
Security Section

Copy to:

GSI, Main 13 Corps
Public Safety Sub Commission AC
412 FSS
429 FSS
"D" Section, AIS

00015

CEB/li

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Appendix " A "

GHQ ROYAL YUGOSLAV ARMY
General Staff

Adj. No. 116
to whom it may concern.

Eboli, 9 January 1946

M O V E M E N T O R D E R

- O B J A V A -

Rank SGT
Cin

Name and Surname LAJOVIC Dusan
Ime i presime

Unit GHQ., R.Y.A.
jedinica

and is sent to unit
i uputen je u jedinicu

travelling from EBOLI to TRIESTE and back
i putuje od do i natrag

The a/m have to report at HQ ROYAL YUGOSLAV ARMY
Imenovani pripada Kraljevskoj Jugoslovenskoj vojaci CMF

It will greatly appreciate off assistance and transportation by WI
Sa sahvalnoscu ce se primiti svaka pomoc sa WD.

Date of departure 9.1.1946
datum polaska

Expires 28.II.1946
Sudi vaznost

IDENTITY CARD No. 101/45
Broj legitimacije

00014

Slavic L. Andree, Mjr.R.Y.A.
2d Chief of Staff R.Y.A.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Appendix " B "

EASTBOUND

a)	Number of trains, including 231 loaded with UNRRA goods	- 398
b)	Waggons held because not on Check sheet (one found unsealed and with 24 cases milk missing)	- 19
c)	Persons repatriated eastward	- 92
d)	Persons detained (Italians for carrying excessive quantities foodstuffs.).	- 2

WESTBOUND

a)	Number of trains	- 353
b)	Jugoslav soldiers in uniform held at check post	- 10
c)	Persons repatriated westward	- 87

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Appendic " C "

	Recomm.	Not recomm.	Not Located	Total
Police	402	24	9	435
Vigili del Fuoco	83	1	-	84
Carceri Giudiziari	16	-	-	16
Slovene Teachers	80	4	-	84
Miscellaneous	79	2	-	81
	660	31	9	700

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS
Venezia Giulia Police Force
13 CORPS
(Security Division)

SECRET

October 30th 1945

Subject: October - Venezia Giulia Police Security Report
To : The Chief of Police

1) The passage of time has done nothing to alleviate the necessity of maintaining security controls throughout the Allied occupied Area of Venezia Giulia. In fact, the gradual but perceptible return to more normal conditions within and outside the area, seems to have imbued members of civilian populations with a greater degree of individual self confidence than has heretofore been apparent. In consequence demands upon all sections of Military and civilian administration have increased tremendously, and, in the main, out of all proportion to normal requirements of the Area under its pre-war administration which is understandable when it is apparent that with the passage of time, the Area is being generally regarded more and more as an independent state.

2) Security of the Area is becoming increasingly difficult, but although not yet beyond criticism, is undoubtedly more satisfactory. The main difficultes are a lack of appreciation outside the Area of the terms of Allied Military occupation and the agreement governing the occupation - or conversely, a too rigid conception within the Area of the terms of this agreement, inasmuch as no known criticism of a disgregard regulations as applied to this Area, has been brought to notice.

3) Internal security of the Allied Military Government and its numerous employees and associate branches continues satisfactory. Apart from a few unsubstantiated anonymous complaints against individuals, and a few press comments of a more political nature directed against policy rather than individuals, there is reason to believe that the position is satisfactory. There

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

are no doubt some Jugo Slav and Italian agents within the Allied Military Government administration, and it is perhaps significant that reports received all concern the alleged activities of Jugoslav agents. This applies in particular to alleged Jugoslav agents within the Venezia Giulia Police Force. One report regarding the latter claims that a selected body of recruits has been merged into the ranks, and that they have been charged individually to obtain certain information to be sent to Lubiana.

4) Security control measures instigated by AMG 13 Corps through this HQ at present operating against the general public can be divided into the following:

1° Control of movement over the Western Boundary of V.G.
2° The issue of Special Venezia Giulia identity cards to residents as provided by the terms of the agreement governing the occupation of Venezia Giulia.
3° The registration of wine bars, hotels, etc.etc.
4° The registrations of aliens.

It is anticipated that 2, 3, and 4, which are proceeding satisfactorly, will have been completed this year. With regard to the control of the Western boundary of Venezia Giulia, it has been made an offence to cross this boundary without being in possession of a valid permit. As yet no proceedings have been taken within Venezia Giulia for a contravention of the order. This has not resulted from any lack of offenders, but rather from a general lack of appreciation by control personnel of the provisious of the order, and of a generally sympathetic attitude to wards offenders - who inviariably plead ignorance, or of having beim told by some official or another that no permit was necessary.

It has been noted that a daily average of 100 persons who have entered the area without permission, make application for permits to get out.

Can it be that Western Boundary controls, and whatever control may exist on Venezia Giulia Estern Boundary have only a specific interest on what leaves V.G.?

0001

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AF HQ have laid down that entry into Italy by anyone exept a Italian national is barred without prior reference to AF HQ. Entry into Venezia Giulia istheore= tically similarly sealed, but it is well known that numerous persons continue to enter the area from the East without valid permits, and many claim that no machinery exists where= by such permits can be obtained. On exception is known in the case of a former Head of the Eastern Department of the Lat = vian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Mr. Karlis Freimanis, who entered the area from Zagreb armed with a oneway Jugoslav pass to enter Trieste, and which pass had not been referred to 13 Corps for approval. The pass is said to have taken over 2 months to obtain.

A number of persons found to have entered the area from the east without permits have been detained, as also two with expired Allied Force permits.

5) It should be that normal residents of Venezia Giulia have unrestricted movement within Venezia Giulia. It is appa= rent from the number of applications received from resident civilians wishing to cross the Morgan line into Jugoslav oc = cupied Venezia Giulia, that Jugoslav controls are ignoring this part of the occupation agreement. Residents of Pola should be able to move freely within Venezia Giulia, but Jugoslav controls prevent this, and are, in consequence, causing great interference with Allied Administration there. It is apparent that only strong representation and protest on a high level, or reciprocal action, will ease the situation and perhaps lessen the burden which is being thrown on the Allied Mili= tary Government.

6) During the month, all restrictions on photogra = phers were removed by the cancellation of Article II Section I and 2 of Proclamation N° 3.

The civilian curfew has also been removed as and from 23 October.

7) A report of hidden arms and ammunition discoveries within Allied occupied Venezia Giulia for the period 1-27 October '45 is attached as appendix "A".

00009

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

8) Public morale is comparatively good, but the underlying fear of oppressive Jugoslav interference in all spheres of normal activity , is apparent in a great majority of the population. Instances have been brought to notice of shopkeepers and others being "forced" by threats to exhibit be-lingual notices on their premises. Suitable police action is being taken.

9) Political activity is still restricted and is mainly confirmed to communist inspired efforts to create the impression that the Area is solidly pro Jugoslav. No major incident has occured. On Sunday 21 Oct. '45 a procession on "carnivel" lines was staged at Trieste , and whilst predominently pro Jugo Slav in character, it was noticeable that an occasional Italian American and British flag was introduced.

Compled with political activity is an apparent effort to influence the economic life of the Area. In this connection there is no doubt being a gross misuse of UNRRA goods, and at Pola, a large quantity of goods supplied to Jugoslavia through UNRAA were found to have been retailed to a Pola deeler. The goods have been seiged. Apropos of which the two persons referred to in Para 4 as having been detained in possession of expired Allied Force permits, were originally granted the permits to represent the Jugoslav Commission working with UNRAA at Trieste.

10) Rumours of arrangements by Slovenians to effect a raid on Trieste at some future date, still continue to filter through.

11) Main security difficulties are still centred around the generally unsettled political state, and the lack of sufficient of the right personnel to cope with all demands.

For the Chief of Police

C.E. BOLT Capt.
Superintendent (PSO)
Security Section

Copy to:
GSI, Main 13 Corps
Public Safety Sub Commission AC
412 FSS
429 FSS
PWB (D Section)
SILO c/o 55 Area

CEB/li

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS
Venezia Giulia Police Force
13 CORPS
(Security Division)

Appendix "A"

Map reference of Dump	Nos of arms and amount of amn recovered	Any other Equipment
167 Castelvenere Pola		18 ozs explosive powder - 7 kilos pellets - 16 empty cartridges
14 Via Felice Mackley Trieste	1 Beretta pistol 9 rds amn	1 pistol holster
18 Via F. Machlig Trieste		1 pr German binoculars 1 morsetapper
41 Via di Chiadino Trieste	1 Browning pistol 10 rds amn	
4 Via Travoara Trieste		2 rifle barrels 1 bayonet 2 grenades 1 tin cordite 1 bayard automatic
509 Servola Trieste	1 pistol 200 rds amn 1 Sten Gun 1 pistol 1 rifle 32 2 pkts gunpowder 4 amn Clips	2 leather holsters
47 Via degli Alpini Viàla Opicina	1 Beretta Rifle 2 rds amn	
St. Vit. Fri. Sticini	1 Browning pistol (automatic) 9 rds amn	

00067

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

37 Trebiciano	1 German rifle 150 rds amn	3 boxes cordite
18 Via Madonna del Mare, Trieste	1 German pistol	
479 Pendice Scorcola Trieste	1 Beretta Pistol 14 rds amn	1 Holster
15 Via T. Luciani Trieste	1 pistol	
Trebiciano	1 pistol 2 rds amn	1 leather holster
RTO Central Station (found on railway track)	2 Italian rifles and amn	
49 Trebiciano) 12 Trebiciano (	6 rds 88 mm amn	2 Spandau barrels 2 Breda barrels 1 Breda gun mounting
12 Trebiciano		1 case high explosive
93 Trebiciano	1 German rifle 12 rds amn	
60 Trebiciano	60 rds amn	3 Grenades 1 Bayonet 1 Morries tube
44 Trebiciano	1 Military 303 Rifle	
Caves and Dugouts MR 770870 (Trebiciano)	1 German Machine pistol 4 German Rifles 4 Italian Rifles 1 Pistol automatic 1 Pistol 2 Shot guns 1 German machine gun (complete with tripod) 5 tons (approx) Enemy ams (Grenades, small shells, small arms amn , phospho=rous bombs)	9 Bayonets 1 German Tripod Mortar 5 MG Barrels

00036

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

7 Via Borgo Conventi, Farra. MR C625020	German and Italian shells and boxes of hand grenades. (approx. weight 15 tons) Left by Germans.	Nil
Cemetery Serpenizza MR C614447	Quantity of ammunition and boxes of hand grenades. (Since removed to Police HQ. Caporetto)	Nil

All foregoing details were seyed by Allied Military Police, and with the exception of the articles seiyed at TREBICIANO represent isolated instances of individual unlawful possession.

The TREBICIANO detail was seiyed on 24th Oct. '45 as the result of a raid carried out on the village at 0600 hrs , by 100 Military and Auxiliary Police, and which resulted in 5 tons of material being found in one cave.

TO	SIGN	DATE
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIR.		
EXEC. OFF.		
POLS		
ECO		
INT		
ADM		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Sec.Seat. CSB.

New File

August 31, 1945.

5 SET. 1945
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
EXEC. OFFICER
POLICE
LIC. & REG.
PRISONS
ATT. SECRETARY
SECRETARY
FILE

HEADQUARTERS
Venezia Giulia Police Force
13 CORPS.

SECRET

14011/23

To/ The Chief of Police.

Subject/ Security Section Monthly report _ August 1945.

1. No outstanding feature has been recorded during the month.

2. General security cannot be called by any means satisfactory, but some minor advances have been made with regard to Security control. Lack of personnel to effect control; a flagrant disregard by sections of the public for regulations; and lack of co-operation by outside agencies, may be cited as the main reasons for dis-satisfaction with the present position.

3. Under the main security headings, the following is reported:-

a. CIVILIAN MOVEMENT CONTROL is lax. There is ample evidence that numerous persons of various nationalities, who are so disposed, are travelling into and out of Venezia Giulia without valid travel permits. Confusion exists in the minds of many as to permit requirements, whilst the Jugoslav Military Mission has, to date, not entertained any application by a non-resident of Venezia Giulia to visit their Zone. Many such applications have been forwarded to the Mission for endorsement, but to date, no similar applications for endorsement to enter the Allied occupied Zone have been received from the Mission.

A letter received from the Chief of the Mission has been passed to G.S.I Main 13 Corps for any possible action. This letter stated that as no Diplomatic relations existed between Jugoslavia and Italy, no application by an Italian to enter their territory could be entertained.

A decision is sought as to the attitude this H.Q. is to adopt when Jugoslav nationals apply for permission to enter Italy over the Venezia Giulia western boundary.

Clarification/

00025

V.S.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Clarification is also sought on the position of this H.Q. with regard to applications by Italian residents of Jugoslav occupied Venezia Giulia for permission to circulate in Italy with vehicles bearing Jugoslav licences.

b. VALID CIVILIAN MOVEMENT is increasing by leaps and bounds, and it is apparent there is a revival of interest, in many spheres of influence, in Trieste Area.

c. INVALID CIVILIAN MOVEMENT is increasing in proportion to the valid movement, and many persons have been found to have entered the area without travel permits. A man claiming Serbian nationality has been detained on this account. He states that he (and about 1000 others) has fled from central Serbia which is in a state bordering on open revolt against the present administration. He admits that the several 'passes' and a rubber stamp that he had in his possession are forgeries, but that they had enabled him to get to Fiume and thence to Trieste. He aimed at getting to Bari to join a concentration of compatriots he believes are in that area.

d. CIVILIAN REGISTRATION is ready to commence in the POLA area, and will be ready to commence in the Trieste and Gorizia areas immediately an Order to the civilian population is published. Specimen Identity Cards will be circulated to interested parties.

00004

e. ALIENS are becoming an increasing problem, and are of all classes - many of quite recent entry into this Zone. Steps are being taken by this H.Q. to effect re-registration of all aliens in Allied occupied Venezia Giulia, and to issue them with Temporary Residence Permits (where there is no security objection), pending Governmental decisions on domicile.

f. HOTELS, WINE BARS, etc: are being re-registered by this H.Q. under the provisions of Italian Law, and it is hoped that by this, a closer check on aliens, and of meetings of undesirable elements, will be possible.

g. RESTRICTIONS on PHOTOGRAPHERS have been slightly relaxed during the month, in agreement with all Security Sections, and registered photographers are being/

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

being given a wider scope. Restrictions are confined to photographing military objects and demonstrations of any sort - and to the necessity of getting additional permission to print or develop films or plates for Allied personnel.

h. CENSORSHIP continues to be of very great assistance to this H.Q., and much valuable information of security and general interest has been obtained from confidential intercepts.

j. VETTING of A.M.G. personnel and associate ranking officials by 429 Field Security Section has not shown any signs of diminishing. On the whole, the number of rejections is satisfactorily small.

k. INTERNAL SECURITY is not satisfactory, due, in the main, to lack of personnel. Steps are in hand to strengthen guards with selected civilian personnel. To date, thanks to the co-operation of individual officers, there has been no adverse incident.

l. SHOTGUN PERMITS are being issued by this H.Q to a limited number of residents, under the auspices of the 'Federazione Italiana delle Caccia', and on instructions received through higher authority.

m. PERSONALITIES. Persons under this heading who have come to the notice of this office during the month are :-

1. Dr. LASIĆ, an Italian, of Via di Scorcola 29, Trieste - phone 29-562. Speaks excellent English and claims equal excellence in other languages. States he is a lawyer, and that for many years he was attached to the British Consulate, Belgrade, and the Belgrade Mission. Claims to have worked at the League of Nations and Geneva Conferences, and to have spent some time in London. Says his wife is a Englishman, and that he is at Trieste studying general conditions in the hope of finding a place, in due course, on the forthcoming Peace Conference. Has approached this office on behalf of :-

00003

2. Mr. George Schulz, a Jugoslav living at Hotel Continentale, Trieste. Schulz states he is of Jewish origin and took over the Danubian Shipping Co. of Simon Schulz, Pancevo, from his father. Is in possession of references which appear authentic, and is at present seeking protection at Trieste, and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

endeavouring to contact his Swiss lawyer by arranging a meeting somewhere in Italy.

3. Dr. Zorc, a native of Ljubljana, at present living at Trieste, via Fabio Severo 10, with a daughter, is also a 'refugee'. He has been a Major in the Jugoslav Army, and states he was interened in a German concentration camp. Claims big estates at Ljubljana where his wife is living, and fears reprisals on her if he collaborates with the Allies in this area. States he was two years in the Jugoslav espionage service. Is anxious to obtain entry into Austria for the stated purpose of tracing a second daughter.

4. Political activity is increasing, and there is reason to believe that the Italian Democratic and Action parties are succeeding in recruiting and organising local members. As yet, little or no open opposition to the Communist Party is being shown, but the considered opinion of many persons of local standing, is that the Communists have done their cause irreparable harm in this area by reason of their 'gangster' methods. There is ample evidence that during the month a canvas of residents has been continued by members of the Communist party, and in many cases it is known that threats have been used to obtain signatures to a petition for the return of Venezia Giulia to Jugoslavia. In other cases signatures have been obtained by false pretences, but in all cases, complainants appear afraid to sign statements or to agree to give evidence, for fear of reprisals. Sections have been asked for collated reports on all known cases, and it is hoped a complete report covering this complaint will shortly be available.

On 19 Aug. '45 a clash occurred when an organised group of Communists met with a civilian Peace Demonstration which followed an Allied Force Church Parade.

Complaints regarding the unlawful arrests of civilians by 'partisans', are still being received.

00092

A statement that Allied personnel are being detained in Jugoslav prisons has been received and passed to G.S.I., Main 13 Corps.

On 30 Aug. '45, information was given this HQ. that at a meeting held at Ljubljana during the week, it had been decided to order all Jugoslav nationals to withdraw from any position they held which in any way assisted the Allied Military/

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Military Government, including the Venezia Giulia Police Force, and to effect reprisals against those who do not comply. This information was also imparted to 412 P.S.S. It is stated that sabotage was also ordered, but no indication had been given as to the form it would take.

5. Consular Agents of many countries have resumed activity in Venezia Giulia, including a Roumanian Agent. Application has been received for permission to open an Austrian Office. This has been referred to GSI, Main 13 Corps, for approval of higher authority. The Greek agent has been instructed to make a census of all Greek nationals in the area (information from intercept). A Jugoslav Office is maintained at Trieste, Via Carducci 6.

British, American, and Italian nationals have no Consular Office in the area, and many find it necessary to travel into Italy for such reasons as getting Passports renewed, to resume commercial or social activities, or to meet contacts from other countries (e.g: Switzerland) who have no ready means of getting authorised entry into Venezia Giulia.

Security regulations regarding entry into Austria appear to be causing hindrance to a resumption of commercial activity with Czecho Slovakia.

6. Public morale is not high, and is still in a state of repression. The continuance of oppressive incidents (which become magnified as they are retailed), are having a bad effect, as also is the continued state of uncertainty about the future.

C.M.BOLT, Captain.
Superintendent
Security Section.

Copy to:
GSI, Main 13 Corps.
Public Safety Sub-Commission AG.✓
412 PSS.
429 PSS.
PSS (D Section).
CMLO c/o 56 Area.

00901