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TREATMENT OF COMITATI di LIBER

OCT. 1944

TREATMENT OF COMITATI di LIBERAZIONE

OCT. 1944

23 OCT Recd

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SEEN.	INITIALS.	DATE.
Col. Mc. P. HY	PA	
N		
	ADJUTANT	
	ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION	
	CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION	
	NO 324	

Ref: 9/5.B/CA

21 Oct '44

SUBJECT:- Treatment of Comitati di Liberazione

TO:- (See Distribution below).

1. Recent events have made it desirable to clarify the position and standing of local Comitati di Liberazione, and to lay down the policy to be adopted by AMG officers in their dealings with these bodies.

2. In Allied Military Government territory the Provincial Commissioner who is the local representative of the Military Governor is supreme in his province and he is responsible for the conduct of affairs there.

3. In carrying out his functions the Provincial Commissioner uses the local civil administration; where a Prefect has been appointed he is head of and represents the local civilian administration and is the person to whom the Provincial Commissioner gives his orders. The Prefect on his part is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out.

4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask his Regional Commissioner or the SCAG, AMG Army to have him removed, in consultation with HQ AGO, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must as stated above give him his full support and authority.

5. The local Comitato di Liberazione has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint Commissioners or Managers, or to set up any Commissions of Enquiry, or to do any executive acts within the Province. If it becomes desirable to appoint Commissioners or Commissions of Enquiry into any matter, it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.

6. At the same time the Comitato di Liberazione must be treated with courtesy and their advice and views may be sought by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect. It is entirely a matter for the Provincial Commissioner, after consultation with the Prefect, to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Comitato is to be followed or rejected. If the Comitato attempt to exercise executive functions and to usurp the authority of the Prefect they must be stopped at once. If instructions to that effect are not followed by the Comitato then the Provincial Commissioner

standing of local Comitato in Liberations, and to lay down the policy to be adopted by A-G officers in their dealings with these bodies.

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3. In carrying out his functions the Provincial Commissioner uses the local civil administration; where a Prefect has been appointed he is head of and represents the local civilian administration and is the person to whom the Provincial Commissioner gives his orders. The Prefect on his part is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out.
4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask his Regional Commissioner or the SCAG, A-G Army to have him removed, in consultation with HQ ACC, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must as stated above give him his full support and authority.
5. The local Comitato di Liberations has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint Commissarios or managers, or to set up any Commissions of Enquiry, or to do any executive acts within the Province. If it becomes desirable to appoint Comissarios or Commissions of Enquiry into any matter, it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.
6. At the same time the Comitato di Liberations must be treated with courtesy and their advice and views may be sought by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect. It is entirely a matter for the Provincial Commissioner, after consultation with the Prefect, to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Comitato is to be followed or rejected. If the Comitato attempt to exercise executive functions and to usurp the authority of the Prefect they must be stopped at once. If instructions to that effect are not followed by the Comitato then the Provincial Commissioner will take steps to ensure that his orders are carried out, and as a last resort, dissolve the Comitato. If necessary the Provincial Commissioner, subject to the concurrence of the Regional Commissioner or SCAG Army concerned will ask the local Military Commander to assist him for this purpose.

G.P. UPJOHN. *[Signature]*
VP CA Sec.
Det. C of S.

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