

ACC

10000/141/118

LOCAL GOV'T, AD
FEB. - JULY 1944

10000/141/118

LOCAL GOV'T, ADMINISTRATIVE ANALYSES
FEB. - JULY 1944

Minutes sheet No.

Date

Page

July
19Ed.

① Please give this your early attention

②

July
20

Capt. W. - Capt. Moore informs me that this task can await your return from Pescara and that he already had spoken to you about it. R.H.T.

July
21Dwight③ Please see 36 - I mentioned this to you yesterday. C.H.S.
3310July
21Capt. W.

Please do this

L

Done 25/7/49 C.H.S.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/1/15/Int

25 July 1944

SUBJECT: Tables of Communes in FROSINONE, LITURIA, and ROMA Provinces

TO : Acting Chief Legal Officer

1. Reference your ACC/1000/L of 15 July.
2. Tables as requested are annexed.
3. The figures for LITURIA are based on the communes existing and populations calculated at 31 December 1941. These are the latest figures available either to me or the Ministry of the Interior.
4. The figures for the remaining two provinces are taken from the 1936 census.
5. In the case of ROMA Province, the City of Rome has been omitted from the detailed table (fourth sheet) merely as a matter of convenience. It does appear, however, in the "over 100,000" column of the Summary on the first sheet.

E.
R. G. B. REISER
Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

Encls: as in 2, above

cc/1/jet

3309

ELENCO DEI COMUNI DELLA PROVINCIA DI LITTORIA CON INDICAZIONE DELLA
POPOLAZIONE CALCOLATA AL 31 - 12 - 1941 :

C O M U N I	Popolazione
1- Aprilia	4895
2- Bassiano	2092
3- Campodimele	1479
4- Castelforte	11291
5- Cisterna di Littoria	14808
6- Cori	9399
7- Fondi	18215
8- Formia	18598
9- Gaeta	19127
10- Itri	6902
11- Lènola	3399
12- Littoria	25187
13- Minturno	14442
14- Monte San Biagio	4811
15- Norma	3794
16- Pontinia	6065
17- Priverno	16139
18- Prossedi	2396
19- Roccagorga	3659
20- Rocca Massima	1535
21- Sabaudia	5374
22- San Felice Circeo	4239
23- Sermoneta	3581
24- Sezze	16840
25- Sonnino	7166
26- Sperlonga	2615
27- Spigno Satùrnia	2585
28- Terracina	24415
29- Ponza	5893
30- Ventotene	<u>1885</u>
	<u>262626</u>

3308

1/3

(37)

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION

Area , Population ,& Density Statistics (Regions).

REGION	POPULATION (1938 CENSUS)	AREA IN Sq. Kms.	POPULATION DENSITY per Sq . Km .
Rome, Region	1,562,580	5,473	285.5
Region I	4,000,078	25,709	155.6
" II	3,180,284	22,149	143.5
" III	3,698,695	13,505	273.9
" IV	1,810,426	20,192	89.7
" V	2,878,702	32,231	89.3
" VI	1,034,206	24,089	42.9
" VII	1,771,651	15,083	117.5
" VIII	2,974,439	22,951	129.6
" IX	3,339,058	22,136	150.8
" X	4,973,049	34,793	142.9
" XI	5,836,342	23,791	245.2
" XII	5,934,092	48,088	123.4
TOTALS	42,993,602	310,190	
Average for whole Country			138.6

1339

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Subcommittee
APC 394

JM/ap

26

ACC/4008/L

15 July 44

SUBJECT : Computation of Communes etc.

15 JUL 1944

this was not
sent

TO : Interior Sub-Commission.

1. Recently you kindly had one of your officers assist us by tabulating the number of communes etc in certain areas.

2. With a view to future developments, would you be able to make a similar tabulation for the Provinces of Rome, Littoria and Frosinone ~~(excluding Rome City)~~ ?

(including)

Tarper More
Capt

3306

for R. H. WILMER,
COL. CAC,

Acting Chief Legal Officer

1657

GER/mc (35)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission
APO 394

AOC/101/PWU

5 July 1944

Subject:- Area, Population, and Density Statistics (Regions).

To :- R.C. & M.G. Section.

1. Based on the most recent map of the various regions, i.e. Nos. I to XII, and Rome, this Sub-Commission has (for its own purposes) recently had figures worked out relating to the above.

2. A copy of the tabular statement is attached and is self-explanatory. It is thought that the information given may be of value in matters such as allocation of personnel, and also possibly to the various Regions. Similarly, other Sub-Commissions may be interested, and we are forwarding to them a copy of the statement.

3. Should you wish to have further copies, for distribution, they can be furnished by us.

G. E. Rhodes
G. E. RHODES,
Lieut-Colonel R.E.,
Deputy Director.

Copy to Economic Section.
" all Sub-Commissions.

Enc: Statement.

3505

35A

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSIONArea, Population, & Density Statistics (Regions)

REGION	POPULATION (1938 CENSUS)	AREA IN Sq.Kms.	POPULATION DENSITY per Sq.Km.
Rome, Region	1,562,580	5,473	285.5
Region I	4,000,078	25,709	155.6
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" X	4,973,049	34,793	142.9
" XI	5,836,342	23,791	245.2
" XII	5,934,092	48,088	123.4
TOTALS	42,993,602	310,190	
Average for whole Country			138.6

3304

U.S. GOVERNMENT

1342

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

34

ACG/1/13/Int

5 July 1944

SUBJECT: Classified Tables of Communes

TO : Acting Director, Legal Sub-Commission

I annex tables showing the communes in five provinces classified
in accordance with your request *also your file*

per [Signature]
R. G. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Interior Sub-Commission

64503

Encls: as above

CCRW/jgt

1492

1343

SCHEDULE OF STATE GRADES OF ITALIAN OFFICIALS

<u>GRADE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
III	PREFECT
IV	PREFECT
V	VICE-PREFECT COMMUNAL SECRETARY (called Segretario Generale di 1a classe)
VI	VICE-PREFECT COMMUNAL SECRETARY (called Segretario Generale di 2a classe)
VII	DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COUNCILLOR COMMUNAL SECRETARY (called Segretario Capo di 1 classe)
VIII	COUNCILLOR COMMUNAL SECRETARY (called Segretario Capo di 2a classe)
IX	1st SECRETARY COMMUNAL SECRETARY (called Segretario Capo di 3a classe)

33

IV	PREFECT
V	VICE-PREFECT COMMUNAL SECRETARY (called Segretario Generale di 1a classe)
VI	VICE-PREFECT COMMUNAL SECRETARY (called Segretario Generale di 2a classe)
VII	DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS COUNCILLOR COMMUNAL SECRETARY (called Segretario Capo di 1 classe)
VIII	COUNCILLOR COMMUNAL SECRETARY (called Segretario Capo di 2a classe)
IX	1st SECRETARY COMMUNAL SECRETARY (called Segretario Capo di 3a classe)

5

March 27th. 1944.

Parties of the Kingdom of Italy (Liberated Zone).

Comments.

1.) Partito Socialista (Socialist Party).

Socialism on national (Italian) basis. Universal welfare particularly for the Common people. Complete defascization. Abolition of the monarchy, but maintenance of an independent Italy.

President: Avvocato Lelio Porzio.

Favours interests of working classes and lower middle classes (a sort of New Deal)

2.) Partito Comunista (Communist Party).

Idea of the "Third Internationale" within scope of the proclamations of the Board of the International Communist Party at Moscow. Rule of the proletariat. (Workers and agricultural workers). Welfare of the common people. Existence of Italy within a European Union of Communist republics. Abolition of the monarchy. Complete defascization.

President: ^{FILMUTO} Bett. Reale *Palmino Toffato* former member

of the executive of the Government. Has been in Moscow for a considerable number of years. Arrived 21 July 1944 (expected in views on Rep. 106 years. Arrived 21 July 1944)

3.) Partito Democratico-Cristiano (Democratic-Christian Party).

Realization of the democratic ideal on Christian basis. Party of the antimonarchistic group of the Italian Catholic Clergy. In principle, abolition of the monarchy. Lately position of this party on this question unclear. Defascization of the State. Support for agriculture. Protection of the middle classes.

President: Rodinò Giulio.

Keeping with Roman Government. Engaged (has been) in Favours monarchical system

4.) Partito Liberale (Liberal Party).

Re-establishment of the old Liberal Party existing until the suppression of all political parties by the fascist Government. (Vide Art. 215 onward Italian law of the Public Security Unified Text 1926 repealed by the law of the Public Security Unified Text 1931 Art. 210 onward.) Risorgimento (National Regeneration) also in historical sense. Abolition of the monarchy after plebiscite. Defascization of the State. Maintenance of an independent Italy.

President: Professore Arangio Ruiz.

Prominent member: Benedetto Croce.

Favours monarchical system but desires abolition of President King

2.) Partito Comunista (Communist Party).

Idea of the "Third Internationale" within scope of the proclamations of the Board of the International Communist Party at Moscow. Rule of the proletariat. (Workers and agricultural workers). Welfare of the common people. Existence of Italy within a European Union of Communist republics. Abolition of the monarchy. Complete defascization.

defascization.
President: ~~Bott~~ ^{VAL MISTO} ~~Teale~~ ^{Palmarino} ~~Toffatti~~. Former member
of the executive of the Communists. Was Grand in the
party a considerable number of years. Arrived Italy March 22, 1946
(expressed his views on App.)
partito Democratico-Cristiano (Democratic-Christian Party).

3.) Partito Democratico-Cristiano (Democratic-Christian Party).

Realization of the democratic ideal on Christian basis.
~~Party of the antimonarchistic group of the Italian Catholic~~
~~Clergy. In principle, abolition of the monarchy. Lately~~
~~position of this party on this question unclear. Defascization~~
~~of the State. Support for agriculture. Protection of the~~
~~middle classes.~~

middle classes. - It finished. Students will pass.
President: Rodinò Giulio. particularly (probably) a
keeping with former American English (see x111)
Former was - fixed system

4.) Partito Liberale (Liberal Party).

Re-establishment of the old Liberal Party existing until the suppression of all political parties by the fascist Government. (Vide Art. 215 onward Italian law of the Public Security Unified Text 1926 repealed by the law of the Public Security Unified Text 1931 Art. 210 onward.) Risorgimento (National Regeneration) also in historical sense. Abolition of the monarchy after plebiscite. Defascization of the State. Maintenance of an independent Italy.

President: Professore Arancio Ruiz.

Prominent member: Benedetto Croce.

Prominent member. Benevolent & close.
Farmer in - forced upon but derives satisfaction & pleasure from.

5.) Partito di Azione (Party of Action).

Immediate complete defascization and liberation of Italy from the occupation by the Germans. Active Policy of Italy to side with the United Nations and active participation of Italy in the war. Public exposure of all fascist or dubious circles. Trial of those responsible for the war and the collapse of Italy. *Verdict: death - Spies*
President: Avvocato Pasquale Schiano.
Prominent member: Conte Sforza

Frominent member. Quite strong.
Followers: A group of 10 dogs with black & white
fringe of black in back.
(B 20)

6.) Partito della Democrazia del Lavoro (Democratic Party of Labour).

Radical Democratic Party. Government of Italy in conformity with democratic axioms. Reinstalment of the "State of Parties". Democratic ideals: Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité - liberty, equality, fraternity. Protection of the common people, the workers and the artisans and furtherance of the youth.

President: Avvocato Solimene (dimesso) (dismissed)

The 6 parties mentioned above participate in the National Front of Liberation, at first named Antifascist Concentration Committee.

Purpose: Unconditional continuation of the war against Germany for the liberation of Italy and complete defascization.

President: Professore Arangio Ruiz, Napoli per Napoli. For every province there is named another president.

7.) Partito Democratico-Liberale (Democratic-Liberal Party).

Also named by the people Partito del Re (Party of the King). Government-Party of His Excellency Badoglio. Postponement of the constitutional question until the complete liberation of Italy. Protection of the national economy and particularly of agriculture and industry. Equality for all citizens.

Presidency vacant.

Party in reorganization.

Prominent member: S.E. Avvocato di Nicola.

followers particularly in the Middle Classes - many sections in the provinces

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Purpose: Unconditional continuation of the war against Germany for the liberation of Italy and complete defascization.

President: Professore Arangio Ruiz, Napoli per Napoli. For every province there is named another president.

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Presidency vacant.

Party in reorganization.

Prominent member: S.E. Avvocato di Nicola.

Follows participation in World Congress - strong sections in A. public

3500

*Approved by Capt. Renshaw (Pol)
and sent to Special Agent
in Charge of H.Q. PO Office*

2.) Partito Comunista (Communist Party).

Idea of the "Third Internationale" within scope of the proclamations of the Board of the International Communist Party at Moscow. Rule of the proletariat (Workers and agricultural workers). Welfare of the common people. Existence of Italy within a European Union of Communist republics. Abolition of the monarchy. Complete defascization. President: Palmiro Togliatti, former member of the executive of the Comintern. Has lived in Moscow for a considerable number of years. Arrived in Italy March 27th. 1944, explained his views on April 1st. 1944.

3.) Partito Democratico - Cristiano (Democratic-Christian Party).

Realization of the democratic ideal on Christian basis. Defascization of the State. Support for agriculture. Protection of the middle classes and further labours' welfare (particularly peasants) in keeping with "Rerum Novarum" ~~Evangelical~~ Encyclical (Leo XIII). Favours monarchical system. President: Rodinò Giulio.

4.) Partito Liberale (Liberal Party).

Re-establishment of the old Liberal Party existing until the suppression of all political parties by the Fascist Government. (Vide Art. 215 onward Italian Law of the Public Security Unified Text 1926 repealed by the Law of the Public Security Unified Text 1931 Art. 210 onward.) Risorgimento (National Regeneration) also in historical sense. ~~Abolition of the monarchy after plebiscite.~~ Defascization of the State. Favours monarchical system but desires abdication of present King. ~~and plebiscite for succession.~~ President: Professore Arancio Ruiz. Prominent Member: Benedetto Croce.

5.) Partito di Azione (Party of Action).

Immediate complete defascization and liberation of Italy from the occupation by the Germans. Active Policy of Italy to side with the United Nations and active participation of Italy in the war. Public exposure of all fascist or dubious circles. Trial of those responsible for the war and the collapse of Italy. ^(Fascism)

~~Parties~~ Ideals - Republican.

President: Avvocato Pasquale Schiano,

Prominent Member: Conte Sforza.

Follows a group of Ist. Class intellectuals with financial backing in Northern Italy.

6.)

Partito della Democrazia del Lavoro (Democratic Party of Labour).

Radical Democratic Party. Government of Italy in conformity with democratic axioms. Reinstatement of the "State of Parties". Democratic Ideals: Liberty, equality, fraternity. Protection of the common people, the workers and the artisans and furtherance of the youth.
President: Avvocato Solimene (dismissed) (dismissed).
Practically no followers.

The 6 parties mentioned above participate in the National Front of Liberation, at first named Antifascist Concentration Committee.
Purpose: Unconditional continuation of the war against Germany for the liberation of Italy and complete defascization.
President: Professore Arancio Ruiz, Napoli per Napoli.
For every province there is named another president.

7.)

Partito Democratico-Liberale (Democratic-Liberal Party).

Also named by the people Partito del Re (Party of the King). Government-Party of His Excellency Badoglio.
Postponement of the constitutional question until the complete liberation of Italy. Protection of the national economy and particularly of agriculture and industry.
Equality for all citizens.
Presidency vacant.
Party in reorganization.
Prominent Member: S.E. Avvocato di Nicola.
Followers particularly in middle classes.
Strong sections in Apulia.

1352

67/1/29

Parties of the Kingdom of Italy (Liberated Zone).

Comments. (Supplement).

8.) Partito Agrario Italiano. (Italian Agrarian Party).

One week ago the Italian Agrarian Party has been constituted at Salerno which will establish in a short time sections in all provinces of the liberated Italy.

The party intends to comprehend the peasants for defending their interests and for adding emphasis to the endeavours of this category.

April 8th. 1944.

3297

5

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

April, 1946

1. Executive

- (I) The present Italian Government besides a temporary form of administration pending reconstruction at a time when the Italian people have the opportunity of choosing their own Government and the form thereof and electing their representatives. In the meantime, no legislative assembly exists.
- (II) The general structure of the Government now (April 1946) existing is briefly:
- (i) King
 - (ii) Prime Minister (head of the Government)
 - (iii) King's Council of Ministers
 - (iv) Departments or Seges
- (III) As no legislative assembly exists, legislative power is, on account of the conditions of emergency, legally exercised by the King on the advice of his Council of Ministers by means of laws having the force of law. Such laws will require confirmation by the legislative assembly when eventually formed.
- (IV) The attached rough chart (10) gives a general picture of the present organization and the respective positions of the persons and bodies involved therein from the King and head of the Government with the Executive down to the Provincial and Municipal Administration.

2. Judiciary

The Judiciary has been re-established and the Italian legal and court system is working. Such system generally follows the normal Italian plan with the difference that the Judiciary is being reformed with a view to operating on a basis of independence from political interference.

3. Ministry of Interior

Hardly after a mention is made to the Ministry of Interior makes no mention enter into the life of the people to a considerable extent. This Department's functions include responsibility for civil administration and local government throughout the Provinces into which the Country is divided. At the head of each Province is a Prefect appointed by the Ministry who is the highest State authority for his area.

As in turn controls or supervises the bodies actually concerned with the affairs of Government and management of the Province and the Communes in it. Progress has been made towards the revival of these latter bodies on a professional basis and members of the public representing various interests and political views (see 5 below) are being encouraged to, and in many places are taking part in, the conduct of the public affairs of their province and commune. Elections are not yet practicable.

Attached chart 11 contains further particulars of the arrangements of Provincial and Communal Governments.

4. Economic Life

3293

Council of Ministers by means of a decree having the force of law. Such decrees will require confirmation by the legislative Assembly when eventually passed.

(20) The attached rough draft (12) gives a general picture of the present organization and the prospective position of the persons and bodies included therein from the King and Head of the Government with the Executive Council to the Provincial and General Administration.

2. Judiciary

The Judiciary has been reestablished and the Italian legal and court system is working. Such system generally follows the normal Italian plan with the difference that the Judiciary is being organized with a view to operating on a basis of independence from political interference.

3. Ministry of Interior

Particular attention is given to the Ministry of Interior where activities center into the life of the people in a considerable extent. This Department's function includes responsibility for civil administration and local government throughout the Kingdom into which the country is divided. At the head of each Province is a Prefect appointed by the Ministry who is the highest state authority for his area.

As in many countries or supersedes the bodies actually concerned with the affairs of government and management of the Province and the Governor in it. However, has been made towards the revival of these latter bodies on a provincial basis and members of the public representing various interests and political views (see 5 below) are being encouraged to, and in many places are taking part in, the conduct of the public affairs of their province and country. Elections are not yet practicable.

Attached chart "B" contains further particulars of the arrangements of Provincial and General Government.

4. Economic Life

Economic matters are dealt with by the Ministry of Finance in conjunction with the technical administrations which may be concerned. Their decisions, however, as in matters affecting other Ministries, require confirmation by the Council of Ministers particularly if the formulation of an administrative scheme is involved.

5. Political Life

The Political life of the country has changed considerably since the downfall of Fascism by the active existence of numerous political parties of varied points of view which they are permitted to express by speech, press, and public meetings. The principal parties are as stated below, and it is probable that from such period or the groupings of these the legislative Assembly will eventually emerge.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Socialist Party. | Communist Party |
| Democratic-Christian Party. | Liberal Party. |
| Party of Action. | Democratic Party of Labour. |
| Democratic-Liberal Party. | |

3290

67/1/27

Under-Secretary of State

Head of the Government

Minister of Education

Minister of Education

Judicial Affairs

Industry

Civil Law

Executive

Ministry

Department of State

Consular Affairs
(Chief, Consular)

Immigration
(Immigration)

Foreign Affairs
(Immigration)

Ministry
(Immigration)

Immigration
(Immigration)

Immigration
(Immigration)

Religious and
Public Affairs
Services
Religious and
Public Affairs
Services
Religious and
Public Affairs
Services

Public Affairs
(Immigration)

Public Affairs
(Immigration)

Public Affairs
(Immigration)

Public Affairs
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Public Affairs
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Public Affairs
(Immigration)

Religious and Public Affairs	Religious and Public Affairs and Local Government	28/2/57/21	Provincial Administration	Provincial Administration	Provincial Administration
Education (Govt. Schools)	Education (Govt. Schools)				
Maritime Affairs (Ports)	Maritime Affairs (Ports)				
Finance (Budget)	Finance (Budget)				
Justice (Courts)	Justice (Courts)				
Interior (Police, Prisons)	Interior (Police, Prisons)				
Commerce & Labour (Prof. Syndicates)	Commerce & Labour (Prof. Syndicates)				
Public Works (Ports, Docks)	Public Works (Ports, Docks)				
Agriculture & Forestry (Agr. Syndicates)	Agriculture & Forestry (Agr. Syndicates)				
Navy (Naval Base Command)	Navy (Naval Base Command)				
Air (General Operations)	Air (General Operations)				
Maritime Marine (Ports)	Maritime Marine (Ports)				
Railways, Motor Transport (General & Railways)	Railways, Motor Transport (General & Railways)				
Posts, Telegraphs, Radio (Radio)	Posts, Telegraphs, Radio (Radio)				

NOTE: (i) The Ministers of all above Departments of State with the exception of Maritime Marine, Railways and Posts are members of the Council of Ministers.

(ii) The Italian Government has appointed a High Commissioner for Sicily and Sardinia who will be superior to all Prefects of the Regions in these areas.

1337

67/1/26

39

Minister of Interior

MINISTRY

Consiglio
di Prefetti

Giunta
Provinciale
Amministrazione

ESTERI

Dipartimento
Provinciale
(Consiglio
Rettorato)

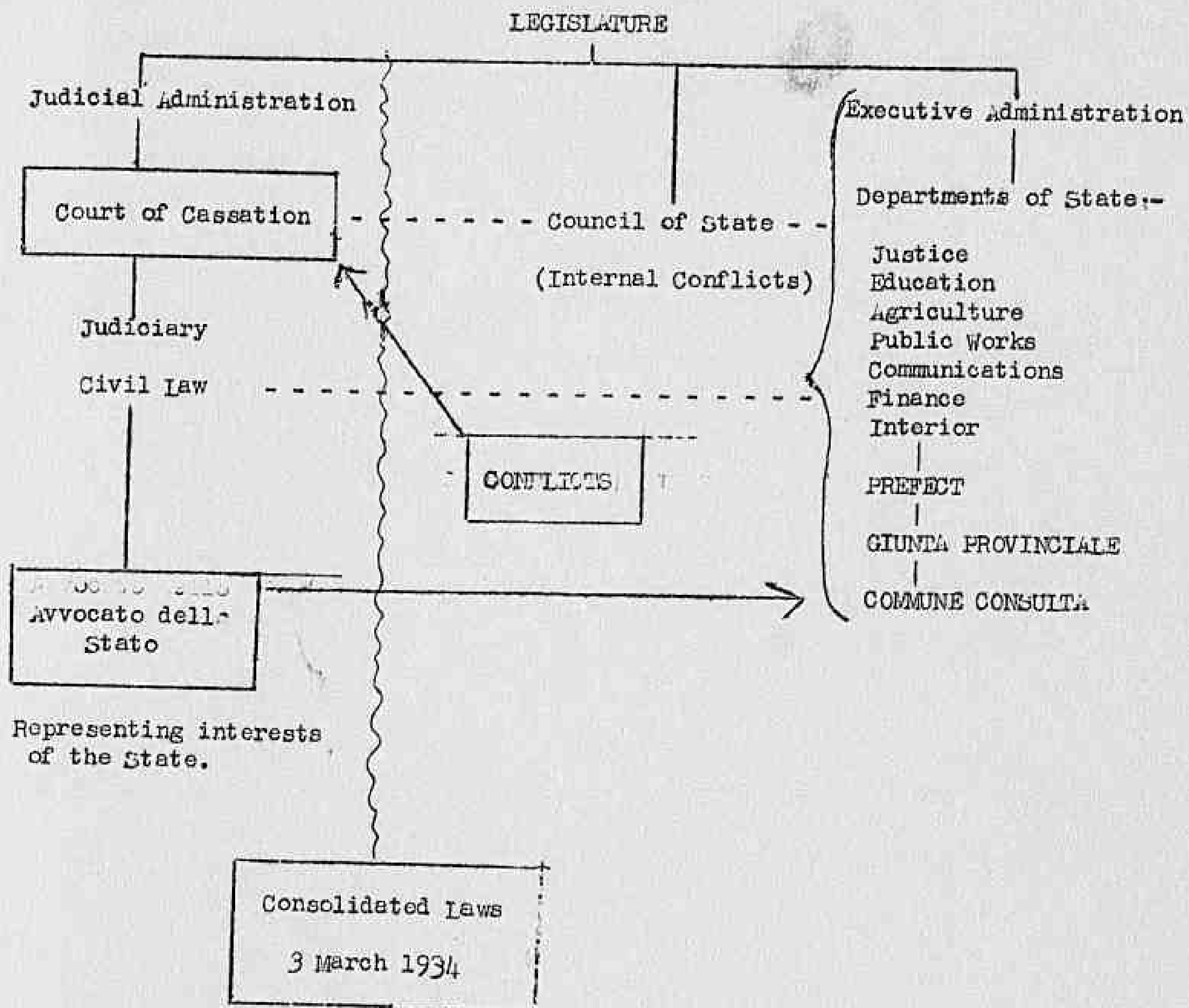
CONFINI

Sindaco
(Consiglio Provinciale)

Giunta
Consiglio
(Consiglio
Comunale)

1358

67/1/25



March 12th. 1944.

Parties of the Kingdom of Italy (Liberated Zone).

Comments.

1.) Partito Socialista (Socialist Party).

Socialism on national (Italian) basis. Universal welfare particularly for the Common people. Complete defascization. Abolition of the monarchy, but maintenance of an independent Italy.
President: Avvocato Lelio Forino.

2.) Partito Comunista (Communist Party).

Idea of the "Third International" within scope of the proclamations of the Board of the International Communist Party at Moscow. Role of the proletariat. (Workers and agricultural workers). Welfare of the common people. Existence of Italy within a European Union of Communist republics. Abolition of the monarchy. Complete defascization.
President: Dott. Neale.

3.) Partito Democratico-Cristiano (Democratic-Christian Party).

Realization of the democratic ideal on Christian basis. Party of the antimonarchistic group of the Italian Catholic Clergy. In principle, abolition of the monarchy. Lately position of this party on this question unclear. Defascization of the State. Support for agriculture. Protection of the middle classes.
President: Rodinò Giallo.

4.) Partito Liberale (Liberal Party).

Re-establishment of the old Liberal Party existing until the suppression of all political parties by the Fascist Government. (Vide Art. 215 onward Italian law of the Public Security Unified Text 1925 repealed by the law of the Public Security Unified Text 1931 Art. 210 onward.) Risorgimento (National Regeneration) also in historical sense. Abolition of the monarchy after plebiscite. Defascization of the State. Maintenance of an independent Italy.
President: Professore Arengio.
Prominent member: Benedetto Croce.

3292

2.) Partito Comunista (Communist Party).

Idea of the "Third International" within scope of the proclamations of the Board of the International Communist Party at Moscow. Rule of the proletariat. (Workers and agricultural workers). Welfare of the common people. Existence of Italy within a European Union of democratic republics. Abolition of the monarchy. Complete defascization.
President: Dott. Deale.

3.) Partito Democratico-Cristiano (Democratic-Christian Party).

Realization of the democratic ideal on Christian basis. Party of the antimonarchistic group of the Italian Catholic clergy. In principle, abolition of the monarchy. Lately abolition of this party on this question unclear. Defascization of the State. Support for agriculture. Protection of the middle classes.
President: Rodinò Giulio.

4.) Partito Liberale (Liberal Party).

Re-establishment of the old Liberal Party existing until the suppression of all political parties by the fascist Government. (Vide Art. 215 onward Italian law of the Public Security Unified Text 1926 repealed by the law of the Public Security Unified Text 1931 Art. 210 onward.) Riscrivimento (National Regeneration) also in historical sense. Abolition of the monarchy after plebiscite. Defascization of the State. Maintenance of an independent Italy.
President: Professore Arancio 1912.
Prominent member: Benedetto Croce.

3293

5.) Partito di Azione (Party of Action).

Immediate complete defascization and liberation of Italy from the occupation by the Germans. Active Policy of Italy to side with the United Nations and active participation of Italy in the war. Public exposure of all fascist or dubious circles. Trial of those responsible for the war and the collapse of Italy.
President: Avvocato Pasquale Schiano.
Prominent member: Conte Sforza.

1361

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

- 2 -

6.) Partito della Democrazia del Lavoro (Democratic Party of Labour).

Radical Democratic Party. Government of Italy in conformity with democratic axioms. Reinstatement of the "State of parties". Democratic ideals: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity - liberty, equality, fraternity. Protection of the common people, the workers and the artisans and furtherance of the youth.
President: Avvocato Solimene (dismissed)

The 6 parties mentioned above participate in the National Front of Liberation, at first named Antifascist Concentration Committee.

Purpose: Unconditional continuation of the war against Germany for the liberation of Italy and complete defascization.

President: Professore Arancio Ruiz, Napoli per Napoli. For every province there is named another president.

7.) Partito Democratico-Liberale (Democratic-Liberal Party).

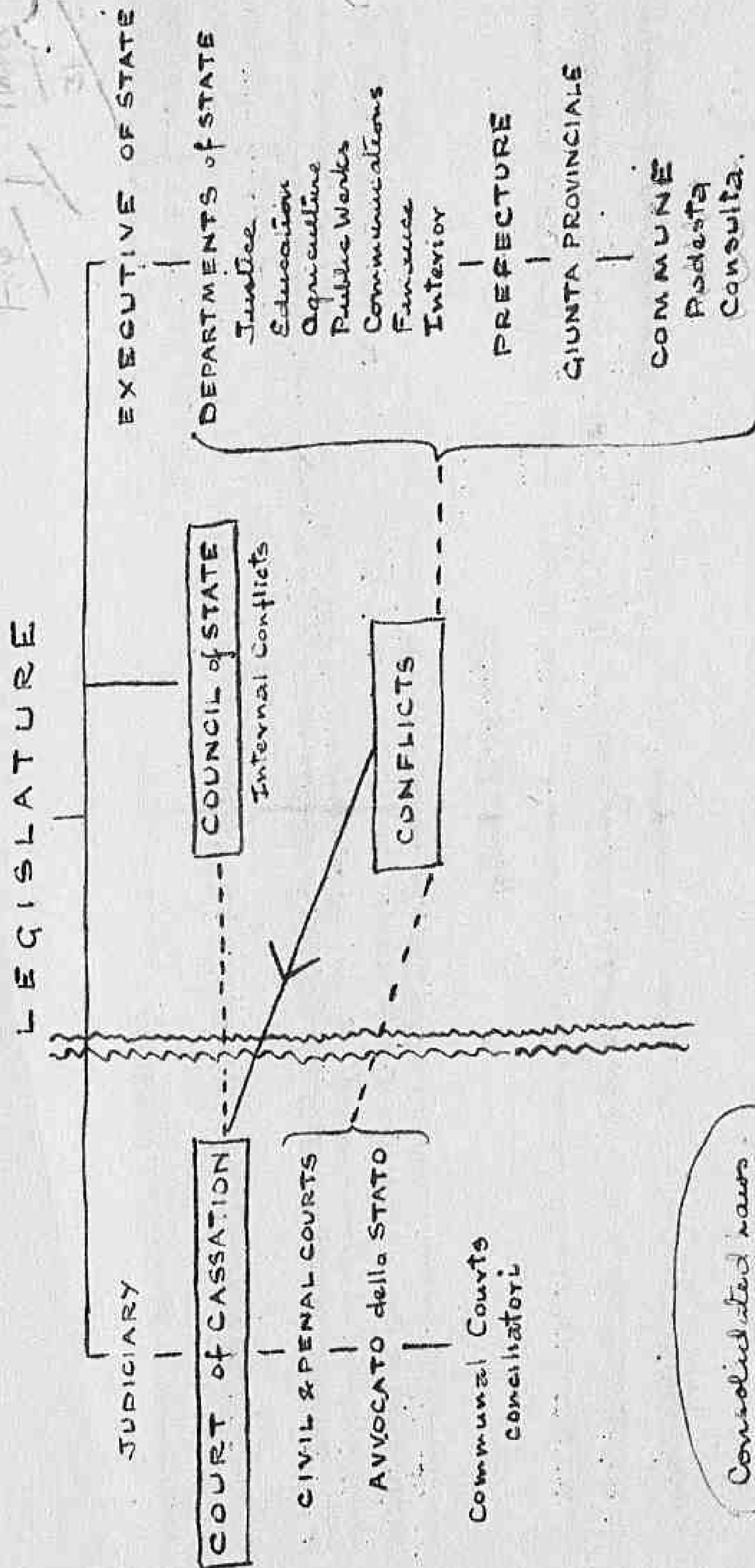
Also named by the people Partito del Re (Party of the King). Government-Party of His Excellency Badoglio. Postponement of the constitutional question until the complete liberation of Italy. Protection of the national economy and particularly of agriculture and industry. Equality for all citizens.

Presidency vacant.

Party in reorganization.

Prominent member: S.E. Avvocato di Nicola.

67/1/23



Consolidated laws
3 March 1934

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Tuesday, 21 March

TIME	SUBJECT	LECTURERS
1000-1100	XVI. Financial and Budgetary System of Local Government	Lt Col. A. H. Stephan (Finance Sub-commission)
1110-1210	XVII. Italian Local Government - Problems of Government	His Excellency, Dr. Reale, Minister of Interior
	L U N C H	O N
1500-1600	XVIII. Local Government in U. S. S. R.	Maj. General N. S. Solodovnik, Red Army of USSR, Soviet representative on A.C.C.

Wednesday, 22 March

X 1000-1100	XIX. Revision - Giunta - Deputazione - Consigli	Capt R. R. Templo, Exec. Officer (Interior Sub-commission)
1110-1210	XX. Closing address	Brigadier M. Lush, CBE, TD, Executive Commissioner

67/1/22

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO. 394.

ACC/67/1/INT.

27th March, 1944.

SUBJECT: Salary Schedules for Local Government Officials.

TO : RC. Region IV.

1. Reference is made to your letter R4/091.112 dated 16 March 1944.
2. The following are the answers to the points raised in your para. 2. :-

(a) Reference to Table I, Para. (b).

(1) This paragraph refers to the classification of officials and indicates that those of Class I are usually to be found in the more important or "first-class" provinces. In determining whether to appoint a Prefect of Class I (Grade III) or Class 2 (Grade IV) to a province, its importance would be considered. For this purpose, its size (area and population) are usually taken into account. However, often other factors, such as the commercial or administrative importance of the provincial capital are considered. The provinces themselves are not officially classified, but acquire a rather informal status (class 1 or 2) from the class of their prefects. Furthermore, as indicated in note (b) of Table I, higher grade officials are assigned to 1st class provinces. Hence grade III Prefects are in class 1 and grade IV in class 2. The rule stated in paragraph (b) is a general rule of practice and in present circumstances exceptions to it will be found.

(2) It is believed that at the present time all the provinces in Lazio and Umbria have Prefects of class 2 (Grade IV), except the province of Rome.

(b) Reference to Table II.

(1) Your assumption is correct. If you refer to Table I, you will note that column 7 is the sum of cols. 5 and 6. Column 5 is the basic salary less taxes (See note (d) in Table I). The figures for Prefects grade IV and Vice-Prefects grade V in column 7 (Table I) are also found in column 4 (Table II).

(2) The word "vicario" derived from ecclesiastical expressions, is attached to Vice-Prefect to indicate that this official is the substitute of the Prefect in all kinds of administration. "sostituto" would be synonymous with "vicario". The Vice-Prefect-vicario is the second official in the prefecture.

(3) The Vice-Prefect-Ispettore is not the substitute of the Prefect. He is a high official with functions as Inspector of the affairs of the Communes and of the province as a whole. He is the third official in a prefecture which has one V. Pref. Vicar, and the fourth official in the greater provinces which might have two Vice-Prefetti-Vicari.

(4) The Vice-Prefect-Vicar is usually of higher grade than the Vice-Prefect-Inspector. Note (a) in Table I indicates that Vice Prefects are always of V or VI grades. Since the Vice-Prefect Vicar is a superior official

67/1/22

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO. 394.

ACO/67/1/INT.

27th March, 1944.

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TO : PC. Region IV.

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(2) It is believed that at the present time all the provinces in Lazio and Umbria have Prefects of class 2 (Grade IV), except the province of Rome.

(b) Reference to Table II.

(1) Your assumption is correct. If you refer to Table I, you will note that column 7 is the sum of class 5 and 6. Column 5 is the basic salary less taxes (See note (d) in Table I). The figures for Prefects grade IV and Vice-Prefects grade V in column 7 (Table I) are also found in column 4 (Table II).

(2) The word "vicario" derived from ecclesiastical expressions, is attached to Vice-prefect to indicate that this official is the substitute of the prefect in all kinds of administration. "sostituto" would be synonymous with "vicario". The Vice Prefect-vicario is the second official in the Prefecture.

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- 2 -

67/1/21

to the Vice-Prefect-Inspector, the former is, as a rule, of grade V and the latter of grade VI. However, in the present conditions, exceptions may be found.

(c) With reference to Table III.

Yes; Roman and Arabic numerals are synonymous.

3. With reference to your para. 3, A.M/G. General Order No.5, the increases payable under this order are included in the figures quoted. Such increases are the same as those authorized by the Royal Italian Decree Law dated 6th December 1943, No 183 which is referred to in note (e) to our Table I.

*R.L. Temple, Capt
for*

R. G. B. SPICER,
Lt.Colonel,
Director,
Interior Sub-Commission.

ps.

3283

67/1/0

Notes to the letter Headquarters Region 4, dated March 16th. 1944.

I. Which class provinces are following:

L a z i o .

Frosinone
Littoria
Rieti
Roma
Viterbo.

U m b r i a .

Perugia
Terni

Salerno.

Classes of provinces are not existing, also before such classifications have never existed.

The classification is made in fact but is not existing in juridical manner and has never existed in the Italian Administration.

Among the Prefects and Vice-Prefects there are two classes. There are First-Class Prefects, as a rule, in the bigger provinces as Naples, Rome, Genoa, Venice, Trieste, Palermo, Bari, Milan, etc., in the other provinces, also at Salerno, there are Second-Class Prefects. (Exceptions are possible) Among the Provinces mentioned above only Rome has a 1st Class Prefect, the others

The difference between the First-Class and Second-Class 11nd Cl Prefects is not any difference of function or power, but it is only a question of Career or Salary. Both classes have the title "His Excellency the Prefect".

Nevertheless the communes are divided in classes according to the Law of Local Finance (Legge di Finanze locale del 14 settembre 1931 No. 1175)

Communes (not Provinces)

Ist. Class More than 500.000 inhabitants (Naples, Palermo, Rome, Genoa, Milan etc.)

IInd. Class From 200.000 to 500.000 inhabitants (Bari, Catania, Messina etc.)

IIIrd. Class From 100.000 to 200.000 inhabitants (Reggio-Calabria etc.)

IVth. Class From 60.000 to 100.000 inhabitants (Salerno etc.)

Vth. Class From 30.000 to 60.000 inhabitants.

VIth. Class From 15.000 to 30.000 inhabitants.

VIIth. Class From 10.000 to 15.000 inhabitants.

VIIIth. Class From 5.000 to 10.000 inhabitants.

IXth. Class Up to 5.000 inhabitants.

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- 2 -

67/1/19

II. What factors determine the "class" of a province ?

As I have mentioned under I, classes of provinces are not existing, but the classification is made in fact and is determined not only by the size but also by the importance of the province. For instance the size of the Province of Cosenza, which has a IInd. Class Prefect is bigger than the size of the Province of Genova, which has a Ist. Class Prefect because the importance of Genoa as Naval and Commercial place justifies this privilege. (The Fascistic Prefect of Genoa during the war has been appointed by R. Decree at the proposal of the former Fascistic Chief of the Government to the Secretary of State of Interior in the last Ministry of Mussolini).

III. Are Vice-Prefetto Ispettore always of lower grade than Vice-Prefetto Vicario in the same province ?

In other words may there be a Vice-Prefetto Vicario and a Vice-Prefetto Ispettore of the same grade in the same province ?

(In regola impossibile. Il Vice-Prefetto Ispettore (Ispettore Provinciale) è in regola un grado inferiore del Vice-Prefetto Vicario, ma esistono adesso qualche eccezioni.)

As a rule impossible. The Vice-Prefect Ispettore (Provincial Inspector) is as a rule of one lower grade than the Vice-Prefect Vicario, but at present any exception is possible.

IV. Are Arabic numerals indicating the Class of Officials synonymous with Roman numerals indicating the grade ?

The grade (Roman numerals) is comprehending all degrees of the Officials of the State (I Ministers, II Secretaries of State etc. III Prefects Ist. Class etc.), the class is comprehending only in each category of officials the difference important for this official personally with regard to his career and his salary. (Prefect of Ist. and IInd. Class, Councillor of Ist. and IInd. Class etc.) The numbers indicating the class are written in Arabic numerals.

Moreover the Statel officials who are dependent of the Ministry of Interior are divided in three groups.

A. Carriera direttiva (Directing Career) comprehending Prefects, Vice-Prefects, Councillors, Presidents of Police (Questori), Com-

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- missioners of Public Security (Commissario di P.S.), Doctors (Lau-
reati) etc.
- B. Carriera tecnica e contabile (Technical and Accountant Career),
comprehending Ragionieri (accountants), Geometers etc.
- C. Carriera di ordine (Ordinary Career) comprehending Archivista
(Archivist), Stenografi (shorthand writers) Typist etc.
Without any group are persons of low service (Charwomen etc).
Vide R. Decree of December 30th. 1923 No. 2960.

Every Statal administration has its own regulation (Postal
Service, Finance etc.)

March 25th. 1944.

[Handwritten signature]

3285

HEADQUARTERS REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

HDC/gd

TO : HQ. ACC. RC and MG Section
(For attention Interior Sub-Commission)

FROM : HQ. Region 4 AMG

SUBJECT: Salary Schedules for Local Government Officials

REF : R4/091.112

DATE : 16 March 1944

1. Reference is made to your letter ACC/42/int dated 1 March 1944 on above noted subject and inclosures pertaining thereto.

2. Before transmitting this material to Provincial Commissioners, clarification on the following points is requested:

a. Reference to Table I, Para (b)

- (1) Is the "Class" of a Province determined by its geographical size or by population, or by a combination of both of these factors?
- (2) Is it possible to give the precise classification of Provinces in Lazio and Umbria?

b. Reference to Table II

- (1) It is assumed that figures shown in column 4 (monthly Stipend) are net after the deduction of taxes. Is this correct?
- (2) In what way does the terms "Vicar" and "Insp." as applied to Vice Prefects in Column 1 of Table II vary the classification of Vice Prefects in Table I?

c. With reference to Table III

Are the Arabic numerals in column 9 (Corresponding Grade of Statal Officials) synonymous with Roman numerals used to identify "Grade" of officials in column 2 of Tables I and II?

3. AMG General Order No. 5 - It is presumed that the increases

available under General Order No. 5 are not included in the

DATE : 16 March 1944

- P 255.
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Are the Arabic numerals in column 9 (Corresponding Grade of Statal Officials) synonymous with Roman numerals used to identify "Grade" of officials in column 2 of Tables I and II?

3. AMG General Order No. 5 - It is presumed that the increases payable under General Order No. 5 are not included in the figures quoted. May this be confirmed please?

Capit. Tente

Enclosed to be

March

19

for
Regional Commissioner
Region 4 AMG

HDC/gd

HEADQUARTERS REGION
Allied Military Government
APC 394

TO : HQ. ACC. RC and MG Section
(For attention Interior Sub-Commission)

FROM : HQ. Region 4 AMG

SUBJECT: Salary Schedules for Local Government Officials

REF : R4/OG1.112

DATE : 16 March 1944

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 - (1) Is the "Class" of a Province determined by its geographical size or by population, or by a combination of both of these factors?
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3. AMG General Order No. 5 - It is presumed that the increases payable under General Order No. 5 are not included in the figures quoted. May this be confirmed please?

[Signature]
Regional Commissioner
Region 4 AMG

6/11/16

Subject : - Approval of Communal Budget.To : - Lt.-Col. R. G. B. SpierFrom : - Capt. C. G. R. Williams

21 March 1944

1. Annexed is a summary of Lt.-Col. A. H. STEPHAN's remarks in his lecture to-day as to the approval by the State of the communal budget, prepared in accordance with your orders to me of this morning.

C. G. R. Williams

Capt.
temporarily attached
Interior Sub-Commission

Note

Attach to a file (new) which we should call.

Local Govt. administrative analyses

(1) Capt Temple's salary figures (2) Bouctouche's Vice Prefect's

etc

J. H. H. H.
-22-

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/66/Int

21 March 1944

SUBJECT: Interior Sub-Commission Course - 16 to 22 March 1944

NOTE ON APPROVAL OF THE COMMUNAL BUDGET

(From Lt. Col. A. H. Stephen's lecture - 21 March 1944)

1. The communal budget invariably requires approval by the State. One of the factors which govern level at which this approval is required depends on the amount the commune proposes to raise by one form only of local taxation - the "sovrimposte". There are many other cases in which the law requires the budget to be approved at a higher level than the Prefect, e.g. where expenditure on a given service is limited to a fixed percentage of ~~some~~ tax and the commune desires to exceed that limit.
2. One of the sources from which the State obtains revenue is the tax on the annual value of farm lands ("terreni") and of buildings ("fabbricati"); the amount of the tax is expressed as a percentage of the annual value. Communes may raise for their own purposes an additional percentage, the "sovrimposte". This is based on the state assessment and collected by the state-appointed collector ("esattore") who receives the whole of the tax and pays over to the state and the commune respectively their due proportions.
3. If the "sovrimposte" is not more than twice the state tax, the approval of the Prefect is sufficient.
4. If the "sovrimposte" is more than twice but not more than four times the state tax, the approval of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa is required in addition.
5. If the "sovrimposte" is more than 4 times but not more than 5 times the state tax, the approval of the "Commission Centrale per la Finanza Locale" is required, in addition to that of the Prefect and the CPA. This is a body of 26 to 30 officials appointed partly by the Minister of Interior and partly by the Minister of Finance; but it is part of the organization of the Ministry of Interior. It has power to approve the budget subject to conditions, e.g., limiting expenditure on particular services or appropriating particular taxes to particular objects.
6. If the "sovrimposte" is more than 5 times the state tax, the budget must be approved by the Ministers of the Interior and of Finance, on the recommendation of the "Commissione Centrale" and after passing the Prefect and the C.P.A.. The Ministers can also attach conditions to their approval.

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REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/67/Int

SUBJECT: Local Government Financial and Budgetary Situation.

1. The following provides a general picture of the way local government budgets are prepared and how these governmental units are financed.

2. Conferences have been held between ACC, AFA (now called Allied Financial Agency) and officials of the Italian Government in order to set up a governmental finance system for the immediate future. This program will be announced in a few days, but some reference as to the proposed set-up will be made in this Memorandum.

3. Up until very recently, the Allied Financial Agency, through its regional offices, has been making direct advances to communal and provincial governments upon approval of AMG/ACC. Very little money has been collected in the form of taxes or rents by local governments, and consequently, AFA has had to foot a big bill. The situation has become progressively better. More money has been coming in through regular taxation channels, but it still cannot be said that any local government is self-supporting yet.

4. Under the proposed set-up there will no longer be direct advances by AFA to the communes and provincial governments. It is planned that any needed assistance be made centrally, on approval of Headquarters here, to the national government. In other words, communes will submit their budgets to the Prefect, and the Prefect himself will submit these and his provincial budgets to the Minister of Interior. The Minister of Interior, on approval of these budgets will provide deficit grants to the various levels of local governments under his supervision. AFA will make advances, if needed, to the National Government.

5. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the orthodox budgetary and financial system in Italy in the past, with certain modifications resulting from the abolition of fascistic instrumentalities, is the one to be used in the future.

Briefly, this system is as follows:

(a) Provincial Financial System:

1. Provincial revenues have constituted largely of provincial "sovrimposti" (additional percentages superimposed upon the same tax basis that the central government uses). These sovrimposti are assessed with the national taxes and collected by national esattori. They have been levied mostly on land and income from buildings. For example, if the national tax on rental value of farmlands is 10%, the provincial tax may be 50% of the national tax. The taxes are levied by the national government rather than by the provincial authorities.

2. The provinces have had to submit a "Bilancio di Previsione" (estimated budget) to the Minister of Interior for approval. These provisional budgets were prepared by the President of the Provincial Administration (but actually by the Ragioniere Capo), who in turn submitted them to the Rettorato which reviewed them. They were then submitted to the Prefect for approval and signature. Since the Rettorato has been abolished, the Deputazione Provinciale will perform the reviewing functions. The Prefect is assisted in making his decision by the

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3. The budget year of the provinces is the calendar year, namely January 1 to December 31. Any deficit in provincial budgets are covered by grants from the National Government and appear in the budget of the Ministry of Interior.

(a) Communal Financial System:

1. The revenues of the communes are derived largely from consumption taxes (e.g. consumption of wine, meat, forage, etc.,) which are collected by communal esattori (usually an association or agency). These agencies such as banks, have "concordats" approved by the Minister of Finance, settling the terms on which they act. Assessments are made by the communes and may be exceeded only on permission of the Prefect. Sometimes, further permission by the Minister of

Interior is required. Provision is also made for the levying of "sovrimposta com-
unali" (additional percentages) made upon the national levy on lands and buildings.
Some additional income is secured from license taxes on various businesses, profes-
sions, and arts.

The sovrimposts are collected by the national esattori, whereas the
local taxes are collected by the communal esattori. In many cases they are the
same persons.

2. The "Bilancio di Previsione" (estimated budget) is actually now
prepared by the Mayor (Commissario Prefettizio) and submitted to the provincial
official performing the function of the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa for re-
view; and then in turn submitted to the Prefect for approval. With the recreation
of pre-fascistic institutions, the Giunta Comunale will prepare the budget with the
Sindaco, and then submit it to the Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa.

3. At the present time, the communes are running on a month to month
basis, submitting each month a 3-month's estimate to the Prefect. Any deficit is
to be made up by grants from the National Government and not by the Provinces. This
point is important as the communes never receive grants from the provinces directly.
These grants are provided for in the budget of the Ministry of Interior. The com-
mune has looked to Rome for assistance in the past, and apparently, this is the
system which will be resurrected. Control, however, is exercised by the Giunta
Provinciale Amministrativa and the Prefects, through their power of review and ap-
proval of communal budgets. The communes must submit their budgets early in Oct-
ober in order that they may be approved on the high level by the end of the year.

4. In cases of non-payments, a system of fines levied on the Esattori
and on the defaulting tax-payers is provided.

5. The National Government's budget year runs from July 1 to July 31
(13 months). It should be noted that grants for specific purposes, such as for
roads, may be provided in the budget of the national ministry charged with the par-
ticular function. This is in addition to the deficit grants which appear in the
Ministry of Interior's budget. Other forms of aid to the communes may take the
form of approval of loans to be floated by those local governments. Requests by the
communes for special expenditures must receive Prefectural approval.

Submitted by

R. R. TEMPLE
Captain
Executive Officer
Interior Sub-Commission

29 February 1944

March 9th. 1944.

Vice Prefetto Vicario
Vice Prefetto Ispettore.

Vice Prefetto Vicario means Administrator of the office of the Vice-Prefect. It is the same expression as Deputy-Vice-Prefect.

The office of the Vice-Prefect-Vicario, who is in reality Vice-Prefect, and his functions result from Art. 19 onwards of the Communal and Provincial Law of March 3rd. 1934 No. 383 which has not been repealed and which is therefore also now effective.

In these articles is only mentioned the office of the Vice-Prefect, but this office is the same as the office of the Vice-Prefect-Vicario in the sense of Art. 19 onwards mentioned above.

The expression "Vicario" is attached to the word "Vice-Prefect" indicating that this official is the Substitute of the Prefect in all kinds of the administration.

Sostituto is the same word as Vicario. It has come from ecclesiastical expressions.

The Vice-Prefect-Vicario is the second official of the Office of the Prefect.

The functions of the Vice-Prefetto-Ispettore are mentioned in Art. 18, para 2 of the Communal and Provincial Law of March 3rd. 1934 No. 383.

The Vice-Prefect-Ispettore is not the Substitute of the Prefect, he is a superior official with functions as Inspector for the Communes and for the whole Province. He has also the title "Ispettore Provinciale".

He is the third or fourth official in the Office of the Prefect, the fourth official if there are two Vice-Prefetti - Vicari in the greater provinces.

The functions of both officials result from Art. 19 onwards mentioned above.

They are officials of the grade A in the greater provinces and of the grade B in the smaller provinces.

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40/24
67/11/12

Vice-Prefetto Vicario means

Administrator of the charge (employment) of Vice-Prefect. It is the same expression as Deputy-Vice-Prefect.

The word has come from the ecclesiastical expressions.

He is the second Prefectural functionary.

Vice-Prefetto Ispettore is an ordinary charge (employment) in the prefectural service.

He is the third Prefectural functionary.

8 March 1944.

[Signature]

3278

HEAD HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 374

ACQ/43/INT

1 March 1944

SUBJECT: Salary Schedules for Local Government Officials.

TO : RAs of Regions I, II, and VI
Regions III, IV, and V) through RC & RG Section
5th and 6th Army Groups)

1. Attached are three tables dealing with salary schedules of selected local government officials, with the compliments of the Interior Sub-Commission for your information and retention.

Encls: As above

R. B. Wain
R. B. WAIN
Lt Colonel
Acting Director
Interior Sub-Commission

3273

TABLE 1

SALARY SCHEDULES OF SELECTED LOCAL
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
(In lire)

42/254
67/1000

TITLE	(a) GRADE	(b) CLASS	(c) GROSS STIPEND MONTHLY	(d) NET STIPEND MONTHLY	(e) NET INCREASE MONTHLY	(f) ACTUAL STIPEND MONTHLY (Col.5 x 6)	(g) ACTUAL STIPEND YEARLY (Col.7 x 12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Prefect	III	1st	5,065	4,330	1,725	6,055	72,660
Prefect	IV	2nd	4,464	3,820	1,677	5,497	65,964
Vice-prefect	V	1st	3,410	2,921	1,527	4,448	53,376
Vice-prefect	VI	2nd	2,795	2,396	1,395	3,795	45,540
Councillor	VII	1st	2,420	2,072	1,300	3,372	40,464
Councillor	VIII	2nd	2,134	1,841	1,222	3,063	36,756
1st Secretary	XI	-	1,857	1,607	1,002	2,609	31,308
Secretary	X	-	1,595	1,365	962	2,327	27,924
Dir. of Relig. Aff.	VII	-	2,420	2,072	1,300	3,372	40,464

- (a) The grade of the official indicates his civil service level and is the basis for determining his salary. Prefects are always of the III and IV grade; Vice-prefects are always of the V and VI grades. The Prefect determines what grade Director of Religious Affairs (VI, VII or VIII) he needs in his Province.
- (b) The class is determined by the size of the Province. First class provinces get higher grade Prefects, Vice-Prefects and Councillors usually.
- (c) The gross stipend is the basic salary.
- (d) The net stipend is the basic salary less taxes.
- (e) The net increase is provided by law (R.D. 6 Dec. 1943 n. 18/49) and is based on the net monthly stipend.
- (f) Columns 7 and 8 represent the salary actually received monthly and yearly, respectively, but does not include family and other allowances, which vary according to the size of the family.

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

1384

42/253
67/119

TABLE II

ESTIMATED COSTS OF MAINTAINING LOCAL
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN CALABRIZ PROVINCE
(in lire)

TITLE	GRADE	EDUCATIONAL STATUS	MONTHLY STIPEND	ANNUAL STIPEND
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mayor	14	Bachelor	5,407	64,884
Assisted Mayor	7	Bachelor	4,448	53,376
Assisted Mayor	12	Completed 12 children	4,200	50,400
Assistant	11	Completed, 3 children	3,750	45,000
Assistant	11	Completed, 4 children	3,711	44,532
Assistant	11	Completed, 5 children	3,680	44,160
Assistant	11	Completed, 6 children	3,649	43,788
Assistant	11	Completed, 7 children	3,618	43,416
Assistant	11	Completed, 8 children	3,587	43,044

24 February 1944

3275

42/252
67/118

EXHIBIT

COMPARISON OF GRADES AND RATES ACCORDING TO RICH OF
GRADE WITH CORRESPONDING GRADE OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

RELATION OF GRADE	TYPE OF PERSONNEL (2)	GRADE (3)	CORRESPONDING GRADE OF MILITARY OFFICER (4)
or 100,000	Administrative personnel of 1A class	1	5A
101 - 100,000	" " " " " " " "	2	5A
102 - 100,000	Administrative personnel of 1A class	3	5A
103 - 100,000	" " " " " " " "	4	5A
104 - 100,000	" " " " " " " "	5	5A
105 - 100,000	Administrative personnel of 1A class	6	5A
106 - 100,000	" " " " " " " "	7	5A
107 - 100,000	" " " " " " " "	8	5A
108 - 100,000	" " " " " " " "	9	5A
109 - 100,000	" " " " " " " "	10	5A

24 January 1964

3274

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO. 394.

AOC/42/INT.

24th February, 1944.

SUBJECT: Salary Schedules for Local Government Officials.

TO : Lt. Colonel R.G.B. Spicer.

1. Attached are three tables dealing with salary schedules of selected local government officials.

2. Table I shows the salaries by grade and indicates how they are computed.

3. Table II shows the actual salaries drawn by selected officials in Salerno Province.

4. Table III shows the classification of Communal Secretaries according to size of commune and indicates corresponding grades of state officials.

R. R. Temple

R. R. TEMPLE,
Captain,
Interior Sub-Commission,
Allied Control Commission.

Enclosures: 3.

3273

TABLE I.

SALARY SCHEDULES OF SELECTED LOCAL
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
(In lire)

TITLE	(a) GRADE	(b) CLASS	(c) GROSS STIPEND MONTHLY	(d) NET STIPEND MONTHLY	(e) NET INCREASE MONTHLY	(f) ACTUAL STIPEND MONTHLY (Col. 5 + 6).	(f) ACTUAL STIPEND YEARLY (Col. 7 x 12).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Prefect	III	1st	5,069	4,330	1,725	6,055	72,660
Prefect	IV	2nd	4,464	3,820	1,677	5,497	65,964
Vice-Prefect	V	1st	3,410	2,921	1,527	4,448	53,376
Vice-Prefect	VI	2nd	2,795	2,396	1,399	3,795	45,540
Councillor	VII	1st	2,420	2,072	1,300	3,372	40,464
Councillor	VIII	2nd	2,154	1,841	1,222	3,063	36,756
1st Secretary	IX	-	1,879	1,607	1,002	2,609	31,308
Secretary	X	-	1,595	1,365	962	2,327	27,924
Dir. of Relig. Aff.	VII	-	2,420	2,072	1,300	3,372	40,464

- (a) The grade of the official indicates his civil service level and is the basis for determining his salary. Prefects are always of the III and IV grade; vice-prefects are always of the V and VI grades. The prefect determines what grade Director of Religious Affairs (VI, VII or VIII) he needs in his province.
- (b) The class is determined by the size of the province. First class provinces get higher grade Prefects, Vice-Prefects and Councillors, usually.
- (c) The gross stipend is the basic salary.
- (d) The net stipend is the basic salary less taxes.
- (e) The net increase is provided by law (R.D.L. 6 Dec. 1943, n. 18/B) and is based on the net monthly stipend.
- (f) Columns 7 and 8 represent the salary actually received monthly and yearly, respectively, but does not include family allowances, which vary according to the size of the family.

24th February, 1944

3288

TABLE II.SALARY SCHEDULE OF SELECTED LOCAL
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN SALERNO PROVINCE.
(In lire).

TITLE	GRADE	MARITAL STATUS	MONTHLY STIPEND	ANNUAL STIPEND
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Prefect	IV	Bachelor.	5.497	65.964
Vice-Prefect Vicar	V	Bachelor.	4.448	53.376
Vice-Prefect Insp.	VI	Married, no children.	4.292	51.504
Councillor	VII	Married, 3 children.	3.955	47.460
Councillor	VIII	Married, 4 children.	3.377	40.524
1st Secretary	IX	Married, 2 children.	3.089	37.068
Secretary	X	Married, 2 children.	2.812	33.744
Dir. of Relig. Aff.	VII	Married, 3 children.	3.955	47.460

24th February. 1944.

TABLE IIICLASSIFICATION OF COMMUNAL SECRETARIES ACCORDING TO SIZE OF
COMMUNE WITH CORRESPONDING GRADES OF STATE OFFICIALS.

POPULATION IN COMMUNE (1)	TITLE OF COMMUNAL SECRETARY (2)	GRADE (3)	CORRESPONDING GRADE OF STATE OFFICIAL (4)
Over 100,000.	Segretario gener. di 1a classe	I	5th ✓
65,001 - 100,000	" " " 2a "	II	6th ✓
40,001 - 65,000	Segretario capo di 1a classe	III	7th ✓
15,001 - 40,000	" " " 2a "	IV	8th ✓
8,001 - 15,000	" " " 3a "	V	9th —
4,001 - 8,000	Segretario di 1a classe	VI	10th
1,001 - 4,000	" " 2a "	VII	11th
Not over 1,000	" " 3a "	VIII	12th

24th February, 1944

3270

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

File: ACC/42/Int

12 February 1944

SUBJECT: Civil ~~Servants~~ in Regions I, II, ~~III~~, and VI

TO : Lt Colonel R. G. B. Spicer

1. Two tables containing data about Regions I, II, ~~III~~, and VI are attached.

2. Table I shows the number of local government officials in Regions I, II, ~~III~~, and VI in whose appointments the Interior Sub-Commission is interested.

3. Table II shows the names of the provinces in Regions I, II, ~~III~~, and VI, and the number of communes of over 15,000 in each. Please note that the provinces of Bari, Brindisi, Lecce and Taranto have been included in Region II.

Submitted by:

R. R. Temple
R. R. TEMPLE
Captain

11 February 1944

3269

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION

3263

TABLE I

Number of Local Officials in Selected Regions whose appointments Interior Sub-Commission is concerned

REGION	PROVINCE	PREFECT	VICE-PREFECT VICARIO	VICE-PREFECT ISPETTORE	CONSIGLIERI (2 each)	1st SECT to PREFECT	SPEC. SEC	DIR. OF RELIG. AFFAIRS
I	9	9	9	9	18	9	9	9
II	10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10
III	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3
VI	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3
TOTALS:	25	25	25	25	50	25	25	25

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION

3263

TABLE I

Officials in Selected Regions whose appointments Interior Sub-Commission is concerned with.

PREFECT	VICE-PREFECT VICARIO	VICE-PREFECT ISPETTORE	CONSIGLIERI (2 each)	1st SECT to PREFECT	SPEC. SEC	DIR. OF RELIG. AFFAIRS	SINDACI IN COMM ^u UNES OVER 15,000	TOWN CLERK IN COMMUNE S OVER 15,000	TOTAL
9	9	9	18	9	9	9	26	26	133
10	10	10	20	10	10	10	49	49	188
3	3	3	6	3	3	3	31 ^x	31 ^x	89
3	3	3	6	3	3	3	6	6	39
25	25	25	50	25	25	25	112	112	449

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION

File: ACC/42/Int.

11 February 1944

TABLE II

PROVINCES IN SELECTED REGIONS UNDER ACC

CONTROL

REGION	PROVINCES	COMBINES OVER 15,000
I (Sicily)	Agrigento	26
	Caltanissetta	
	Catania	
	Enna	
	Messina	
	Palermo	
	Ragusa	
	Siracusa	
	Trapani	
	Total:	
II	Salerno	8
	Potenza	2
	Matera	1
	Cosenza	5
	Catanzaro	5
	Reggio di Calabria	3
	Bari	15
	Brindisi	5
	Lecce	3
	Taranto	2
	Total:	49
III	Napoli	28
	Benevento	1
	Avellino	2
	Total:	31
VI (Sardinia)	Sassari	6
	Nuoro	
	Cagliari	
	Total:	6
		3267

Agrigento
 Caltanissetta
 Catania
 Enna
 Messina
 Palermo
 Ragusa
 Siracusa
 Trapani

26

Total:

9

26

Salerno
 Potenza
 Matera
 Cosenza
 Catanzaro
 Reggio di Calabria
 Bari
 Brindisi
 Lecce
 Taranto

8
 2
 1
 5
 5
 3
 15
 5
 3
 2

Total:

10

49

Napoli
 Benevento
 Avellino

28
 1
 2

Total:

3

31

Sassari
 Nuoro
 Cagliari

6

(Sardinia)

Total:

3

6

3267

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