

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

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ITAL GOV'T, LOCAL GOV'T
MAY 1944 - AUG. 1945

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

9/58/UA ✓

Seen by TS 709
KHS
- 8 AGO 1945
UA

SCAO AND THIRTEEN CORPS

3579

9 August 1945

PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL PD

PARA ONE PD SUBJECT IS REVISED GENERAL ORDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT BROUGHT BY HAND OF
DEPUTY SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER PD

PARA TWO PD THIS ORDER HAS BEEN CONSIDERED IN THIS HEADQUARTERS BY THE CHIEF CIVIL
AFFAIRS OFFICER PD HE APPROVES SAME SUBJECT TO FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS PD HE CONSIDERS
IT WISER TO OMIT FROM THE PREAMBLE THE WORDS QUOTE WHICH WILL BEST MEET THE NEEDS OF
THE PEOPLE UNDER THE CONDITIONS NOW PREVAILING UNQUOTE PD

PAREN TO FOR ACTION SCAO AND THIRTEEN CORPS FROM HQ ALCON CITE ACLGT PAREN

PARA THREE PD FURTHER THAT THE SECOND CLAUSE OF SECTION TEN SHOULD ALSO BE OMITTED
ITEM EASY THE WORDS QUOTE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNQUOTE TO QUOTE COMMITTEES UNQUOTE PD
PARA FOUR PD CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER REQUESTS THAT YOU DO NOT SUBMIT THE DRAFT
ORDER TO THE CORPS COMMANDER PRIOR TO THE RETURN OF THE DEPUTY SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS
OFFICER WHO IS DUE TO LEAVE ROME ON FRIDAY TEN AUGUST WITH FINALLY AMENDED ORDER PD

Internal Distribution:

Civil Affairs Section
Exec. Commissioner
Polad (A)
" (B)
D/SCAO (Col. Robertson)
Legal Sub Commission
LOCAL GOVERNMENT S/C

620

2687

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO USA
Asst. Adjutant

100

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765016

9/5 B/CA ✓

-80/143 33A

AUGUST 061830B

F/3012
AUG 072030B
URGENT

AMG BOLZANO

HQ ALCON LOCAL GOVT SC ROME ATTN BRIG UPJOHN

UNCLASSIFIED

Prefect of BOLZANO will reach ROME on Thursday 9th August.
Hopes to see you at that time. Many important affairs to discuss.
WILLIAM E. MC BRATNEY.

Dint

Action - Local Govt
Info - Chief Commissioner
CA See
File 2
Fleat

2686

HEADQUARTERS
10/1/45
A. C.

(136)

32w

SCAO THIRTEEN COMPS

3077

3 August 1945

2-1630 1345

PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL PD

PARA ONE PD PLEASE HOLD UP ANY ACTION ON GENERAL ORDER ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT PENDING

PARA TWO FOR ACTION SCAO THIRTEEN COMPS FROM HQ ALCAM CITY ACHHO EARTH

DISCUSSION WITH VICE PRESIDENT CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION WHO RETURNED TELEPHONE PD

Internal Distribution

- Chief Commissioner
- Exec. Commissioner
- Civil Affairs Section

LOCAL GOVERNMENT S/C

478706

2685

Internal Distribution:

Chief Commissioner
Exec. Commissioner
Civil Affairs Section

LOCAL GOVERNMENT 9/0

478706

NICHOLAS PIGLIANO
ORC USA
Asst. Adjutant

2685

18/11/76

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 994
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

31a

Ref: 9/5 B/CA

13 Jun 45

SUBJECT: Proposed Trip to Rome for
Prefects of Emilia.

TO: R.G., EMILIA Region.

1. Reference your letter RIX/HQ/1/1/5 dated 10 Jun 45.
2. It is felt here that the proposed visit of your Prefects should be delayed for a few weeks. While the present Government crisis is on and until such time as the Ministries have had an opportunity of settling down when once a decision is reached, there is very little point in any contact being made and I can go so far as to say that no benefit whatsoever would come of a visit at this point.
3. Local Government Sub-Commission is not very much in favour of such visits from AMG territory at any time but it may be that with so many non-career Prefects, your arguments would persuade them otherwise. I suggest that the point be left over until you are next in Rome, which I understand will be before the end of this month.
4. I regret that these views have not reached you before, as the Local Government Officer now in your Region was asked to discuss it with you and express them. I am afraid it must have slipped his mind.

BY COMMAND OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

MB

2684

G. R. UPJOHN, Brig.,
VP CA Section.

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

*Chief Staff Officer 2nd Division
Chief of Police 2nd Division
May 1945*

304

HEADQUARTERS EMILIA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

ACB/eah
10 June 1945

RIX/HQ/I/1/5

SUBJECT: Proposed Trip to Rome for the Prefects of Emilia. 13 JUN. 1945

TO : Colonel Norman B. Fiske
Deputy Executive Commissioner
Headquarters Allied Commission

1. On an early visit to Bologna you suggested that, after all the prefects of Emilia had been appointed, it might be helpful to fly them to Rome in a party to meet members of the Italian Government. I concurred.

2. All prefects are now installed, and when I mentioned your idea to them at a meeting held at my headquarters recently, there was a general favorable response. Most of the prefects indicated that they would like to see the plan carried out within the next week or ten days.

3. I suggest that the invitations for such a meeting should come from the central government and the airplane be furnished by A.C.

4. I discussed this with Captain Montant by telephone a week ago. He said that he would take it up with you or with Lt. Col. Bonham-Carter, and that I should receive a direct reply from one of you.

5. Thus far I have heard nothing, and take this means to bring the matter to your official attention.

2683

ALFRED C. BOWMAN

COL. 0 320 343

Colonel, JAGD

Regional Commissioner

Executive Commr

cc: Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, Hq AC

CSO to VP, CA Section, Hq AC

Director, Local Govt S-C

Exec Offr

Rgnl file

RG file

4480

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

✓
9/13/07

29A

AND LOMBARDIA CMA AND PIEDMONT CMA AND LIGURIA CMA AND VENETIA CMA AND TOSCANA CMA
AND EMILIA CMA SOAO 13 CORPS (ACTION) REPEATED G-5 AFHQ CMA 15 ARMY GROUP CMA AND
5 ARMY CMA AND 8 ARMY CMA IV CORPS (INFO)

9656

12 JUNE 1945

URGENT

1301U. 1945

IN CLEAR PD

ROMANI HAS RESIGNED PD NO AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED BY PARTIES FOR SUCCESSOR PD
PARTY AND LOMBARDIA REGION CMA AND PIEDMONT REG CMA AND LIGURIA REG CMA AND VENETIA
REG CMA AND TOSCANA REG CMA AND EMILIA REG CMA SOAO ONE THREE CORPS FOR ACTION
REPEATED G DASH FIVE AFHQ CMA ONE FIVE ARMY GROUP CMA AND FIVE ARMY CMA AND EIGHT
ARMY CMA SOAO FOUR CORPS FOR INFO FROM HQ ALCON SIGNED STONE PAPER.
WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED PD

E.O. LOCAL DIST - 13 June 45.

Chief Commissioner

Pol Adv (A)

Pol Adv (B)

Soon Sec

D.A. Sec

Land Forces S/C (MIA)

84482682

NICHOLAS FIORENTI
CWO USA
Asst. Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
10 EUROPEAN REGION

NO 394

7 June 1945

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION)

NUMBER

12)

1. Even though Provincial Commissioners have scores of pressing problems, the reorganization of local government cannot be ignored. Prior to transferring any territory from Allied Military Government to the Italian Government, we have always reorganized local government in accordance with the Testo Unico of 1915.

2. Will you check to see to it that the following steps have been taken in your province:

a. The appointment of Vice-Prefects. If you desire to obtain career Vice-Prefects, will you advise the Executive Officer of this Headquarters and we will communicate with Rome to procure them.

b. The establishment of a Deputazione Provinciale - the President and its full membership.

c. The establishment of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa.

d. The appointment of mayors in every comune. These should be made by the Prefect with the approval of AMG.

e. The appointment of a Giunta Municipale in each comune. The members of this body should be appointed by the Prefect with the approval of AMG. The existence of a communal committee of liberation is not a substitute for a creation of a Giunta Municipale under the law of 1915.

3. Will you render this Headquarters an accurate report on all these points by June 24.

DISTRIBUTION:
Provincial Commissioners
Division Heads

CHARLES FORTY
Colonel
Regional Commissioner

2681

4. The appointment of ayors in every commune. These should be made by the Prefect with the approval of AIG.

5. The appointment of a Giunta Municipale in each commune. The members of this body should be appointed by the Prefect with the approval of AIG. The existence of a communal committee of liberation is not a substitute for a creation of a Giunta Municipale under the law of 1915.

3. Will you render this Headquarters an accurate report on all these points by June 24.

DISTRIBUTION:

Provincial Commissioners
Division Heads

CHARLES COLETTI
Colonel
Regional Commissioner

2681

cc: Ex. Comm
LOCAL GVT 3/6(2)
HOS



9/5/53/CA ✓
SECRET

CAS
27A

142

JUNE 27 1950

10 JUN 1943

HEADQUARTERS

CAS 1945

HOPKINSON, IV CORPS,

ALCON.

74331

JUNE 29 1950

URGENT

SECRET.

According to press discussion on premiership seems to have reached a deadlock with SE CHANANI and HENRI each refusing to accept the other.

I think I should warn you that if failure to find a personality acceptable to all parties should lead to break up of coalition and assumption of power by right wing parties with exclusion of Communists and Socialists a very serious situation would arise in the north.

I doubt whether left-wing parties here would be willing to accept such a solution and it might even lead to formation of separate government in the north. As a purely left wing government would be equally dangerous at this stage when arrangements for elections will be going ahead it seems essential that the coalition should be preserved.

DIST

ACTION - EX COMMISS ICHER 2

INFO - CHIEF COMMISS ICHER

S.S. TO CC 2

CA SEC

ECOM SEC

POLAD (A)

POLAD (B)

FILE

2680

9/5/53

SECRET

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

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

9/5.B/CA

2 June 45

SUBJECT : Venezia Giulia.

TO : All CA Sub-Commissions.

- 1 The following is an extract of a TOP SECRET document in my possession. The document is AFHQ Signal N130/30 of 30 May. The remainder does not affect this Commission.
- 2 "AFHQ will function through such local authorities as may be found in effective operation irrespective of nationality."

A.D. Bonham Carter
A.D. BONHAM CARTER
Lt Colonel,
CSO CA Section.

2679

1455

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

9/5.B/CA

11 May 1945

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have received your letter reference No. 371 dated
2 May 1945.

The Minutes of the Meeting held on 26 April 1945
will now be amended, in accordance with your suggestion, as
follows:

Delete ninth paragraph, which now reads : "His Excellency
said that he entirely agreed, but it was important that the
Government, as well as the local Committees of National
Liberation, should submit names for positions which have a
governing function."

Yours very truly,

G. R. D. JOHN
G. R. D. JOHN, Brig.
Vice President
Civil Affairs Section

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

FOR ACTION AS ABOVE BY: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Local Government Sub-Commission
Political Advisers - 2

2678

9/3/8/CA ✓
THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(2/11/2)

371

Rome, 2 May 1945

Dear General, (22B)

I have received your report on the meeting held on the 26th of April.

It reproduces perfectly our conversation except for the idea in the ninth paragraph which would be better expressed as follows:-

"H E said that he is in full agreement, but it is important for the Government to be able - as it is done by the local Committees of National Liberation - to submit some names for the position that have a governing function".

Cordially yours.

sd/ BONOMI

Brig. G.R. UPJOHN
Vice President Civil Affairs Section
Allied Commission
H O M E

2677



10 MAG 1945

L. F. X.

*Al Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri*

Roma, 2 maggio 1945

371

Caro Generale,

ho ricevuto il Suo appunto circa la riunione
del 26 aprile u.s. -

Esso riproduce perfettamente la nostra conversazione,
fatta eccezione per il concetto di cui al nono comma, che
va espresso più precisamente così:

" S.E. disse di concordare appieno, ma è importante per il
Governo che esso possa - come fanno i Comitati locali di li-
berazione Nazionale - designare dei nomi per le cariche che
hanno una funzione governativa."

Cordiali saluti.

Baron

Al sig. Brig. G.R. UPJOHN

Vice Presidente Sezione Affari Civili

Commissione Alleata

2676

R O M A

5466

1 2 1 2

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

Ref : 9/3.1/CA

4 May 45

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I refer to your letter No 14306 of 24 April.

The whole question of the appointment of prefects and
questors has been covered in the discussion which Your Excellency had
with Brigadier UNGER, Vice President of my Civil Affairs Section on
26 April.

A record of the agreement which was reached at that
discussion has already been forwarded to you for your concurrence.

Yours very truly

ELMER E. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Mr. Ivanoe BONDI
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government,
ROME

2675

1462

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

11/58/CR ✓ 22A
FIVE ARMY FOR AMG, EIGHT ARMY REAR FOR AMG, G-5 FOUR CORPS AND FOR INFO TO
15 ARMY GROUP G 5

6393

29 April 45

PRIORITY

IN CLEAR PD

PARA ONE PD GOVERNMENT NOMINEES AS PREFECTS AND QUESTORI IN NORTH ITALY IS SUBJECT PD
REFERENCE ALSO NINE SLANT TWENTY POINT ONE SLANT CHARLIE ABLE DATED TWENTY SEVEN
APRIL DELIVERED BY COLONEL CRIPPS PD

PARA TWO FIVE ARMY FOR AMG EIGHT ARMY REAR FOR AMG G-5 FOUR CORPS AND FOR INFO TO
15 ARMY GROUP G-5 FROM ALDOM CITE ACCAS PARAEN FT

PARA TWO PD ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS SUBMITTING NAMES OF FURTHER NOMINEES AS PREFECTS
MORE LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTABLE IN NORTH PD THIS LIST WILL BE FORWARDED IN A FEW DAYS PD

PARA THREE PD NAMES SUBMITTED AS NOMINEES FOR QUESTORE FOLLOW NOW PD

PARA FOUR PD MASSA CARRARA VICE QUESTORE GIUFFRÈ FRANCESCO PD LA SPEZIA QUESTORE

GIANNIERE AUGUSTO PD BOLOGNA QUESTORE D'ELIA VITO PD MODENA CHIEF COMMISSARY RIFANELLI

ALBERTO NOW IN SERVICE AT PISTOIA PD FERRARA QUESTORE CLANCI ANTONIO NOW IN PEGARO PD

PEGARO CHIEF COMMISSARY SALERNO LUIGI ALREADY THERE PD REGGIO EMILIA CHIEF COMMISSARY

STAZIO ANTONIO PD PARMA QUESTORE REINA SALVATORE PD GENOVA QUESTORE IANTAFFI NICHILE

PD TORINO QUESTORE NICCOLI LEONARDO IN PISA PD PISA QUESTORE DE PAULA CASIMIRO 267

FLORANCE PD MILANO QUESTORE LAURI CELLA GIOVANNI PD

PARA FIVE PD FURTHER QUESTORI LIST FOLLOWS LATER PD

INT DISTRIB LG PS

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

608

A. D. BERRAM-CARTER Lt Col

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

355

22B

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

9/5B/CA ✓

26th April, 1945

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have much pleasure in enclosing a few notes of our meeting of this morning.

I should be glad if you would let me know whether these notes correctly represent what passed between us.

Yours very truly,

G. R. UNJOHN

G. R. UNJOHN, Brig.
Vice President
Civil Affairs Section

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

2673

Copies to: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Local Government Sub-Commission
Political Advisers - 2

The Problems of Appointment
of Officials in Northern
Italy

(Notes of a Meeting
between the President of the
Council of Ministers and
Brigadier G. R. Upjohn.
Vice-President, Civil Affairs
Section, 26 April 1945*)

All to last 9 of p. 1

* 10000/105/612
* ACC Files, 9/5/5/6,
Local Government

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

2212

NOTES OF A MEETING BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS AND BRIGADIER G.R. UPJOHN, VICE PRESIDENT, CIVIL
AFFAIRS SECTION, ON 26 APRIL 1945 at 1230 HOURS.

Brigadier UPJOHN referred to His Excellency's Meeting with Admiral STONE and himself on Tuesday morning when His Excellency asked the Allied Commission to appoint Italian Government Nominees to the position of Prefect and Questore in provinces in North Italy when liberated.

Brigadier UPJOHN stated that the question had been very carefully considered by the Allied Commission and he had a proposal to make which he thought would provide a solution satisfactory to His Excellency.

Brigadier UPJOHN pointed out that the Allied Commission felt it was fundamental that the appointment of Prefect and Questore was one which must ultimately be left in the hands of the Allied Military Government Provincial officer and His Excellency agreed.

Brigadier UPJOHN then stated that the Allied Commission appreciated the position of the Government in the matter. The Commission realised that the Government must have its say in any appointments made.

The Commission therefore proposed that the Government should submit the names of persons to fill the appointment of Prefect and Questore for each of the Provinces to be liberated. These names would be signalled to forward areas to the Allied Military Government officer concerned for his consideration.

It must be appreciated that the Allied Military Government officer would undoubtedly have other nominations before him; for instance, the Provincial CMA would no doubt have a nominee; the AMG officer might consult other sources of advice, e.g. the local Archbishop. It would therefore be a great advantage if the Government would nominate a local man who would be likely to be acceptable to local interests, for the AMG officer could not be expected to appoint somebody who was not acceptable to local interests, or the administration of the province, which was ultimately the responsibility of the AMG officer concerned, might become a matter of much difficulty.

His Excellency said he entirely appreciated the position and the Government

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His Excellency said he entirely appreciated the position and the Government had shown this by nominating already MICHELLE for the position of Prefect of PARMA, where he was extremely wellknown.

Brigadier UPJOHN continued that the ultimate choice out of the various names put before him must remain with the AMG officer concerned.

His Excellency said that he entirely agreed, but the important thing from the point of view of the Government was that the local CENs must not be allowed to think that they had the right to make the appointments.

Brigadier UPJOHN stated that he could reassure His Excellency in this matter; it would be made quite clear that the appointment rested with AMG and that the CEN had no right whatever to make any appointments; they had the right to put forward names for consideration by AMG, but no more. Like the Government, the Allied Commission regarded this as fundamental.

Brigadier UPJOHN then pointed out that due consideration would be given to all candidates and it might well happen that a period of ten days to a fortnight, or even more, might elapse after liberation before any appointment would be made. In important towns such as MILAN, TURIN, etc., the British and American Political Advisers would be present and would be consulted before any final selection was made.

/Brigadier UPJOHN stated.....

Brigadier UPJOHN stated that if on liberation a person was found to be acting de facto as Prefect, he would probably be retained in office for the execution of routine matters while his successor was being chosen. It would be made quite plain to such de facto Prefect or Questore that his appointment was purely temporary for a matter of a few days until his successor was finally selected.

His Excellency entirely agreed to the proposals made by the Allied Commission and stated that he would endeavour to let the Allied Commission have the Government's Nominees for the provinces mentioned below by 1300 hours tomorrow, Friday 27 April, 1945, so that Col. CRIPPS could take a list to forward areas tomorrow afternoon - BOLOGNA, MASSA, LA SPEZIA, GENOVA, MODENA, REGGIO.

His Excellency then enquired whether Ministers would be able to go forward in the near future to newly liberated provinces.

Brigadier UPJOHN said that he hoped that the Army control line would be moved forward in a few days from its present position to a line which would probably be RAVENNA, FORLI, FIRENZE, PISTOLA, LUCCA, PISA, LIVORNA and the Government would be informed when in fact this new line would come into force.

Brigadier UPJOHN emphasized, however, that the present practice must continue and that no Minister could cross the Rear Army Control Line without special permission from this Headquarters and that until the battle had finished and conditions settled down the Commission would not be willing to grant such permission. It must be appreciated that this was necessary owing to the Military situation; as soon as hostilities had ceased, and conditions had become more settled, the Allied Commission would revise its policy in this respect.

26th April, 1945
HQ. Allied Commission

G. R. W.
G. R. UPJOHN, Brig.
Vice President
Civil Affairs Section

2671

Brigadier UPJOHN emphasized, however, that the present practice must continue and that no Minister could cross the Rear Army Control Line without special permission from this Headquarters and that until the battle had finished and conditions settled down the Commission would not be willing to grant such permission. It must be appreciated that this was necessary owing to the Military situation; as soon as hostilities had ceased, and conditions had become more settled, the Allied Commission would revise its policy in this respect.

26th April, 1945
HQ. Allied Commission

G. R. UPJOHN

G. R. UPJOHN, Brig.
Vice President
Civil Affairs Section

2671

Transmission

The President of the Council of Ministers
Minister of the Interior
n. 1594.

Rome, 27 April 1943

28 APR 1943

My dear Admiral,

Here are the names of the prefects, regent prefects and questors
for the following provinces:

BOLOGNA - Prefect : FERRU D. Agostino - prefect who was without a post and is
already known to the Local Government Sub-Commission.

Questore : D'AMIA Dr. Alcide - questore of the 1st class, at present
in Rome.

SPERIA - Regent Prefect : ROBERTI Prof. Pietro - residing in Rome - already known
to the Local Government Sub-Commission.

Questore : GIACCHINI Dr. Augusto - questore of 2nd class at present
in Rome, without a post.

ANCONA - Prefect : MANFREDINI Dr. Enrico - prefect without a post,
already known to the Local Government Sub-Commission.

Questore : MANFREDI Dr. Nicola - Inspector General of 1st class,
at present in Rome.

MODENA - Prefect : MAZZINI Dr. Luigi - prefect without a post, already
known to the Local Government Sub-Commission.

Questore : DE AMBROSIO Dr. Alberto - Chief Commissioner at present
in Rome, without a post.

VERONA - Regent Prefect : ROBERTI Adv. Alberto - residing at Rome -
already known to the Local Government Sub-Commission. He is Secretary General of the Municipality of
Rogio, resigned from this charge to exercise a free profession,
well known anti-fascist, of radical-democratic tendencies.

Should permission not be on the spot we would appoint as

Prefect : LAZZARI Dr. Stefano - prefect without a post, already
known to the Local Government Sub-Commission.

Questore : PIZZO Dr. Antonio - Deputy Questore, at present
in Rome.

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R.F.C.

2670
11529

1. 1. LAMA - Regent Prefect : MICHAEL Dr. Giuseppe - in Rome, at the House of Commons. Highest Aventinian member of Parliament. Christian Democrat.

Questore : ELIA Dr. Salvatore - Questore of 2nd class at present at Caltanissetta.

Massa Carrara - Regent Prefect : We might leave as an experiment Mr. PAUL GIUSTO Pietro - socialist - appointed by the provincial Committee for liberation of Massa Carrara.

Questore : GIUSTO Dr. Francesco - Deputy Questore at present in Rome, without a post.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

G. I. BONOMI

2669

EC Dist - 28 APR 45

ACTION: CA SEC 121

INFO: CHIEF COMM

EXEC COMM

1/29

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

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

APR 27 1945



IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
MINISTRO DELL'INTERNO

Roma, 27 Aprile 1945

Caro Contrammiraglio,

Le comunico qui di seguito le designazioni dei Prefetti, Prefetti Reggenti e Questori per le provincie a fianco di ciascuno indicat

- BOLOGNA** - Prefetto: MORRI Dott. Agostino - prefetto a disposizione già noto alla Sottocommissione Governo Locale
Questore: D'ELLA Dott. Vito - questore di 1ª classe attualmente a Messina
- SPEZIA** - Prefetto Reggente: MORELLI Prof. Pietro - residente a Roma - già noto alla Sottocommissione Governo Locale
Questore: GIARNIERI Dott. Augusto - questore di 2ª classe attualmente a Napoli a disposizione
- GENOVA** - Prefetto: ZANFRANCO Dott. Giov. Battista - prefetto a disposizione già noto alla Sottocommissione Governo Locale
Questore: LANTAPPI Dott. Michele - ispettore generale di 1ª classe attualmente a Roma
- MODENA** - Prefetto: DELL'ANTI Dott. Luigi - prefetto a disposizione già noto alla Sottocommissione Governo Locale
Questore: RIFANDELLI Dott. Alberto - commissario capo attualmente a Roma a disposizione

REGGIO EMILIA - Prefetto Reggente: MORSIANI avv. Eriberto - residente a Reggio Emilia, di anni 55, già Segretario Generale del comune di Reggio, lasciò tale incarico per esercitare la libera professione, noto antifascista locale, tendenze democratiche radicali.

2608

mente a Messina

SPERZA - Prefetto Reggente: MORELLI Pro. Pietro - residente a Roma -
già noto alla Sottocommissione Governo Locale
Questore: GIARNINARI Dott. Augusto - questore di 2° classe attualmente a Napoli a disposizione

GENOVA - Prefetto: ZANFRANCO Dott. Giov. Battista - prefetto a disposizione già noto alla Sottocommissione Governo Locale
Questore: LANTARFI Dott. Michele - ispettore Generale di 1° classe attualmente a Roma

MODENA - Prefetto: DELLI SANTI Dott. Luigi - prefetto a disposizione già noto alla Sottocommissione Governo Locale
Questore: RIPANDELLI Dott. Alberto - commissario capo attualmente a Roma a disposizione

REGGIO EMILIA - Prefetto Reggente: MORSIANI avv. Eriberto - residente a Reggio Emilia, di anni 55, già Segretario Generale del comune di Reggio, lasciò tale incarico per esercitare la libera professione, noto antifascista locale, di tendenze democratiche radicali. ⁶⁰⁸

Qualora il Morsiani non dovesse trovarsi sul posto, si designa quale

Prefetto: ZACCHI Dott. Giuseppe - prefetto a disposizione già noto alla Sottocommissione Governo

Questore: PIAUTO Dott. Antonino - vice questore a Roma

PARMA - Prefetto Reggente: MICHELI On. Dr. Giuseppe - residente presso la Camera dei Deputati. Eminente aventiniano - democratico cristiano
Questore: REINA Dott. Salvatore - questore di 2° classe a Caltanissetta

MASDA CARRARA - Prefetto Reggente: si può lasciare a titolo di esperimento il sig. DEL GIUDICE Pietro - socialista - designato dal Comitato Provinciale di Liberazione di Massa Carrara.

Questore: GIUPPARE' Dott. Francesco - vice questore attualmente a Roma a disposizione.

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
MINISTRO DELL'INTERNO



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

Contrammiraglio ELLERY W. STONE

Commissario Capo della Commissione Alleata

R O M A

C. A. SECT

Copy to Lt. JDA
26 APR 1945

AB

APR 26 1945

Continued

Continued
Continued
Continued

Continued

the question concerning the conferring of public charges in the Province of North Italy has a particular importance, and is therefore taking all my attention and that of the Italian Government.

No other distinction, a fundamental distinction must be made of

the question concerning the conferring of public charges in the Province of North Italy has a particular importance, and is therefore taking all my attention and that of the Italian Government.

The Prefects are usually chosen among the functionaries of the Ministry of the Interior Administration, and exceptionally only among those belonging to the Public Safety Administration.

The Prefects are appointed by a Decree of the Minister of the Interior and are chosen exclusively among the functionaries belonging to the Public Safety Administration.

In other words, according to the law which is in force, the Italian Government has not yet decided to appoint a Prefect who does not belong to the Public Safety Administration.

During the last few days, the Council of Ministers unanimously approved the draft of a law, according to which the Prefect of the P.S. is appointed to belong to political parties, and, as it is useless to say, these functionaries belong to the P.S. personnel.

C) Instead of that, the charges of Prefect, members of the Giunta Municipale, President of the Provincial Administration, members of the Provincial Administration, are elective charges.

The charges of President of the Giunta Municipale, members of the Giunta Municipale, President of the Provincial Administration, members of the Provincial Administration, are elective charges.

detached from the...
by the Council of Ministers.

The prefects are usually chosen among the functionaries of the executive career of the Interior Ministry, and exceptionally only among strangers to the civil administration.

2) The prefects are appointed by decree of the Minister of the Interior and are chosen exclusively among the functionaries belonging to the public safety administration.

In other words, subordinate to the law which are in force, the Italian Government has not got the possibility to appoint a prefect who doesn't belong to the civil career.

During the last few days, the Council of Ministers unanimously approved the draft of a decree decree, according to which the personnel of the P.S. is forbidden to belong to political parties. And, as it is useless to say, these questions belong to the P.S. personnel.

3) Instead of that, the charges of sindaco, members of the Giunta Municipale, President of the Provincial Deputation, members of the Provincial Deputation, are elective charges.

The charges of President of Municipal Councils, Municipal Institutions, Comitati, Boards, Credit Institutions, etc. can be given to people who belong to the public administration.

From all this, it is obvious that to give the charge of prefect or secretary to people appointed in the various provinces by local committees or political parties, is incompatible with the democratic legislation of the Italian State, and might have unforeseen consequences in the political field. For it might well be interpreted as an absolute attempt at anticipating, in fact, the reform experiment, which, in a democratic state, can only take place when it has been sanctioned by the will of the people freely expressed.

On the other hand, the decree in the presence of prefects not appointed by the Government, or anyhow, chosen without the intervention of the Government but as a consequence the fact that the Government, instead of having the initiative for what concerns provincial life, must on the contrary submit to the initiative of others, which will be having consequences.

Considering all this, the allied Military Government, up to now, provided to a point to appoint the prefects in agreement with the Italian Government. In the provinces placed under the Allied Military Government, and most of the time, the choice fell on career officials. On the other hand, the experience which has been made will now prove that they have been taken from the political as well as from the administrative and from the judicial fields.

92411

The Italian Government trusts therefore that this criterion will also be followed for the occasion of the liberation of the North provinces.

To this end, an adequate number of prefects and questori who are ready to leave for the liberated states, have already been put at the disposal of the local Government and Public Safety Subcommittees.

From what I have just said, it is obvious that the persons appointed by the Provincial Committees for liberation may be particularly recommended for all elective offices (Giudice, Giunta Comunale, President and members of provincial delegation, and for the very numerous other charges which, in every province, can be entrusted to people who do not belong to public administration. The assignments of the local elements and the appointments of the Provincial Committees for liberation will thus be able to obtain an adequate reinforcement.

The following argument is also used to support the thesis of the appointments of various functions to the category of judges and questori: the lists of the prefects and questori (based on the number of the provinces) are now complete, so that should people who do not belong to the career be appointed, the Government would have to bear a double expense, which, strictly speaking, would not be compatible with the budget law, and would indeed weigh heavily on our already exhausted finances.

As a conclusion, I submit the following points to your judgment:

- 1) The prefects, as official representatives of the Government in the provinces, are almost always chosen among career officials. Exceptionally, in the present situation, it might be possible to choose people who do not belong to the career for the purpose of perfecting in large towns.
- 2) The questori have always been appointed by the local Government, among officials of the P.S. Administration.
- 3) The Giudice, the members of the Giunta Comunale, the President and members of the Provincial delegations are elective.

All other provincial charges, concerning local administration or institutions, can be given to people who do not belong to the public administration.

Therefore, these charges which are quite numerous, can be given to people suggested by the Provincial Committees for liberation.

I thank you, my dear Admiral, for the interest which you will exhibit in the points of view which I have exposed and which represent the opinion of the Italian Government.

the present always chosen among career officials. Exceptionally, in the present situation, it might be possible to choose a man who was not, but who was on the career for the charge of interest in large towns.

2) The question have always been appointed by the Central Government, among officials of the P.O. Administration.

3) The subject, the members of the State Council, the President and members of the provincial legislatures are elective.

All other provincial charges, concerning local organizations or institutions, should be given to people who do not belong to the public administration.

Therefore, these charges which are quite numerous, can be given to people suggested by the provincial Congress for election.

I think you, my dear friend, for the Council with which you will examine the points of view which I have exposed and which represent the opinion of the Italian Government.

2666

I remain,

Yours very truly,

G. L. Bonomi

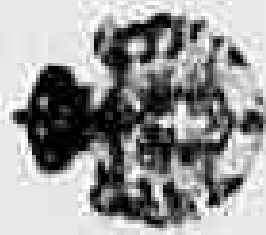
Amintore Alfieri G. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the United Commission
Rome

EC List - 25 Apr 45

Action: CA Sec (2)

INFO: Chief Commr

Exec Commr



IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
MINISTRO DELL'INTERNO

NC 14205-965.

Roma, 24 aprile 1945

Caro Ammiraglio,

La questione concernente il conferimento delle cariche pubbliche nelle provincie dell'Italia Settentrionale riveste particolare importanza e richiama, perciò, tutta la mia attenzione e quella del Governo italiano.

Per chiarire la portata della questione occorre premettere questa distinzione fondamentale:

A) Secondo l'ordinamento amministrativo vigente in Italia fin dal 1865, e ripetutamente approvato dal Parlamento liberamente eletto, i Prefetti sono nelle Provincie i rappresentanti del Governo e vengono nominati con Decreto Reale su proposta del Ministro dell'Interno approvata dal Consiglio dei Ministri.

I Prefetti vengono scelti normalmente tra i funzionari della carriera direttiva dell'Amministrazione dell'Interno, e, solo eccezionalmente, fra estranei all'Amministrazione predetta.

B) I Questori sono nominati con Decreto del Ministro dell'Interno e sono esclusivamente scelti fra i funzionari appartenenti alla carriera dell'Amministrazione di Pubblica Sicurezza.

In altri termini il Governo italiano non ha la possibilità, e senso delle leggi vigenti, di nominare un Questore al di fuori della carriera predetta.

Proprio nei giorni scorsi il Consiglio dei Ministri ha approvato, all'unanimità, uno schema di Decreto luogotenenziale, in base al quale al personale dell'Amministrazione di P.S. è fatto divieto di appartenere a partiti politici: e, come è superfluo rilevare, i Questori fanno parte del personale di P.S.

no italiani.

Per chiarire la portata delle questioni occorre premettere questa distinzione fondamentale:

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C) Invece, le cariche di Sindaco, di componenti delle Giunte Municipal, di Presidente della Deputazione Provinciale, di componenti delle Deputazione Provinciale, sono cariche elettive.

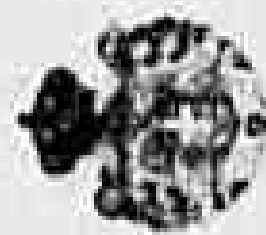
Parimenti sono cariche che possono essere conferite a persone estranee alla pubblica amministrazione, quelle di Presidenti o di Amministratori di Ospedali, di Opere Pie, di Consorzi, di Consigli

Ammiraglio

Ellery E. S T O M B

Commissario Capo della Commissione Allente

R C M A



IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
MINISTRO DELL'INTERNO

d'amministrazione, di Istituti di Credito, e così via.

Da quanto precede risulta che il sistema di attribuire le cariche di Prefetto o di Questore a persone designate, nelle singole provincie, da Comitati o da partiti politici locali, è incompatibile con la legislazione democratica dello Stato italiano, e può essere cagione di imprevedibili conseguenze nel campo politico, giacché, in definitiva, esso può anche essere interpretato come un audace tentativo di anticipare, nella pratica, l'esperimento di riforme che, in uno Stato democratico, devono essere attuati soltanto quando la volontà popolare, liberamente espressa, le abbia sancite.

D'altra parte, la presenza nelle provincie di Prefetti non designati dal Governo o, comunque, scelti senza l'intervento del Governo, porta con sé la conseguenza che il Governo stesso anziché avere l'iniziativa nell'ambito della vita provinciale, deve, invece, subire l'iniziativa altrui, con tutte le conseguenze che ne possono derivare.

In base alle considerazioni che precedono il Governo Militare Alleato ha, finora, provveduto, nelle provincie poste sotto la sua amministrazione, alla nomina di Prefetti in accordo col Governo italiano ed ha fatto cadere la sua scelta, nella grandissima maggioranza dei casi, su funzionari di carriera. D'altra parte, l'esperienza fin qui fatta ha dimostrato che tale sistema è stato utile sia sotto il punto di vista politico quanto dal punto di vista amministrativo.

Il Governo italiano confida, pertanto, che tale criterio sarà seguito anche in occasione della prossima liberazione delle provincie del nord.

A tal fine, da tempo, sono stati posti a disposizione delle Sottocommissioni del Governo locale e della Pubblica Sicurezza un adeguato numero di Prefetti e di Questori, che sono pronti a partire per le zone del nord.

conseguenze nel campo politico, giacchè, in definitiva, esso può anche essere interpretato come un esecuto tentativo di anticipare, nella pratica, l'esperimento di riforme che, in uno Stato democratico, devono essere attuate soltanto quando la volontà popolare, liberamente espressa, le abbia sentite.

D'altra parte, la presenza nelle provincie di Prefetti non designati dal Governo o, comunque, scelti senza l'intervento del Governo, porta con sé la conseguenza che il Governo stesso anziché avere l'iniziativa nell'ambito della vita provinciale, deve, invece, subire l'iniziativa altrui, con tutte le conseguenze che ne possono derivare.

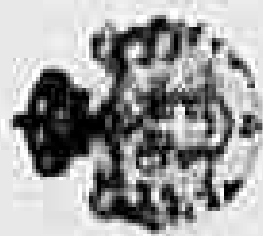
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È evidente, da quanto ho esposto, che le persone designate dai Comitati Provinciali di Liberazione potranno essere tenute particolarmente presenti per tutte le cariche elettive (Sindaco, Giunta Comunale, Presidente e componenti della Deputazione Provinciale), e per le numerosissime altre cariche che, in ogni provincia, possono essere affidate a persone estranee alla pubblica amministrazione. In tal modo le aspirazioni degli elementi locali e le designazioni dei Comitati Provinciali di Liberazione potranno ottenere un adeguato riconoscimento.

Per avvalorare la tesi della nomina di funzionari di carriera alle cariche di Prefetto e di Questore vale anche questo argomento: i ruoli dei Prefetti e dei Questori (predisposti sulla base del numero delle



IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
MINISTRO DELL'INTERNO

province) sono ora al completo, cosicchè, se alle cariche predette fossero nominate persone estranee, il governo italiano dovrebbe sostenere una doppia spesa che, mentre, è stretto rigore, non sarebbe compatibile con la legge del bilancio, anderebbe, inoltre, onerosamente sulle nostre già strette finanze.

In conclusione sottopongo, Signor Ammiraglio, al suo esame i seguenti punti:

1°) I Prefetti, quali rappresentanti ufficiali del Governo nelle provincie, sono quasi sempre scelti tra i funzionari di carriera. Eccezionatamente, nella presente situazione, potrebbero essere scelte persone estranee alla carriera per la carica di Prefetto nelle grandi città.

In ogni caso si prospetta l'opportunità che la nomina dei Prefetti, anche nell'Italia Settentrionale, sia sempre fatta d'accordo col Governo italiano;

2°) I Questori sono sempre stati nominati dal Governo Centrale, fra i funzionari dell'Amministrazione di P.S.;

3°) I Sindaci, i membri delle Giunte Comunali, i Presidenti ed i membri delle Deputazioni Provinciali sono elettivi.

Tutte le altre cariche provinciali, riguardanti Enti od Istituti locali, possono pure essere conferite a persone estranee alla pubblica amministrazione.

Pertanto tutte queste cariche, che sono assai numerose, possono essere conferite a persone designate dai Comitati Provinciali di liberazione.

La ringrazio, Signor Ammiraglio, per la benevole disposizione con cui vorrà prendere in esame i punti di vista sopra esposti, che rappresentano il pensiero del Governo italiano.

seguenti punti:

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La ringrazio, Signor Ammiraglio, per la benevola disposizione con cui vorrà prendere in esame i punti di vista sopra esposti, che rappresentano il pensiero del Governo italiano.

Mi creda, con viva cordialità,

266

Waverley Summary

Copy to CPO
for VP & JPL GA

Civil Affairs Section

19A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

ARO 394

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

AO/M/30/LG.

1st April, 1945.

SUBJECT: Supply of Italian Prefectural Officials.

TO : All IDs and SCAGs.

1. This directive is intended to deal only with prefectural appointments below those of Prefect and Vice Prefect. It does not in any way affect the present practice with regard to the appointment of Prefects and Vice Prefects which will be dealt with in accordance with existing directives.

2. Owing to the shortage of Italian trained personnel, only key positions of a Prefecture can in future be supplied by officials sent from ROME. Such key positions are:

Councillors ("Consiglieri")
Chief Accountants ("Ragionieri Capì")

For the same reason, the normal complement of Councillors at a Prefecture will be limited to two, save in a few of the most important provinces.

3. For other administrative positions, the Prefect must use every endeavour to recruit temporary employees ("Avventizi") in the locality. The rules governing the engagement and conditions of service of such temporary employees are well known to career Prefects and Vice-Prefects. Only if it is impossible to recruit a temporary employee should application be made for an official to be sent from ROME.

4. The remainder of this circular deals with the procedure to be adopted in future when it is desired to have an administrative official below the rank of Prefect and Vice Prefect sent from ROME to fill a vacancy at the Prefecture.

5. The Prefect will in future report direct to the Minister of the Interior, giving particulars of the officials already in service and stating his requirements.

6. All such communications from the Prefect to the Ministry must, however, be sent through AG channels. The necessity for strictly observing these channels must be firmly impressed on the Prefect and measures taken to see that he adheres to them.

For the same reason, the normal complement of Commissioners at a Prefecture will be limited to two, save in a few of the most important provinces.

3. For other administrative positions, the Prefect must use every endeavour to recruit temporary employees ("avventizi") in the locality. The rules governing the engagement and conditions of service of such temporary employees are well known to career Prefects and Vice-Prefects. Only if it is impossible to recruit a temporary employee should application be made for an official to be sent from Rome.

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5. The Prefect will in future report direct to the Minister of the Interior, giving particulars of the officials already in service and stating his requirements.

6. All such communications from the Prefect to the Ministry must, however, be sent through AG channels. The necessity for strictly observing these channels must be firmly impressed on the Prefect and measures taken to see that adheres to them.

7. RGs/SOAs and POs will place on all such communications a stamp or other indication containing the words "fermented" or "Seen" to indicate that the proper channels have been observed. RGs/SOAs and POs are not required to examine in detail the Prefect's proposals or to express any opinion on them, unless they have some special reason for doing so.

8. An official designated by the Ministry of the Interior for service at a Prefecture will report to Local Government Sub-Commission for travel orders. The Sub-Commission will dispatch him to Regional/Army HQ, as at present. Every such official will bring with him a letter of introduction in the form given in the appendix, a copy of which will also be sent by post.

9. Facilities no longer exist for sending every such official before dispatch, as in the past. Instead, use will be made of the operation procedure for which the Italian Government is responsible (see the statement as to operation in para. 3 of the form in the AG annex). No official will be sent for duty in Military Government Territory without either this operation certificate or having been screened.

10. If a reasonably adequate staff is not obtainable by these methods or if there is unreasonable delay in obtaining it, the IC should report specifically

- 2 -

on the facts, and this HQ will take the matter up with the Italian Government. For a variety of reasons, however, considerable delay is to be expected. Correspondence between AG officers in the field and this HQ as to officials below the grade of Vice-Prefect Inspector should be kept to the minimum.

C. R. URSCHEN, Brig.
VP CA SECTION.

Appendix attached.

Distribution:-

RC Toscana Region	(10)	(For PCs)
RC Umbria-Marche Region	(10)	"
SCAO AMG 5 Army	(10)	"
SCAO AMG 6 Army	(10)	
G-5. 15 Army Group	(2)	
HQ 4 Corps	(2)	
Office of Ex. Comm.	(2)	
Economic Section	(6)	
Civil Affairs Section	(2)	
Public Safety S/C	(1)	
Public Health S/C	(1)	
Legal S/C	(1)	
Patriot Branch	(1)	
Dispers S/C	(1)	
Education S/C	(1)	
MTA & " S/C	(1)	
RC EMILIA REGION	(10)	
RC LIGURIA REGION	(10)	
RC PIEMONTE REGION	(10)	
RC LOMBARDIA REGION	(15)	
RC VENEZIA REGION	(20)	

198

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Direction General of General
Affairs and Personnel

Rex 1945

APPENDIX

Section Division

File No. Enclomures

To the
ALLIED COMMISSION
Local Government Sub Commission

SUBJECT: Official for the Prefecture of

1. The bearer of this letter is:

<u>Surname</u>	<u>Title and rank</u>	<u>Grade</u>
2. After correspondence between this Ministry and the Prefect through the medium of the Allied Commission, it is considered necessary to send this official to the said Prefecture to undertake the functions of		

3. This official has been submitted to examination and adjudged (as case for sanctions)+ The time limit for appeal has expired (censure)

OR

+3. This official is not liable to examination as he does not come within any of the conditions envisaged by the law as to sanctions against Fascism.
4. May arrangements please be made for him to travel to the said Prefecture.

Surname

Title and rank

Grade

2. After correspondence between this Ministry and the Prefect through the medium of the Allied Commission, it is considered necessary to send this official to the said Prefecture to undertake the functions of

3. This official has been submitted to examination and adjudged

(no case for sanctions) } The time limit for appeals has expired.
(signature)

OR

3. This official is not liable to examination as he does not come within any of the conditions envisaged by the law as to sanctions against Fascists.

4. My arrangements please be made for him to travel to the said Prefecture.

FOR THE MINISTER 2661

NOTE: (1) Delete at + the words inapplicable
(2) For Italian translation, see back.

1st Indorsement

Ref

TO RE/SCAO

Date 1945

1. Arrangements have been made for the above-mentioned official to travel to your Hq by on

2. This } copy is sent with the official concerned as an introduction.
Another }
This }
Another } copy is being sent to you by post.

Director
Local Government Sub Commission

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
Direzione Generale degli Affari
Generali e del Personale.

Roma 1945

Sezione Divisione

Prot. No.

ALLA: COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Sottocommissione Governo Locale

OCCORRENZA: Funzionario per la Prefettura di

1. Il latore di questa lettera e' :

<u>Cognome.</u>	<u>Titolo e Nome</u>	<u>Carica</u>
-----------------	----------------------	---------------

2. In seguito a corrispondenza intercorsa tra questo Ministero ed il
Prefetto per il tramite della Commissione Alleata, si convalida necessario
inviare questo funzionario alla predetta Prefettura per assumere le
funzioni di

3. Il funzionario e' stato sottoposto a giudizio di opinione e
giudicato con : (non luogo a sanzioni.) + I termini utili per i ricorsi sono
(consueti.)

0

+3. Il funzionario non risulta suscettibile di giudizio di opinione,
in quanto non rientra in alcuna delle ipotesi previste dalla legge
per le sanzioni contro il fascismo.

4. Si prega di provvedere al trasporto del funzionario alla sotto-
Prefettura.

In seguito a corrispondenza intercorra tra questo Ministero ed il Prefetto per il tramite della Commissione Allente, si osserva necessario, inviare questo funzionario alla predetta Prefettura per assumere le funzioni di

3. Il funzionario e' stato sottoposto a giudizio di amministrazione e giudicato con: (non luogo a sanzioni.) + I termini utili per i ricorsi sono scaduti.

0

+3. Il funzionario non risulta suscettibile di giudizio di amministrazione, in quanto non rientra in alcuna delle ipotesi previste dalla legge per le sanzioni contro il fascismo.

4. Si prega di provvedere al trasporto del funzionario alla su. caletta Prefettura.

PER MINISTRO

+NOTA: (1) Caposollaro ove non necessario
(2) Per traduzione Inglese v. l'ufficio bargo.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 75016

19 July 1944

I disagree with the first paragraph of the attached Memo. There was never any direction that the AG should substitute a democratic government. The promise always was that the Italians should themselves decide how they would be governed - but we reserved to ourselves the right to put ^{our} foot down on any system which was authoritarian.

It is a mistake to think that a complete change over can be made by a mere snap of the finger. It would probably lead to chaos if one replaced at one fell swoop the experienced administrators by a council and elected officers.

Surely it must progress by steps; first the elected council and only when the people have learnt how to use one can they progress another step.

Then there are the various degrees of elected bodies each with a different scale of power, the parish council, the rural district, the urban district, the town, the province, the city. The needs of different types of country are different. It would probably also be desirable to extend complete jurisdiction first over certain limited types of functions and then extend the autonomous powers to wider and wider spheres as the various more important bodies prove their competence.

The paper appears to envisage a complete jump into power which I think is neither practicable nor desirable if chaos is to be avoided.

I think it would be necessary to clothe councils with certain powers leaving the remainder in the Prefects and Sindaci, and state the intention to enlarge these powers as the councils learn to use them - but all this has to be decided before elections can be held. One has got to decide what powers the councils are to have before ~~and~~ holds elections, not afterwards. This must take time but it is futile to talk of elections before that is decided.

2660

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM

AS TO THE DESIRABILITY AND POSSIBILITY OF HOLDING LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ELECTIONS IN ITALY AT PRESENT

(1) PRELIMINARY

1. It has always been understood to be a part of the functions of the Allied Commission not only to secure the abolition of the Fascist local government structure, but to substitute for it a system distinctively democratic. Considerable experience along these lines was gained from the administration of AMOC in Sicily. On the basis of what was done there, orders were issued last January for the establishment by allied Military Government of local authorities in occupied provinces and communes. With the transfer of Southern Italy to the control of the Italian Government, that Government continued the AMOC system by a Decree of April 1944.

2. The Orders and Decree provided for the re-establishment in part of the local government system contemplated by the pre-Fascist law of 1915. In the absence of any possibility of elections at that time, the elective communal and provincial councils were not re-established. The standing executive committee and the executive and presiding heads of the local authorities were reintroduced on the basis of appointment by the Prefect.

3. It was made clear in both Orders and Decree that this legislation was purely temporary.

4. The temporary local government structure thus contemplated has been established almost in its entirety throughout Italy behind the battle line.

5. The next development was the promulgation by the Italian Government of a Decree of 20 September 1944 for the compilation of electoral lists, which Decree revived the law of 1915 on the subject.

(II) POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE ABOVE

6. It is obvious that the Decree of April has contemplated a further step in the democratization of Italian local government; i.e. the establishment of elections for the holding of elections for local government.

the Decree and Decree provided for the re-establishment in part of the local government system contemplated by the pre-Fascist law of 1915. In the absence of any possibility of elections at that time, the elective municipal and provincial councils were not re-established. The standing executive committees and the executive and presiding bodies of the local authorities were re-constituted on the basis of appointments by the President.

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4. The temporary local government structure thus contemplated has been established almost in its entirety throughout Italy behind the battle line.

5. The next development was the promulgation by the Italian Government of a Decree of 20 September 1944 for the compilation of electoral lists, which Decree revived the law of 1915 on the subject.

(11) POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THE ABOVE

6. It is obvious that the Decree of April has contemplated a further step in the decentralization of Italian local government; i.e. the establishment of elective local authorities and the holding of elections for them. The 2/15 system was partially adopted as being the readiest democratic system to hand; but its adoption did not imply that the elective local authorities provided by it were the particular ones ultimately contemplated.

7. In fact, the Italian Government have this autumn established a commission of experts to study and make recommendations on the whole administrative system of the Italian State, including local government.

8. It, therefore, local government elections are to be contemplated in the near future, it is necessary first to decide what local government bodies are to be elected. The final and permanent form of Italian local government must obviously rest on the will of the Italian people freely expressed. Presumably, this can only be expressed through some form of national legislature or constituent assembly.

9. On the other hand, (subject to advice on their status) it can be argued that the present Government could produce a system of elective local authorities which could be acceptable as a temporary measure, by continuing the process implicit in the Decree of April, i.e. by re-constituting and re-establishing the Central and Provincial Councils for which provision is

SECRET

- 2 -

made in the law of 1915. Such a course may give an air of permanence to a system which is not intended up to be, and inevitably to some extent pre-judge or affect the subsequent action of the Italian people through their legislators (whatever the latter may eventually wish). Whether it is to be assumed that a system enacted 40 years ago is necessarily going to meet even the temporary needs of the country in the vastly changed circumstances of today. For instance, a considerable body of informed Italian opinion is interested in the development of a system of regional authority, the representation of which upon the existing system of provinces and the 1915 system of Provincial Councils cannot be foreseen.

10. It is also not to be overlooked that the Italians may wish to apply the elective system to the selection of public individual functionaries, and/or to the corporate or similar bodies as familiar in the United States and the British Empire. They may regard the American position of electing the lower judiciary as a good model and even desire to replace the institution of the Prefect or some such line, if no abolition it.

11. The "Fascist" insistence that 'final' government cannot be entirely divorced from the national "structure" also suggests the extent of the high political principle involved. The need for serious and careful study of the problem by the Italians and the vital necessity of avoiding hastily improvised solutions is obvious. It is to be borne in mind, however, that with the adoption of the course of April 1944, it was understood that the Italian people could be entirely free at some future date to carry out such national reform in their local government system as they thought fit.

(III) PRINCIPAL PRINCIPLES OF THE PROPOSAL

12. If the foregoing observations are held not to influence the present problem or that such problem is capable of solution, it would be necessary to give consideration to the following points:

- (1) Electoral limits or restrictions must first be considered. As stated above, a decree for this purpose has been issued. It appears however, that the compilation of the lists will take very much longer, in some provinces considerably longer than in others.
- (2) The scattered state of the population, for example, prisoners of war, refugees, those interned or expelled out of their homes, holders of the Italian annual census. (The Bureau of September asked provision for the redistribution of such people, but there is no provision for absentee voting).

11. The foregoing indicates that "local" government needs to be radically divorced from the national "structure" and suggests the extent of the high political principles involved. It would be a serious and careful study of the problems by the leaders and the vital necessity of creating a new legislative system in order. It is to be done in a new manner, that with the adoption of the laws of April 1944, it was an obvious that the people could be entirely free of any future date to carry out such radical reforms in their local government system as they thought fit.

(III) POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROPOSAL

12. If the foregoing observations are held not to influence the present problem or the same problem is capable of solution, it would be necessary to give consideration to the following points:

(1) Electoral lists of voters must first be compiled. As stated above, a record for this purpose has been issued. It appears however, that the compilation of the lists will take many months, in some provinces considerably longer than in others.

(2) The scattered state of the population, for example, prisoners of war, refugees, those based or sheltered out of their homes, members of the Italian armed forces. (The decree of September makes provision for the registration of such people, but there is no provision for absentee voting).

(3) Transport and communications. If general elections are to be held, these difficulties will be great, especially if elections are held in the winter.

(4) Lack of material, e.g., paper, printing, services, ballot boxes, etc.

(5) The lack of qualified staff. There have been no free elections in Italy since 1936 or the latest. Qualified State and local civil servants are in extremely short supply.

(IV) POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROPOSAL

13. Assuming that the practical difficulties mentioned above could likewise be overcome to at least a moderate extent, consideration should be given to what the possible results of the holding of local government elections in Italy now would be.

14. In the first place, it is obvious that if these elections would produce a real expression of the popular will. The practical difficulties mentioned in paragraph 13 could militate against this. A more serious

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- 3 -

Factor however, is the state of politics in the country generally:

- (1) The victory of the election could go to the best equipped party or very possibly to the less representative one.
- (2) The appearance of popular support thus created in favour of particular parties or organizations will influence in various the eventual development of the new Italian constitution. Whether this is done by constitutional assembly or by referendum, all being part of the process cannot fail to be affected by the results of the preceding local elections.
- (3) Parties may therefore feel it of vital importance to win the clearest possible victory at the local elections so that such a victory might precipitate just those disorders that they are intended to avoid.
- (4) There is a possibility that local government elections will be accompanied by a measure of disorder, although possibly even certain afterwards. Many factors suggest this including the following:

- (a) Political passions are running high.
- (b) The fear and lack of moderation of life soon after the emergency.
- (c) Little confidence is felt in the ability of the Italian Parliament who will be in charge of the elections either to control them independently or properly.
- (d) Subject to the opinion of the Public Safety Sub-Committee, the use of armed bodies able to judge, the moral and members of the Council of Public Order may not prove able to control the situation.

15. It is, of course, one of the primary functions of the Allied Commission to maintain order in the form of law, order and order and to the view of the Public Safety Sub-Committee -- it is not likely that under the Italian Government the Allied Commission could guarantee that order if local government elections were held.

16. The disorders consequent on an election might be limited to a limited area so having it least a comparatively subject. History would be

- (b) ... of ...
- (c) Little confidence is felt in the ability of the Italian ...
- (d) Subject to the opinion of the Public Safety Administration ...
- 15. It is, of course, one of the primary functions of the ...
- 16. The situation consequent on an election might be ...

2650

- (v) ...
- 17. The holding of local government elections should ...
- 18. The elections would provide a ...

19. They could give the sort of basis to Italian political parties, in that it could not give to any other Italian party the basis that they were "not" supposed to have. It is not suggested that the elections would prove anything, as to the extent to which a political party represents Italian opinion. Or the contrary there is some reason to believe that the elections would indicate the popular will--not just the will of the party which would provide a more or less direct check on the results of the relative strength of parties. At present there is none.

20. The argument that local elections have to be conducted should raise the prestige of the Italian as a democratic power. If the character of their intentions towards Italy. The argument would stand out in relation against the present situation in Germany and Italy. It would be done there - and in other countries - sure it not for the reason of democracy.

(VI) PARLIAMENTARY

21. The foregoing observations are based on the assumption that the elections mentioned could be held (a) throughout Italian Italy and (b) simultaneously in all overseas provinces or such other local government areas as may be determined. It is likely that the animals however to hold elections either as a part only of the country or as a curative time of the country.

22. As to territorial limitations, it is fairly obvious that elections could not be held in the present under the control of the Italian army. Not only would the practical difficulties be enormous in section III, but their highest but the latter could be expected to have some objection to the division of the country of all officers, Italian participation in the population generally and from the basis of military importance.

23. These objections have not quite the same force in military government territory under Italian control though they are still undoubtedly present. On the other hand, in this territory, where Italian officers are covering directly, it is to be from the best chance of the elections being really free and independent. In all military government territory however, whether under Italian army control or not, it has to be considered whether elected local authorities could provide satisfactory instruments. If the authorities were to be substituted by some elective institutions, there might be something in this; but it is only occasional and provincial examples or smaller bodies are envisaged, where it is likely to be better to have their also two bodies which would be given some say in the country to allied citizens. However, if the 1911 law is applied to the country, the situation

22. as to territorial limitations, it is clearly obvious that elections could not be held in the area under the control of the 5th and 6th armies. It is only to be expected that the 5th and 6th armies would be in a position to prevent the 5th and 6th armies from exercising their functions in the area under their control. It is only to be expected that the 5th and 6th armies would be in a position to prevent the 5th and 6th armies from exercising their functions in the area under their control.

23. These objections have not quite the same force in military government. Military government is a form of government which is not subject to the same limitations as civil government. In military government, the military authorities are in a position to exercise their functions in the area under their control. It is only to be expected that the military authorities would be in a position to prevent the civil authorities from exercising their functions in the area under their control. It is only to be expected that the military authorities would be in a position to prevent the civil authorities from exercising their functions in the area under their control.

24. as to Italian government. Italy, a sovereign state, is not subject to the same limitations as a territory under military government. In Italy, the civil authorities are in a position to exercise their functions in the area under their control. It is only to be expected that the civil authorities would be in a position to prevent the military authorities from exercising their functions in the area under their control. It is only to be expected that the civil authorities would be in a position to prevent the military authorities from exercising their functions in the area under their control.

25. The overriding objection however is that none of the political objections mentioned in section 2 could result from such a minor and apparently private intervention. On the contrary, as per a declaration of intention in the capacity of an Italian to exercise its military rights.

in unaided mass all round.

26. as to limiting the election to a certain class of local authority, it has been suggested that they might be held in (a) cities of 50,000 population or more or (b) towns of 20,000 population or over and then of less population that are provincial capitals. Statistics are given in the Appendix.

27. It is true that this suggestion would also enable a new attraction of the forces of public order and that it is in the longer term that the practical difficulties enumerated in section III are likely to be most easily overcome. On the other hand, the probable objectionable consequences described in section IV are most likely to result in just such centres of population. Moreover, the political dangers alluded to above in para. 25 are as real in the case of a limitation to a class of authority as they are in the case of limitation to a given area.

APPENDIX

Local Government areas in liberated Italy as at 10/10/44.

Type of local authority (1)	Military Government Territory under		Italian Government Territory (4)	Total (5)
	Army Control (2)	Regional Control (3)		
Total Provinces	4	11	36	51
Total Counties	155	174	2,595	3,224
Counties of 50,000 pop. and over	7	6	16	29
Counties of 20,000 pop. and over	13	29	111	153
Provincial capitals or of less population				

NOTE (1) For the purposes of this table it has been assumed that

(a) the whole of the following provinces is in our hands:-

LUCCA
PISTOIA

(b) no part of the following provinces are in our hands:-

BOLOGNA
FERRARA

2656

NOTE (2) The city of ROME is included among the appropriate figures in col. (4)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

APC 394

Ref: 9/5.B/CA

21 Oct '42.

SUBJECT:- Termination of Candidati di Liberazione

TO:- (See Distribution below).

1. Recent events have made it desirable to clarify the position and standing of local Candidati di Liberazione, and to lay down the policy to be adopted by A.C. officials in their dealings with these bodies.

2. In Allied Military Government territory the Provincial Commissioner who is the local representative of the Military Governor is supreme in his province and he is responsible for the conduct of affairs there.

3. In carrying out his functions the Provincial Commissioner uses the local civil administration; when a Prefect has been appointed he is head of and represents the local civil administration and is the person to whom the Provincial Commissioner gives his orders. The Prefect on his part is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out.

4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and aid of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask his Regional Commissioner or the A.C. to have him removed, in consultation with HQ A.C., but while the Prefect continues to hold such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must as stated above give him his full support and authority.

5. The local Candidato di Liberazione has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, it should be inactive or dormant, or to set up any Comandamenti di Esercito, or to do any executive work within the Province. If it becomes desirous to support the Provincial Commissioner of Enquiry into any matter, it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.

in carrying out his functions the Provincial Commissioner uses the local civil administration. The Provincial Commissioner is not to be held responsible for the local civil administration and is not to be held responsible for the Provincial Commissioner's actions. The Provincial Commissioner is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out.

It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and assist of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask the Provincial Commissioner or the UCAO, and keep to leave him to work, in consultation with the UCAO, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must be stated above and to his full support and authority.

The local Committee of Administration has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. The members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint or dismiss or to carry out any functions of the Prefect, or to do any executive acts within the Province. If it happens that the Provincial Commissioner or the UCAO are in the Province, it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.

As the time the Provincial Commissioner must be treated with courtesy and their advice in view of the Provincial Commissioner of the Prefect. It is entirely proper for the Provincial Commissioner, after consultation with the Prefect, to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Provincial Commissioner should be followed or rejected. If the Provincial Commissioner attempts to exercise executive functions and to usurp the authority of the Prefect they must be stopped at once. If instructions to that effect are not followed by the Provincial Commissioner, the Provincial Commissioner will take steps to ensure that his orders are carried out, and as a last resort, dissolve the Provincial Commissioner. If necessary, the Provincial Commissioner, subject to the concurrence of the Provincial Commissioner or UCAO may concerned will ask the local Military Commander to assist him for this purpose.

12
C.E. Wright, Provincial Commissioner.
W.P. M. 100.
Rep. C. 12.

DISTRIBUTION:- Group I 3 (Less series 1, 33-50).
Group II 4
Group III 1 (Less series 50 & 60).

2655

9/58/AS
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
AFO 394
162

Ref/103/11/CA.

13 Sept. 1944.

14 SEP. 1944

SUBJECT: Provincial Commissioners Guide in Organising Local Government.

TO : AGC Fifth and Eighth Armies.
Regions VIII, IX, Liguria, Piemonte, XI, and XII.

1. We refer to our letter of 29 August 1944, reference 103/8/CA.
2. Attached you will find 10 copies of the Guide for the use of Provincial Commissioners in organising Local Government.
3. It should be carefully noted that in the copies of the Guide here attached, a change has been made in paragraph 12 to adapt the instructions for Regions as well as Army Areas.
4. Paragraph 12 of all copies of the Guide previously received should therefore be amended to conform with the wording of paragraph 12 of the revised Guide.
- 12a

W. S. Dillard
Major
NORMAN E. FISKE,
Colonel,
Deputy Executive
Commissioner.

Copy to: Admin. Section.
Econ. Section.
AMI
AFHQ

2654

168
PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER'S GUIDE IN

ORGANIZING LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Read the following Executive Memoranda.
 - (a) Revised Executive Memorandum No. 39 dealing with Italian Local Government Organization. (Appendix "A")
 - (b) Revised Executive Memorandum No. 12 and 70 dealing with title of Prefect. (Appendix "B" and "C")
 - (c) Executive Memorandum No. 62 dealing with the filling of vacancies in Italian Civil Service positions. (Appendix "D")
2. Read list of offices in an Italian Provincial Administration. (Appendix "E").
3. Know what KEY officials must be filled as soon as possible in a Province and Comune. These are stated in Appendix "E".
4. Contact committee of National Liberation and Patriot Committees regarding recommendations for officers. It should be made clear to the Committee of Liberation that it is an advisory body only whose advice, when asked for by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect, may be accepted or rejected.
5. Contact Bishops and other prominent people regarding prospective officials and problems of Provinces and Communes.
6. Obtain Schema Personale forms and have them completed and reviewed by Security Officers for all officials in office or proposed.
7. Interview and form opinion of officials. Get following biographical data in writing: name, title; honours; career (listing, grades, position held, places employed, dates; military service).
8. Report to your commanding officer the names designated

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7. Interview and form opinion of officials, get following biographical data in writing: name, title; honours; career (listing, grades, position held, places employed, dates; military service).
8. Report to your commanding officer the names designated

- 2 -

positions, and information of officials (career and non-career) available after getting Security Reports (Segreda Personale) and interviews.

9. The Giunta Comunale (Municipal Board) in each town should be formed as early as conditions permit by CAO's after having appointed a Sindaco (Mayor) and a Segretario Comunale (Communal Secretary). The Giunta Comunale will vary in numbers from 2 to 10 depending on the size of the population. Consult the Local Committee of Liberation for suggested nominees who should represent varying political and occupational interests. See to it that this first step in the rebirth of democratic institutions is followed by regularly held meetings of the Giunta. (See Executive Memorandum No. 39 for details)

10. Request SCAO (or Regional Commissioner, if so authorized) to appoint formally the Prefect and Vice-Prefect. Then have Prefect appoint other officials with your approval.

11. Obtain from R.C. copies of Royal Decree No. 441.

12. Have a copy of Royal Decree to Prefect as soon as conditions permit. (Note for R.C. only: the procedure laid down in legal S/C's circulars ACC/4310/2/L of 25/29 July 1944 must also be followed.)

13. In organizing Provincial Administration, the first body to be revived is the Delegazione Provinciale which varies in size from 6 to 10 unpaid citizen members depending on the population in the province. All shades of political opinion and occupational interests should be represented on this body. It is presided over by a separately chosen President, who is also the "Capo dell'Amministrazione Provinciale." Have the Prefect consult the Committee of Liberation and have Segreda Personale forms completed before submitting the names of his nominees to you for ACC approval. (See Revised Executive Memorandum No. 39 for details).

14. Once formed, the first job of the Delegazione Provinciale will be to nominate the 4 regular and the 2 substitute citizen members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa in order that they be confirmed by the Prefect, subject to approval of ACC.

11. Obtain from H.O. copies of Royal Decree No. 441.

12. Hand a copy of Royal Decree to Prefect as soon as conditions permit. (Note for R.Os only: the procedure laid down in Legal S/O's circulars AOS/4010/2/E of 25&29 July 1944 must also be followed.)

13. In organizing Provincial Administration, the first body to be revived is the Deputazione Provinciale which varies in size from 6 to 10 unpaid citizen members depending on the population in the province. All studies of political opinion and communal interests should be represented on this body. It is presided over by a separately chosen President, who is also the "Capo dell'Amministrazione Provinciale." Have the Prefect consult the Committee of Liberation and have Scheda Personale forms completed before submitting the names of his nominees to you for AOS, approval. (See Revised Executive Memorandum No. 39 for details).

14. Once formed, the first job of the Deputazione Provinciale will be to nominate the 4 regular and the 2 substitute citizen members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa in order that they be confirmed by the Prefect, subject to approval of AOS.

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Have again great care should be taken to select persons who represent popular opinion. (See Revised Executive Memorandum No. 39 for details).

15. See that Fascist government organs are abolished and officials removed; particularly the "Podestato" and the "Prefetto" (on the Provincial level) and the Podesta' and "consulti" (on the Communal level). (See Executive Memorandum No. 67, 72, & 73. Section Circular on Defascism dated 4 August 44; and English translation of MI, 159 on Sanctions against Fascism distributed by Administrative Section, ~~MI~~, on 2 August 44.

APPENDICES:

- "A" Executive Memorandum No. 39 dated 27 July 44.
- "B" Executive Memorandum No. 12 Dated 13 February 44.
- "C" Executive Memorandum No. 70 Dated 18 July 44.
- "D" Executive Memorandum No. 62 dated 16th June 1944.
- "E" List of Principal Prefectural, Provincial, and Communal Officials and bodies.

All of above, except appendix "E" which is attached, should be obtained for your files from Regional Headquarters.

1601
APPENDIX "F"

LIST OF PRINCIPAL PREFECTURAL

PROVINCIAL AND COMMUNAL OFFICIALS

AND BODIES.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS OF PREFETTURA

- + A. Prefect (Prefetto)
- + B. Vice-Prefect Vicar (Vice-Prefetto Vicario)
- + C. Vice-Prefect Inspector (Vice-Prefetto Ispettore)
- + D. Councillors (Consiglieri)
- + E. Secretaries (Segretari)
- + F. Quasitor (Questore)
- + G. Head-Accountant (Ragioniere Capo)
- + H. Intendant of Finance (Intendente di Finanza)
- + I. Provincial Health Officer (Medico Provinciale)
- + J. Provincial Veterinary Veterinario Provinciale)
- + K. Head Archivist (Primo Archivista)
- + L. Provincial Agricultural Inspector (Ispettore Provinciale dell'Agricoltura)

II. ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES OF PREFETTURA

- A. Provincial Administrative Board (Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa)
- B. Prefectural Council (Consiglio di Prefettura)
- C. Cabinet (Gabinetto)

III. PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

- A. President and Head of Provincial Administration (Presidente e Capo dell'Amministrazione Provinciale)
- B. Provincial General Secretary (Segretario Generale Provinciale)
- C. Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale)

IV. COMMUNAL ADMINISTRATION

- + A. Mayor (Sindaco)
- + B. Communal Secretary (Segretario Comunale)
- + C. Communal Board (Giunta Comunale)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMBATS ICE
APO 34
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

9/22/44

14 Sept 1944

SUBJECT : Sindaci.

TO : Interior Sub-Commission.

One or two officers in the field have suggested that a number of Sindaci are suffering great hardships through the position being non salaried.

The idea of paying Sindaci raises a problem of obvious magnitude and may be impracticable but possibly a scheme of payment for "out of pockets or hardship money" or some similar idea could be worked out.

At any rate the matter seems to be of sufficient importance to warrant a preliminary examination and report by you.

G.B. TRJEN Brig
V.P. Admin Section

EXT 135
GRO/jef

2650

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

9/5B

6 ARMY AND

HL ACC FROM ADMIN SEC

2321

26

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

ADMIN SEC

142

13a

PLEASE REPLY PAREN TO AIG EIGHT ARMY FROM HL ACC FROM ADMIN SEC PAREN THIS OFFICE
CABLE ONE EIGHT TWO FOUR DATED ONE FIVE AUGUST

1824

2649

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

8 ARMY AMG

HQ ACC FROM ADMIN SEC
1824

15

RESTRICTED
ROUTINE
ADMIN SEC

FILE 9/58
134

SERVICES ALESSANDRO DOCCONTI RESIDING ANCONA REQUIRED ROME PAREN TO AMG EIGHT
ARMY FROM HQ ACC FROM ADMIN SEC PAREN SENIOR APPOINTMENT CONNECTION DEFASCISM
ED CAN YOU ARRANGE HIS DESPATCH TO REPORT ON ARRIVAL COUNT SFORZA

Please reply the office

15874

2648

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.C. SECTION
APO 394

REF : 103/3/CA

29 August 44

SUBJECT : Provincial Commissioners Guide in
Organising Local Government.

TO : AMG. 5th. and 8th. Armies.

There is forwarded 10 copies of the attached Guide
for the use of Provincial Commissioners in organising Local
Government, which has been prepared by Administrative Section
(Interior Sub-Commission)

NORMAN P. FISKE
Colonel,
Deputy Executive,
Commissioner.

Copy to: Southern Region.
Reg. I, II, V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII.
Admin. Section Economic Section
AAL
AFHQ

2647

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 75016

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER'S GUIDE II

ORGANIZING LOCAL GOVERNMENT

12B

1. Read the following Executive Memoranda.
 - (a) Revised Executive Memorandum No. 39 dealing with Italian Local Government Organization. (appendix "A")
 - (b) Revised Executive Memorandum No. 12 and 70 dealing with title of Prefect. (appendix "B" and "C")
 - (c) Executive Memorandum No. 62 dealing with the filling of vacancies in Italian Civil Service positions. (Appendix "D").
2. Read list of offices in an Italian Provincial Administration (Appendix "E").
3. Know what KEY officials must be filled as soon as possible in a Province and Comune. These are starred in Appendix "E".
4. Contact committee of National Liberation and Patriot Committees regarding recommendations for officers. It should be made clear to the Committee of Liberation that it is an advisory body only whose advice, when asked for by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect, may be accepted or rejected.
5. Contact Bishops and other prominent people regarding prospective officials and problems of Provinces and Communes.
6. Obtain Scheda Personale forms and have them completed and reviewed by Security Officers for all officials in office or proposed.
7. Interview and form opinion of officials. Get following biographical data in writing: name, title; honours; career (listing, grades, position held, places employed, dates; military service).
8. Report to your commanding officer the names designated

2646

- 2 -

positions, and information of officials (career and non-career) available after getting Security Reports (Scheda Personale) and interviews.

9. The Giunta Comunale (Municipal Board) in each town should be formed as early as conditions permit by CAOs after having appointed a Sindaco (Mayor) and a Segretario Comunale (Communal Secretary). The Giunta Comunale will vary in numbers from 2 to 10 depending on the size of the population. Consult the Local Committee of Liberation for suggested nominees who should represent varying political and occupational interests. See to it that this first step in the rebirth of democratic institutions is followed by regularly held meetings of the Giunta. (See Executive Memorandum No. 39 for details)

10. Request SCAC (Or Regional Commissioner, if so authorized) to appoint formally the Prefect and Vice-Prefect. Then have Prefect appoint other officials with your approval.

11. Obtain from RCs copies of Royal Decree No. 111.

12. Hand a copy of Royal Decree to Prefect as soon as conditions permit. Obtain receipt on form provided since the Decree takes effect from date handed to Prefect.

13. In organizing Provincial Administration, the first body to be revived is the Deputazione Provinciale which varies in size from 6 to 10 unpaid citizen members depending on the population in the province. All shades of political opinion and occupational interests should be represented on this body. It is presided over by a separately chosen President, who is also the "Capo dell'Amministrazione Provinciale". Have the Prefect consult the Committee of Liberation and have Scheda Personale forms completed before submitting the names of 10 nominees to you for final approval. (See Revised Executive Memorandum No. 39 for details).

14. Once formed, the first job of the Deputazione Provinciale will be to nominate the 4 regular and the 2 substitute citizen members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa in order that they be confirmed by the Prefect, subject to approval of ACC.

- 3 -

Here again great care should be taken to select persons who represent popular opinion. (See Revised Executive Memorandum No. 39 for details).

15. See that Fascist government organs are abolished and officials removed; particularly the "Rettorato" and the "Preside" (on the Provincial level) and the Podesta' and "consulta" (on the Communal level). (See Executive Memorandum No. 67, RC & MG, Section Circular on Defascism dated 4 August 44; and English translation of D.L. 159 on Sanctions against Fascism distributed by Administrative Section, **ROC**, on 2 August 44, 12).

APPENDICES:

- "A" Executive Memorandum No. 39 dated 27 July 44.
- "B" Executive Memorandum No. 12 Dated 13 February 44.
- "C" Executive Memorandum No. 70 Dated 18 July 44.
- "D" Executive Memorandum No. 62 dated 16th June 1944.
- "E" List of Principal Prefectural, Provincial, and Communal Officials and bodies.

All of above, except appendix "E" which is attached, should be obtained for your files from Regional Headquarters.

2640

APPENDIX "E"

LIST OF PRINCIPAL PREFECTURAL
PROVINCIAL AND COMMUNAL OFFICIALS
AND BODIES.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS OF PREFETTURA

- + A. Prefect (Prefetto)
- + B. Vice-Prefect Vicar (Vice-Prefetto Vicario)
- + C. Vice-Prefect Inspector (Vice-Prefetto Ispettore)
- + D. Councillors (Consiglieri)
- + E. Secretaries (Segretari)
- + F. Quorum (Quorum)
- + G. Head-Accountant (Ragioniere Capo)
- + H. Intendant of Finance (Intendente di Finanza)
- + I. Provincial Health Officer (Medico Provinciale)
- + J. Provincial Veterinary (Veterinario Provinciale)
- + K. Head Archivist (Primo Archivista)
- + L. Provincial Agricultural Inspector (Ispettore Provinciale dell'Agricoltura)

II. ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES OF PREFECTURE

- A. Provincial Administrative Board (Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa)
- B. Prefectural Council (Consiglio di Prefettura)
- C. Cabinet (Gabinetto)

III. PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

- A. President and Head of Provincial Administration (Presidente o Capo dell'Amministrazione Provinciale)
- B. Provincial General Secretary (Segretario Generale Provinciale)
- C. Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale)

IV. COMMUNAL ADMINISTRATION

- + A. Mayor (Sindaco)
- + B. Communal Secretary (Segretario Comunale)
- C. Communal Board (Giunta Comunale)

1/a
1
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

9/53/45

2 Sept 44

TO : The Secretary of the Under Secretary of State,
Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

1 Replying to your memorandum dated 17 Aug 44 which referred to this HQ letter A/CC 091.1 of 25 Jul 44, the conversation that subsequently took place on 21 Aug 44 in this office between Dott. Alessandro VAREMO and Colonel R.A. CHIPPES is confirmed except in respect to the answer given to your first question which in view of subsequent orders of military authorities has to be materially changed.

2 It was pointed out by Col. R.A. CHIPPES that the officials concerned would be taking up posts in Italian Civil Administration and would therefore from the time of arrival in those posts be housed and rationed as any other civilians in Allied Military Government Territory.

3 In answer to the two specific questions asked, the following answers can be given:

1st. (a) The Allied Control Commission will be prepared to provide rations on payment for the period of the journey from ROME to destination to those Italian Government officials who are specifically called to go forward by the Commission.

(b) Rations will be available if required for a period of 5 days after arrival at destination. They will be available at this HQ (Despatch Office) and will be issued only on prepayment prior to departure.

(c) Cost will not exceed 40 lire per diem.

(d) Ration will consist of:

Biscuit 4 oz per meal (two per diem).

Meat 6 oz per meal (two per diem).

or

Spam 6 oz per meal (two per diem).

or

Meat and Vegetable $\frac{3}{4}$ oz per meal (two per diem).

Other supplemental items of fresh food will have to be provided by travellers themselves.

2644

1 2 7 3
can be given:

1st. (a) The Allied Control Commission will be prepared to provide rations on payment for the period of the journey from Rome to destination to those Italian Government officials who are specifically called to go forward by the Commission.

(b) Rations will be available if required for a period of 5 days after arrival at destination. They will be available at this HQ (Despatch Office) and will be issued only on prepayment prior to departure.

(c) Cost will not exceed 40 lire per diem.

(d) Ration will consist of:

Biscuit 4 oz per meal (two per diem).
Meat 6 oz per meal (two per diem).
or
Eggs 6 oz per meal (two per diem).

Meat and Vegetable 2 1/2 oz per meal (two per diem).
Other supplemental items of fresh food will have to be provided by travellers themselves.

2nd Allied Control Commission cannot guarantee to provide billets either on journey or at destination, but will advise Regional and Provincial Commissioners of the anticipated times of arrival and requirements, so that arrangements can be made in advance for your officials in transit. Regional and Provincial Commissioners will be requested to give every assistance in these matters both at final destinations and at stopping places on the route, where these are necessary.

Ext. 608
REC/me

M.R. CRIPPS, Col
for Vice President, Admin Section

Copy to: CSO, ACC (your ACC 091.1 of 19 Aug 44 refers)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CORRESPONDENCE COMMISSION
APO 354
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

30 August 44

9/12/45

SUBJECT: Housing and feeding Italians Traveling for A.C.C.

TO: 1. Vice President Administrative Section.

Confirming our conversation of this date, the position of Italians working with A.C.C. and traveling in connection therewith, as to housing and feeding is as follows:

- a. Italian Military Personnel (Chauffeurs)
 - 1. Will draw rations for the entire trip at the Dispatch Office.
 - 2. Are entitled to shelter just as are ~~un~~ armed soldiers but must bring blankets and kit.
- b. Italian Civilian (Chauffeurs)
 - 1. Draw and pay for rations for the entire trip at Dispatch Office.
 - 2. Not entitled to shelter. They should not in winter be taken to forward areas nor to areas now having civilian habitation.
- c. Italian Civilians (Other than Chauffeurs)
 - 1. Draw and pay for rations as b above.
 - 2. No quarters are available unless special arrangements are made in advance with individual Regional Commissioner concerned.

R. A. Persell
R. A. PERSALL
Lt Col., Inf.

Col Cripps.

2640

- This is not quite complete
1. Officials going to a fixed destination are entitled to rations for journey + 5 days.
 2. What is machining for hitchhiking soldier who per a. 2. above.
 3. Try to persuade Persell to issue a memo on this subject.
- grr*

9
Colt
(cont'd)

W. Stewart Ford

Rate of Return -

per annum

Consists of

Col Stewart

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CENTRAL COMMISSION
Food Sub-Commission
ATO 394

WHE/ml

Pa

ACC/43-2/1000

26 August 1944

SUBJ: Rations for Civilian Drivers and Officials

TO : R2 Commandant ACC

1. Pending arrangements to pack special packs of rations for Italian officials, drivers and HQ drivers ACC and to facilitate issue in the interior period, the following rations, providing for a Breakfast Meal, and a Daily Ration, are authorized as a provisional measure. (Appendix A)
2. As soon as packing arrangements are complete there will be a revision in the scale. It is hoped that packs will provide for Breakfast meal and Daily Ration in one pack.
3. Charges for this meal will be made under your arrangements at rates shown in appendix B.
4. These scales are intended to provide only the basic subsistence of maintenance which cannot be obtained in the free market. All other items of the diet eg. fresh fruit, ~~meat~~, vegs. etc must be provided by the rationee himself.

(Sgt) W. NINIAN STEWART
LL Col.

W.J. LEE
Colonel
Director, Food Sub-Commission

264

2642

APPENDIX A

98

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Food Sub-Commission
APO 394

ACC/43-3/2000

26 August 1944

SUBJECT: Haversack meal (per rationee)

Biscuit	4 oz	1
Meat or	6 oz	1
Spam or	6 oz	1
M & V	8 oz (or 7 1/2 oz, according to size of tin)	1

Notes:

(a) These items are packed in double above quantities on present packing. Normally two rationees travel together on day journeys - principal and driver-. It will therefore be by arrangement of these *two* that the pack is shared.

(b) In the event of an Italian driver travelling with an Allied Employee, who would carry Haversack ration, arrangements should be made to issue half the meat or spam elements from cookhouse under arrangements to be made by you.

SUBJECT: Daily Scale.

Biscuit	8 oz.	2 1/2
Meat or Spam	6 oz.	1 1/2
M & V	8 oz or 7 oz (according to pack)	1
Soup	4 1/2 oz	1

Notes:

All supplementary fresh items which can be provided in the free market to be provided by rationee himself

2641 C

55 376
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

SUBJECT:

FILE No. A/CC 091.1

TO: Administrative Section

19 August 1944

1. Reference attached Memo from Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri dated 17 August 1944, which is in reply to A/CC 091.1 of 25 July 44, copy in your files.

2. For necessary action.

Incl-
as in para 1 above.

LD
L. D. DENSMORE
Colonel, Sig C
Chief Staff Officer

263

696

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

23876

HQ AGC Secy Gen.	
DISPATCHED	
Date-Time	19 Aug 1430
VIA	24291
INPACIS	242

TRANSLATION

From the Presidency of the Council of Ministers
Secretary of the Undersecretary of State

Rome, 17 August 1944

MEMORANDUM

With letter ACC 091.1 dated 25 July, Adm. Stone suggests to the President the formation of a Corps of Officials of the Italian Administration (Doctors, Engineers, P. S. Officers, agricultural Surveyors, "intendenti di finanza", Officials of the local administration), volunteering to go in recently occupied territories to immediately start their reorganization.

This Presidency, having requested to the various Ministries list of names of such officials, would like to have the following points made clear:

1st)- Whether the Allies will supply such officials with rations, beginning from the time of their departure from Rome on to the whole period they will stay out of the Capital.

2nd)- Whether the Allies will furnish them billets during same period.

Visit made by Dott. Vanno, on 21 Aug 44.

*Name Michi the director of Gaffney's Personal Ministry
of Italy.*

2630

? ~~Transmit~~ TENDALTA

Re 17/8/1944

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
Segreteria del Sottosegretario di Stato

A P P U N T O

Con lettera no. ACC 091.1 del 25 luglio l'Am. STONE propone al Presidente la costituzione di un corpo di funzionari dell'Amministrazione italiana (dottori, ingegneri, funzionari di P. S., ispettori agricoli, intendenti di Finanza, funzionari dell'amministrazione locale) disposti a recarsi volontariamente nei territori di recente occupati per la prima immediata opera di riorganizzazione.

Questa Presidenza mentre non manco di interessare al riguardo i diversi Ministeri invitandoli a fornire i nominativi dei funzionari prescelti, desidererebbe conoscere:

1°) se gli alleati forniranno il vitto ai funzionari in questione dal momento in cui essi lasciano Roma e per tutto il periodo della loro assenza dalla capitale;

2°) gli alleati provvederanno per l'alloggio dei predetti funzionari per il loro periodo di assenza da Roma.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

22 July 1944

ACC/1/7/Int

SUBJECT: Region VII report on Calabria dated 11 July RW11/90/1 to Executive Commissioner

TO : Vice President, Administrative Section

1. In accordance with your Memo of 20 July covering the above, I have to report as follows:

(1) Para 10 of Report - Sindaco Russo

This Sub-Commission had no previous knowledge of the occurrence. A letter was addressed yesterday to the Minister of the Interior as ordered. His Excellency Berruti, Chief of Cabinet, was verbally informed of the matter and told that the above letter had been sent. He did not know the facts but undertook to ascertain the position and give an early written reply to the enquiry.

(11) Prefect of Cosenza

The attention of His Excellency Berruti was drawn to the long delay in the filling of this vacancy. He explained that a large number of appointments, transfers, etc., of Prefects had been under consideration by the Council of Ministers. The Council has now finally decided upon its recommendations and at the interview Berruti handed over a complete list for ACC's approval. (This list gives effect to various arrangements made with and suggestions made by Interior Sub-Commission.) The list includes the nomination of Dott. MIRAGLIA, Costantino for this specific appointment which will be speedily made immediately ACC's approval is given. RC, Region VII has been notified accordingly.

R. G. B. Spicer
R. G. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

WMA/jgt

2636

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

Admin Sec
1656

ACTION AND REGION 5 AND 2 POLCORPS. INFO TO HQ ACC INTERIOR SUBCOMMISSION

12/26

AND ANCONA

INFO

JUL 23 1200B

Lib

NONE

IMPORTANT

6A

REPLACEMENT URGENTLY REQUIRED PREFECT ANCONA. NO RPT NO SUITABLE CANDIDATE AVAILABLE LOCALLY. PLEASE REQUEST ACC SEND CAV SANTAMARIA AT PRESENT SINDACO MELFI PROVINCE POTENZA TO FILL APPOINTMENT. NICHOLS LT COL PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER ANCONA.



ACC DIST

INFO-ACTION: Interior SC
INFO : A/CC
Admin Sec
CA BR
File 2
Float

Letter have the in hand
RPC

2633

233

JUL 26 0844B

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 73506

*This is an imp. point
to request Col. Upjohn's attention
PWC*

Col. Upjohn
25 JUL 1944
EWS/hjp
25 JUL 1944

A/CC 091.1

25 July 1944

5A

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

As you may know, we have been trying to form a pool of Italian officials, doctors, engineers, police, Inspectors of Agriculture, Intendenti di Finanza as well as Local Government Officers to go forward to re-organize recently liberated areas.

These officers are often wanted extremely urgently. If we are to allow those waiting to go up to live meanwhile in some degree of comfort in Rome, they must be ready to move without delay when called upon. Otherwise, as it takes some time for a message to come back and more for us to send them forward, we may have to consider forming the pool further forward which would be less comfortable.

Will you please impress on the Ministries concerned the importance of their assistance in supplying the names of officials willing to go and ensuring that they will keep themselves able to move on at least 24 or better, 12 hours notice.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Captain, USMR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of Council of Ministers
Italian Government

2634

cc: Administrative Section (Col. Upjohn)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

HA

9/58/AS

24 Jul 44

SUBJECT : Italian Officials Pool.

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner.

- 1 Following the meeting at AAI Adv HQ 19 Jul when Admin Section was charged with organising pools of Italian officials to go forward into liberated territory to fill vacancies in the Administrative organisation, I have held a meeting to discuss the matter, a copy of the minutes of which is attached.
- 2 One difficulty stressed by all with experience of the organisation of such pools, is that the Italian officials when alerted are slow to move or find excuses at the last minute for not moving.
- 3 I therefore submit for your approval and despatch a draft letter addressed to the P.M. asking his assistance in the matter.

G.R.U.

G.R. WILSON Col.
A/Head Adm Sec.

Ext: 608.
GRE/wb

2635

DRAFT

24 July 1944.

Dear Prime Minister,

As you know, we have been trying to form a pool of Italian officials, doctors, engineers, police, Inspectors of Agriculture, Intendenti di Finanza as well as Local Government Officers to go forward to re-organise recently liberated areas.

These officers are often wanted extremely urgently. If we are to allow those waiting to go up to live meanwhile in comfort in RCBS, they must be ready to move without delay when called upon. Otherwise, as it takes some time for a message to come back and more for us to send them forward, we may have to consider forming the pool further forward which would be less comfortable.

Will you please impress on the Ministries concerned the importance of their assistance in supplying the names of officials willing to go and ensuring that they will keep themselves able to move on at least 24 or better, 12 hours notice.

ELLEN W. STONE
Captain, USMC
Acting Chief Commissioner

Prime Minister, Ivanoe Bonomi,
Italian Government.

2632

9/58/AS

10 June 44

SUBJECT : Italian Decree on Local Government.

TO : Legal Sub-Commission.
Interior Sub-Commission.

- 1 Reference 421/16/QA of 9 June 44.
- 2 Interior will please co-ordinate. If the views of both Sub-Commissions are in agreement, the views may be expressed as a letter in reply for the VP's signature.
- 3 If agreement is not reached, the two views will be minuted on Interior's file for reply by Admin Sec.

H.N. CRIPPS,
Colonel,
CSO Admin Sec.

2631

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

5 June 1944

SUBJECT: Precis of Local Government Survey on Bari and Brindisi Provinces.

TO : Vice President, Administrative Section

1. In order to keep you informed about local government conditions, I have had prepared the following precis of high spots of the tour of Bari and Brindisi Provinces by Captain R. R. Temple.

2. Although Captain Temple did not visit Lecce, he obtained information about local officials in that province also. Copies of all conferences held and a list of recommendations have already been sent to RC, Region II.

3. Local Government Bodies

(a) Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa - this body is functioning, but under Royal Decree, new appointments of four citizen members have to be made.

(b) Deputazione Provinciale - This body is not in existence - its 10 citizen members have yet to be appointed.

(c) Giunta Municipale - There are no communal bodies in existence anywhere in the two provinces.

4. Captain Corhead, the Regional Police Officer has stated that provincial committees on Defascistization were just going through the motions and were not sincere in their attempts to remove Fascists. The unimportant, lowly officials, clerks, were being removed, but the important officials were being white-washed.

5. Major G. Riddell, Agriculture Sub-Commission representative for Puglia stationed at Bari, stated that the Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia is an obstructing body, fascistic in its set-up. He advised that it be abolished.

6. Major Matti, G-2 for District 2, stated that many young people are banded together to form Fascist clubs under different names, sabatage being one of their aims. It is his opinion that the Italian Government in District 2 is corrupt that the latter tends consistently to bring A.C.C. into disrepute.

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- (b) Deputazione Provinciale - This body is not in existence - its 10 citizen members have yet to be appointed.
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7. In an interview with Mr. Gnudi and Mr. Micocci, PWB representatives at Bari, the opinion was that Defascistization trials are a farce; they are a white-wash procedure. People's reaction is that the "old crowd" is still in office.

8. The position of A.C.C. in Brindisi is very bad. The Provincial Commissioner is ignored, by both the Prefect and the Allied Military Command. The Prefect, being a former General, is inclined to deal with the Military Command; and inversely, the latter has been dealing directly with the Prefect on civil as well as military matters.

9. In a conference with G-2 at Brindisi, information was secured on local government officials in Brindisi and Lecce Provinces which reveals the presence in office of many Fascistic and other undesirable persons. Detailed data concerning these can be supplied if desired.

10. In summary, the survey of Captain Temple's shows that Italian local government organization as well as administration is in a very bad state.

[Signature]
P. C. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

RRT/jet

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. Section
APO 394

Ref/9145/Ch.

1 May 1944.

SUBJECT: Local Government - Italian.

TO : All Regional Commissioners.
S.C.A.O's 5th and 8th Divisions.

1. At the Regional Commissioner's Conference held on April 15 and 16 emphasis was laid on the need at this HQ for information on the progress being made by the Italian administration in the organisation and reorganisation of local government bodies through all the levels. (See minutes of meeting April 15 and 16, 1944 - "Executive Commissioner's Opening Remarks").
2. Very little information of any kind has yet been received either by the Administrative Section or the R.C. & M.G. Section.
3. It is not desired to make any hard and fast rules on the submission of reports under this head, but it would be appreciated if Regional Commissioners would obtain from Provincial Commissioners and Provincial Officers either first hand or reliably reported information on the subjects listed in the attached memorandum.
4. It is suggested that officers of the Region who have attended a course on Italian administration held by the Interior Sub-Commission should give particular attention to the collection of this information throughout those parts of regions most easily accessible to them.
5. Reports should be addressed to the Executive Commissioner, R.C. & M.G. Section, (Civil Affairs Branch), with copy to the Vice-President, Administrative Section.

M.S. LUSH,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner

2629

Copies enclosed for P.C.'s.
Copy to: Admin Section (3).

MEMORANDUM FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORT ON PROVINCE

FOR MONTH ENDING _____

I. DEPUTATIONS PROTOCOLS

- a. Abolition of the "Estimado".
- b. Selection of members of the Deputations Provinciales.
- c. (1) Membership representative of various economic and political interests.
(2) Same name with political interests and trades representatives.
- d. Meetings held, with dates.
- e. Attendance of Allied officers at meetings.
- f. Receipt of copies of the agenda and existence of particular items of special interest.
- g. (1) Appointment of President.
(2) Elections and honorary or professional title.
- h. Approval of body and President.

II. CIVIL PROSECUTABLE ADMINISTRATIVE

- a. Selection of four citizen members.
- b. (1) Citizen members representative of the various political interests.
(2) Same name with political interest of each.
- c. Meetings held with dates.
- d. Attendance of Allied officers at any meetings.
- e. Receipt of copies of the agenda and existence of any particular items of special interest.
- f. Any item of note.

2. Receipt of copies of the agenda and existence of particular items of special interest.

- a. (1) Appointment of President.
- (2) His name and honorary or professional title.

b. Approval of body and President.

II. GENERAL INFORMATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

a. Solicitation of new citizen members.

- b. (1) Citizens members representative of the various political interests.
- (2) State members with political interest of each.

c. Meetings held with dates.

d. Attendance of Allied Officers at any meetings.

e. Receipt of copies of the agenda and existence of any particular items of special interest.

f. Any item of body.

III. GENERAL INFORMATIONAL ADMINISTRATION (for Congress of over 15,000 population)

a. Selection of members.

- b. (1) Members representative of the various economic and political interests.

- (2) State members with political interests, trades and professions represented.

c. Meetings held, with dates.

d. Attendance of Allied Officers at any meetings.

e. Receipt of copies of agenda and existence of any particular items of special interest.

f. Approval of body.

2628

-2-

IV. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON ITALIAN OFFICIALS

Information and appraisal of the following :

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Prefect | (d) 2 Councillors |
| (b) Vice Prefect Vicar | (e) Director of Religious Affairs |
| (c) Vice Prefect Inspector | (f) Sindaco in commune of over 15,000 |

V. SINDACI

- a. Abolition of "Podesta" and adoption of title "sindaco".
- b. Number of "Comuni and Prefetture".
- c. Mayors replaced since last report.
- d. Mayors receiving salaries other than expenses.
- e. Difficulty or ease in getting persons to act as Sindaco
 - (1) without pay, or
 - (2) with pay.
- f. Appraisal of Mayor.
- g. Relations of Mayor with Segretario Comunale.
- h. Efficiency of Segretario.
- i. Relations of Mayor with Giunta Municipale.

VI. REPERCUSSION

- a. Any former fascists still in senior appointments. (List names and offices of glaring cases).
- b. Completion of Scheda Personale form and general position and progress in this regard.

VII. RELATIONSHIP OF A.C.C. WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS.

of difficulty or ease in getting persons to act as Sindhed

- (1) without pay, or
(2) with pay.

f. Appraisal of Mayor.

g. Relations of Mayor with Segretario Comunale.

h. Efficiency of Segretario.

i. Relations of Mayor with Giunta Municipale.

VI. REASCRIBITION

a. Any former fascists still in senior appointments. (List names and offices of glaring cases).

b. Completion of Scheda Personale forms and general position and progress in this regard.

VII. RELATIONSHIP OF A.C.C. WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS.

a. General attitude and co-operation of senior Italian officials.

b. Appraisal of Italian administration.

VIII. SPECIAL PROBLEMS dealing with local government organization and administration.

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