

ACC

10000/141/801

ITALIAN MISSION
"ELECTIONS"
JAN., FEB. 1946; (J)

10000/141/801

ITALIAN MISSION TO GREAT BRITAIN & THE USA,
"ELECTIONS"
JAN., FEB. 1946; (JUN. 1946)

V.P. CAS.

Thank you. Copy of the memo should go

to both Embassies.

DS/7/2

L.S.D.C.

11.

Please see min. 10. In forwarding to the
Br. Embassy you will no doubt keep in mind
that an explanatory letter a note will be required.

Please see
J.A. Co. Boston.

8 Feb.

12

note

I conferred with Spataro about the
proposal of a mission to the U.S. He said
that the govt. established about 1 July would
probably consider the idea. I told him
that although I was leaving shortly, I
wanted to tie up some outstanding matters.
He said that the group, if sent to the states,
might want to contact me for my advice.
I could give them. He asked if I might
give him a rough scope of plan if I had time
before I left. If I were here after the new
govt. was installed, he asked me to see
the min. of Int.

R.H. Temple, Maj
Director we govt
DC

18 June 1946

5008

Chief Commissioner

min 4.
Attached is submitted for your ^{approved} signature information

24/1 EC. I recommend that the Italian Govt. be approached on the lines suggested. Do you approve? ^{Yes} ^{25/1}

V.P. CAS.

Action accordingly and please let me know

of progress.

DS/25/1
(7)

P.S.C.

Pl. sec. Min. 4, 5, 12. Please leave
CA Section.

26 Jan. 46.

(8)

V.P. CAS

Please see folio 2 which records my interview with the Minister of Interior on the proposed mission to the U.S. His reaction is quite favorable but he wants to defer the visit until after elections and widen its scope. He will submit a memo on the subject.

R.H. Temple, Major
Director, h.c. 900/c

Ex. Comm.

9

To see 27. The IT Govt. do not work to send a mission at the moment. They are further forward but look for a mission later.

mean say V.P. C.A.S.

AC/45/36/LG.

18/1/46

Mr. Chiomanti, who formerly worked for the Legal Sub Commission and who is President of the Anglo-Italian Club. The members of the mission were chosen from the Club's membership and none was connected with the Italian Government.

Para 4. I had expressed the idea of sending a group of Italians to the U.S. a long time ago, but the matter was not carried further by the then Director, probably because the attitude of the Allied Commission on elections had not been clarified. It is my idea to have a small group, composed of electoral technicians of the Ministry of the Interior as well as 1 or 2 perhaps of the members of the mission that went to England, accompanied by myself, visit selected places in the U.S. and talk with our election officials regarding the practical functioning of elections. Since the system in use in Italy is proportional representation, we could concentrate on those cities which use that system.

Para 5. The next few weeks would be an appropriate time inasmuch as local elections are scheduled for March and national elections for May in Italy. However, after the Constituent Assembly is elected there undoubtedly will be further communal and provincial elections in those places in Italy where they had not taken place before the national elections. In any event also the knowledge gained through personal observation in the States will be of extreme help to the Italian electoral technicians in drawing up election procedures for the future. The length of the stay of the mission in the States would be 2 - 3 weeks, the exact duration being left to the suggestions of the Italian Government.

Para 6. Please advise me as to whether you see any objection to my getting the reaction of the Italian Government to the foregoing proposal.

R. R. Temple, Major
Director, A.C. 45/36/LG.

- 4 -

21 Jan 46.

TO: Office of the Executive Commissioner.

1. During November and December 1945 a small party of 9 Jurists visited England to study the British political constitution and administrative system with a special view to the forthcoming elections in Italy. The visit was financed out of funds available to the British Embassy.
2. The question has arisen as to whether a visit of a similar group to the United States would be advisable.
The American Embassy have stated that they are not in a position to finance such a visit and it would therefore have to

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The American Embassy have stated that they are not in a position to finance such a visit and it would therefore have to be financed by the Italian Government.
3. It has been suggested that the reactions of the Italian Government to such a visit to the United States at the expense of the Italian Government should be obtained. If these reactions were favourable it is proposed that Major Temple, Director of the Local Government S/C should accompany the Italian representative to U.S. Visit to see if any are of interest take place stop 006
4. Does the CC concur in an approach being made to the Italian Government on the above lines?

MC

M. CARR, Brig.,
WP CA Section.

21/1

21/1/46

AC/45/36/LG

MINUTES SHEET NO. I

DATE

10/1/46

I

Discussed with Wesley Jones - ~~Mr~~ Polad "AM" - He is to let me know the attitude of the American Embassy - Copy left with him - R.R.T.

18/1/46

II.

Note: Mr. Wesley Jones arranged for me to discuss with Prof. Moray of the American Embassy and Stewart Browne, head of the U.S.I.S., a proposed mission of jurists and technicians to go to the U.S. to study election processes. This discussion took place at lunch on 17 January. I indicated that I thought it desirable to have a small mission which would consist of electoral technicians of the Ministry of the Interior as well as a few persons who went on the mission to Great Britain. Both were very much interested in the idea, but indicated that lack of budgetary allocation for such a mission would prevent its being financed by the U.S. Government. They suggested that perhaps the Italian Government might want to send such a mission which it would finance.

Prof. Moray, after my analysis of the general state of the Public Administration in this country and the need for familiarising Italian officials with new techniques as developed in the U.S. said that he would suggest the inclusion of money in next year's budget of the State Department for the sending of missions to the U.S. for such purposes. So far as the immediate project is concerned, Prof. Moray said that they were not in a position to finance it. I suggested the possibility of getting money from private sources and he said that he would make enquiries of the Rockefeller Institute. Mr. Browne referred to the sending of an economic mission to the U.S. and he thought that they were accredited to the Allied Commission. He suggested that Col. Densmore might throw some light on that project.

I spoke to Col. Densmore about the Italian economic mission to the U.S. He said it was entirely Italian Government - financed, the arrangements having been made through the Italian Government Foreign Affairs Ministry. The Italian Embassy in the U.S. arranged for the housing and paying of the expenses of the members of the mission. The Allied Commission got the necessary clearances through the American Embassy and also arranged for FEA to furnish offices to the mission while in the U.S. The mission has been in the States for several months, some members having returned already.

R.R.T.

III

18/1/46 → TO: CAS.

Para. 1. Please refer to folios I, Ia, Ib and minutes 1 & 2 above.

Para. 2. In view of the apparently favourable attitude of the American Embassy towards the visit of a small mission of Italian electoral technicians and jurists to the U.S. to study election procedures, but because of the difficulty of financing it because of lack of budgetary allocation, I should like to approach the

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Para. 3 The deficiency in the mission that went to Great Britain is that it had no technicians of the Italian Government Electoral Service on it - people who are in charge with the responsibility of drawing up the necessary procedures. I had only heard of the mission when the British Embassy called me and invited me to a cocktail party to see them off. The group had been selected by

REPORT ON THE ITALIAN CULTURAL RELATIONS

MISSION OF ITALIAN JUDICIAL EXPERTS

In the first instance of the Italian government, a mission of Italian jurists headed by the Italian British Association in agreement with the Ministry for the Institutions, went to Great Britain where it was the guest of the British Council, the British Institution which is carrying out also in Italy an information and propaganda activity for the intensification of the cultural relations among the two countries.

The members of the mission, mostly designated by the Ministry for the Institutions and partly by the Italian British Association were the following: Prof. Roberto AGO, Prof. Romano MANFROTTO, Prof. Norberto BERG, Prof. Pasquale CHICCHETTI, Dr. of Law GIANFRANCO, Dr. Giacomo MARCONI, Dr. Agostino RUBINO, Prof. Guido TOSCANI, Prof. Vittorio VAN ALST.

Aim of the mission was that of examining some of the most characteristic aspects of the British political constitutional and administrative system, with special regard to matters and developments of recent time in about which information in Italy is not complete and to those institutes where exact valuation can be made only through observation of their practical functioning.

The attention of the Italian delegates has been concentrated especially on the following points:

A - Recent developments and new attitudes of the parliamentary system; evolution of the relationship between Prime Minister, Cabinet and Parliament; determination of the political orientation and consequences of a declared contrast between Parliament and Government; functioning of the Cabinet, and ruling of its various reform of the parliamentary procedure; exercise of powers regulated by provisions on the part of the executive and members in the delegated legislation during war and postwar periods.
Evaluation of the most recent practices on the subject of international commitments and the procedure for their adaptation to the internal law.
Recent practical efficiency of the rule of law and of the judicial judgment on the legitimacy of the executive's actions.
Set up and functioning of civil service.

B - Relations between central government and local governments and the various local bodies between them; limitations of self government of the local bodies and recent developments of the practical interferences of the central government in the administration of the provinces and municipalities.

Organization and functioning of the local governments; practical relations between urban and rural administrations.
Distribution of public services among the various central and local administrations.

C - Legislative ruling and practical functioning of the political and administrative electoral system.

Procedure for revocation of elected candidates.

Proposal for the reform of the electoral system and attitude taken by various political parties in this respect.

Competence of the State Council and of the local government officials on

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One of the main reasons for the existence of the most characteristic aspects of the Italian political constitutional and administrative system, with special regard to the organization and development of recent times is about which information in Italy is not complete and to these institutions whose exact evaluation can be made only through observation of their practical functioning.

The attention of the Italian delegation has been concentrated especially on the following points:

A - Recent developments in the evolution of the evolutionary system; evolution of the relationship between the central and local authorities; development of the political organization and consequences of a declared contract between Parliament and Government; functioning of the central and local authorities; reform of the parliamentary procedure; exercise of powers regulated by provisions in the law of the executive and increase in the delegated legislation during war and post-war periods.

B - Evolution of the local government practices on the subject of internal and external relations and the procedure for their adaptation to the internal laws.

C - Present situation of the rule of law and of the judicial judgment on the functioning of the executive's actions.

D - Set up and functioning of the local government.

E - Relations between central government and local governments and the various local bodies between them; limitations of self government of the local bodies and recent developments of the practical interference of the central government in the administration of the counties and municipalities.

F - Organization and functioning of the local governments; practical differences between urban and rural administrations.

G - Distribution of public services among the various central and local administrations.

H - Legislative ruling and practical functioning of the political and administrative electoral system.

I - Procedure for revocation of elected candidates.

J - Proposal for the reform of the electoral system and attitude taken by various political parties in this respect.

K - Organization of the local government and of the local government offices in the electoral system.

L - Practical operation of the government to insure the regularity of the electoral operation with special regard to regulations concerning electoral expenses and the control of the judiciary authority.

M - Practical set-up and functioning of the electoral services at the central government and at the local governments.

N - Differences between the electoral system of the United Kingdom and the electoral systems in force in the Netherlands, with special regard to compulsory voting in Australia.

O - Organization of the principal political parties.

P - Procedure for the designation of the candidates to the local and central elections.

Q - Activities of the parties during the electoral campaign; relations between the representative of the parties and the returning officer.

Relations between the central organ of the nation and the respective parliamentary groups; position and functions of the leader.
Practical execution of the democratic system within the various parties.

B. Organization of the judicial constitution and of the system of Trade Unions.

Review of the social collective agreements in accordance with the common law and of the suspended ones of war and of the postwar period; functions of the National Arbitration Tribunal.

Limitation of the right to strike and of picketing; status of public employees.
The nation was able to carry out such extensive and varied program thanks to the thorough and intelligent organization pre-arranged by the British Council on the basis of the precedents previously accomplished by the Italo-British Association.

As a matter of fact the British Council did not limit itself to provide a vast material of information and to facilitate to the Mission the collection of numerous books and texts which at present cannot be found in Italy, but has seen to it that the Italian delegates should come in contact with the members of the Government, with high magistrates, with eminent scholars of Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities, with the best qualified officials of the two Chambers, of the Central Government and of the local governments, as well as with the managers of the industrial parties and of the trade unions; and, whenever possible, has arranged that the Mission could be present directly to the practical functioning of the offices and of the procedures.

Everywhere the Italian delegates have been welcomed with the utmost cordiality and all the authoritative personalities with whom they came in touch did their best to place at the disposal of the Mission their high competency and experience, submitting detailed and comprehensive communication on the issues raised, discussing extensively the single points asked by the members of the Mission, furnishing data and materials not published and showing the practical functioning of the offices and organizations directed by them.

Besides examining the set-up and functioning of certain institutions, of the Chamber of Deputies secretary's, of some Tribunals, as well as of the Administration of the Counties of Middlesex and of London, the Mission went to Birmingham where it examined the administration of the most important city of the province, and Cambridge where it studied the administration of rural county, and to Tottenham, where it attended to the operations for the election of the representatives of that college to the House of Commons.

The sojourn at Oxford and Cambridge gave the opportunity to the Italian delegates to resume, after a long interruption, relations with the British scholars, who expressed in the most enthusiastic manner their feelings of esteem and sympathy for Italian culture and formalized the wish that the cultural relations between Italy and England could continue to develop closer and closer.

Upon taking leave from the Mission, Mr. Russell Lane, Chief of the Local Section of the British Council thus addressed the Italian guests:

Culture belongs to the world of spirit and spiritual goods are the only ones which being shared increase instead of diminishing. There is no country in the modern world to which British culture is more indebted than to Italy. Since the fourteenth century and even before British poets and writers found in Italian art and literature as well as in the natural beauty of its country an inexhaustible

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Nevertheless the Italian delegates have been welcomed with the utmost cordiality and all the administrative regulations which when they came in touch did their best to place at the disposal of the Italian their high experience and expertise, submitting detailed and comprehensive information on the issues raised, discussing extensively the single points asked by the members of the Mission, furnishing data and materials not published and showing the practical functioning of the offices and organizations directed by them.

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But as England is so full that even Ives too have a contribution to offer to the world. We believe - I hope without any haughty presumption - that our institutions contain something precious even to other countries which together with us are struggling in the great task of erasing order out of chaos and to strengthen in the world the basis for justice and friendship among the nations.

AS/45/36/16

SUBJECT : Note of Interview - Ministry of Interior

DATE : 29 January 1946

PRESENT : Ing. Giuseppe NOMICI, Minister of Interior
 Avv. Giuseppe STAMBO, Undersecretary of Ministry of Interior
 Dr. STANO, Head of Electoral Service, Ministry of Interior
 Maj. Ralph R. TEMPLE, Director, Local Government Sub Commission
 Mr. Arrigo MICO, Interpreter

1. I opened the interview by referring to the visit of nine Italian jurists to England during November and December 1945 for the purpose of studying the British political, constitutional, and administrative system with a special view to the forthcoming elections in Italy. The visit, I pointed out, was financed out of funds available to the British Embassy. The value of the mission, I said, could have been much greater if Italian technicians who were charged with the responsibility of drawing up the laws and procedures were members of it, but in any event the mission was highly beneficial.

2. I stated that it had occurred to us that a mission composed of electoral technicians of the Ministry of Interior as well as one or two members of the group that went to England, accompanied by myself, would derive great benefit by visiting the United States and talking with election officials regarding the practical functioning of elections. The scope of the mission might even be broader and include other phases of public administration and intergovernmental structural and administrative relationships. The American Embassy, I said, had been approached on the subject and, although very favorable to the idea, had indicated that they had no budgetary allotment to finance such a visit and it therefore would have to be financed by the Italian Government. The Allied Commission had approved also of the idea, and I had been instructed by the Chief Commissioner to approach the Italian Government to secure its reactions.

3. The Minister and the Undersecretary said the plan was excellent and they approved of it entirely. The difficulty, however, was that the very persons that they would want to send to the United States on the mission were those whose services were absolutely essential now in Italy for the preparation of the manifold tasks in connection with the forthcoming elections. Consequently, the Minister pointed out, the time of departure of such a mission would have to be postponed till after elections were over. He agreed, however, that even after the elections the knowledge that would be gained from such a visit would be of great assistance to the Constituent Assembly in framing legislation for the future. In that event he would want the scope of the mission to embrace other phases of government, such as relationships between local units and the national government. The Italian Government, he said, would be willing to finance the project.

4. The Minister concluded the interview by asking me to report to the Chief Commissioner that he was very favorable to the proposal and that he should like to submit a memorandum indicating a suggested scope, composition, and date of departure of a mission. The mission would presumably leave after the elections were out of the way. I replied that we would be glad to receive such a memorandum. He then told me that he wished to express his gratitude for the cooperative attitude of the Allied Commission and the American Government in suggesting that matter to the Italian Government.

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RRT/rbe

RAIP R. TUMBLE

Major

Director

Local Government Sub Commission

8002

OCCORRENZA : Nota di Intervista - Ministero dell'Interno

DATA : 29 Gennaio 1946

INTERVISTATI : Ing. Giuseppe ROMITA, Ministro dell'Interno
 Avv. Giuseppe SPATANO, Sotto Segretario al Ministero dell'Interno
 Dott. SPANO, Capo del Servizio Elettorale, Ministero dell'Interno
 Maggiore Ralph S. TOLME, Direttore, Sotto Commissione Governo Locale
 Sig. Arrigo TOR, Interprete

1. Ho aperto l'intervista con il fare riferimento alla visita di nove giuristi italiani all'Inghilterra durante i mesi di novembre e dicembre 1945 allo scopo di studiare il sistema politico, costituzionale ed amministrativo britannico dal speciale punto di vista delle prossime elezioni in Italia. Ho messo in rilievo che la visita era stata finanziata dai fondi messi a disposizione dall'Ambasciata britannica. Ho osservato che il valore di detta missione avrebbe potuto esser molto più grande se i tecnici italiani incaricati e responsabili per la stesura delle leggi e delle procedure fossero stati membri della stessa, ma in ogni caso la missione era stata di grande beneficio.

2. Ho affermato che ci era parso che una missione composta di tecnici in materia elettorale del Ministero dell'Interno con uno o due membri del gruppo che si è recato in Inghilterra, accompagnati da me stesso, deriverebbe un grande beneficio da una visita agli Stati Uniti per conferire con funzionari elettorali sul pratico funzionamento delle elezioni. Lo scopo della missione potrebbe essere anche più ampio ed includere altre fasi dell'amministrazione pubblica e delle relazioni amministrative e di struttura intragovernamentale. Ho detto che la Ambasciata Americana era stata interessata all'argomento e che, benché favorevole all'idea, aveva detto di non aver alcun stanziamento di fondi per finanziare tale visita e che quindi essa doveva essere finanziata dal Governo Italiano. La Commissione Alleata ha approvato pure l'idea e sono stato istruito dal Capo della Commissione di avvicinare il Governo Italiano per conoscere quale fosse la sua reazione.

3. Il Ministro ed il Sottosegretario hanno affermato che il piano era eccellente e che essi approvavano lo stesso interamente. La difficoltà, però, stava in questo che proprio quelle persone che avrebbero voluto inviare negli Stati Uniti in missione erano quelle che erano assolutamente essenziali in questo momento in Italia per la preparazione ed espletamento dei molteplici compiti in relazione alle prossime elezioni. Di conseguenza il Ministro ha messo in rilievo che il tempo della partenza per tale missione dovrebbe essere deferito a dopo le elezioni. Egli ha convenuto però che anche dopo le elezioni le cognizioni che si acquisirebbero con una tale visita sarebbero di grande assistenza all'Assemblea Costituente nel dar forma alla legislazione per il futuro. In tal caso egli vorrebbe che lo scopo della missione abbracciasse altre fasi del governo, come le relazioni tra enti locali e del governo nazionale. Il governo italiano, ha detto egli, sarebbe propenso a finanziare tale progetto.

4. Il Ministro ha concluso l'intervista chiedendomi di riferire al Capo della Commissione Alleata che egli era favorevole alla proposta e che avrebbe gradito sottoporre un memorandum indicante il suggerimento dello scopo, della composizione e della data della partenza della missione. La missione partirebbe presumibilmente dopo la fine delle elezioni. Disposi che saremo lieti di

1. Ho aperto l'intervista con il fero riferimento alla visita di nove giuristi italiani all'Inghilterra durante i mesi di novembre e dicembre 1945 allo scopo di studiare il sistema politico, costituzionale ed amministrativo britannico dal speciale punto di vista delle prossime elezioni in Italia. Ho messo in rilievo che la visita era stata finanziata dai fondi messi a disposizione dall'Ambasciata britannica. Ho osservato che il valore di detta missione avrebbe potuto esser molto più grande se i tecnici italiani incaricati e responsabili per la stesura delle leggi e delle procedure fossero stati membri della stessa, ma in ogni caso la missione era stata di grande beneficio.

2. Ho affermato che ci era parso che una missione composta di tecnici in materia elettorale del Ministero dell'Interno con uno o due membri del gruppo che si è recato in Inghilterra, accompagnati da me stesso, deriverebbe un grande beneficio da una visita ai Stati Uniti per conferire con funzionari elettorali sul pratico funzionamento delle elezioni. Lo scopo della missione potrebbe essere anche più ampio ed includere altre fasi dell'amministrazione pubblica e delle relazioni amministrative o di struttura intragovernamentale. Ho detto che la Ambasciata americana era stata interessata all'argomento e che, benché favorevole all'idea, aveva detto di non aver alcun stanziamento di fondi per finanziare tale visita e che quindi essa doveva essere finanziata dal Governo Italiano. La Commissione Alleata ha approvato pure l'idea e sono stato instruito dal Capo della Commissione di avvicinare il Governo Italiano per conoscere quale fosse la sua reazione.

3. Il Ministro ed il Sottosegretario hanno affermato che il piano era eccellente e che essi approvavano lo stesso interamente. La difficoltà, però, stava in questo che proprio quelle persone che avrebbero voluto inviare negli Stati Uniti in missione erano quelle che erano assolutamente essenziali in questo momento in Italia per la preparazione ed espletamento dei molteplici compiti in relazione alle prossime elezioni. In conseguenza il Ministro ha messo in rilievo che il tempo della partenza per tale missione dovrebbe essere deferito a dopo le elezioni. Egli ha convenuto però che anche dopo le elezioni le cognizioni che si acquisterebbero con una tale visita sarebbero di grande assistenza all'Assemblea Costituente nel dar forma alla legislazione per il futuro. In tal caso egli vorrebbe che lo scopo della missione abbracciasse altre fasi del governo, come le relazioni tra enti locali e del governo nazionale. Il governo italiano, ha detto egli, sarebbe propenso a finanziare tale progetto.

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3001

RAJESH R. TANTIA
Major or
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

RRT/rbe

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 594
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

Tel: 178706

8 February 1946

10/15/36/10

SUBJECT: Proposed Italian Electoral Mission
to the United States

TO : Colad A
Colad B

1. Attached herewith is a copy of note of interview I had with officials of the Ministry of Interior concerning the possibility of sending an Italian mission of technicians to the United States to study electoral and other governmental administrative matters. The Executive Commissioner has directed that a copy of the memorandum should go to each Agency, and I should appreciate it if you would transmit it accordingly.

2. Briefly, the reaction of the Minister of Interior to the proposed mission was very favorable, but he wished to defer the visit until after elections and widen its scope. He is to put forward the Government's proposals for a mission later.

RPM
RALPH R. BOYLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

RRV/ao

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AC/45/36/1G

SUBJECT: Note of Interview - Ministry of Interior

DATE : 29 January 1946

PRESENT: Ing. Giuseppe ROMITA, Minister of Interior
Avv. Giuseppe SPATARO, Undersecretary of Ministry of Interior
Dr. SPANO, Head of Electoral Service, Ministry of Interior
Maj Ralph R. TEMPLE, Director, Local Government Sub Commission
Mr. Arrigo NICE, Interpreter

1. I opened the interview by referring to the visit of nine Italian jurists to England during November and December 1945 for the purpose of studying the British political, constitutional, and administrative system with a special view to the forthcoming elections in Italy. The visit, I pointed out, was financed out of funds available to the British Embassy. The value of the mission, I said, could have been much greater if Italian technicians who were charged with the responsibility of drawing up the laws and procedures were members of it, but in any event the mission was highly beneficial.

2. I stated that it had occurred to us that a mission composed of electoral technicians of the Ministry of Interior as well as one or two members of the group that went to England, accompanied by myself, would derive great benefit by visiting the United States and talking with election officials regarding the practical functioning of elections. The scope of the mission might even be broader and include other phases of public administration and intergovernmental structural and administrative relationships. The American Embassy, I said, had been approached on the subject and, although very favorable to the idea, had indicated that they had no budgetary allotment to finance such a visit and it therefore would have to be financed by the Italian Government. The Allied Commission had approved also of the idea, and I had been instructed by the Chief Commissioner to approach the Italian Government to secure its reactions.

3. The Minister and the Undersecretary said the plan was excellent and they approved of it entirely. The difficulty, however, was that the very persons that they would want to send to the United States on the mission were those whose services were absolutely essential now in Italy for the preparation of the manifold tasks in connection with the forthcoming elections. Consequently, the Minister pointed out, the time of departure of such a mission would have to be postponed till after elections were over. He agreed, however, that even after the elections the knowledge that would be gained from such a visit would be of great assistance to the Constituent Assembly in framing legislation for the future. In that event he would want the scope of the mission to embrace other phases of government, such as relationships between local units and the national government. The Italian Government, he said, would be willing to finance the project.

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4. The Minister concluded the interview by asking me to report to the Chief Commissioner that he was very favorable to the proposal and that he should like to submit a memorandum indicating a suggested scope, composition, and date of departure. The mission would presumably leave after the elections were out of the way. I replied that we would be glad to receive such a memorandum. He then told me that he wished to express his gratitude for the cooperative attitude of the Allied Commission and the American Government in suggesting that matter to the Italian Government.

R. R. Temple
major

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

RRT/rbe

4898

CULTURAL AMELIO-ITALIAN CULTURAL RELATIONS

MISSION OF ITALIAN JURISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

On the kind invitation of the English Government, a mission of Italian jurists delegated by the Italo British Association in agreement with the Ministry for the Constitution, went to Great Britain where it was the guest of the BRITISH COUNCIL, the worthy British Institution which is carrying out also in Italy an intense and appreciated activity for the intensification of the cultural relations among the two countries.

The members of the mission, partly designated by the Ministry for the Constitution and partly by the Italo British Association were the following: prof. Roberto AGO, prof. Caspare AMERSONI, prof. Norberto BOBBIO, prof. Faquale CRICCHINI, prof. Vezio CRISAFULLI, dottor Giacomo FATTORINI, dott. Eugenio HUBNO, prof. Egidio TOSATO, prof. Filippo VASSALLI.

Aim of the mission was that of examining ^{ing} some of the most characteristic aspects of the British political constitutional and administrative system, with special regard to matters and developments of recent ^{about} which information in Italy is not complete and to those institutes whose exact valuation can be made only through observation of their practical functioning.

The attention of the Italian delegates has been concentrated especially on the following points:

A - Recent developments and new attitudes of the parliamentary system; evolution of the relationship between Prime Minister, Cabinet and Parliament; determination of the political orientation and consequences of a declared contrast between Parliament and Government; functioning of the Cabinet and ruling of its works; reform of the parliamentary procedure; exercise of powers regulated by provisions on the part of the executive and increase in the delegated legislation during war and postwar periods.

Evolution of the most recent practices on the subject of international commitments and the procedure for their adaptation to the internal laws.

Present practical efficacy of the rule of law and of the judicial judgment on the legitimacy of the executive's actions.

Set up and functioning of Civil Service,

B - Relations between central government and local governments and the various local bodies between them; limitations of self government of the local bodies and recent developments of the practical interference of the central government in the administration of the counties and municipalities.

Organization and functioning of the local governments; practical differences between urban and rural administrations.

Distribution of public services among the various central and local administrations.

C - Legislative ruling and practical functioning of the political and administrative electoral system.

Procedure for convalidation of elected candidates.

Proposal for the reform of the electoral system and attitude taken by the various political parties in this respect.

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C - Legislative ruling and practical functioning of the political and administrative electoral system.

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Proposal for the reform of the electoral system and attitude taken by the various political parties in this respect.

Competence of the Home Office and of the local government officials on the electoral subject.

Practical execution of the guarantees to insure the regularity of the electoral operation with special regard to regulations concerning electoral expenses and the control of the judiciary authority.

Practical set-up and functioning of the electoral services at the central government, and at the local governments.

Divergencies between the electoral system of the United Kingdom and the electoral systems in force in the Dominions, with special regard to the compulsory voting in Australia.

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- D - Organization of the principal political parties.
 Procedure for the designation of the candidates to the parliamentary and local elections.
 Activities of the parties during the electoral campaign; relations between the representatives of the parties and the returning officer.
 Relations between the central organ of the parties and the respective parliamentary groups; position and functions of the leader.
 Practical execution of the democratic system within the various parties.
- E - Organization of the sindical associations and of the Congress of Trade Unions.
 Efficacy of the work collective agreements in accordance with the common law and of the exceptional laws of war and of the postwar period; functions of the National Arbitration Tribunal.
 Limitation of the right to strike and of picketing; strike of public employees.

The Mission was able to carry out such extensive and varied program thanks to the thorough and intelligent organization pre-arranged by the British Council on the basis of the requests previously communicated by the Italo British Association.

As a matter of fact the British Council did not limit himself to provide a vast material of information and to facilitate to the Mission the collection of numerous books and texts which at present cannot be found in Italy, but has seen to it that the Italian delegates should come in contact with the members of the Government, with high magistrates, with eminent scholars of Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities, with the best qualified officials of the two Chambers, of the Central Government and of the local governments, as well as with the Managements of the political parties and of the trade unions; and, whenever possible, has arranged that the Mission could be present directly to the practical functioning of the offices and of the procedures.

Everywhere the Italian delegates have been welcomed with the utmost cordiality and all the authoritative personalities with whom they come in touch did their best to place themselves at the disposal of the Mission their high competency and experience, submitting detailed and comprehensive communication on the issues raised, discussing extensively the single points asked by the members of the Mission, furnishing data and materials not published and showing the practical functioning of the offices and organizations directed by them.

Besides examining the set-up and functioning of certain institutions, of the Chamber of Deputies secretary's office, of some Tribunals, as well as of the Administration of the Counties of Middlesex and of London, the mission went to Birmingham where it examined the administration of the most important city of the province, and Cambridgeshire where it studied the administration of rural county, and to Tottenham, where it attended to the operations for the election of the representatives of that college to the House of Commons.

The sojourn at Oxford and at Cambridge gave the opportunity to the Italian delegates to resume, after a long interruption, relationship with the British scholars, who expressed in the most enthusiastic manner their feelings of esteem and sympathy for Italian culture and formulated the wish that the cultural relations

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Upon taking leave from the mission, Mr. Randall Lane, Chief of the Legal Section of the British Council thus addressed the Italian guests:

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Culture belongs to the world of spirit and spiritual goods are the only ones which being shared increase instead of diminishing. There is no country in the modern world to which British culture is more indebted than to Italy. Since the fourteenth century and even before British poets and writers found in Italian art and literature as well as in the natural beauty of its country an inexhaustible source of inspiration. Through centuries the British were accustomed to seek spiritual comfort in their beautiful country.

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But in England we feel that ourselves too have a contribution to offer to the world. We believe - I hope without any haughty presumptuousity - that our Institutions contain something precious even to other countries which together with us are starting on the great task of creating order out of chaos and to strengthen in the world the basis for justice and friendship among the nations.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

4963

RAPPORTI CULTURALI ITALO-INGLESI

Missione di giuristi italiani in GB

Su cortese invito del Governo inglese, una missione di giuristi italiani delegata dall'Associazione Italo-Britannica, d'intesa col Ministero per la Costituzione, si è recata in Gran Bretagna, dove è stata ospitata dal BRITISH COUNCIL, la benemerita istituzione inglese che svolge anche in Italia intensa ed apprezzata attività per la intensificazione dei rapporti culturali fra i due Paesi.

Facciamo parte della Missione i seguenti studiosi, designati alcuni dal Ministero per la Costituzione, altri dall'Associazione Italo-Britannica: prof. Roberto AGO, prof. Gaspare AMBROSINI, prof. Norberto BOBBIO, prof. Pasquale CHIOMENITI, prof. Vezio CRISAFULLI, dottor Giacomo PERTICONE, dottor Eugenio RUBINO, prof. Egidio TOSATO, prof. Filippo VASSALLI.

Scopo della missione era quello di esaminare taluni dei più caratteristici aspetti del sistema politico-costituzionale ed amministrativo inglese, con particolare riguardo a quelle materie ed a quegli sviluppi più recenti rispetto ai quali l'informazione in Italia è meno completa e a quegli istituti la cui esatta valutazione può essere fatta solo mediante l'osservazione del loro pratico funzionamento.

L'attenzione degli studiosi italiani si è concentrata particolarmente sui seguenti punti:

A - Recenti sviluppi e nuovi atteggiamenti del sistema parlamentare: evoluzione dei rapporti fra Primo Ministro, Gabinetto e Parlamento; determinazione dell'indirizzo politico e conseguenze di un dichiarato contrasto fra Parlamento e Governo; funzionamento del Gabinetto e disciplina dei suoi lavori; riforma della procedura parlamentare: esercizio di potestà normative da parte dell'esecutivo ed incremento della legislazione delegata in periodo bellico e post-bellico.

Evoluzione della prassi più recente in materia di assunzione di obblighi internazionali e di procedura per l'adeguamento ad essi del diritto interno.

Efficacia pratica attuale della rule of law e del sindacato giudiziario sulla legittimità degli atti dell'es-

governo centrale nell'amministrazione delle contee e dei municipi.

Organizzazione e funzionamento dei governi locali: pratica differenziale fra le amministrazioni dei distretti urbani e di quelli rurali.

Distribuzione dei pubblici servizi fra le varie amministrazioni, centrali e locali.

C - Disciplina legislativa e pratica funzionamento del sistema elettorale politico e amministrativo.

Procedura per la convalida dei candidati eletti.

Proposta di riforma del sistema elettorale e atteggiamento dei vari partiti politici al riguardo.

Attribuzioni dell'Home Office e dei funzionari del governo locali in materia elettorale.

Pratica attuazione delle garanzie per assicurare la regolarità delle operazioni elettorali, con particolare riguardo alla disciplina delle spese elettorali e ai controlli dell'autorità giudiziaria.

Pratico ordinamento e funzionamento dei servizi elettorali presso il governo centrale e presso i governi locali.

Divergenze fra il sistema elettorale del Regno Unito e i sistemi elettorali vigenti nei Dominions, con particolare riguardo agli effetti della obbligatorietà del voto in Australia.

D - Organizzazione dei principali partiti politici.

Procedura per la designazione dei candidati alle elezioni parlamentari e locali.

Attività dei partiti durante la campagna elettorale: rapporti fra i rappresentanti dei partiti e il returning officer.

Rapporti fra gli organi centrali dei partiti e i rispettivi gruppi parlamentari: posizione e funzioni dei leader.

Pratica attuazione del metodo democratico all'interno dei diversi partiti.

E - Organizzazione delle associazioni sindacali e del Congresso delle Trade Unions.

Efficacia degli accordi collettivi di lavoro a norma del diritto comune e a norma del diritto eccezionale di guerra e post-bellico: funzioni del Comitato Arbitrale Nazionale (National Arbitration Tribunal).

organizzazione predisposta dal British Council sulla base delle richieste precedentemente comunicate dall'Associazione Italo-Britannica.

Il British Council, infatti, non si è limitato a provvedere un ampio sinno materiale di informazione ed a facilitare alla Missione la raccolta di numerosi libri e testi attualmente inaccessibili in Italia, ma ha soprattutto curato che gli studiosi italiani prendessero contatto con membri del Governo, con alti magistrati, con eminenti studiosi delle Università di Oxford, Cambridge e Londra, con i più qualificati funzionari degli uffici delle due Camere, del governo centrale e dei governi locali, nonché con le direzioni dei principali partiti politici e delle associazioni sindacali; e, tutte le volte che era possibile, ha fatto sì che la Missione potesse assistere direttamente al pratico funzionamento di uffici e di procedure.

Dunque gli studiosi italiani sono stati accolti con la massima cordialità e tutte le autorvoli personalità con le quali essi hanno preso contatto si sono prodigate nel mettere a disposizione della Missione la loro alta competenza ed esperienza, presentando dettagliate e complete comunicazioni sugli argomenti loro proposti, discutendo ampiamente i singoli punti sollevati dai membri della Missione, fornendo dati e materiale inedito, mostrando il pratico funzionamento degli uffici ed organismi da loro diretti.

Oltre ad esaminare l'ordinamento e il funzionamento di taluni dicasteri, della segreteria della Camera dei Deputati, di alcuni Tribunali, nonché dell'Amministrazione delle Contee del Middlesex e di Londra, la missione si è recata a Birmingham — dove ha esaminato l'amministrazione della più importante città di provincia — nel Cambridgeshire — dove ha studiato l'amministrazione di una Contea rurale — e a Tottenham — dove ha assistito alle operazioni per l'elezione del rappresentante di quel collegio alla Camera dei Comuni.

Il soggiorno ad Oxford e a Cambridge ha consentito agli studiosi italiani di riprendere, dopo la lunga interruzione, i rapporti con gli studiosi britannici, i quali hanno

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Efficacia pratica attuale della rule of law e del sindacato giudiziario nella legittimità degli atti dell'esecutivo.

Ordinamento e funzionamento del Civil Service.

B. - Rapporti fra il governo centrale e i governi locali e dei vari enti locali fra loro: limiti dell'autogoverno degli enti locali e recenti sviluppi della pratica in materia del

governo centrale nell'amministrazione delle contee e dei municipi.

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C. - Disciplina legislativa e pratico funzionamento del sistema elettorale politico e amministrativo.

Procedura per la nomina dei candidati eletti.

Proposta di riforma del sistema elettorale e atteggiamento dei vari partiti politici al riguardo.

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Efficacia degli accordi collettivi di lavoro a norma del diritto comune e a norma del diritto eccezionale di guerra e post-bellico; funzioni del Comitato Arbitrale Nazionale (National Arbitration Tribunal).

Limiti del diritto di sciopero e di picketing; lo sciopero dei pubblici impiegati.

La Missione ha potuto svolgere un così ampio e vario programma grazie all'accurata ed intelligente

organizzazione predisposta dal British Council sulla base delle richieste precedentemente comunicate dall'Associazione Italo-Britannica.

Il British Council, infatti, non si è limitato a provvedere un ampio e sicuro materiale di informazione ed a facilitare alla Missione la raccolta di numerosi libri e testi attualmente introvabili in Italia, ma ha soprattutto curato che gli studiosi italiani prendessero contatto con membri del Governo, con alti magistrati, con eminenti studiosi delle Università di Oxford, Cambridge e Londra, con i più qualificati funzionari degli uffici delle due Camere, del governo centrale e dei governi locali, nonché con le direzioni dei principali partiti politici e delle associazioni sindacali, e, tutte le volte che era possibile, ha fatto sì che la Missione potesse assistere direttamente al pratico funzionamento di uffici e di procedure.

Domunque gli studiosi italiani sono stati acrioli con la massima cordialità e tutte le autorvoli personalità con le quali essi hanno preso contatto si sono prodigate nel mettere a disposizione della Missione la loro alta competenza ed esperienza, presentando dettagliate e complete comunicazioni sugli argomenti loro proposti, discutendo ampiamente i singoli punti sollevati dai membri della Missione, fornendo dati e materiale inedito, mostrando il pratico funzionamento degli uffici ed organismi da loro diretti.

Oltre ad esaminare l'ordinamento e il funzionamento di taluni dicasteri, della segreteria della Camera dei Deputati, di alcuni Tribunali, nonché dell'Amministrazione delle Contee del Middlesex e di Londra, la missione si è recata a Birmingham — dove ha esaminato l'amministrazione della più importante città di provincia — nel Cambridgeshire — dove ha studiato l'amministrazione di una Contea rurale — e a Tottenham — dove ha assistito alle operazioni per l'elezione del rappresentante di quel collegio alla Camera dei Comuni.

Il soggiorno ad Oxford e a Cambridge ha consentito agli studiosi italiani di riprendere, dopo la lunga interruzione, i rapporti con gli studiosi britannici, i quali hanno espresso nel modo più caloroso i loro sentimenti di stima e di simpatia per la cultura italiana ed hanno formulato il voto che le relazioni culturali fra l'Italia e l'Inghilterra abbiano a svilupparsi sempre più intensamente.

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