

ACC

10000/141/3

CONSOLIDATION OF L.G.,
(APR. - AUG. 1944); MAY

10000/141/3

CONSOLIDATION OF L.G., EXECUTIVE MEMORANDA, ETC.
(APR. - AUG. 1944); MAY 1945

DATE	PAGE
4 May	L. G. Please consider my pencil amendments & discuss as soon as possible. (4) CAS. (5) - <u>SPAM</u> <u>Compares - Discuss when requires for P.A.</u> <u>Memorandum</u> Wte. San P.P. who app. approves draft as <u>Amended</u> Wte. B-C. agrees that last para of III, is to be <u>Amended in. H.</u> (7) CAS Herewith the consolidated Exec. Memo. all points have been discussed with V.P. and agreed upon. It needs only the formal approval of Exec. Commr. since it goes about as an Exec. Memo. Will you please secure such approval so that we can issue it subter. RK Temple, Major Director 1956
5 May	
6 May	
11 May	
12 May	
13 May	8 Ex. Committee for approval please <u>Atkinson</u> L. G. 1

5 Aug.

CAS. 5 - Trans
Carpenter - discuss when requires (2 P.A.)
Memorandum

6 Aug.

Wife. Saw P.P. who approved draft as
Amended

11 Aug.

Wife. B-C. agrees that last para of III, 15 is to
Remain in. R.

12 Aug.

CAS 7
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and agreed upon. It needs only the formal
approval of Exec. Commr. since it goes about
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it shortly.

R.R. Temple, Major
Director 4954

13 Aug.

Ex. Commissioner. An approval please
as Ex. Mem. 2
R.R. Temple/ack L-11
CAS.

V.P. C.A.S.

232

I think this document is (a) too late (b) too
long. I will consider it in a very abbreviated
form but would prefer to let it issue now. It was
issued 2 months ago.
Local Gov.
So they suggest we drop it - a pity as it is good but it is. OK RRT

DATE	①	PAGE
Apr. 16	D/Director & Ex. Os 1. Draft Candidation of all our L & G directives at fo. 1. Please read with critical eye & tear to pieces. 2. Neurophysic in the left hand margin refer to corresponding passages in existing Ex. Memos (EO) or other directives, which a reference to by the file nos. under which they are listed in para. 1 of the draft. News matter is side-lined in pencil. 3. For existing directives, there are collected in annexed file except for printed Ex. Memos. and (b) the directive on the CLN, our only copy of which is at fo. 19 in file AC/67/1007. 4. It's like your views on the fol. points: - (a) must this be an Ex. Memo. or can it go out under VP? (b) Is there any point in including D.L. 177 in App. A? (c) Para. 33 - this is new wisdom as the necessity of obtaining prior approval to the abft. of a Perfect Regent is now proposed to lifted from R.Cs Toscana and Umbria-Marche. SCAs have never had to get consent, R.Cs of the 5 northern Regions don't have to now: & ? Carefully see why we should keep it just for these two. 5. Part II is kept for separate approval by Director. It is mostly based on R. Hoffmann's address to R.Cs Conference (referred to in margin as "Hoffk."). But this was Secret: any objection to breaking the secret? 6. Get working. <i>Ch. D.</i> ② D/Director	1.
21 April	Draft at fo. 1 turned in ink after discussion with Capt. Lewis & Capt. Cunningham. Now submitted	1

2. Microphotocopies of the existing Ex Memos (EM) or other directives, which references in existing file nos. under which they are listed in para. 1 of the draft. New matter is side-lined in pencil.

3. For existing directives, there are collected in annexed file except for printed Ex Memos. and (b) the directive on the CLN, our only copy of which is at p. 19 in file AC/67/INT.

4. I'd like your views on the foll. points:-
(a) must this be an Ex Memo. or can it go out under VP?

(b) Is there any point in including D/L 177 in App. A?

(c) Para. 33 - this is new insofar as the necessity of obtaining prior approval to the abft. of a Perfect Regent is now proposed to lifted from PCs Toscana and Umbria-Marche. SCADs have never had to get consent, PCs of the Southern Regions don't have to now: & I hardly see why we should keep it put for these two.

5. Part II is left for separate approval by Director. It is mostly based on Mr. Hoffmann's address to PCs Conference (referred to in margin as "Hobbs"). But this was Secret: any objection to breaking the secret?

6. Just concluding: *Ch. D.* ②

D/Director

Draft at p. 1 turned in ink after discussion with Capt. Lewis & Capt. Cunningham. Now submitted for your benevolent examination. *Ch. D.*

21 April

CAS -

Herewith revised draft of consolidated Exec mem. dealing with local govt. submitted for approval please.

R. R. Temple, Major
D/Director LG JC

1 May

I N D E X.

Chapter I - Introduction

II - The Prefect and the Prefecture

III - Consiglio di Prefettura and
Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa

IV - Provincial Administration

V - Communal Administration

VI - General

VII - Appointment, Promotion and Removal of
Italian Officials

(A) Position of the Committee of National
Liberation in relation to local Government

(B) Civil Service Status of Italian officials

(C) Appointment of the Prefect

(D) Appointment of other Prefectural Officials

A P P E N D I X.

A - (1) - Royal Decree - Law of April 4, 1944 No. 111 (Transitory Rules
for the Administration of Communes and Provinces)

(2) - Lieutenantcy Decree - Law of 10 August 1944, No. 177 (Modif-

V - Communal Administration

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APPENDIX

A - (1) - Royal Decree - Law of April 4, 1944 No. 111 (Transitory Rules for the Administration of Communes and Provinces)

(2) - Lieutenantcy Decree - Law of 10 August 1944, No. 177 (Modification of Royal Decree Law of 4 April 1944, No. 111, concerning the composition of the Provincial Deputation)

B - Chart of Italian Local Government

C - Grades of Italian Officials usually serving in a Prefecture

D - Order of Appointment of Prefect

E - Letter of Introduction for Italian Officials

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 594
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM

NUMBER

MAY, 1945.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

I - INTRODUCTION

1. This Memorandum consolidates and supersedes the following:

- Executive Memoranda Nos. 12, 39, 70, 79
Executive Memorandum No. 30, para 1(a), in so far as it relates to Prefects
Executive Memorandum No. 62, in so far as it relates to local government officials.
Amendment No. 1 to Executive Memorandum No. 30, dated 21st Feb. 1945
CA Section Circular 9/5.B/3A dated 21 Oct. 1944 (Treatment of Comitato di Liberazione)
" " AC/1/A/1G " 28 Nov. 1944 (Matters relating to Italian Official Personnel)
" " AC/1/A/21/1G " 28 Feb. 1945 (Promotion of Italian Officials)
" " AC/1/A/30/1G " 1 Apr. 1945 (Supply of Italian Prefectural Officials).

The above-mentioned directives are hereby withdrawn. Executive Memoranda Nos. 30 and 62 remain in force in so far as they relate to other than Local Government Officials.

Attention is drawn to the fact that amendments and new matter have been incorporated. This Memorandum should therefore be carefully studied. The contents of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer's circular 9/20.1/31 dated 27 April 1945 dealing with Committees of National Liberation have been incorporated in this document (Part VII-(A)).

2. Local Government in Military Government Territory is regulated as follows:

(a) In areas under the government of PCs by Royal Decree Law of 4 April 1944, no. 111 (published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 22 April 1944 no. 21) as amended by Lieutenantcy Decree Law of 10 August 1944, no. 177 (published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 2 Sept. 1944, no. 51).

These Decrees are made applicable by virtue of successive Enforcements or Orders issued by AC HQ. The actual operation of a Decree Law in any province in Military Government Territory dates from the time when a copy of the "Raccolta Ufficiale" or "Gazzetta Ufficiale" containing it is actually handed to the Prefect, in accordance with procedure laid down in Legal Sub Commission's instructions AC/4010/2/L of 8 Jan. 1943 or such other

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instructions AG/4010/2/L of 8 Jan. 1945 or such other
procedure as may hereafter be authorised.

(b) In 5th and 8th Army AEA areas, as much of the provisions
of the two Royal Decree Laws above mentioned as can be
applied will be so applied as soon as possible and as
circumstances permit, with a view to uniformity and
continuity of the same pattern of local government through-
out liberated Italy.

3. Translations of Royal Decree Law no. 111 and D.L.L. no.
177 above mentioned are contained in Appendix "A". A summary of the
main provisions of both Decrees is contained in subsequent paragraphs
of this Memorandum.

2.

4. The provincial and the communal administration under Fascism had a distinctively Fascist character: they must therefore be abolished. The two Royal Decree Laws are designed to revive in their place the pre-Fascist democratic system of local authorities. This system is contained in the Consolidated Text of Municipal and Provincial Law of 1915 as modified by Royal Decree Law of 30 December 1923, No. 2839. Not every one of the local government institutions provided for in the Consolidated Text of 1915 has, however, been revived. In the absence of elections, the provisions relating to elective communal and provincial councils have not been re-enacted (See paras. 16 and 22). The two Royal Decree Laws of 1944 are, therefore, transitory measures, intended to establish a war emergency and temporary system, pending the restoration of local elections.

5. Local Government in Liberated Italy is organized on three levels:

- (a) the Prefect of the Province and the Prefecture;
- (b) the Provincial Administration, strictly so-called;
- (c) the Communal Administration.

Appendix "B" is a chart of Italian Local Government; the connections shown therein with the central Government do not, of course, apply in Military Government Territory.

II THE PREFECT AND THE PREFECTURE

6. The Prefect of a Province is the highest National authority in it and represents the executive power of the Central Government. He exercises numerous executive functions himself or through the officials of the Prefecture; but he also supervises the functioning of every branch of public administration in the Province. He is normally a career official, having entered the service of the Ministry of the Interior by examination, and worked his way up through the various grades to the rank of Prefect: the Italian system, however, does make provision for the appointment of a certain number of non-career Prefects.

7. In Italian Government Territory, the Prefect is under the control of the Minister of the Interior and carries out his instructions. In Military Government Territory, the Prefect is responsible to the PG and to him alone.

8. Every Prefecture should have two Vice Prefects. One is the Vice Prefect Vicario, who ranks next to the Prefect, and acts in the absence of the Prefect with all his powers. The other is the Vice Prefect Inspector, who is charged with the inspection of Local Government throughout the province. A Chief Accountant is sometimes put in charge of inspections: he is then called Provincial Inspector, not Vice Prefect Inspector.

9. The remaining officials of the Prefecture (apart from technical experts) are divided into two branches, administrative and

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9. The remaining officials of the Prefecture (apart from technical experts) are divided into two branches, administrative and accountancy. On the administrative side, the officials ranking next to the Vice Prefect Inspector are the Consiglieri (Councillors). In peace time, every Prefecture had at least 4 Consiglieri and each was in charge of a Division or group of functions. In view of the present shortage of trained personnel, the number of Consiglieri must be limited to two, except in a few of the most important provinces. One Consigliere is usually Capo Gabinetto (Chief of Cabinet) i.e. head of the Prefect's personal staff.

10. At the head of the accountancy side of the Prefecture (Ragioneria) is a Ragioniere Capo (Chief Accountant).

11. Lower ranks on both sides of the Prefecture consist of secretaries and accountants, clerks, messengers, etc. A list of the different grades of the officials of a Prefecture is given in Appendix "C". Apart from these, a number of technical

/specialists

3.

specialists (e.g. Medico Provinciale, Genio Civile, etc.) form part of the Prefecture.

12. It is normally desirable that at least one of the Vice Prefects should be a career official. In particular, where a non career person has been appointed to discharge the functions of Prefect, it is desirable that the Vice Prefect Vicario be a career official.

111 - CONSIGLIO DI PREFETTURA AND GIUNTA PROVINCIALE AMMINISTRATIVA

13. These two committees or boards are an essential part of the functioning of the Prefecture and of the local government system, and must be constituted in every Prefecture as soon as possible.

14. The Consiglio di Prefettura consists of the Prefect (or Vice Prefect Vicario in his absence) who presides and 2 Consiglieri. Its functions are principally advisory. On some matters the Prefect must consult it; he may request its opinion on any matter. The Consiglio di Prefettura also has duties relating to the approval of the accounts of Communes and certain institutions; for this purpose, its composition is enlarged to include certain finance officials.

15. The Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa (GPA) has 10 members; it consists of the Prefect (or Vice Prefect Vicario in his absence) who presides and the following official and elected members:

<u>Official</u>		<u>Elective</u>	
The Vice Prefect Inspector		4 Membri Effettivi	
2 Consiglieri		2 " Supplenti	
Ragioniere Capo (or substitute)			
Intendente di Finanza (or substitute)			

(Note: The "Intendente di Finanza" (Intendant of Finance) is the official in charge of national taxation in the province; while subject to the general supervision and co-ordination of the Prefect, he is also directly responsible to the Minister of Finance). The membri effettivi (regular members) and membri supplenti (substitute members) are citizen appointees expert in legal administrative or technical matters. They are elected by the Provincial Deputation (see paras 16 to 18 below) approved by the Prefect and confirmed by the PC.

The GPA has powers of review over communal administration.

The following cannot be members of the GPA:-

The President, Vice President and members of the Provincial Deputation;

Mayors and Aldermen of Communes;

Paid Local Government Officials;

Relatives up to the second degree, and first degree relatives of the Provincial tax collector & tax receiver.

16 - PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

16. The functions of the Provincial Administration relate to certain local government matters of province-wide application.

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IV - PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

16. The functions of the Provincial Administration relate to certain local Government matters of province-wide application. These functions are exercised by the Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale) which body is revived to replace the fascist created "deputato". The Provincial Deputation was normally appointed by, and from among, the members of a larger elected body known as the "Consiglio Provinciale" (Provincial Council). For present purposes, since the elective Consiglio is not possible at this time, the Deputation is to be nominated by the Prefect and approved by the Provincial Commissioner.

17. The Deputation consists of a President and unpaid regular and substitute citizen members. Its numerical composition varies according to the population as follows:

Inhabitants	Regular Deputies	Alternates
Over 600,000	10	4
" 300,000	8	2
Other provinces	6	2

1927

4.

18. The President is also the Head of Provincial Administration (Capo del Amministrazione Provinciale). He convokes, presides over, and prepares the agenda for the Deputazioni Provinciali. The President, subject to the approval of the Prefect, may appoint a Vice-President from among the Provincial Deputies who assist him and substitute for him in his absence.

19. The Segretario Generale of the provincial administration is its chief clerical official. He is a civil servant of the same class as the Segretario Comunale, as to whom see para. 23, which is equally applicable with appropriate changes to the Segretario Generale.

V - COMMUNAL ADMINISTRATION.

20. The main agencies of the Communal Administration are the Sindaco (Mayor) the Giunta Comunale (Municipal Board) and the Segretario Comunale (Town Clerk).

21. The Sindaco. In place of "Podesta" the democratic title of "Sindaco" (Mayor) must be adopted where a commune has Giunta Comunale and "Commissario Prefettizio" where there is no such local body. The title "Commissario Straordinario" will not be used. New appointments or changes in the position of Mayor will be made by the CAO or, if a Prefect has been appointed, by him with the approval of the PC. A Vice Sindaco is to be similarly appointed. The Mayor may entrust to the Alderman (Assessori) special duties in connection with the Municipal Administration. The Mayor convokes, presides over, prepares the agenda for, and executes the decisions taken by the Giunta Municipale.

22. The Giunta Comunale (Communal Board) is revived to replace the fascist created "Consulta Comunale". Normally, as in the case of the Provincial Deputation, its members, called "Assessori" should be selected by, and from among the members of, an elected Consiglio Comunale (Communal Council). Under present emergency conditions the members of the Giunta Comunale are appointed and removed by the Prefect, if in office, with the approval of the Provincial Commissioner. The Giunta Comunale should be established as early as conditions permit. The numerical composition of the Giunta varies according to population and is as follows:

Inhabitants	Assessori (Aldermen)	Alternates
Over 250,000	10	4
" 60,000	8	4
" 30,000	6	2
" 3,000	4	2
Other Communes	2	2

23. The Segretario Comunale (Town Clerk) is a civil servant and cannot be appointed Mayor, or be lightly dismissed. The Prefect has full power to effect transfers, retirements, and appointments of Town Clerks, and changes should be effected only through him under the standing procedure which must be closely followed.

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VI. GENERAL.

24. Substitute or alternate members of any of the aforementioned agencies do not take part in their meetings except in the absence of the regular members.

25. Persons who held such positions in the Fascist Party as specified in Article 1 of Royal Decree of December 28, 1943, No. 29/B are barred from office.

26. In conformity with the above, all Provincial and Municipal Decrees and Orders must be issued in the name of the Prefect or local Mayor respectively and bear the "visto" of the PG or other MIG officer concerned.

30. Before the liberation of the North, certain relations with the
CLNs were established by AMG as the one hand and
the Italian Government on the other. These arrangements
will affect the present situation and must therefore 225
be taken into account.

A

as the following is a summary of the situation.
The CLNs were organized in the North and were
active in the liberation of the North.

requested to remove PETRELLA quickly. He also appeared that PETRELLA was aware of the accusations forwarded on 3 December and had been putting pressure on the informers to withdraw their charges.

7. The Ministry were thereupon requested in an interview on 12 February to remove PETRELLA, to which they agreed. The formal proposal for removing him was made by the Ministry on 22 February: formal consent of AC to this was signified on 24 February.

8. On 26 February, RC reported that PETRELLA was becoming most uncooperative and urged his replacement before AC officers were withdrawn from the province. On 15 March, RC made similar representations, stating that PETRELLA was doing his utmost to discredit AC officers in the province. Further evidence of PETRELLA's want of cooperation was forwarded by RC on 26 March and on 31 March.

3 April 1945

VII. APPOINTMENT, PROMOTION AND REMOVAL OF ITALIAN OFFICIALS

(A) Relations with Committees of National Liberation.

27. General Parts I - V hereof have described the system of Italian Local Government and the form which it has taken under AMG following the abolition of its fascist features. In dealing with the subject and applying the system on a uniform basis throughout Italy, it is essential, particularly in regard to the North, to consider the effect thereon of the Committees of National Liberation which have developed during the German occupation of that area.

28. The following paras explain the position of the CIN in relation to Local Government as ordinarily understood and previously described herein and restates the principles laid down in the C3AO's directive 9/20.1/CA dated 27 April 1945.

29. (a) Committees of National Liberation (CIN - Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale) have been organized on a communal, provincial and regional basis throughout ~~German occupied territory~~. Their activities are co-ordinated by an over all CIN for the whole of the area, known as the CINA - (Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia).

(b) Reports from the ^{the various CLNs} ~~the various CLNs~~ show that the various Committees of National Liberation have learned a good deal about the art of government in the year-long struggle against the fascists, and the Germans. In many districts, "shadow" Governments have been set up, and the various portfolios have been distributed amongst the leaders of the different parties. On the whole it seems that for the time being there is a remarkable degree of unity of purpose in the Committees, and party differences have been sunk in the common desire to chase the Germans from Italy and to punish their fascist collaborators. These Committees have been assisted in their military operations by the Allied authorities and the giving of such assistance necessarily implies a degree of recognition of their position.

30. (a) Relations of CIN with AMG (a) The Supreme Allied Commander ~~has~~ made his own military arrangements with the CINA. He ~~has~~ NOT given political recognition to the CIN, but ~~under~~ these military arrangements the CIN will endeavour to maintain law and order and continue to safeguard economic resources until AMG is established. (b) Thereupon CINA has agreed that the CIN will ~~will~~ recognize AMG and hand over to it all authority previously assumed; and that

(b) Likewise all components of the General Command of the Volunteers of Liberty (CVL) ~~will~~ come under the direct command of the ^{Commanding General,} ~~the~~ 15th Army Group, and will obey any order issued by him (or by AMG on his behalf) including

orders to disarm and surrender their arms when required to do so. Upon the establishment of AMG the C3AO First, and later the IC, is supreme and possesses all powers of government, and the CIN has no official standing in the conduct of affairs. (c) This factor must also be taken into account in CIN with AMG. But there are other

Amended
by 1/1/46
by 1/1/46

Amended

Amended
by 1/1/46
by 1/1/46

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29. (a) Committees of National Liberation (CIN - Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale) have been organized on a communal, provincial and regional basis throughout ~~German occupied territory~~. Their activities are co-ordinated by an over all CIN for the whole of the area, known as the CINA - (Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia).

(b) Reports from the North show that the various Committees of National Liberation have learned a good deal about the art of government in the year-long struggle against the fascists, and the Germans. In many districts, "shadow" Governments have been set up, and the various portfolios have been distributed amongst the leaders of the different parties. On the whole it seems that ~~at the time~~ being there is a remarkable degree of unity of purpose in the Committees, and party differences have been sunk in the common desire to chase the Germans from Italy and to punish their fascist collaborators. These Committees have been assisted in their military operations by the Allied authorities and the giving of such assistance necessarily implies a degree of recognition of their position.

30. 31. Relations of CIN with AGC (c) The Supreme Allied Commander ~~has~~ made his own military arrangements with the CINA. He ~~has~~ NOT given political recognition to the CIN, but ~~these~~ these military arrangements the CIN will endeavour to maintain law and order and continue to safeguard economic resources until AGC is established. Thereupon CINA has agreed that the CIN will ~~will~~ recognise AGC and hand over to it all authority previously assumed. (d) Likewise all components of the General Command of the Volunteers of Liberty (GVL) will come under the direct command of the ~~General~~ ^{Commanding General}, 15th Army Group, and will obey any order issued by him (or by AGC on his behalf) including

orders to disband and surrender their arms when required to do so. Upon the establishment of AGC the SCAG First, and later the AG, is supreme and possesses all powers of government, and the CIN has no official standing in the conduct of affairs. (e) This factor must also be

32. Relations of CIN with AGC (f) This factor must also be considered in the above arrangements. It is in the interest of the Allies that there should be a stable Government in Italy and the Allied policy is to strengthen the legitimate Italian Government in every way possible. The Italian Government in Rome may not have the entire confidence of the CIN in the North, and, at best, their influence there may be subject to fluctuation. This may be based on several factors. There is the feeling that the North has contributed more generously to the defeat of the Germans than the South, and has suffered far more heavily for Italy. There is ~~has been~~ criticism of the slow progress made by the Bonomi Government in the reconstruction of the country, in the solution of the pressing economic problems of food supply and inflation, and above all in the punishment of former fascists. The Italian Government is well

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Amended

Summary of CIN
to AGC
15th Army Group
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(b) It is hoped that the contacts recently
 initiated between the Prime Minister and
 the S. N. A. will lead to a reconciliation
 of the differences of viewpoint mentioned in
 the preceding paragraph as well as
 a broadening of the basis of the Italian
 Government by the inclusion of members
 from the North.

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written were investigations expressing his satisfaction with PETRELLA's action in the administration of his province, acknowledging that M. M. GANEVARI's letter had been irregularly sent. A copy of the Minister's letter was sent to RC with the suggestion that PETRELLA might be notified of its contents.

4. On 12 September, Local Government S/C received copies of a report by the Regional Labour Officer, which indicated that PETRELLA had endeavored to obtain a post in the Provincial Labor Office for his Naples law partner, who was engaged to marry his daughter. The matter was settled by RC.

5. On 28 September, the Ministry forwarded to Local Government S/C for any action considered necessary a number of documents, mostly anonymous, which had been received by the High Commissioner for Repuration and contained numerous accusations against PETRELLA of bad and even corrupt administration. RC sent in a detailed report on these allegations, from which it appeared that they were untrue and unfounded. The Ministry was therefore informed that no action was being taken.

6. On 3 December, RC forwarded a number of documents making detailed and specific accusations against PETRELLA and signed by those involved. PETRELLA was thereby accused of:

- (a) making improper advances to a number of named ladies in his office;
- (b) misappropriating goods sequestered by the police;
- (c) preferential treatment of a potato firm in which his son-in-law was interested;
- (d) securing extra bread rations for himself.

Further inquiries were made by RC who submitted an even more fully documented report on 1 February 1945. He recommended that the Italian Government be re-

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aware of this antipathy and ^{made} ~~has~~ an agreement which goes further than that of the Supreme Allied Commander in recognising the CINI as its representative in the struggle in the North. The Government has succeeded in exacting a certain measure of recognition from the CINI in the North, but the possibility ^{could} ~~cannot~~ be overlooked that they, or their component political parties, ^{will} ~~are~~ not abided by this agreement if circumstances seem favourable for a political upheaval. ^{It is hoped that after liberation the Rome Government} ~~It is hoped that after liberation the Rome Government~~ will be able to absorb additional members from the North and thereby become more representative.

Banner

31. Relations of CINI with the Italian Government (a) (c) The recognition of the CINI as the representatives of the Government in the struggle against the enemy does not affect the Allies, who are not parties to the arrangement. Moreover, the Italian Government has no authority of any kind in Military Government Territory. Its arrangements with the CINI are not operative in Military Government territory and do not affect the relations between AGC and the CINI.

(b) The problem facing AGC, therefore, is to reconcile the military arrangements of the Supreme Allied Commander with the aspirations of the political leaders of the CINI to self-government, at the same time supporting the authority of the Italian Government in Rome in order that it may be able to administer the Northern Territories once AGC is withdrawn. The solution of this problem may well be found to lie in the absorption at a very early date of CINI nominees into the civil administration. If Allied officers ~~assist~~ in the North ~~and~~ ^{voluntarily} inform the CINI that their task is accomplished and that they may now disperse and if, after that, Sindaci and other administrative officers are appointed without the views of the CINI being considered, the antagonism will be great and may well be disastrous. The danger of setting up local administrations composed of Italians who are not acceptable to the Patriot organisations cannot be over emphasised. AGC officers are not bound to accept the first suggestions of the CINI, who can always be instructed to submit alternative names. If, however, this principle is followed out, many of the problems of maintaining law and order will never arise. It will be easier to exploit the local resources of the country in the work of reconstruction and in the work of feeding the population. It will be easier to bring together, the former Patriot organisations and the Italian Government, and it will be easier to prepare the ground against the time when the Government in Rome can take over the administration.

32.34

Special considerations regarding Prefects and Questore

(a) While the foregoing paragraph lays down a principle which is calculated to reconcile the military arrangements of the Supreme Allied Commander with the aspirations of the CINI there are special considerations in regard to the office of the Prefect and Questore.

(b) The subject of appointment of Prefect and the procedure to be followed is dealt with in detail in paras 11-14 hereof. Having regard, however, to the prime importance of this office and also to that of Questore and with a view to reconciling the Military arrangements of the Supreme Allied Commander with the aspirations of the CINI it is desirable to draw attention to certain special con-

has no authority of any kind in Military Government territory. Its arrangements with the CIMM are not operative in Military Government territory and do not affect the relations between AGC and the CIMM.

(b) The problem facing AGC, therefore, is to reconcile the military arrangements of the Supreme Allied Commander with the aspirations of the political leaders of the CIMM to self-government at the same time supporting the authority of the Italian Government in Rome in order that it may be able to administer the Northern Territories once AGC is withdrawn. The solution of this problem may well be found to lie in the absorption at a very early date of CIMM nominees into the civil administration. If Allied officers arrive in the North and bluntly inform the CIMM that their task is accomplished and that they may now disperse and if, after that, Sindaci and other administrative officers are appointed without the views of the CIMM being considered, the antagonism will be great and may well be disastrous. The danger of setting up local administrations composed of Italians who are not acceptable to the Patriot organisations cannot be over emphasised. AGC officers are not bound to accept the first suggestions of the CIMM, who can always be instructed to submit alternative names. If, however, this principle is followed out, many of the problems of maintaining law and order will never arise. It will be easier to exploit the local resources of the country in the work of reconstruction and in the work of feeding the population. It will be easier to bring together the former Patriot organisations and the Italian Government, and it will be easier to prepare the ground against the time when the Government in Rome can take over the administration.

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(c) As stated in para 6, Prefects, as the official representatives of the Government, are normally appointed by the Government from career officials. Even in the present situation this practice has generally been followed. Similarly the Questori have normally been appointed from Public Safety Personnel by the Central Government. Other appointments, such as the Sindaco, are normally local choice.

(d) For obvious reasons the Italian Government wishes to continue the customary practice in regard to Prefects and Questore. (And have raised it again very recently.)

(e) It is the policy of the Allied Commission to support the Government and it would be unwise to depart, entirely, from the

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normal practice. The Italian Government has, therefore, been advised that any specific nominee whom ~~they~~ put forward for appointment to the post of Prefect or Questore by AMG will receive consideration. At the same time it has been pointed out that it would be quite useless to appoint any nominee who is not acceptable in the locality.

(2) SCAGs and PCs will not, by this arrangement, lose any of the powers delegated to them. It is their duty, however, in implementing the policy of this Commission, to use their best efforts to obtain local acceptance for the Government nominee, endeavouring to reconcile the views of the CIN with those of the Italian Government. This must be the principle, although the practice will always depend finally on the judgment of the SCAG or PC.

(3) The action is, therefore, as follows: On arrival in a province it seems almost certain that a Prefect and Questore appointed by CIN will be found in office. This will be fully in accord with the agreement between the Supreme Allied Commander and CIN. These appointments should not be confirmed forthwith but the individuals should be normally allowed to remain in office as acting Prefect and acting Questore respectively solely for the purpose of carrying on routine business pending the final appointment by AMG. Nominations should then be invited from the CIN, to whom it will be explained that AMG alone ^{has} the right to make the appointment from names approved by the Italian Government, CIN and other sources. Nominations may also be sought from other sources, e.g. the local Archbishop. The names of Government candidates for these two posts will be supplied by this Headquarters to PCs and local opinion should then be sought as to the possible acceptance of the Government's nominees. The appointment should not be hurried and it is much better to allow a reasonable period, say 10-14 days, to elapse so that full consideration can be given to the matter before final decision is made. In appointing a Questore great importance is to be attached to the professional qualifications of the nominees. Purely political appointments to this important office should be avoided.

(4) The responsible SCAG or PC will inform this HQ of the following details directly they are available:

- (i) Name of Prefect and Questore found in office
- (ii) Name of Prefect and Questore finally appointed.

Once more it is stressed that these special circumstances apply only to the two offices of Prefect and Questore. The Italian Government fully appreciates that other officials are normally local choices and AMG officers will appoint them with due regard to CIN advice.

34.35 Treatment of CIN (a) The CIN must be treated with the courtesy due to their political position and ~~their~~ past labours. They should be received regularly by the PC and given the opportunity of expressing their views. They are at liberty to make representations to the PC or the Prefect, both of whom should seek the advice and views of the CIN whenever they think it opportune. It is however entirely a matter for the PC to consider whether, in any particular case, the advice of the CIN is to be followed or rejected. It would of course be in keeping with this directive to accept such advice except where it is in conflict with the policy of AMG.

(b) It should be added that, when a member of a CIN is appointed to an administrative position, it is better that he should resign from the CIN. There may be objections to this in individual cases and it is left to the discretion of the PC concerned. It is most desirable, however, that holders of administrative positions should be entirely divorced from

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(3) The responsible SCAO or PJ will inform this HQ of the following details directly they are available:

- (i) Name of Prefect and Questore found in office
 - (ii) Name of Prefect and Questore finally appointed.
- Once more it is stressed that these special circumstances apply only to the two offices of Prefect and Questore. The Italian Government fully appreciates that other officials are normally local choices and AMG officers will appoint them with due regard to CIN advice.

34.25 Treatment of CIN (a) The CIN must be treated with the courtesy due to their political position and ~~their~~ past labours. They should be received regularly by the PJ and given the opportunity of expressing their views. They are at liberty to make representations to the PJ or the Prefect, both of whom should seek the advice and views of the CIN whenever they think it opportune. It is however entirely a matter for the PJ to consider whether, in any particular case, the advice of the CIN is to be followed or rejected. It would of course be in keeping with this directive to accept such advice except where it is in conflict with the policy of AMG.

(b) It should be added that, when a member of a CIN is appointed to an administrative position, it is better that he should resign from the CIN. There may be objections to this in individual cases and it is left to the discretion of the PJ concerned. It is most desirable, however, that holders of administrative positions should be entirely divorced from the politics of the CIN.

(c) It must be made plain to the Prefect and to other officials that they are the servants of AMG and can take no orders from the CIN. On the other hand, the PJ must give his full support to the Prefect and the official administrators. If he no longer has confidence in his officials, the PJ should take steps to remove them. The CIN must not exercise executive functions or usurp the authority of the Prefect, e.g. by making official appointments or setting up commissions of enquiry. If, after they have been duly warned and ordered to desist, the CIN persist in attempting to be executive or otherwise violate the orders of the Supreme Allied Commander as Military Governor, then, and as a last resort, the PJ may ignore them completely. Such an attitude is to be adopted only in case of absolute necessity, when all efforts at conciliation have failed and administration is at a deadlock.

35. ~~Not~~ Popularly elected bodies. There is some evidence that in parts of ~~German-occupied~~ territory, where the enemy's control is slight, the CIN have set up governing bodies in each commune, elected on an informal system of universal suffrage. Such popularly elected bodies may also be met at other levels. These bodies will not be given official recognition and the official local authorities prescribed by Parts I - V hereof will be established as soon as possible. But every effort will be made to absorb into membership of the official authorities the nominees of such an elected body at the same level. If in very special circumstances in forward areas, the unofficial body is allowed to continue for a short time, it must be understood that it derives its authority from AMG and not from any popular mandate.

(B) Civil Service Status of Italian Officials

36.37. As the occupying power and as a matter of military necessity, AMG may dismiss any civil servant from office and may make appointments to fill any post vacant. All such appointments are temporary and for the duration of the occupation; this however, is subject to any other arrangements which may be made with the Italian Government. The appointee is authorized to use the title, exercise the functions and receive the emoluments of the post to which AMG have nominated him.

37. No AMG appointment confers any permanent rank or grade in the Italian civil service upon the appointee. Similarly, if the person so appointed is already a permanent civil servant, his appointment to a more senior post by AMG does not confer any promotion in grade upon him. No reason of military necessity requires interference with an official's permanent rank; it is therefore beyond the power of AMG to do so. For the same reason, appointments must not be made for fixed periods.

38. All AMG orders or decrees of the Prefect making any civil service appointment must therefore be drawn so as to make it clear that the appointee is charged with the functions of the office and not granted any rank. Care must also be taken to see that the appointee fully understands his position.

39.40. When a civil servant is dismissed by AMG, the effect is that of a temporary suspension from office for an indefinite period; his substantive rank or grade is not affected.

40. Promotions in rank are, therefore, matters for the Italian Government which will deal with them when the province becomes Italian Government Territory. The Government ~~has~~ made arrangements to prevent officials now serving in Military Government Territory from losing seniority or being otherwise prejudiced by this. AMG officers should not, therefore, make recommendations for the promotion in rank of an official or otherwise concern themselves in the matter, save in the most exceptional and individual circumstances.

(C) Appointment of the Prefect.

41. As is indicated in para 33(e), persons found on arrival in the provinces to be occupying the office of Prefect, having been appointed by the CIN, will be allowed to continue functioning as acting Prefect for a ~~reasonable~~ period of say 10-14 days, pending final appointment by AMG. Final selection will be from among nominations secured from the CIN, the ~~Government~~ and other sources as described in para 33(e). The

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(2) Appointment of the Prefect.

41. As is indicated in para 33(e), persons found on arrival in the provinces to be occupying the office of Prefect, having been appointed by the GIN, will be allowed to continue functioning as acting Prefect for a reasonable period of say 10-14 days, pending final appointment by AMG. Final selection will be from among nominations secured from the GIN, the Italian Government and other sources as described in para 33 (e). The appointment will be made in the form given in Appendix "D". Prior approval of AC HQ to such appointments is not required. However, the name and particulars of the Prefect found in office, together with similar particulars of the person finally appointed and a copy of the order of appointment, will be sent to Civil Affairs Section, AC HQ, as soon as possible.

42.43. The title "Prefetto" is to be confined to career officials of the substantive rank of Prefect. Where the candidate is of junior rank, or is not a career official, the title "Prefetto ~~elemente~~" will be used. In the event of a candidate being sent from AC HQ, SCAG/RC will be advised as to which title is appropriate. If the SCAG/RC appoints a local

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candidate, he will always use the title "Prefetto Reggente". Where the title "Prefetto" is authorized, care must be taken to strike out the words "Reggente" and "Regent" in the form given in Appendix "D".

44. In cases where the title "Prefetto Reggente" is required to be used, it must be so used in all formal documents and official communications both by the Reggente and by AG officers, but there is no objection to the Reggente being addressed or referred to in conversation as "the Prefect".

45. In exceptional circumstances in forward areas, an oral appointment may be made. In such cases, a written order of appointment, drawn so as to operate from the date of the oral appointment, will be executed as soon as possible.

(D) Appointment, etc. of Other Prefectural officials.

45. The Prefect is responsible to the PC for the smooth and efficient running of the Prefecture and for establishing and maintaining an adequate staff: the PC will see to it that he takes the necessary steps for this purpose.

46. In view of the scarcity of trained officials only the following "key" positions can be filled by officials sent from Rome:

Vice Prefect Vicario
Vice Prefect Inspector
Consigliere

Ragioniere Capo

To fill positions junior to these, the Prefect must use every endeavour to recruit temporary staff ("avventizi") locally. The rules governing the employment of such temporary staff are well known to career Prefects and Vice Prefects. Only if it is impossible to recruit a temporary employee will application be made to AG HQ.

47. All requests to be supplied with officials of or below the rank of Vice Prefect will in future be addressed by the Prefect to the Ministry of the Interior Direct. He must give particulars of the officials already in service and state his requirements.

48. Such communications must, however, be transmitted through AG channels. The necessity for strictly observing these channels must be impressed on the Prefect and measures taken to see that he keeps to them. PCs should place upon all such communications a stamp or other indication containing the words "forward" or "seen". SCAGs/PCs and PCs are not required to examine in detail the Prefects' proposals as to officials of or below the rank of Vice-Prefect or to express any opinion upon them, unless they have some special reason for doing so.

49.50 Where, after correspondence with the Ministry of the Interior in the manner indicated above, the Prefect is unable to obtain a reasonably adequate staff (or if there is unreasonable delay in obtaining it) the PC should report specially on the facts. Instances of this should be kept to the minimum.

50. All officials sent by this HQ will be dispatched to the rear HQ of the Region or Army concerned. From that point, SCAG/PC is responsible for the official to his post.

as possible.

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47. All requests to be supplied with officials of or below the rank of Vice Prefect will in future be addressed by the Prefect to the Ministry of the Interior direct. He must give particulars of the officials already in service and state his requirements.

48. Such communications must, however, be transmitted through AC channels. The necessity for strictly observing these channels must be impressed on the Prefect and measures taken to see that he keeps to them. PCs should place upon all such communications a stamp or other indication containing the words "forward" or "seen". SCAs/ACs and PCs are not required to examine in detail the Prefects' proposals as to officials of or below the rank of Vice-Prefect or to express any opinion upon them, unless they have some special reason for doing so.

49.50 Where, after correspondence with the Ministry of the Interior in the manner indicated above, the Prefect is unable to obtain a reasonably adequate staff (or if there is unreasonable delay in obtaining it) the PC should report specially on the facts. Instances of this should be kept to the minimum.

50. All officials sent by this HQ will be dispatched to the rear HQ of the Region or Army concerned. From that point, SCAO/AC is responsible for sending the official to his post.

51. All such officials will be furnished with a letter of introduction (of which a copy will also be dispatched by post) in the form given in Appendix "E" or such other form as may hereafter be directed by AC HQ. 219

52. Facilities no longer exist for screening every such official, as in the past. Instead, use will be made of the epuration procedure for which the Italian Government is responsible - see the statement as to epuration in para 3. of appendix "E". No official will be sent for duty in Military Government Territory without either this epuration certificate or having been screened.

APPENDIX "A".

~~Translation by Interi~~ ~~sub Commission, A.C.C. - 10 - 1944~~

ROYAL DECREE - LAW of APRIL 4th, 1944 No. 111

Transitory Rules for the Administration of Communes and Provinces.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III

By Grace of God and by the Will of the Nation
King of Italy

Having seen

whereas Art. 13 of the Law of January 19th, 1939, No. 129;

whereas the unified text of the Communal and Provincial Law approved by Royal Decree of March 3rd, 1934, No. 333;

whereas the Royal Decree Law of October 30th, 1943, No. 2/3;

Having considered that it is necessary to issue transitory rules for the administration of Communes and provinces while waiting to establish administrative elections;

Considering the state of emergency in consequence of the war;

After having heard the Council of the Ministers;

On the proposal of the Minister of Interior;

WE HAVE DECREED AND WE DECREE:

Art. 1

Each commune has a ~~mayer~~ (Sindaco) and a board of aldermen (Giunta Municipale). The ~~mayer~~ (Sindaco) and the ~~aldermen~~ (Assessori Municipali) are appointed by the Prefect.

They may be removed by the Prefect for not having complied with the duties of their office or for reasons of public order.

Against any measures of removal no appeal is allowed juridically or administratively.

Art. 2

case of

~~Assessore~~ The ~~mayer~~ (Sindaco), in the absence or inability to appear, is substituted by the ~~aldermen~~, delegated as such (Assessore Delegato), who will be appointed by the decision of the ~~mayer~~ (Sindaco) subject to approval of the Prefect.

The ~~mayer~~ (Sindaco) may, moreover, entrust to the ~~aldermen~~ (Assessori) special duties in connection with the administration of the commune.

The ~~mayer~~ (Sindaco) convokes and presides over the board of aldermen (Giunta Municipale), arranging the matters to be discussed at each meeting, and executes the decisions taken by the board.

Art. 3

The ~~board of aldermen~~ (Giunta Municipale) is empowered to deliberate on the matters over which the unified text of February 4th, 1915, No. 143, as modified by R.D. of December 30th, 1923, No. 2839, established the authority of the ~~board of aldermen~~ (Giunta Municipale) and of the Communal Council (Consiglio Municipale), without prejudice to the provisions of special laws in force.

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Art. 4

The administration of each province is composed of a President (Presidente) and a Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale).

The President (Presidente) and the Provincial Deputies (Deputati Provinciali).

- 2 -

are appointed by the Prefect. The provisions of paragraph 3 of Art. 1 apply to them.

Art. 5

The President (~~presidente~~) may appoint a Vice-president (~~vice presidente~~) from among the Provincial Deputies (~~deputati provinciali~~), and he may entrust them with special duties in connection with the administration of the province.

The Vice President (~~vice presidente~~) assists the president (~~presidente~~) and substitutes for him when absent or prevented by a justified reason.

The appointment of the vice President (~~vice presidente~~) must be approved by the Prefect. The President (~~presidente~~), moreover, convokes and presides over the Provincial Deputation (~~deputazione provinciale~~) arranging the matters to be discussed at each meeting, and executes the decisions taken by the Provincial Deputation (~~deputazione provinciale~~).

Art. 6

The Provincial Deputation (~~deputazione provinciale~~) is empowered to deliberate on all matters over which the Unified Text of February 4th, 1915, No. 148, as modified by Royal Decree of December 30th, 1923, No. 2839, established the authority of the provincial Deputation (~~deputazione provinciale~~) and of the Provincial Council (~~consiglio provinciale~~), without prejudice to the provisions of the special laws in force.

Art. 7

Besides the cases provided by the Unified Text of February 4th, 1915, No. 148, those persons cannot be appointed to the office of mayor (~~sindaco~~), President (~~presidente~~), alderman (~~assessore comunale~~), Provincial Deputy (~~deputato provinciale~~), or elective member (~~membro elettivo~~) of the Giunta provinciale amministrativa (G.P.A.) who come under any of the provisions of Art. 1 of the Royal Decree of December 28th, 1943, No. 29/B.

Art. 8

The composition, convocation, and functioning of the board of aldermen (~~giunta comunale~~) and of the Provincial Deputation (~~deputazione provinciale~~) are governed by the provisions of the Unified Text of February 4th, 1915, No. 148, as modified by Royal Decree of December 30th, 1923, No. 2839.

The decisions of the mayor (~~sindaco~~), board of aldermen (~~giunta municipale~~), President (~~presidente~~) and of the Provincial Deputation (~~deputazione provinciale~~) are subject to the control of legality and of importance conferred on the organs of the Government by the provisions of the laws in effect.

Art. 9

The provincial Administrative Board (~~giunta provinciale amministrativa~~) is composed of the Prefect or his deputy, who presides, of the Provincial Inspector (~~ispettore provinciale~~), of the finance superintendent (~~intendente di finanza~~), of two councillors of the Prefecture (~~consiglieri di prefettura~~) appointed at the beginning of every year by the Prefect, of the Chief Accountant of the Prefecture (~~ragioniere capo della prefettura~~), of four regular members (~~membri effettivi~~) and two substitute members chosen from among persons expert in juridical, administrative and technical matters, appointed by the decision of the provincial deputation (~~deputazione provinciale~~), subject to approval of the Prefect.

The Prefect and the ~~finance superintendent~~ (~~Intendente di Finanza~~) respectively designate as substitutes, a ~~councillor of the Prefecture~~ (~~Consigliere di Prefettura~~), an official of the accountancy office of the Prefecture, and an official of the Provincial Office of Taxes (~~Intendenza~~).

The substitutes do not take part in the meetings of the board unless there is an insufficient number of the regular members in the respective category.

A quorum of five members is sufficient to render valid the decisions of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa in administrative session (in sede amministrativa). For an equality of votes, the President's vote prevails.

Art. 10.

The following persons cannot be members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa:

- (a) The President, the Vice President and the members of the Provincial Deputation (~~Deputazione Provinciale~~);
- (b) The ~~Mayors~~ (~~Sindaci~~) and the ~~aldermen~~ (~~Assessori~~) of the communes of the province;
- (c) Provincial and communal functionaries and employees as well as accountants and those persons of public institutions of assistance and charity who receive wages or salaries.
- (d) Those persons who do not possess the required qualifications for being appointed "Assessore" in conformity to the regulations in force concerning the "Corti d'Assise" (Grand Jury).
- (e) Relatives up to the second degree of relationship, and relatives of the Provincial tax-collector and tax-receiver in the first degree while he is fulfilling the office of the "Rattoria" and of the "Ricevitoria". (Provincial Administration of Taxes).

Art. 11.

In the case of the dissolution of the Provincial Deputation (~~Deputazione Provinciale~~) the elective members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa go out of office but are empowered to act until the appointment of the new members.

The elective members who without justified motive do not attend three consecutive meetings lose their office. The dismissal is resolved by the Giunta itself on the proposal of the President (~~Presidente~~) after having heard the interested persons.

The vacancies resulting among the elective members are filled by the senior substitute elective member.

When there are no substitutes left, new ones are appointed by the Deputation (~~Deputazione~~).

Art. 12.

To the elective members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa a fee for each meeting attended by them is paid, the amount of which to be determined by Decree of the Minister of Interior.

The respective expenses are charged to the Provincial Administration.

Art. 13.

The regulations of the Unified Text of March 3rd, 1934 No. 383, and subsequent legislation at variance or incompatible with the present decree are abrogated.

The Prefects will provide for the appointment of the aldermen (Assessori Comunali) and of the Provincial Deputies (Deputati Provinciali) within 60 days that this decree becomes effective.

The Provincial Deputations (Deputazione Provinciali) will provide, within a month after their installation in office, for the appointment of the elective members of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa in substitution of the members in office appointed by the Ministry.

Art. 11.

The present Decree which will become effective on the day following its publication in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno", Special Series, will be presented to the Legislative Assemblies for conversion into law.

The Minister of Interior, the proposer is authorized to present the respective bill of the Law.

We order, to whomsoever concerned, to observe this present decree and to see that it will be observed as a Law of the State.

^{its 4th day of}
Dated at Salerno, April 4th, 1944.

VITTORIO EMANUELE

Luogotenente - Reale.

Seen
approved:

^{Keeper of the}
The Lord Privy Seal (Guardasigilli): Casati.

1718
APPENDIX "A" Continued.
(2)

LIEUTENANCY DECREE-LAW of 10th August, 1944. No. 177.

Modification of Royal Decree-Law of 4th April, 1944, No. 111 concerning the composition of the Provincial Deputation.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

Prince of Piedmont

Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom

By virtue of the authority delegated to Us:

Having seen Art. 8 of the Royal Decree-Law of 4 April, 1944, no. 111:

Having seen Art. 247 of the Unified Text of 4 February, 1915, no. 148:

Having seen the Royal Decree-Law of 30 October, 1943, no. 2-B:

Having seen the Royal Decree-Law of 29 May, 1944, no. 141:

Having seen the Lieutenantcy Decree-Law of 25 June, 1944, no. 151:

Having seen the resolution of the Council of Ministers:

On the proposal of the Minister of the Interior:

We have sanctioned and promulgated as follows :

Art. 1.

The composition of the Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale) is regulated by the provisions of Art. 247 of the Unified Text of 4th February 1915, No. 148

Art. 2.

The present decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom, special series.
We order, to whomsoever concerned, to observe the present decree and to see that it is observed as a law of the State.

Dated at Rome, the 10th day of August, 1944.

Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom

By virtue of the authority delegated to Us:

Having seen Art. 8 of the Royal Decree-Law of 4 April, 1944, no. 111:

Having seen Art. 247 of the Unified Text of 4 February, 1915, no. 148:

Having seen the Royal Decree-Law of 30 October, 1943, no. 2-B:

Having seen the Royal Decree-Law of 29 May, 1944, no. 141:

Having seen the Lieutenantcy Decree-Law of 25 June, 1944, no. 151:

Having seen the resolution of the Council of Ministers:

On the proposal of the Minister of the Interior:

We have sanctioned and promulgate as follows :

Art. 1.

The composition of the Provincial Deputation (Deputazione Provinciale) is regulated by the provisions of Art. 247 of the Unified Text of 4th February 1915, No. 148

Art. 2.

The present decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom, special series.

We order, to whomsoever concerned, to observe the present decree and to see that it is observed as a law of the State.

Dated at Rome, the 10th day of August, 1944.

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

BONOMI.

Seen:

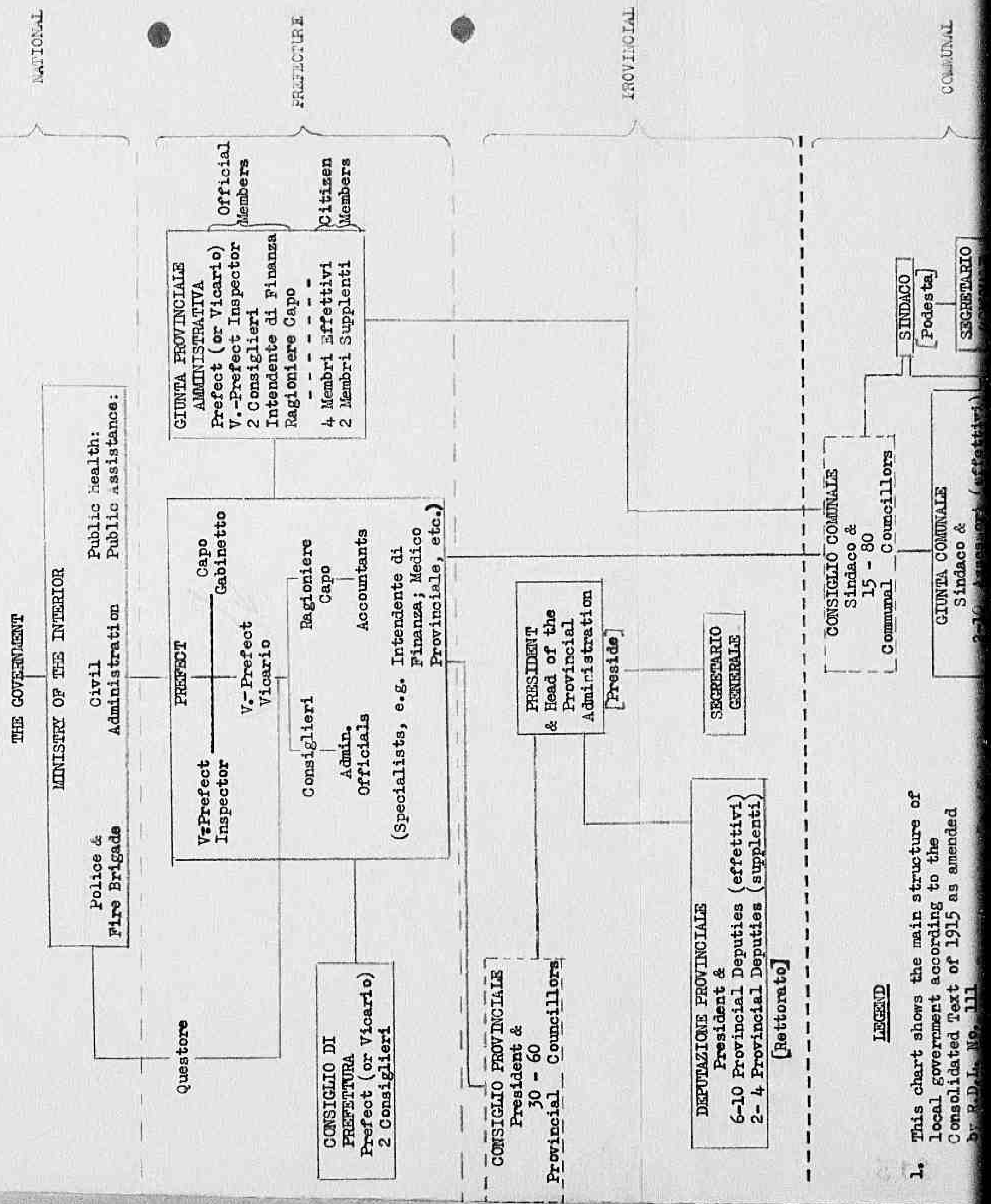
The Keeper of the Seal (Guarda sigilli): TUPINI

216

0797

APPENDIX B

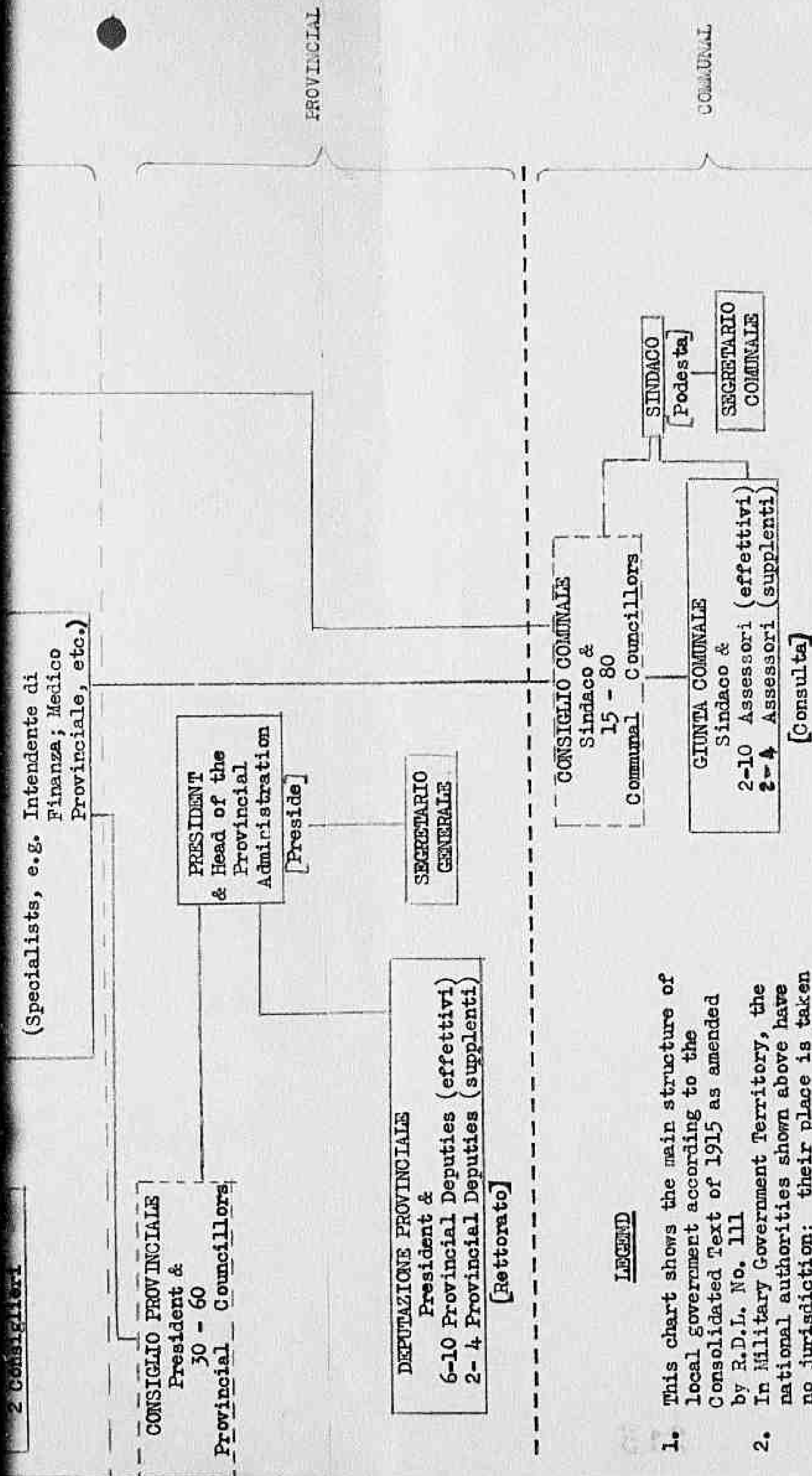
Chart of Italian Local Government



LEGEND

1. This chart shows the main structure of local government according to the Consolidated Text of 1915 as amended by R.D.L. No. 111

APPENDIX "B"

LEGEND

1. This chart shows the main structure of local government according to the Consolidated Text of 1915 as amended by R.D.L. No. 111
2. In Military Government Territory, the national authorities shown above have no jurisdiction: their place is taken by AMG.
3. Corresponding Fascist titles--now abolished --indicated in square brackets, thus:
[Preside]
4. Bodies established by the 1915 law, but not now revived, shown within broken lines, thus: - - - -

APPENDIX "C"Grades of Italian Officials usually serving in a Prefecture.

GROUP A	Grade V	Vice-Prefetto Vicario
	Grade VI	Vice-Prefetto Ispettore
	Grade VII	Consigliere di 1 ^a classe
	Grade VIII	Consigliere di 2 ^a classe
	Grade IX	1 ^o Segretario
	Grade X	Segretario
	Grade XI	Vice-Segretario
GROUP B	Grade VII	Ragioniere Capo di 1 ^a classe
	Grade VIII	Ragioniere Capo di 2 ^a classe
	Grade IX	1 ^o Ragioniere
	Grade X	Ragioniere
	Grade XI	Vice-Ragioniere
GROUP C	Grade IX	Archivista Capo
	Grade X	1 ^o Archivista
	Grade XI	Archivista
	Grade XII	Applicato
	Grade XIII	Alunno d'ordine
SUBALTERN PERSONNEL		
		Commesso Capo
		Usciere ^d Capo Commesso
		Usciere
		Inserviente

	Grade	VIII	Consigliere di 2 ^a classe
	Grade	IX	1 ^o Segretario
	Grade	X	Segretario
	Grade	XI	Vice-Segretario
GROUP B	Grade	VII	Ragioniere Capo di 1 ^a classe
	Grade	VIII	Ragioniere Capo di 2 ^a classe
	Grade	IX	1 ^o Ragioniere
	Grade	X	Ragioniere
	Grade	XI	Vice-Ragioniere
GROUP C	Grade	IX	Archivista Capo
	Grade	X	1 ^o Archivista
	Grade	XI	Archivista
	Grade	XII	Applicato
	Grade	XIII	Alunno d'ordine
SUBALTERN PERSONNEL			
			Commesso Capo
			Usciere ^d Capo Commesso
			Usciere
			Inserviente

0801

APPENDIX "D"

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS

OFFICIAL ORDER)

NUMBER _____)
_____)

(Date) _____

WHEREAS the office of Prefect of the Province of _____ has become vacant; and

WHEREAS it has in consequence become necessary to make provision for the exercise of the functions of Prefect in the said province:

BY VIRTUE of the powers conferred upon me, I, _____
Regional Commissioner for _____

ORDER

That Sgt _____ be appointed, as from to-day's date Prefect
Regent of the Province of _____ with the powers inherent in the office
of Prefect.

Regional Commissioner

(Italian translation)

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
QUARTIERE REGIONALE GENERALE
DELLA _____

ORDINE UFFICIALE)

NUMERO _____)
_____)

(Data) _____

VISTO che il posto di Prefetto della Provincia di _____ e'
divenuto vacante:

RITENUTO, pertanto, che si rende necessario provvedere all'esercizio delle
funzioni di Prefetto nella suddetta Provincia;

IN VIRTU' dei poteri conferitimi, Io, _____, Ufficiale
Regionale degli Affari Civili della _____

ORDINO

Il Signor _____ e' nominato, a decorrere da oggi, Prefetto
Reggente della Provincia di _____ con i poteri inerenti alla carica
di Prefetto.

Ufficiale Regionale
degli Affari Civili

ORDER

That Sgr _____ be appointed, as from to-day's date Prefect
Regent of the Province of _____ with the powers inherent in the office
of Prefect.

Regional Commissioner

(Italian translation)

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
QUARTIERE REGIONALE GENERALE
DELLA _____

ORDINE UFFICIALE)

NUMERO _____

(Data) _____

VISTO che il posto di Prefetto della Provincia di _____ e'
divenuto vacante:

RITENUTO, pertanto, che si rende necessario provvedere all'esercizio delle
funzioni di Prefetto nella suddetta Provincia;

IN VIRTU' dei poteri conferitimi, Io, _____, Ufficiale
Regionale degli Affari Civili della _____

ORDINO

Il Signor _____ e' nominato, a decorrere da oggi, Prefetto
Reggente della Provincia di _____ con i poteri inerenti alla carica
di Prefetto.

Ufficiale Regionale
degli Affari Civili

2183

0803

SECRET

APPENDIX "E"

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
Direction General of General
Affairs and Personnel

Rome 1945

Section Division
File No. Enclosures

To the
ALLIED COMMISSION
Local Government Sub Commission

SUBJECT: Official for the Prefecture of

1. The bearer of this letter is:

<u>Surname</u>	<u>Title and rank</u>	<u>Grade</u>
2.	After correspondence between this Ministry and the Prefect through the medium of the Allied Commission, it is considered necessary to send this official to the said Prefecture to undertake the functions of	

+3. This official has been submitted to epuration and adjudged
(no case for sanctions) + The time limit for appeals has expired.
(censure)

OR

+3. This official is not liable to epuration as he does not come within any of the conditions envisaged by the law as to sanctions against Fascism.

4. May arrangements please be made for him to travel to the said Prefecture.

FOR THE MINISTER

212

NOTE: {1} Delete at + the words inapplicable
{2} For Italian translation, see back.

1st Indorsement

Ref

TO RG/SCAO

Date 1945

1. Arrangements have been made for the above-mentioned official to travel

File No. Enclosures

To the
ALLIED COMMISSION
Local Government Sub Commission

SUBJECT: Official for the Prefecture of

1. The bearer of this letter is:

Surname Title and name Grade

2. After correspondence between this Ministry and the Prefect through the medium of the Allied Commission, it is considered necessary to send this official to the said Prefecture to undertake the functions of

3. This official has been submitted to expunction and adjudged
(no case for sanctions) + The time limit for appeals has expired.
(censure)

OR

3. This official is not liable to expunction as he does not come within any of the conditions envisaged by the law as to sanctions against Fascism.

4. May arrangements please be made for him to travel to the said Prefecture.

212

FOR THE MINISTER

NOTE: (1) Delete at + the words inapplicable
(2) For Italian translation, see back.

1st Indorsement

Ref

TO RC/SCAO

Date 1945

1. Arrangements have been made for the above-mentioned official to travel to your HQ by on

2. This } copy is sent with the official concerned as an introduction.
Another }
This }
Another } copy is being sent to you by post.

Director
Local Government Sub Commission

MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO
Direzione Generale degli Affari
Generali e del Personale.

Roma 1945

Sezione Divisione

Prot. No.

ALLA: COMMISSIONE ALLEATA
Sottocommissione Governo Locale

OGGETTO: Funzionario per la Prefettura di

1. Il latore di questa lettera e' :

Cognome

Titolo e Nome

Grado

2. In seguito a corrispondenza intercorsa tra questo Ministero ed il
Prefetto per il tramite della Commissione Alleata, si considera necessario
inviare questo funzionario alla predetta Prefettura per assumere le
funzioni di

3. Il funzionario e' stato sottoposto a giudizio di epurazione o
giudicato con : (non luogo a sanzioni.) + I termini utili per i ricorsi sono
scaduti. (censura.)

0

+3. Il funzionario non risulta suscettibile di giudizio di epurazione
in quanto non rientra in alcune delle ipotesi previste dalla legge
per le sanzioni contro il fascismo.

4. Si prega di provvedere al trasporto del funzionario alla sopralletta
Prefettura.

PER IL MINISTRO

+NOTA: (1) Cancellare ove non necessario
(2) Per trasmissione **Inglese** ve' si e' teso.

0806