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LOCAL GOV'T, BOLOGNA
MAR. - JUN. 1945

AC/11/9/2/LG

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REORGANISATION

BOLOGNA PROVINCE

AND

PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL LISTS

To	Date
C.A. Section	21/5/44
LG	29/5
C.A. Section	6/5/45
Local Govt	6/6/45

DOLOGNA PROVINCE

AND

PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL LISTS

To	Date
C.A. Section	21/5/44
LG	29/5
C.A. Section	6/5/45
Recd	6/6/45

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141/70

THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM MAR

1945

TO JUNE

1945

CATALOGUE-

MINUTE SHEET NO. 2

DATE	PAGE
5 June	See Minute 1. My impression of Casagza was that he knows very little about L.G. matters. Suggest you read memo which is the matter on which you advised C.C. not to receive deputations from Bologna. D. Birmingham - 6/6/64 CAS. Wald Spring 2064

DATE		PAGE
21 May	① <u>CASectin</u> To see p 2 B + translation at p 2. p 2 received by this S/C without covering letter or enclosure of any kind in its envelope. Nothing is transfer known as to the background of this manifesto: we do not even know who sent it. N.A. is recommended - at present it will be done in mind by the next officer to visit Emilia Region: from this S/C	28 2
22 May	V.P. Information only. I don't consider we need even bother to keep it in mind	
28 May	L.G. I saw this manifesto when in Bologna & asked them to send a copy to A.C. S.M.B.	
2 June 1945	CAS: (3) 2063 - This is a translation (fos. 4 to 4D) of the paper left by Conte Filippo CAVAZZA, Christian-Democrat member of the Bologna CLN when he was here on 29 May. Col. Chapman brought him to speak to Lt. Col. Bonham-Carter and I joined the group. - He said he knew little about the people in the Prefettura--that the Prefect was honest and popular, but knowing little about administration, leaned heavily on others (these others he said were Communists). He thought there should be a career Prefect. - Contrary to what the previous visitors from Bologna said, he stated that the Vice Prefect Vicario (DE VITA) was o.k. - The problems, if any, are chiefly public safety ones. But CAVAZZA I think, has a complex.  RALPH R. TEMPLE, Major Deputy Director	

22 May

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28 May

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SPR

(3)

2 June 1945

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RP Temple

RALPH R. TEMPLE, Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

(4)

5 June 1945

CAS:

1. Please see Minute 3, fos. 4A to 4D, and fo. 4E. CAVAZZA's document is, of course, known to CAS. The VP may be interested, however, to see the note of interview at ~~3A~~ and to compare it with what CAVAZZA says in his memorandum. The two opposing points of view about cancel each other out. RC has had copies of both.

RP Temple

Director
Local Government Sub Commission

19/2
AC/27/15/10

REPORT NO. 141

SUBJECT: Interview with H. E. Gianguido BORGHI, Prefetto Bergele of Bologna, 12 June 1945.

TO : Director, Local Government Sub Commission

FROM : Captain W. I. Cunningham

1. Col. Thomas, the PC, introduced me to the Prefect and explained the purpose of my visit, and then left us together. The Prefect was not at his best as he had just had some injections which had made him rather sick. However, he preferred to have the interview today instead of tomorrow. He sent for his Capo Gabinetto and instructed him to fill in the questionnaire about personnel while we talked.

2. VVV, DI VITA. I asked H. E. if he was satisfied with his VVV. He replied, "Yes". After a pause he said that the VVV had been in touch with him for about a year before the liberation and that he was approved by the CIN. I gained the impression, however, that H. E. was not satisfied but was supporting the VVV because he thought he ought to. I did not tell H. E. that DI VITA was going to be replaced as Col. Thomas had not yet mentioned the matter to him, but I do not think he will object to the replacement.

3. VVI, PORTOGHESI is not available as he is under operation. I told H. E. that it was hoped to send him a good career VVI from Reno this week to replace PORTOGHESI.

4. Other Officials. H. E. said that he had sufficient. I explained the method of getting Consigliere, etc. should any be required. H. E. stressed the urgent necessity for a Questore. I explained that IC S/C did not deal with Questore but promised to pass on his remarks to the proper S/C. H. E. then said that all Prefects in the North except himself had "Political Secretaries" and he would like to have one, too. The "Political Secretary" was a non-career man nominated by the CIN. I suggested that he should talk to the PC about it.

5. Deputazioni Provinciali. The members have all been nominated and are awaiting PC's approval. He expected to get approval possibly today. The CRA would then be formed as soon as possible.

6. Giunta Comunale. These have been established in all 59 Communes of the Province and are functioning. Regular meetings are being held, especially in Bologna city. I pointed out to H. E. that my information book in Reno mentioned 61 Communes. H. E. replied that there had been 61 Communes but that the expansion of the city of Bologna had absorbed two Communes which were formerly separate and that the Communes now numbered 59.

7. Sindaci. Had been appointed in all Communes. Two or three ² being changed by the IO. H. E. said he was strongly of opinion that sindaco should be paid as in the present circumstances theirs was a whole time job and they were mostly workingmen. I told him that the policy was to keep the Sindaco as

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7. Sindaci. Had been appointed in all Communes. Two or three ²⁰⁶² being changed by the PC. H. E. said he was strongly of opinion that Sindaco should be paid as in the present circumstances theirs was a whole time job and they were mostly workmen. I told him that the policy was to keep the Sindaco as an honorary appointment. He did not press the point further.

8. Segretari Comunali. Many career men had been fascists and were now missing. Non-career men were acting in their place and there was a Segretario in each Comune. I told H. E. about the proposed examinations. He expressed pleasure and said he hoped that the men now acting as Segretari would have a chance to take the examinations. There would be no difficulty in holding the examinations.

- 2 -

9. CMH. Helps the Prefect "politically and consultatively". They are forming committees within the CMH which will be able to examine and give advice on all subjects. The CMH has no executive functions now.

10. Louration. H. S. said the position was bad. One month had elapsed since liberation before the Court was set up and of the five cases heard three had been acquitted. He thought that a man who had sworn the oath to the Fascist Republic should not go free.

11. Electoral lists. H. S. sees no great difficulty in the preparation of the lists except perhaps in some of the mountain Communes. The biggest job will of course be in Bologna City and they will start as soon as the papers arrive from Rome. He expressed the opinion, however, that it would be about five months before elections would be held.

12. In spite of his illness, I gained a favourable impression of the Prefect. He has quite a forceful character and appears to have plenty of drive. He has the facts about his Province well marshalled and was able to answer all my queries without reference to anyone.

13. Attached is a pro form completed in the Prefecture showing the administrative situation as on the date of my visit.

WIC/pec

W. I. Cunningham left.

W. I. CUNNINGHAM
Captain
Local Government Sub Commission

061

RAPPORTO SULLA SITUAZIONE AMMINISTRATIVA

REGIONE ROMA PROVINCIA ROMA 1945 12 giugno

Data della nomina	Cognome	Nome o titolo	Qualifica e grado rispetto all'attuale
21.4.1945	ROMANINI	Giorgio (Ing)	
20.5.1944	DI VERA	Dr. Prof. Dante	Vice Prefetto Vicario (5°)
16.12.1940	FORNACIARI	Dr. Dr. Giuseppe	Vice Prefetto Ispettore (6°)
30.6.1942	GARIBOLDI	Dr. Domenico	Consigl. 1° cl. (7°)
19.9.1942	MEZZANIELLI	Dr. Alfonso	" 1° " (7°)
30.6.1942	PENIZIO	Dr. Salvatore	" 1° " (7°)
1.1.1950	VALERIO	Dr. Adelchi	" 2° " (8°)
1.7.1943	PALESTINI	Dr. Giuseppe	" 2° " (8°)
1.11.1938	SCUDEROTTO	Dr. Tommaso	" 2° " (8°)
4.7.1940	LA ROSA	Dr. Dante	1° Segret. (9°)
1.6.1936	MAZZA	Dr. Marcello	" " (9°)
1.11.1942	MASTROTTI	Dr. Michele	" " (9°)
1.8.1942	MAGGIORI	Dr. Mario	Vice Segret. (11°)
1.7.1933	TRINELLI	Rag. Carlo	Rag. Capo 1° (7°)
4.7.1940	VALERIO	Dr. Gaspare	" " 1° (8°)
16.7.1933	MAZZINI	Rag. Maria	Prima Rag. (9°)
1.10.1939	MAZZINI	Rag. Luigi	Ragioniere (10°)
1.3.1940	MAZZINI	Dr. Rag. Sergio	" 2° (10°)

I. PREFETTO

II. PREFETTURA

(Funzionari di
Gruppo A)1. Vice Prefetto
Vicario2. Vice Prefetto
Ispettore

3. Capisecreteria

2° classe

id.

3. Capisecreteria

di 2° classe

id.

4. Capisecreteria

di 1° classe

id.

V. Segret. in prova

III. PREFETTURA

(Funzionari di
Gruppo B)1. Rag. Capo
reggente la
Ragioneria

2. Rag. Capo 2°

Cap. 1° Rag.

Rag. Rag.

Vice Ragioniere

"

Vicario						
2. Vice Prefetto Ispettore	16.12.1940	ROMANINI	Dr. D'Amico	Vice Prefetto Ispettore (6°)		
3. Consigliere	30.6.1942	CARASSO	Dr. D'Amico	Consigliere (7°)		
2° classe	19.9.1942	MASTROTTI	Dr. Altonio	" 1° " (7°)		
1a	30.6.1942	FRUTTO	Dr. Salvatore	" 1a " (7°)		
3. Consigliere di 2° classe	1.1.1950	VALENTI	Dr. Adolphi	" 2a " (8°)		
1a	1.7.1943	PAZZINI	Dr. Giuseppe	" 2a " (8°)		
4. Consigliere di 1° classe	1.11.1938	SORTILANDEO	Dr. Romano	" 2a " (8°)		
1a	4.7.1940	LA NOVA	Dr. Dato	1° Segret. (9°)		
1a	1.6.1956	MAZZA	Dr. Marcello	" " (9°)		
1a	1.11.1942	IRANDELLI	Dr. Michele	" " (9°)		
V. Segret. in prova	1.8.1942	MICHELINI	Dr. Emilio	Vice Segret. (11°)		
III. PREFETTURA (Funzionari di Gruppo 5) 1. Rag. Capo reggente la Ragioneria			Rag. Cino	Rag. Capo 1° (7°)		
2. Rag. Capo 2°	1.7.1953	TERRELLI	Dr. Gaspare	" " 1° (8°)		
Capo 1° Rag. Rag. Rag.	16.7.1933	MANTUANI	Rag. Maria	Prima Rag. (9°)		
Vice Ragioniere	1.10.1939	MAZZA	Rag. Luigi	Ragioniere (10°)		
" "	1.5.1940	MANTUANI	Dr. Rag. Sergio	" 2060°		

NOTA: (1) Nei paragrafi I, II e III si richiedono i particolari del grado tenuto all'epoca dell'ultima nomina da parte del Governo italiano. Questo non è necessariamente il grado relativo all'ufficio tenuto attualmente, vale a dire o Consigliere di grado VIII potrebbe agire come Vice Prefetto Ispettore (Grado VI). Omettere le promozioni conferite dagli Alleati o dal G.L.N.

(2) Nell'ultima colonna, si richiede il numero e il titolo del grado, per es. Consigliere di 2° classe (VIII).

11/12
6
AQ/27/15/12.

REPORT N. 140

SUBJECT : Report of interview with Col. Floyd E. Thomas, PC Bologna on 12 June 45

TO : Director, Local Government Sub Commission

FROM : Captain ~~W.H.~~ Cunningham

1. I had a long and interesting interview with Col. Thomas. At the outset I explained our troubles in getting officials and told him that a V.P.V. ~~MESSINA~~ and a V.P.I. DE SAKIO had both been nominated and that I expected they would be dispatched before the end of the week. Col. Thomas expressed pleasure and stressed his urgent need of a Questore as he had sacked the previous one and had no one at present. I told him that this was a matter for Public Safety Sub Commission but that I would mention it to them on my return to Rome. Other matters dealt with fall under the following headings :

2. PREFECT. - BORGHESE Gian Guido (Ingegnere) C.I.N. nominee - Socialist Party. He is a good man and is getting well down to the job of administering the Province. The C.I.N. still tries to influence him but he is showing himself much more independent of them and stiffer every day. Col. Thomas is very pleased with him. He is handicapped in administrative matters by not being a career official and has to rely on the V.P.V. DI VITA of whom Col. Thomas has a very bad opinion. When the new V.P.V. arrives it will be a great help to the Prefect. I mentioned the ~~giving~~ from the Ministry of Interior as to the Prefect's inscription in the Fascist Party. Col. Thomas said he did not believe that Borghese had ever been inscribed otherwise Public Safety of the C.I.N. would have known of it. In any event he considered that Borghese's history of persecution by the Fascist for the past seven years ~~as~~ so and his record recently were more than sufficient to counteract any minimal inscription to the party in the past. He has been now formally confirmed in office by SCAO 5 Army as Prefetto Reggente.

3. V.P.V. - Prof. Dante DI VITA. Col. Thomas has a very bad opinion of this official. He is playing a double game and is ~~most~~ unreliable. He is only being kept in office as a necessity until the new V.P.V. arrives from Rome. He will then be told to report to the Ministry of Interior. There does not appear to be any case against him as regards epuration.

4. V.P.I. - was Dott. Rag. Giuseppe PORTOCHESI. He is under epuration and cannot be used. Will be replaced by new V.P.I. from Rome.

5. The Deputazione Provinciale had all been nominated and Col. Thomas was waiting for a report on the last two members before approving its appointment. He expects it to begin functioning this week. Representation has been given to the six C.I.N. parties equally.

6. Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa. The four citizen members will be nominated when the Deputazione meets.

7. Giunte Comunali. Were established and functioning in all Communes.

2059

RAPPORTO SULLA SITUAZIONE AMMINISTRATIVA

1945

12 giugno

BARI

PROVINCIA

BARI

REGIONE

I. PREFETTO

GIANGALLO (ING)

Vice Prefetto
Vicario (5)

II. PREFETTO

DR. PROF. DANTO

Vice Prefetto
Vicario (5)(Funzionari di
Gruppo A)1. Vice Prefetto
Vicario

DE VISA

DR. PROF. DANTO

Vice Prefetto
Vicario (5)2. Vice Prefetto
Ispettore

FORCIGLIONE

DR. PROF. GIANGALLO

Vice Prefetto
Ispettore (5)

3. Opere

GARDINO

DR. PROF. DANTO

Vice Prefetto
Ispettore (5)

2°

RECHESSE

DR. ALFONSO

Vice Prefetto
Ispettore (5)

id.

PENTINO

DR. SALVATORE

Vice Prefetto
Ispettore (5)

3. Opere

VALENTE

DR. ADOLFO

Vice Prefetto
Ispettore (5)

id.

RUBINI

DR. GIANGALLO

Vice Prefetto
Ispettore (5)

4. Opere

SARACINELLO

DR. TOMASO

Vice Prefetto
Ispettore (5)

id.

LA NUDA

DR. DANTO

Vice Prefetto
Ispettore (5)

id.

MESA

DR. MARCELLO

Vice Prefetto
Ispettore (5)

id.

MARELLI

DR. MICHAEL

Vice Prefetto
Ispettore (5)

V. Segret. in prov.

MARELLI

DR. MARILIO

Vice Segret. (11)

III. PREFETTO

(Funzionari di
Gruppo B)

1. Reg. Capo

reggente la
Regione

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II. PREFETTURA					
(Funzionari di Gruppo A)					
1. Vice Prefetto Vicario	20.5.1944	DI VITA	Dr. Prof. D'Amico	Vice Prefetto Vicario (5°)	
2. Vice Prefetto Ispettore	16.12.1940	PORROGGINI	Dr. Rag. Giampico	Vice Prefetto Ispettore (6°)	
3. Capisabbioli	30.6.1942	GARIBOLDI	Dr. Annosio	Consig. 1° cl. (7°)	
2° classe	19.9.1942	RECHETTI	Dr. Alessio	" 1° " (7°)	
1a.	30.6.1942	FERRARO	Dr. Salvatore	" 1° " (7°)	
3. Uscieri	1.1.1950	VALERIO	Dr. Adolphi	" 2° " (8°)	
1a.	1.7.1923	PIRELLI	Dr. Giampico	" 2° " (8°)	
4. Segretario	1.11.1938	RAMOLINATO	Dr. Sarnico	" 2° " (8°)	
1a.	4.7.1940	LA ROSA	Dr. Dato	1° Segret. (9°)	
1a.	1.6.1936	MAZZA	Dr. Marcello	" " (9°)	
1a.	1.11.1942	DEANINI	Dr. Adolphi	" " (9°)	
V. Segret. in prova	1.8.1942	MAGGI	Dr. Mario	Vice Segret. (11°)	
III. PREFETTURA					
(Funzionari di Gruppo B)					
1. Rag. Capo reggente la Ragioneria	1.7.1933	TERRELLI	Rag. Gino	Rag. Capo 1° (7°)	
2. Rag. Capo 2°	4.7.1940	VALERIO	Dr. Casarero	" " 1° (8°)	
Capo 1° Rag. 1°	16.7.1933	RECHETTI	Rag. Mario	Prima Rag. (9°)	
Vice Ragioniere	1.10.1939	MAZZA	Rag. Luigi	Ragioniere (10°)	
" "	1.3.1940	MARCONELLI	Dr. Rag. Sergio	" 2° (10°)	

NOTA: (1) Nei paragrafi I, II e III si richiedono i particolari del grado tenuto all'epoca dell'ultima nomina da parte del Governo italiano. Questo non è necessariamente il grado relativo all'ufficio tenuto attualmente, vale a dire on Consigliere di grado VIII potrebbe agire come Vice Prefetto Ispettore (Grado VI). Ottenere le promozioni conferite dagli Allenti o dal C.L.N.

(2) Nell'ultima colonna, si richiede il numero e il titolo del grado, per es. Consigliere di 2° classe (VIII).

IV. <u>Amministrativo Provinciale</u>			
1. Presidente e Capo dell'Amministrazione Provinciale	3.6.1945	MELLONI	ing. Giorgio
2. Segretario Generale e Provinciale	1.2.1939	NEGRONI	dr. Mario

3. E' stata costituita una Delegazione Provinciale?	si	3.6.1945
NUMERO TOTALE: -- 11 MEMBRI + SUPPLEMENTI		

V. <u>Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa</u>		
1. Sono stati nominati i 4 membri elettivi della Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa?	No	

VI. <u>COMUNI</u>		
1. Numero totale dei Comuni	60	
2. Numero dei Comuni con una Giunta Comunale	60	
3. " " " un Sindaco	60	
4. " " " Commissario Prefettizio	—	
5. (i) " " " Segretario Comunale di Carriera	54	
(ii) " " " " non di carriera	6	

6
1/12
AC/27/15/16.

REPORT No. 140

SUBJECT : Report of interview with Col. Floyd E. Thomas, PO Bologna on R2 June 45

TO : Director, Local Government Sub Commission

FROM : Captain ~~W. J.~~ Cunningham

1. I had a long and interesting interview with Col. Thomas. At the outset I explained our troubles in getting officials and told him that a V.P.V. DESUNERA and a V.P.I. DE SARIO had both been nominated and that I expected they would be dispatched before the end of the week. Col. Thomas expressed pleasure and stressed his urgent need of a Questore as he had ended the previous one and had no one at present. I told him that this was a matter for Public Safety Sub Commission but that I would mention it to them on my return to Rome. Other matters dealt with fall under the following headings :

2. PREFECT. - BORGHESE Gian Guido (Ingegnere) C.L.N. nominee - Socialist Party. He is a good man and is getting well down to the job of administering the Provinces. The C.L.N. still tries to influence him but he is showing himself much more independent of them and stiffer every day. Col. Thomas is very pleased with him. He is handicapped in administrative matters by not being a career official and has to rely on the V.P.V. DI VITA of whom Col. Thomas has a very bad opinion. When the new V.P.V. arrives it will be a great help to the Prefect. I mentioned the ~~going~~ from the Ministry of Interior as to the Prefect's inscription in the Fascist Party. Col. Thomas said he did not believe that Borghese had ever been inscribed otherwise Public Safety of the C.L.N. would have known of it. In any event he considered that Borghese's history of persecution by the Fascist for the past seven years ~~as~~ and his record recently were more than sufficient to counteract any minimal inscription to the party in the past. He has been now formally confirmed in office by SCAO 5 Army as Prefetto Reggente.

3. V.P.V. - Prof. Dante DI VITA. Col. Thomas has a very bad opinion of this official. He is playing a double game and is ~~not~~ unreliable. He is only being kept in office as a necessity until the new V.P.V. arrives from Rome. He will then be told to report to the Ministry of Interior. There does not appear to be any case against him as regards epuration.

4. V.P.I. - was Dott. Rag. Giuseppe PORTOGHESI. He is under epuration and cannot be used. Will be replaced by new V.P.I. from Rome.

5. The Deputazione Provinciale had all been nominated and Col. Thomas was waiting for a report on the last two members before approving its appointment. He expects it to begin functioning this week. Representation has been given to the six C.L.N. parties equally.

6. Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa. The four citizen members will be nominated when the Deputazione meets.

7. Giunte Comunali. Were established and functioning in all Communes.

2059

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2. PREFETTO. - BORGHESI Gian Guido (Ingegnere) C.L.N. nominee - Socialist Party. He is a good man and is getting well down to the job of administering the Province. The C.L.N. still tries to influence him but he is showing himself much more independent of them and stiffer every day. Col. Thomas is very pleased with him. He is handicapped in administrative matters by not being a career official and has to rely on the V.P.V. DI VITA of whom Col. Thomas has a very bad opinion. When the new V.P.V. arrives it will be a great help to the Prefect. I mentioned the ~~giving~~ from the Ministry of Interior as to the Prefect's inscription in the Fascist Party. Col. Thomas said he did not believe that Borghese had ever been inscribed otherwise Public Safety of the C.L.N. would have known of it. In any event he considered that Borghese's history of persecution by the Fascist for the past seven years ~~as~~ so and his record recently were more than sufficient to counteract any minimal inscription to the party in the past. He has been now formally confirmed in office by SCAO 5 Army as Prefetto Reggente.
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6. Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa. The four citizen members will be nominated when the Deputazione meets. 2059
7. Giunte Comunali. Were established and functioning in all Communes.
8. Sindaci, had been appointed by spearhead AMI officers in all Communes. In a few cases it was necessary to dismiss these Sindaci and as a result there were about 6 out of 60 Communes without Sindaci. New appointments were in course of being made.
9. Segretari Comunali. Were functioning in all Communes although many of them were not career officials. I told Col. Thomas that the Ministry of Interior would probably be holding examinations in Bologna for intending Communal Secretaries. He thought it would be a good thing especially as no more career ^{were} were available, and

said that the main difficulty would be transport for the intending candidates.

10. C.I.N. - The position as regard C.I.N. is too well known and has been reported on too often for me to report further. From the Local Government aspect they are being carefully watched and made to understand that they can only function in an advisory capacity. Some infringements of this rule have been landed the persons responsible in jail and the situation is well in hand. On the whole the C.I.N. are cooperative but would very much like to be executive too.

11. Duration. - The first sitting of the Peoples Court took place on 11 June. It was well organized and commenced its proceedings by trying five different types of offenses which will serve as precedents for dealing with similar cases. Incidentally it was found not to be an exorbitant offense for a private citizen to have taken the oath to the Fascist Republic.

12. Electoral Lists. - Col. Thomas considered that there was nothing to stop the commencement of the preparation of Electoral Lists as soon as the necessary forces arrived from Rome as there were officials in all Communes to handle the matter.

13. Handover to Italian Government. - Col. Thomas said that, if he got the officials he required from Rome - especially the Questore - and then had about a fortnight to get settled down, there was in his opinion nothing to prevent the handover of the Province to the Government. He stressed, however, the importance of setting up a strong Public Safety administration with a good Questore and pointed out that it would be greatly to the benefit of the Italian Government to provide the required officials. Otherwise there would be trouble when the Allies left Italy.

14. The Province is still under AMF 5 Army control technically. Col. Thomas is anxious to go over to Phase II. Regional Control as soon as possible.

M.B. The Questore arrived in Bologna on morning of 15 June.

WIC/cg.

W.I. Cunningham Capt.
W. I. CUNNINGHAM, Captain
Local Government Sub Commission

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
ARO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

2 JUN 1945

Ref 4/15.4/CA

2 June 1945

SUBJECT : Situation in EMILIA

TO : RG EMILIA Region

RRT

1. Conte Filippo CAVAZZA recently paid a visit to this HQ armed with a letter of introduction from Major WAX. As a member of Bologna CIN he is, no doubt, well known to you.
2. It seems that the subject of his talk is known to you in that CAVAZZA stated that he had seen the Provincial Commissioner.
3. A copy of the memorandum left by him is enclosed for your information. It seems that this is a similar situation to that which existed in Rome and which can only be countered by the building up of the Police Forces.
4. It does not seem that any action by this HQ is possible other than to take note of the information.

BY COMMAND OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

P. A. Barker
f. C.R. UPJOHN Brig. 1/61
VP CA Section

Copy to : Public Safety S/C
Local Government S/C

2057

6001

*Local Government 1/24
att: Major Temple*

Translation

Situation in the Bologna Province.

"A"

Such situation has not only local importance, given that - obviously - the movement which has spread during the last period of the German occupation and which has increased after the liberation, shows a tendency to spread out systematically into the neighbouring zones. Much more, according to a statement made by a liable person, this movement would be in connection with an eventual uprising, apparently social, but armed and not independent from political actions of greater importance.

The Bologna Province has been selected by the Communists as Centre of the agrarian movement, such as Milan and Turin should be the centres of the industrial labour movement.

Since August 1944 the Communists caused in several Communes an agreement to be made regarding the transformation of the crop-share system. Such agreement is absolutely anti-economic and has evidently a political background, as it turns to the crop sharers' class advantage, which has not suffered at all until a few days before the liberation and which on the contrary has speculated notoriously, selling food supplies to always more increased prices. This manoeuvre was made with a view to deduce from the other parties of the people (especially from the Socialists and the Christian Democrats) the crop-sharers and small tenants, who were not and are not attracted to the known Communist principles.

These contracts have not been discussed, but have been with threats and several proprietors, who did not want to sign have been killed. The Authorities of the so-called Mussolini's Republic and those of the German occupants let them do as they wanted and in certain cases the Germans joined this propaganda.

In the Bologna plain the partisans were organised by the Communists into the Gap and Sap, who never took actively part in the struggle against the Germans, while the regular partisan formations, who were in the hilly zone, frequently carried out useful activities in the back of the German Troops. In fact, the first armed formations never caused a bridge to be blown up, even when specifically ordered, and to-day they transformed themselves into the guards of the infinite Committees, which abusively call themselves Committees of National Liberation.

2056

4A

The liberal parties, democratic christian and republican entered into the Regional Liberation Committee of Bologna only during the month of August 1944, thus completing the six parties, of which it is composed, but had opportunity to carry out but very little propaganda, at first, in consequence of the activity of the Germans and the Fascist Black Brigades and then as a result of the activity of the a/m Communist partisans.

After the liberation of Bologna, which took place on the 21st April, the socialist Prefect appointed by the Regional Liberation Committee, assured the population that justice would be made against the criminals and those who took advantage from the Fascist regime, but told them to be calm and to return to normal civil life. In spite of this, on the same day murders took place, especially in the city, and the victims continued to be many, not only during the first days but for entire weeks.

Up-to-now (a month later) arrests of persons have been continued, illegal prisons in different points of the city have been opened, and when by order of the Allied Authorities all prisoners had to be transferred to the S.Giovanni in Monte prison, the partisans moved only half of them; the others (to the greater part not fighting Fascists) have been found and continue to be found dead in different localities.

The particulars of these incidents have been reported to the Allied Public Safety Officer, Major Way and to the Officer in charge of the partisans Major Gillette. Just the last week (20th of May) an Allied Officer has noticed completely armed partisans run around the city in a car. It is to be pointed out, that the Commander of the partisans, on the 21st April, during a meeting of the Liberation Committee, declared that the arms would not be surrendered to the Allies, since he had made arrangements for the gathering-up of all "old stuff of the Province" to be given up, to the effect that the efficient arms would remain at the disposal of the Communist formations to be used in the revolution to come. However, the greater part of these arms are not in the city, but in the country, where it is very difficult to find a considerable number of them collected in one place.

It is to be pointed out, that who has been in the country has been able to notice that during the last weeks of their stay, the same Germans have delivered arms (especially hand-grenades) to the population, i.e. to the partisans of to-day, who then co-operated with the Germans.

2055

4B

Evidently this has been made with a view to create disorders among the Italians in the back of the advancing Allied troops.

After the arrival of the Allies, there was a pause of the violent actions in the country, in order to impose the a/m agricultural agreements. But, seen the different procedure of the Allied troops from that of the Germans, soon murders started again, not only of Fascists but also of proprietors, farm managers, their families and of other persons, also for personal revenges, but more often according to a fixed scheme and an exclusive directive.

In many Communes, besides the forced imposition of the agricultural agreements, which are said to be approved by the National Liberation Committee - but which has never discussed the matter - sums are demanded, which vary from 50.000 Lire to 6.000.000 Lire, to be paid within four or five days under the threat to "undergo the justice of the patriots".

It is said that "all those who do not comply with the request of the National Liberation Committee and are deaf to the needs of the working classes, place themselves definitely outside the national community and against the patriotic front, to the effect that they will be considered traitors by all working organisations and as such denounced to the masses in order to undergo the same treatment as the traitors of the Country".

In other Communes letters have been written to the proprietors stating that in view of the fact that they have earned too much during the Fascist period, they should give up to the local Liberation Committee, by order of the Central Committee (. . . which of course knew nothing at all) the 2,50% of the area in their possession, valuing it 250.000 Lire per hectare.

In many Communes, the armed members of the Local Committees have prohibited to transport the absolutely necessary food-supplies to town, where there still are thousands of peasants and workmen without work and income.

In the economical field, tariffs have been fixed, which vary from 38 Lire per hour for ordinary works to 95 Lire per hour for the fertilisation of the fields. With such prices the corn production cost would amount to at least 1.200 Lire per quintal and that of the rice, in the few zones where it is grown, to at least 1.800 Lire before polishing: which would mean misery for all consumers.

The Provincial Commissioner has issued an ordinance against all these abuses, which has brought about a standstill lasting a few days; but then the promoters took up courage again and the impositions became more and more

4C

frequent, with many murders, even of members of the working class and sometimes with methods copied from the German S.S. (hangings in the presence of the families, digging of their graves by those who were about to be killed etc.)

The Provincial Commissioner, Col. Thomas, has then invited the Regional Liberation Committee to declare itself contrary - with a public poster - to such methods and facts, while the Democratic Christian Party sent out a protest to all other parties and to the Regional Liberation Committee, with a view to re-enforce the prestige and the authority of the Committee itself, separating its own responsibility from the a/m incidents, which are contrary to every Democratic conception and to every criterion of order and justice.

The Regional Liberation Committee, in consequence of the weakness of the presidency and the obstructionism of the Communist members, who have violently attacked the intervention of the Allies, has not yet complied, after 15 days, with the request made by the Provincial Commissioner, and on the contrary its Communist members are against the publication of a statement, which is necessary, both to give back confidence to the Italians and to assure the prestige of the Allied Authorities.

I - A re-enforcement of the Allied Police is necessary, especially in the country, where a few men would be sufficient to cop with an entire Commune.

II - To oblige the Regional Liberation Committee - under the threat of its dissolution - to declare itself not particeps criminis in the a/m incidents and to comply with the just requests of the Provincial Commissioner.

III - Control of the members of the Italian Questura (where Communist partisans are put in).

IV - Appointment of career Prefect and Questore by the Italian Government, with the authorisation of the Allied Authorities, eliminating from such positions any party action whatsoever (so as it has always been in democratic Italy before the transformation of the State administration by the Fascist party.

If these measures will not be immediately put into effect, the complained criminal activity, which has already spread out into many Communes and especially into the Bologna plain, would overstep the Province boundaries and spread over the neighbouring Provinces, as on the other hand it has been already noticed (Ravenna, Forlì, 12053..)

Regions and to facilitate the destructive and alarming activity of armed bands with the same political idea, eventhough if of different nationality.

av.

2052

Copy

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

AC/4/1/100/LG

Tel: 478190

SUBJECT: Bologna Officials.

25 May 1945.

TO : RC Emilia Region. (with copy for PC Bologna)

1. The attached copies of notes of an interview which took place at this HQ are forwarded for the information and attention of the Provincial Commissioner of Bologna.
2. The contents thereof are self-explanatory.
3. It is reported that a Vice Prefect Inspector is required for this Prefectura and the Ministry have already nominated an official, following a request for the purpose. Efforts are being made to send him forward as soon as possible.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

WVH/pec
Encls. as in (1) above.

RRT
RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub-Commission.

2051

AG/4/1/100/LG

SUBJECT : Note of Interview - Local Government S/G offices.

DATE : 21 May 1945

PRESENT : Dott. PARISI - Commissario Capo P.S. di Bologna
Dirigente Ufficio Speciale Polizia per
l'Epurazione dei Nazi-Fascisti

Cap. GUIDONI - Ten. Col. Comandante Divisione di Polizia - Bologna
Major R.R. Temple
Capt. W.V.M. Lewis

Sig. Arrigo NICE, interpreting

1. The above-named officials stated that they were from Bologna and desired to report upon matters affecting certain of the personnel of the Bologna Prefettura, and in particular the VP thereof, DE VITA, and the Capo di Gabinetto MACILIONI. They stated that they had seen the Chief of the Personale Division of the Ministry of the Interior and were to see Under-Secretary MOLE on 22 May. The Minister agreed with the views expressed by these officials and had stated that if AG agreed with the changes of personnel which it was desired to propose, the Ministry would similarly agree. They had the Ministry's authority to see Major Temple.

2. In answer to Major Temple's inquiries, they stated that the PU Bologna did not know they were coming to Rome. The Prefect and Questore knew and the latter had issued the pass. It was not an AMG pass. They had not discussed the detailed purpose of their visit with the Prefect as the matter was a delicate one. It was one of concern to the patriots. These two officials were representatives of the GLN, who has proposed their appointment to their present respective positions. The representations they desired to make would be offered on behalf of the Police and Questore. They had been told in Bologna to contact and explain their views to the Chief of Police in Rome and 'the Allies'.

3. Major Temple explained that the reason for his questions which had advanced the above information was that he wished to know their respective Positions, status and purpose of their visit before considering whether he would listen to the representations he understood they desired to make.

4. Major Temple agreed to hear their representations but first made it clear that he would send any information so received to the Provincial Commissioner who was the proper AMG authority in Bologna to deal with matters concerning that area.

5. The officials stated that they were doubtful whether any ²⁰³² would be served in giving it to the PU, but agreed that they would give ²⁰³² the same information to AMG Bologna as they wished to do here.

6. Major Temple gave the following information:

Cav. GUIDONI - Ten. Col. Comandante Divisione di Polizia - Bologna
 Major R.R. Temple)
 Local Government S/O
 Capt. W.V.M. Lewis)

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5. The officials stated that they were doubtful whether any ^{20 years} ~~20 years~~ would be served in giving it to the PG, but agreed that they would give ^{exactly} ~~exactly~~ the same information to AMG Bologna as they wished to do here.

6. Dott. PARISI gave the following information:

(1) Personnel at the Bologna Prefettura was the same as under the Fascist-Nazi regime.

(11) The only honest man was the Prefect--BORGHESI--appointed by the CLN.

(111) All the rest from the VPV-DE VITA--downwards were the same.

(17) DE VITA has received two promotions under the Fascists since September 1943. He was advisor to the Fascist Prefect--FANTOZZI-- who fled (and who is believed to have been arrested in Milan.) He was an out-and-out collaborator.

- 2 -

(v) He had been VPV a year, having been put in office from another place in Emilia by FANTOZZI. He had taken the oath. Nearly all the officials had. Probably 20 % of the staff were members of the Fascist Party. For these reasons, the Prefectural staff made it difficult to contact the PC.

(vi) The Prefect, in spite of his undoubted integrity, was dependant on the VPV for his technical and administrative knowledge.

(vii) The position of the Questore was different. PARISI had been concerned with the clandestine work of organization carried on by the CLN before liberation. Immediately thereafter, the then Questore was put out of office and replaced by a successor who had previously been chosen for the appointment.

(viii) The VPV had in fact "double-crossed the CLN" by purporting to work for and actually working against them when it suited his purpose. He was hated by the patriots on account of his dishonesty and his past record.

(ix) The favourable report on the VPV which AC had received was evidence of his two-faced behaviour.

(x) The VPI--- PORTINSE--- was even worse. He held three offices at the time during the Fascist-Nazi period, which in itself was illegal. He was a complete Fascist-Nazi supporter.

(xi) All the Prefettura staff served the Germans.

7. Major Temple intimated that any charge should be specified and conveyed to the PC. PARISI replied that this would be difficult as the documents would have to go through other officials in the Prefettura.

8. Regarding the VPV, they said that it would be possible for specific charges to be listed. If he and the Capo di Gabinetto could be dismissed, the rest of subordinate staff could be cleared out.

9. The Ministry of the Interior could supply a successor to the VPV (M.B. This was evidently a reference to the "pool of officials" system established with the Ministry).

10. Regarding the Capo di Gabinetto, he was "the right-hand man" to Prefect FANTOZZI, which latter had, during the German occupation, actually ordered capital sentences. His Capo di Gabinetto was inevitably involved in this work.

11. The present Prefect seemed somewhat afraid of upsetting the administration by dismissals and the people of Bologna were very disturbed. These two spokesmen feared serious trouble if the foregoing matters were not dealt with speedily.

12. Major Temple, in conclusion, repeated his previous intimation to the effect that the proper authority to deal with the subject was the PC of Bologna. He said that the information would be conveyed to his end and he advised

concerned with the clandestine work of organization before liberation. Immediately thereafter, the then Questore was put out of office and replaced by a successor who had previously been chosen for the appointment.

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12. Major Temple, in conclusion, repeated his previous intimation to the effect that the proper authority to deal with the subject was the PC of Bologna. The information given at this interview would be conveyed to him and he advised the spokesmen that, as previously indicated, the proper course for them to adopt was to make their specific charges to AMG. Bologna.

WVWL / pec

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Province of Bologna

21 MAY 1945

The Commissioner Provincial Of the Allied Military Government for Bologna refers as necessary to address to the population of Bologna the following:

The extreme rapidity the Allied Military Forces' push North after the breakthrough the German defence lines of the Apennines has made in a certain way more difficult the task of the Allied Military Government for the supplies stored to be locally distributed but now be distributed on a larger zone there where they are more urgently required. This is why we must sometime act in a different and quicker way than what we have done elsewhere. Notwithstanding this the great Military victory is such as to be in secondary line of consideration any other question.

Thanks to this complete victory the day will also be nearer when Bologna and other provinces will pass under the regular Italian Government jurisdiction; it is as a matter of fact in our precise intent on to transfer the powers to the Italian civil Administration as soon as it be possible.

The Excellent efforts of the National Liberation Committee have greatly contributed to hasten this action.

The wish of all citizens for a quick return to normality is quite comprehensible. Nevertheless it is necessary to bear in mind that during this transit period all powers are concentrated in the hands of the Allied Military Government which exerts them either directly through military personnel or indirectly through civilian personnel, legally appointed, whose activity are controlled. No other authority exists or can by anyone be recognised besides this.

We also want to draw everybody's attention to articles IX and XI of proclamation n. 2, signed by Fieldmarshall Alexander, which orders the blockade upon the preexisting salary rates, maximum prices of all necessities, goods, etc., besides the confirmation and application of all laws, decrees and regulations concerning agriculture existing at the moment of the occupation. Farming agreements of pe-taking and labour are of course included. Further on, the new Italian legislation will indicate the legal and ordinary ways to be adopted for the modification of salaries, wages, prices and contracts: modifications which are actually in course of application and which shall have to be followed and felt with the spirit of collaboration instigated by the new Italian Liberty.

At the same time and awaiting the Italian legislation to come into action and have complete applicability, the Allied Military Government has the power to adopt any extraordinary measures which might be necessary to meet those situations which must be immediately dealt with and to facilitate voluntary arbitrates. Therefore any menace or threat meant to induce to precipitate changes of the situation is not only illegal and as such is a violation, liable to sanction, of the public security but also delays the solution of many problems which could otherwise be solved.

I must also remind everybody that only the Allied Military Forces and the regular Italian Police Forces have a full and exclusive jurisdiction in public security matters and that arrestments, requisitions of properties or orders proceeding from any other authority have no validity whatsoever. The Carabinieri Reali the Public Security Agents, the Finance Guards and the Municipal Guards legally appointed are the only forces with the power of arrest. The Activities of other organs of irregular formation which according to what is being referred have arbitrarily taken the qualifications and rights of police forces, but which in reality have no authority whatever, are no longer tolerated.

All the above is being reminded in order to accelerate the arrival of

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the day when the Military occupation may come to an end. It is only through a spontaneous collaboration of everybody for the reestablishment of law and security, in an atmosphere of revision and reconstruction of national economy made in good order, that the new, free Italy, hope of all democratic peoples, can rise.

FLOYD E. THOMAS
Colonel Infantry Provincial
Commissioner for A.M.G.

Translation J.C.

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GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

PROVINCIA DI BOLOGNA

Il Commissario provinciale del Governo militare alleato per Bologna ritiene necessario rivolgere alla popolazione della provincia il seguente indirizzo:

L'estrema rapidità dell'avanzata verso il Nord delle Forze militari alleate, dopo lo sfondamento delle linee tedesche sugli Appennini, ha in un certo senso reso più difficile il compito del Governo militare alleato, poichè i rifornimenti accantonati per essere localmente distribuiti, debbono ora essere distribuiti in una zona assai più ampia, laddove i bisogni siano più urgenti e pressanti. Così accade che si debba talora procedere in maniera diversa e con sistemi assai più sbrigativi di quanto non sia stato fatto altrove. Nonostante ciò, la grande vittoria militare ottenuta è tale da far passare in seconda linea ogni altra considerazione. Grazie a questa completa vittoria verrà anche affrettato il giorno della restituzione di Bologna e delle altre provincie al Governo italiano regolarmente costituito; è, anzi, nostro preciso intendimento di effettuare il passaggio dei poteri all'Amministrazione civile italiana non appena ciò sia possibile. Gli eccellenti sforzi del Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale, prima dell'arrivo delle Forze alleate, hanno grandemente contribuito ad affrettare questo passaggio.

Le aspirazioni di tutti i cittadini in un prossimo ritorno alla normalità ed alla pace sono pienamente comprensibili. Ciononostante, è necessario ricordare che durante questo periodo intermedio tutti i poteri sono concentrati nelle mani del Governo militare alleato che li esercita o direttamente per tramite del personale militare, o indirettamente attraverso personale civile legalmente nominato, le cui attività sono soggette a controllo. Nessun'altra autorità esiste o può essere da taluno riconosciuta.

e di lavoro. In seguito, la nuova legislazione italiana indicherà i mezzi legali e ordinari da applicarsi per modifiche di salari, stipendi, prezzi e contratti; modifiche che sono attualmente in corso e che dovranno essere seguite ed intese con lo spirito di collaborazione instaurato dalla nuova libertà italiana.

Nel contempo, ed in attesa che la legislazione italiana entri in vigore ed abbia completa applicabilità, il Governo militare alleato ha il potere di adottare tutti i provvedimenti di carattere straordinario necessari per fronteggiare le situazioni che richiedono intervento immediato e di facilitare gli arbitrati volontari. Perciò qualsiasi ricorso a minacce o intimidazioni per indurre a cambiamenti precipitosi della situazione, non solo è illegale e come tale costituisce una violazione, soggetta a sanzioni, della sicurezza pubblica, ma anche viene a ritardare la soluzione di molti problemi che altrimenti potrebbero essere risolti.

Debbo anche ricordare che solo le Forze militari alleate e le Forze italiane di polizia regolare hanno piena ed esclusiva giurisdizione in materia di pubblica sicurezza; e che arresti, requisizioni di beni od ordini provenienti da qualsiasi altra autorità non hanno validità alcuna. I Carabinieri Reali, gli Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza, le Guardie di Finanza e le Guardie municipali legalmente nominate, costituiscono le sole forze dell'ordine che abbiano regolare potere di ~~20-506~~ Non sono tollerate più oltre le attività di altri organi di irregolare costituzione, che secondo quanto viene riferito hanno arbitrariamente assunta la qualifica e gli attributi di forza di polizia ma che in realtà non sono stati investiti di autorità alcuna.

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Quanto sopra esposto viene ricordato per potere accelerare il giorno in cui l'occupazione militare possa aver termine. Solo dalla volontaria collaborazione di tutti per il ristabilimento della legge e della sicurezza, in un'atmosfera di revisione e ricostruzione dell'economia nazionale compiuta nell'ordine, può sorgere la nuova, libera Italia, speranza di tutti i popoli democratici.

FLOYD E. THOMAS
COLONEL INFANTRY PROVINCIAL
COMMISSIONER FOR A. M. G.

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Si richiama anche l'attenzione di tutti sugli articoli IX e XI del proclama n. 2, firmato dal Maresciallo di campo, Alexander, che ordina il blocco delle preesistenti quote salariali, dei prezzi massimi per i generi alimentari, merci, ecc., nonchè la continuità d'applicazione ed il mantenimento di tutte le leggi, decreti e regolamenti riferentisi all'agricoltura esistenti al momento dell'occupazione. Sono ivi naturalmente compresi i patti colonici, di compartecipazione

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ALLIED COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

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Please read attached and initial

TO

Col. CRIPPS *RC*
Maj. TEMPLE *T*
Maj. WILLIAMS *WS.*
Capt. SHANKS
Capt. LEWIS *W*
Capt. CUNNINGHAM *W*

D. MODIANO

REMARKS

All copies to be for info.
Rept rec'd by hand from
S.C.A.O. & Army. *G. R. Briggs*

Chief Clerk File

COPY.

Subject:- C.M.L. - Galliera Area.To: Air Commodore C.N. Benson, DSO.Copy to:- F.C. Bologna Province.

I would like, and you will perhaps find my remarks of interest, to record some of the activities of the CML party here.

1. The party was in control when I arrived: they had chosen a Giunta and a Sindaco - a well balanced party.

12 members had been shot in the Piazza by the Nazis around midnight 22 Apr 45 (some children, earlier, had been fired upon). I witnessed the funeral and there were no demonstrations.

I put the CML on its honour to refrain from any reprisals on local collaborators: the trust has been respected.

I am putting in a report on the massacre with all available information regarding enemy unit etc.

2. The CML had already published a fixed price list of charges for Allied troops and had issued a stern warning that any person overcharging the Allies would be dealt with by a CML tribunal.

3. The CML had instituted a curfew for civilians. They willingly adopted Fifth Army Curfew and have been responsible for its enforcement.

4. I empowered the Sindaco to retain 12 armed men to act as police; the duty has been well carried out.

5. The CML is faithfully carrying out the terms of handing in arms; in addition it is collecting and storing enemy captured material. The Sindaco has made the necessary dispositions for guarding the materials pending instructions from Bologna Province. Much valuable enemy material (especially of interest to Army Signals) is available.

6. The CML report very gratefully on the assistance rendered by the CML in keeping non-essential civilian traffic off the arterial roads.

7. New Zealand engineers have reported to me that the CML have given £045 yeoman service in filling in craters etc. At one stage, when putting a Bailey across the river near S. AGOSTINO (Prov of FERRARA), the enemy put in a fairly heavy long distance strafe on the bridge approaches. As quickly as the approaches were cratered the CML members filled in the holes.

8. The CML are at present acting as guards on the bridges and thus saving much military man power.

9. Generally, in the areas LUGO - RUDEIO - GALLIERA - S. AGOSTINO, the CML has rendered unstinted service and has eschewed the political role of active help to the Allies.

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Galliera
26 Apr 45.

(Sgd) B.P. WALSH Capt.,

C.A.O. Eighth Army.

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