

ACC

10000/141/745

INTERVIEW WITH
OCT. 1944 - JAN. 19

10000/141/745

INTERVIEW WITH ACTING PRESIDENT, RE ELECTIONS
OCT. 1944 - JAN. 1945

Minute Sheet 2

(5)

To: Lord Govt.

Opposite minute (4) The A/President has recorded
his thanks for the opportunity to see folio (5)

24 Jan. 45

W.G.S. Jollund, M.A.

C. A. Lee

W.G.S. Jollund

for the [unclear] / as per [unclear] (3)

W.G.S. Jolland, Major

C. A. Lee

W.T. [unclear]

24 Jan. 45

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MINUTE SHEET NO. 1.

DATE	PAGE
Jan. 15	(1) V.R. I was not at all happy in my mind after my interview with Mr MacMillan the other day in that I was not able to give him what I felt should have been a clearer and more informed statement as to the powers of the Consiglio. I have therefore gone into the matter further and have had a paper prepared (folio 5). I submit it for your information and you may think it wise to let him see it or not of course at your discretion. <i>As A/M/44</i> <i>Hood.</i> (2) To C.O.S. <u>Ref folio 5 + minute 1.</u> In view of the long & interesting discussion with Mr Macmillan on the powers of the Consiglio I think he would like to see folios. It was in some respects what was stated at the interview. <i>Spencer</i> 31 S.O. to C.C. <u>In view of Brig Upjohn's minute</u>

JAN 18 1944

STIC 11A

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As A/M

forward.

②

To C.O.S.

Ref photo 5 + hint 1.

In view of the long & interesting discussion with Mr. Macmillan on the powers of the Consiglio I think he would like to see photo 5. It was in some respects what was stated at the interview.

Specimen

3

S.O. to C.C.

66 151
JAN 18 RECD

In view of Brig Upjohn's knowledge
2 above, C.C. will probably
with 13 pass this up to

A/President.

Establishing 371

17/1/45.

(4) for COS

H/President

Forwarded

19/1

Stone

CC

over 1000.
HM
22/11

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

14-00000

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

Notes on the standing of the Consigli Comunali and Provin-
ciali in Italian local government under the Consolidated Law of

1. The Consiglio Comunale was the basic elected governing body; but we have had no experience of it because, under the 1926 law set up by AC in liberated Italy, the Consiglio was eliminated, and its functions transferred to its standing executive committee, the Giunta Comunale. This is true of the Consiglio Provinciale; this body's standing executive committee is the Deputazione Provinciale, now functions in its stead. The object of these notes is to indicate what standing these Consigli would have in the new government system should they be re-introduced.

Consiglio Comunale

2. The law only provides for two ordinary meetings a year--one in April or May and the other in September, October or November. But the frequency of this is not necessarily very great. Extraordinary meetings can be called at any time by: (a) the Sindaco, (b) the Giunta Comunale, or (c) on request presented to the Sindaco by one-third of the number of the Council. The Prefect can also decree an extraordinary meeting for the transaction of particular business to be specified in his order. The frequency of extraordinary meetings in pre-fascist days is unknown and may well have varied from commune to commune.

3. The powers of the Council cannot be specified in general terms but only by listing them. It is a reasonable approximation to the truth to say that all major decisions or decisions on policy must be made by the Council, e.g.

- (a) sales, mortgages, leases and other transactions in communal property;
- (b) approval to the execution of public works and to the amount to be expended or contributed for that purpose out of communal funds;
- (c) the establishment or alteration of a market;
- (d) fixing the rates of duties and imposts (which are the main sources of the income of the commune from local taxation).

The above four instances are merely examples: there are a number of other provisions in the law of 1915. Above all, there is the general one that the Council exercises all the powers of the commune unless they are specifically conferred on the Giunta Comunale.

4. At its spring ordinary meeting, the Council elects its standing executive committee, the Giunta Comunale. Its main function is to represent the Council between its meetings and to carry out its decisions. This is a vague phrase and its importance depends very largely on how often the Council meets.

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(5A)

5. The Giunta also has power, however, to take any action which the Council could take subject to conditions (a) the matter must be so urgent as not to permit of the Council being first called, and (b) the urgency must be due to new facts which have arisen since the last meeting of the Council. Condition (a) restricts within quite narrow limits an otherwise wide power. Eight days' notice has to be given of ordinary Council meetings, but in cases of urgency, 24 hours' notice is sufficient. It must, therefore, be a very real emergency which cannot wait 24 hours for the Council to be called. Condition (b) is less important and is really only a definition of urgency.

Moreover, any action taken by the Giunta on the ground of urgency in this way must be immediately communicated to the Prefect and reported for confirmation to the next meeting of the Council. The Council can refuse ratification, in which case the Giunta can appeal to the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa of the Prefecture.

6. The number of members of the Consiglio Comunale varies from 15 in communes of 3,000 population or less to 80 in communes whose population exceeds 250,000.

Consiglio Provinciale

7. Here again the Council only has its ordinary meeting once a year, second Monday in August. But special meetings can be called at any time by the Prefect, the Deputazione Provinciale or on the request of two-thirds of Councillors.

8. In the same way as the Consiglio Comunale, the Consiglio Provinciale must handle all major questions or questions of policy. Examples are:

- (a) the creation of new provincial public establishments such as hospitals, asylums and orphanages;
- (b) the institution of legal proceedings;
- (c) the raising of loans.

9. The standing executive committee of the Consiglio Provinciale, the Deputazione Provinciale, is elected at the annual meeting of the Council and has the same functions of representing the Council between its sessions and carrying out its decisions, as has the Consiglio Comunale. It also has the power to act in the name of the Council in cases of emergency, subject to the same conditions as in the case of the Consiglio Comunale. The clause in law relating to the Deputazione in this respect is word for word the same that relating to the Giunta. The observations in para 5 above, therefore, apply equally to the Deputazione.

10. In number, the Consiglio Provinciale varies from 30 in provinces of 200,000 inhabitants or less to 60 in provinces with a population exceeding 600,000.

④
VIOLATIONS.

1. Should be held
2. Don't expect too much:-- 1 e
Majority of Italians ignorant of elections principles
and procedure.
Trouble and disorder
Corrupt Country
3. Italian Government intentions as to compare and procedure,
e.g. Consigli Comunali and Provinciali.
4. Intentions as to procedure and machinery of elections must
be closely investigated by Allied Commission
5. How far does such proposed machinery and procedure conflict
with the policy of the Allies.

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Colt. Arnold (S. P. 10)

CHINA COMMUNE/URBICENTRE

(Mandates-Birmingham City Council Appropriately)

1. Communal Taxes
2. Communal Roads (Excluding main roads)
3. Cemeteries
4. Markets
5. Public health sanitation

DE FUTURE PROVINCE

1. Provincial Roads
2. Taxes
3. Hospitals and Asylums
4. Secondary and Technical Education
5. Grants to Communes for public works
6. Land improvement drainage and conservation of rivers and streams

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 594

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

STATEMENT AS TO LOCAL ELECTIONS

1. A pattern of local government was established in Sicily from the very beginning and later extended by various Regional and ACC orders. It was made uniform by the enactment of R.D.-L 4 April 1944 No. 111 by the Italian Government. The Decree is automatically extended by ACC order to newly liberated provinces as they come under ACC Regional control. As of 10 December 1944, there were 51 provinces and 3,224 communes in liberated Italy. This local government structure was declaredly temporary: it was intended to reestablish local elections when conditions permitted. Accordingly pre-Fascist elective local authorities were not reestablished. Instead, the executive boards formerly chosen by the elective councils were instituted but the members were appointed by the Prefect. He was instructed to make them as widely representative of economic and political interests as possible.
2. In September, however, the Italian Government itself took the initiative and published a Decree for compiling electoral lists. This was brought to the notice of higher authority in ACC. The S/C was informed that the Chief Commissioner would bring up the question of women's votes with the Prime Minister, and was requested to report on voting by prisoners of war. In all other respects, the S/C was instructed not to carry the matter further.
3. This S/C was not instructed to advise on the subject of local elections until later. In November, it was asked to prepare a memorandum for higher authority as to the desirability and possibility of such elections at present. This analysis indicated all the main administrative, political and military factors involved. The Italian Government have never approached this S/C on the subject.
4. On 20 December, a communique published in the Italian newspapers stated that the Council of Ministers was considering the holding of local elections in the Spring. Commentary in many newspapers assumed such elections would definitely be held then. The S/C has been informed that no further discussions have taken place between the Chief

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5. This S/C does not know what bodies and persons the Italian Government intends to have elected; i.e. whether a new pattern of local government is to be established to replace ^{the} temporary one established by the Allied authorities.

(Signed)

R. G. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

8 January 1945

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

CONF NO. 12.

MEMORANDUM

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

(I) PRELIMINARY

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

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

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

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

5. The next development was the promulgation by the Italian Government of a Decree of 26 September 1944 for the compilation of electoral lists, which Decree revived the law of 1915 on the subject.

(II) POLICY IMPLICATIONS IN THE ABOVE

6. It is obvious that the Decree of April has contemplated a further step in the democratization of Italian local government; i.e. the establishment of elective local authorities and the holding of elections for them. The 1915 system was partially adopted as being the readiest democratic system to hand; but its adoption did not imply that the elective local authorities provided by it were the particular ones ultimately contemplated.

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

8. If, therefore, local government elections are to be contemplated in

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

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

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

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made in the law of 1915. Such a course may give an air of permanence to a system which is not intended to be, and inevitably to some extent pre-judge or affect the subsequent action of the Italian people through their legislature (whether from the latter may eventually take). Whether it is to be assumed that a system created 23 years ago is necessarily going to meet even the temporary needs of the country in the vastly changed circumstances of today. For instance, a considerable body of informed Italian opinion is interested in the development of a system of provinces whereby the representations of which upon the existing system of provinces and the 1915 system of Provincial Councils cannot be foreseen.

10. It is also not to be overlooked that the Italians may wish to apply the elective system to the selection of public individual functionaries, and/or to the corporate conciliar bodies so familiar in the United States and the British Empire. They may regard the American practice of election, the latter directly as a good model and even desire to reform the institution of the Prefect on some such lines, if not abolish it.

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

(III) PRACTICAL FACTORS INVOLVED IN PROPOSAL

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

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

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

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

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

(5) The lack of qualified staff. There have been no free elections in Italy since 1926 at the latest. Trained State and local civil servants are in extremely short supply.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL

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urges, and/or be the complete corollary bodies so familiar in the United States and the British Empire. They may regard the American practice of advising the King directly as a good model and even desire to reform the institution of the Prince of Wales, if not abolish it.

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(III) PRACTICAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPOSAL

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- (1) Electoral lists or registers must first be compiled. As stated above, a Decree for this purpose has been issued. It appears however, that the compilation of the lists will take many months, in some provinces considerably longer than in others.
- (2) The scattered state of the population, for example, prisoners of war, refugees, those bombed or expelled out of their homes, members of the Italian armed forces. (The Decree of September makes provision for the registration of such people but there is no provision for absentee voting).
- (3) Transport and communications. If communal elections are to be held, these difficulties will be great, especially if elections are held in the winter.
- (4) Lack of material, e.g., paper, printing services, ballot boxes or urns, etc.
- (5) The lack of qualified staff. There have been no local elections in Italy since 1936 at the latest. Trained State and local civil servants are in extremely short supply.

(IV) POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROPOSAL

13. Assuming that the practical difficulties enumerated above could likewise be overcome or at least worked, consideration should be given to what the possible results of the holding of local government elections in Italy now would be.
14. In the first place, it is uncertain whether these elections would produce a real expression of the popular will. The practical difficulties above-mentioned in themselves would militate against this. A more serious

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Another answer, is the state of politics in the country generally.

- (1) The victory of the election would go to the best organized party or body and not necessarily to the best representative one.
- (2) The appearance of popular support thus created in favor of particular parties or organizations will influence in advance the eventual settlement of the new Italian constitution. Whether this is done by constituent assembly or by referendum, all taking part in the process cannot fail to be affected by the results of the preceding local elections.
- (3) Parties may therefore feel it of vital importance to win the clearest possible victory at the local elections so that such elections might precipitate just those disorders that they are intended to avoid.
- (4) There is a possibility that local government elections will be accompanied by a measure of disorder which may possibly even continue afterwards. Very recent events suggest this including the following:
 - (a) Political passions are running high.
 - (b) Hunger and lack of necessities of life strengthen the tendency.
 - (c) Little confidence is felt in the ability of the Italian functionaries who will be in charge of the elections either to conduct them independently or properly.
 - (d) Subject to the opinion of the Public Safety sub-commission who are of course better able to judge, the morale and numbers of the forces of public order may not prove adequate to control the situation.

15. It is, of course, one of the primary functions of the Allied Commission to maintain order in the rear of the armies. And -- again subject to the views of the Public Safety Sub Commission -- it does not appear that either the Italian Government or the Allied Commission could guarantee that order in local government elections were held.

16. The disorders consequent upon an election might be looked upon with a lenient eye as having at least a constructive object. Disorders could at least be rising in order to obtain the local government they desire and not in order to force the authorities to provide food or hosts from some unspecified but presumably existent source. There appears to be a military and a political element on this. From the military standpoint all disorder in a country which is a theatre of operations and a source and base of supply is objectionable, no matter what its purpose. Politically, all attempts to apply force to the settlement of questions of government are the negation of democracy, no matter how laudable the object. The example of Greece adds point to this observation.

(5) Parties may therefore feel it of vital importance to win the clearest possible victory at the local elections so that such elections might precipitate just those disorders that they are intended to avoid.

(4) There is a possibility that local government elections will be accompanied by a measure of disorder which may possibly even continue afterwards. Many factors suggest this including the following:

- (a) Political passions are running high.
- (b) Hunger and lack of necessaries of life strengthen the tendency.
- (c) Little confidence is felt in the ability of the Italian municipalities who will be in charge of the elections either to conduct them independently or properly.
- (d) Subject to the opinion of the Public Safety Sub-Commission (who are of course better able to judge, the morale and numbers of the forces of public order may not prove adequate to control the situation.

15. It is, of course, one of the primary functions of the Allied Commission to maintain order in the rear of the armies: and -- again subject to the views of the Public Safety Sub-Commission -- it does not appear that either the Italian Government or the Allied Commission could guarantee that order if local government elections were held.

16. The disorders consequent on an election might be looked upon with a lenient eye as having at least a constructive object. There would at least be rioting in order to obtain the local government they desire and not in order to force the authorities to provide food or boots from some unspecified but presumably existent source. There appears to be a military and a political comment on this. When the military stamp out all disorder in a country which is a theatre of operations and a source and base of supply is objectionable, no matter what its purpose. Politically, all attempts to apply force to the settlement of questions of government are the negation of democracy, no matter how laudable the object. The example of Greece adds point to this observation.

(V) POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSAL

17. The holding of local government elections should raise the prestige of Italy by making it the first European country to get back to the basis of modern democracy. Even if the elections cannot be held till next summer (see para. 12 (1) above) an announcement that they were to be held would have an incalculable effect. (As to being the first in the field, however, an indication has been observed in the press that the trend are considering local elections in February.)

18. The elections would provide an outlet for the political feeling of the average Italian and may be a useful safety valve and a preventative of disorder.

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19. They would give some sort of basis to Italian political parties, in that it could not then be said with absolute truth that they were "not hampered by having been elected by anyone". It is not suggested that the elections would prove anything as to the extent to which a political party represents Italian opinion. On the contrary there is every reason to believe that the elections would not express the popular will--see para. 14 above. But the results would at least provide a measure of sorts which could be treated as a gauge of the relative strength of parties. At present there is none.

20. The announcement that local elections were to be canceled should raise the prestige of the Allies as a concrete proof of the character of their intentions toward Italy. The announcement would at the same time in itself against the present situation in Greece and illustrate what could be done there - and in other countries - were it not for the forces of disorder.

(VI) PARALLEL ELECTIONS

21. The foregoing observations are based on the assumption that the elections contemplated would be held (a) throughout liberated Italy and (b) simultaneously in all cases, wherever or such other local government areas may be determined. It might be thought desirable however to limit elections either to a part only of the country or to a certain class of local authority.

22. As to territorial limitation, it is fairly obvious that elections could not be held in the areas under the control of the 5th and 8th armies. Not only would the practical difficulties encountered in section III be at their height, but the G-4 could be expected to take strong objection to the diversion of the energies of all officers, Italian functionaries in the population generally away from tasks of military importance.

23. These objections have not quite the same force in Military Government Territory under Regional Control though they are still undeniably present. On the other hand, in this territory, where allied officers are governing directly, it is to be feared the best chance of the elections being really free and independent. In all Military Government Territory however whether under Regional or Army control--it has to be considered whether elected local authorities would prove satisfactory instruments. If the Prefatures were to be substituted by such elective institutions, there might be something in this; but in only communal and provincial councils or similar bodies are envisaged, there is little reason to believe that their elective basis would create any serious tendency to go contrary to Allied wishes. Moreover, if the 1945 law is adhered to, the executive heads (Sindaci) in communes and Presidenti in provinces) and the standing executive committees (Giunte Comunali and Popolazioni Provinciali) would continue; and the law gives to these institutions such a wide measure of authority independently of their councils as would be sufficient for Allied purposes.

24. As to Italian Government Territory, a suggestion has been made that in the first place elections should be limited to certain selected areas, the advantages being that such an experiment would show how elections would work in the rest of Italy and that police reinforcements could be brought into the designated areas sufficient to cope with any disorder. One difficulty in so

(VI) PARTIAL ELECTIONS

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22. As to territorial limitation, it is fairly obvious that elections could not be held in the areas under the control of the 5th and 8th Armies. Not only would the practical difficulties enumerated in section III be at their highest but the C-in-C could be expected to take strong objection to the diversion of the energies of his officers, Italian functionaries and the population generally away from tasks of military importance.
23. These objections have not quite the same force in Military Government Territory under Italian Control though they are still unduly present. On the other hand, in this territory, where Allied officers are governing directly, it is to be found the best chance of the elections being really free and independent. In all Military Government Territory however--whether under Italian or Army control--it has to be considered whether elected local authorities would prove satisfactory instruments. If the Prefectures were to be substituted by some elective institutions, there might be something in this; but if only communal and provincial councils or similar bodies are envisaged, there is little reason to believe that their elective basis would create any serious tendency to go contrary to Allied wishes. Moreover, if the 1945 law is adhered to, the executive heads (Sindaci) in communes and Presidenti in provinces) and the standing executive committee (Giunte Comunali and Delegazioni Provinciali) would continue; and the law gives to these institutions such a wide measure of authority independently of their councils as would be sufficient for Allied purposes.
24. As to Italian Government territory, a suggestion has been made that in the first place elections should be limited to certain selected areas, the advantages being that such an experiment would show how elections would work in the rest of Italy and that police reinforcements could be brought into the experimental area sufficient to cope with any disorder. One difficulty is to find a suitable area. Ideally an area open to the objection that the elections would turn upon the issue of Sovereignty or autonomy. Calabria and Lucania are too exclusively Muslim, never had military Government and its fascist population is still believed to exist. Even the Abruzzi are too much influenced from the capital to be fair specimens. The four Campanian provinces would seem to offer the best field.
25. The overriding objection however is that none of the political advantages enumerated in section V could result from such a minor and apparently grudging concession. On the contrary, so open a declaration of distrust in the capacity of the Italians to carry democratic machinery might

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be untold here all round.

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

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

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APPENDIX

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

Type of local authority	Military Government under		Italian Government Territory		Total
	Army Control (2)	Regional Control (3)	Italian Government Territory (4)	(5)	
(1)					
Total Provinces	4	11	36		51
Total Communes	155	474	2,595		3,224
Communes of 50,000 pop. and over	7	6	16		29
Communes of 20,000 pop. and over					
Provincial capitals if of less population	13	29	111		153

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

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

LUCCA
PISTOIA

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

BOLOGNA
RAVENNA

NOTE (2) The city of ROME is included among the appropriate figures in 361 col. (4)

HALL-MANVILLE ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Chief of Staff

Ltr: 300.

12 January 1945.

SUBJECT: Appointments with Acting President.

TO : RA to the Acting President.

The following appointments have been made for interviews with the Acting President.

12 January 1945.

1500 hrs. Col. Dunsmore.
Col. Legg.

Subject: Food.

1530 hrs. Mr. Schlitt.
Mr. Holkinson.
Lt. Col. Campbell.

Subject: Status of IPV.

13 January 1945.

0900 hrs. Brig. Unjohn.

Subject: Education.

0930 hrs. Mr. Cleveland.
Lt. Col. Jerry.
Lt. Col. Thompson.
Lt. Col. Lapper.

Subject: Housing, Roads and Bridges and Electrical Reconstruction.

1000 hrs. Mr. Cleveland.
Mr. Vaughan.

Subject: Industrial Reconstruction.

1030 hrs. Mr. Cleveland.
Mr. Taylor.
Col. Thuman.

Subject: Transport.

1100 hrs. Col. Griffithy Smith.
Capt. Lawler.
Mr. Cleveland.

Subject: Lira Account.

1130 hrs. Mr. Cleveland.
Col. Evans.
Maj. Everett n.

Subject: CIP and control of oil.

1200 hrs. Col. Spicer.

Subject: Local Elections.

1230 hrs. Col. Chingnan.

Subject: Carabinieri.

360

To : To the Acting President.

The following appointments have been made for interviews with the Acting President.

12 January 1945.

1500 hrs.	Col. Denmore, Col. Ladd.	Subject: Bond.
1530 hrs.	Mr. Schmitt, Mr. Hollingsworth, Lt. Col. Campbell.	Subject: Status of IPW.
0900 hrs.	Brig. Upton.	Subject: Operation.
0930 hrs.	Mr. Cleveland, Lt. Col. Jany, Lt. Col. Thompson, Lt. Col. Lapper.	Subject: Housing, Roads and Bridges and Electrical Reconstruction.
1000 hrs.	Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Vaughan.	Subject: Industrial Reconstruction.
1030 hrs.	Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Taylor, Col. Thrane.	Subject: Transport.
1100 hrs.	Col. Graffey Smith, Capt. Lawler, Mr. Cleveland.	Subject: Lima Account.
1130 hrs.	Mr. Cleveland, Col. Evans, Maj. Brereton.	Subject: OIP and control of oil.
1200 hrs.	Col. Spicer.	Subject: Local Elections. 360
1230 hrs.	Col. Chapman.	Subject: Carabinieri.

Major,
Office, Chief of Staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

SO to OC.
Brig. UPTON.
Col. Denmore, Economic Section.
Political Section.
Mr. Cleveland, Economic Section.
Transportation Sub-Commission.
Mr. 2 Utilities Sub-Commission.
Finance Sub-Commission.
Col. Ladd.
Col. Spicer.
Col. Chapman.

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