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LIAISON OFFICER'S REPORTS, REGION II
DEC. 1943 - FEB. 1944

1162

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NHD No.

785021

Page

MINNAPOLIS, ILL.

Date

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION

File: 400/16a/Int

7 February 1944

SUBJECT: 2nd Lt Sieglar (A) (late Interior)

TO: Executive Officer (A), HQ ACC (Col. *Albright* *6122*)

1. This officer was assigned as Liaison Officer, Region II, by this Sub-Commission.
2. I had been informed by G-1 verbally that his transfer to another assignment was imminent.
3. This transfer, insofar as orders have been received in writing, has never been confirmed, and yet, I have a report from Major Milweezy (A), that 2nd Lt Sieglar is, in fact, at Taranto.
4. 2nd Lt Sieglar has not reported his departure to us, nor have I had any intimation from the HMO in this respect.
5. I have no knowledge of where the papers affecting Interior Sub-Commission to 2nd Lt Sieglar are, where his records are, what date he left, and what reports in regard to the provinces he had completed. The only reports I had received from him were in regard to Matera Province (a very comprehensive and good report) out of a total number of 6 provinces in Region II.
6. 2nd Lt Sieglar was attached to Region II from 12 December, 1943, to approximately 23 January 1944, as far as is known.
7. The last weekly report report I received from him was for the week ending 23 January 1944.
8. I am not aware as to what unit or under what commanding officer 2nd Lt Sieglar is now serving. If I did, I would write him direct asking him to call upon 2nd Lt Sieglar to answer para 5 of this letter.
9. I shall be grateful if you will take the matter up.

[Signature]
R. G. B. SPICER
Lt Colonel, Acting Director,
Interior Sub Commission

Copy - G-1
Copy - HQAO Region II

Copy to File 6122

1127

213

154
44/49HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

FILE NO. 44

1

1 February 1944

SUBJECT: Liaison Officer's Reports - Region II

TO : 2nd Lt B. M. Ziegler, Liaison Officer, Interior, Region II

1. Returning herewith report for week ending 22 January 1944.

with Col. Spicer's comment

By command of Lt Col SPICER:

*T. Birmingham Shanks*T. BIRMINGHAM SHANKS
Lt Adjutant
Interior Sub-Commission

Incl: weekly Report

2HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION 2

9-2-1944

TO: - Interior Sub-Commission
H.Q. A.C.C. - SALERNO ✓

There is now no Liaison Officer at Region 2.

By order of the R.C.A.C.

E.G. Fricker
E.G. Fricker, Lt. Col.
Chief of Staff
Region 2

1126

1 INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

(Liaison Officers)

LIAISON OFFICER ZIMMER, Benjamin M. 2nd Lt. Region II
(Name and Rank)WEEKLY REPORT. For the week ending Saturday, 22 January, 1944SUNDAY:

In Naples

MONDAY:

Left Naples and arrived Potenza

TUESDAY:

Left Potenza and arrived Matera

WEDNESDAY:

Lt.Col. R.G.R. Spicer arrived and I put myself at his disposal 125

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION II

Adm. Sec.

~~3247~~

~~44/47~~

Ref. *AS 15 110*

10 Feb 44

Subj. Local Government, Development and Activities, Region II.

To: Lt. Col. R.G.B. Spicer, Acting Director
Interior Sub-Commission, ACC HQ.

1. Lt. Ziegler was ordered to temporary duty in Apulia by a cable from ACC HQ, reference Fargo 495, dated 25 Jan. He departed at once and I have heard nothing directly from him since.

2. I shall endeavor to keep you informed as to the developments in Local Government so far as they come to my knowledge. Because of the extreme difficulty of communications and the pressure upon my Provincial Commissioners, I have not attempted to obtain weekly reports from them, except a very condensed situation report. They of course send me "ad hoc" reports on anything which they consider of sufficient importance.

3. I have in mind to stir them up soon as to the progress made in executing the administrative instruction on Local Government. If in any week you do not hear from me, it will be reasonable to assume that there are no noteworthy developments.

G. H. McCaffrey
G. H. McCaffrey
Lt. Col., Inf.
R.O.

GHM/pjh

1124

dx.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

ACK/aa/INT.

2nd February, 1948.

SUBJECT: Local Government, Development and
Activities, Region II.

TO : SAC, Region II.

1. I am given to understand that Interior Liaison Officer, 2nd Lt. Ziegler has, or is being, transferred to another assignment. I have had no communication from Lt. Ziegler in this regard, nor have I received any communication from him for some time. Can you please confirm that he has left Matera, and that there is now no longer a liaison officer of the Interior Sub-Commission in your region? The policy of a liaison officer of the Interior Sub-Commission at Region H.Q. is approved at high level, and that was confirmed yesterday by the Executive Commissioner, and was further confirmed by the Chief Commissioner himself, at a personal conference which I had with him.
2. If 2nd Lt. Ziegler has actually left your H.Q. and since I have no liaison officer at all at the moment to take his place, I should be grateful if you could arrange to send me, through one of your responsible officers, a weekly summary of the developments and activities of local government within Region II. It is impossible for me to make reports which are called for in this regard to high level, if I am not in possession of such information. I shall be most grateful if you could assist me in this. I hope to get added personnel in the immediate future, and if Lt. Ziegler has been transferred, I will arrange to do my best, at the earliest opportunity, to post another liaison officer, meanwhile, I am asking your help in this matter.
3. I am particularly interested in the formation of the
Giunta Comunale
Deputazione Provinciale
Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa
and whether or not the citizens members have been, or are being, appointed and whether they are functioning.
4. Information as to removals and appointments to office from and above the level of sindaco would also be appreciated. If it is not possible for this to be done, I am sure you will let me know.

[Signature]
R. G. B. SPIDON,
Lt. Colonel,
Acting Director,
Interior Sub-Commission.

1123

file 44/45

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

FILE NO. 44

1 February 1944

SUBJECT: Liaison Officer's Reports - Region II

TO : 2nd Lt B. M. Ziegler, Liaison Officer, Interior, Region II

1. Returning herewith report for week ending 22 January 1944.

with Lt Col Spicer's comments

By command of Lt Col SPICER:

*T. Cunningham Shanks*T. CUNNINGHAM SHANKS
Lt. Adjutant
Interior Sub-Commission

Incl: Weekly Report

1122

File

From Office Report Page II

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

(A) 44/45

20 January 1944

SUBJECT: Weekly Returns

TO : 2nd Lt B M Siegler

1. Enclosed please find supply of forms for your weekly return.

R G B SPICER
Lt Col
Acting Director
Interior Sub-Commission

1121

5

(A)

44/44

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

16 January 1944

SUBJECT: Weekly Record Report

TO : 2nd Lt. B.M. Ziegler
Liaison Officer Interior-Region II

1. Your report for week ending 9 January has been received.

2. You will be adopting the new pro-forma of weekly record in the future.

3. Your specific report in regard to any particular individual should, if of sufficient importance be contained in a separate letter and not be included in an omnibus letter.


H.G.B. SPICER
Lt. Col.
Acting Director
Interior Sub-Commission

Continued as of 14 Jan 1944 (A) 44/43

Here in Office until 1500

Then Major Hays & Capt Wellington with reference to the
repair of the Car until about 1600

Went with my driver to arrange for storage of Car for
night until about 1700

Then sent driver to M.I. room for some files as he had
a headache

Then went to my old A.A. outfit to see if it was
possible to loan them for Car instead of sending
it to an Ordnance station where it would
take a great deal of time.

The A.A. outfit now (as of this morning) have the
Car and are repairing it for return trip to
Mexico.

15 Jan 44

Forrester
2-14-44

44/42

Activities on 15 Jan 1944

Brought a car to tow the jeep in order to have it repaired. The jeep was taken at the Prefecture and had to be towed to the AA area for repairs. The repairs are now in progress.
 Arrived at office at 9:45

16 Jan 44

 B. W. S. G. L.
 2nd Lt AA US

4

Interim End-Commission

32.6/
44/41

15 January 44

SUBJECT: Report
TO: D. Col. Spricer

1. Reference your request for written report by Lt. Ziegler
2. Attached report submitted at 1615 hours this date.

J. D. Elworth
Capt

Capt. Elworth -

① Thank you.

② Please have my order of 15 Tan typed
then place these papers in 2nd Lt. Ziegler's file

See 16. R. D. Spricer
Lt. Lt.

1117

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

15 Jan 44

SUBJECT: Report

TO : Capt. S.D. Elliott

1. Ref. your memorandum of 15 Jan 44; 1400 hours.

2. I came to Naples with the approval of the RGAO of Region II, to take up certain problems dealing with administrative instructions for the reorganization of local government in Region II. This was, I thought, amply covered by Lt. Col. Spicer's letter to me of 6 Dec 43, paragraph 6 of which reads as follows:

"You should when and if opportunity arises report personally to Naples AMG, HQ. for direct personal contact and conference, but must obtain your RGAO's agreement to your doing so."

3. My conference with Lt. Col. Spicer was not intended to be in the form of a complaint ^{at all} but simply was a desire on my part to discuss certain matters with my chief whom I had not seen for some time. I tried to stress that such was my intention and mentioned it frequently during my conversation.

4. (a) I did mention the fact that I was disappointed in not having received a promotion for, as I pointed out, I have been a 2nd lieutenant for approximately 18 months now and felt rather upset by that fact, especially in view of the fact that I entered the army as a private and worked my way up but now seemed stalled.

(b) I did mention the fact that I had no real work to do for at most was putting in on the average of very few hours a day and am not really happy unless I am kept busy. Such made me feel that I was making no real contribution to the war effort.

(c) I did mention that I had no transport and also stated that while the RGAO of Region II was helpful indeed he himself was handicapped for his entire staff by the lack of transport.

(d) I did bring up the system of reports and pointed out that as an order I would live up to its very letter but tried to point out that my special reports contained all the interviews and conferences that I had or attended.

(e) I did ask to be transferred and am still anxious to join some unit up at the front.

(f) I intended to gather information about whether the new administrative order operating on the local government in Region II would not by its very nature make for uniformity so reducing in importance the results of any survey that I had made, as for example for Matera Province.

5. I know that I used the term "off the record" for my desire

44/39

was to have an informal "chat" with my chief which would help me clarify the many things in my mind which undoubtedly loomed larger than they actually were.

6. I cannot adequately express to you how sorry I am that this misunderstanding did take place. Undoubtedly it was due to the very poor manner in which I presented the many problems that we discussed. Please know that I would not willingly and knowingly do anything to cause such a misunderstanding and regret exceedingly that such a situation did occur.



B.M. ZIEGLER
2nd Lieut AUS

15 Jan 44
1400 Hours

SUBJECT/ Report

TO : 2nd Lt. B. M. Ziegler

1. Reference attached request from Lt. Col. Spicer.
2. You will prepare and submit written statements covering each of the matters referred to therein.
3. These statements will be submitted not later than 1750 hours this date.

S. D. ELLIOTT
Capt.

44/37

Capt. Elkins (A)

by 2nd Lt. Seidler

1. I require a written report of the complaint made to me verbally in my bedroom by 2nd Lt. Seidler (A).

But,

2. In the first place, I wish to know on what authority 2nd Lt. B. Seidler left his post to which he has been officially assigned ^{by me} & he will state his reasons when he left each post without previously obtaining my authority.

3. The points of complaint which he made to me in your presence

A. Failure to obtain permission and that I as Acting Director had not recommended him for promotion

B. That he had no work to do at Region II and was wasting his time

C. That he had no framework by means of which he could carry out my instructions in respect to Region II.

D. That he saw no sense in my orders re the system of reports introduced for various offices with particular reference

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

January 11, 1944

Excerpts from Report of Liaison Officer, Region II, 6 Jan. 1944:

- I - e. It has been the desire of the AGAO to permit the Italian officials in the comune to "run their own show" and he and his staff have simply exercised supervisory functions by way of suggestions and advice. If such suggestion and advice failed, AMG personnel would then take it up either with the Prefect or the head of the comune (Podestà or Prefect Commissary) depending on who, under the ordinary Italian governmental structure, was the responsible official. Thus, for example, when the Sanitary Officer (Ufficiale Sanitario) in this comune disregarded a suggestion in re garbage disposal, it was taken up directly with the Prefect Commissary of the comune who issued the direct order to the Sanitary Officer thus achieving the desired result.
- f. Where AMG personnel have issued direct orders to communal personnel (which has happened in this comune in one or two isolated instances) instead of acting through the Prefect or Prefect Commissary as the case may be, the AGAO has tactfully and diplomatically explained the situation to all concerned, and then, as quickly as opportunity arose, repaired the "damage" by allowing the responsible Italian governmental official to act directly on the matter.
- g. Such a system has produced more than good will---it has produced a definite lack of enthusiasm in the communal officials to have the government turned over to Badoglio or any one else. The reason for this is obvious---they now possess a greater share of responsibility and a greater assurance of "fair play" than they have known for at least the past two decades.
- II- b. From a direct governmental point of view the most pressing problem is that of "uncertainty". The communal officials realizing that AMG is a temporary expedient only do not quite know how to regulate themselves. They are of course doing a good job but the application of Allied law where it applies, of old Italian law where it applies, and of new law where it applies, has created a sense of frustration. Moreover too the Italian communal officials "sense" the turning over of their area to Badoglio and aside from showing little enthusiasm for this they hesitate to carry on with complete vigor and candor for fear of "offending" the new administration. To put it simply it means that pending

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definite reorganization there will be a timidity which must per force interfere with the most efficient functioning of any government.

III-

The crux of the matter is the fact that these Italian Officials in trying to explain their communal government as it is operative today were confused by a multitude of somewhat conflicting authority. There have been at times as many as four different authorities who have directly or indirectly or tried, some in good faith, to "help" these officials run their government. They knew their responsibility to the SCAG and his staff. But to this have been added visits of Allied tactical officers, the Canadian officers who are in charge of the troops stationed here, and the visits from representatives of the Badoglio government. Many of these not realizing the echelons that had been created have sought to control Italian governmental personnel by direct orders which were at times diametrically opposed to matters as they had been settled a few days previously. In some instances the situation has been even worse for there has been an obvious "intent" on the part of the participants. Thus, representatives of the Badoglio government would visit local officials and by intimation if not by direct order show distaste or desire that certain things be done or not be done. (See my letter to you of 22 December dealing with the attitude towards AEG Appointees) That this has happened in other communes and other provinces in the region does not detract any from its importance. It has only been the prompt and firm action on the part of the HCA of Region II, Lt. Col. McCaffrey that has minimized the situation. Thus there is a ruling in Region II now that no representative of the Badoglio government may "visit" local governmental personnel (communal or provincial) without first having obtained the permission from the HCAO. The situation has to a large degree righted itself but the uncertainty and timidity on the part of the Italian governmental officials can still be discerned.

1111

44/34

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

January 11, 1944

SUBJECT: Local Government officials and organization.

TO : Admin. Director.

1. The attached excerpts should, in my opinion, be seen by The Deputy Chief of Staff (Colonel Spofford).

2. They have been seen by Lt. Col. G. Poletti, who agrees with my paragraph (1).



R. G. B. SPICER
Lt. Col.
Deputy Director
Interior Sub-Commission

Copy of same excerpts to:

Major J. McSweeney -
For Confidential Information -

Major Knight, Region III
For Confidential Information -

1110

R. G. B. SPICER
Lt. Col.
Deputy Director
Interior Sub-Commission.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

January 11, 1944

Excerpts from Report of Liaison Officer, Region II, 6 Jan. 1944:

1 - e. It has been the desire of the SCAO to permit the Italian officials in the commune to "run their own show" and he and his staff have simply exercised supervisory functions by way of suggestions and advice. If such suggestion and advice failed, AMG personnel would then take it up either with the Prefect or the head of the commune (Podestà or Prefect Commissary) depending on who, under the ordinary Italian governmental structure, was the responsible official. Thus, for example, when the Sanitary Officer (Ufficiale Sanitario) in this commune disregarded a suggestion in re garbage disposal, it was taken up directly with the Prefect Commissary of the commune who issued the direct order to the Sanitary Officer thus achieving the desired result.

f. Where AMG personnel have issued direct orders to communal personnel (which has happened in this commune in one or two isolated instances) instead of acting through the Prefect or Prefect Commissary as the case may be, the SCAO has tactfully and diplomatically explained the situation to all concerned, and then, as quickly as opportunity arose, repaired the "damage" by allowing the responsible Italian governmental official to act directly on the matter.

g. Such a system has produced more than good will---it has produced a definite lack of enthusiasm in the communal officials to have the government turned over to Badoglio or any one else. The reason for this is obvious---they now possess a greater share of responsibility and a greater assurance of "fair play" than they have known for at least the past two decades.

II- b. From a direct governmental point of view the most pressing problem is that of "uncertainty". The communal officials realizing that AMG is a temporary expedient only do not quite know how to regulate themselves. They are of course doing a good job but the application of Allied law where it applies, of old Italian law where it applies, and of new law where it applies, has created a sense of frustration. Moreover too the Italian communal officials "sense" the turning over of their area to Badoglio and aside from showing little enthusiasm for this they hesitate to carry on with complete vigor and candor for fear of "offending" the new administration. To put it simply it means that pending

44/32

definite reorganization there will be a timidity which must per force interfere with the most efficient functioning of any government.

III-

The crux of the matter is the fact that these Italian Officials in trying to explain their communal government as it is operative today were confused by a multitude of somewhat conflicting authority. There have been at times as many as four different authorities who have directly or indirectly or tried, some in good faith, to "help" these officials run their government. They knew their responsibility to the RCO and his staff. But to this have been added visits of Allied tactical officers, the Canadian officers who are in charge of the troops stationed here, and the visits from representatives of the Badoglio government. Many of these not realizing the echelons that had been created have sought to control Italian governmental personnel by direct orders which were at times diametrically opposed to matters as they had been settled a few days previously. In some instances the situation has been even worse for there has been an obvious "intent" on the part of the participants. Thus, representatives of the Badoglio government would visit local officials and by intimation if not by direct order show distaste or desire that certain things be done or not be done. (See my letter to you of 22 December dealing with the attitude towards AMG Appointees) That this has happened in other communes and other provinces in the region does not detract any from its importance. It has only been the prompt and firm action on the part of the RCO of Region II, Lt. Col. McCaffrey that has minimized the situation. Thus there is a ruling in Region II now that no representative of the Badoglio government may "visit" local governmental personnel (communal or provincial) without first having obtained the permission from the RCO. The situation has to a large degree righted itself but the uncertainty and timidity on the part of the Italian governmental officials can still be discerned.

(A) File II
44/31

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

January 10, 1944

SUBJECT: Report on Local Government of Matera Commune.

TO : Lieut Ziegler, Interior Liaison Officer Region II.

1. Your report of 7 January is one of the most informative and instructive that I have received. You have manifestly established a harmonious relationship with Region II officials, and that is exactly as it should be. You are to be congratulated moreover sincerely on the manner in which you have applied yourself to your task and for the complete manner in which you have presented your facts and comments.

2. Having given the detailed and representative picture of one commune and province in Region II, the situation in other provinces and communes in Region II may summarily indicate their particular problems or essential points of difference.

3. I propose to send copies of your reports to other Liaison officers to show them the manner in which reports can be and indeed should be written.

4. In regard to your paragraph 2 "The Chief Executive's Advisory Body" sub-paragraph (d.) et sequitur, and in particular regard to "Delegati." Is RGAO Region II giving effect as directed by recent Administrative instructions to the expansion of this body of "delegati" by, in the Matera Commune, one additional member, and its assumption of the title "Giunta Comunale?" I feel that this will give the Delegati legal standing as a "Giunta" and have, it is hoped, one considerable effect in allaying the apprehensions on their part & propos of the turn over to the Italian Government. Will you please seek the position from the RGAO in this regard and report to me?

R. G. B. Spicher
1107
R. G. B. SPICHER
Lt. Col.
Deputy Director
Interior Sub-Commission

5

(A)

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II

Adm. Div. 2
44/30
10 Jan 44

SUBJECT: Report for Week Ending 9 January 1944

TO : Lt. Col. R. S. B. Spicer, Interior Sub-Commission
AMG, HQ, Naples.

1. The work completed this past week (a report on the Commune of Matera and a listing of the officials for the Province of Matera) has already been forwarded to your office.
2. DR. ERVIO GARCIA, a member of the Prefect's Council in the Province of Matera, was dismissed from office on 5 January 1944 because of his Fascist ideas and tendencies. (See my letter to you of 7 Jan 44).
3. There have been some minor uprisings in Sanzi (near Genzano in the Province of Matera) due to the firmness with which Italian officials have been trying to collect grain from the farmers for the army.
4. As soon as arrangements can be completed I am moving on to some other province in the region.

Pompey

R. M. SIEGLER
2nd Lt. AUS

Dr. Spicer

See the sub. to come through my office. Call me

help me by in para 4.

R. S. B. Spicer
1/12

1106

(A)

R II

44/29

10 January

Lt Col. Sykes:

- ✓ 1. I have read the attached report with interest and admiration. It presents, as did the preceding report on Malina Province, an able, complete and informative analysis of local government in actual structure and operation as it now exists.
- ✓ 2. As Lt 3 points out (Para d, pp 9-10), having given us a detailed and representative picture of one commune (and also of one province) in Region II, the situation in other provinces and communes in the region may be summarily presented by simply indicating their particular problems or essential points of difference.
- ✓ 3. If, in addition to - or in connection with - other duties assigned to them, each liaison officer could give a similarly detailed report of one province and one commune in his region, it would greatly facilitate our comprehension of the needs and requirements of local government reorganization.
- ✓ 4. I therefore propose that a copy of each of these two reports be made a part of each liaison officer's file, as a model or working guide.
5. The following comments pertain to particular paragraphs of the report:
 - ✓ a. Ref Para g, p 2: The present system in the role of AMG is working satisfactorily. It can continue to work satisfactorily under the Administrative Instructions recently

1105

44/28

earned. But will these instructions be resented, either by AMG or local government, mostly because they tend to "interfere" with the present system? Certainly not if there could be coupled with the instructions some assurance that the turn over to the Italian Government will not result in the ousting of incumbent local officers. Whether such an assurance would be wise, and if so, the form that it should take, are obviously matters of basic policy that are of paramount importance (See Para. II, b,

Para. 2, c. 5.

Additionally and legally, the mayor of the commune has held office without salary, as a part-time official. Continuation of this policy seems justified, in view of the following considerations:

- ① It is a protection of the office of mayor against the designs of purely mercenary office-seekers.
- ② No great administrative or executive capacity is required for the proper performance of the mayor's functions, since these are for the most part subject to direction and control from the provincial level (Para. h.)
- ③ Actual "administration", in the day-to-day sense, is carried on by the Legataire Coiffe (or "Town Clerk") who is (or should be) a responsible and qualified

44/27

civil servant, with continuity of tenure (Para 3, a and b, p. 6).

✓ c. Para 2 d, p. 5: The creation of an advisory body of "Delegati" in Matera Commune is in line with, and can be readily adapted to, the Administrative Instructions for the restructuring of the Quinto Commune. The only change needed, for a commune the size of Matera (25,000), would be the addition of one more delegate, since the instructions call for a Giunta of 4 members in a commune of between 3000 and 30,000 population.

✓ d. Para. 2 g, pp 5 + 6: The effect of the Administrative Instructions would be to give the "Delegati" legal standing as a Giunta. This should serve to allay, in part at least, the apprehensions referred to.

✓ e. Para IV b, p. 8, and Para V c, p. 9: It would in my opinion be helpful to show these paragraphs personally to Col. Spafford, and discuss them orally with him, to acquaint him with the problems and obtain an informal expression of his views.

St Elliott 1102
Capt

Capt. S.A. Elliott

(A)

Jan. 10.

44/26

- 1 This is one of the most informative and instructive reports that I have yet seen - it certainly is the best report I have seen from our liaison officer.
- 2 It emanates from an officer who is really forthright, not only applying himself to the proper sphere of his work without deviation, but who is also taking a deep and intelligent interest in his sphere of work.
- 3 He has apparently managed to establish really good liaison without fussing and thus is doing his job in exactly the way in which it was my intention that all liaison officers should.
- 4 Before I write to him in detail (and it will be a letter with commendation) I want for today the report and comment to me on all points arising therefrom.

5 For example my pencil marked

Para ①. Is this desirable? Should not the Profetissio Commission be retained independent from private practice

Para ② 'Delegati' as opposed to 'Quarta Commissione' (?) as recently laid down in our administrative instructions Commission Para ③.

(A)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II

Admin. Dir.
44/25
8 Jan 44

SUBJECT: Reports Nos. 16 to 25 as submitted by Capt. Elliott

TO : Lt. Col. R.G.B. Spicer, Interior Sub-Commission
AMG HQ. Naples.

1. Ref. your letter of 2 January 1944.
2. With special reference to report No. 17 I wish to notify you that the Compartimento organization for Region II has been abolished.
3. Lt. Col. G.H. McCaffrey, HCAO, requested that such organization be abolished on 30 November 1943. On 6 December 1943 Col. Spofford approved the request. An order was then sent to all SCAG's reading, in part, as follows: "The Compartimento organization in this Region will be terminated as of 12 December 1943. The region will be reorganized on a Provincial basis as soon as practicable after receipt of this order."
4. The reasons for the abolition of the Compartimento can best be seen from this quotation found in the HCAO's letter to Col. Spofford: "... the system is a considerable hindrance rather than a help to efficient control. The distinct tendency is for the "remote control" to become so remote as to endanger control."
5. It should also be noted that there is in reality no Italian administrative equivalent to the Compartimento. This too has resulted in confusion in dealing with the Italian local governmental officials.
6. The region is now operating solely on a Provincial basis. ✓

B.M. Kiehl

B.M. KIEHL
2nd Lieut. AUS.

SEEN	
ADMIN. DIR.	
CHIEF STAFF O	
STAFF O 1	
STAFF O 2	
STAFF O 3	
STAFF O 4	
DA 11/1 - 1045	

1100

Capt. S. A. Elliott

Jan. 10.

1. This is one of the most informative and instructive reports that I have yet seen - it certainly is the best report I have seen from our liaison officers.
2. It comes from an officer who is a new fighter, wholly absorbing himself to the fullest degree of his work without deviation, but who is also taking a deep and intelligent interest in his sphere of work.
3. He has apparently managed to establish really good liaison without hesitating and thus is doing his job in exactly the way in which it was my intention that all liaison officers should.
4. Before I refer to him in detail (and it will be a letter with commendation) I want you to study the report and comment to me on all points arising therefrom.

5. For example my first comment

Para ①. Is this desirable? Should not the Prefetto's Commission be retained independent from private practice.

Para ②. "Delegati" as opposed to Giunta Comunale(?) as recently laid down in our administrative instructions. Government on Para ③.

Para ③. Any Greater Councils? Not by a Council.

Para ④. History need of paramount interest, • apparent with
 evidence. It is, in my opinion, a matter which should
 go for information from the Pub. Commission without
 specific reference to higher ruling authority.

Para ⑤. Has similar need of representation —

R. B. Brown

1st

2nd

(A)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II

Admin. Dir.
44/25
8 Jan 44

SUBJECT: Reports Nos. 16 to 25 as submitted by Capt. Elliott

TO : Lt. Col. R.G.B. Spicer, Interior Sub-Commission
AMS HQ. Naples.

1. Ref. your letter of 2 January 1944.
2. With special reference to report No. 17 I wish to notify you that the Compartimento organization for Region II has been abolished.
3. Lt. Col. G.H. McCaffrey, RCAF, requested that such organization be abolished on 30 November 1943. On 6 December 1943 Col. Spofford approved the request. An order was then sent to all SCAO's reading, in part, as follows: "The Compartimento organization in this Region will be terminated as of 12 December 1943. The region will be reorganized on a Provincial basis as soon as practicable after receipt of this order."
4. The reasons for the abolition of the Compartimento can best be seen from this quotation found in the RCAF's letter to Col. Spofford: "... the system is a considerable hindrance rather than a help to efficient control. The distinct tendency is for the "remote control" to become so remote as to endanger control."
5. It should also be noted that there is in reality no Italian administrative equivalent to the Compartimento. This too has resulted in confusion in dealing with the Italian local governmental officials.
6. The region is now operating solely on a Provincial basis. ✓

B.M. Ziegler

B.M. ZIEGLER
2nd Lieut. AUS.

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44/24

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION

January 8, 1944

SUBJECT: Weekly Report.

TO : 2nd. Lieut. B. M. Ziegler.

1. Your letter of 3 January has reached me to-day.
2. I have since sent you full instructions as to the style of reports required.
3. Your paragraph 3 is noted and I heartily concur, but your reports on your activities are vital to this HQ. to keep in the picture.
4. Developments which are special and of high level importance, e.g. "Tamburro", and the concomitant factors and details arising therefrom should form subject of special reports.
5. I may say that I am more than pleased with the way in which you are obviously applying yourself to your special task. Once we have got this report matter established, there will be no need for any further correspondence in that regard.



R. G. B. SPICKER
Lt. Col.
Deputy Director
Interior Sub-Commission.

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(A) 44/23 4063

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II

7 Jan 44

SUBJECT: Report on the Local Gov't of Matera Commune.

TO : Lt. Col. R. G. B. Spicer, Interior Sub-Commission,
AMG, HQ, Naples.

1. Attached herewith are two copies of a report I have prepared on the local government of the Commune of Matera.
2. I am tremendously handicapped by the lack of transportation facilities from moving about as I desire and I hope you will be patient if reports such as this do not come with greater rapidity.
3. I would appreciate hearing from you about this report.

B. W. Ziegler

B. W. ZIEGLER
2nd Lt. AUS.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

2 January 1944

SUBJECT: Report on the Province of Matera.

TO : 2nd Lt. B. M. Ziegler.

1. Reference your communication 28 December 1943 enclosing report on Province of Matera.

2. The report is excellent both as to information and as to organization and presentation of material, and you are to be complimented on its preparation.

3. Reference your contemplated trip to other Provinces in Region II. I consider such periodic visits not only advisable but essential in the performance of your duties as Liaison Officer with Region II.

4. For your information in connection with such trips, there are enclosed copies of Reports Nos. 16 to 25, inclusive, submitted by Capt. Elliott. These are reports of conferences held during a tour of mainland provinces by Capt. Elliott and Lt. Wadleigh. Nos. 17 to 22 cover certain provinces in Region II.

5. You will retain these reports for your file. Copies of Reports Nos. 1 to 15, and of reports subsequent to No. 25 are being prepared in this office, and will be forwarded to you to complete your set.

R. G. B. Spicer
R. G. B. SPICER
Lt. Col.
Deputy Director
Interior Sub-Commission.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II

6 Jan 44

SUBJECT: Report on the Local Government of the Commune of Matera.

TO : Lt. Col. R. G. B. Spicer, Interior Sub-Commission, AMG, HQ,
Naples.

I. IN GENERAL:

- a. The Commune of Matera is the principal commune in the Province.
- b. It is also the seat of the Provincial Capital.
- c. Despite this, it has a basic equality in the eyes of the law with all the other communes in the Province of Matera (32 in all). This basic legal equality applies to all communes in Italy except Rome which, like all capital cities in the world, is generally governed specially.
- d. The Commune of Matera has an area of approximately 388 Sq. Km.
- e. It has a present population (1943) of approximately 25,000 people.
- f. It at present (1943) has a communal payroll of 102 people with an annual salary expenditure of approximately 950,000 lire.
- g. Its 1943 budget called for a total expenditure of slightly more than 4,000,000 lire.
- h. This expenditure is met by:
 1. Taxes (on property, rents, cattle, consumers, industries, professions, etc) which constitute the largest item collected - approximately 65%.
 2. Income from communal investments.
 3. Income from taxes imposed on communal employees.
 4. State "contributions" (Contributo Integrativo). These state contributions under Fascism have averaged about 500,000 lire a year.
- i. Conditions (economic, health, etc) in general are good due essentially to its agricultural crops which provide "a full dinner pail" and to the fact that there has been practically no physical damage in the commune as a result of the war. It, however, like all local areas has problems that are peculiarly its own: viz, an overtaxed electricity system, an inadequate water supply system etc, problems which are in the main due to the sudden influx of approximately 5000 Canadian troops in the Commune who, of necessity, use all the local services.

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Ltr Comune of Matera - 6 Jan 43 Cont'd

II. THE ROLE OF AMG:

a. There is no specifically designated CAO assigned to this comune or to any comune in the Province of Matera.

b. With a staff of only 3 Officers including himself to care for the entire Province, the SCAG, Capt. J. L. GAGHY, has been forced by circumstances to inaugurate and adopt a policy of "roving representatives." Thus as a problem (or problems) arose in any comune a member of his staff is dispatched to that comune to deal with it (or them). And in true Gilbert and Sullivan style he has, so to speak, made "the punishment fit the crime" by sending that officer in whose specialty the problem arose. Thus if it is a medical problem the medical officer is sent; if it is a supply problem the supply officer is sent etc.

c. Judging from the results obtained in this comune (which might not be a fair test due to the proximity of Provincial HQ) the ~~system~~ system is working well. This is not to indicate that it is the best system for obviously an officer on the spot might do more by way of prevention than those sent out can do by way of cure.

d. As might be anticipated (see my report on the Province of Matera 28 Dec 1943) the SCAG has adopted a similar policy with reference to running the comune as he has in running the Province. There is, then, no direct control in the sense that direct orders have emanated from AMG.

e. It has been the desire of the SCAG to permit the Italian officials in the comune to "run their own show" and he and his staff have simply exercised supervisory functions by way of suggestions and advice. If such suggestion and advice failed, AMG personnel would then take it up either with the Prefect or the head of the comune (Podesta or Prefect Commissary) depending on who, under the ordinary Italian governmental structure, was the responsible official. Thus, for example, when the Sanitary Officer (Ufficiale Sanitario) in this comune disregarded a suggestion in re garbage disposal, it was taken up directly with the Prefect Commissary of the comune who issued the direct order to the Sanitary Officer thus achieving the desired result.

f. Where AMG personnel have issued direct orders to communal personnel (which has happened in this comune in one or two isolated instances) instead of acting through the Prefect or Prefect Commissary as the case may be, the SCAG has tactfully and diplomatically explained the situation to all concerned, and then, as quickly as opportunity arose, repaired the "damage" by allowing the responsible Italian governmental official to act directly on the matter.

g. Such a system has produced more than good will---it has produced a definite lack of enthusiasm in the communal officials to have the government turned over to Badoglio or any one else. The reason for this is obvious---they now possess a greater share of responsibility and a greater assurance of "fair play" than they have known for at least the past two decades.

Ltr Comune of Matera - 6 Jan 44, Cont'd

III. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMUNE OF MATERA:

1. THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE COMUNE:

a. The highest authority in the comune, as in all comunes, (except Rome which has a Governor) is, under ordinary conditions, the "Mayor", styled Podesta under the Fascists and Sindaco under the Pre Fascists.

b. Ordinarily this communal chief executive is nominated by the Prefect, approved by the Minister of the Interior, and appointed by Royal Decree (Decreto Reale).

c. Under Italian Law, however, whenever the Prefect of the Province deems that the local situation warrants it, he may appoint a sort of "interregnum" in the form of a Prefect Commissary (Comissario Prefettizio). See Art. 19 of Communal and Provincial Law, 1934.

d. As the Podesta of the Comune of Matera resigned on 31 August 1943 (AMG arrived here 28 September 1943) a Prefect Commissary was appointed on 30 November 1943. He is AVV. DOMENICO LATRONICO who has been approved by the SCAD of the Province. Pending this appointment DR. GIULIO TAMBURO (Prefect of the Province of Matera since 18 Nov 1943) acted as Prefect Commissary of the Comune.

e. The Prefect Commissary, like the Podesta, is a non-salaried, part time official. Thus one finds that the present chief executive of Matera Comune is still practicing law in the comune and environs.

f. As the Prefect Commissary was appointed by the Prefect (albeit with AMG approval) he is directly responsible to the Prefect who may dismiss him any time he so desires (with at least the indirect approval of AMG).

g. Nominally, the Prefect Commissary (like the Podesta under Fascism or the Sindaco under Pre Fascist law) is the chief executive in charge of all municipal (communal) activity. As such he is Chief of the Communal Administration (Capo dell' Amministrazione Comunale); President of the Welfare Organization (Ente Comunale di Assistenza); President of the Communal Committee for the assistance of mothers and children (Presidente del Comitato Comunale dell' Opera Nazionale per la Maternita e l'Infanzia); charged with the maintenance of communal law and order; charged with the upkeep of communal buildings, sanitary conditions, etc.

h. Actually, however, the Prefect Commissary (like the Podesta or Sindaco) with the exception of few routine administrative jobs (like the mere signing of local ordinances or similar acts provided by the Communal and Provincial Law of 1934) can do nothing (from hiring or firing communal employees to dealing with the communal budget) without the consent of the Prefect or some other Provincial agency.

Ltr Comune of Matera - 6 Jan 44, Cont'd

i. Everytime an act is to be done in the name of the Prefect Commissary (again except for routine administrative jobs like sending in reports etc) which is to be effective in Matera Comune, such act must be sent to the Prefect for approval either by himself or some designated Provincial agency.

j. Thus: The Prefect himself must approve all communal appointments and dismissals; all individual items of expenditures (except communal salaries) as ink, stationary supplies etc which are to be paid for from an already approved general allotment; all obligatory expenses imposed on the comune by law (such as the communal tax to the State); charges for keeping up communal services; acceptance of legacies and gifts of property for the benefit of the comune etc. Thus too the G.P.A. (Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa) as the communal administrative control agency must approve the annual budget for the comune; any extraordinary expenses (spese facoltative); expenditures that are to go on over a period of more than five years; anything concerning the use or rental of communal property for more than a twelve year period; conflicts between the comune and the citizens etc. Thus too the Prefect's Council (Consiglio di Prefettura) must audit the final accounting of the communal budget at the end of the fiscal year to see if expenditures were authorized and if such were actually spent as authorized. It goes, of course, without saying that as this body is the Prefect's advisory body they can be asked to approve any communal item that the Prefect puts before them for approval.

k. Once approval has been obtained, the Prefect Commissary of the comune is notified of the fact and as Chief Executive issues the necessary orders and sees to its enforcement. Such orders, signed by him, are generally posted in a conspicuous place in the rear of the Municipal Office reserved for such notices, and also posted throughout the Comune itself.

l. The picture thus presented however remains incomplete without noting that in actual practice the cart is sometimes placed before the horse. Thus individual items of expenditure from a lump sum already approved in the budget (for ink, stationary, office supplies etc) are made first and then sent to the Prefect for approval. So too are contracts up to 10,000 lire entered into and unilaterally performed by the contractor and sent to the Prefect for approval only when payment becomes due. In such cases, however, if approval is not forthcoming the Prefect Commissary and his staff (especially the chief secretary who, for example, signs contracts in the name of the comune) are personally responsible.

m. It is well to note here in passing that though this comune as part of Region II has no actual legal connection with the Italian Central Government of Badoglio, it nevertheless still performs certain functions which communes, under Italian law, are charged to perform under the direction of the central authorities. Such are registrations of birth, deaths, marriages, the preservation of registers, etc. The necessity for this is so obvious as to warrant no further comment.

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Ltr Comune of Matera - 6 Jan 44 Cont'd

2. THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ADVISORY BODY:

a. Under the Communal and Provincial Law of Italy adopted in 1934 each communal chief executive was assisted by a Consulta consisting in the Comune of Matera of three Consultors. This agency acted as an advisory body to the head of the commune in much the same manner and capacity as the Consiglio di Prefettura (Prefect's Council) assisted the Prefect of the Province. Thus in some instances the seeking of advice was made compulsory by law, while in others it was purely voluntary on the part of the communal head. And remembering the fact that the chief executive of the commune (be he Podesta, Sindaco, or Prefect Commissary) ^{is} a non-salaried, part time official it is easy to see how the larger and busier the commune the more numerous were the cases in which advice is sought.

b. When the Podesta of Matera commune resigned on 31 August 1943 the Consulta was abolished in this commune.

c. Theoretically all the powers of communal government of both the chief executive and this advisory body were combined in the powers of the newly appointed Prefect Commissary of Matera Comune just as the deliberative power formerly held by the Communal Council were invested in the Fascist Podesta when that body was abolished.

d. But for reasons that are readily understood (see supra for example) the Prefect Commissary found it expedient to have some type of advisory body to assist him in running the commune. It was thus proposed that authority to appoint a body of three delegates (representing three different categories of citizens) be given to the communal chief. This was approved by the Prefect of Matera Province on 18 December 1943.

e. This advisory body now in effect in the Comune of Matera is called Delegati. It is well to note at once that they have no locus standi in judicio despite the Prefectural decree and AME approval (direct or indirect). They have not been appointed in accordance with any Italian law but are simply an interregnum pending the reorganization of the commune along permanent lines.

f. On 18 December 1943 the Prefect approved the following Delegati for Matera Comune together with the specified duties indicated:

1. GIOVANNI PASOLA, Supervision over rationing, food, and Agricultural services.
2. RAFFAELE SCALICONE, supervision over public works, public gardens, street cleaners, etc.
3. EUSTACHIO PRASCATI, supervision over census; registration of births, deaths, marriages; conscription, and other services which have some direct connection with the Italian National Government.

g. It must be pointed out again by way of emphasis that these Delegati are not provided for by law; that they are simply a necessary expedient to meet a given situation; that they hold their office only so long as the Prefect

44/17

Ltr Comune of Matera - 6 Jan 44 Cont'd

Commissary who appointed them (though with the consent of the Prefect himself) desires them to do so; and that the possibility is that on reorganization of the communal government they will be replaced along the lines of the Pre Fascist Communal Council and/or the Fascist Consulta.

3. THE SECRETARIAT:

a. The chief secretary (Segretario Capo) is by far the most important official in this commune as indeed he is in all Italian communes. This importance is due to the fact that whereas the chief executive and his advisory body are political appointees, this communal official is a civil servant who, all things being equal, goes on in governmental work (though he might be moved from commune to commune) regardless of what takes place in the political activity of the government. In a sense he is a permanent connecting link (of the British Permanent Under Secretaries) between changing governments.

b. The chief secretary for Matera Comune is DR. MATEO DI CAPUA who was appointed to his present post here on 16 November 1939 following a "public competition". He has been in the Civil Service of the Italian Government since 1920. His name is on the national roll held by the Ministry of Interior as a qualified State Civil Servant. His career has nothing to do with the "politics" in the commune or the careers or desires of the communal administrators. He is paid from communal funds and though he carries out the orders of the chief executive of the commune (Podesta or Prefect Commissary) he is dependent on the Ministry of the Interior from the point of view of discipline, promotion, or transfer.

c. He is, as his title indicates, the chief secretary of the commune and as such he keeps tabs on all municipal offices, assists the chief executive of the commune in his deliberations, acts as the Notary of the commune, etc.

d. There is also a Vice Secretary (Vice Segretario) in Matera commune--an office held by VINCENTO NATHALLA. He is a communal employee appointed 1 September 1928 by the communal administration of Matera after a "public competition." He acquired permanency in his office on 2 March 1930 after serving as an "apprentice" (interino) for almost two years. He takes the place of the chief secretary in the event of his absence or illness, and is generally responsible to him as well as to the chief executive of the commune. There are certain other tasks that he performs which are given to him as occasion dictates; viz, local police supervision, markets, etc. He is, it must be noted, a civil servant of the commune only and hence as such does not succeed to the post of chief secretary (which is a National Civil Service Office) in the event of the death of the chief secretary of the commune.

4. THE FINANCIAL OFFICER:

a. The position of Communal Financial Officer (Ragioniere Capo) in the Comune of Matera is held by DR. PASQUALE PALUMBO. He is a civil servant of the commune and was appointed to his office by the communal administration of Matera on 1 August 1928. He is, of course, paid by the Comune. All things being equal, having been appointed after a "public Competition" he now has permanency of tenure.

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Ltr Comune of Matera - 6 Jan 44 Cont't

b. Though the name of the office itself indicates the duties of that office it is well to list a few of the more important functions performed. Thus he supervises all books and bookkeeping of communal funds; examines and controls all bills and communal charges; is responsible for all communal financial policies dealing with loans; provides for payment of all communal "leased out" services (as street cleaning); cares for all communal subsidies to soldier's families etc.

c. He is responsible to the chief executive of the commune and while he may be summarily dismissed for inefficiency and corruption, if he is dismissed for any other reason (even with the consent of the Prefect) he may generally collect damages (liquidazione) from the commune.

5. THE CHIEF ENGINEER:

a. The position of Communal Chief Engineer (Ingegnere Capo) in the Comune of Matera is held by DR. VINCENZO CORAZZA. Like the Ragioniere Capo and Vice Segretario he too is a civil servant of the commune and was appointed to his office by the communal administration on 9 September 1931 after a "public competition". He too has permanency of tenure provided he does his job efficiently and does not succumb to graft or corruption. He is paid by the commune from its treasury and is responsible to the chief executive of the commune.

b. The duties of this office are obvious. As chief engineer he is responsible for the upkeep of streets, roads, squares, bridges, public buildings etc; he directs and watches over all public works of the commune; he makes proposals for the improvement of the commune; and must submit his technical opinion on every matter (contractual or otherwise) relating to public works and other matters within his competence.

6. SANITARY MEDICAL OFFICER:

a. Communal public health in Matera Comune is the function of the Communal Sanitary Medical Officer (Ufficiale Sanitario). The present incumbent is DR. TOMMASO VENTURA. Though he was appointed to his job here on 1 April 1939 he is still an "ad interim" appointee. There have been no "public competitions" for the office in this commune because of the shortage of doctors capable of applying for the office. When such a "competition" will be held is a matter of conjecture, but it seems certain that that too is out for the duration. Though as a communal officer he is directly responsible to the chief executive of the commune, he works in close relationship with the Provincial Medical Officer.

b. His functions are self explanatory in that he cares for all health matters of the commune and sees to it that the mid-wives (a legalized semi medical organization) keep a complete and accurate record of all births.

Ltr Comune of Matera- 6 Jan 44 Cont'd

7. MISCELLANEOUS:

a. There is a local Police Department (Comando Vigili Urbani) in the comune and which is run by the comune. It has a total force of 12 plus 3 country policemen. Its duties are to care for local law and order and to enforce the communal ordinances. Its chief (comandante) is ALESSANDRO DE VIGILIS appointed 16 April 1943, having started in the ranks as a guard in 1930.

b. There is a Fire Department corps (Vigili del Fuoco) here but as they are an agency of the central government and not of the comune it is unnecessary to do more than report their presence.

IV. IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS:

a. The most pressing problems are only of an indirect governmental nature. They are purely "internal" and deal essentially with the public services (water, electricity, etc) which obviously can effect governmental functioning if they ever get out of hand. Those that have showed their "ugly head" here have been handled promptly and efficiently though it cannot be said that they are completely under control at the present time.

b. From a direct governmental point of view the most pressing problem is that of "uncertainty". The communal officials realizing that AMG is a temporary expedient only do not quite know how to regulate themselves. They are of course doing a good job but the application of allied law where it applies, of old Italian law where it applies, and of new law where it applies, has created a sense of frustration. Moreover too the Italian communal officials "hence" the turning over of their area to Badoglio and aside from showing little enthusiasm for this they hesitate to carry on with complete vigor and candor for fear of "offending" the new administration. To put it simply it means that pending definite reorganization there will be a timidity which must perforce interfere with the most efficient functioning of any government.

V. CONCLUSIONS:

a. Despite what has been said above the comune of Matera is a "going concern". Its officials are capable, law and order are well observed, and a change over can be made at any time which will be more a matter of form than anything else.

b. Again I wish to report that the SCAO, CAPT. J. L. CANBY and his staff have done an excellent job in dealing with the comune, its officials, and its problems. They have been aided to a large degree by the fact that the "full dinner pail" still continues in this comune and by the fact that the physical damages of war are for all intents and purposes non-existent.

Ltr Commune of Matera - 6 Jan 44. Cont'd

On the other hand it must also be reported that due to the sudden influx of approximately 5000 Canadian troops there have been an increasing number of local incidents (drunkenness, shortage of electricity, etc) which have been handled with tact and efficiency thus preventing them from becoming major problems.

c. One of the greatest obstacles that confronted me was the acquisition of the information contained in this report. My first impression was that the local Italian Officials here in Matera Commune did not quite know their jobs or the workings of their local government except in a very general way. But after many conversations and interviews I found the cause to be far different and, to my mind, far more important. I have mentioned this somewhat in IV, b, supra, but I believe it deserves further mention here. The crux of the matter is the fact that these Italian Officials in trying to explain their communal government as it is operative today were confused by a multitude of somewhat conflicting authority. There have been at times as many as four different authorities who have directly or indirectly tried, some in good faith, to "help" these officials run their government. They knew their responsibility to the SCAG and his staff. But to this have been added visits of Allied tactical officers, the Canadian officers who are in charge of the troops stationed here, and the visits from representatives of the Badoglio government. Many of these not realizing the ecnclous that had been created have sought to control Italian governmental personnel by direct orders which were at times diametrically opposed to matters as they had been settled a few days previously. In some instances the situation has been even worse for there has been an obvious "intent" on the part of the participants. Thus, representatives of the Badoglio government would visit local officials and by intimation if not by direct order show distaste or desire that certain things be done or not be done. (See my letter to you of 22 December dealing with the attitude towards ASG Appointees) That this has happened in other communes and other provinces in the region does not detract any from its importance. It has only been the prompt and firm action on the part of the SCAG of Region II, Lt. Col. McCAFFREY that has minimized the situation. Thus there is a ruling in Region II now that no representative of the Badoglio government may "visit" local governmental personnel (communal or provincial) without first having obtained the permission from the SCAG. The situation has to a large degree righted itself but the uncertainty and timidity on the part of the Italian governmental officials can still be discerned. X

d. If this report seems unnecessarily long I wish to state in extenuation that completeness was deemed advisable for two main reasons. First because the average Italian citizen is of necessity in more intimate contact with this communal government than with any other. Indeed it may be said that aside from the church and the family the Italian citizen has more to do with his communal government in his every day life than with any other organization to which he might belong. Second because it is felt that due to the tremendous number of communes in any province (Matera Province has the smallest number of communes in this region viz, 32) a full picture of one might,

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Ltr Commme of Matera - 6 Jan 44 Cont'd

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in a general way, serve as a guide to the many others which must of necessity go unreported.

B. M. Ziegler

B. M. ZIEGLER
2nd Lieut. AMS

Copies to: Interior Sub Comm - 2
Lt. Col. McGaffrey
Capt. J. L. Canby
File

APPENDIX "A"LIST OF MAJOR ITALIAN COMMUNAL OFFICIALS IN THE COMUNE
OF MATERA AND THE DATE OF THEIR APPOINTMENT

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DATE OF APPOINTMENT</u>
DOMENICO LATRONICO	Commissario Prefettizio	30 November 1943
EUSTACHIO FRASCATI	Delegato	18 December 1943
RAFFAELE SCALCIONE	Delegato	18 December 1943
GIOVANNI PADULA	Delegato	18 December 1943
MATEO DI CAPUA	Segretario Capo	16 November 1939
VINCENZO NATRELLA	V. Segretario Capo	1 September 1928
PASQUALE PALUMBO	Ragioniere Capo	1 August 1928
VINCENZO CORAZZA	Ingegnere Capo	9 September 1931
TOMMASO VENTURA	Ufficiale Sanitario	1 April 1939
ALESSANDRO DE ANGELIS	Commandante Vigili Urbani	16 April 1943

Note: AMG Arrived here 28 September 1943.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II

44/11
3 January 1944

SUBJECT: Weekly Report

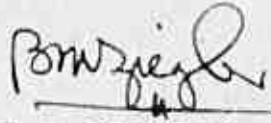
TO : Lt.Col. H.G.B.Spicer
Deputy Chief, Interior Sub Commission
AFO 394

1. Your memorandum of 21 December 1943 has just reached me. As you note, the communications to this region are very slow.

2. I note that you desire weekly progress reports which I shall hereafter submit. To date I have been submitting reports as the work was completed.

3. On arrival I discussed with the RCAO what form my work should take to be most helpful to him as well as to your office. In accordance with what I believed to be your desires and his, I am planning a series of reports on all the Provinces in this region and as many Communes as I can possibly do. If, of course, any major or unusual development in regards local government in Region II takes place I shall notify you as soon as possible.

4. Please advise me whether or not this course of action as outlined is in accord with your desires.


B.M. ZIEGLER
2nd Lieut. AUS.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II.

26 December 1943. *Reg II*
44/9
Jan 11/1944

SUBJECT: Report on the Province of Matera.

TO : Lt. Col. R.C.B. Spicer, Interior Sub-Commission,
AMG HQ., Naples.

1. Attached herewith are two copies of a report I have prepared on the Province of Matera.

2. If transportation can be found I am contemplating going into the other Provinces in this Region to do a similar report on those that I visit. This has the approval of Lt. Col. G.H. McCaffrey, R.C.A.O., Region II.

3. I would appreciate hearing from you about this report.

B. M. Ziegler

B. M. ZIEGLER
2nd Lieut.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II

28 Dec 43

SUBJECT: Report on the Province of Matera.

To : Lt. Col. R. G. B. Spicer, Interior Sub-Commission, AMG HQ (Naples)

I. IN GENERAL:

- a. The Province of Matera is one of the 6 Provinces in Region II, AMG.
- b. It has an area of approximately 3790 square Km or approximately 1460 square miles.
- c. It has a present population of approximately 166,000 people.
- d. It, together with the Province of Potenza, make up the geographical area generally referred to as Lucania.
- e. Lucania itself constituted one of the 18 Compartimenti into which Italy had been divided for certain administrative and statistical purposes.
- f. From all appearances the Province is a "going concern", though it, like all areas in Italy, has its local problems which are peculiarly its own.

II. THE ROLE OF AMG IN THE PROVINCE:

- a. The whole of Region II is under Lt. Col. G. H. McCaffrey, MCAO.
- b. The Province of Matera is under Capt. J. L. Canby, SCAO.
- c. Under Capt. Canby, AMG has never really governed in the sense that direct orders emanating from his authority were absolutely necessary before the Prefect and his Staff could act.
- d. Rather he has permitted, and in fact insisted upon, the Prefect and his staff running the Province to perhaps an even larger degree than would have been their control had this been the ordinary functioning of a Province under either the Fascist or Pre-Fascist governmental set-up.
- e. AMG has acted more in the capacity of a "clearing house" undertaking especially to substitute for the various Ministries such as Interior, Finance, Education, etc., which existed both in Fascist and Pre-Fascist days. To these Ministries the Prefect and his staff were responsible not only for carrying out the wishes of the Central Government, but to whom they had to come for approval before certain acts could be accomplished.
- f. Because this Province, as part of Region II, is under AMG such responsibility and approval have been the main functions of the SCAO. The actual administration and running of the Province have, however, been left directly to the Prefect and his Staff.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE PROVINCE OF MATERA:

- a. The highest authority is, as is the case in all Provinces, the Prefect. As the direct representative of the central government (now of course AMG) he has full executive powers and is directly responsible (to AMG) for the efficient functioning of the government of the Province. For the Province of Matera the Prefect is Dr. Guido Tamburro appointed Prefect by AMG on 18 November 1943.

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Para III, letter Province of Matera 28 Dec 43 Cont'd

b. Besides his ordinary duties as chief executive of the Province, he is also the President of the Provincial Administrative Committee (Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa), the Prefect's Council (Consiglio di Prefettura), and the Provincial Sanitary Council (Consiglio Provinciale Sanitario).

c. Though ordinarily the Prefect is assisted by two Vice Prefects (Vice Prefetto Vicario and the Vice Prefetto Ispettore) here in Matera there is only one who, from the very nature of things, combines the duties of both. As Vice Prefetto Vicario (Deputy Prefect) he acts for the Prefect in his absence; and as Vice Prefetto Ispettore (Vice Prefect Inspector) he visits communes, charitable institutions etc to determine conditions and report back to the Prefect. For the Province of Matera the office is held by Dr. Ettore Cuscianna.

d. As is customary in Italian Provincial Government the Prefect has a Council (Consiglio di Prefettura) consisting of two councillors who act as his advisory body. These are civil servants who ordinarily are appointed by the Ministry of the Interior but who, because of the conditions as they actually exist here today, have been approved (indirectly) instead by AMG officials of the Province of Matera. They do, however, have the regular functions and duties of a Prefect's Council in the Italian governmental structure. When this advisory body is discussing matters appertaining to finance, the Council is enlarged so as to include the Chief Accountant of the Prefettura (Rag. Capo della Prefettura) and the Chief Accountant of the Intendenza di Finanza (Rag. Capo dell'Intendenza di Finanza). Of special interest to us is the fact that here in the Province of Matera there is really only one Councillor (Dr. Zevio Garzia) while the other is the First Secretary of the Prefect with the function of Councillor (Dr. Vincenzo Macioce).

e. The Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa (generally referred to as the G.P.A.) is as operative under AMG as it was under the Fascist regime albeit with a few necessary variations. The G.P.A. is the Provincial Administrative Committee and has as its main function the supervision of the various corporate bodies in the Province--especially as they relate to the problems of expenses for the Provincial Administration. While in ordinary times the G.P.A. had a membership of 10, it now, in the Province of Matera, has a membership of 6. These 6 are:

1. The Prefect who is the President.
2. The Provincial Inspector (dall'Ispettore Provinciale)
3. & 4. The two councillors (Consiglieri di Prefettura)
5. The Chief Accountant of the Prefettura (Rag. Capo della Prefettura)
6. The Chief Accountant of the Intendenza di Finanza.

These 6 are members of the G.P.A. by virtue of the offices they hold. The remaining 4 would ordinarily be appointed. The term of office for G.P.A. members is 4 years. For obvious reasons the G.P.A. in the Province of Matera is functioning without these 4.

f. The Rettorato (Provincial Committee) which under Fascism was charged with the administration of the Province (locally) has been abolished. In its place there is a Prefect Commissary (Commissario Prefettizio) who is now responsible for carrying out the powers and duties of the Rettorato. He actually administers the Province since he looks into such problems as Provincial finance, technical schools, lunatic asylums, provincial buildings and monuments, provincial roads, etc. It goes of course without saying that except for decisions

Par III, letter Province of Matera 28 Dec 43 Cont'd

regarding expenses within the limits of already approved estimates, his decisions must be submitted to the Prefect for approval; while the Prefect may also annul any decision which he believes illegal or contrary to the interests of the Province. The Prefect Commissary of the Province of Matera is Dr. Ettore Cusciama appointed on 23 October 1943. He is assisted in his task of Provincial Management by a Secretary-General (Segretario Generale) Dr. Stranges Stefano. Thus these two are now responsible for the work heretofore done by the Rettorato which consisted, for the Province of Matera, of a President and 6 members (Rettori).

g. The rest of the governmental organization follows the usual lines of Italian Government both Fascist and Pre-Fascist which can be summarized generally since they do not directly affect the organs of the government itself and generally have the tasks which their names imply:

1. A Provincial Medical Officer -- Dr. Alfonso Zito
2. A Provincial Veterinary Officer -- Dr. Vito Oreste
3. A Chief Accountant -- Rag. Vincenzo Pizzolorusso
4. A Chief Archivist -- Antonio Dione
5. A Police Chief (Questura) -- Dr. Ettore Longiro
6. A Finance Officer (Intendenza di Finanza) -- Dr. Diaferia Carlo
7. A Public Works Engineer (Genio Civile) -- Dr. Ing. Mancini Raffaele
8. An Education Officer (Provveditorato agli Studi) -- Dr. Luciani Nello
9. A Public Prosecutor (Procuratore del Re) -- Dr. Toriello Michele
10. A President of the Courts (Presidente del Tribunale di Matera) -- Dr. Comm. Carlo Crescitelli.

h. On 26 November 1943 AMG created an Agricultural Control Office (Ufficio Controllo Agricoltura) under the direction of Dr. Domenico Gallitelli. Its task, as its name implies, is to watch over and reorganize, if necessary, the agricultural set up in the Province in order to improve the lot of the producers, consumers, etc. This office has not, however, taken the place of the Consorzio Provinciale Agrario de Matera which still exists albeit under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Control Office.

i. On 7 December 1943 an AMG order abolished all Sindacati and its collateral offices the Provinciale dell' Economia. In its place there has been created a Provincial Labor Office (Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro) to which AMG has appointed L'avvocato Alessandro Buni. Its task is to draw up statistical information on employment, pay, etc; to establish employment offices in the Province; to appoint conciliators and arbitrators for labor controversies; and to carry on all matters relating to labor conditions in the Province.

j. Though a study will, if possible, be made of the Communes in this Province, the following information may be of value for a complete understanding of this report:

1. There are 32 Communes (towns) in the Province of Matera.
2. In all but 5 there has been a change of Mayors (Podestats) since AMG took charge of this Province on 28 September 1943.
3. 24 Podestats have been replaced by as many Commissarii Prefettii (Prefect Commissaries) who are really Commissioners sent out by The Prefect, responsible to the Prefect, and who take over the

Para III letter Province of Matera 28 Dec 43 Cont'd

control and administration of the Comune, when, in the opinion of the Prefect, the local situation requires it.

k. There is attached to this report a list of the more important officials of the Province of Matera, most of whom have already been mentioned in their appropriate paragraphs of this report.

IV. IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS:

a. The Province of Matera is not without its problems. While most of these are economic, financial, agricultural, etc it would be short sighted indeed to assume that they have no connection with the actual government of the Province itself. These, however, are being dealt with by specialists under the SCAO and RSCAO.

b. One immediate problem of a direct governmental nature has already been forwarded to the Interior Sub-Commission. (See my letter of 22 December 1943 and enclosures). It is the problem dealing with the attitude of the Minister of the Interior (and hence the Italian government) to AMG appointees. While in this special instance it happens to concern the Prefect himself, the problem is one that concerns AMG appointees (direct or approved) all the way along the line. Needless to say, a decision on this matter is vital not only for the efficient functioning of the Province of Matera, but because the same situation undoubtedly exists in other provinces (and in other regions) as well.

c. As far as can be determined AMG has made the following important appointments (direct or indirect) to Provincial Offices here in the Province of Matera since it took over:

Name	Position	Date
Dr. Guido Tamburro	Prefect	18 Nov. 1943
Dr. Nello Luciani	Provveditore agli Studi	25 Nov. 1943
Dr. Domenico Gallitelli	Controllore dell' Agricoltura	26 Nov. 1943
Avv. Alessandro Bruni	Direttore Uff. Prov. del Lavoro	10 Dec. 1943
Dr. Michele Toriello	Procuratore del Re	9 Oct. 1943
Dr. Comm. Ettore Cuscianna	Commissario Prefettizio	23 Oct. 1943

V. CONCLUSIONS:

a. In view of the fact that AMG is, for all intents and purposes, a temporary expedient only, there can be no doubt of the wisdom of the role being played by them in this area. The ultimate aim is to hand this province back to the Italians to govern themselves (albeit under some Allied supervision) when conditions warrant it. When such is done the change over will not upset the governmental structure here to any noticeable degree. AMG will simply be replaced by the Italian Government (be it Badoglio or anyone else) and, as in other areas where such Italian Government operates (the provinces of Taranto, Bari, Lecce) only liaison will be carried out with the Allied Control Commission. Under the system operative in this province by the SCAO, the Italian Provincial Staff, from the Prefect down, have been getting such excellent experience in running the government themselves that their taking

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Para V Letter Province of Matera 28 Dec 43 cont'd

over will be a matter of form more than anything else.

b. From what I have been able to observe in my short stay here in Matera Province, I think that the SCAO (Capt. CANBY) has not only built up a splendid "Esprit de Corps" but has also surrounded himself with a good Italian staff from the Prefect down. It can be said then that this Province is ready (from the governmental point of view at least) to be handed over to the Italians for self government. When this is done, all other things being equal, it will carry on the business of government in a creditable manner. Such a situation has, no doubt, been aided to a considerable degree by the fact that this Province has produced a surplus of grain and hence because of a "satisfied Stomach" has been able to carry on the task of government with less interference than is to be found where the opposite is true.

c. There have been no Prefectural meetings of all the Prefects in this region. To a degree it may be said that since all the SCAO's clear through the Regional Office of Lt. Col. McCAFFREY, RCAO, information about each province is disseminated to all the other provinces where such is considered necessary. Even if one may assume from this that such information is handed down to the Prefect and his Staff, it would seem to be a good idea if such Prefectural meetings could be arranged. This would not only serve to have the head Italian official in each province meet, but would be an excellent way for these heads to discuss their problems - many of which, due to propinquity if nothing else - may well be settled better by some unity of action. At any rate, a sense of awareness of the problems of others might instill a greater feeling of confidence in what AMG (or ACC) is trying to do.

B. M. Ziegler
B. M. ZIEGLER
2nd Lt. AUS

Copies to: RCAO Reg II
SCAO Matera
Interior Subcommittee ACC (2)
File.

44/3

APPENDIX "A"LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT OFFICIALS OF
THE PROVINCE OF MATERA

Prefetto	Dr. Guido Tamburro
Vice Prefetto	Dr. Comm. Ettore Cuscianna
Capo di Gabinetto di S.E. il Prefetto	
(Acting)	
Consigliere di Prefettura	Rag. Mario Magno
" " "	Dr. Vincenzo Macioce
	Dr. Zevio Garzia
Ispettore Provinciale	Dr. Comm. Ettore Cuscianna
Medico Provinciale	Dr. Alfonso Zito
Veterinario Provinciale	Dr. Vito Oreste
Ragioniere Capo	Rag. Vincenzo Pizzolorusso
Archivista Capo	Antonio Dione
Questore	Comm. Ettore Lonigro
Capo di Gabinetto del Questore	Dr. Gatti
Commissario Prefettizio	Dr. Ettore Cuscianna
Segretario Generale Amm./ns Prov/le	Dr. Stefano Stranges
Intendenza di Finanza	Dr. Carlo Diaferia
Genio Civile	Dr. Eng. Raffaele Mancini
Provveditorato agli Studi	Dr. Nello Luciani
Procuratore del Re	Dr. Michele Toriello
Presidente del Tribunale	Dr. Comm. Carlo Crescitelli
Ufficio Controllo Agricoltura	Dr. Domenico Gallitelli
Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro	L'Avvocato Alessandro Buni
SCAO	Capt. J. L. CANBY (A)
RCAC (Region II)	Lt. Col. G. H. McCAPPREY (A)

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
- APO 394

44/2
(A)
21 December 1943

Memorandum For: Col Lt. B. E. Ziegler.

1. I am glad to have your report of arrival of 17 December 1943 at Region II.
2. I admit with interest your first weekly report of the position and progress as regards local Government in Region II.
3. You must, of course, work with diplomacy and tact through R.C.S.O. Region II.
4. Your reports should be in duplicate and must be weekly.

B. E. Spicer
B. E. SPICER,
Lt. Col., Deputy Chief,
Interior Sub-Commission.

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S

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION I

17 Dec 43

Memorandum To: Lt. Col. H.G.S. Spicer,
Interior Sub-Commission, A.G.
APO 512

1. Ref your letter 5 Dec 43.
2. I have this date arrived at Region 2 HQ to undertake my duties.

B. M. G. S. Spicer
B. M. G. S. SPICER
2nd Lieut. AGO.

Ref To

*I requested to have you report of an oral of
the area of Region II.
I want with utmost your fortnightly
reports of the local and persons in
Region II.
The point of course is to
diplomacy and tact through A & A O Region*

1076

II
4. Your reports should be in duplicate
and must be weekly. *Ref to A & A O*

1 2 1 8