

Time, May 1, 1950

Trieste-Choose Your Partner

In Italy's Chamber of Deputies, politicians howled with anger at the U.S. "American now needs Tito more than De Gasperi," they shouted. "What is the value of the Atlantic pact?" The cause of their rage was U.S. unwillingness to give full support to Italian claims on the Free Territory of Trieste.

The Free Territory was one of the oldest pawns in the cold war. The U.S. had influenced the Italian elections of 1948 by announcing that it favored return of the whole Free Territory to Italy. Yugoslavia also had claims on the Trieste area, and Yugoslavia occupied the southern part of it, known as Zone B. When Marshal Tito left the Russian camp, the U.S. and Britain, whose forces occupy the rest of the Free Territory, had reconsidered. Anxious to keep Tito firm in his heresy, they began to urge Italy and Yugoslavia to settle the dispute.

The Yugoslavs, determined to keep Zone B, treated it as a Yugoslav province. A fortnight ago they staged an election for the new regional council; merger of Zone B into Yugoslavia was the real question at state.

On election day, Slovene inhabitants of the hill town of Buie performed the *kolo*, a whirling Serbian national dance. When Italian reporters appeared in the town square the people stopped dancing, beat up the Italians and resumed the *kolo*. When British journalists appeared, the townsfolk mauled them, too, and danced some more.

Not surprisingly, candidates nominated by Marshal Tito's People's Front in Zone B were mainly unopposed, invariably elected.

Italians asked what the U.S. was going to do about this. the answer, though gently phrased, seemed to be "Nothing" All Italy promptly broke into an uproar, and the prestige of Premier Alcide de Gasperi's government took a nose dive.

Meanwhile, the U.S.S.R. had come back into the game with a note to the U.S.: all occupation forces must be withdrawn from Trieste. Purpose of the Russian note was to heighten the U.S. embarrassment, and it achieved that aim. The embarrassment would continue until the U.S. exerted enough pressure on Yugoslavia and Italy to make them agree to a settlement of the Trieste question.

Department of State Bulletin, June 26, 1950

Soviet Conduct Makes Settlement of Trieste Problem Impossible Under Terms of Italian Treaty

The following is the text of a note delivered to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the United States Ambassador at Moscow on June 16 and

released to the press on the same date in reply to the Soviet note of April 20, 1950, on Trieste.

The United States Government has considered the Soviet Government's note of April 20 regarding the Free Territory of Trieste. The United States Government rejects categorically the allegation that the United States, United Kingdom, and France have violated the Treaty of Peace with Italy in respect to Trieste. Insofar as it has not been possible to implement the provisions of that Treaty, responsibility lies squarely upon the Soviet Government whose conduct following the conclusion of the Treaty rendered the settlement envisaged therein impossible of execution.

Continued administration of part of the Territory of Trieste by the United States and United Kingdom and maintenance there of small Allied Military contingents to assist in that administration is pursuant to the obligations assumed by the United States and United Kingdom under Article 1 of Annex VII of the Treaty. The United States and United Kingdom have never had a naval base or naval installations of any kind at Trieste.

The impossibility of execution of the Treaty was at the base of the proposal addressed by the three Governments to the Soviet Government on March 20, 1948, which proposal has continued to reflect the attitude of the United States Government. Far from representing an attempt to violate the Peace Treaty, as the Soviet note further alleges, this proposal was an invitation to the Soviet Government to join in amending the Peace Treaty to achieve a permanent, peaceful settlement of the Trieste question based on the consideration of the welfare and wishes of the inhabitants of the area. The United States Government is convinced that such a settlement can best be achieved by agreement among the parties directly concerned. The Soviet Government's latest intervention in this question was obviously designed to sow confusion and impede such mutually satisfactory agreement and, hence, injure the cause of peace.

New Yorker, October 21, 1950

Letter from Trieste

October 3

The city of Trieste, situated at the head of the Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Yugoslavia, is today the only place where both Cominform Communists and Tito Communists carry on freely and equally under the blessings of democratic institutions. The freedoms of speech, assembly, associations, and propaganda are guaranteed by treaty and the presence of ten thousand American and British troops. In the inevitable mudslinging that has been indulged in here between the hostile brothers of the Marx family, the Tito Communists have definitely come off second best. Last year, in the first democratic election to be held in Trieste in a quarter of a century, the Cominform Communists got a fraction over twenty per cent of the total vote, as against the Titoists' slightly more than two per cent. The division between the two Communist groups is not, as might be expected, an ethnic one of Italians vs. Slovenes. While it is true that there are scarcely any Italian-speaking Triestenes among the Titoists, who are led by one Branko Babic, a former peasant and former colonel in the Yugoslav Partisan forces, many Slovenes are members of the

Cominform group, which is ably managed by Vittorio Vidali, a first-rate organizer of the Thorez type.

Back in 1946, Marshal Tito and Palmiro Togliatti, Italy's Communist leader, agreed that ultimately the Free Territory of Trieste, of which the city of Trieste is a part, should be divided between Italy and Yugoslavia and that in the meantime Communist activities in the area should be coordinated under Tito's direction. Vidali was a faithful follower of Tito until the latter split with the Cominform, in June, 1948, after which he became a faithful follower of Togliatti. Naturally, the split created quite a stir among the Trieste Communists. Many Slovenes who were influential in the Party deserted the Cominform, among them the Party treasurer, who thoughtfully took the Party funds along with him. The Cominform Communist newspaper *Unita*, published in Milan, instituted a Trieste page (the paper's circulation is now five thousand) and started a spirited battle against Trieste's pro-Tito Slovene daily, *Primorski Dnevnik* (circulation, twenty-five hundred). Although the editors of *Dnevnik* were pro-Tito, the paper was printed in a pro-Cominform shop, and when the printers didn't like something that the editors gave them to print, they would withhold the item and leave a blank space, causing considerable amusement and sarcastic comment among the non-Communist Triestenes. The capitalist titers stung the Cominform adherents no less than the pro-Titoists, and after a few weeks higher Marxist discipline prevailed and the printers resumed normal operations. Then the editorial staff of *Dnevnik* and the local correspondents of *Unita* began to beat one another up. The situation has quieted down as much as any situation ever does in Trieste, Europe's best training ground for terrorists, where anonymous letters, knives, and bombs are among the amenities of daily life, but every five or six weeks the editors of the pro-Tito paper get knocked about a bit, and last Christmas a bomb exploded in their offices.

Between rounds of fierce intramural fighting, the two Communist factions just as fiercely attack the Marshall Plan. It is one of the dialectical paradoxes of Communist propaganda that the Tito Communists here are energetically assailing the Marshall Plan at a time when Tito, in Belgrade, is trying just as energetically to get more American help through it. Marshall Plan aid and the unmistakable signs of recovery it has brought about have not, as has been the case in France and Italy, adversely affected Communist strength in Trieste.

Party members here-Cominform and otherwise-account for at least a quarter of the Population of the city, and possibly more, despite the fact that during the first twelve months of the operation of the Plan, Trieste received more E.R.P. dollars per capita than any other beneficiary-\$60 for every man, woman, and child, as against an average of \$18.36 for all other beneficiaries. Up to last June 30th, E.C.A. had spent \$27,300,000 in Trieste.

The Free Territory of Trieste is the half-baked working out of a concept that evolved at a time when, in the words of one American here, "people were going around with the light of San Francisco in their eyes." It is because of the persistent opposition of the Soviet Union that the concept has never been fully realized. According to the Italian peace treaty of February 10, 1947, the Free territory was to be administered jointly by the Americans, the British, and the Yugoslavs until an impartial governor could be appointed by the United Nations Security Council, after consultation with Yugoslavia and Italy. Both countries wanted to take over the Free Territory; Yugoslavia was backed by the Soviet Union, Italy by the Western powers. A governor has never been appointed, and the Free Territory is still being run, as it has been since its inception, by three military commanders whose authority

is based on one skimpy sentence in the peace treaty: "Pending the assumption of office by the governor, the Free Territory of Trieste shall continue to be administered by the Allied military commanders within their respective zones." It has worked out that there are two zones. One, Zone A, consists of ninety-six square miles, with a population of 309,500, and takes in the city and harbor of Trieste; it is administered by the Americans and the British and has arrived at monetary and customs agreements with Italy. The other, Zone B, consists of a hundred and ninety-seven square miles of rocks and fishing villages, with a population of 73,000, and is administered by Yugoslavia, which has posted five thousand troops there, established a state monopoly of trade, broken up big land holdings, installed its own customs and monetary systems, banned the non-Communist press, introduced food rationing, and made the zone in all but name a part of itself.

The history of the Free Territory of Trieste provides an instance of political expediency that didn't pay off. On March 20, 1948, with the idea of strengthening the hand of Premier de Gasperi in the then impending Italian elections, the United States, Great Britain, and France issued a declaration proposing the return of the entire Free Territory to Italy. At that time, of course, one could foresee that three months later Marshal Tito would become the black sheep of the Cominform and a potential Western ally. The declaration, which was denounced by Russia, has since boomeranged, for today the Western Allies find themselves in the delicate position of having to try to please both Italy and Yugoslavia. A few months ago, Secretary of State Acheson expressed the hope that the two countries would settle the Trieste problem amicably between themselves. The possibility that they will do so grows increasingly remote. Trieste is perhaps the only issue on which all political parties in Italy, from the Communists to the extreme Right, are wholly united, and everybody in Italy suspects that the United States is bartering Trieste for favors from Tito. But the Yugoslavs aren't pleased either; they are afraid that the Russians may consent to the return of Trieste to Italy in order to embarrass both the Yugoslavs and the West.

Two years ago, when I was last here, roadblocks between the two zones constituted the southern extremity of the Iron Curtain in these parts. Since the Tito-Stalin split, this section of the Iron Curtain has moved-politically, though not ideologically-a hundred and sixty miles northeast, to the Yugoslav-Hungarian border, but Trieste is still the last outpost of both the Western Latin and the Eastern Slav worlds, and the roadblocks on the Zone B side have been made much stronger than they were; the simple barriers constructed of wood and heaps of stone that I encountered there in 1948 have been replaced by elaborate anti-tank blocks in the middle of the highway. Only vehicles accredited by the Yugoslav military authorities may enter or leave the zone, and they must zigzag slowly through these defenses under the scrutiny of Yugoslav guards. On the Zone A side, at one point on the boundary, a handful of blue-uniformed Trieste police and a couple of smartly turned-out G.I.s occupy a cheerful little house that is adorned inside with flowers, pictures of pinup girls, and Coca-Cola posters. On the opposite side, a glum Yugoslav soldier stands in front of a dilapidated shack that seems to reflect the drabness and austerity of the police state. It is now easier for an American to get a visa for Yugoslavia proper than permission to enter Zone B, and even when permission has been granted, visitors are likely to have their troubles. Last April, during a local election, two Western reporters, carrying valid passes, were maltreated and the tires of their cars were punctured while Zone B police stood by.

An anti-Tito Slovene Communist organization is reported to exist in Zone B, and life is further complicated for Tito's henchmen there by the fact that a considerable part of the zone's population is made up of Italian-speaking residents of the fishing villages along the

coast. At the headquarters of the Communist Party in Trieste, snugly adjoining the American Enlisted Men's Hangar Service Club, I talked with a highly placed official who brushed off the Titoist in Zone A as a minor nuisance but spoke bitterly about conditions in the Yugoslav zone, where, he told me, the Cominform Communists are being persecuted. "Our people are being sent to jail while even Christian Democrats are getting jobs," he said angrily. Recalling that in the election in Zone B last April, Marshal Tito's People's Front chalked up eighty-nine per cent of the vote and the Christian Democrats two per cent and that the remaining nine per cent of the ballots were declared "not valid." I asked the official whether the Cominform was operating there. "We have a strong underground in the Yugoslav zone," he replied. "I used to go there myself every week until the attempt was made on Togliatti's life. We'll lick them yet." But he did not repeat Vidali's threat of last year that "Tito's head will fall very soon." He seemed to have a healthy respect for the Yugoslavs.

Possibly nowhere else in the world are matters in as great a muddle politically as in Trieste, a city the size of Columbus, Ohio. A dozen political parties are active here. Each has its own objectives and slogans, but all, to a greater or lesser degree, want either independence for the Free Territory or its return to Italy. The pro-Italy Christian Democrats are the most important of these parties. Next in line is the Cominform branch of the Trieste Communist Party, which wants the two zones unified under a governor, to be named by the United Nations, and the withdrawal of British, American, and Yugoslav troops. The Tito branch of the same party takes the negative position of opposing the return of the Free Territory to Italy but doesn't quite come out for annexing it to Yugoslavia. As for the others, the Socialist Party favors return to Italy; the Independence Front has the slogan "Trieste for the Triestenes;" the Italian Social Movement, which corresponds to the Neo-Fascist party of the same name in Italy, asks for restitution of all Italy's lost territories, presumably including Ethiopia and Corsica; the Italian Republican Party, which subscribes to the social principles of Mazzini, favors return of the Free Territory to Italy; the Common Man Democratic Front wants Italy to have not only the Free Territory but the whole former district of Venezia Giulia, of which part is now the Free Territory, part belongs to Yugoslavia, and the rest still belongs to Italy; the Trieste Democratic Front wants independence; the Italian Liberal Party, which was once the leading party in Trieste but got only 1.84 per cent of the vote last year, is for return to Italy; the Slovene Democratic Union, with its roots in the old Slovene liberal movement, is anti-Cominform and anti-Tito and favors the independence of the Territory (among its members are many chauvinistic refugees from Yugoslavia, who grumble about the Allied administration in Zone A, although it has opened fifty new Slovene schools here); and, finally, the Republican Independence Movement calls for "the widest autonomy in association with Italy," whatever that means. There you have it-as nice a mess as any Communist could hope for. Columbus, Ohio, was never like this.

The Trieste City Council is supposed to take an active part in the local administration, but it spends most of its time bickering about world politics and sending resolutions to Washington. Its theoretical responsibilities have been for the most part assumed by the Allied Military Government (British and American, that is), which manages things competently and has succeeded in turning back various departments-among them those of labor, health, and education-to the Triestenes. A.M.G.'s worst problem is the chronic one of unemployment among a people who were long accustomed to share in the city's once booming importing and exporting, transshipping, and insurance businesses. The situation isn't quite as bad as it was two years ago, however; only eighteen thousand are

at present unemployed, as compared to twenty-four thousand in 1948. The improvement can be attributed to low-rental building projects, shipbuilding (a transatlantic liner for the Italia Company and three liners for Lloyd Triestino have been built here), and the construction of oil refineries, blast furnaces, milk-pasteurization plant, and a cement plant, all stimulated by E.C.A.

Some thirty-five thousand people-one out of every three working Triestenes-are employed in some capacity by A.M.G., and what would happen to them should the Allies leave is anybody's guess. Featherbedding is prevalent. The Trieste police force, a well-trained outfit established to deal with trouble along the border, has almost five thousand men, the equivalent of a police force a hundred and thirty thousand for New York City. There are a thousand customs officers, and three thousand railroad workers to operate the fifty-eight miles of railroad tracks in and about the city. To make matters worse, most every A.M.G. official has his opposite number in the local government giving Trieste a bureaucracy in the advanced stages of elephantiasis.

Another problem, and one that grows more acute every day, is posed by the constant influx of refugees. Over twenty thousand Italian-speaking residents of the coastal villages in Zone B have already moved into the city, and thousands of Yugoslavs, Rumanians, and Hungarians, as well as White Russians who fled to Yugoslavia after the First World War, are being fed and sheltered in camps the A.M.G. has opened around the city. Some of the refugees arrive in style and on the Simplon-Orient Express, some are pushed, ore or less gently, across the border by Yugoslav frontier guards, and some swim rivers to get here and arrive in shorts and nothing else. More refugees come in steadily, and no one knows what to do with them next.

The number of American British and Yugoslav troops in the Free Territory is limited, by the peace treaty, to five thousand from each country. This gives Major General William Hoge, the Commanding General of TRUST (Trieste United States Troops), a little less than a standard regimental combat team to rely on for military purposes, because a third of his men are needed for administrative, supply, and clerical duties. For a while after the Cominform-Tito split, when the roadblocks had lost much of their political importance for the Americans, Trieste was one of those garrison towns where "you never had it so good," what with its fine beaches, modern movie houses, open-air cafes, excellent restaurants, and pretty girls. But the war in Korea has changed this state of mind. The Trieste garrison sees in it too many uncomfortable analogies. Trieste is a ward of the United Nations, South Korea, and the American troops here have mainly "policing duties. Should anything happen in this part of the globe, it might be Korea all over again. The smallness of the world has been brought home to the G.I.s here. As a corporal put it, "Gosh, I can't help thinking that if somebody had shuffled my papers different in the Pentagon, I might be lying in a mud field in Korea right this minute instead of having an *espresso* here on the Corso. One of the fellows who was with me in basic training was wounded badly near Taegu." The fate that befell the garrison troops in Japan has made a vast impression on the men, giving them an evident willingness to drill and silencing the complaints of headquarters clerks at being ordered out for drill every morning at seven. The G.I.s are alert to the danger, but they are also G.I.s. The most important topic of conversation all one week recently was the TRUST Baseball Championship of 1950, which, I'm glad to report, the Provisional Battalion Satans won from the 1st Battalion Tigers, 7-4, at Heroes Field.

Among the Triestenes themselves there is lamentation about American

unpreparedness, and considerable Communist-instigated defeatism. (While the United Nations forces were still confined to the Pusan beachhead, one frequently heard people say, "The Americans should never have set foot in Korea in the first place.") Prices have gone up, owing to hoarding, and at the same time the banks have tightened the credit screws so much that quite a few firms are worried about whether they will be able to meet their payrolls from one Saturday noon to the next. The average Triestene makes thirty thousand lire (fifty dollars) a month and spends it all, mostly on food and drink, plus perhaps an installment on a motor scooter. The Triestenes don't work too hard, and they allow themselves plenty of time for griping. The advocates of an autonomous Free Territory gripe about Rome, which, they say, benefits from Trieste's port trade. (They don't bother to mention that Rome contributes a lot to Trieste's support.) Everybody gripes about the British and Americans, because "they occupy the best hotels." Nobody bothers to mention that within a single fiscal year British and American soldiers have spent 534,200 pounds and \$3,668,475, respectively in the shops and cafes of Trieste.)

Everybody worries about the future ("Have you heard that Vidali has sent his wife and child to Mexico?"), especially about what Tito is going to do. Ever since the spring of 1945, when the Yugoslav Partisans held Trieste in a brief reign of terror, until a division of New Zealand troops arrived and restored law and order, Triestenes have been fearful of a repeat performance. They point out that Yugoslav troops are still only a few miles from the city-and who can be sure Tito and Stalin won't make up? And there are always incidents. A few months ago, the Italian-Triestene steamer Veto Pisani was boarded by the Yugoslavs in Capodistria, a port in Zone B, and machine guns and anti-Yugoslav leaflets were found aboard her. (The Italians claim that the Yugoslavs planted the weapons themselves.) The captain was sentenced to six months in prison. Some Allied authorities here believe, however, that this indicates great progress toward better relations; two years ago, they say, the captain would have got life. Responsible Triestenes are worried about not being able to do anything to strengthen their position. "In Italy, they at least have an Army and can build up their defenses," a local businessman told me. "Here we will have to sit back and wait for the city to be half destroyed by invading Russians and then completely destroyed by liberating Allies." It is generally thought that at the moment Tito is quite satisfied with the status quo in Trieste, which keeps ten thousand Allied soldiers-and an open supply line to America-at his western frontier, thereby relieving at least that many Yugoslav troops for duty at more critical frontiers to the north and east.

Even so, everybody would be just as happy if Tito had not recently repeated his demand that Gorizia, an attractive Italian border town some twenty miles north of Trieste, be ceded to Yugoslavia. Gorizia, which controls the main entrance into Yugoslavia from the west, was once Austrian but was taken over by Italy after the First World War. In appearance, it is still typically Austrian, with its relatively high, solid buildings and pleasant coffeehouses filled with people who talk interminably about politics. Until the early twenties, the population of Gorizia included a substantial number of Slovenes, but after Mussolini rose to power, the Fascists made life so miserable for them that many crossed the border and settled in Yugoslavia, which at that time was enjoying some measure of freedom under the Karageorgevitch regime. Then the situation reversed itself; Gorizia got rid of the Fascist dictatorship and a Communist dictatorship prevailed in Yugoslavia. Under these circumstances, some of the emigrants began looking wistfully back at Gorizia, where people could talk freely and the shops were filled with goods. But when they tried to return there, they found that they were forbidden to leave Yugoslavia.

Up to a few weeks ago, the emigrants were not even allowed to meet relatives and friends from Gorizia on the twenty-five-yard-wide strip of land that, near the town, constitutes a no-man's-land border between Italy and Yugoslavia. Then, one Saturday, word spread that border meetings of groups-no one to exceed thirty people, and the total not to exceed a thousand-would be permitted the next day, from nine to twelve in the morning from two-thirty to six in the afternoon. All that night, people arrived and camped on the east side of the border. Opposite them, on the Italian side, Yugoslav refugees living in Trieste lined up, hoping to find out about families they had left behind in Yugoslavia. By eight-forty-five Sunday morning, the crowd on the Yugoslav side had grown to such proportions that, in the words of a local Italian paper, "pressure against the Yugoslav barrier became irresistible." The crowd swept past the Yugoslav border guards, across the narrow no man's land, past the Italian guards, and into Italy. A number of people were hurt; five had to be hospitalized. Even a few Yugoslav soldiers found themselves in Italy-"very much against their will," they explained later. Men, women, and children rushed joyfully into Gorizia's bakeries and food shops, which had opened for the occasion.

"It was pathetic," a Gorizia shopkeeper told me when I visited the town not long ago. "They stared at our wares with their eyes popping. I'm sure the children had never seen so many wonderful things before. Within an hour, all our bakeries were sold out, and they also bought great amounts of lemons, spaghetti, medicines, sugar, coffee, wine, and beer." Gorizia's housewives, unaware that there is a shortage of consumer goods in Yugoslavia, were surprised to see almost every Yugoslav woman buy a broom. In Vittorio Square, two Yugoslav soldiers were observed enjoying a glass of good Italian beer, possibly very much against their will. The people of Gorizia have their own estimates of how many people from Yugoslavia probably "forgot" to go back. Since then, only small border get-togethers have been permitted.

Just outside Gorizia, as I was driving back to Trieste, I came to a point where a road branches off from the highway and leads into Yugoslavia. Beside the branch road at the border were two shacks for guards, Italian and Yugoslav, and beyond the shacks was a little church. A woman dressed in black was crying bitterly and pleading with the Italian guards to let her pass into Yugoslavia, but her entreaties were being met with cheerful indifference. I stopped and asked her what the trouble was, and she replied that she wanted to go to the nearby Yugoslav village of Miren, where she had been born and where most of her family were still living. She lived in Milan, she said, and she had come all the way from there to visit the grave of her mother. "She's buried in the cemetery behind that church there," she said. "The border runs right among the tombstones. Last year, when I was here, it ran right across my mother's grave. Thank God, her head was lying in Italy! It made me feel better that way. But now they've changed the border-just a bit, but enough so all of her grave is on the other side. And they won't let me cross over to pray there."

The woman led me to the edge of the cemetery behind the church. One of the Italian guards, an amiable fellow with a jaunty feather in his cap and what turned out to be a ceaseless craving for my Pall Mall cigarettes, followed a few steps behind. The headstones in the cemetery were simply hewn and the wrought-iron crosses that stood over some of the graves were rusty. A weathered piece of clothesline was strung from one side of the cemetery to the other, marking the border. We stopped well before we reached it, but a Yugoslav guard nevertheless came out of his shack, unslung his Sten gun, and stood glaring at us. The woman pointed out her mother's grave, about a yard the other side of the clothesline. Emotion got the better of her, and she began to cry again. "My brother is a

farmer in Miren," she told me when she had regained control of herself. "He was here a little while this morning and started to talk to me, across the border, but that guard with the gun over there took him aside and said something to him, and then my brother looked toward me and shrugged hand put his hand over his mouth, and I could hear the soldier tell him to go home. My God, *Signore*, what has become of the world of ours when people are not even permitted a moment's peace to pray at the grave of their mothers?" She turned slowly and walked away from the border. The Yugoslav soldier stood staring after her, the gun still in his hands.

-Joseph Wechsberg

Associated Press, September 28, 1951

Trieste Bomb Jars AMG Headquarters

TRIESTE, Sept. 28 (AP)-

A bomb was thrown last night against the Allied Military Government building here.

There were no casualties, but window panes for several blocks around were blown in.

It was the largest bomb exploded against the building so far. Two previous bombs of smaller size were thrown against the building earlier this year.

Trieste police and Allied military police refused any comment on the attempt. The previous explosions were blamed upon the pro-Fascist elements of the Italian Social Movement.

Blue Devil, October 6, 1951

Offer Half Million Lire For Bombing Information

(VG-PIO)-

The Director of Public Safety announces that a reward of 500,000 lire will be paid to any person or persons who give the police information leading to the identification and conviction of the person or persons guilty of causing the explosion and damage at Casa del Popolo, Headquarters of the Allied Military Government, Trieste, at about 2135 on Thursday, 27 September, 1951.

Any person in a position to supply such information should communicate without delay with the Directory of Public Safety, Venezia Giulia Police force, Palace of Justice,

Trieste, or the Chief Superintendent, Venezia Giulia Police, Prefettura, Trieste, or with any Police Station.

No one was injured in the blast but the entire facade of the building, facing the Roman amphitheater was damaged.

A hole, 30 inches long, 21 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, was made in the solid concrete sidewalk at a point about two yards from the wall of the building.

Windows on the ground and first floor were shattered and fragments of glass were scattered on the sidewalk and street and imbedded in the walls of the interior.

The heavy doors of the civilian entrance were blasted from their hinges and heavy iron lamps hanging from the portico ceiling were jolted loose.

Blue Devil, November 10, 1951

Colonel Wheeler Assigned 351 CO

TRUST welcomed a new Commanding Officer for the 351st Infantry with the arrival of Col. Earle G. Wheeler aboard the USNS George W. Goethals when the ship docked at the Stazione Marittima at 0900 last Wednesday morning. Colonel Wheeler will replace Lt. Col. James I. Muir Jr., who has commanded the Regiment since the recent departure of Brig. Gen. Paul W. Caraway.

Prior to his departure for TRUST, Col. Wheeler was assigned to the Office of The Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C. During World War II he served in the European Theater of Operations. There he was assigned, for the greater part of the time, as Chief of Staff of the 63rd Infantry Division. Following the war he served for short periods in various organizations until January 1947 when he was assigned as G-3 for the Constabulary Troops in Germany. He remained there until June 1949.

Colonel Wheeler is a graduate of West Point Military Academy with the class of 1932. He later attended the Command and General Staff School and in 1950 he also successfully completed a course at the National War College. On 7 September 1950 he was promoted to full colonel for a second time. He had previously attained that rank during his wartime service, but under the subsequent peacetime grade adjustment program, he reverted to the grade of lieutenant colonel. He is also a Regular Army lieutenant colonel.

Colonel Wheeler has been awarded the French Legion of Honor, the Bronze Star Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Army Commendation Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster and the Legion of Merit.

In a colorful review, held Thursday at 1100 in the 2nd Battalion Caserma, the entire Regiment passed before the new commander. Immediately following the review, a reception for the colonel was held at the Regimental Officers Mess in Opicina.

Collier's, August 2, 1952

Trieste-City Without a Country

-By Seymour Freiden and William Richardson

The "Eden of the Adriatic" is no garden spot today. Italy wants it, Yugoslavia objects-and the only one who's happy meanwhile is Stalin. For in the words of his hatchet man there, "Time is on our side"

Trieste is a city in search of a country-perhaps the most beautiful and best protected orphan of the late shooting war and the loveliest victim of the present cold one, a city all dressed up in \$33,000,000 worth of Marshall Plan Aid, but with no place to go.

The 302,000 citizens of Trieste and the so-called Free Territory which surrounds it literally don't know where they belong these days. "For the last few years," one Triestini complained to us with a blend of Italian imagination and Austrian fantasy, "we've go to bed at night not knowing whether we'd wake up a part of Italy or Yugoslavia-or some time back, even Soviet Russia. Everybody in the world seems to have a claim on Trieste."

There are a number of reasons for this uncertainty about the city's status. Geographically, Trieste is either a link or a buffer, depending on how you look at it, between Italy and Yugoslavia. But administratively it is a suburb of United Nations, New York, a ward of the Security Council. Culturally and ethnically, it is largely Italian; architecturally it is Austrian. Historically it has been the economic gateway to eastern Europe, the port through which much of that area received its supplies; today the Iron Curtain blocks the historic trade routes.

Instead of one flag, the people of Trieste must look theoretically to an imposing array of 60 banners of all the members of the United Nations. Instead of using one currency, the Triestinis buy their daily bread and pasta with two kinds of money-Italian lire and Yugoslav dinars. Instead of living in a single territory, they are split in two zones. Their local officials swear fealty to two capitals-Rome and Belgrade. And instead of having a single armed force, the territory is "protected" by about 15,000 troops of three nations-the United States, Britain, and Yugoslavia.

Not that there's anything particularly new in this international mix-up in Trieste. Ever since some Italian wanderers from the Mediterranean first built a campfire on the hills overlooking the harbor and decided to call Trieste home in the year 1400 B.C. or thereabouts, the city has been passed back and forth among the Great Powers like a 10-cent poker chip in a fast card game.

Judged on the basis of natural beauty alone it's well worth the trouble. The Free Territory of Trieste is an arbitrarily outlined right angle, 70 miles long and 30 miles across at its widest point, set into the northwest corner of the hilly, beautiful region of the Istrian Peninsula. One leg of the angle, which contains the city of Trieste, is administered by the United States and Britain-and, to a growing extent, Italy. The other is administered by Yugoslavia.

A City of Luxurious Hotels

The city of Trieste is clean and handsome, both in its old and new sections; even the dock area, which in most cities is grimy and unpleasant, is so spick and span in Trieste that two of the city's hotels (and Trieste's are among the most luxurious hotels in all Europe) face the wharves.

The city's charm has attracted numerous writers and artists over the years. James Joyce wrote his novel *Ulysses* there (while supporting himself by teaching languages at the local Berlitz school), and the famous and temperamental modern poet, Rainer Maria Rilke, once told a friend that if he couldn't find inspiration in Trieste he might as well quit writing. Gabriele d'Annunzio, fiery Italian poet-politician used the city as a jumping-off place for his seizure of Fiume in 1919; he is quoted as having said Trieste that 'nothing more beautiful has risen from the sea since Venus emerged therefrom.' The nickname for Trieste is "Eden of the Adriatic," and it seems well deserved-until you look at its history.

The city has been ruled, over the years, by such varied groups as the Romans, Ostrogoths, Byzantines, Lombards, and Franks; by the Doges of Venice; by pirates; by Napoleon; by the Hapsburgs of Austria and the Savoias of Italy. In the last 10 years alone, it has been run by Mussolini's Fascists, by Hitler's Nazis (after the Italian armistice), and for 40 bleak days after the war, by Tito's Communists, then part of the international Red movement. The people of Trieste have never been consulted about their government, but their allegiance, on the whole, lies with Italy; most of the people speak a southern brand of Austro-German, and a good percentage can converse in one or more of the variegated tongues of Yugoslavia.

Trieste's history has been confusing, and its current political picture is almost equally so. There are 14 political parties, including two bitterly opposed Communist organizations and two competing Italian monarchist splinter groups (known in the political trade as the "left and right-wing monarchists"). Because of the largely pro-Italian sympathies of the population, politics in Trieste reflect the politics of Italy to a great degree.

"And Trieste," says Mayor Gianni Bartoli, a Christian Democrat, "is 75 per cent of Italian politics-and rightly so."

The Christian Democrats, majority party in Italy, want immediate return of the city and the surrounding Free Territory to Italy. So do most of the other parties, with some minor differences. For example, the Movimento Sociale Italiano (popularly called MSI), rapidly rising Fascist organization of Italy, also wants the return of the lands ceded to Yugoslavia after World War I and II.

The one major exception to the general sentiment in favor of Italian rule is, of course, Tito's Communist party. The Titoists, whose troops garrison part of the area, insist that the territory cannot be returned to Italy because the Slav minorities would suffer from such a move. They oppose a compromise that would set up Trieste as a free port, supervised by a commission of Yugoslavs and Italians, with Yugoslav and Italian governors serving alternate three-year terms.

In sponsoring this program, the Yugoslavs clash head on with their erstwhile colleagues and present enemies, the Stalinist Reds. The Moscow-directed Communists,

anxious to gain power with Italy, sanctimoniously demand fulfillment of the Italian peace treaty, which provides for a Trieste Free Territory under the United Nations, but promise that the next step would be return of the territory to Italian rule.

An Election Pledge to Italy

At present, the United States and Britain are committed to the return of Trieste to Italy, under a promise made during the heat of the crucial 1948 Italian election campaign, when it was feared that the Communists might take control of the country. Since then, the Italians have been given more and more say in the internal affairs of the Anglo-American Western zone.

The most recent agreement, which went into effect July 10th, provided an Italian political adviser and an Italian director of administration for Trieste. Ironically, those archenemies, Yugoslavia and Russia found themselves attacking the agreement together—the Yugoslavs because they object, of course, to increasing Italy's participation in Trieste's government, and the Russians because they hated to see the Allies get credit for such a move in Italy.

Actually the present tug of war dates back to the time when Marshals Tito and Stalin were good friends. Shortly before the end of World War II, Tito slipped an army into the city, without the benefit of Allied negotiation, and prepared to hang on there.

For 40 days of tommy-gun rule, the Yugoslav partisans settled old anti-Italian grievances; 5,000 Italians are said to have disappeared during this period. But then New Zealand troops took up positions in Trieste under the guns sights of Tito's trigger-happy soldiers; for a time it seemed that the victorious Allies would fight it out before the startled eyes of their freshly captured German prisoners. Finally, however, Stalin called Tito off, and General Sir William Morgan, the British commander, carved up the disputed area into military zones pending diplomatic solution.

The Morgan Line placed the city of Trieste, plus a little strip of barren hinterland with a largely Slovene population, in "Zone A," under British-American military government. Tito was assigned a chunk of sparsely populated coastal land on the east as "Zone B." The three countries were to administer the area pending a UN decision; in the interim each was authorized to maintain 5,000 troops in the territory.

The troops are still there. So is the demarcation line, which is beginning to look like a permanent feature of the Trieste map. In fact, Zone B has become Virtually an integral part of Yugoslavia, and 5,000 Italians and anti-Communists Yugoslavs who formerly lived there are now displaced persons in the Allied zone.

Naturally, the stalemate has not contributed to peaceful relations within the territory. Nearly every major political organization has its strong-arm squad. The largest and toughest are those of the neo-Fascist MSI, and the Russian Communists; nevertheless, the Tito forces frequently take them on in side-street clashes. And the youths of the Christian Democratic party, beset from time to time by all three, fight back valiantly with fists, rocks knives, and anything else that's handy.

From a Shopkeeper's Viewpoint

"All these youngsters are looking for trouble now," said Eduardo Elazzino, a shopkeeper whose windows have been shattered a few times in political scuffles. "Many of them aren't even from this city-it's just a game for the, a dangerous game."

Perhaps the most interesting facet of this situation to a Westerner is the opportunity it affords to observe the occasional collisions between the two Communist groups. When Yugoslavia first broke with the Kremlin, in June 1948, the Titoists and Stalinists in Trieste promptly joined battle. For a time, there was a wave of kidnappings, with both sides after the opposition leaders. The police broke that up. Nowadays the enemy Red groups keep busy with impromptu street fights and efforts to infiltrate each other's organizations.

Although Tito's Communists have the advantage of being close to their headquarters, the Kremlin's operatives are graced by the presence of one of Stalin's most successful international assassins, barrel-chested, stubby, Trieste-born Vittorio Vidali, probably the most feared Communist in Italy.

Vidali has been credited with planning the murder of Leon Trotsky in Mexico City and of Carlo Tresca, the anti-Fascist, anti-Communist Italian trade-union leader, in New York, and with having purged the International Brigade of non-Communists in the Spanish Civil War, when he was known as Commandante Carlos Contreras. For years, when he wasn't hopping around the world, Vidali lived illegally in the United States, terrorizing water-front workers and performing a variety of chores for his Moscow bosses.

Five years ago, when it became apparent that there was political capital to be made in Trieste, Stalin sent Vidali back home to keep things stirred up-and, while he was about it, to help plot the overthrow, and perhaps execution of Marshall Tito.

Although these writers had interviewed Vidali in the past, in recent months he has become somewhat shy of reporters. However, we caught up with him in Gabrovizza, one of the little villages in the Triestini hills, a few minutes' walk from the Yugoslav border, and he talked with us briefly, while three bodyguards hovered anxiously around us. He didn't have much to say that we couldn't have picked up by listening to him harangue the crowd that day.

Vidali Speaks-and Smiles

"The Fascists and the Anglo-Americans are co-operating," declared Vidali blandly, with a broad smile that showed gold teeth, mark of distinction among Europe's Communists. "But we will never lose our strength in Trieste..."

If the United States and Britain are co-operating with the Fascists, the Red are the only ones aware of it. At MSI headquarters we were the targets of a bitter tirade because of the recent agreement giving Italy greater administrative responsibility in Trieste. A couple of characters, bundled up in black, turtlenecked sweaters, the unofficial Black Shirt uniform, did the talking with the others nodded approvingly.

"Either give us back all the Trieste territory or we'll take it back," shouted Giuseppe Boncampagna, middle-aged and unemployed. "We've had enough of your concessions!"

"We are not weak and stupid Christian Democrats," Francesco Mello, a university student, chimed in. "If you can't recognize the new real spirit of Italy, we have the means to make it recognized."

The MSI has attracted a large number of malcontents in Italy: since the party is currently concentrating its propaganda on the Trieste issue, many of these elements have congregated in the disputed city. Police fear this backwash from the slums of Naples and other gang-ridden cities may give the international crime syndicates the wedge they are known to be seeking in Trieste.

"Thus far, we've managed to keep out the Mafia and the dope-smuggling rings," we were told by Major Al Carbone, ex-New York cop and former Piedmont League baseball player, who is now chief of the Allied Criminal Investigation division of the Venezia Giulia police force. "But there's a chance they might use these imported thugs to get a foothold."

The C.I.D. is the intelligence agency for Trieste's British-trained and Allied-directed police force of 4,400 men. That's one of the largest police forces per capita for any city in the world, which explains why there has been practically no major crime in Trieste since the war.

But although vice, narcotics and similar crimes have been kept to a minimum, our officials have had a much rougher time moving in on the really big international racketeers—the smugglers of strategic materials which the Western democracies have banned for shipment to Russia and the Iron Curtain countries.

To provide regular payment channels for his agents and simultaneously obtain badly needed material, Stalin has established smoothly functioning business offices for illegal East-West trade. These outfits are one of the big mysteries in Trieste. They operate so well that they don't often get caught. When they do, they usually have papers and bills of lading from Swiss, Belgian and Scandinavian companies.

Most of these deals are transacted by brand-new Austrian citizens, just out of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania. Under Austrian law, if your parents were citizens and you were born in what was once part of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, both they and you may claim Austrian citizenship. This has made it possible for eligible "Austrians" to emerge from behind the Iron Curtain and set up businesses in Trieste that have proved highly profitable to their Kremlin bosses. They operate as middlemen, receiving material from northern and central Europe and reshipping it, properly disguised, to eastern Europe.

"They're highly organized and very efficient," a police officer who searches cargo explained to us. "You can't go through every drum of oil. Ball bearings and tools are easy to conceal. We can catch the big stuff like trucks, but these people never make the same mistake twice."

There's a certain irony in this illicit trade with the East. For Trieste really became a great trading center as the seaport for the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Its natural trade routes lie to the north and to the east. Before World War I, it prospered as a port for Vienna, Prague, Belgrade, and Budapest. After World War II, it flourished principally because of a

Marshall Plan decision to siphon all aid to Austria through Trieste. To implement this plan, the United States provided cash for the restoration of the shattered port, where 120 ships lay sunk as the result of wartime bombardment.

But not that Marshall Aid is finished and Mutual Security Agency shipments to Austria promise to be little more than a trickle, Trieste is faced with an enormous economic crisis. The city can lean to some extent on its shipbuilding industry, which employs almost 7,000 workers; and it produces a small amount of steel and pig iron, most of which goes into the shipyards. It also has a limited agriculture and is the headquarters for large insurance firms, import-export houses and shipping lines. But none of these enterprises is sufficient to support the city, and with its significance as a port dwindling, Trieste is threatened with real disaster. There is already considerable unemployment, and it promises to become worse.

The only ones likely to derive any advantage from a depression are the Communists, who, in Trieste as elsewhere in the world, are vigorously selling their program as the answer to all local economic problems. We spoke to one party member, forty-year old shipyard worker Teodoro Cirvici, who effectively and bitterly summarized the Red viewpoint.

Accuses Americans of Self-Interest

"The Allied officials can talk all they want about recovery," Cervici said, "but what's going to happen when the trade falls off, as it's starting to do now? You Americans were interested in restoring Trieste as long as you needed the port. Now you've lost interest. The fact is, you don't care about helping others unless it benefits you!"

Fortunately, few of the Triestinis feel that way. But almost all are bewildered by the rapid changes in their fortune, and all will tell you that they are worried about the future.

In discussing their economic plight, the people of Trieste sometimes pause to glower across the harbor at the handsome white fortress facade of famous Miramare Castle, which has been the local symbol of misfortune almost since it was built in 1854 by Austria's ill-fated Archduke Maximilian, who later became Emperor of Mexico.

Virtually every occupant of the castle has died under tragic circumstances: Maximilian was shot to death in Mexico; his wife died insane; another tenant the Emperor Franz Joseph's wife Elizabeth, was murdered by an Italian anarchist; the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, last of the Hapsburgs to live there, touched off World War I; Italy's young handsome Duke of Aosta, who owned the castle after that, died as a British prisoner in 1942. The Nazi gauleiter of Trieste moved in toward the end of World War II; was shot down by Tito's machine gunners in 1945. The United States Army then took the castle over. Its first occupant was General Bryant Moore, and he was later killed in Korea.

Until a few weeks ago, the commander of the American forces (which are called TRUST, for Troops, U.S., Trieste) was Major General Edmund B. Sebree a lively, garrulous combat veteran who, as right-hand man to the zone commander, Britain's Major General Sir John Winterton, had tactical command of the Allied forces in Trieste. We interviewed General Sebree shortly before he was succeeded by Major General William B Bradford. As might be expected, Miramare's reputation didn't bother Sebree a bit.

"Hell, I've got too much work to do to worry about superstitions," he told us.

Neutral observers in Trieste agree that he did his work well. Although the forces at his command were limited, he was determined to make the best possible use of them; Triestinis would pause on their way to work in the morning to watch as even his service detachments lunged and parried in bayonet practice, before going to their jobs as clerks, mechanics and truck drivers.

"I'm not here for the politics," Sebree said. "but if my installations are attacked, they will be more than adequately defended."

They *must* be adequately defended, and, with that in mind, General Bradford has picked up where Sebree left off.

The same geographical considerations which once made Trieste the sole port of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the "Gateway to Eastern Europe" make it vulnerable today to attack from the East. Fort it might also be called "the Gateway to Italy." And all that stands between Italy and the Soviet satellite armies in Bulgaria and Hungary are the Yugoslav armies of Marshal Tito and the 10,000 British-U.S. troops in Trieste.

An, of course, there's always the possibility that disaster will strike from within. The resurgent Fascists of Italy have threatened that if they take control of the Italian Government, which is not inconceivable, they will walk out of the Atlantic Pact-unless they get exactly what they want in Trieste.

Promises Might Sway Populace

"The MSI people could make a lot of trouble," an American diplomat informed us. "They have the Christian Democrats on a spot. Since they don't have the responsibilities of government, they can make extravagant promises about Trieste which have mass appeal throughout Italy. No party of any real integrity could hope to match those promises, so the Fascists gain strength. Heaven help us all if they ever make good their threat!"

That prospect causes Vittorio Vidali's gold-toothed smile to grow broader. For Stalin's hatchet man, Italian withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would be even a greater coup than the sabotaging of Tito's regime in Yugoslavia. And it is not at all impossible that the Reds and the Fascists might work together toward that end. They have worked together before.

The solution? On that, at least, Western diplomats and the moderate Italian and Yugoslav politicians can find ground for agreement. Somehow, they say, Italy and Yugoslavia must sit down together and find a workable compromise. Marshal Tito himself has said he believes a peaceful settlement can be worked out that way.

For Tito knows that furthering bickering over Trieste can help only Stalin. All responsible Italians know that, too-and so does Vittorio Vidali.

As we stood talking to him in the street of Gabrovizza, the squat Communist leader exuded confidence, and he took no pains to hide his reason.

"Time," said Vidali, cheerfully, "is always on our side."

Time, August 3, 1953

Trieste

Trouble Spot

From the floor of the new Italian Parliament last week the United States' undeviated friend in Europe uttered a strong warning to Washington. "May it be clear to our allies," said Premier Alcide de Gasperi, that there can be "repercussions on the solidity of the common alliance itself." He was talking about the West's five-year-old unfulfilled promise to give the Free Territory of Trieste to Italy.

Italians, said the Premier, fully expect the promise to be kept. If it is not, he hinted, Italy may refuse to join EDC, and may even withdraw from NATO—a step that would knock the foundations from under U.S. strategy for a united, anti-Communist Western Europe.

Change in Plans

The Western powers could pretend no longer that the simmering problem of Trieste would simply blow away if no one looked. Trieste (pop. 270,000), once a commercial rival of Venice, was for centuries a semi-autonomous city, giving the landlocked Austro-Hungarian empire an outlet to the sea. The Allied promised it to Italy in World War I as a reward for joining their side. Italy held Trieste until World War II; ethnically, 80% of the city itself is Italian. Since World War II, the port city and 280 square miles of surrounding countryside, coveted by both Italy and Yugoslavia, have been divided into one Western zone (U.S. and British) and one Yugoslav zone of occupation. Their population: roughly 286,000 Italians, 93,000 Slovenes.

The big powers, in a decision written into the Italian peace treaty, agreed to internationalize the territory under a U.N.-selected governor. But Russia blocked more than a dozen Western nominations for a governor, and with agreement plainly impossible, the West's Big Three dramatically renounced the plan on March 20, 1948. Instead the U.S., Britain, and France flatly came out for "the return of the Free Territory of Trieste to Italian sovereignty as the best solution.: That pledge helped De Gasperi beat the Communists in the crucial 1948 elections.

A few months later, when Tito broke with Moscow, the West reneged on its promise. It decided that it would be impolitic to force Tito out of Trieste at a time when he might be won over to the West; it chose the easier course of forgetting its promise to Italy, explaining it away as a Foreign Office diplomat did only last week: "If a solution in Trieste were possible, we'd propose it straightway...But...I honestly don't see a solution in view. They've just got to compromise, the pair of them."

Too weak to face down Marshal Tito by themselves, the embittered Italians have

come to regard the West's unredeemed pledge as no more than a cynical campaign trick. That feeling hurt De Gasperi in last month's election. Trieste is a symbol as compelling as reunification to Germans, or 54-40 to Americans of the 1840s. To Italians the word packs an emotional wallop out of all proportion to its economic importance.

Hard to Budge

Last week trying to get a new cabinet approved without even a majority in Parliament, De Gasperi was distressed by the announcement that the U.S. and Britain are about to sit down with Tito's men to discuss more military aid for Yugoslavia-aid that would make Tito stronger and even harder to budge. Incredibly bad timing, cried De Gasperi's supporters. De Gasperi was in trouble. The Monarchists, on whom he counted for some support, decided not to back him. One of their prime reasons: though De Gasperi had pledged himself heart & soul to the West, he had in return won on Western help on Trieste.

Trieste was only one of the many issues contributing to De Gasperi's shaky position, but a favorable solution there could be enough to forestall De Gasperi's fall, and Italy's drift from the West.

Communist Tito, who plays on Western fears that he might get friendly with Russia again now that Stalin is dead, considers himself in a strong bargaining position. In a recent speech he declared: "If Trieste depends on me, I can give De Gasperi the answer. He will not get it." He rejects a formula proposed by the Italians, for an "ethnic division" which would give Italy Trieste and the predominantly Italian string of coastal towns to the south. He insists on a corridor to Trieste and use of the port. But Tito needs more economic and military aid. Even the Yugoslavs concede that Trieste itself is and should remain an Italian city. Cooler-headed Italians, in turn, recognize that Trieste depends on Yugoslav and Austrian trade. Beneath the intransigent talk on both sides, then, are ingredients of a settlement if Western diplomats find the will and imagination.

Life, September 21, 1953

Tito Gives Italy an Earful About Trieste

His border speech is heard by 200,000 Slovenes

A seven-year old war of words over Trieste grew still more raucous last week on the Italian border. Tito appeared at Okraglijica, a natural amphitheater only four miles from the Italian town of Gorizia and almost as near to Trieste, ostensibly to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the area's liberation by Yugoslav partisans. There a vast throng of 200,000 Slovenes heard him revise Yugoslavia's claims upward. He demanded that Trieste city and harbor (a part of Zone A under U.S. and British rule) be converted to a free port and that everything else, the whole 280 square mile Trieste hinterland, be ceded outright to Yugoslavia. Waving off Italian accusations he was preparing to annex Zone B, which Yugoslavia administers, he said annexation was unnecessary since "we are there already."

Tito alarmed Italians because Secretary of State Dulles had hinted that the U.S. has

an open mind about revising a 1948 declaration Italy should have the territory. The situation became notably calmer when Dulles assured Italians that our policies had not changed, and last weekend the Yugoslav radio suddenly quit mentioning Trieste.

Stars and Stripes, October 19, 1953

Tito Demands 'Modifying' of Trieste Step

Belgrade, Oct 18 (UP)-

President Josip Broz Tito said today that a clash is "inevitable" if the U.S.-British decision to let Italian troops march into Zone A is not "modified."

He reaffirmed that the entry of Italian troops into Zone A would be considered an "act of aggression" by Yugoslavia and he solemnly warned that it would cause a "catastrophic reaction" in Yugoslavia if the Italian troops were protected by British and American soldiers.

Big black headlines told the Yugoslav people today of Tito's statements Friday in an interview with the London Observer. The full text of the interview was published on the front page of all newspapers, and radio stations repeated it.

Views Seen Milder

Foreign observers here noted that Tito's views of what should be done about the U.S.-British decision appeared much milder than previous Yugoslav statements demanding its outright cancellation.

His suggestion that the decision be "modified"-at least modified so we can talk about it"-appeared to indicate that Yugoslavia would eventually accept the basic idea of dividing up the Trieste Free Territory between Italy and Yugoslavia, if it could be arranged through consultations instead of being forced on both parties.

Tito complained about the "impossible manner" in which he was informed of the U.S.-British decision and said he considered it "profoundly offending to our country."

He made it clear that Yugoslav troops will not fight U.S. or British troops and the Allied decision will not turn Yugoslavia toward a reconciliation with the Kremlin.

Italy Alerts 3 Divisions Near Yugoslav Border

Udine, Italy, Oct. 18 (AP)-

Three of Italy's top divisions facing the Yugoslav frontier north of the Trieste Free Territory were ordered on a state of emergency a few minutes before midnight.

Leaves were canceled for the first time in the nine-day-old flare up between Italy and

Yugoslavia.

Jeep patrols were sent out to notify officers at their homes and call in soldiers from restaurants and bars.

The divisions affected were the Airete (Battering Ram) Armored Div, which is fully equipped with American-made Patton tanks, and the Mantova and Cremona Inf Div- probably the three best in the Italian Army.

Stars and Stripes, October 20, 1953

Trieste Proposal "Final": Tito

Big Three Urge Five-Power Parley

Bulletin

Belgrade, Oct 19 (UP)-

Yugoslavia's President Josip Broz Tito has announced that his proposal for a conference to settle the Trieste Issue with Italy "Is our last attempt to solve the dispute peacefully; the official news agency Tanjug disclosed today.

London Oct 19 (AP)-

The Western Big three today urged Yugoslavia's angry President Josip Broz Tito to accept their bid for a five-power conference aimed at preventing the Trieste dynamite keg from blowing sky-high.

The U.S., Britain and France brought all their persuasive powers to bear on the Yugoslav president lest he spurn the invitation because of Big Three determination to turn over Trieste's Zone A to Italy.

Threatens to March

The conference bid-which Italy has shown willingness to accept-was made in reaction to a threat by Tito that Yugoslav troops would march into Zone A if Italian soldiers set foot in the disputed area.

The invitations to Yugoslavia and Italy went out from a three-day meeting of U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault which wound up here last night.

The Western ministers also dispatched a note to the Kremlin offering a Big Four foreign ministers parley at the Swiss resort town of Lugano, on Nov. 9. They suggested the meeting take up the unification of Germany, restoration of Austrian independence and the organization of "European security-presumably through East-West nonaggression pacts.

Secret Decision

The Western ministers were reported to have decided secretly to propose that the projected Korean peace conference be attended by their own countries, Soviet Russia, Red China and both North and South Korea.

This proposal would be aimed at breaking the dangerous deadlock between the United Nations and the Communists over who should participate and which has threatened to delay the conference beyond the Oct. 28 deadline specified in the Korean armistice agreement.

Up to this time, the UN has argued for a conference attended only by any of the 16 UN nations fighting in Korea which desire to be represented, and by the Communists on the other side. The Reds have insisted upon the participation as well of four so-called neutral nations-India, Pakistan, Burma and Indonesia.

The new compromise reportedly would be submitted to the Reds at the scheduled Oct. 26 meeting at Pan Mun Jon when a UN delegate is to meet with the Communists to arrange the peace conference.

No reference to any such plan was made in the communiqué issued after the Big Tree foreign ministers meeting ended.

Dulles Goes Back Home

Dulles flew back to Washington last night, saying he was "very happy about the conference as a whole." Bidault enplaned for Paris appearing enthusiastic about the results.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports circulated that British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill sounded out both Dulles and Bidault on the idea of his going alone to Moscow to meet Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov.

Churchill's aim it was understood, would be to set up a later conference between Malenkov, President Eisenhower, French Premier Joseph Laniel and himself.

Asked whether Washington would approve of Churchill making a solo trip to the Kremlin, Dulles told airport reporters:

"That is a hypothetical question and I don't think I should answer now."

The communiqué made only a perfunctory reference to Trieste. But the highest diplomatic sources said invitations for a five-power parley went out to Italy and Yugoslavia with the understanding that the Allies intended to stick by the Anglo-American decision to quit Trieste's Zone A in favor of Italy.

Slow Withdrawal

If the Yugoslavs turn down the Big Three offer of a conference, it appeared likely

that Britain and the U.S. would slow down the withdrawal of troops from Zone A and delay any Italian military takeover until tempers cool down in Belgrade.

The official Yugoslav radio said flatly last night that Belgrade could never agree to take part in a five-power conference on Trieste which stipulated from the beginning the ceding of Zone A to Italy.

Italy has agreed to join the talks, provided the Anglo-American Oct. 8 declaration-which cedes Zone A to Rome-is first carried out.

Stars and Stripes, October 21, 1953

6 Italian, Yugo Divisions Massed on 75-Mile Border

Tito Restates Stand on Trieste

Gorizia, Italy, Oct. 20 (UP)-

Three crack Italian armored divisions have taken up position along the border with Yugoslavia in front of pointed Yugoslav guns.

Three Yugoslav infantry divisions and great numbers of American-made tanks were massed on the other side of the border.

The Ariete, Folgore and Montova divisions moved in quickly and in utmost secrecy in darkness.

The movement came as Marshal Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia in an interview reiterated that the carrying out of the Western promise to hand over Zone A of Trieste to Italy would be a "threat to peace." Tito announced earlier this month that his troops would march into Zone A the moment an Italian soldier set foot on it.

The three divisions-which are part of Italy's NATO forces-deployed quickly along the whole 75-mile border from the Collio area in the north to the port of Monfalcone in the south.

The barren white stone hills Podgora and Collio-Gorizia's strategic gateways where tens of thousands of Italian soldiers died in 11 battles of World War I-were proclaimed restricted military areas.

Italian and Yugoslav American-made Sherman and Patton tanks faced each other at every strategic border point.

Italian tanks rolled through Gorizia yesterday to take positions at the crossings of Casa Rosa (Red House) and Montesanto, on the fringes of this divided town. The border passes right through Gorizia, leaving the Montesanto railway station and half of the town's cemetery in Yugoslavia.

Italian anti-aircraft guns were posted near the strategic Nove Agosto (August 9) bridge on the Isonzo River, as the Yugoslav brought forward anti-tank guns and dug artillery positions.

Reports from across the border said all inhabitants of the Isonzo and Vipacco valleys were given steel helmets and automatic weapons by the Yugoslav authorities. Requisitioning of foodstuffs, cattle and horses was in full swing in the Yugoslav border region, the reports said.

Italians in Gorizia were calm, as police stood by for possible repetition of last week's demonstrations by the Slovene minority.

Italian Under Secretary for Transport Giovanni Bovetti, who conferred with civil authorities here, assured the population the government will do what ever is in its power to allow everyday life to continue normally

Stars and Stripes, October, 22, 1953

Yank Departure to End Trieste's Military Paradox

Hard Work in Hot Spot Keeps EM in Trip, Out of Trouble

by Omer Anderson, Staff Correspondent

TRIESTE, Oct. 21 (S&S)-

The impending withdrawal of U.S. and British forces from Zone A of the Free Territory of Trieste will put an end to a military paradox.

The lovely Adriatic port is a delightful place to loaf, but its tiny area, granite slopes and pleasant climate didn't constitute an ideal training ground for combat troops.

Yet resourceful U.S. commanders have kept incidents between 5,000 U.S. troops and 350,000 local citizens at a minimum-despite continuing resentment of eight years of Allied occupation and heated exchanges between Italy and Yugoslavia over the area's future.

They have done so by the none-too-simple expedient of giving the troops tough, year-round training on a wider scale than probably exists anywhere else in the Army.

They are the only troops in the Army, who stationed at subtropical post, were issued winter warfare equipment and who actually have maneuvered tanks and guns in the Alpine snows.

'Shooting' Troops

Further, this "soft" post claims to have more of its troops in combat and combat supply units than any other comparable outfit in the Army.

Maj Gen Bernice McFadyen, U.S. commander in Trieste, says the percentage is 96.6 of which 75 percent are in "shooting" units.

"When we go on a maneuver we leave fewer than 400 troops behind, including the sick. Everybody takes to the field except those flat on their back.

There isn't a tank or artillery firing range in the free territory, but TRUST troops still manage to fire medium tank cannon and 155-mm howitzers.

Air Training-Without Airport

Similarly, there isn't an airport in Trieste, but TRUST troops probably get more air transport-ability training than any other U.S. outfit in Europe.

TRUST theoretically shouldn't have field artillery, but it does-the 12th FA, consisting of one battery of 155 howitzers.

It isn't done with mirrors, laughs the general. A little ingenuity and planning turns the trick. Where does he get the snow?

"Easy," McFadyen responded. "We take the troops up to the Dolomites. Last winter we trained at Valbrunna."

"We issue white winter clothing, sleds and bivouac in the snow in mountain warfare tents."

TRUST has wrapped air movement, artillery firing and road marches into a tidy package. To do tank and artillery firing, TRUST troops go, a battalion at a time, to Grafenwoehr, flying one way, moving by road the other.

The Grafenwoehr program is staggered so that troop carrier aircraft picking up TRUST troops at an Italian airport near the free territory fly back waiting TRUST troops who moved to Grafenwoehr by convoy.

Across the Alps in Trucks

"Hannibal crossed the Alps on elephants and TRUST crosses them in trucks. The kids get a big thrill from it," McFadyen grinned.

This training package not only drills every TRUST trooper in air transportability, but it gives him convoy training in rugged Alpine terrain as he moves through the Brenner Pass.

TRUST does not attempt the movement of any heavy equipment, however. The tanks and artillery TRUST troops fire at Grafenwoehr are borrowed from units in Germany.

The general's troops do not rely only on trips outside TRUST for training. Instead they squeeze it out of the granite sliver making up the free territory.

Since the territory is too small to maneuver across, they do it up and down as on a football field. It gets a little monotonous, but it's training.

Morale 'Excellent'

The troops seem to thrive on the rugged training, and McFadyen reports that the troops seem to thrive on the rugged training, and McFadyen reports that "morale is excellent".

McFadyen has hit on another training gimmick to beef up his forces. Since he's short of man power for real two-sided maneuvers, McFadyen teams up with his 5,000 British troops in the free territory to form a "Brustac" (British-U.S. Tactical) Division.

"Brustac" consists of the 24th British Inf Brig and the TRUST 351st Inf Regt.

Despite McFadyen's insistence on training as a panacea for potentially explosive situation, the Allied forces have been booby-trapped on some weird issues.

Just before the joint British-U.S. announcement that the occupation would end "at the earliest practicable date," the supporters of Italy in Trieste found "evidence" of Allied partiality to the Titoists.

The evidence? TRUST Special Services was advertising 16 tours to Yugoslavia and only eight to Italy.

Stars and Stripes, October 22, 1953

Allied Trieste Troops Keep Calm Despite Threats of Trouble

Trieste, Oct. 21 (AP)-

The Allied soldiers sitting on this international hot seat aren't worried about being burned.

They're worried by what the folks back home may think.

This is to assure everyone that their 7,000 soldiers are doing just fine in Trieste, thank you.

It's probably easy to pick up the hometown paper, read about the warlike speeches from Rome and Belgrade, and about the demonstrations in Trieste, and to start worrying.

After all-the British and Americans are supposed to pull out. The Italians are supposed to come in. The Yugoslavs say they'll march in too, if the Italian soldiers dare set foot here.

In the meantime, some people have been demonstrating in Trieste, wrecking one or two offices, and beating other people over the head with umbrellas.

American and British families are being evacuated.

All of this is very true. But it practically nothing to do with danger to Allied troops or families.

There may be more demonstrations, of course. But so far they have been quite mild. They have involved less than 1 per cent of the population. No Allied soldier has been involved. None is likely to be, unless by accident.

One of the remarkable features about the long Allied occupation of this disputed territory is the way soldiers have avoided trouble.

One of the reasons is that Trieste has a tremendous police force-more than 6,000 policemen in an area of 300,000 population. The police are extremely well trained. They could keep almost any demonstration here in hand.

Another reason is that the soldiers are well disciplined. Last month one battalion of the U.S. 351st Inf Regt had not a single delinquency report. They couldn't do better than that even if they were stationed in the Pentagon.

But-say the homefolks-families are being evacuated. The reason for this is that troop units can move faster and probably better if their families are gone. The evacuation of the families is a routine first step in eventual departure of the soldiers themselves.

Still, worried by the headlines, the parents, wives and sweethearts of Trieste troops have been imagining things.

"My mother called me the other day for the first time in 14 years," said a veteran lieutenant colonel, whose experience covers years of combat.

Soldiers from all parts of America say they have gotten telegrams asking if they're all right.

So this is to say that the Allied soldiers are very well, indeed, and they expect to stay that way.

Time, October 26, 1953

The Troublesome Territory of Trieste Stirs Up Big New International Ruckus

Trieste, the "Typhoid Mary" among European cities, flared up again last week, raising nationalist fevers in Belgrade and Rome, upsetting Washington and London and spreading its international contagion all the way to Moscow. The latest trouble stemmed from Oct. 8 when the U.S. and Great Britain, taking a radical step to cure seven years of chronic dispute, announced they would withdraw from Zone A and turn its administration

over to Italy, leaving Zone B to Yugoslavia which already occupies it.

Italy, still groaning over the mandating of the whole 285 square miles to the U.N. in 1947, received the news with delight. Romans paraded, newspapers crowded and Premier Giuseppe Pella announced his cabinet's "unanimous pleasure," though denying "any abandonment of Italian claims on Zone B." (Zone A includes the city and most of the people; Zone B takes in most of the land area.) But Marshal Tito, who was reported to be in private agreement with the deal, exploded. Mobs, obviously with official encouragement, poured into the streets of Belgrade, chanting "Trieste or death." They got out of hand and stoned the U.S. and British embassies, attacked the U.S. Information Service offices, broke windows, mauled an American employee. Tito tried diplomacy, talked of war. Rejecting the Big Two decision, he demanded a four-power conference (including Yugoslavia and Italy) to review it. In a tougher mood he vowed "no peace in this part of Europe." threatened to throw out any Italian troops entering Zone A and sent his best tanks (U.S. Pattons) rumbling up to the border. Even Trieste itself, which ordinarily sits out Trieste crises calmly while others battle, began to get excited. Pro-Italian and pro-Yugoslav mobs prowled the streets and brawled when they met.

The U.S. and Britain were betting that Tito would cool off, but then Moscow butted in, urging a 1946 U.N. plan to choose a governor and set up Trieste as a U.N. state. Angrily rejected by Tito himself, the suggestion got nowhere. Meeting in London, Secretary of State Dulles and the British and French foreign ministers agreed to stand pat. But in the U.N., despite U.S. complaints about "Red shenanigans." Moscow succeeded in getting a new debate on Trieste on the Security Council Agenda.

Department of State Bulletin, November 2, 1953

Trieste's Relation to the Defense of South Europe

Trieste

Trieste is an area of historic bitternesses. A new concept is in the making which could bury these bitternesses. It would draw Yugoslavia together with Italy and the other NATO allies in a common strategy designed to insure the safety and well-being of South Europe. Yugoslavia cannot be secure as an independent nation without association with its NATO neighbors, Turkey, Greece, and Italy. Conversations between some of them have been taking place in the hope of developing a common strategy. But these conversations failed of adequate results because Trieste was always a divisive and limiting factor.

Yugoslavia is already administering *de facto* half of the Trieste Territory (Zone B). Great Britain and the United States are the occupying powers in the other half (Zone A). This Zone is predominantly Italian. So, after many explorations, we concluded to relinquish the administration of Zone A to Italy. We believe this will pave the way to a final peaceful solution.

The United States has sought in many ways to strengthen Southern Europe, including Yugoslavia. We have not allowed ourselves to be deterred by points of disagreement, of which there are plenty. We have given priority to the higher concept of unity in the face of common peril. That is the concept which England, France, and the

United States embraced at London and which we hope will be honored by both Italy and Yugoslavia.

Associated Press, November 6, 1953

Yanks, British Bring End to Trieste Riots

Trieste, November 6, (AP)-

Pro-Italian rioters and local police clashed again today in this disputed Adriatic port city. Police gunfire killed four persons before American and British troops, moving into the riot area with fixed bayonets, restored order.

A hand grenade tossed from a milling mob of 10,000 exploded in the midst of Trieste's British trained territorial police, wounded two of them gravely. Unconfirmed reports said one had died. This would bring the toll in two days to seven dead and 28 to 30 injured. Two were killed and 18 injured yesterday.

It was the first time American troops had been called in to help quell the bitter demonstrations. British and American forces, which occupy this city, have previously been posted merely as guards around buildings where their personnel were working.

In addition to the violence here demonstrations flared in Rome and other Italian cities. Resentment was expressed against the British and Americans. A crowd in Rome surrounded the U.S. Embassy and shouted "assassins, assassins." Police broke up the crowd with tear gas and clubs and arrested scores.

U.S. Ambassador Claire Boothe Luce conferred with Italian Premier Guiseppe Pella. She returned to the embassy in time to see the demonstrators seize a fire truck and turn hoses on police and toss tear gas bombs back.

Ten thousand demonstrated in Milan and marched on the British Consulate, but were turned back by police.

Rome demonstrators smashed windows in the British Embassy.

The British and Americans announced Oct. 8 that they intended to turn over the administration of Zone A the moment Italian military forces were sent in. Tension over Trieste, always a hot issue between Yugoslavia and Italy, heightened.

Today's Trieste rioting, involving an estimated 10,000 persons, was the worst of the three days in this city of predominately Italian population. Pro-Italian feeling for return of the city to Italy had been stirred by Wednesday's celebrations of the anniversary of the World War I armistice on the Southern Front. Italian troops had marched into the city on that day in 1918.

An uneasy calm was restored to the city around noon but British and American troops and police were on the alert for any new outbreaks.

The battling centered in Trieste's big water front piazza dell unita-unity square. After a hail of police bullets cleared the square one company of American troops moved in to maintain order.

Life, November 16, 1953

Trieste, City of Fire and Blood

Sparked by patriotic fervor and fanned to fury by police, Italian passions over Trieste last week flamed up and threatened to disrupt negotiations over the disputed territory's future. The outburst began in forever touchy Trieste itself where pro-Italians feted Italy's victory in World War I. Feeling, as all Italians passionately do today, suffered through that war to win Trieste, the pro-Italians seized that occasion to demonstrate against any heed the British and Americans may give to Yugoslavia's protest against turning Zone A over to Italy (Tito already administrates Zone B).

On Tuesday a march by 500 students, yelling "Viva Italia," was broken up easily by Trieste's British-trained and led police. On Wednesday, 1,000 Triestini, back from a memorial speech by Italian Premier Giuseppe Pella in nearby Redipuglia, clashed with the police in a stone-throwing, club-swinging melee. On Thursday the situation turned ugly when police chased a gang of rioters in downtown St. Anthony's church then violated the sanctuary of the church to club them out again.

Ten thousand Triestini were soon going strong with pried-up paving stone as weapons. Losing control, police opened fire into the crowd. Next day, as riots erupted in Rome and other Italian cities, 50,000 Triestini were on the streets, looking for trouble. The result was a confused battle of hurled rocks, exploding grenades and volleys of police fire described on the next page by Life's James Whitmore, who took the picture above. By week's end, Triestini had at least 10 dead to mourn, but for the moment, U.S. troops were in firm control.

Eyewitness Story of Grenades and Death in the Pharmacy

James Whitmore was in Trieste for Life when the bloodiest riot broke out Friday, Nov. 6. His pictures, on the preceding page, above and on the opposite page, arrived in the U.S. last Sunday. Earlier Whitmore managed to cable this report:

I was standing with my back to the police in Piazza dell' Unita watching the students catch their breath 100 yards away. A hard dry explosion went off behind me. I found myself flat on my face with carbine fire going out over my head. An American-made grenade had exploded in the middle of the police-killing three of them, I was later told.

I picked myself up and did a foolish thing. I headed for the students instead of the police, who were bare 15 feet behind me. I did that 100 yards in 10 seconds flat with the pavement around me popping like a plate of Rice Krispies as the bullets ricocheted.

Heaving myself around the corner of the first building, I was ashamed I hadn't photographed the whole thing from where I lay, but glad I was there. I turned to a young student shouting beside me just as his shoulder jerked back and blood poured from it. He half fell and half jumped into the door of a pharmacy a few feet away. The spurting blood sounded like an open water faucet. Another student was carried inside the pharmacy with a hole into his jaw and out his temple. He was dead. I looked back at the first student and saw the pharmacist tapping his eyeballs. He was alive, but only just, and then he died too.

I ran 50 yards to my hotel to get more film and another camera. I got back to the piazza just in time to see the second grenade go off. The pattern was repeated: more shooting, more panicky running, more wounded. Then the police ducked into the entrance of the government's palazzo and things quieted down for an hour. The piazza was dotted with people walking dogs and wheeling babies. It looked all over. then the third bomb went off.

The police came out shouting and swearing. They were viciously mad now. Old men, women, children and dogs all got mixed in the students in a fantastic panic until the Americans arrived-a company of the crack 351st Infantry. The whole piazza cheered. Trieste Italians respect the U.S. occupation troops. But two British platoons were booed as they marched in and superintended the removal of a large Italian flag from the city hall. The British soon left, then unfortunately at the same time the Americans retired inside the palazzo with the police. With the piazza bare of authority, someone threw a bundle of dynamite among the police trucks. the police charged out again and fired some more shots, but targets weren't very thick this time.

The piazza was a mess. I found slices in the pavement every two or three feet. That explained the terrible wounds. Police bullets had hit the pavement at a shallow angle, flattened out, bounced and then smashed into running bodies, tearing big shapeless holes. The streets were covered with trails and puddles of blood.

On my expense account, I'm going to sock the magazine for at least a mending job on my coat which has a large gap in it. Just inside that gap I found the head and fuse assembly of an American had grenade caught in the lining. It must have been from that first one that landed behind me in the middle of the police.

Department of State Bulletin, December 18, 1953

U.S., U.K. To Cease Administering Zone A of Trieste

Press release 547 dated October 8

The Governments of the U.S. and U.K. have viewed with great concern the recent deterioration in the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia which has resulted from the dispute over the future of the Free Territory of Trieste.

Since the conclusion of the Second World War, the two Governments have jointly exercised the administration of Zone A of the Territory under the terms of the Italian Peace

Treaty. Similarly, the Yugoslav Government has continued to be responsible for the administration of Zone B. These responsibilities were to be purely temporary and it was never envisaged that they should become permanent. For reason that are well known, it proved impossible to reach agreement with the other signatories of the Peace Treaty for setting up the permanent regime for the Free Territory provided for in the Treaty.

The Governments of the U.S. and U.K., who were thus faced with a situation not contemplated in the Treaty, subsequently employed their good offices on frequent occasions in the hope of promoting a settlement by conciliation between Italy and Yugoslavia. Unfortunately it was not possible to find a solution acceptable to both sides. Moreover the recent proposals put forward by Italy and Yugoslavia have been reciprocally rejected.

In these circumstances, the two Governments see no alternative but to bring the present unsatisfactory situation to an end. They are no longer prepared to maintain responsibility for the administration of Zone A. They have therefore decided to terminate the Allied Military Government, to withdraw their troops, and having in mind the predominantly Italian character of Zone A to relinquish the administration of that Zone to the Italian Government. The two Governments expect that the measures being taken will lead to a final peaceful solution.

It is the firm belief of the two Governments that this step will contribute to stabilization of a situation which has disturbed Italo-Yugoslav relations during recent years. They trust that it will provide the basis for friendly and fruitful co-operation between Italy and Yugoslavia, which is as important to the security of Western Europe as it is to the interests of the two countries concerned.

The withdrawal of troops and the simultaneous transfer of the administrative authority will take place at the earliest practicable date, which will be announced in due course.

Department of State Bulletin, December 23, 1953

Administration of the British-U. S. Zone of Trieste During 1952

Following is the text of a report by Maj. Gen. Sir John Winterton, Commander of the British-U.S. Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste, for the period January 1-December 31, 1952. The report was transmitted to the U.N. Security Council on December 23, 1953, by the U.S. and British representatives to the United Nations.

U.N. doc. 8/8156
Dated December 23, 1953

General Review

This report, my second and the twelfth of the series, deals with the administration of the British-United States Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste for the year 1952.

Pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding, which was signed in London on 9

May 1952, I appointed during the latter half of the year, a number of senior Italian officials to the Allied Military Government who, under a Senior Director of Administration, were responsible to me for much of the internal administration of the Zone. A copy of the London Memorandum of Understanding is attached at Appendix "A" to this Report (*was not printed here*).

Administrative Elections were held in all Communes of the Zone in May 1952. In the Communes of Trieste and Muggia the "linked list" system was used, under which the part or group of "linked" parties polling the greatest number of votes secured two thirds of the seats; in the remaining four Communes a form of proportional representation was retained. The results showed that in the Commune of Trieste, where approximately 90 per cent of the total population of the Zone is concentrated, the Christian Democrats remained the largest single party: together with the other three 'centre' parties they command a majority on the Council.

I am again pleased to report that in general the economic recovery of the Zone continued, and that a further increase was registered in industrial production.

Owing to the completion of the ship-building programme laid down in 1950, that total tonnage of new shipping constructed during the year was slightly lower than that of 1951. A new programme has, however, been drawn up which should ensure full employment in the Zone's yards during 1953/54.

Owing principally to increased competition from the German North Sea ports, commercial traffic through the Port of Trieste showed a slight decline. This situation was carefully watched and measures were studied in concert with other interested railway administrations with a view to preventing further deterioration.

In pursuance of the policy outlined in my previous reports, development of the Zuale Industrial Area continued to be encouraged by every means. In this area a total of twenty-six industrial plants were already operating, or in course of completion, an increase of ten over 1951.

The employment situation showed little change. The number of registered employed decreased during the year by some 1,500, and the monthly average of registered unemployed remained around 19,000.

On 30 June 1952, the M.S.A. Mission in Trieste was closed and the Zone was included in the sphere of the M.S.A. Mission to Italy. Lire counterpart funds from former E.R.P. aid continued to be used for loans for ship-building and other industries. Nearly all imports from the dollar area were paid for with "free" dollars made available by the Italian Government.

The overall improvement in the financial situations of the Zone continued in 1952, a further slight reduction being achieved in the budgetary deficit. I wish to acknowledge the fact that this was, as in previous years, met by the Italian Government.

A special effort was made to increase the rate of construction of popular housing for which the demand showed no signs of slackening. A total of 2,000 million lire was allocated from the Zone's budget and 1,133 apartments were completed or nearly completed during

the course of the year. The maximum assistance possible was also given to private initiative in this sphere.

Movement through the Zone's Displaced Persons' camps was on a much reduced scale, arrivals totaling 2,018 and departures 2,416. The camp population at the end of the year stood at 3,924. I am most grateful to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration which with already established Welfare Organizations, rendered valuable assistance.

Section I-The Economic Situation

1. Dollar Allocations

At the end of June 1952, the Mutual Security Agency (Ma) Mission in Trieste was closed, and the Zone was included in the sphere of the Ma Mission to Italy.

During the year a total of 910,052 dollars from the balance of allocations under the former European Recovery Programme were used, principally for the importation of bread grains from the United States.

The Italian Government provided a total of 11.1 million dollars, compared with approximately 7.5 million dollars in 1951, for the purchase of a wide variety of necessary imports from the dollar area. The chief of these were crude mineral oil, bread grains, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals.

In June an agreement was reached with the Italian Government whereby the latter assumed the responsibility of supplying the Allied Military Government's requirements of bread grains at a price that would ensure the continuation of the controlled price of bread and pasta in the Zone.

ERP/Ma imports are shown at Appendix B, and purchases with dollars, provided by the Italian Government at Appendix B.

2. Cost of Living

The cost of living again rose slightly during the year. The index (1938=100) which stood at 4964 in January rose to 5,148 in April, and after receding in the course of the summer to 5,000 had returned to the April figure at the end of the year. The monthly average was 5,055 as compared with 4,892 in 1951. The index for clothing declined from 6,640 in January to 5,449 in December, thus reversing the trend recorded in the early months of 1951, when it was increasing in consequence of a general rise in world prices of raw materials. The cost of housing advanced from 766 to 970, reflecting a further legal increase in rents. The cost of foodstuffs, utilities and miscellaneous items followed approximately the trend of the General Index.

A table showing the average monthly expenditure in lire of the typical family on these various items that go to make up the cost of living index, and the variations of the index for the years 1938, 1951, and 1952, is given at Appendix C.

3. Loans

During 1952, the Allied Military Government granted loans totaling 3,332 million lire to assist local business, industry and public utilities. Rather more than half of these loans were financed from ERP Counterpart Funds, and the remainder through the Allied Military Government budget. The former included 1128 million lire for shipbuilding, 325 million lire for the 2nd and 3rd stages of the construction of a cotton mill, and 100 million lire for the construction of a paper works.

The principal loans from budgetary funds were: 307 million lire to an electricity distributing company, 300 million lire for the improvement and extension of the local telephone service and 210 million lire to building contractors, and 842 million lire was invested in low-rent popular housing.

The Small and Medium Loans Fund and the three loan funds established in cooperation with local banks, lent a total of 375 million lire to small businesses, artisans and cooperatives during the year. Approximately 250 million lire of this sum was advanced by the Allied Military Government.

Section II-Financial Situation

The Zone's finances continued to improve. The satisfactory position of the "ordinary" budget was achieved in spite of pay increases awarded to all statal employees in June 1952. These increases ranged from 5% to 45%, and were retroactive to 1 July 1952. "Extraordinary" expenditure in the form of housing subsidies and loans to industry and public utilities continued as a high level.

The final deficit for the first half year of 1952 which was underwritten by the Italian Government amounted to 4,651 million lire. This was some 841 million lire less than originally estimated. The Italian Government's contribution included 1,001 million lire as a special grant to the Trieste shipbuilding programme, and 4,292 million lire representing the net difference between revenue collected in the British-United States Zone on behalf of the Italian Republic and revenue collected in Italy on behalf of the Zone. The difference between the final deficit and the Italian Government's contribution was represented by increased revenues and economies in prior budgetary periods.

The estimated deficit for the second half of 1952 was 5,760 million lire, an increase of 500 million lire over the comparable figure for 1951. In addition the Italian Treasury provided some 712 million lire as a subsidy to shipbuilding.

There was a further marked increase in savings during the year. A table showing the position of deposits and current accounts with the banks and post office compared with 1951 is at Appendix D.

The budget agreement for the second half of 1952 is shown at Appendix E, and that for the first half of 1953 at Appendix F.

Section III-Industry

1. General

There was a further increase in the industrial production in the Zone during 1953, the index (1938=100) rising from 113.7 in 1951 to 127.9 in 1952.

This increase was shared generally among the Zone's major industries, with the notable exception of the vegetable oil refineries which continued to experience difficulty in obtaining raw materials. Modernisation of the plants of the Ilva Steel Mill, the Aguila Oil Refinery and the Trieste Jute Mill, was almost completed and their output rose accordingly.

2. Zuale Industrial Area

The process of broadening the base of the Zone's economy, which is present largely dependent on shipbuilding and on traffic through the Port, was continued. Progress was most conspicuous in the Zuale Industrial Area. The first public works programme, designed to prepare this area for the reception and development of new industries, was completed, and the second programme, complementary to the first, was started. During the year, 394 million lire were made available by the Allied Military Government for the general development of the area, raising to 1,645 million lire, the total funds appropriated for this project since its inception.

At the end of the year there were 26 industries already operating or in course of completion in the area, with a total capital investment of over 13,000 million lire. Among those whose construction was started during the year were the S. Giusto Cotton Mill and the Trieste Glass Works, while work continued on the Italcementi Cement Works, a match factory and a wool spinning mill. The construction of a further six plants is planned for the near future with a capital investment of about 3,000 million lire.

3. Shipbuilding

The shipbuilding industry experienced a successful year, although the total tonnage constructed was lower than that of 1951. The only major vessel to be completed during 1952 was the 25,000 ton passenger-cargo motor vessel "Augustus" which was delivered to the Italia Line in February. The fitting out of the passenger-cargo motor vessels "Victoria" and "Asia" each of 11,600 tons for Lloyd Triestino, continued. The tanker "Andromena" of 12,300 tons, for A.G.I.P. Rome, was launched in August, and the keel of a 21,000 ton tanker for F.lli d'Amico, Rome, was laid in September. The keels of a further 18 smaller vessels were laid, ten were launched and nine delivered. Details of the complete programme for 1952 are shown at Appendix G. In addition 239 commissions for repairs and refitting were carried out.

The year under review saw the virtual completion of the shipbuilding programme laid down in 1950. Negotiations were therefore opened with the Italian Government with a view to ensuring a continuation of work for the Zone's shipyards. The programme decided upon envisages the construction during 1953-1954 of two ships for Lloyd Triestino, the construction of up to 45,000 tons of large tankers or cargo vessels of over 10,000 tons, and of up to 8,000 tons of smaller vessels of less than 2,000 tons. In addition, a tug is to be built for the Captain of the Port. 200 million lire has been set aside for ship repairs.

Section IV-Labour

During 1952 the number of registered employed decreased from 90,575 in January

to 89,058 in December, a trend that was partly reflected in an increase in the number of registered unemployed from 18,852 to 19,185 over the same period. This movement was due to chiefly to a decline in the number of persons attending requalification courses and work-relief schemes.

The total number of work permits issued to Italian citizens coming from outside the Zone was 1,477 on 31 December 1952 compared with 1,785 on 31 December 1951. The number of permits issued to aliens showed a similar decrease. Most of these were for building operatives.

A total of 182 strikes were called during the year involving 209,000 workers and the loss of 627,269 working hours.

It is estimated that wage adjustments obtained by about 75 per cent of the registered employed more than offset the slight rise in the cost of living. Workers in both industry and commerce benefited from an increase in real wages of between 3 per cent and 8 per cent.

The introduction of a new establishment for the Commune of Trieste, and the application to employees of local bodies of pay increases already granted to statal employees, were discussed with the Italian Government in June and agreed in principle.

A sample survey of the labour force covering 3,530 families in the Commune of Trieste and 284 families in the smaller communes, was carried out during the week 8-15 March. Some results of this survey, compared with figures obtained in March 1951, are shown at Appendix H.

Section V-Public Works

The budget for the Department of Public Works and Utilities for 1952 amounted to 5,286 million lire. Housing was again the principle item, accounting for nearly 50 per cent of the total. Other major items were: Work relief and requalification courses, 18 per cent; roads and sewers, 12 per cent; public buildings, included the continuation of work on a secondary school and a reformatory, the initiation of work on a new settlement for refugees, and by hot bituminization.

Details of the housing programme, showing the number of apartments constructed during 1952 compared with previous years and the extent to which they were financed by the Allied Military Government are given at Appendix I.

Section VI-Foreign Trade

Traffic through the Port of Trieste during 1952 again showed an overall increase. A total of 6.9 million tons was handled compared with a 6.6 million tons in 1951, and 5.4 million tons in 1938. This increase was wholly accounted for by movement of goods by sea which rose 340,000 tons compared with 1951, whereas movement by rail decreased by nearly 70,000 tons.

Traffic was again most intense during the early part of the year, with a decided falling off in the last quarter. The lowest monthly figure recorded was 411,000 tons in

December. Goods handled followed the same pattern as in recent years, the bulk being formed by Austrian timber for the Levant and crude mineral oils from Syria and Lebanon. Competition from the North Sea ports, to which reference was made in my last report continued, and was principally responsible for the decline in rail traffic. Of particular significance was the decision taken on the initiative of the German Railways at a conference held in Linz in November, to terminate tariff agreements regulating traffic to and from Austria.

Trade with Yugoslavia increased, monthly imports through the frontier clearing account amounting to an average of 78 million lire and exports to 47 million lire, an increase over 1951 of 18 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. The principal items imported were livestock, timber and fish. Exports included machine tools, electrical equipment, fruits and rice. Imports from the Yugoslav Zone of the Free Territory, at a monthly average of 63 million lire, showed an increase of 31 per cent as compared with 1951, and exports at a monthly average of 52 million lire, an increase of 66 per cent. These figures exclude charges for the hospitalization Yugoslav Zone patients in Trieste hospitals which amounted to approximately 15 million lire during the year. Except that wine featured as one of the principal imports, goods traded were much the same as those traded with Yugoslavia. Foreign trade statistics are shown at Appendix J.

Section VII-Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

Owing to bad weather which caused considerable damage to crops and generally hampered field work, the year 1952 was a poor one for agriculture. The crop harvest was 50 per cent below normal and livestock prices remained at a low level. In spite of a shortage of fodder, the incidence of disease among cattle was not, however, exceptional. The total value of agricultural production, including livestock was estimated at 1,900 million lire against 2,300 million lire in 1951.

Progress was made in land reclamation and reforestation projects, and in addition, the Allied Military Government contributed 66 million lire, representing about one-third of the total cost of 414 land improvement projects. Agricultural training courses and experimental work continued normally, and grants were made for the purchase of concentrated cattle feed, plants, and farm machinery, as well as for the importation of pedigree cattle.

The fish catch at 3.8 million kgs, was some 5 per cent lower than in 1951, and exports fell by about 10 per cent.

Section VII Internal Affairs

1. Education

The new school year opened on 7 October 1952 with 31,785 pupils attending the various statal schools in the Zone, an increase of 439 over the attendance for the previous year. In spite of an improvement in the number of class rooms available, the shortage which has persisted since the war still necessitated the organization of morning and afternoon shifts in many of the schools. Free school lunches continued to be provided to needy pupils in the elementary and training schools. Those assisted in this way during the 1951/1952 school year numbered 3,427 in the Italian, and 1,384 in the Slovene language

schools. During the summer, about 7,000 school children spent a month holiday in the mountains or by the sea. The number would have been greater but for an outbreak of scarlet fever which necessitated the curtailing of the programme at a number of the camps. The kindergartens, of which there are 48 distributed throughout the Zone, continued to function normally.

The new academic year was inaugurated at Trieste University on 16 November with 2,124 undergraduates inscribed in the various faculties. This compares with 2,638 who attended courses during the year 1951/1952. A new school for specialists in Labour and Social Security Legislation was added to the faculty of law.

2. Public Health

The general standard of health in the Zone during 1952 was satisfactory. Mild epidemics of measles and scarlet fever which developed during the year gave no cause for alarm. The anti-tuberculosis campaign continued to give encouraging results, 574 new cases being reported compared with 692 in 1951. There is still, however, much to be done in this field. Both the birth and death rates, at respectively 9.45 and 11.36 per thousand inhabitants, were slightly lower than in 1951. Work on the new 400 bed sanitarium in Trieste continued. Completion of this hospital will release badly needed beds in other hospitals which in the post-war period have temporarily to be put at the disposal of tubercular patients.

During the year a new Institute for Anatomy and Pathology was established in Trieste General Hospital, and 180 million lire was appropriated by the Allied Military Government for the creation of a Centre for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer, designed to provide free treatment for those who are unable to pay.

A valuable contribution to the improvement of the Zone's health services was made by the World Health Organization, which put at the disposal of the Allied Military Government seven scholarships to enable local doctors to attend university clinics in the United Kingdom, United States, France and Germany.

3. Social Assistance

Expenditure for relief and social service again increased in 1952. Public assistance in its various forms cost 1,623 million lire, compared with 1,483 million lire in 1951. The increase was partly due to salary increases granted to the personnel of the various agencies concerned, but for the most part to a revision of invalid and old age pensions, and to an increase in the number of families requiring direct financial assistance.

During the winter 1951/1952 42 million lire was again distributed by the Winter Relief Fund Committee to needy families.

During the latter part of the year, with the collaboration of two experts loaned by the United Nations Organization, the Allied Military Government initiated a comprehensive study of the organization of social assistance in the Zone. When completed, this study should enable a more rational approach to be made to the problem.

4. Census of the Population

Checking of the material obtained from the census of the population held on 4 November 1951, was completed in March 1952. The number of permanent residents of the Zone was 296,229, of whom 138,200 were males and 158,029 were females, representing an increase of 25,657 since the census of 21 April 1936. There was a total of 77,977 living quarters containing 249,039 habitable rooms. This was equivalent to an occupation quota of 1.19 persons per room. A more detailed analysis of the population is given at Appendix L.

5. Census of Industry and Commerce

A census of industry and commerce conducted on 5 November 1951 revealed that there were 11,306 industrial and commercial undertaking in the Zone, with a total of 91,173 employees, of which the Commune of Trieste accounted for 10,437 with 88,947 employees. A more detailed analysis is given at Appendix M.

6. Administrative Elections

On 25 May 1952 elections for new Communal Councils took place throughout the Zone. In the Communes of Trieste and Muggia the "linked" parties polling the greatest number of votes secures two-thirds of the seats in the Council, was used for the first time. In the remaining Communes a system of proportional representation was employed.

The total number of registered electors was 217,241 representing 73.34 per cent of the population resident in the Zone on 4 November 1951. The number of votes cast was 197,228 or 94.03 per cent of the electorate. Valid votes totaled 193,886, 98.03 per cent of all votes cast.

In the Commune of Muggia the F.T.T. Communist Party lead of 58.30 per cent of the valid votes cast.

In the Commune of Trieste a total of 178,984 valid votes were cast, divided between 14 electoral lists. Of these the "linked-list" comprising the Christian Democrat, Liberal, Republican, and Venezia Giulia Socialist Parties polled 83,753 votes (46.79 per cent), thus securing 40 of the 60 seats on the Council. The Communist Party secured 6 seats, and the Independence Front, and the Italian Social Movement (Neo-fascist) linked with the National Monarchist Party secured 5 each.

In the Commune of Muggia the F.T.T. Communist Party lead of 58.30 per cent of the valid votes cast, followed by the Christian Democrat Group with 21.12 per cent.

In the other Communes the successful parties were respectively: San Dorligo della Valle, F.T.T Communist Party with 49.31 per cent; Duino-Aurisina, Slovene Union with 42.90 per cent Sgonico, Slovene Union with 50.98 per cent; and Monrupino, Slovene Union with 53.48 per cent. A detailed analysis of the electorate and of how they used their votes is contained in Appendices N and N1.

Section IX-Public Safety

Apart from a disturbance connected with the anniversary of the Tripartite declaration of 20 March 1948, the year 1952 was a good one from the standpoint of law and order. No

case of murder was reported and there was a considerable decrease in the number of crimes.

Crime statistics are given at Appendix O.

Section X-Displaced Person and Refugees

The number of refugees entering the Zone during the Spring and Summer progressively diminished. The camp population fell from 4,218 on 31 December 1951 to 3,443 at the end of July 1952. The flow then took an upward trend and by the end of the year the figure stood at 3,924.

Migration activities continued, but it became more difficult to settle refugees overseas mainly for reasons connected with limitations on immigration opportunities in overseas areas. Nevertheless, departures during the year numbered 2,416 against 2,018 arrivals. The countries of origin of these arrivals and other statistics concerning refugees and optants are given at Appendix P.

International Refugee Organization ceased operations early in the year and was succeeded by the Provisional Inter-governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe. This organization, later renamed Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, established a branch office in Trieste, and together with the already established welfare organization rendered most valuable assistance.

The position of aged and infirm refugees still presents many difficulties, but Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden generously provided permanent homes for many of these unfortunates. Efforts on their behalf continue, and construction of a new camp was started where they can be accommodated in more suitable surroundings. The Tubercular sanatorium, referred to in my last report, was completed and is in full use. It has greatly facilitated the work of the medical staff in examining all refugees, and has also shown encouraging results in checking the course and diffusion of this disease. The health of the refugees in general also improved.

In marked contrast to the movement of refugees, the influx of optants for Italian nationality from that part of Venezia Giulia ceded to Yugoslavia under the provisos of the Italian Peace Treaty has practically ceased. Whereas in 1951 there were 5,587 such optants, in 1952 their number fell to 78.

Section XI-Posts and Telecommunications

In spite of the considerable expenditure connected with the programme of modernization and expansion of services which was referred to in my last report, a reasonable profit was shown for the year by the Post and Telecommunications administration. A picture telegraph service was inaugurated which enables pictures to be sent or received by telephone land-line connected to most of the principal European cities. A ration of telephone link between Trieste and Venice was installed, which has the possibility of future expansion and simultaneous use for television.

TI & E Section, Headquarters, The Armored Center, Fort Knox, Ky, 1954

Background Materials for this talk have been extracted from an article titled "IN TRUST WE GUARD", written by Lt. Col. Allison A Conrad, U.S. Army, and from a report on the administration of the F. T. T. published in 1952 by the Commander of the British-United States Zone

Trieste, Today a Free Territory-Tomorrow??

American Armed Forces are spread all over the globe during this still very much critical period. The Free Territory of Trieste is no exception. Today five thousand soldiers of the U.S. Army are stationed in Trieste. They guard a trust placed in them by the Security Council of the United Nations. It is a trust of prime importance; the first in which military forces were employed to carry out the will of the Allied and Associated Powers with an implied responsibility to the United Nations.

Together, with a like number of British troops, American soldiers for the past six years have been carrying out a collective responsibility to support the military administration of the area known as the British-United States Zone, Free Territory of Trieste.

A few days ago the United States and British Governments formally announced to the world that the northern portions of the Free Territory of Trieste, known as Zone A, and jointly administered and policed by U.S. and British troops, would be turned over to Italy in the near future. British diplomats predicted it would take six weeks to complete the withdrawal of the U.S.-British troops.

The effect of this announcement caused a joyful feeling to enter the hearts of the citizens of Italy and, of course, to the residents of Trieste of Italian descent. The reaction of Yugoslavia was exactly the opposite. Marshall Tito angrily declared that he would send Yugoslav troops into Zone A of the FTT at the same moment Italy sends occupying forces into the area.

To back up this threat, the Yugoslav Army canceled all leaves. Almost immediately Yugoslav troops started to converge on the F.T.T. with an estimated 60,000 troops. A responsible American observer stated that he saw numbers of tanks and artillery pieces in this movement.

Addressing a rain-drenched crowd estimated at 250-- in the Macedonian provincial capital of Skolve, Tito declared: "We are watching the Italian moves closely and we will do so in the future. And, at the moment, when the Italian soldiers enter, we will enter too. There cannot be peace between us and the Italians because this proposal (the British-American decision on Trieste) think we will cool off in a few days. They do not realize that we are cold-blooded and will do everything that is necessary to be done."

The United States State Department following a policy of silence made no comment on Tito's statements or his latest moves. The State Department did declare that: "a decision had been made to discard a burden (the F.T.T.) they have carried for many years.

The purpose being to stabilize the situation of Trieste.” This stabilization may come rapidly as is expected by U.S.-British authorities, or there is the possibility that the decision may lead to a dangerous incident.

The Territory and Its People

When nations are at odds with one another the main reason can normally be traced through their historical background. In order to have a better understanding of this situation, and of the peoples who are settled in Trieste, let's look into their background.

Steeped in history that dates back to the pre-Roman era, the Free Territory of Trieste was once a part of a larger area known as Venezia Giulia which derives its name from the Julian Alps and the Republic of Venice to which it once belonged. Upon its frontier soil the soldiers of many nations have trod. Over its plain armies of the Romans, Goths, Lombards, Byzantines, Carolingian Franks, Venetians, French, Austrians, Italians, Germans, and Yugoslavs marched. Each in turn has tried to establish its rule and each in turn has left its mark upon Trieste.

What is now the bustling city of Trieste was once a Celtic trading village into which the conquering Romans marched in 178 B. C. Fortified by Caesar Augustus in 33 B.C., it remained under Roman rule until 948 A.D., when the Emperor Lothar II, great-grandson of Charlemagne, granted it in fee to the Roman bishops, with the title of Counts of Trieste. It maintained this semi-independent status under various feudal lords until conquered by the Doge of Venice in 1202.

After three centuries of being subjected to conflict between Venice, Austria and the Patriarchs of Aquileia, Trieste wrested itself from the domination of Venice only to find that it was too weak to stand alone. It was thus forced to accept protection from Duke Leopold III of Austria. Recaptured by the republic of Venice in 1508, it was finally ceded to Austria when the Republic of Venice became an Italian province. Following a succession of wars, sieges and sackings during the 15th and 16th centuries, Trieste was all but devastated. Choked off from all its life-blood of maritime commerce by Venice's monopoly and separated from the wealth of other European cities by frontiers and customs barriers, Trieste became a depleted area.

Never self-sustaining because of its barren terrain, Trieste entered a period of decline from which it did not emerge until, under the rule of the Hapsburgs, it became an important seaport. It was through this vital harbor that the land-locked Austro-Hungarian empire received its essential supplies.

In 1719 Charles VI proclaimed Trieste a free port. Under the reign of his daughter, the Empress Maria Theresa, the enterprising city succeeded in attracting Greek and Jewish merchants by granting religious freedom. Population and trade increases made Trieste an area that has proved attractive to many nations.

From 1797 to 1805, Trieste was under French rule. Napoleon brought it once again under French domination between 1809 and 1813 as part of his short-lived kingdom of Illyria. In 1814 it was restored to Austria when the Napoleonic empire collapsed. Finally in 1918 it was occupied by Italian forces.

With the break up of the Austro-Hungarian empire, after World War I, a new nation of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was formed and named Yugoslavia. From its inception to the present day, Yugoslavia has contested the rights to Venezia Giulia and Trieste. In 1920 all of Venezia Giulia, except the city of Fiume, was ceded to Italy. Then in 1924 Fiume also passed under Italian sovereignty, largely through the efforts of Italy's poet-warrior-statesman, Gabriele d'Annunzio. Yugoslavia however never completely gave up the contest for the area, basing its claims on the premise that portions of Venezia Giulia re inhabited by Slovene-speaking people.

When in 1943, the Italian government signed an armistice with the Allies, Venezia Giulia fell under control of the Germans. As the German army withdrew from the area in the last days of April 1945, Marshal Tito's Yugoslav IX Corps occupied the greater portion of Trieste. Several days later, the Second New Zealand division entered the city to accomplish the surrender of the remaining pockets of Germans who were still holding out against the Yugoslavs and partisans. Units of the United States Fifth Army and the British Eighth Army followed immediately.

For the next forty-three days, the city was ruled by the Yugoslavs and their local Communist allies. During this period, in which numerous conferences here held between British Lieutenant General William D. Morgan and Yugoslav General Jovanic, an agreement was drawn. Under the terms of the agreement, Venezia Giulia was divided into Zones A and B with the famed "Morgan Line" marking the division. Zone A was placed in trust under Allied administration; Zone B under the Yugoslav administration. A final settlement was to be reached in subsequent peace treaties.

Under the terms of the Italian Peace Treaty effective 15 September 1947, additional agreements ceded a sizable portion of the disputed area, predominantly Slovene in character, to Yugoslavia. Another portion, predominately Italian, was ceded to Italy. The remaining portion, including the city of Trieste, was constituted as a Free Territory. This territory was divided into two Zones-A British-United States Zone in the North and a Yugoslav Zone in the South.

The Allied Military Government was designated to remain in the Free Territory pending appointment of a governor by the United Nations. To the support of this Allied Military Government the troops of United States and Great Britain were committed.

Political Parties are Many and Varied

Following a series of progressive steps on the part of the Allied Military Government to turn local government administration over to the elected representative of the people, elections for communal councilors were first held in June 1949. These were the first free and democratic elections in this area in 27 years. Although the elections were of a purely administrative nature, local politicians realized that this was the first attempt at a democratic show of strength among the many parties which had in the past made claims to represent the majority of the population. For this reason the campaign unofficially became a plebiscite for or against the return of Trieste to Italy. So it remains today. We have a total of fourteen political parties divided into four main groups or blocs. Eight are pro-Italian parties favoring return of the Free Territory and all other lost Italian territories to Italy. The remaining four pro-Italian parties all differ slightly in their platform and all work independently. These parties represent approximately sixty percent of the popular vote.

The Cominform Communist (pro-Russia) Party made up of both Italians and Slovenes demand the nomination of a governor, the unification of the two zones and removal of British, US and Yugoslav troops. This party represents about twenty-two percent of the popular vote. Four independent parties representing democratic Italians and Slovenes alike favor the creation of the F.T.T. with political and economic independence along with equality of the two ethnic groups. These four parties represent approximately fifteen percent of the vote. This party champions Slovene interests and rights and opposes the return of the F.T.T. to Italy.

This is the situation that surrounds the American soldier stationed in Trieste today. You may ask, What kind of soldiers are they? If Tito attempted to back up his threats of entering Zone A would the Americans attempt to stop him, or could they? These questions must remain unanswered at this time. Our State Department is handling the reins and will make decisions as necessary. However, if one were to examine the American soldiers in Trieste he would find a compact, efficient organization which possesses high morale induced by superior standards of training. The TRUST (Trieste United States Troops) troopers have maintained a high degree of efficiency despite the loss through normal attrition of the original veterans of the 88th Division who formed the cadre upon which TRUST was organized.

A rigidly high standard of training keeps the troops in combat readiness, prepared to act in any situation which might compromise the status quo of the territory. Every new soldier upon arriving in Trieste is given a guided tour of the territory at which time he becomes familiar with installations of the command. This area (3 to 7 miles X 16 miles) and predominately rock and barren, until he becomes familiar with every twisting road and trail. To provide freedom of maneuver and sufficient space for full tactical training including field firing, nearby areas in Austria and Western Germany are utilized.

Confronted with geographical obstacles and natural restrictions of the terrain, TRUST military leaders nevertheless have planned and executed programs that run the gamut of objective training. TRUST maneuvers, for example, have brought into play every unit in the command--infantrymen, artillerymen, armored and service troops alike--in full scale field operations. Joint exercises with the British forces have resulted in completely successful coordination. A small force, yes but fully trained if needed.

Italian Peace Treaty

In order to more fully understand the State Department's declaration that it wishes to discard a burden (the F.T.T.) carried for many years, we must examine the more important points of the Italian Peace Treaty concerning the F.T.T and the course of discussions by the Security Council since the signing of the Italian Peace Treaty.

By the terms of the Italian Peace Treaty which came into force on 15 September 1947, the occupied Territory of Venezia Giulia was divided into three portions:

- a. Pola, the Isonzo Valley above Gorizia, and the greater part of the Carso region were ceded in full sovereignty to Yugoslavia.
- b. The Lower Isonzo, including the towns of Gorizia and Monfalcone, was returned to Italy.

c. The remainder, comprising the coastal region between Duino and Cittanova, was destined to form a Free Territory under a Governor appointed by the United Nations. This latter territory was further subdivided by the Morgan Line into the British-U.S. Zone in the north and the Yugoslav Zone in the south.

Allied Military Government has remained in the Free Territory to fill the gap left by the non-implementation of the Italian Peace Treaty by the United Nations. Annex VII of the Treaty entitled "Instrument for the Provisional Regime of the Free Territory of Trieste at the earliest possible moment after coming into force of the present treaty. Pending assumption of office by the Governor, the Free Territory of Trieste shall continue to be administered by the Allied Military Commands within their respective zones."

The other Article of interest as far as it concerns the presence of Allied Forces in this historically contested area is No. 5 of the same Annex which states:

"a. From the coming into force of the present Treaty, troops stationed in the Free Territory shall not exceed 5,000 men for the United Kingdom; 5,000 men for the United States of America and 5,000 men for Yugoslavia....

b. These troops shall be placed at the disposal of the Governor for a period of 90 days after his assumption of office in the Free Territory..."

The Treaty presumed full cooperation between all powers concerned, and provided that the status quo should be maintained in both Zones until provisions of the Treaty setting up the Free Territory were implemented on the assumption of the early appointment of a governor.

However, since the Security Council discussions regarding the appointment of a Governor satisfactory to all parties had reached an impasse, and legal and administrative measures adopted in the Yugoslav Zone had terminated the status quo, on March 1948 the following tripartite proposal was announced: The Governments of the U.S., U.K. and France have proposed to the Governments of the Soviet Union and of Italy that the latter Governments agree jointly on an additional protocol to the Italian Peace Treaty which would again place Trieste under Italian sovereignty.

"The Governments of the U.S., U.K. and France have arrived at this decision because discussions in the Security Council have demonstrated by now that an agreement on the selection of a Governor is impossible, and because they have accumulated sufficient evidence which demonstrates that the character of the Yugoslav Zone has been completely transformed and that the Zone has virtually been incorporated into Yugoslavia through procedures which do not respect the desires expressed by the Powers to give this Territory a democratic and independent way of life.

"In the course of discussions by the Council of Foreign Ministers concerning the Treaty of Peace with Italy, it was the clear position of the U.S., U.K., and French representatives that Trieste-the great majority of which is Italian-should remain an Italian city. Due to the impossibility of obtaining the adoption of such a solution, the three Governments agreed that the city and a small hinterland be constituted a Free Territory, under the aegis of the Statute which, it was hoped, would guarantee the independence of the

people of the Zone, including the Italian city of Trieste, through the cooperation of all parties concerned.

“Pending a Governor’s assumption of his duties, the Free Territory has been administered by the Commander of the combined British-United States Zone, British and United States Military Authorities have carried out the duties of the vacant Governorship and of democratic organs representing the people under the provisions of the Permanent Statute of the Territory. At the same time, the Yugoslavs have adopted in the Zone under their control certain measures which definitely compromise the possibility of applying the terms of the Statute.

“In view of these circumstances, the three Governments have come to the conclusion is that the present situation cannot guarantee the preservation of the fundamental rights and interests of the people of the Free Territory.

“Therefore the Governments of the U.S., U.K., and France have decided to recommend the return of the Free Territory of Trieste to Italian sovereignty as the best solution for the fulfillment of the democratic aspirations of the people, and to make possible the restoration of peace and stability in the Zone.

“In view of the fact that the Security Council has assumed responsibility for the territorial integrity and independence of the Free Territory of Trieste, the Governments of the U.S., U.K. and France will submit to the Security Council for its approval the provisions to be jointly adopted.”

In subsequent discussion of the Trieste question at Lake Success, the British, French and American delegates to the Security Council have continued to press the recommendation that the Free Territory be returned to Italy.

And so we find numerous discussions by the Security Council over the past six years-while the United States and Great Britain have been burdened with numerous expenditures supporting their troops stationed in the F.T.T.-have foundered with no feasible solution on the disposition of Trieste. Here lies the answer to the decision as announced by our State Department a few days ago. This decision has, in addition to previously mentioned reactions, caused a series of developments including:

1. A demand by Yugoslavia’s President Tito for direct talks with the Western Powers and his warning that Anglo-American plans for Zone A threaten the peace.
2. Russia’s assertion that the projected transfer would violate the Italian Peace Treaty.
3. Renewed anti-Western violence in Belgrade.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is presently in London in conference with representatives of Britain and France. This meeting is not of emergency nature and will include such topics as Korea, Russia, Austria and Germany as well as the Trieste question. However, there is no doubt that these latest developments will be seriously discussed the meeting and a sound decision reached on the question, “Trieste, Today a Free Territory, Tomorrow?”

York Times, October 6, 1954

Trieste Accord Initialed By Italy and Yugoslavia, Ending a 9-Year Dispute

Border Shift Set

U.S. Britain to Speed Troop Exit-Defense Gain for West Seen By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, Oct. 5—The dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia over Trieste ended today with the initialing of a Memorandum of Understanding by the two countries.

The United States and Britain, whose diplomats have labored here for eight months to negotiate the agreement, also initialed the memorandum.

The Ambassadors of Italy and Yugoslavia in London, Manlio Brosio and Dr. Vladimir Velebit, acted for their Governments. The United States and Britain were represented by Llewellyn E. Thompson, United States Ambassador to Austria, and Geoffrey Harrison, Assistant Under Secretary of State in Britain.

New York Times, October 6, 1954

Triestenes Cheer Return to Italy As New Accord Is Announced

Tricolor Flown, Church Bells Toll While Thousands Parade—Dissenters Stay Away From Demonstration

TRIESTE, Oct. 5—An enormous Italian flag, sixty-five by thirty feet, was hoisted shortly after noon today to the top of a high pole in Piazza del'Unita. It symbolized the reunion of the port and city of Trieste with Italy, which the majority of Triestenes long have regarded as their mother country.

Shortly afterward Italian flags were flown at the City Hall and other public buildings while bells were tolled at San Giusto, the church overlooking Trieste that has stood for centuries as an emblem of the Italian character of the city.

As if in answer to this signal, Italian flags appeared in most windows, and crowds poured into the streets and gathered in Piazza del'Unita.

They were gay and excited crowds and they cried Italian slogans and sang Italian patriotic songs in unison with those issuing from loudspeakers placed around the piazza.

The crowd was increased by the fact that all schools were declared closed today and tomorrow. Crowds milled around most of the afternoon. At night a fireworks display was held.

Dissenters Shun Celebration

The majority of the dissenters, who disapprove of the return of Trieste to Italy, kept out of sight. They are known to exist, however.

There is a sizable proportion of the populace that would have preferred to have Trieste remain a free territory. There also is a very small minority that would like to have Trieste incorporated in Yugoslavia.

To avoid any possibility of incidents or clashes United States and British troops garrisoned in Trieste were confined to their barracks. The Trieste civil police force, which on more than one occasion has been accused of opposing the return of Trieste to Italy, kept order as unobtrusively as possible. The policemen were in a happy mood because they had just learned that the Italian Government had decided against disbanding the Trieste civil police corps.

Stars and Stripes, October 8, 1954

Shortcomings Seen by Tito in Agreement

LONDON, Oct 7 (AP)-

President Josip Broz Tito said that Yugoslavia was dissatisfied with the Trieste settlement but that it is necessary to exert all one's efforts in the interest of peace "even at the cost of big sacrifices."

In a speech yesterday at Sarajevo, reported by the Belgrade radio, Tito paid tribute to Italian Premier Mario Scelba for his part in reaching the end of the nine-year-old dispute. The settlement was initialed Tuesday in London.

Tito said he hoped that "after this it will be possible in Italy to curb those passions which are still poisoning relations between the two neighboring countries."

Sacrifice Needed

"I think," he said, "that in the present-day world, where there is so much gunpowder and so many inflammable spots, it is more than ever necessary to exert all one's efforts even at the cost of big sacrifices, in the interests of peace, as all this is still much less

expensive and an armed conflict”.

Tito, addressing the Sarajevo city conference of the League of Communists, said it was clear the Trieste agreement “will be an important contribution to security in this part of Europe.

The compromise settlement provides that the Trieste area be split up by Italy and Yugoslavia, with Italy retaining the port and Yugoslavia having free access to it.

Stars and Stripes, October 8, 1954

Zone B Village Takes Changeover Quietly

KOPAR, Trieste Zone B, Yugoslavia, Oct. 7 (AP)-

This slumbering fishing port on the Adriatic called Capodistria by Italians, accepted quietly yesterday its formal adoption into Communist Yugoslavia under the day-old agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy splitting up the Free Territory of Trieste.

There was little excitement and no demonstrations beyond a peaceful meeting in the town square, where approximately 10,000 persons gathered to hear local officials praise President Josip Broz Tito for making territorial sacrifices in the interest of peace.

Protest Recalled

It was a sharp contrast from just about a year ago when angry throngs charged through the narrow streets in protest against an Anglo-American decision to pull occupation troops out of the port of Trieste itself and turn its administration over to Italy.

When yesterday’s rally ended, the people went back to their work benches and shops, and to their boats and the chore of mending fishing nets. They chattered in a mixture of Slovene and Italian on what the Trieste decision would mean to their pocketbooks.

There was, immediately, no great wholesale migration under the new arrangement which permits Italians living in the Yugoslav zone and Yugoslavs in the newly-acquired Italian territory to return to their homelands.

Stars and Stripes, October 8, 1954

Marilyn’s Competition Too Much for Trieste

ROME, Oct 7 (AP)-

An American diplomat who has been working on the Trieste problem for years sadly voiced this complaint:

"The Giants were cooperative and it looked as if we'd make the headlines. " (The New York Giants got the World Series off the front page quickly, winning in four games.)

"Then Marilyn Monroe separates from Joe diMaggio and after nine years work our story is back with the want ads."

Stars and Stripes, October 9, 1954

More U.S. Troops Leave Trieste

240 Members of Advance Party Quit City for Leghorn Staging Area

TRIESTE, Oct. 8 (AP)-

A long convoy of American troops and supplies pulled out of Trieste today-exactly one year after Britain and America said they would.

The anniversary passed virtually unnoticed in the city, overshadowed by the Italian-Yugoslav agreement of last Tuesday returning the city of Trieste to Italian administration.

On Oct. 8, 1953 the Allies announced their troops would leave Trieste as soon as possible and that Zone A of the Free Territory of Trieste would be turned over to Italy. Yugoslavia opposition had stalled the move until this week.

The Allied troops began packing to leave as soon as the new agreement was signed. Small American advance parties left yesterday for the U.S. staging area at Leghorn, Italy.

It was followed this morning by a convoy of 123 vehicles, including 40 heavy trucks, with some 240 more members of the advance party and a load of housekeeping supplies. The convoy was commanded by Lt Col John D. George of Salem, Ore.

Other movements will follow regularly by road, rail and ship until the 7,000 American and British troops have cleared the zone. This is expected accomplished in about two weeks. Then control of the zone will pass over to Italy.

While awaiting the changeover, Trieste has returned to normal. For two days after the announcement schoolboys and girls marched or roared around on motor scooters waving Italian flags and singing the Italian national anthem. Although they shouted occasional insults at Communists there was no outbreak of violence.

After a brief show of enthusiasm, the vast majority of people here quietly went back to work.

Blue Devil, October 9, 1954

Trieste Agreement Brings Departure of U.S. Troops

“We’re moving out”, TRUST CG Maj. Gen. John A. Dabney made this announcement to TRUST forces two hours after the historic agreement on the Free Territory of Trieste was initialed by representatives of the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy and Yugoslavia at noon last Tuesday, 5 October, in London. The signing of the agreement came as a successful aftermath to the conversations which had been carried on for eight months to work out arrangements for the Territory which would be suitable to the governments of both Italy and Yugoslavia. As a result of the agreement, several thousand U.S. troops from the 351st Infantry and Special Troops (the TRUST Command) will be moved out by rail, motor convoy and ships to a temporary staging area at Leghorn, Italy.

Immediately after Tuesday’s long-awaited announcement thousands of joyful Triestines gathered in Piazza Unita to cheer the agreement that came as a successful conclusion of the four-power conferences. Seconds after the announcement, the Italian tricolor took its place beside the red flag of Trieste on the piazza’s flagpoles. Throughout the city the red, white and green banners were flown, hailing the return of the administration of Zone A to “Italia”. (Zone B, under the terms of the agreement, will go to Yugoslavia).

Arrangements for the final transfer of authority of Zone A to Italy began to take shape the following day, Wednesday, 6 October, as Trieste’s Allied Military Governor, Maj. Gen. Sir John Winterton, and TRUST CG, Maj. Gen. John A. Dabney, met Italian General De Renzi, representative for the Italian Government in arranging for the change-over, at 1300 in Duino Castle.

A combined U.S.-British Honor Guard, under Williard W. Hawke of TRUST, was present to honor the momentous occasion. For the U.S. the 88th Reconnaissance Company furnished 48 men, plus the Guidon Bearer and Guard Commander, Wallace Beardslee, 88th Recon Co. For the British, the Lancaster Fusiliers provided 49 men from the Support Company under the command of Maj. P.E.Y. Dawson. At the arrival of the Italian General the band broke into the Italian National Anthem, followed by the “Star Spangled Banner” and “God Save the Queen”, while U.S., British, and Italian forces saluted. General De Renzi then inspected the yellow-scarved Recon troops and the Lancashire Guard, also arrayed in traditional yellow. After the Guard inspection, he returned to his waiting car to be driven through the Castle gate, the first time in nine years that an Italian General had passed the Duino Guard Post. Inside the building, General De Renzi met British General Winterton and U.S. General Dabney to prepare for working out the details of transferring the administration of Zone A to Italy. In the meantime, while the ceremony was taking place, TRUST Forces began the task of moving out of the Command. Vehicles were inspected for the Leghorn journey and every unit in Special Troops and the 351st Infantry began packing personal and unit gear. Everything from stationery to huge 50 KW generators had to be ready to go. The main reaction among the troops was general surprise. “Sure we were expecting it”, said Cpl. Richard Bullock, as he supervised the packing of the first of thousands of crates that will go through the warehouse area to Leghorn, “but not so soon.” Emotional pitch ran from enthusiasm to curiosity had disappointment, but everyone agreed that TRUST has been a good command, and that Trieste has been one of the best

stations in Europe.

Time, October 11, 1954

Diplomatic Triumph

At long last, the fuse was pulled from the explosive problem of Trieste. In London this week representatives of Italy and Yugoslavia would put their signatures to a settlement dividing the coveted Free Territory of Trieste between them and granting Yugoslavia facilities in its seaport. The settlement was a triumph of patient U.S. diplomacy, topped by the personal intervention of President Eisenhower with the right move at the right time.

For nine years, partitioned Trieste ticked like a time bomb at the head of the Adriatic, disturbing the air of Italian politics, setting Italians against Yugoslavs stirring bloody riots and saber-rattling demonstrations. In 1948, disgusted with repeated Russian vetoes of every proposed neutral governor, the three Western powers renounced the Big Four plan to establish Trieste as a free territory under a U.N. governor and declared instead that the entire 285-square-mile coastal strip should be given to Italy. But when Tito broke with the Kremlin, the West deemed it expedient to renege on the promise to Italy. There the matter rested until last year.

Danger & Opportunity

Recognizing the Trieste situation both as a danger and an opportunity to improve U.S. Ambassador to Italy Clare Booth Luce signaled Washington into a sense of urgency about Trieste. Washington and London decided to break the stalemate, but their first attempt failed. Assured by Anthony Eden that Tito would not object and Britain announced last October that they were withdrawing their troops from Zone A forthwith and turning it over to the Italians. Marshal Tito flared with anger over the failure to consult him and threatened war if Italian troops moved into Trieste.

The British and Americans let the tumult die down, then tried again last February, this time in private. It was a process of wearing down the touchy Yugoslavs. U.S. Ambassador to Austria Llewellyn Thompson and British Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Geoffrey Harrison got together almost surreptitiously in London to confer with Tito's representative. For four months, Tito's man haggled. The problem was to give Tito slightly more than Yugoslav-occupied Zone B, but so little more that the Italian government would not balk.

Tito's demands alternated between the extravagant and trivial. He demanded corridors to the sea, large chunks of Italian-held territory, extra territorial rights to and inside the port of Trieste. He fought over an acre here, a playground there, a rock quarry, a beach. But slowly his demands were beaten down to a strip of land one mile long and 400 yards wide running through the village of Lazaretto. The Italians, who stayed out of the London talks but were kept closely informed, entered some objections. Then Tito shifted some more.

By midsummer, the negotiations were stalled. Ambassador Luce hustled off to

Washington, persuaded President Eisenhower to take a direct hand. His decision was to send Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy on a stalemate-breaking mission to Tito last month. With Murphy went a personal letter to Tito from Eisenhower.

Satisfied but Not Jubilant

After a day and a half of talks, Tito agreed to curtail his final road blocking Yugoslav demand to a strip 200 yards wide. The persuader was Eisenhower's letter. Its content was kept secret, but it was possible that the President made it clear that if Tito expected U.S. aid, there must be no more shilly-shallying. Also, Yugoslavia, hit by a bad harvest, needs surplus U.S. wheat. It was likely, too, that Tito recognized that as much as the West welcomed the addition of 25 Yugoslav divisions to its defense, he had pushed his bargaining power to the limit.

The new line acceptable to Tito splits Lazzaretto like a flounder, even separating some houses from outhouses, kitchens from bedrooms, farmhouses from farms. But otherwise, the settlement made little geographical change in the status quo. Zone A, chiefly Italian and containing the city and port of Trieste, goes over to Italian administration. Zone B, chiefly Slav and comprising a rocky area of small farms and fishing villages to the south, will be kept by Yugoslavia. The port itself will be "internationalized," and the Italians agree to sell or rent Tito as many docks and wharfage areas as he has money to pay for. Technically, the Italians and Yugoslavs do not get ownership over the territory, merely the right to "administer" it. The settlement is purely *de facto*, for Trieste's juridical status as a "free territory" can be changed only by vote of the U.N., where Russia can, and almost certainly would, veto the new settlement.

With Tito's assent in his pocket, Robert Murphy stopped off in Rome and, accompanied by Ambassador Luce, broke the news to Premier Mario Scelba. With tears in his eyes, the chunky Sicilian recited Italy's claims to all of Trieste territory, a claim which passionately united Italians of every political stripe. But Premier Scelba laid aside that claim and agreed to accept the partition. Italians said an official statement, would be "satisfied, but not jubilant."

The Western powers could consider the settlement a genuine step toward security. The Trieste problem had never been the kind of large issue which American publicists like to roll around in their larynxes. But it had long disturbed nations to settle their own disputes.

Time, October 18, 1954

Peace Comes to the Adriatic

Excitement pulsed through the city of Trieste as men, women and children streamed into the Piazza dell' Unita. By 2 in the afternoon, more than 15,000 had packed into the square, beneath two giant, freshly painted red pylons built to fly huge flags of Italy and the city. Sidewalk vendors did a brisk business in tiny flags and miniature hats of the *Bersaglieri*, the Italian elite troops who were the first to occupy Trieste after Austria's defeat in 1918. At three minutes after 2, a voice boomed from the city hall balcony the news the

crowd had gathered to hear: in London representatives of Italy and Yugoslavia had signed the agreement (Time, Oct. 11) giving Zone B of the Free Territory of Trieste to Yugoslavia and Zone A-with the city itself-to Italy. "Triestini," cried the voice from the balcony, "now wave your flags!"

Triestini had long been pictured as fearful of the economic losses that would follow the withdrawal of U.S. and British forces. But the worry was not in evidence in the Piazza dell' Unita. The crowd irrupted in a fervor of patriotism. Some oldsters broke down in tears. Youths began chanting, "*Italia! Italia!*" and voices were raised in the refrain of *Brothers of Italy* and *Hymn of the Piaave*.

After Ten Years

In Rome, the signing no jubilation, but satisfaction. Premier Mario Scelba took his Cabinet to the great, glittering ceremonial hall of the Quirinale, where in times past Italy's Kings and Roman Popes held audience, and there formally announced to President Luigi Einaudi that the agreement had been signed. The President then presented an Italian flag to a bevy of city officials from Trieste.

Before the Senate, Scelba made no pretense that Italian had got all they wanted. "I would fail in my duty," he said, "if I did not frankly confess that these frontier adjustments grieve us deeply." But he added triumphantly: "After ten years the flag of the fatherland will again fly over the town hall and the Church of San Guisto of Trieste." At that, the whole Senate rose to its feet, the center and right cheering, only the Communists silent. (They could not afford to oppose the universal Italian yearning to have Trieste, but neither could they stand up for Italy's claim without violating the Communist line that Trieste should remain a Free Territory with Russia having a voice in its future.) No Legislative approval was required, but the senate gave the compromise its ceremonial approval by an emphatic 129 votes to 89.

Good Fruit

In Belgrade, where Yugoslav Communists had once trumpeted, "We give our life, but never Trieste!" Marshal Tito reacted with equal grace and calm. "The settlement of the Trieste question," said Tito's Acting Foreign Secretary Ales Bebler. "Should be the springboard toward [a] new era in relations." Tito himself spoke warmly of the negotiations that had produced the settlement, paying particular tribute to President Eisenhower for the personal letter which persuaded Tito to give ground and thereby make the settlement possible. The Yugoslav leader added: "With this understanding we are prepared to accept with the greatest pleasure every suggestion for cooperation and collaboration between Italy and Yugoslavia. This agreement ought to bear good fruit."

Life, October 18, 1954

Trieste Celebrates End of Old Dispute

Eagerly and even jubilantly the citizens of Trieste last week celebrated the new settlement of their disputed zone. A United Nations mandate since 1947, the Adriatic port

and its surrounding area had been ruled half by U.S. and British troops and half by the Yugoslavs. Just a year ago an Anglo-American proposal for the area had been angrily rejected by Yugoslavia. But negotiations were opened again in London directly with the Yugoslavs. Then last August, when the talks threatened to break down, U.S. deputy Undersecretary of State Robert Murphy made a special plea to Yugoslavia armed with a personal letter to Tito from President Eisenhower. The Marshal gave in. The Italians followed suit, partly because of the forceful persuading of U.S. Ambassador Clare Booth Luce who, says Murphy, was "a tower of strength to us."

Under the agreement Trieste will remain a free port under Italian administration while Yugoslavia will slightly increase its holdings nearby. Last week as U.S. and British troops prepared to leave the zone, already Italians living in the strip of territory now ceded to Yugoslavia were moving quietly to new homes.

Department of State Bulletin, October 18, 1954

Four-Power Agreement on Trieste

Press Release 554 dated October 5

Announcement of Agreement

At noon today in London a Memorandum of Understanding on Trieste was initialed by representatives of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy and Yugoslavia. Llewellyn E. Thompson, United States Ambassador to Austria, initialed the Memorandum of Understanding for the United States and Mr. Geoffrey Harrison, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the British Foreign Office, initialed for the United Kingdom. The Ambassadors of Italy and Yugoslavia in London, Signor Malio Brosio and R. Vladimir, initialed the document for their two Governments. The text of the Memorandum of Understanding is being communicated to the Security Council of the United Nations.

Today's initialing came as a successful conclusion to conversations among the four Governments which have been carried on for eight months in an endeavor to work out arrangements for the Free Territory of Trieste which would be acceptable to the Governments of Italy and Yugoslavia. The United States Government welcomes the understanding reached today which it believes will lead to improved relations and closer cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia. The United States Government takes this opportunity to declare it will give no support to claims of either Yugoslavia or Italy to territory under the sovereignty or administration of the other. The United States Government is confident that it will be possible for the two countries to resolve any outstanding problems by friendly negotiations in a spirit of mutual understanding.

Arrangements are being made for the early termination of Allied Military Government, the withdrawal of American and British forces from the area under their occupation and the assumption by Italy and Yugoslavia of responsibility in the areas as defined by the agreement initialed today.

Exchange of Letters

Identical Letters From Mr. Harrison and Mr. Thompson to Ambassador Brosio

My Government refers to the decision recorded in the Memorandum of Understanding of the 5th of October, 1954 between the Governments of Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia by the terms of which responsibility for the area of the Free Territory of Trieste administered by the United Kingdom-United States Military Government will be relinquished by it and assumed by Italy. In order to assure that the termination of Military Government and the United States troops and entry of Italian troops take place promptly and smoothly, it is proposed that the Italian Government designate a representative to formulate the pertinent arrangements. My Governments hopes to be able to carry out these steps within one month of the date of initialing of the Memorandum of Understanding.

Identical Letters from Ambassador Brosio to Mr. Harrison and Mr. Thompson

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge, etc. etc.,

My Government has designated General Edmondo de Renzi as its representative to meet with the Commander of the United Kingdom-United States Zone of the Free Territory of Trieste to formulate the arrangements for which Italy will assume responsibility. It is understood that as soon as the boundary adjustments have been carried out the entry of Italian troops will take place at the time specified in these arrangements and simultaneously with the final withdrawal of British and American forces and the assumption of responsibility by Italy.

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Governments of Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia Regarding the Free Territory of Trieste

1. Owing to the fact that it has proved impossible to put into effect the provisions of the Italian Peace Treaty relating to the Free Territory of Trieste, the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia have maintained since the end of the war military occupation and government in Zones A and B of the Territory. When the Treaty was signed, it was never intended that these responsibilities should be other than temporary and the Governments of Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia, as the countries principally concerned, have recently consulted together in order to consider how best to bring the present unsatisfactory situation to an end. As a result they have agreed up the following practical arrangements.

2. As soon as the Memorandum of Understanding has been initialed and the boundary adjustments provided by it have been carried out, the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia will terminate military government in Zones A and B of the Territory. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States will withdraw their military forces from the area to the north of the new boundary and will relinquish the administration of that area to the Italian Government. The Italian and Yugoslav Governments will forthwith extend their civil administration over the area for which they will have responsibility.

3. The boundary adjustments referred to in paragraph 2 will be carried out in accordance with the map at Annex I. A preliminary demarcation will be carried out by representatives of Allied Military Government and Yugoslav Military Government as soon as this Memorandum of Understanding has been initialed and in any event within three weeks from the date of initialing. The Italian and Yugoslav Governments will immediately appoint in a Boundary Commission to effect a more precise demarcation of the boundary in accordance with the map at Annex I.

4. The Italian and Yugoslav Governments agree to enforce the Special Statute contained in Annex II.

5. The Italian Government undertakes to maintain the Free Port at Trieste in general accordance with the provisions of Articles 1-20 of Annex VII of the Italian Peace Treaty.

6. The Italian and Yugoslav Governments agree that they will not undertake any legal or administrative action to prosecute or discriminate against the person or property of any resident of the areas coming under their civil administration in accordance with this Memorandum of Understanding for past political activities in connection with the solution of the problem of the Free Territory of Trieste.

7. The Italian and Yugoslav Governments agree to enter into negotiations within a period of two months from the date of initialing of this Memorandum of Understanding with a view to concluding promptly an agreement regulating local border traffic, including facilities for the movement of the residents of border areas by land and by sea over the boundary for normal commercial and other activities and for transport and communications. This agreement shall cover Trieste and the area bordering it. Pending the conclusion of such agreement, the competent authorities will take, each within their prospective competence, appropriate measures in order to facilitate local border traffic.

8. For a period of one year from the date of initialing of this Memorandum of Understanding persons formerly resident ("pertinent"- "Zavicajni") in the areas coming under the civil administration either of Italy or of Yugoslavia shall be free to return immediately thereto. Any persons so returning, as also any such who have already returned, shall enjoy the same rights as the other residents of these areas. Their properties and assets shall be at their disposal, in accordance with existing law, unless disposed of by them in the meantime. For a period of two years from the date of initialing of this Memorandum of Understanding, persons formerly resident in either of these areas and who do not intend returning thereto, and persons presently resident in either area who decide within one year from the date of initialing of this Memorandum of Understanding to give up such residence, shall be permitted to remove their movable property and transfer their funds. No export or import duties or any other tax will be imposed in connection with the moving of such property. Persons wherever resident who decide to sell their movable and immovable property within two years from the date of initialing of this Memorandum of Understanding will have the sums realized from the sale of such property deposited in special accounts with the National Banks of Italy or Yugoslavia. Any balance between these two accounts will be liquidated by the two Governments at the end of the two year period. Without prejudice to the immediate implementation of the provisions of this paragraph the Italian and Yugoslav Governments undertake to conclude a detailed agreement within six months of the date of initialing of this Memorandum of Understanding.

9. This Memorandum of Understanding will be communicated to the Security Council of the United Nations.

London, the 5th of October, 1954.

Manlio Brosio
Geoffrey W. Harrison
Llewellyn E. Thompson
Dr. Vladimir

Annex II.

Special Statute

Whereas it is the common intention of the Italian and Yugoslav Governments to ensure human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of race, sex, language and religion in the areas coming under their administration under the terms of the present Memorandum of Understanding, it is agreed:

1. In the administration of their respective areas the Italian and Yugoslav authorities shall act in accordance with the principals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 10th of December, 1948, so that all inhabitants of the two area without discrimination may fully enjoy the fundamental rights and freedoms laid down in the aforesaid Declaration.

2. The members of the Yugoslav ethnic group in the area administered by Italy and the members of the Italian ethnic groups in the area administered by Yugoslavia shall enjoy equality of rights and treatment with the other inhabitants of the two areas.

This equality implies that they shall enjoy:

(a) equality with other citizens regarding political and civil rights as well as other human rights and fundament freedoms guaranteed by Article 1;

(b) equal rights in acquiring or performing any public services, functions, professions and honours;

(c) equality of access to public and administrative office; in this regard the Italian and Yugoslav administrations will be guided by the principle of facilitating for the Yugoslav ethnic group and for the Italian ethnic group, respectively, under their administration a fair representation in administrative positions, and especially in those fields, such as the inspectorate of schools, where the interests of such inhabitants are particularly involved:

(d) equality of treatment in following their trade or profession in agriculture, commerce, industry or any other field, and in organizing and operating economic associations and organisations for this purpose. Such equality of treatment shall concern also taxation. In this regard persons now engaged in a trade or profession who do not possess the requisite diploma or certificate for carrying on such activities, shall have four years from the date of initialing of the present Memorandum of Understanding within which to acquire the necessary diploma or certificate. They will not be prevented from

exercising their trade or profession because of failure to have the requisite documents unless they have failed to acquire them within the aforementioned four year period;

(e) equality of treatment in the use of languages as defined in Article 5 below;

(f) equality with other citizens in the general field of social assistance and pensions (sickness benefits, old age, and disability pensions including disabilities resulting from war, and pensions to the dependents of those killed in war).

3. Incitement of national and racial hatred in the two areas is forbidden and any such act shall be punished.

4. The ethnic character and the unhampered cultural development of the Yugoslav ethnic group in the Italian administered area and of the Italian ethnic group in the Yugoslav administered area shall be safeguarded.

(a) they shall enjoy the right to their own press in their mother tongue;

(b) the educational, cultural, social and sports organizations of both groups shall be free to function in accordance with the existing laws. Such organizations shall be granted the same treatment as those accorded to other corresponding organisations in their respective areas, especially as regards the use of public buildings and radio and assistance from public financial means; and the Italian and Yugoslav authorities will endeavor to ensure to such organisations the continued use of the facilities they now enjoy, or of comparable facilities;

(c) kindergarten, primary, secondary, and professional school teaching in the mother tongue shall be accorded to both groups. such schools shall be maintained in all localities in the Italian administered area where there are children members of the Yugoslav ethnic group, and in all localities in the Yugoslav administered area where there are children members of the Italian ethnic group. The Italian and Yugoslav Governments agree to maintain the existing schools as set out in the list attached hereto for the ethnic groups in the area under their administration and will consult in the Mixed Committee provided for in the final Article of this Statute before closing any of these schools.

Such schools shall enjoy equality of treatment with other schools of the same type in the area administered, respectively, by Italy and Yugoslavia as regards provision of textbooks, buildings, and other material means, the number and of teachers and the recognition of diplomas. The Italian and Yugoslav authorities shall endeavour to ensure that the teaching in such schools will be performed by teachers mother tongue as the pupils.

The Italian and Yugoslav authorities will promptly introduce whatever legal prescriptions may be necessary so that the permanent organisation of such schools will be regulated in accordance with the foregoing provisions. Italian speaking teachers who on the date of initialing of the present Memorandum of Understanding are employed as teachers in the educational system of the Yugoslav administered area and Slovene speaking teachers who on the said date are employed as teachers in the educational system of the Italian administered area shall not be dismissed from their positions for the reason that they do not possess the requisite teaching diploma. This extraordinary provision shall not be used as a precedent or be claimed to apply to any cases other than the categories specified above.

Within the framework of their existing laws the Yugoslav and the Italian authorities will take all reasonable measures to give the aforementioned teachers an opportunity, as provided in Article 2 (d) above, to qualify for the same status as regular members of the teaching staff.

The educational programmes of such schools must not be directed at interfering with the national character of the pupils.

5. Members of the Yugoslav ethnic group in the area administered by Italy and members of the Italian ethnic group in the area administered by Yugoslavia shall be free to use their language in their personal and official relations with the administrative and judicial authorities of the two areas. They shall have the right to receive from the authorities a reply in the same language; in verbal replies, either directly or through an interpreter; in correspondence, a translation of the replies at least is to be provided by the authorities.

Public documents concerning members of these ethnic groups, including court sentences, shall be accompanied by a translation in the appropriate language. The same shall apply to official announcements, public proclamations and publications.

In the area under Italian administration inscriptions on public institutions and the names of localities and streets shall be in the language of the Yugoslav ethnic group as well as in the language of the administering authority in those electoral districts of the Commune of Trieste and in those other communes where members of that ethnic group constitute a significant element (at least one quarter) of the population; in those communes in the area under the Yugoslav administration where the members of the Italian ethnic group are a significant element (at least one quarter) of the population such inscriptions and names shall be in Italian as well as the language of the administering authority.

6. The economic development of the Yugoslav ethnic population in the Italian administered area and of the Italian ethnic population in the Yugoslav administered area shall be secured without discrimination and with a fair distribution of the available financial means.

7. No change should be made in the boundaries of the basic administrative units in the areas which come under the civilian administration of Italy or Yugoslavia with a view to prejudicing the ethnic composition of the units concerned.

8. A special Mixed Yugoslav-Italian Committee shall be established for the purpose of assistance and consultation concerning problems relating to the protection of the Yugoslav ethnic group in the area under Italian administration and of the Italian ethnic group in the area under Yugoslav administration. The Committee shall also examine complaints and questions raised by individuals belonging to the respective ethnic groups concerning the implementation of this Statute.

The Yugoslav and Italian Governments shall facilitate visits by the committee to the area under their administration and grant it every facility for carrying out its responsibilities.

Both Governments undertake to negotiate forthwith detailed regulation governing the functioning of the committee.

London, the 5th of October 1954

Manlio Brosio
Dr. Vladimir

(Note: The list of schools will not be reproduced here)

Messages from Secretary Dulles to Italian and Yugoslav Foreign Ministers

Secretary Dulles to Foreign Minister Gaetano Martino of Italy

Press release 556 dated October 6

On the occasion of the announcement of agreement on Trieste I wish to convey to you and your representatives who dealt with this issue my profound gratification at the successful outcome of the London negotiations. This accord is proof indeed of what can be achieved through cooperation and understanding when there exists a sincere desire to find a solution to an involved international problem.

This agreement is a real achievement of statesmanship which should assist substantially in the development of greater security in Southeastern Europe against any possible encroachment. I am sure that you share with me the hope that this accord will foster the enhancement of peace and the well-being of the people of Europe.

Secretary Dulles to Foreign Minister Koca Popovic of Yugoslavia

Press release 557 date October 6

On the occasion of the announcement of the agreement on the Trieste question, I wish to convey to you and your representatives who dealt with this issue my profound gratification at the successful outcome of the London negotiations. I wish to congratulate you and them on the patience understanding shown.

This accord is an excellent demonstration of what can be achieved through cooperation and understanding when there exists a sincere desire to find a solution to a difficult international problem. It is a real achievement of statesmanship and lays a firmer foundation to cooperation among free nations to increase their mutual security and welfare. In addition to these improved general prospects the settlement of this issue also opens the way to concrete and forward looking steps in the solution of economic and military problems in which your country and mine have a common concern.

[The information below was contained within a box in the above bulletin]

Statement by Secretary Dulles on Trieste Agreement

Press release 553 dated October 5

Ever since the end of the war there has been controversy as to the status of the Trieste area. The United States as one of the occupying powers has had a responsibility in this matter. It had become urgent to arrive at a settlement because the lack of a settlement has created strain between two Governments-Italy and Yugoslavia-and made it difficult to

develop a solid and dependable collective defense of Southern Europe.

Now at last this difficult problem is to be settled as the result of many months of negotiations. The United States and the United Kingdom have in this matter extended their good offices to enable the Italian and Yugoslav Governments to come to a mutually satisfactory solution. This settlement will restore to Italy the city of Trieste and the surrounding area and will allow the retention by Yugoslavia of that portion of the Free Territory of which it is the occupying power and where the people are predominately Yugoslav. The agreement includes provision for the protection of minorities.

The United States hails this gratifying demonstration of the will for peace showing itself through deeds. The problem has been one of great complexity, which defied solution for 9 years. But it has now yielded to the broad statesmanship which has been put to work upon it. This event will, we hope, open a new era which will bring political tranquillity to the peoples directly involved and greater security to all of the free nations of Europe.

The solution of this matter reflect credit upon many. I am confident, however, that none will question the outstanding contribution to a settlement which was made by United States Ambassador L. E. Thompson and Mr. Geoffrey Harrison, United Kingdom Assistant Under-Secretary of State who dealt with this matter continuously for 8 months. U.S. Deputy Under Secretary Robert D. Murphy, on his recent trip to Europe, compose the small but stubborn remaining differences.

Letter to the troops from General Dabney, October 24, 1954

**HEADQUARTERS
TRIESTE UNITED STATES TROOPS
Office of the Command General
APO 209, US Army**

24 October 1954

SPECIAL MESSAGE

TO: All TRUST Personnel

Since May 1945 the United States Army has been a garrison in the Free Territory of Trieste. Our mission has been with our British allies to support the Allied Military Government in Zone A and to maintain law and order until such time as a settlement of the Trieste problem could be concluded.

Now that this has taken place, our mission in Trieste is ended and we are moving out. TRUST can be proud its fine record of accomplishment, and I wish to commend all members of this command for a

job well done. For many of you the past year, with its uncertainties and family separations has been an especially trying one. Your cheerful acceptance of these difficulties and your efficient performance of duty is worth of high praise.

We have especially enjoyed our service with our British friends and allies. In all our relationships, both military and social, a fine spirit of cooperation and friendship has prevailed. We regret we must bid farewell to them and to our many Trieste friends as well.

I extend to all of you my appreciation for your splendid service to your country here in Trieste and my best wishes for your happiness and success in the future.

John A. Dabney
Major General, USA
Commanding

Stars and Stripes, Oct. 25, 1954

Last of U.S. Troops Ready to Leave Trieste by Ship

TRIESTE, Oct. 24 (AP)-

Two U.S. military transports sailed into Trieste harbour yesterday for the final act in the historic Italo-Yugoslav agreement to divide the Trieste Free Territory.

The ships, the Hahn and the Haiti Victory, will evacuate the last units of American troops after Zone A of the territory, including this important port, is formerly turned over to Italian administration Tuesday.

British naval vessels which will evacuate the remaining British troops are expected to arrive today or Monday.

The bulk of the 7,000-man Anglo-American force already has left by road and rail after nine years in the area.

The last American units here are the 1st and 2d Bns of the 351st Inf Regt. The only British units remaining are the 1st Bn of the Royal Regt and the 2d Bn of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

British Maj Gen Sir John Winterton, military commander of Zone A, and Maj Gen John A. Dabney, commander of U.S. forces in the zone, will leave with their troops aboard ship after transfer of the territory to Italian Gen Edmondo de Renzi in a waterfront ceremony.

Italian troops, already moved to the zonal border, will march in early Tuesday morning to participate in the three-nation ceremony.

Meanwhile, all Italy is working itself up for a nationwide emotional outburst on the occasion of Trieste's return to Italian control. A number of cities are planning parades.

Venice yesterday dispatched a pair of two-man gondolas to carry the canal city's greetings across the Adriatic. They are scheduled to arrive Tuesday morning after the difficult 75-mile crossing.

Time, October, 25, 1954

Trieste

About-Face

To the surprise of almost all concerned, Russia's "new-look" promoters were even able to summon up kind words for the Western powers' Trieste settlement. Though the partition of the territory between Italy and Yugoslavia bluntly disregarded Moscow's insistence on internationalization and a role in Trieste's control, Russia's Andrei Vishinsky notified the Security Council that the Soviet Union "takes cognizance" of the Trieste agreement as one that "will promote...normal relations...and thus contribute toward a relaxation of tension." In his last words on the subject a year ago, Vishinsky had vowed to veto exactly such a solution, which replaced the peace-treaty provision for U.N.-directed internationalization. The abrupt about-face caught Italy's Reds flat-footed. On the day Vishinsky blessed the Trieste arrangement, Red Deputies in Italy's Chamber called it an "Atlantic sellout."

The Line

It is one thing to draw a line on a neat, white map in a conference room. It is something else again to impose the line onto a patchwork of tiny vineyards, minute garden patches and chicken yards that speckle a Trieste hillside. Well armed with the tools of the surveyor's profession, a detachment of the border commission in charge of dividing Trieste between Italy and Yugoslavia arrived one day last week at the two-acre plot of Luca Eller, a 65-year-old farmer of Italian extraction. The commissioners discovered that the line laid out in the Trieste agreement would cut directly through the trim, two-story red house where Eller lived with his wife, his two sons and his two grandchildren.

The Yugoslavs on the mixed commission (made up of Yugoslavs, American, Britons and some Italian observers) promptly suggested that the line be bent to put the entire Eller farm in Yugoslavia. While a large crowd of Kibitzing Italian and Yugoslav peasants looked on, the line-drawers argued it out. The U.S. senior officer present, Major William Grower, disagreed with the Yugoslavs. He suggested that since the Ellers were Italians the line should be bent to put the farm entirely in Italy. The Yugoslavs refused. After two frustrating hours, Grower ordered a stake driven near the wall of Eller's house that put the old farmer's kitchen and two bedrooms in his native Italy, consigned the remaining six rooms plus the chicken house and stock barns to Yugoslavia. Farmer Eller started to protest

but was hushed by the police. An Italian neighbor shook his head in dismay. "This is worse than Gorizia," he mourned. "All they did there was separate the town from the cemetery."

Seven Brothers

The commissioners moved on, and friends comforted distraught Luca Eller with assurances that the border was still only provisional and might yet be rectified with small adjustments. (As a matter of fact, the agreement specifically provides against cutting houses in two.) Meanwhile, Luca Eller and family sadly set to moving as much furniture as they could into the Italian side of their internationalized farm house.

The Ellers had company. The seven Samec brothers, whose seven houses were clustered in a tight group near Muggia, were horrified to learn that one had been left behind in Yugoslavia after the partition. The expatriated brother promptly picked up his furniture and belongings, abandoned his house and went to live with one of his luckier kinsmen, only to be told next day that there had been an error of 90 feet in the survey. It reinstated Giusto Samec's house in Italy. "I hope that this is final," said Giusto, moving back.

Safe in Sicily

Said 50-year-old Luigi Crevatini on finding that his house was on the wrong side of the frontier: "Until 1944 I lived in Fiume. Then I saw how things were going, and I moved to Capodistria. When Capodistria became Zone B in Yugoslavia, I went to Belpoggio. Now I have to move again, but this time I'm not stopping even in Trieste. I'm going right on to Sicily and be safe."

By week's end some 1,400 Italians caught on the Yugoslav side of the new border had transferred their possessions into the Italian zone. "I don't intend to leave Tito so much as a chair," said one.

Italy

No Time to Retire

Rumors that U.S. Ambassador to Italy Clare Boothe Luce would quit her job once the problem of Trieste was solved were laid firmly to rest last week. Rome's diplomatic corps learned that Washington wanted Mrs. Luce to remain in Rome and that she, liking the job, was willing to do so. Though some Italians had once viewed with misgivings the appointment of a woman as envoy from the U.S., the news that the ambassador planned to stay was greeted warmly in official and non-official Italian circles. "From her first day here," editorialized Turin's independent *La Stampa*, one of Italy's most influential newspapers, "she has felt as Italians themselves felt and has worked indefatigably for us and with us, looking forward no less than any Italian to the final success of our good cause."

Stars and Stripes, October 26, 1954

Yugos Advance to New Border

TRIESTE, Oct. 25 (AP)-

Yugoslav troops moved up early today to the new Zone B border, occupying some seven square miles of territory added to the Yugoslav-occupied zone by recent frontier revision.

Italian troops were ready to march into Zone A tomorrow, implementing the accord that gives administration of Trieste Free Territory zone to Italy.

Nearly all U.S. and British troops that have occupied Zone A since the end of World War II have left.

The Yugoslav troops moved into the thin 7-mile-long Muggia area. The area contains 26 hamlets, most of them now nearly entirely deserted. Of the 3,246 persons formerly there, 2,746 Italians left for the Italian-occupied Zone A. Some 500 persons remained.

A few Yugoslav flags hung from window to greet the troops. There was no incident.

New York Herald Tribune, October 27, 1954

Trieste Transferred Amid Confusion

By Frank Kelley

TRIESTE, OCT. 26.—High wind, a drenching rain and the irrepressible joy of 100,000 Italians washed out most of the symbolic ceremonies today as Italy formally took over from the United States and Great Britain the administration of Zone A of Trieste.

Rain-soaked but wildly cheering crowds surged through police lines and delayed an Italian escort of honor so long that the British aircraft carrier *Centaur*, with Maj. Gen. Sir John Winterton, retiring Allied military governor of Zone A, on board but waiting to come ashore briefly, had to sail with him to avoid being held indefinitely by a gale that hit eighty miles an hour in gusts. Also on board were 1,500 evacuated British troops en route to Malta.

Other crowds jammed a truck convoy that was bringing in Italian Gen. Edmondo de Renzi and immobilized him three blocks from the Excelsior Hotel, where he and Gen. Winterton were to have shaken hands before reviewing an honor guard of American, British and Italian troops on the waterfront.

Dabney Waits an Hour

Left waiting at the hotel was American Maj. Gen. John A. Dabney, former deputy military governor of Zone A, with his staff and local dignitaries. Gen. Dabney stayed for nearly an hour in an upstairs lounge. Then he left by car for Udine, Italy, where he boarded a United States Navy plane to rejoin his 4,000 former Trieste occupation troops at Leghorn.

Gen. de Renzi finally ran up a 20-by-10-foot Italian tri-color on a mast in the Piazza dell'Unita outside his office and made a speech from the balcony of the prefecture building. Twenty-four Italian-piloted F-84 jets circled the harbor through scudding clouds.

British and American vessels cast their moorings and slipped into the Adriatic, buffeted by one of Trieste's worst gales.

Thousands of Triestini ran out on the piers as the American military transport Gen. W. G. Haan, with two battalions of the 351st Infantry Regiment under Col. Hallet D. Edson, of Hampton, Va., on board, backed out into the harbor with farewell blast of its siren. Ahead of the Gen. Haan was the American destroyer *Dortch*, while the cargo ship *Haiti Victory* brought up the rear. The American ships are bound for Leghorn.

Italians Cheer, Weep

The Italians cheered and waved flags and many of them wept. Happy as they were at getting their city back after eleven years, including nine years of Allied occupation, they had many friends among the Americans and the British here and the departure of the last of 7,000 Allied troops was also an economic loss.

Tonight Mayor Gianni Bartoli of Trieste addressed a big crowd from a balcony of the City Hall. Italian military bands paraded in the streets. Shops and schools had been closed all day.

Stars and Stripes, October 27, 1954

Italians March Into Trieste

TRIESTE, Oct. 26 (UP)-

Italian troops marched triumphantly into Trieste today and took over the city after nine years of Allied occupation.

A driving rainstorm washed out part of the ceremony but failed to dampen the wild enthusiasm of Triestinos who welcomed the returning Italian soldier as if they were Caesar's conquering legions.

Britain and the U.S. turned over administration of the port city of Trieste and the surrounding territory, formerly known as Zone A, to Italy. Under the compromise agreement which ended the bitter dispute over the city on Oct. 5, Yugoslav forces took over the old Zone B of the 302-square-mile Adriatic seacoast territory.

Italian Gen Edmondo de Renzi crossed the border from Italy into Trieste at 10:05 am heading a motorized column of plumed Bersaglieri.

Simultaneously, British Maj Gen Sir John Winterton, Allied military governor of the city, announced over the Trieste radio “the termination of the powers vested in me by the United Nations Security Council, and the end of the Allied Military Government”.

A rainstorm, whipped by Trieste’s renown bora wind, lashed the city as De Renzi’s column moved in triumph from the border to the center of the port. But the populace, many of whom had waited all night, flags in hand, turned out to cheer Italian soldiers re-entering a city which has been tossed from one power to another for 22 centuries.