

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

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10000/105/795

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

10000/105/795

DEFASCISM, ORG ACC, APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS
JULY 1944 - DEC. 1945

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016*Civil Affairs Section**(18A)*

SECRET

28/3-20/50

AMG LIGURIA REGION

9104

7 Dec. 1945

PRIORITY

- 7 DEC 1945

RESTRICTED PD

SUBJECT IS RECEIVERSHIPS LIGURIA REGION PD

PARENTO AMG LIGURIA REGION FROM ALCOM CITE ACIDY PAREN

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE YOUR SIGNAL ONE FOUR TWO THREE DATED THREE DECEMBER PD

PARA TWO PD COPY OF OUR LETTER ALCOM OBLIQUE FIVE SIX ONE FIVE OBLIQUE INDUSTRY DATED EIGHT NOVEMBER WAS FORWARDED TO YOU 663
FOLLOWING SIGNAL EIGHT ZERO ONE TWO DATED THREE NOVEMBER PDPARA THREE PD COPY OF OUR LETTER EASY SUGAR OBLIQUE ONE TWO POINT ZERO FIVE DATED FIVE DECEMBER FORWARDED TO YOU SHOWING THAT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WAS BEING PRESSED TO TAKE NECESSARY ACTION PD
PARA FOUR PD CIVILIAN AFFAIRS SECTION STATE THREE IS NO OBJECTION TO PREFECT TAKING OVER RECEIVERSHIPS OF SMALL REPEAT SMALL LOCAL CONCERNS BUT ALL OTHERS SHOULD BE TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT BY GOVERNMENTAL DECREE PD

PARA FIVE PD CHARLIE ABLE SUGGEST YOU CONTACT PREFECT AND GET



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HIM ALSO INITIATE ACTION WITH GOVERNMENT BUT STATE THAT NO
FURTHER ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN PENDING GOVERNMENT DECREES FOR
WHICH THEY ARE BEING PRESSED

Copy to

Civil Affairs Section ✓
Legal Sub-Commission
Economic Section

3662

Industry Department

328

Major CHARLES FEWINGS

G.J. LEONE
CWO USA
ASST. ADJUTANT

DF/3.50/89 ✓ 77

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The Tribunal of the State of New York is the only authoritative court. The Tribunal is a judicial institution; its subject is the law of the State of New York. The Tribunal is a judicial institution; its subject is the law of the State of New York. The Tribunal is a judicial institution; its subject is the law of the State of New York.

Appointment of President	Article 123
President and Members of the Tribunal	Article 124
Appointment and removal of the President	Article 125
Appointment to or of the President	Article 126
Removal of the President	Article 127
Removal of the President	Article 128
Removal of the President	Article 129

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS

The Tribunal of the State of New York is the only authoritative court. The Tribunal is a judicial institution; its subject is the law of the State of New York. The Tribunal is a judicial institution; its subject is the law of the State of New York. The Tribunal is a judicial institution; its subject is the law of the State of New York.

- Should their continued existence be rendered impossible by the flight of their members or members.
 - Should they for whatever reason cease to be able to perform their functions.
 - Where, because of the financial circumstances of the majority of members (including shareholders) or members or, because of past alleged and corrupt application of the judicial institution, it is considered that the same should not be trusted to operate in a reliable and competent manner.
- The Tribunal shall be subject to the same rules of suitability for the functions they will have to perform as any person who is admitted to the judicial and professional institutions, and by their qualifications and experience.
- The government is to think fit to appoint the President or President of the Tribunal.

The Tribunal of the State of New York is the only authoritative court. The Tribunal is a judicial institution; its subject is the law of the State of New York. The Tribunal is a judicial institution; its subject is the law of the State of New York. The Tribunal is a judicial institution; its subject is the law of the State of New York.

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The institution shall be held to a higher standard of care, if the institution is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Act.

Section 10. (a) The institution shall be held to a higher standard of care, if the institution is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Act.

(1) The institution shall be held to a higher standard of care, if the institution is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Act.

(2) The institution shall be held to a higher standard of care, if the institution is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Act.

(3) The institution shall be held to a higher standard of care, if the institution is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Act.

(4) The institution shall be held to a higher standard of care, if the institution is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Act.

(5) The institution shall be held to a higher standard of care, if the institution is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Act.

(6) The institution shall be held to a higher standard of care, if the institution is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Act.

Section 11. (a) The institution shall be held to a higher standard of care, if the institution is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Act.

(1) The institution shall be held to a higher standard of care, if the institution is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Act.

(2) The institution shall be held to a higher standard of care, if the institution is found to be in violation of the provisions of the Act.

11. The Commission shall have the right to conduct investigations and to require the production of documents, records, and information in its possession, custody, or control, and to require the production of documents, records, and information in the possession, custody, or control of any person who is or has been a member of the Commission or who is or has been a member of the Commission's staff.

12. The Commission shall have the right to conduct investigations and to require the production of documents, records, and information in its possession, custody, or control, and to require the production of documents, records, and information in the possession, custody, or control of any person who is or has been a member of the Commission or who is or has been a member of the Commission's staff.

13. The Commission shall have the right to conduct investigations and to require the production of documents, records, and information in its possession, custody, or control, and to require the production of documents, records, and information in the possession, custody, or control of any person who is or has been a member of the Commission or who is or has been a member of the Commission's staff.

APPENDIX

14. The Commission shall have the right to conduct investigations and to require the production of documents, records, and information in its possession, custody, or control, and to require the production of documents, records, and information in the possession, custody, or control of any person who is or has been a member of the Commission or who is or has been a member of the Commission's staff.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
C.M.F.
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

Ref : 13192/Y

29 October 1944

SUBJECT: Fascist Organizations.

TO : Deputy Chief of Staff, ✓
Civil Affairs Section, HQ AC.

16a
#1003.1342

1. In the blocking program promulgated by this Sub-Commission, (see Control of Financial Institutions - Instructions Nos. 1 - 4, copies attached) an important feature is the blocking of assets of Fascist organizations (including para-statal bodies of Fascist origin or character).

2. C.F.I. Instruction No. 4, para 3 states that "Accounts blocked in this category will remain blocked until an Allied Military Government representative has assumed jurisdiction over the organization, or until the management has been approved or reorganized by Allied Military Government authority, or until the competent Italian Ministry has accepted responsibility for the organization. Meanwhile, the Finance Officer should consider applications for specific withdrawal, and approve them if they meet the following conditions, or if they appear reasonable on other grounds, in the Finance Officer's judgment:

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- a. For salaries of employees (to maximum 3,000 lire per month each).
- b. To finance current activities of value to Allied Military agencies or the public welfare.
- c. To pay accounts owed to creditors who would be seriously and unfairly injured by delay of such payments."

3. You will note, however, that we do not specifically provide for possible liquidation of such enterprises during the Allied Military Government phase. The instruction implies that such organizations will be either operated under AMG supervision or "frozen" until the Italian Government assumes jurisdiction.

4. If it is intended that Allied Military Government will liquidate such bodies in some instances, we would consider it desirable to add a specific instruction to release blocked assets to a duly authorized liquidator. If on the other hand no such liquidations (in advance of transfer of the territory to the Italian Government) are contemplated, such an instruction would not be necessary.

5. Therefore we request an expression of the Allied Commission's policy with respect to Fascist organizations in northern Italy.

AP Granger
Col.

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

(3,02)

3653

" Region XI
" " XII
" AGS 17th Army
" " 5th

1. Definitions:

(a) - The word "Check" as used hereinafter means Assegno Circolari, Assegno Ricambi, Valuta Barbaric, Valuta Postale and Bonifico (but not Credito di Pagamento).

(b) - The word "Bank" as used hereinafter means Bank, Institute, Post Office, Cassa and Credito.

(c) - "Liberation Date" means the date as of which a particular province or a large section of a province is liberated.

2. The following checks are payable without prior AGS authorization:

(a) - Checks issued on or after liberation date, in all liberated territory for any amount, except those bearing blocked names.

(b) - Checks issued before liberation date, regardless of place of issue, when the amount is 10,000 lire or less, except those bearing blocked names.

(c) - Checks for any amount which were actually paid by a Bank (not merely accepted for collection) prior to liberation and either held as assets (Cassa - Valuta e Assegno circolari) or endorsed and re-issued to customers in lieu of cash. The bank endorsement must be prior to the liberation date and no subsequent endorsement may be in a blocked category.

3. The following checks require prior AGS authorization:

(a) - Checks issued in territory occupied by the enemy as of the date of issue, when the amount is more than 10,000 lire.

(b) - Checks bearing blocked names, as endorser, payee or maker.

4. Application for authority to pay checks will be presented by the holder on a "Blocked Check" form (GPI Form 1, attached) to his bank, which will forward it to AGS with a typewritten copy, in English if possible, along with this copy, the bank's opinion and recommendation. AGS will return one copy to the bank, stamped "Approved" or "Disapproved", with an official signature.

5. For any checks described in para 2(b) above, issued in territory occupied by the enemy (as of the date of issue, the holder will present to the bank the "Blocked Check" form (GPI Form 1, attached). These will be retained by the bank and held available for inspection by AGS when required.

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6. Banks may pay checks described in paragraph 2(a) and 2(b) without reference to AMG, but are privileged to forward applications for AMG decision in cases involving dubious or suspicious circumstances.

7. If a check has been cashed by a bank in a liberated area, and thus presented by that bank for payment or clearance in another area, it should be paid without question, as should all clearing items between banks. The first paying bank is responsible to the competent AMG division to follow the instructions issued in its area.

8. Checks that have been already accepted in payment of taxes by a duly accredited tax receiver or similar government agency, may be paid without prior AMG approval. However, such agencies should be advised of the foregoing clearing instructions, and when this has been done, they should be held responsible for their observance when they accept tax payments.

For Captain Hilary W. STONE (U.S.M.R.)

CP 6.1 / 1000000000

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

RE A D Q U A R T E R S
ALLIED COUNCIL, COMMISSION
FINANCIAL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

FILE No. 13052/2

7 September 1944

(CONTROL OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS) INSTRUCTION No. 2.

SUBJECT: Statement of policy to be followed re blocked checks requiring prior APO authorization.

TO	: R. E. O.	Region IV
"	"	"
"	"	VIII
"	"	IX
"	"	Piedmonte Region
"	"	Liguria Region
"	"	XI
"	"	XII
"	"	APO 54th Army
"	"	" 8th Army

1. Reference is made to paragraphs 3 (a) and 3 (b) of CPI Instructions No. 1, dated 4 September 1944, which stated as follows:
"3. The following checks require prior APO authorization:
a) - Checks issued in territory occupied by the enemy as of the date of issue, when the amount is more than 10,000.- lire.
b) - Checks bearing blocked names as endorser, payee or maker."
2. Payment of checks described in Paragraph 3 (a) quoted above may be authorized in any of the following cases:
a) - when the immediate or ultimate beneficiary is an approved government agency.
b) - when it can be proved that the funds are intended for essential civilian or Allied military use.
c) - when the place of issue shown on the check is only a technicality and the funds involved actually originated in liberated territory.
d) - when the beneficiary is a unit of the Allied armed forces or an Allied national who acquired the check in a clearly innocent transaction.
3. Payment of checks described in Paragraph 3 (b) quoted above may be authorized in any of the following cases:
a) - when the blocked names appearing on the check have been unlocked.
b) - when the holder is not a blocked name and can prove that the blocked name is purely coincidental and not material to the transactions involved.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

13052/7

26 September 1944

Control of Financial Institutions - Instruction No. 3

SUBJECT: Blocking Procedure for Accounts.

TO :	Regional Finance Officer,	Latvia Region
"	"	Abruzzi-Marche Region
"	"	Toscana Region
"	"	Emilia Region
"	"	Piemonte Region
"	"	Liguria Region
"	"	Lombardia Region
"	"	Venezia Region
"	"	Alto 5th Army
"	"	Alto 8th Army
FROM :	Senior Finance Officer,	

1. Purpose and Definitions: There follows a summary of instructions and procedures for blocking bank accounts, for the use of all Finance Officers. This instruction has been reproduced in Italian as CFI Form 4a for distribution to financial institutions. A supply is available also of "Specific Administrative" forms (CFI Form 3) referred to in this instruction. The leading offices of each financial institution should be provided with 50 copies, as a starting supply, after which each institution will produce its own copies, for itself and dependent branches. HQs will be supplied with copies of CFI Forms 1 and 4 upon request.

A. The word "account" as used herein includes, but not by way of limitation, current accounts, savings accounts, custody account, safe deposit box, sealed package, overdraft, securities account, line of credit, and banker-book account.

B. The word "person" as used herein includes, but not by way of limitation, individual, firm, corporation, partnership, and society. Blocking instructions will apply to corporations, firms, etc. whose principal stockholders, owners or managers are persons described in paragraph 2. "Persons" means the beneficial or true owner of an account as well as the nominal owner or legal representative.

C. The word "bank" as used herein includes, but not by way of limitation, bank, credit institution, post office, savings bank (Cassa), securities broker (agente di cambio) and any other agency which receives deposits, or makes loans, or accepts custody of assets.

D. "Reports Required" and "Amplifications" will be delivered monthly by the banks

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1. Purpose and Definitions: These follow a summary of instructions and procedures for blocking bank accounts, for the use of all Finance Officers. This instruction has been reproduced in Italian as "CPI Form 4" for distribution to financial institutions. A study is available also of "Specific Withdrawal" forms (CPI Form 3) referred to in this instruction. The leading office of each financial institution should be provided with 50 copies, as a starting supply, after which each institution will produce its own copies, for itself and dependent branches. FPOs will be supplied with copies of CPI Form 3 and 4 upon request.

A. The word "account" as used herein includes, but not by way of limitation, current accounts, savings accounts, custody accounts, safe deposit box, sealed package, overdraft, securities account, line of credit, and bearer-book account.

B. The word "person" as used herein includes, but not by way of limitation, individual, firm, corporation, partnership, and society. Blocking instructions will apply to corporations, firms, etc. whose principal stockholders, owners or managers are persons described in paragraph 2. "Persons" shall be beneficial or true owner of an account as well as the nominal owner or legal representative.

C. The word "bank" as used herein includes, but not by way of limitation, bank, credit institution, post office, savings bank (Cassa), securities broker (Agente di Cambio) and any other agency which receives deposits, or takes loans, or accepts custody of assets.

D. "Reports Required" and "Applications" will be delivered promptly by the banks to the office of Allied Military Government, Finance Division, from which this instruction emanates.

2. Categories of accounts Subject to Blocking. Banks will block all accounts of any type in the name of:

A. The German and Japanese governments and governments of countries that are or have been allied to or occupied by Germany or Japan.

B. Fascist organizations, including those controlled by or belonging to or depending from the National Fascist party or the Repubblica Fascista party and including para-statal organizations of Fascist origin or character.

C. Persons who have held office in the National Fascist party or Republican Fascist party, or were members of the Fascist militia, Squadrista, Avanguardisti, Salarda Littorio, Antefascisti, Bersaglieri, Fascisti del Duce, D.F.F., German delle Corporazioni, etc.

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D. Persons located in territory occupied by Germany and Japan or their allies, in any part of the world, and nationals of Germany and Japan or any country that has been allied to or occupied by Germany or Japan.

E. Governments or nationals of the United Nations, including France.

F. Persons who are not included in the foregoing categories, but who are known to have profited substantially through having Fascist or enemy connections.

Reports Required: Banks will forward immediately lists, in quadruplicate, of all accounts blocked, showing name, address, type of account and balance, classified by categories as above. At the end of each month banks will report, in quadruplicate, changes in such lists, showing accounts newly blocked, accounts unblocked, and corrections of errors, classified by categories.

5. Exemptions and Withdrawal Privileges.

A. When the overall balance of all the accounts (excluding safe deposit boxes and sealed packages) of such person within one institution does not exceed 10,000 lire, accounts of persons in categories C, D, E, and F of paragraph 2, are exempt from blocking.

Reports Required: Banks will report, in duplicate, the accounts exempted by this instruction showing name, address, type of account, balance, and the "block" category.

B. The following are exempt from blocking instructions in paragraph 2:

- (1) social insurance and social welfare institutions
- (2) ecclesiastical agrari

Reports Required: Banks will report immediately, in duplicate, the names and balances of accounts exempted by this section.

C. Withdrawals may be permitted without Allied Military Government authorization from blocked personal accounts (excluding safe deposit boxes and sealed packages) or bearer-book accounts in categories C, D, and F of paragraph 2 up to a maximum of 5,000 lire per person per month for living expenses. Such person or holder is required to sign a declaration that the funds are strictly personal property, that the amount withdrawn is actually needed for personal living expenses, and that the maximum of 6,000 lire has not been or will not be exceeded by withdrawals during the same monthly period from any other accounts.

D. Withdrawals may be permitted without Allied Military Government authorization for the following purposes, provided that the bank makes the payment directly to the payee and provided that any borrowing power, credit or collateral released by such payment remains blocked:

- (1) payment of Italian taxes, imposts and social insurance contributions

Reports Required: Banks will report, in duplicate, the accounts exempted by this instruction showing name, address, type of account, balance, and the "block" category.

3. The following are exempt from blocking instructions in paragraph 2:

- (1) social insurance and social welfare institutions
- (2) consular agents

Reports Required: Banks will report immediately, in duplicate, the name and balances of accounts exempted by this section.

C. Withdrawals may be permitted without Allied Military Government authorization from blocked personal accounts (excluding safe deposit boxes and sealed packages) or bonior-back accounts in categories C, D, and F of paragraph 2 up to a maximum of 6,000 lire per person per month for living expenses. Such person or holder is required to sign a declaration that the funds are strictly personal property, that the amount withdrawn is actually needed for personal living expenses, and that the maximum of 6,000 lire has not been or will not be exceeded by withdrawals during the same monthly period from any other accounts.

D. Withdrawals may be permitted without Allied Military Government authorization for the following purposes, provided that the bank makes the payment directly to the payee and provided that any borrowing power, credit or collateral released by such payment remains blocked:

- (1) payment of Italian taxes, imports and social insurance contributions
- (2) payment of interest on bank loans, repayment of bank loans, and authorization payments on mortgages.

Reports Required: Banks will report in duplicate at the end of each month a list of withdrawals permitted under the foregoing instructions, showing name, address, purpose, amount and date of withdrawal, balance of all relative accounts, and "block" category.

E. Persons in blocked categories may deposit new funds in new accounts, or rent new safe deposit boxes, which may be operated freely for normal business and personal requirements. Such new accounts will be kept clearly separate from blocked accounts.

Reports Required: Banks will report, in duplicate, all such new accounts, with the depositor's name and amount of first deposit. Subsequently, banks will report immediately any unusual or suspicious transaction in such accounts and at the end of each month will forward extracts of these accounts.

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4. Applications for Specific Unblocking and General Unblocking.

A. Applications for a Specific Unblocking will be presented by the depositor on a "Specific Unblocking" form (SFI Form No. 3, attached) to his bank, which will forward it to Allied Military Government with a typed copy, in English if possible, adding on this copy the bank's opinion and recommendation. Allied Military Government will return one copy to the bank, marked "approved" or "disapproved", with an official signature.

B. Applications for General Unblocking will be in the form of a letter from the depositor to the bank, in duplicate. The bank will forward the two copies with a covering letter, in duplicate, to Allied Military Government stating the "block" category, its opinion on the reliability of the depositor's statements, and its own confidential opinion and recommendation on the application. The depositor's application will indicate:

- (1) descriptions and balances of all accounts of which he is the owner or beneficial owner
- (2) nature of his work, business or profession
- (3) his professional, commercial, political and government activity during the past twenty years.
- (4) in the case of corporations, partnerships, etc., the application will show the information as per sub-section (2) and (3) above for each principal owner or stockholder.

Allied Military Government will return one copy of the application with the bank's covering letter, marked "approved" or "disapproved", with an official signature.

C. Accounts Blocked in Error may be unblocked without Allied Military Government authorization, with the bank held responsible that the corrected status is in accordance with Allied Military Government instructions. The bank will report immediately such such correction, as well as include them in the monthly reports required in paragraph 2.

D. Depositors Located in Enemy-occupied Territory and therefore blocked in Category D, who subsequently make their way to liberated territory, may not have accounts unblocked without Allied Military Government authorization except when the overall balance of the accounts involved is 10,000 lire or less. When such balance exceeds 10,000 lire, application for unblocking must be made in the prescribed manner, with special reference made to the change of address, giving full particulars.

E. Accounts Identified byBearer Block-books will be considered in terms of both the holder and the true owner, if known. Bearer-book accounts of 10,000 lire or less are exempt from blocking. Bearer-book accounts of more than 10,000 may be considered free from blocking restrictions if the bank has identified the holder and ascertained that he is not in a blocked category and obtained his written declaration that the book does not rightfully belong to any person in a blocked category.

F. Doubtful Cases. Banks are instructed to block all accounts involving dubious or suspicious circumstances in the light of the foregoing instructions.

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(3) the professional, commercial, political and government activity during the past twenty years.

(4) in the case of corporations, partnerships, etc., the application will show the information as per sub-section (2) and (3) above for each principal owner or stockholder.

Allied Military Government will return one copy of the application with the bank's covering letter, marked "approved" or "disapproved", with an official signature.

C. Accounts Blocked in Error may be unblocked without Allied Military Government authorization, with the bank held responsible that the corrected status is in accordance with Allied Military Government instructions. The bank will report immediately such such correction, as well as include them in the monthly reports required in paragraph 2.

D. Depositors Located in Enemy-occupied Territory and therefore blocked in Category D, who subsequently take their way to liberated territory, may not have accounts unblocked without Allied Military Government authorization except when the overall balance of the accounts involved is 10,000 lire or less. When such balance exceeds 10,000 lire, application for unblocking must be made in the prescribed manner, with special reference made to the change of address, giving full particulars.

E. Accounts Identified or Dealer Bank-books will be considered in terms of both the holder and the true owner, if known. Dealer-book accounts of 10,000 lire or less are exempt from blocking. Dealer-book accounts of more than 10,000 may be considered free from blocking restriction if the bank has identified the holder and ascertained that he is not in a blocked category and obtains his written declaration that the book does not rightfully belong to any person in a blocked category.

F. Doubtful Cases. Banks are instructed to block all accounts involving dubious or suspicious circumstances in the light of the foregoing instructions.

For the Acting Chief Commissioner:

J. J. K. [Signature]
 Joint Director,
 Finance Sub-Commission.

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which transfer to the appropriate Federal Administration. In all such cases

6. If the applicant is an owner, entitled or entitled to a permanent right, the institution of the right to transfer of real estate, the institution will be referred to the appropriate Federal Administration. If the institution is referred to the appropriate Federal Administration, the institution will be referred to the appropriate Federal Administration. If the institution is referred to the appropriate Federal Administration, the institution will be referred to the appropriate Federal Administration.

7. If the institution is a private individual, his application will be referred to the "United Nations Commission", a special section of the appropriate Federal Administration set up by the Italian Government.

If the institution described above is not an owner, application will be referred to the appropriate Federal Administration. If the institution is referred to the appropriate Federal Administration, the institution will be referred to the appropriate Federal Administration. If the institution is referred to the appropriate Federal Administration, the institution will be referred to the appropriate Federal Administration.

8. Category D (non-recognized countries and foreign nationals). In all cases that applications should not be referred to the appropriate Federal Administration. If the institution is referred to the appropriate Federal Administration, the institution will be referred to the appropriate Federal Administration. If the institution is referred to the appropriate Federal Administration, the institution will be referred to the appropriate Federal Administration.

9. Category E (United Nations nation and government). All applications in this category will be referred to the National Property Control Office. A practical way to do this is to advise all owners to renounce directly with the National Property Control Office on all matters involving Category E and to ask Property Control to advise you with directly to the office, with copies to the National Property Control Office. Note: This applies also to cases involving Category E blocked cases, and to cases involving blocked cases in this category.

10. Category F (private or owner organizations). Applications in this category will be treated in the same manner as those in Category E (para 4 above).

BLOCKED ASSETS SUMMARY

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Category 3 (non-identifiable persons and foreign nationals). In this category, persons who are not identified by name and whose names are not known to the intelligence community, should also be included. This category includes persons who are not identified by name and whose names are not known to the intelligence community, but who are identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information. This category also includes persons who are not identified by name and whose names are not known to the intelligence community, but who are identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information. This category also includes persons who are not identified by name and whose names are not known to the intelligence community, but who are identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information.

Category 4 (United Nations officials and government officials). This category includes persons who are identified by name and whose names are known to the intelligence community, but who are not identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information. This category also includes persons who are not identified by name and whose names are not known to the intelligence community, but who are identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information. This category also includes persons who are not identified by name and whose names are not known to the intelligence community, but who are identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information.

Category 5 (Persons of known nationality). This category includes persons who are identified by name and whose names are known to the intelligence community, but who are not identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information. This category also includes persons who are not identified by name and whose names are not known to the intelligence community, but who are identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information. This category also includes persons who are not identified by name and whose names are not known to the intelligence community, but who are identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

Category 6 (Persons of known nationality). This category includes persons who are identified by name and whose names are known to the intelligence community, but who are not identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information. This category also includes persons who are not identified by name and whose names are not known to the intelligence community, but who are identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information. This category also includes persons who are not identified by name and whose names are not known to the intelligence community, but who are identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information.

Category 7 (Persons of known nationality). This category includes persons who are identified by name and whose names are known to the intelligence community, but who are not identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information. This category also includes persons who are not identified by name and whose names are not known to the intelligence community, but who are identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information. This category also includes persons who are not identified by name and whose names are not known to the intelligence community, but who are identified by other means, such as fingerprints, photographs, or other identifying information.

For the Acting Chief of Operations.

[Handwritten signature]

Joint Director,
Planning and Intelligence

1932

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

1
11/3.30/44

1st Oct 44

SUBJECT: Appointment of Receivers

TO: Finance Sub-Commission.

with reference to your 1319/r of 27th Sep 44.

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1 No decree issued by the Italian Government can modify by one iota any Allied right; our position will not therefore be affected by the decree to which you refer.

2 There is an agreement between the Italian Government and ACC that no 'official' appointed by 'AMG' would be removed without the consent of ACC.

3 This agreement was reached when discussing the cases of removal of prefects and similar officials. The term 'official' was not more closely defined but is obviously limited by the intention in the minds of the parties when the agreement was reached.

4 While it would possibly be held to cover Commissioners of Parastatal concerns it is questionable whether it would extend to cover Commissioners of private concerns.

5 The Government's powers under the decree will of course be limited by the agreement referred to above.

6 The views attributed to Lt Col. JENNY in your letter are considered to be substantially correct but it is desirable that no removals should be undertaken except in consultation with ACC if only to avoid the chance of any case being considered by one party as within by the other as outside the agreement. The Government has always seemed very willing to consult and to fall in with our views.

7 We have also heard criticism of some of the appointments to which you refer; in such cases it is for the Sub-Commission principally concerned (having obtained the concurrence of all other Sub-Commissions who may be affected) to give such instruction or advice to the Italian Government as may seem desirable under the circumstances of the particular case, bearing in mind that it may be a case in which ACC has no right to insist on the retention of an AMG appointee.

8 I do not quite understand what action is requested by the last sentence

2654

1 No decree issued by the Italian Government can modify by one iota any Allied right; our position will not therefore be affected by the decree to which you refer.

2 There is an agreement between the Italian Government and AMG that no officials appointed by AMG would be removed without the consent of AMG.

3 This agreement was reached when discussing the cases of removal of prefects and similar officials. The term "officials" was not more closely defined but is obviously limited by the intention in the minds of the parties when the agreement was reached.

4 While it would possibly be held to cover Commissioners of Provincial Councils, it is questionable whether it would extend to cover Commissioners of Private Councils.

5 The Government's powers under the decree will of course be limited by the agreement referred to above.

6 The views attributed to Lt Col. JAMES in your letter are considered to be substantially correct but it is desirable that no removals should be undertaken except in consultation with AMG if only to avoid the chance of any case being considered by one party as within by the other as outside the agreement. The Government has always seemed very willing to consult and to fall in with our views.

7 We have also heard criticism of some of the appointments to which you refer; in such cases it is for the Sub-Commission principally concerned (having obtained the concurrence of all other Sub-Commissions who may be affected) to give such instruction or advice to the Italian Government as may seem desirable under the circumstances of the particular case, bearing in mind that it may be a case in which AMG has no right to insist on the retention of an AMG appointee.

8 I do not quite understand what action is requested by the last sentence of your 4th para and by your 5th para.

The wording of the clause defining the enterprises to which the decree will apply was agreed with the Italian Government. A concern either is or is not within the decree

a conferring Commission appointed by AMG,

b permitting appointment of Commissioners only in the existence of certain circumstances

c allowing of the removal of Commissioners if these circumstances no longer exist.

I do not see what action is called for.

9 It seems undesirable to write anything to the Italian Government which might suggest to them that we have no right to insist on the retention of Commissioners of Councils within the decree seeing that they are willing to confirm the appointment of those Commissioners and I see no reason to insist on the retention of those Commissioners and I see no reason to insist on the retention of those Commissioners.

DF/B3-
✓

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

3/2/f

27th September 1944

Ua

To: Brigadier G.R. Dyer,
Administrative Section,
ACC HQ.,

Subject: Removal and substitution of Commissari
for private enterprises

1. On a number of occasions, officials of the Italian Government have informally requested my opinion regarding their authority to remove Commissari appointed by ACC-HQ for particular private enterprises. My reply has been to the effect that prior authorization from ACC would be necessary.

2. With the imminent passage of the new decree regarding private enterprises the question has been raised again. It would appear that the Government will have full powers to remove, substitute or appoint Commissari. This is a particular interest since the Government apparently feels that in certain cases ACC (Col. Toletti) has erred in the appointment of Commissari.

3. There are attached two letters from the owners of the Impresa Scalera and Impresa Federici which request that action be taken to regularise their position. Vasselli has also vigorously questioned the maintenance of a Commissario. The High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, Mr. Mario Ciampolani, has already requested the removal of the Commissario from the Impresa Vasselli. This was on the grounds that the man appointed was not a technician and that there would be an undesirable division of jurisdiction between the Commissario appointed by Colonel Peletti and the general procedure of requestration of the property of Mr. Vasselli. In addition, Mr. Ciampolani also raised the question of reinstating Mr. Vasselli

To: Brigadier G. A. S. S. S.
Administrative Section,
ACC HQ.

Subject: Removal and substitution of Commissari
for private enterprises

1. On a number of occasions officials of the Italian Government have informally requested my opinion regarding their authority to remove Commissari appointed by AC-ANS for particular private enterprises. My reply has been to the effect that prior authorization from AC would be necessary.

2. With the imminent passage of the new decree regarding private enterprises the question has been raised again. It would appear that the Government will have full powers to remove, substitute or appoint Commissari. This is a particular interest since the Government apparently feels that in certain cases ANS (Col. Voletti) has erred in the appointment of Commissari.

3. There are attached two letters from the owners of the Impresa Guadere and Impresa Federici which request that action be taken to regularize their position. Vasselli has also vigorously questioned the maintenance of a Commissario. The High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, Mr. Mario Cingolani, has already requested the removal of the Commissario from the Impresa Vasselli. This was on the grounds that the man appointed was not a technician and that there would be an undesirable division of jurisdiction between the Commissario appointed by Colonel Voletti and the general procedure of reorganization of the property of Mr. Vasselli. In addition, Mr. Cingolani also raised the question of reinstating Mr. Vasselli because it was felt that his knowledge and experience were vitally necessary in order to make the enterprise contribute effectively to national economy. It is my belief that the Italian Government will want to do likewise in the case of one or two other enterprises for which Colonel Voletti appointed Commissari.

Enclosure See Memo

See memo

4. I have spoken to Tullio, the Chief of the Public Works Administration and his opinion seems to be that unless we can get a rapid political solution, we should await the Italian Government to remove Fascists and return enterprises to their previous owners. The Italian Government, or at least certain members of it, have said nothing. It should be noted that there is nothing in the Disarm Order regarding the abolition of those enterprises, which are exclusively charged the individuals involved of being Fascists. Moreover, such attacks as have been made by the press, in at least one case (that is, Pedorini), we attempt was made to charge the individual involved with being a Fascist sympathizer. Finally, it would appear necessary, from a legal point of view, that the position of those enterprises be integrated into the new decree regarding private enterprises.

5. I would suggest a communication to the Italian Government confirming the provisions of the new decree regarding these enterprises and their freedom to reconsider the necessity of Commission in these imprese as well as the competence of existing appointees, most of whom are lawyers.

J. J. Fendley 3652
J. J. Fendley
Acting Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

Enclosure

Impresa E. Pini - Pini

ROMA

Via Tevere, 1

Roma 2, 23 Settembre 1944
Caro signor...

Alla Sottosegretaria Alleata

di Controllo

H O M A

Ja

In relazione al ricorso già presentato dalla sottoscritta Impresa, con il quale veniva richiesta la cessazione della gestione del Commissario nominato in dipendenza dell'ordinanza del "Commissario Regionale per la Regione di Roma" 20 luglio 1944, si fa presente:

1°) Che l'Impresa, privata com'è del suo Capo che ne è l'artefice e l'esponente va incontro ad una graduale dissoluzione che non può non pregiudicare gravemente non soltanto gli interessi dell'Impresa, ma anche e soprattutto quelli dello stesso servizio pubblico e delle opere pubbliche all'Impresa affidate.

2°) E' ovvio infatti che il Credito Bancario e dei fornitori che è la base della vita di una azienda non può sussistere ove l'Impresa non dia più quell'affidamento che solo può dare la presenza del titolare della Ditta.

3°) L'azienda affidata ad un estraneo che ha esaurito, con i suoi poteri, il capo dell'azienda stessa sempre vigile per il salvataggio delle sorti di essa, risente in quanto alla disciplina degli impieghi e all'andamento, della mancanza di ogni diretto controllo di chi aveva ed ha la capacità tecnica per la organizzazione ed azione produttiva dell'Impresa.

4°) Si va così ad una diminuzione della produttività dell'azienda ed alla notevole dispersione di forze e di materie che ne costituisce il danno, con la conseguenza che ne risentono gravemente i servizi che vengono disimpegnati e, in diretta conseguenza, l'economia Nazionale.

Ciò premesso sorge la necessità di una urgente decisione sul

...fornimento pubblico...

3651

In relazione al ricorso già presentato dalla sottoscritta impresa, con il quale veniva richiesta la cessazione delle gestioni del Commissario nominato in dipendenza dell'ordinamento del Consiglio Regionale per la Regione di Roma in luglio 1944, si fa presente: 1°) che l'impresa, privata come del suo capo che ne è l'amministratore e l'esponente va incontro ad una graduale dissoluzione che non può non pregiudicare gravemente non soltanto gli interessi dell'impresa, ma anche e soprattutto quelli dello stesso servizio pubblico e delle opere pubbliche all'impresa affidate.

E' ovvio infatti che il Credito Bancario e dei Fornitori che è la base della vita di una azienda non può sussistere ove l'impresa non dia più quell'affidamento che solo può dare la presenza del titolare della Ditta.

2°) L'azienda affidata ad un estraneo che ha esaurito, con i suoi poteri, il capo dell'azienda stessa sempre vigile per il passato sulle sorti di essa, risente in quanto alla disciplina degli impieghi e salariati, della mancanza di ogni diretto controllo di chi aveva ed ha la capacità tecnica per la organizzazione ed azione produttiva dell'impresa.

3°) Si va così ad una diminuzione della produttività dell'azienda ed alla notevole dispersione di forze e di materie che ne costituiscono il futuro, con la conseguenza che ne risentono gravemente i servizi che vengono disingannati e, in diretta conseguenza, l'economia Nazionale.

Ciò premesso surge la necessità di una urgente decisione sul ricorso presentato anche in considerazione della imminente pubblicazione del Decreto del Governo Italiano che disciplina la nomina dei Commissari e Sindacatori delle aziende private.

In detto Decreto è prevista infatti la possibilità di una immediata cessazione delle gestioni Commissariali per quanto riguarda le Società Anonime, se si lascia invece alla interpretazione la cessazione delle Gestioni Commissariali di imprese private di cui titolare e capo sono la stessa persona.

1968

data
 E' chiaro che non possa esservi una interpretazione estensiva di una norma eccezionale e perciò non vi è dubbio che i commissari possano restare in carica solo se ricorrano tutte le condizioni volute per la nomina a termini del nuovo decreto.

E poichè la sottoscritta impresa non si trova in alcuna delle ipotesi previste in detto Decreto, così come si è dimostrato nel precedente ricorso, si chiede che venga riesaminata la sua posizione e che venga chiarito che la Gestione Comissariale deve cessare non sussistendo gli estremi voluti per la nomina in base al nuovo Decreto e non ostando le precedenti Ordinanze Regionali assorbita dal Decreto stesso che disciplina l'intera materia.

Il provvedimento di revoca risponde ai criteri di giustizia e di equità richiamati nel ricorso presentato, riguardando un'impresa il cui titolare non ha ricoperto mai cariche pubbliche né sostenuto mai attività politica, e non ha mai prestato alcuna collaborazione con i tedeschi, e risponde anche ai criteri di opportunità e necessità, essendo stati affidati all'Impresa notevoli lavori stradali dal Comando Alleato.

IN FIDES ELIA FEDERICO

Elia Federico

possono restare in carica solo se ricorrono tutte le condizioni volute per la nomina a termini del nuovo decreto.

E' perchè la nottuerità l'impresa non si trova in alcuna delle ipotesi previste in detto decreto, così come si è dimostrato nel precedente ricorso, si chiede che venga vietata la sua nomina e che venga chiarito che la gestione commissariale deve cessare non sussistendo gli estremi voluti per la nomina in base al nuovo decreto e non ostando la precedente Ordinanza Regionale assorbita dal decreto stesso che disciplina l'intera materia.

Il provvedimento di revoca risponde ai criteri di giustizia e di equità richiamati nel ricorso presentato, riguardando un'impresa il cui titolare non ha ricoperto mai cariche pubbliche né erogato mai attività politiche, e non ha mai prestato alcuna collaborazione con i tedeschi, e risponde anche a criteri di opportunità e necessità, essendo stati affidati all'impresa notevoli lavori stradali dal Comando Alliato.

IN FES A ELIA FERRERI

Agda Ferreri

COPIED 4/7/78
27.9.44

S. I. C. E. L. P.

Società Italiana Costruzioni e Lavori Pubblici

DEI FRATELLI SCALERA

SOCIETÀ IN NOME COLLETTIVO

SEDE IN ROMA VIA FORNOVO 2 - TELEF. 38076 - 381839

COSTRUZIONI EDILI, FERROVIE, IDRAULICHE
CONFEZIONE E MANUTENZIONE DELLE STRADE
COSTRUZIONI IN CEMENTO ARMATO
LAVORI PORTUARI



TELEGRAMMI: SICKELP
C. P. E. ROMA N. 2887

Copied 11/17/13
27.9.44

CA.

COMMISSIONE REGIONALE DI AMMINISTRAZIONE

A. D. N. A.

10000 11 20 settembre 1944

Il 19 luglio u.s. il Col. MANLIO ROMANZI, nella qualità di Commissario Regionale di Roma, nominava un Commissario per la gestione delle "Opere Scalera".

In data 20 luglio u.s. i sottosegretari della Direzione e della Direzione Provinciale di Roma presentavano al Commissario Regionale un progetto di legge avente per oggetto la gestione delle opere di pubblica utilità, determinando che l'attività di gestione delle opere di pubblica utilità fosse esercitata dalla Direzione Provinciale di Roma, e che l'attività di gestione delle opere di pubblica utilità fosse esercitata dalla Direzione Provinciale di Roma.

Secondo, per la sopravvenuta trasferimento del potere del Commissario Regionale alla Direzione Provinciale, essendo per la legge vigente la Direzione Provinciale di Roma, il progetto di legge, e pertanto in data 19 settembre i sottosegretari della Direzione Provinciale di Roma, e che l'attività di gestione delle opere di pubblica utilità fosse esercitata dalla Direzione Provinciale di Roma.

In via di ratifica la nomina del Commissario "Laguarda" non ha alcun significato giuridico, dato che non "Laguarda" non è stato e non è mai esistito.

Peraltro occorre che intervenisse la gestione decisa dal potere, in quanto il provvedimento, essendo non posso venire in concreto in



MINISTERO DEL BIELP
C. P. E. ROMA N. 2667

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27.3.44

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Il 15 luglio 1944, il Col. Tullio Tullio, nella qualità di Comandante
della Divisione di Roma, nominava un Comandante per la gestione della
"Impresa Sculera".

In data 28 luglio 1944, i sottoscritti 2009, Salvatore e 2015/ 2009
nominava presentando al Comandante Tullio la proposta di un unico ente
devono la revoca del provvedimento, determinato dall'errata valutazione
avuto che l'Impresa Sculera aveva esercitato anche l'attività per com-
to dell'ex Governatore dell'attività amministrativa del campo delle o-
pere pubbliche.

Secondo, per il sopravvenuto trasferimento del potere del Governatore
della Divisione alla Divisione Italiana, essendo per la parte venuta a
cassare ogni potere del Comandante Tullio, il potere rimane tale
lato, e pertanto in data 15 settembre 1944, sottoscritti hanno riproposto
dinanzi a codesta Un. Commissione la revoca di revoca del Comandante
della gestione.

In via di termine la nomina del Comandante all'Impresa Sculera" con
la quale significato giuridico, dato che una "Impresa Sculera" non e-
siste e non è mai esistita.

Tuttavia occorre che intervenendo la revoca dell'attività di revoca,
in quanto il provvedimento, essendo non fosse colpevole in quanto la
nuovella Divisione Italiana e lavoro separata dal Tullio Tullio",
di cui i sottoscritti sono i titolari, ciò comporta per i suoi di-
fetti molti aspetti tutte le attività dei sottoscritti, e della per
dal fatto trovano difficoltà nel lavoro eseguito, oltre che nelle
sue relazioni con gli uffici con i quali siamo in corso argenti
lavori di ricostruzione.

11/11

segue lettera del 22/8/1944

A tal riguardo non va dimenticato che i sottosegretari non hanno esercitato alcuna competenza in collaborazione con i delegati e con i rappresentanti pubblici insediati; mentre hanno mantenuto ed intensificato i rapporti con i poteri di lavoro con le amministrazioni che avevano occupato i poteri di ricostruzione per conto e sotto il controllo di questo Cn. Commissione.

Occorre infine considerare che l'attuale stato di fatto, suscitando incertezze sulla competenza del sottosegretario, i vicari generali e ora un vero vuoto di potere che è causa di indecisione nella vita dell'azienda in cui si struttura la vita di lavoro in quanto viene meno l'organizzazione.

Ad eliminare i danni di inevitabili incertezze che in presenza del Commissario provoca specialmente nella condotta dei lavori che i sottosegretari hanno assunto con senso di assoluta collaborazione con le forze armate alleate, è necessario ridivinare all'ordine del giorno presentato a codesta Cn. Commissione in data 12 settembre e quindi alla revoca del provvedimento di nomina del Commissario alla gestione.

In assenza del Commissario regionale, i suoi poteri sono venuti a cessare nell'ambito del territorio di Roma, senza inoltre l'assunzione della carica di carica di incarico di esaminare e revocare provvedimenti emanati dal Governo Militare Alleato, i sottosegretari si rivolgono a codesta Cn. Commissione, come l'organo competente a pronunciarsi sul ricorso dei sottosegretari avvenuti.

Tale revoca si impone anche in vista delle nuove norme recentemente votate dal Consiglio dei Ministri che ha disciplinato la materia delle nomine dei Commissari.

Sarebbe infatti oltre che ingiusto e contrario mantenere in vista Commissari straordinari per quelle imprese che non rientrano nelle disposizioni del Decreto Luogotenenziale emanato dal Governo Italiano.

Il tal riguardo non va dimenticato che i sottosegretari non hanno avuto
nessuna parte nella collaborazione che i vedremo a con i ve-
gusto. L'idea comune in collaborazione che i vedremo a con i ve-
pubblicazioni famolesti, mentre hanno inteso che si intendesse come in-
portanti rapporti. Il lavoro per le pubblicazioni che sono o-
vere urgenti di ricostruzione per conto e tutto il possibile di co-
desti CA. Commissione.

Occorre infine considerare che l'assemblea stata di fatto, addotta-
do incertezze sulla competenza del 1900. ~~Il~~ I vincoli della
vianovi e crea un vero stato di emergenza che è stata di interesse
nella fine dell'assemblea in cui si è discusso di ve di tempo in giorno
visibilmente sconcertante.

La riunione prima di inevitabili incontri che in presenza dei
Commissionario provochi specialmente nella condotta dei lavori che i
sottosegretari hanno assunto con senso di assoluta collaborazione con
le forze Armate Allate, è necessario addurre all'ordine del ri-
corso presentato a questa CA. Commissione in data 13 settembre e
quindi alla revoca del provvedimento di nomina del Commissario al-
la gestione.

In assenza del Commissario regionale, i cui poteri sono venuti a
cessare nell'esito del territorio di Roma, stanno inoltre i 36-47
attività della autorità italiana di esecutore e revocare provvedi-
menti emanati dal Governo militare Allate, i sottosegretari si rivol-
gono a questa CA. Commissione, come l'organo competente a promun-
ciare sul ricorso dei sottosegretari esistenti.

Tale revoca s'impone anche in vista delle nuove norme recentemente
votate dal Consiglio dei Ministri che ha disciplinato in materia
delle nomine dei Commissari.

Sarebbe infatti oltre che inattuato antichissimo mettere in vita
Commissari straordinari per quelle imprese che non rientrano nelle
disposizioni del Decreto Imperiale emanato dal Governo Italia-
no, e ciò per il principio dell'eccezionalità di tutti di fronte al-
la legge.

Non si può invece nell'ordine di una legislazione civile creare una
semplice categoria di cittadini di cui l'anno abbia a soffrire ogni
esigenti dell'Esito.

segue lettera del 27/5/1944

Tale è il caso delle imprese sottoposte allo revisione commissariale per effetto di un Ordine regionale in cui pregiudizialmente si riferiscono da quelle del nuovo decreto luogotenenziale in materia.

Dato che la norma definitiva è quella contenuta ormai in una legge italiana, che immediatamente ha ottenuto la superiore approvazione di questa C.C. Commissioni, i provvedimenti emanati nella stessa materia in base ad un'ordinanza straordinaria, la cui efficacia è venuta ora a cessare, non possono ulteriormente restare in vita e ciò sia perché sono conseguenti ad un'ordinanza che ha perduto vigore sia perché, non essendo in via di emanazione compresi nella ipotesi della nuova legge, debbono cessare ritenersi a questa conformi.

Nella specie corre l'obbligo di rilevare che i sottoscritti non risultano in nessuna delle tre ipotesi indicate dal Decreto in questione.

Non nell'ipotesi dell'art. 1 n. 1 del Decreto in quanto i titolari si trovano in sede e quindi presenti al funzionamento dell'impresa; non in quella dell'art. 1 n. 2, in quanto oltre a non aver compiuto la propria attività i sottoscritti collaborano attivamente con tutta l'organizzazione della propria impresa con le autorità alleate e quelle italiane, per conto delle quali hanno eseguito e stanno eseguendo importanti e urgenti lavori (v. certificato allegato della Commissione Alleata di Controllo); non nella ipotesi dell'art. 1 n. 3, in quanto i sottoscritti non hanno svolto mai alcuna attività pubblica, non hanno ricoperto durante tutto il ventennio del regime fascista alcuna carica politica o sindacale, e si sono iscritti al partito fascista soltanto nel 1933 allora quando ciò fu necessario per l'iscrizione all'albo nazionale degli ingegneri.

E pertanto i sottoscritti, presentando le necessarie dichiarazioni, chiedono che la revoca del Commissario alla gestione e vengono codesta C.C. Commissioni di voler provvedere con cortese sollecitudine considerando che ogni indugio comporta un danno notevole.

Per effetto di un Ordine regionale le cui disposizioni differiscono da quelle del nuovo decreto legislativo in materia.

Dato che la norma definitiva è quella promulgata ormai in una legge italiana, che immediatamente ha ottenuto la superiore approvazione di questa Commissione, i provvedimenti emanati dalla stessa autorità in base ad un'ordinanza eccezionale, in cui effluvia è venuta ora a cessare, non possono ulteriormente restare in vita e ciò sia perché sono conseguenza di un'ordinanza che ha perduto vigore ma perché, non essendo in via di emanazione compresi nelle ipotesi della nuova legge, debbono ritenersi a questa conformi.

Nelle specie corre l'obbligo di rilevare che i sottoscritti non risultano in nessuna delle tre ipotesi indicate dal decreto legislativo.

Non nell'ipotesi dell'art. 1 n. 1 del Decreto in quanto i titolari si trovano in sede e quindi presenti al funzionamento dell'impresa; non in quella dell'art. 1 n. 2, in quanto oltre a non aver sospeso la propria attività i sottoscritti collaborano attivamente con tutte l'organizzazione della propria impresa con la Autorità Alleata e quella italiana, per conto delle quali hanno eseguito e stanno eseguendo importanti e urgenti lavori (v. certificato allegato dell'Amministrazione Alleata di Controllo); non nella ipotesi dell'art. 1 n. 3, in quanto i sottoscritti non hanno svolto mai alcuna attività politica, non hanno ricoperto durante tutto il ventennio del regime fascista alcuna carica politica o sindacale, e si sono iscritti al Partito Fascista soltanto nel 1933 allorché ciò fu necessario per l'iscrizione all'albo nazionale degli apicoltori.

E pertanto i sottoscritti, premesse le innanzi esposte ragioni, istruono nel chiedere la revoca del Commissario alla revisione e pregano questa Commissione di volerli provvedere con cortese sollecitudine considerando che ogni indugio comporta un danno notevole al normale svolgimento dei lavori in corso.

Con osservazio

Luigi F. F. F.
Indirizzo al cardinale

HEADQUARTERS SECTION IV
Allied Control Commission

ATO 394

6th July 1944

THIS IS TO CERTIFY/

that the firm of SCALERA BROS have undertaken important reconstruction work on roads and bridges in the provinces of BARI, POTENZA, POTENZA, A ULLA and PROBINONE and have also furnished rubble and stone for the port of BARI.

They have been employed under the direction of the Allied Control Commission.

Signed:

A. J. J. J. J. J.

A. J. J. J.

Topia conforme all'originale
depositato presso la Commissio-
ne Alleata di Controllo-Divisio-

367

5th July 1944

THIS IS TO CERTIFY/

that the firm of BOLLEA and have undertaken important reconstruction work on roads and bridges in the provinces of BARI, POTENZA, POTENZA, AVELLA and PROVINCE and have also furnished rubble and stone for the port of Bari.

They have been employed under the direction of the Allied Control Commission.

Signed:

A. J. PERLEY Major

A. B. C.

36.

Copia conforme all'originale
depositato presso la Commissione
ne Alleata di Controllo-Divisione
ne Fiuminella.

Sezione Ufficio Contratti e Lavori Pubblici
Ufficio Tecnico e Affari
L'Amministratore Generale

laboratorio calce

Copied B17/18
27.9.44

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