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ONDERWERP : Communisme in Italië, Duitsland (Russische zone), Duitsland, Triëst, Joegoslavië en het Verre Oosten.

U gelieve hierbij aan te treffen de copieën van 6 rapporten betreffende het communisme in Italië, Duitsland (Russische zone), Duitsland, Triëst, Joegoslavië en het Verre Oosten, die Sardine ons ter informatie en om te behouden deed toekomen.

bijlage rechtstreeks naar B getuurd

Korath 9.5.51.

The following comes from a regular and well placed source in the Gorizia area:-

ITALY

PCI policy in practice in the Province of Gorizia

1. It is interesting to see how the policy of the PCI is working out in practice in the province of Gorizia.

2. At the provincial Congress of the Christian Democratic party held in Gorizia on 18th February and at an MSI meeting held in the same town on the same date, several leading local members of these parties severely criticised the Government for trying to set up friendly relations with Belgrade and demanded energetic measures to protect Italian nationals and property in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT and Yugoslavia.

3. Members of the PCI in Gorizia went out of their way to sow discord in the PSLI and succeeded. They asked rank and file members of the PSLI if they agreed with the decision of their Party Directorate in sending a delegation to Yugoslavia. The question found its way to the local Directive Committee of the party, was discussed in a very stormy special meeting, and finally settled when the On. Ceccherini protested to Party Headquarters against the despatch of the delegation.

4. In Gorizia province, the PCI did not find it very difficult to work up feeling against the Government among the refugees who belonged to the reactionary Movimento Istriano Revisionista. The PCI pointed out that they were the victims of two false nationalisms - that of Tito's which had forced them to leave their homes, and that of de Gasperi's which had sacrificed them on the altar of the Rome-Belgrade Axis.

5. By exploiting the Rome-Belgrade Axis propaganda line the PCI has been successful in stirring up anti-government feeling among members of the Associazione Congiunti dei Deportati in Yugoslavia (Association of relatives of Deportees in Yugoslavia). Members of the Association have asked their Directive Council to protest against the Rome-Belgrade rapprochement and, because the Council is hesitating to do so, have threatened to set up a rival Association.

6. During the last few weeks, many Italians who went to work in Yugoslavia in 1947/48 under the auspices of the Partito Giuliano Comunista have returned to Italy. On 17th February, 137 of these workers, mostly natives of Monfalcone, held a meeting at Turriaco at which several speakers described their sufferings in Yugoslavia. A resolution was passed to the effect that they would ask the Italian government to take up their grievances with Belgrade. It is scarcely necessary to add that several prominent members of the PCI attended the meeting and took every opportunity of repeating the well worn Rome-Belgrade Axis theme. Everyone present agreed with the PCI but very few decided to rejoin the Communist Party because they were so disillusioned with socialism in general.

7. In spite of the fact that PCI propaganda has succeeded fairly well in spreading disaffection with the Government among the members of the other Italian parties in the province, it has completely failed to win over any members of the Slovene Democratic Front and the rift between the Slovene and Italian communist parties and partisans is as wide as ever.