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LABOR

MAR. 1944-JAN. 1945

MR. HOPKINSON

TOP SECRETTOP SECRETROYAL NAVY LABOUR CORPS (ITALIAN OVERSEAS)

Further to my memorandum of 20 January on the above subject, a telephone call has been received from Lt. Commander Giffard-Young, RNR, at Naples, stating that the Naval authorities have decided to await the arrival of an Admiralty representative in Italy, or the arrival of further instructions from the Admiralty before proceeding with the recruitment and dispatch of the initial party of 24 salvage workers. It has been decided that there is no immediate need for these 24 men and that they can proceed in due course as part of a larger company.

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

21/1/45

Mr. Hopkinson
Political Section

This memorandum is for information only and British Embassy papers are being kept up to date.

WHR.
W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

21/1/45

6314

Mr. Hopkinson

TOP SECRETTOP SECRETROYAL NAVY LABOUR CORPS (ITALIAN OVERSEAS)

Lt. Commander Mabbott, RNR, called at Labour Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, Italy, on Saturday, 30 January 1945, regarding the initial recruitment and dispatch of 54 salvage workers recruited in Naples. Mr. Braine told him that when in London earlier this month he had discussed this issue as part of a much larger issue, with Admiralty representatives, including a representative from the Salvage Department. Tentative agreement, in principle, had been reached on the lines of the discussion held in Rome on 27 December 1944, and details would be confirmed by the Admiralty later.

Mr. Braine suggested (as he had already informed Lt. Commander Gifford-Young at Naples by telephone) that the Navy should proceed to define the wages and conditions proposed for the 54 salvage workers already earmarked, and should prepare a signal to Admiralty indicating these terms and request approval for recruitment and dispatch. He also suggested that the terms of the proposed signal might be agreed with him so that he might send a similar signal to Minister of Labour, London, with a view to hastening a decision. He reminded Lt. Commander Mabbott that these were merely suggestions on his part, and that Lt. Commander Mabbott should, of course, obtain the approval and firm instructions from his own superior command at Naples before approaching the Admiralty.

W. H. Braine

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

20/1/45

E.C.C.

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R. from Mr. Braine
Mr. Braine's secretary.

Mr. Hall for.

I presume a copy of this
will go to the Embassy files?

yes. The Embassy
has been informed
21/1/45

20/1/45

Jan. 20

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ROYAL NAVAL LABOUR CORPS - ITALIAN OVERSEAS

Minutes of Meeting held at
Labor Sub-Commission, Allied Commission
Wednesday 27th December, 1944, at
3 p.m.

In Attendance:

Captain (S) A. E. Beall, R.N., Fleet Supply Officer, AFHQ.
Captain S. W. Blackburn, R.N., Navy Sub-Commission, AC.
Captain W. A. Doust, R.N.V.R. (en route).
Colonel Julius R. Smith, Acting Director of Labor Sub-
Commission, AC.
Commander L. B. Phillips, R.N., AFHQ.
Lt. Commander Gifford-Young, R.N.V.R., Assistant Fleet
Salvage Officer, C in C MED.
Mr. W. H. Braine, Labour Attache, H.M.A. Embassy.
Mr. H. Hopkinson, Political Section, AC.

1. The above meeting was called at the instance of Mr. Braine, to discuss the problems attendant upon the recruitment of skilled Italian civilian labour for overseas salvage operations. Colonel Smith acted as Chairman.

2. Attached herewith are copies of the Agenda discussed as well as draft of a proposed contract to be used, entitled "Conditions of Service of Italian Civilian Craftsmen under British Admiralty in Royal Naval Labour Corps (Italians Overseas) in the Far East", and memorandum by Mr. Braine on the subject.

3. Captain Doust stated that 12 divers and 12 mechanics are required immediately for the Far East; that these men should be recruited subject to agreement on terms, and dispatched as soon as possible. These men have already been selected and provisionally earmarked. He would later require 300 craftsmen, namely divers, riggers, shipwrights and welders. The Commanding Chief, however, had insisted that the latter number not be withdrawn from Italy until after the cessation of hostilities, and Captain Doust was prepared to wait until such time.

4. Captain Beall stated the present position is that Admiralty directives received thus far cover the recruitment of only 12 divers and 12 mechanics and that nothing further had as yet been received. Captain Doust thought that ultimately about 3,000 craftsmen would be required, and has sought Admiralty directive to the C in C to this effect.

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5. With respect to the availability of labour, Colonel Smith was of the opinion that men of the requisite skilled categories were in Italy. Captain Doust concurred in the thought that salvage workers to be recruited could be found, as occasion required, on conclusion of Italian operations. Commander Phillips stated that it was the intention to continue the use of the facilities of the Italian ports, particularly Taranto, Naples and Bari, to the same extent as at present, and that any suggestion which would weaken the productive capacity of these ports, by reason of skilled labour withdrawals, would be resisted, especially since the capacity will be used in connection with the Far East campaign.

6. Commander Phillips stated further that certain current difficulties will persist, such as the shortage of British overseers which would, he thought, prevent the development of dilution and re-skilling on the lines adopted in U.K. In addition, the difficulties on the part of Italians in working to British drawings impede operations. It would, therefore, be necessary to reconcile demands for men of these skilled categories in the Italian ports with similar demands for the Far East operation.

7. Colonel Smith pointed out that a certain number of skilled men of the requisite categories should become available as Northern Italy is liberated, and the consensus of the meeting gave concurrence to the belief that surplus skill would be available from that section.

8. On the general subject of recruitment, it was agreed that men should be recruited on a voluntary basis with the consent of the Italian Government, and that no pressure should be brought to bear on either the Government or the men to accept these appointments. Mr. Hopkinson was of the opinion that the Allies were not in a position to compel the Italian Government to agree to the recruitment of these men under the Armistice terms.

9. It was agreed by the meeting that it would be desirable to insure the retention of rights to social insurance benefits. Colonel Smith volunteered to explore the matter with the responsible authorities with a view to ascertaining whether contributions to maintain these benefits would be required by those authorities, and if so, whether such contributions could be made by deduction from the men's wages.

10. On the subject of allotments, it was agreed that the Italian Government should be approached to arrange for such payments to nominees in Italy, free of charge -- and that consideration should be given to verification by a British representative, from time to time, as to the amounts of allotments which are, in fact, received.

11. It was agreed that the Labor Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission would undertake the recruitment and arrange for the initial trade tests of the craftsmen desired, conducting such recruitment only in such areas from which withdrawals would cause the least reaction. It was also agreed that men undergoing trade tests in good faith would receive pay for time involved and pay for

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which the Admiralty would eventually be responsible.

12. On the subject of welfare arrangements for the benefit of the workers, it was agreed that the Italian craftsmen would share generally in the provisions made in whatever locality they would be serving, and that such provisions would normally be sufficient to provide for small numbers. Further, no definite steps need be taken with regard to such matters as religious welfare and the like, until it was definitely known whether as many as 3,000 men would be recruited, and also whether they would be concentrated in considerable numbers at various locations. It was pointed out that the Admiralty invariably makes most adequate provisions along these lines for workers on shore.

13. It was the sense of the meeting that Mr. Hopkinson would sound the Italian Government generally as to the entire proposition of recruitment and endeavor to obtain an agreement in principle from that Government as to the recruitment of Italian skilled craftsmen in the manner discussed in this meeting, and that agreement be secured for the immediate dispatch of the 12 divers and 12 mechanics for salvage work, who are already earmarked in Naples. Any further action beyond this point will depend upon receipt of Admiralty instructions.

14. The draft form of contract was then considered, and the following amendments agreed to (the entire draft, however, being subject to further intimate study):

Clause 2: - Insert "after two years' service from the date of enrollment the worker shall have the right to repatriation at the Admiralty expense".

Delete: "In any locality within the S.E.A.C. field of operations".

Delete: "The original point of departure from".

Clause 3: - The rate of pay to be stated at the rate per diem. Provided that a satisfactory daily rate of pay is offered it should be understood that the worker would be expected to respond to calls for extra time to be worked, without special overtime payment, and for a definition of the duration of the normal working day.

Clause 4: - Delete: "S.E.A.C."

Insert: "The worker shall be provided with free fare and subsistence allowance when travelling to and from the place of embarkation".

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Clause 5: - ~~Delete:~~ "prescribed for non-commissioned officers",
~~and substitute:~~ "prescribed for British naval
ratings".

Clause 9: - It was considered preferable to bring the workers
under the Italian social insurance scheme for
injuries and hurt pay.

Clause 10:- ~~Insert:~~ "with pay", to ensure that the free day
per week is given with pay.

15. The meeting adjourned at 1805 hrs.

JUNIOR R. SMITH
Colonel, JAG
Acting Director
Labor Sub-Commission

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ROYAL NAVAL LABOUR CORPS - ITALIANS OVERSEASMeeting at Allied Commission, Wednesday 27th
December, 1944, at 3 p.m.AGENDA

1. Introductory remarks.
2. Particulars of workmen required.
3. Whether workers are available in Italy and whether recruitment should be general, or confined to ports.
4. Whether workers can be released from Italy.
Whether Italian authorities (Foreign Affairs, Reconstruction, Labour) will welcome proposal or whether it will be necessary to invoke Armistice conditions.
5. Questions to be settled with Italian authorities after agreement in principle. Retention of social insurance rights, resettlement on return, etc.
6. Proposed welfare arrangements.
7. Payment of allotments to dependants.
8. Details of advertisement, interview, acceptance equipment and embarkation.
9. Date of next meeting.

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N.I.C. - Italians Overseas

Italian Skilled Labour for Royal Navy in Far East.

1. On Tuesday, 12th December, 1944, I met by appointment Captain Doust, R.N.V.R., who is due to proceed to the Far East for salvage and harbour works in Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser's Command. He had already seen the Deputy High Commissioner who had referred him to me.

2. It is customary to recruit skilled civilian labour for overseas service in U.K. and considerable numbers of men (including Irishmen) have already been engaged for service in the various theatres of war. It is, however, increasingly difficult to obtain skilled labour for this purpose in U.K. and accordingly Captain Doust proposes, with the consent and authority of the Board of Admiralty, to recruit Italian civilian labour, such as shipwrights, welders, fitters, divers, linemen, etc. An initial batch of 35 men will be engaged to proceed at the earliest possible moment and successive batches will be recruited until a labour force of approximately 3,000 Italians have been engaged. Captain Doust, and the responsible Naval authorities in this Command, consider that the large numbers of civilians now employed by the Royal Navy at Naples, Taranto, Bari, etc., should offer a sufficiently large field of recruitment for the earlier batches. It is, however, necessary to establish as soon as possible the appropriate conditions so that there may be uniformity of recruitment, and the following questions fall to be considered:

- (1) Conditions of employment including rates of pay.
- (2) Welfare arrangements, including religious care and maintenance of contact with home.
- (3) Allotments from wages.
- (4) Return and resettlement at end of service.
- (5) Advertisement, interview, selection, engagement and despatch.

In all these matters it seems desirable to consult responsible Italian interests, such as the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Reconstruction (formerly Public Works), the General Confederation of Italian Labour, and, for religious care and welfare, the Vatican.

3. The conditions of employment will include rates of pay at the appropriate British scale. It is probable that Italians would be prepared, at the moment, to enroll at lower rates but in the actual field of operations differentiation of pay might lead to discontent on the part of British workmen who could accuse the Italians of undercutting, and equal discontent on the part of the Italians if they find themselves working side by side with better paid British labour.

Food and accommodation will be provided without charge to the Italians whose recruitment will include the engagement of an adequate number of Italian (male) cooks.

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Working and protective clothing will be issued on loan free of charge. Facilities will be provided for purchase of other articles of clothing.

Working hours will not be specified or limited but will be subject to the exigencies of the service without overtime pay. Normally one free day in seven will be granted; it would not necessarily be Sunday but would be in rotation. It would be advisable to have a clear understanding regarding observance of Saints' Days and Holy Days before the parties are enrolled and on this point the advice of the religious authorities would no doubt be sought.

The proposed rates of pay, on the British scale, are generous, ranging from 25 per week to 27.10s. per week, with foreign service allowance in addition. Locally recruited labor, i.e. labor recruited in the Far East, would not be entitled to foreign service allowance. It appears, however, that the Italians recruited in Europe would be entitled to the allowance and this should be made clear. Presumably pay at the substantive rate would accrue from the date of reporting for passage to the Far East and would continue to the date of return, at the end of the engagement, to the place of recruitment.

4. The welfare arrangements envisaged already include free medical and hospital treatment, half pay during sickness and compensation for injuries at the rates applicable to British civilians. The position with regard to extended sick leave is obscure. The draft articles of agreement on this subject were framed for service at Malta in respect of British recruited personnel, and in that area return to U.K. could be arranged within a few weeks. The return from the Far East to Italy would not be so easily arranged and would be of longer duration. As now drafted an Italian falling sick would receive half pay for two months (with extension to five months on merits) after which presumably pay would cease but would be resumed at the beginning of the passage home on return through sickness. This is obviously not the intention and the condition of service in this respect could be redrafted to meet reasonable requirements by providing half pay during sickness but, revert to full pay on being certified as fit for resumption of duty or to continue on sick pay while arrangements are being made for passage home. The whole section needs redrafting as it is not clear whether the limit of two months (with extension to five) is for the period of engagement or is for any period of twelve months.

But in addition to sickness it is necessary to provide religious care and as the great majority of these Italians would undoubtedly be Catholics it would be appropriate to engage priests as Admiralty welfare officers for this purpose. The number of priests would vary according to the localities in which the men would be working. Probably the overall proportion should be one priest to 200 Italians, or one to 300, but fewer priests would be required if large bodies of men were concentrated in one area while in other areas where small bodies were scattered over widely distant localities a larger proportion might be required, with guaranteed transport facilities in order that the men might be visited. Such priests would not only look after the religious welfare of the men but would be able to act as their representatives on questions of personal welfare which might arise with the naval authorities; and in event of labour disputes or strikes their services should be invaluable. They could also be the medium through which news of domestic affairs could be transmitted to and from Italy.

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e.g., the parish priests in Italy could send to the welfare officers details of the progress and well-being of the wives and children left behind in Italy and could also convey to the families news of the men serving abroad which would be received from the welfare officers. Arrangements for the appointment of priests and interchange of news could be made through the Vatican.

The articles of agreement provide that an Italian discharged from his appointment for misconduct or for failure to render satisfactory service would not be entitled to pay subsequent to the date of discharge or to a free passage home. It is also provided that sick pay would not be given during sickness due to own default. It seems desirable that there should be provision for the hearing of an appeal against the decision of the immediate superior officer that a man should suffer these penalties. It would be a serious position for an Italian workman to be discharged from Admiralty service in India, Burma or anywhere else in the Far East and to be left without resources or any right to passage back to Italy. This would amount to permanent exile from home. Such a grave decision should be confirmed by higher authority than the immediate superior who may have had a dispute with the workman in question. It might be better to arrange a procedure by which a man considered to be unsatisfactory should be transferred to work under other supervisors and that only after successive employers have confirmed that he is unsuitable by reason of misconduct should he be discharged under the conditions laid down. There should be a clear distinction between deliberate misconduct or deliberate failure to render satisfactory service and inability to render satisfactory service owing to lack of skill or knowledge of the craft in which the man was engaged. Even if it is confirmed after successive trials in different gangs or localities, and after consideration by higher authority acting as an appeal board (on which the priest or welfare officer should be entitled to be heard on the man's behalf), there should be provision for return home on repayment of passage money. It is suggested that this should be a proportion of the cost of the passage (i.e. two thirds or three quarters) and in order that the man might be in a position to meet this it might be as well to build up a separate fund to which they would contribute. My personal opinion is that even if a man is discharged for unsatisfactory service or for misconduct he should be given a free passage home and should not be left stranded in the Far East, but this is for higher authority to decide.

5. The draft articles of agreement, as framed for British subjects, provide for the continuance of unemployment insurance rights and contributions. It would be necessary to arrange with the Italian Ministry of Labour for the Italian craftsman to be kept in credit in the Italian social insurance schemes.

6. The family allotments may be made, up to the equivalent of five days per week, and in view of the doubt as to the value of Italian currency it would be a great attraction if it were known that the allotments would be paid in English currency or at least paid at the current rate of exchange at the time the recipient of the allotment drew the allowance. It is probable that the Italian Government authorities would wish to control the payment of the allotments in order to derive advantage from sterling currency. It seems, however, to be of primary

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importance that the men working in the Far East should be kept in a contented frame of mind and nothing would be more calculated to make them unhappy and discontented than to learn that the allotments from their pay at British rate were being received by their dependants in Italian currency at a low rate of exchange or subject to Government deductions.

It would be advisable for the men to be able to build up savings accounts in British currency in addition to making allotments for current payment to their dependants. In this way they would arrive in Italy at the end of the engagement with a sum of money in British currency. To ensure that the money is not wasted or gambled during the passage home arrangements might be made for the credit to be receivable only after arrival in Italy.

7. Authorities to be consulted.

(a) Allied Commission.

Allied Commission should know of the proposal and should give formal approval.

(b) Italian Government.

The appropriate authorities should know of the proposal and should approve it. The Ministry of Industry, Labour and Commerce would require to know the terms of the contract and to be allowed to suggest modifications. This Ministry would be responsible for ensuring that the men are kept in credit with the Government social insurance schemes. On the return of the men to Italy they would require to be resettled in Italian industrial life, unless they found other employment outside Italy. The men would be very useful in Italy or abroad, being skilled craftsmen whose service in the Far East should fit them for responsible positions. If they are not required in Italy the Italian Government might wish to arrange for them to be given special advantages under the emigration schemes which may obtain at the moment.

(c) The General Confederation of Italian Labour.

It would be wise to keep this body informed of the proposal and to obtain an indication of their approval of the terms of employment.

(d) The Vatican would be interested, as indicated above, in the appointment of Catholic priests as welfare officers.

8. The recruitment and the initial arrangements for the despatch of these men would be undertaken by the British Naval authorities now operating in Italy. It is, however, probable that these authorities may leave Italy while these men are still serving in the Far East and the Naval authorities would undoubtedly have left Italy by the time the men return to Italy. Arrangements should be made for the details to be handled by a permanent establishments, for example at Malta, possibly with liaison through H.B.M. Embassy in Rome. It should be understood,

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however, that it would not be possible for the Embassy to deal with questions other than broad principles and that the detail work would have to be undertaken by Naval authorities.

W. H. BRAINE

11th December, 1944

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DRAFT.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF ITALIAN CIVILIAN CRAFTSMEN
UNDER BRITISH ADMIRALTY IN ROYAL NAVAL LABOUR CORPS
(ITALIANS OVERSEAS) IN THE FAR EAST.

The British Admiralty undertake to employ
in the capacity of and
undertakes to serve, in the Royal Naval Labour Corps (Italians Overseas)
in the Far East on the following conditions:-

1. The appointment shall be temporary and non-pensionable.
2. The worker shall serve for not less than twelve months and if so required by the British Admiralty up to a date six months after the official conclusion of hostilities with Japan, subject to the right of the British Admiralty to terminate the appointment at any time. The appointments shall operate from the date of reporting in accordance with instructions at the place fixed by the Admiralty representative for travel to the Far East. The worker will be required to undertake work in the capacity for which he is engaged, or in any other capacity for which he is suitable and qualified, ashore or afloat, in any locality within the S.E.A.C. field of operations. He will not be required to serve in a combatant capacity. The appointment shall be deemed to terminate on the date of return to the original point of departure from Italy, provided that the worker returns by the route prescribed by the British Admiralty and that the period of voyage is not unreasonably prolonged by circumstances within his control.
3. The rate of pay during the period of appointment shall be per week. It shall cover all time worked and all right to salvage. Advances of pay made locally shall be made in the local currency at the official rate of exchange for the time being. Full pay at the above rate will accrue throughout the period of appointment, subject to the provision of Clauses below. In addition a foreign service allowance will be paid from the time of reporting for duty on arrival within S.E.A.C. field of operations until the commencement home on return from the field of operations.

It shall be open to the worker to make an allotment of his earnings to a nominee in Italy. The amount of the allotment may be varied but may not exceed five days' pay per week. The nominee may also be varied. Such variations shall take effect as from the date of the receipt of the advice by the British Admiralty representative in Italy.

The balance, if any, of earnings which may remain after payment of local advances and after payment of allotment, shall be paid to the worker within one month of his return to Italy. The payment of allotments and of balance of pay on conclusion of appointment shall be made in British currency or in Italian currency at the official rate of exchange as decided by the British Admiralty at the date of payment.

A deduction of ten per cent. of the earnings will be made in order to build up a fund in which the worker will be in credit to make a contribution

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towards the cost of home passage should the worker forfeit the right of free homeward passage in the event of misconduct. The balance of this fund as well as the balance of accrued pay will be paid to the worker on return to Italy.

4. The worker shall be provided with a free second class passage or equivalent accommodation from Italy to the S.E.A.C. field of operations and return to Italy on the termination of his appointment, unless he shall forfeit the right to a free passage under the conditions of Clause

5. Messing and accommodation will be provided free of charge and subject to war-time conditions will normally be of the standard prescribed for non-commissioned officers.

6. Where service facilities are available, medical and hospital treatment will be given free of charge. In the absence of service facilities, however, every endeavour will be made to provide suitable attention or to transfer the worker to a place where service facilities are available.

7. Sick pay will be given at the rate of one half of the prescribed rate of pay during incapacity not due to own fault, up to a total of two months in any period of twelve months, with extension to five months on the merits of the case. When certified fit to resume work the full prescribed rate of pay will be given but if obliged to relinquish the appointment owing to sickness the payment will be continued at one half the prescribed rate whilst awaiting passage and during the return passage to Italy.

8. Arrangements will be made for the worker to retain his rights within the Social Insurance Schemes of the Italian Government while absent from Italy during the period of this appointment.

9. Compensation for injuries sustained on duty will be paid in accordance with the British Personal Injuries (Civilian) Scheme (or will be paid in accordance with the Italian Social Insurance Scheme by arrangements made with the Italian Government.)

10. The worker will be expected to present himself for duty as required by the exigencies of the service but normally one day off duty will be allowed in every seven days. A man who wilfully refuses to present himself for duty may be fined an amount not exceeding one day's pay for each day of such failure to report. In the event of misconduct or failure to render satisfactory service the worker will be liable to termination of appointment and to forfeit the right to a free passage home. All workers will be repatriated to Italy (or to such other locality indicated by the worker and accepted by the British Admiralty) but if returned for misconduct or unsatisfactory service he may be provided with accommodation of a lower class than that indicated in Clause and will be required to make a contribution towards the cost of the passage, such contribution being deducted from the balance accrued in the fund mentioned in Clause 3.

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I have read the above conditions (in Italian) and I undertake to
serve in accordance therewith.

Signature of Worker

Signed on behalf of
the British Admiralty

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A/C 394
LABOR SUB COMMISSION

JRS/BO

26 December 1944

SUBJECT: Labor Meeting
TO : Mr. Hopkinson,
Political Section

A meeting with the Royal Naval Corps to discuss labor matters affecting the Naples area, will be held tomorrow, Wednesday 27 December, at 3 P.M., in Room 4, 7th Floor, Labor Sub-Commission.

You are urgently requested to be present.

James P. Smith
JAMES P. SMITH
Colonel, RCNVR
Acting Director,
Labor Sub-Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

28 October 1944

Many thanks for your letter 49/150/2 of the 25th October
about the Foreign Office despatch on the subject of the func-
tions of the Labor Attache at the Embassy. I asked Aubrey
again this morning to send you a copy which he said he would
do.

Sir. Anthony Hubbard, M.
Office of the British Resident Minister
Allied Force Headquarters

609

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Office of the Resident Minister,
Central Mediterranean.

25th October, 1944.

49/150/2.

Jean Handl,

You told me in your letter of October 18th that if the Minister was interested in the functions of the Labour Attache at the Embassy you would see that the Embassy sent us a copy of the Foreign Office despatch on the subject. I left a message with your secretary to say that he was interested and that he would be glad to see a copy of the despatch. Is it coming along?

Tom

Tony

A. Rumbold.

H.A. Caccia, Esq.

EMBASSY

file 27/6

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CONFIDENTIAL

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

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ROUTINE

Oct 201922A

CONFIDENTIAL. Maintenance men SNE at TIMPAGRANDE Plant SULA threaten strike tomorrow 21 October to force Allied authorities to take notice of their condition. Suggest you enquire locally and if necessary send officer to order immediate return to work. Have applied for issue boots and mackintoshes to maintenance crews but no authority yet received.

LIST
 INF-Act - Econ Sec (2)
 INFO - C. S.

LABOUR
 POL SEC
 INF DIV
 PUB SAFETY
 C. A. SEC
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

4 November 1944

Casual Office, Esquire
Office of the U.S. Political Adviser
Allied Force Headquarters
A.P.O. 512

Dear Office:

With reference to your letter of October 27 enclosing a self-explanatory file on attendance of a British Major and two American enlisted men to a Communist Dinner at Barletta, I have to say that you are quite correct in saying that this is such ado about nothing.

The officer in question is Major Seidlman, Labor Relations Officer, Labor Sub-Commission, A.C., who was detailed to accompany a Soviet Labor Delegation on a tour of Southern Italy, and his instructions were to remain as close as possible to the Delegation. The two enlisted men are a stenographer and chauffeur, who accompanied Major Seidlman.

All the best to you,

William W. Schott
Vice President, Political Section

60851
Soviet Labor Delegation

6225

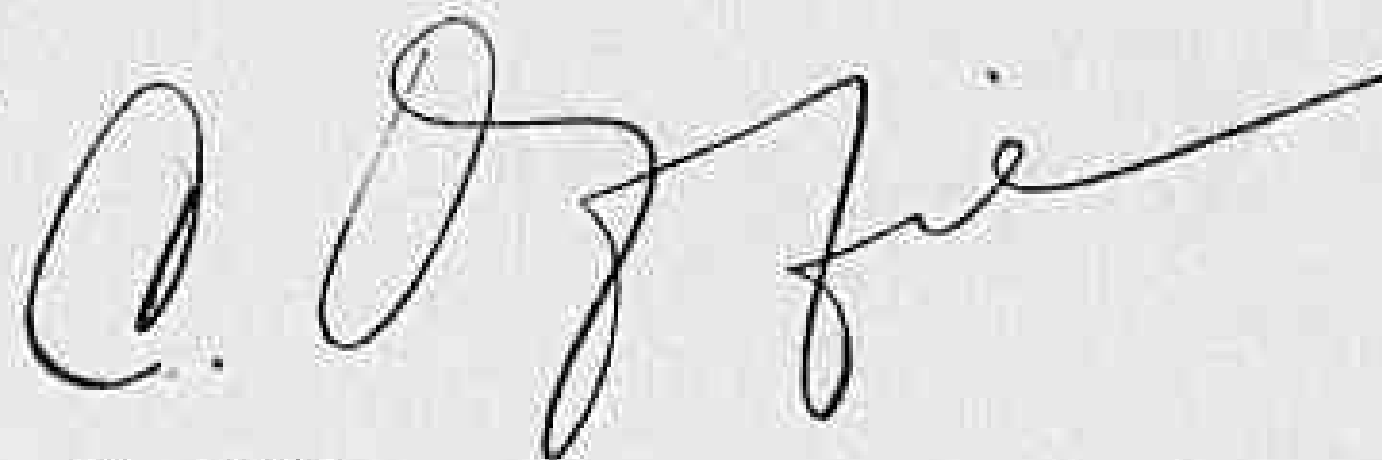
UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

October 27, 1944.

Dear Bill:

I am sending you herewith a self-explanatory file which, it seems to me, is much ado about nothing. Please let me have a word as soon as you can.

Sincerely yours,



C. Offie.

Enclosure:

File on attendance of a British Major and two American enlisted men to a Communist dinner at Barletta.

William W. Schott, Esquire,

Vice President, Political Section,

Allied Commission for Italy,

Rome, Italy.

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Mr. Halford

You will wish
to return this to
Mr. Laccia.

Copies are
being sent to
F.O. as App. VII
to my report no. 1
of 26/x/44

W. H. R. R. R.
27/x.

HC

Interesting reading.
I think we should take
action + send them
to the F.O.

This paper should be
returned to her. Can you
write my camp transfer.

1/18
19/1/19

by the way
I have been told

1/18
19/1/19

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
NO 108

Mr. Caccia
Political Section

Richard E. Caccia

15 October 1944

Ref. Lab. 4472

SUBJECT: Soviet Labor Delegation Tour.

TO: A/Director Labor Sub-Commission.

FROM: Major E. Scialuna, Labor Relations Officer.

1. In connection with above subject, refer copy of my letter to Provincial Commissioner, Toronto, dated 13 October, and my previous report dated 7 October, 1944.

2. According to your instructions to summarize our conversation of even date in an aide-memoire, I am herewith outlining the highlights of my observations during the present tour. I am expressing certain opinions with the reservation that future experience only can afford the opportunity of testing them fully.

3. The tour has, to my mind, been organized with a view to furthering the spread of Soviet ideals and creating a spirit of confidence and respect for Soviet Russia rather than as an opportunity for the Soviet delegates to see the conditions of the working classes and to study the trade union organization in liberated Italy. This is confirmed by the fact that the absence of Mussolini in Naples has been the occasion for this demagogic tactic to be adopted not only by the delegates themselves, but more particularly by Di Vittorio. Colasanti (representing Grandi), joined the party at Naples, but he is treated as a "necessary impediment", a cumbersome adjunct that can be ignored when present and that can be discarded if and when opportunity presents itself. Colasanti is not informed and certainly never consulted over the question of the delegation's plans or activities. He was forgotten (deliberately, I dare say, by the circumstances in which it occurred) at Foggia, and if he succeeded to re-join the party it was only because he managed to hitch-hike his way to the next stop. He was again ditched at Sanfredua, when I went back to pick him up.

4. Special meetings have generally been arranged in advance by the Provincial Secretary of the Communist Party, and undoubtedly by prior order of Di Vittorio. Speeches delivered in the various places vary in their content according to the locality and the directives given by the Provincial Secretary. At Naples, for example, addresses were more guarded and certainly not full of invective and provocation of class hatred. Outside of Naples, on the other hand, in the smaller centers, the addresses of Di Vittorio have been more directly aimed at Communist propaganda and though the message is substantially the same, the form changes as occasion demands. This change of front, I suggest, is not unconnected with the

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fact that speeches received publicity in a place like Naples but not in the smaller towns, notwithstanding the presence throughout the tour of the Editor-Manager of "La Voce" which is published in Naples and circulated throughout the South.

5. The original plan of going direct to Bari and visiting towns from there was abandoned the moment we reached Naples. I was only advised on our departure from Naples that we were not headed for Bari but rather for Foggia, where we would sleep that night. Instead of reaching Bari on 10 October, we eventually got there on the night of Friday the 13th, having visited Lucera, San Severo, Serracapriola, Manfredonia, Cerignola, Canosa, Barletta, Andria and Ruvo. The whole tour had been planned when we left Rome, but I was not given access to this information and I was never told any more than just our current day's plan. It is significant that this period which appears as just BARI on the schedule coincides with (a) the period that Di Vittorio was expecting to be alone with the delegation, and (b) that part of Southern Italy which has always been a hot-bed of Communism, particularly notorious being San Severo and Cerignola, which is the birthplace of Di Vittorio.

6. The delegation is accompanied by the Editor of "La Voce" (ostensibly an organ of workmen's organizations but run by a very Communist) but the Provincial Secretary of the Communist Party (change of guard takes place as we cross over from one province to another), and by the Provincial Secretary of "Camera del Lavoro", who so far has always turned out to be a Communist.

7. On our arrival the crowd is generally waiting at the entrance of the village, sometimes with a band of musicians, invariably with a number of Soviet flags, and sometimes exclusively that flag and no other. The singing of "Bandiera Rossa" is the order of the day. I have had occasion to notice that the Communist Party is regimented in all these places, organized in squads, catering for a women's section and a juveniles section. In Andria the procession was organized in some form of squads, judging by the orders given by the organizer as soon as the cortege went out of alignment as the crowds surged around them. Red shirts, red symbols of all sorts and Soviet labor badges were in great evidence amongst the cheering crowd, particularly everywhere between Foggia and Bari.

8. I am excluded from attending any of the sessions held in the Camera del Lavoro, but I am led to believe that Di Vittorio makes it a point of preaching complete sabotage of the Labor Offices, as well as direct action and agitation as the best means of achieving the economic and political aspirations of the working classes. When it was pointed out that AIC was still supporting the Labor Offices (Regional and Provincial Labor Offices set up by ANI and recognized by the Italian Government), that these offices were responsible for compiling the lists of persons entitled to workmen's benefits, and when mention was made that there have been occasions when agitators were threatened with imprisonment, Di Vittorio's answer was as follows:

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"(1) The Labor Offices must be ignored and all their activities must be taken over by the Camera del Lavoro;

(2) The Confederation of Labor would find some other means of establishing the rights of individual workmen to get their due benefits;

(3) There was no reason why one should not face imprisonment -- we have all gone through it -- but if and when you are faced with the predicament, just ask the Prefect to give you an interview and remind him that it is quite all right for you to be put in jail while he is powerful enough to do so, -- later when we are powerful we shall put him in jail for a change."

9. On October 19 Lizzadri is likely to rejoin the party and I dare say this open Communist momentum will have to be slowed down. The last meeting to be arranged without Lizzadri is scheduled at Taranto -- so I expect FUGALI may have something to say about it. Colasanti was planning to withdraw when Lizzadri arrives, but I expect he may change his mind in view of his experiences. In spite of his lack of foresight, Colasanti appears to be determined to bring the whole affair to the attention of Gramsci. He considers that Di Vittorio and his party have unmasked themselves on this occasion but I doubt whether he has as yet realized that by unity of trade union organizations the Communist elements are meaning absorption and not fusion. In various addresses it has been made quite clear that the Camera del Lavoro is regarded as (a) the melting pot in which every political tendency will be unobtrusively assimilated, and (b) the center from which action must spring in the attainment of immediate objectives.

S. BOICHI,NA,

Major,

ACC Labor Relations Officer,

3 i/c Soviet Labor Delegation Tour.

6291

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

7 October 1944

SUBJECT: Tour Soviet Labor Delegation

TO: A/Director Labor Sub-Commission

FROM: Major E. Scicluna, O 1/c of Tour

1. Information following is excerpted from report above referred to, as submitted by Major Scicluna on 7 October:

"...3. I saw Lt. Col. Jackman at Caserta and discussed the following points:

a. Military Escort. I gave Lt. Col. Jackman details about the initial misunderstanding respecting military escort for the tour and we discussed my future attitude during the tour. I submitted the itinerary and informed him of possible changes (with a view to curtailment) which the Delegation was intending to make.

b. Air Transportation Palermo-Sardegna, Sardegna-Rome. He is putting the matter up for a special plane in order to facilitate curtailment of tour's duration."

"...4. I brought Col. Temperley into the picture with reference to the circumstance in which the Soviet Delegation is travelling in Southern Italy. I made arrangements with Col. Temperley for:

a. Hotel accommodation at Bari.

b. An officer or a trusted nominee of Provincial Commissioner (Bari) to take over from me during my absence from Bari, when reporting to Rome as intended.

c. The Head of the Delegation to pay him an official visit.

d. A further conference tomorrow in order to issue orders for Hotel accommodation at Cosenza and Reggio.

5. On arrival yesterday, the Delegation went to a press conference (where a number of local workmen's representatives were also present) at the offices of the newspaper "Voce".

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"To-day the Delegation paid a visit to:

- a. the Port (without military escort), all arrangements having been made by the Camera del Lavoro. They addressed a number of workmen (approx 300);
- b. visited a steel factory, where they addressed the workmen (over 1000);
- c. visited a small Cotton Industry;
- d. were received at the Communist Party Headquarters and
- e. held a conference with labor leaders of the Camera del Lavoro.

I personally did not attend any of these engagements as I was neither notified nor invited. They continue to be very courteous, but evasive and reticent thus maneuvering me into a position of 'splendid isolation'. I have not considered it opportune to force myself on to them, but I may have to alter my attitude if they do not respond better to my present methods. So far I have been relying on second hand information in order to keep track of their activities. I gather that at 1000 hrs tomorrow they are holding a mass meeting at the Teatro Politeama. I will be attending this public meeting, unless I have trouble over my lost car in which case I have made arrangements to obtain a report on the meeting.

6. Di Vittorio and Lissadri (but not Grandi) are escorting the Delegation. The latter will be returning to Rome on Tuesday 10th Oct and he has had occasion to remark to me this evening that soon 'it will be an All-Communist picnic for a while'. He will not re-join the Delegation until the 19th Oct, but in order to preserve some 'balance of power' he is trying to work in Colassanti (Gen Sec of the Demo Christian Labor organizations in Naples), as a nominee of Grandi."

"...8. May I suggest that ACC HQ inform FOTALI of the Russian Delegates' visit to Taranto. I am not in a position to state when this visit is likely to be arranged during the Bari sojourn but I believe that Oct 19 and 20 are being devoted to Matera and Potenza and Oct 15 to Bari, so that the Taranto visit should be some time between Oct 12 and Oct 14 or Oct 16 and Oct 18. I think it essential to inform FOTALI not only in view of their protest over the Anglo-American Delegation but also because I find (to my surprise) that the Soviet Delegation was able to enter the Port area on a visit, without any military escort. I am still not in a position to say whether proper permit had been obtained from P.E.S. I will be able to inform you of this later."

John R. Smith
 Junius R. Smith,
 Colonel, OMC
 Acting Director,
 Labor Sub-Commission.

6209

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: Economic Section MS/son

SUBJECT: Proposed Labor Decree
TO: Executive Commissioner
Political Section

FILE No. MS/7

18 April 1944

Herewith two copies of the proposed Decree abolishing the Fascist Syndical Corporative System and authorizing the establishment of Trade Unions and Labor Offices.

D. S. Adams
D. S. ADAMS
Colonel, G. R.
Executive Officer
Economic Section

6268

DRAFT ROYAL DECREE ABOLISHING THE FASCIST SYNDICAL REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM, AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRADE UNIONS AND OF LABOR OFFICES, AND GOVERNING LABOR RELATIONS.

Whereas Article 13 of the Law of 19th January, 1939, No. 129; and

Whereas the Royal Decree of 30th October, 1943, No. 2/5; and

Whereas the Law of 3rd April, 1926, No. 563, and regulations issued pursuant thereto; and

Whereas the Royal Decree of 1st July, 1926, No. 1130, and regulations issued pursuant thereto; and

Whereas it is considered necessary owing to the existing state of war;

Having heard the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the Head of the Government, Prime Minister Secretary of State and of the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Labor;

We hereby decree as follows:-

ARTICLE I

The Law of 3rd April, 1926, No. 563, and the Royal Decree of 1st July, 1926, No. 1130, dealing with the juridical code governing collective labor relations and all regulations subsequently issued for the execution and enforcement of the aforementioned laws are hereby repealed.

All Syndical Associations of Employers, Workmen, Professional Men and Artists, Syndical Cooperative Societies, as well as the Confederations and Federations resulting from the amalgamation of several Syndical Associations juridically recognized in conformity with the two abovementioned laws are therefore repealed: The special Labor Magistracy is also abolished.

ARTICLE II

Employees, employers and persons who engage in independent trades or professions shall have the right to organize, hold meetings, to select representatives of their choosing for any or all of the purposes set out below, and, in the interest of members or of a whole industry or craft

a) To engage in collective bargaining with respect to all matters pertaining to or connected with employment, including such matters as concern hours, wages, working conditions, grievances;

b) To further mutual social and economic assistance.

The registration and juridical recognition of the Trade Unions and their representative bodies shall be regulated by separate legislation.

ARTICLE III

Pending publication of special regulations governing the re-institution

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regulations issued pursuant thereto; and

of war;

Whereas it is considered necessary owing to the existing state

Having heard the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the "Head of the Government, Prime Minister Secretary of State" and of the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Labor;

We hereby decree as follows:-

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a) To engage in collective bargaining with respect to all matters pertaining to or connected with employment, including such matters as concern hours, wages, working conditions, grievances;

b) To further mutual social and economic assistance.

The registration and juridical recognition of the Trade Unions and their representative bodies shall be regulated by separate legislation.

ARTICLE III

Ending publication of special regulations governing the re-institution of the "Ordine Collegi di liberi professionisti", recognition is hereby given to those organizations that have been established by A.M.C. ordinances. Whenever these have not been instituted, Commissioners shall take over the respective archives of the dissolved Fascist Syndicates of professional men and artists.

ARTICLE IV

Membership in any of the above Associations and the right of exercising a vote shall not be denied to any person because of race, religion, nationality or political affiliation.

ARTICLE V

The obligation to pay syndical contributions (in conformity with Article 5 of the Law of 3rd April, 1926, No. 563, and regulations issued pursuant thereto) is hereby rescinded as from the publication of this Decree, or in territories turned over by the A.M.G. as from the date on which the Allied Military Government abolished Syndical Contributions or Fascist Syndical Organization.

ARTICLE VI

In Collective and Individual Labor Relations, the conditions, regulations, wage scales contained in collective contracts, in economic agreements, in sentences delivered by the Special Labor Magistracy, and in corporative ordinances, in conformity with Article 19 and Article 13 of the Law of 5th February, 1934, No. 163, and of Article 4 and Article 5 of the Royal Decree of 9th August, 1943, No. 721, shall continue to be binding until revised further by Decree, arbitration awards, or newly executed collective agreements and contracts.

ARTICLE VII

The Ministry of Finance shall be responsible, in every Province and through the "Intendenza di Finanze", to provide for the administration and preservation of the estates belonging to the Associations, Federations and Confederations as provided by Article I above, pending further decisions respecting their final allocation. Through a Royal Decree, on the proposal of the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Labor in concert with the Minister of Finance, regulations shall be issued for the definite disposal of the aforementioned estates, provision being made in the case of estates belonging to workers' organizations for their disposal to the advantage of the working classes.

Regarding the payment of "Discharge Indemnity" (Indennita' di disassenza) due to personnel employed by the Syndical Associations, Federations and Confederations mentioned above, this shall be defrayed in conformity with existing regulations for the personnel of each organization, except for such liquidations as are due by other institutions as a result of special insurance contracts.

ARTICLE VIII

The Ministry for Industry, Commerce and Labor, through an appropriate National Office, shall exercise the following functions:

- a) Control and coordination of the services of the registration and placement of labor, of the immigration, migration and emigration of labor;
- b) Mediation, conciliation, and reference to arbitration of labor disputes;
- c) Promotion, development, coordination and control of the services concerned with Social Insurance, Old Age pensions, unemployment and health insurance and related labor services as well as supervise Trade instruction and training of work people;
- d) Compilation and publication of reports and statistics on employment, unemployment, labor disputes, wages and salaries, hours of work, conditions of employment and related matters;

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ARTICLE VII

The Ministry of Finance shall be responsible, in every Province and through the "Intendenza di Finanze", to provide for the administration and preservation of the estates belonging to the Associations, Federations and Confederations as provided by Article I above, pending further decisions respecting their final allocation. Through a Royal Decree, on the proposal of the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Labor in concert with the Minister of Finance, regulations shall be issued for the definite disposal of the aforementioned estates, provision being made in the case of estates belonging to workmen's organizations for their disposal to the advantage of the working classes.

Regarding the payment of "Discharge Indemnity" (Indennita' di Quiescenza) due to personnel employed by the Syndical Associations, Federations and Confederations mentioned above, this shall be defrayed in conformity with existing regulations for the personnel of each organization, except for such liquidations as are due by other institutions as a result of special insurance contracts.

ARTICLE VIII

The Ministry for Industry, Commerce and Labor, through an appropriate National Office, shall exercise the following functions:

a) Control and coordination of the services of the registration and placement of Labor, of the immigration, migration and emigration of Labor;

b) Mediation, conciliation, and reference to arbitration of labor disputes;

c) Promotion, development, coordination and control of the services concerned with Social Insurance, Old age pensions, unemployment and health insurance and related labor services as well as supervise Trade instruction and training of work people;

d) Compilation and publication of reports and statistics on employment, unemployment, labor disputes, wages and salaries, hours of work, conditions of employment and related matters;

e) Provision for the registration, maintenance and publication of lists of Trade Unions;

f) Registration and publication of collective contracts;

g) Discharge of such other functions as may be entrusted to it by decree and legislation.

ARTICLE IX

In every Region there shall be instituted at the dependence of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, a Regional Labor Office which shall exercise, within the limits of the Region, the following functions:

- a) Supervision of the Provincial Labor Offices, with a view to coordinating their activities;
- b) Coordination of placement of labor and provision for the migration of labor from one Province to another;
- c) Publication of Collective Contracts which are only of interest to the Region as required by the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor;
- d) Mediation, conciliation and reference to arbitration of Labor Disputes of special importance or as would affect more than one Province;
- e) Protection and development of Social Insurance, Old Age pensions, unemployment and health insurance and related labor services as well as supervise Trade instructions and training of work people;
- f) Compilation of information and statistics on labor;
- g) Study and investigation (of labor matters) and discharge of any other labor duties as may be devolved upon it.

ARTICLE X

In every Province there shall be instituted at the dependence of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, a Provincial Labor Office which shall exercise, within the limits of the Province, the following functions:

- a) Provision of registration and placement of labor;
- b) Mediation, Conciliation, and reference to arbitration of labor disputes;
- c) Promotion and development of Social Insurance, and related labor services as well as supervise Trade instruction and training of work people;
- d) Study and investigation (of labor matters) and discharge of any other labor duties as may be devolved upon it.

ARTICLE XI

Labor Disputes shall be referred to the competent Labor Offices, whose responsibility it shall be to attempt conciliation.

In addition to such other circumstances in which they are prohibited, strikes and lock-outs shall be prohibited in the event of failure to report the labor dispute or when resorted to before twenty-one days from the notification of the dispute.

For Individual Labor Disputes the appropriate provisions of Article 431 et sequentia of the Code of Civil Procedure remain in force.

1345

d) Mediation, conciliation and reference to arbitration of Labor Disputes of special importance or as would affect more than one Province;

e) Promotion and development of Social Insurance, Old Age pensions, unemployment and health insurance and related labor services as well as supervisory Trade Instructions and training of work people;

f) Compilation of information and statistics on labor;

g) Study and investigation (of labor matters) and discharge of any other labor duties as may be devolved upon it.

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b) Mediation, Conciliation, and reference to arbitration of labor disputes;

c) Promotion and development of Social Insurance, and related labor services as well as supervisory Trade Instruction and training of work people;

d) Study and investigation (of labor matters) and discharge of any other labor duties as may be devolved upon it.

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For Individual Labor Disputes the appropriate provisions of Article 431 et sequentia of the Code of Civil Procedure remain in force.

Such cases as are not settled by conciliation-on the joint request of the interested parties-shall be referred by the Labor Offices to an Arbitration Board, which shall be set up for the occasion by the Labor Office, the individual members being selected from the appropriate panels of arbitrators.

The Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor and the Director of any Regional Labor Office concerned shall be empowered, on the request of one of the interested parties or on his own initiative, to transfer for consideration of his office any case of conciliation or of reference to arbitration in any labor dispute of an office at a lower level.

ARTICLE XII

Whenever an individual labor dispute has not been submitted for arbitration, interested parties shall be free to refer their controversy to the competent Magistracy, in accordance with existing legislation on the matter.

In collective labor disputes, arbitration through the Labor Offices shall be compulsory in such cases as only involve the interpretation of a collective contract and in such cases and at such times as strikes and lock-out are prohibited by law.

ARTICLE XIII

Arbitration awards in labor matters shall be made in equity, and shall be final.

These awards shall have the binding force of a judicial sentence, and may be issued in executive form, subject to previous registration with the judicial authorities in accordance with existing regulations contained in "Code of Civil Procedure".

Arbitration awards in respect of disputes dealt with by Provincial Labor Offices shall be filed in the High Court of the Provincial Capital, those dealt with by the Regional Office in the Court of Appeal of the area in which the seat of the Office is located, those in respect of National disputes in the Court of Appeal of the National Capital.

Arbitration awards shall not be subject to the provisions contained in Article 825 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Labor Offices shall forward to the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor a copy of the arbitration awards in respect of labor disputes, except for such types of individual labor disputes as the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Labor may direct.

All acts and documents pursuant to arbitration awards in respect of labor questions shall be exempt from Stamp Tax and Registration Tax, except those awards that are liable to a fixed registration fee.

ARTICLE XIV

On the formal request of a Labor Office to attempt conciliation in a labor dispute, whoever refuses or fails to present himself, without showing just cause, shall be liable to fine of not more than lire 10,000.

ARTICLE XV

The regulations governing the suspension and reopening of judicial cases as prescribed by Article 299 and Article 301 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be applied to such controversies as are still pending before the Courts.

ARTICLE XVI

The Corporative Inspectorate shall be known as the "Inspectorate of Labor" and shall be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor. The Inspectorate shall have the following functions:

These awards shall have the binding force of a judicial sentence, and may be issued in executive form, subject to previous registration with the judicial authorities in accordance with existing regulations contained in "Code of Civil Procedure".

Arbitration awards in respect of disputes dealt with by Provincial Labor Offices shall be filed in the High Court of the Provincial Capital, those dealt with by the Regional Office in the Court of Appeal of the area in which the seat of the Office is located, those in respect of National disputes in the Court of Appeal of the National Capital.

Arbitration awards shall not be subject to the provisions contained in Article 625 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

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The Corporate Inspectorate shall be known as the "Inspectorate of Labor" and shall be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor. The Inspectorate shall locally exercise its functions under the direction of the Regional Labor Offices, of which it shall be the specific organization for the supervision and enforcement of regulations governing labor, social services and the application of Collective Contracts. The Inspectorate shall continue to enjoy the powers conferred upon it by the Royal Decree of 30 December, 1923, No. 3245, of 28th December, 1931, No. 1684, of 4th October, 1935, No. 1827, and by Royal Decree of 17th August, 1935, No. 1765.

ARTICLE XVII

All appointments to posts in the aforementioned labor agencies shall be made in accordance with civil service procedure.

ARTICLE XVIII

The expenditure involved in the running of the National, Regional and Provincial Labor Offices and in defraying the salaries of personnel attached thereto, shall be the responsibility of the State.

The Ministry of Finance is authorized, therefore, to meet this expenditure.

ARTICLE XIX

All legislation contrary to the present law is hereby rescinded. The King's Government shall have the authority to enact, by Royal Decree, the complementary and integrating provisions and regulations for the execution of the present decree, for its coordination to the Civil and Penal Codes, to the Code of Civil Procedure and any other legislation of the State.

ARTICLE XX

The present decree shall enter into force on the date of publication in the Official State Gazette -- Special Series. This decree shall be presented to the Legislative Assembly for conversion into law.

The Head of the Government, Prime Minister Secretary of State, and the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Labor, joint sponsors, are authorized to submit the relevant Draft Law.

We order, all concerned, to obey the present decree and to enforce the same as State Legislation.

Given in Salerno

April, 1944

6283

1349

All legislation contrary to the present law is hereby rescinded. The King's Government shall have the authority to enact, by Royal Decree, the complementary and integrating provisions and regulations for the execution of the present decree, for its coordination to the Civil and Penal Codes, to the Code of Civil Procedure and any other legislation of the State.

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We order, all concerned, to obey the present decree and to enforce the same as State Legislation.

Given in Salerno

April, 1944

6253

SECRET

FARGO 768

*Salvo/condition
Appl*

FARGO
SECRET
PRIORITY

7 FEB 44
10050 MACFARLANE

FREEDOM (ATTN) HQ ADM (INFO)

IN CONNECTION WITH RECENT PROBLEMS AND THREAT
OF THUNDER AT TARGETS AND SUBSIDIARY OF MISILE DIFFICULTIES RECO-
GNIZE I THINK THAT IT MIGHT BE USEFUL TO CONSIDER POSSIBILITY OF
ESTABLISHMENT OF AND WITH NECESSARY OF LOCAL ARBITRATION COMMITTEES
TO DEAL WITH QUESTIONS AFFECTING LABOUR CONDITIONS PD FINANCE PAREN
FARGO FROM MACFARLANE PERSONAL PAREN TO ATHQ FOR HIS FOR GENERAL
CAREFUL FOR MACFARLANE AND CIVIL AFFAIRS REPTD HQ ADM ^{FOR INFO} PD CITE FARGO
NEVER MIGHT MIGHT PD PLEASE LET ME KNOW EARLIEST POSSIBLE IF YOU
AGREE TO MY APPROACHING ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ON THIS QUESTION

65

*copy to:
Political Section*

62-2

Political Sec.
Legal Sub Comm.
Adm V.P.
Recd V.P.

L.P. NICHOL
Lt. Col. AGD
Adjutant General

SECRET

Mr. J. C. Carter

COMUNICATO DEL MINISTERO DEL LAVORO.

Come del Governo 11.V.44

In relazione alle numerose sollecitazioni rivolte da imprese appaltatrici di lavori per conto dello Stato, il Ministero del L. . . . comunica quanto segue:

sono state impartite disposizioni ai dipendenti uffici del Genio Civile perché sia provveduto, con la massima sollecitudine, al collaudo dei lavori eseguiti. Per i collaudi da eseguire viene adottata una procedura quella e celare.

Per i lavori già ultimati anteriormente allo stato di emergenza, e per i quali quindi non può per ora farsi luogo al pagamento essendo congelati i relativi crediti delle imprese, qualora questa ne facciano richiesta, sarà consentito il rilascio della cauzione, prestata a garanzia degli obblighi derivanti dal contratto, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ quando il credito residuo da pagarsi, dedotte le ritenute di garanzia, risulti almeno pari all'importo della cauzione da rvincolare.

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6281

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

Salerno, March 6, 1944.

Dear Caccia,

You will recall that on January 4th I sent you under cover of my letter N. 18, a brief memorandum on the matter concerning the payment by the Italian Government of 1.700.000 lire to a group of about 700 laborers for work they were obliged to do by the Germans in the harbours of Messina and Milazzo.

About January 15th you informed me verbally that the matter was under consideration and that a definite answer would be given once Sicily would have been turned over to the Italian Government.

I wonder if by now you could let me know what decision has been reached as, from what I hear, the workers' conditions have in the mean time deteriorated and they are in urgent need of the money they claim.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Yours sincerely

R. Fumey

Harold Caccia, Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Control Commission,
N a p l e s

6280.

Dear Caccia,

You will recall that on January 4th I sent you under cover of my letter N. 18, a brief memorandum on the matter concerning the payment by the Italian Government of 1.700.000 lire to a group of about 700 laborers for work they were obliged to do by the Germans in the harbours of Messina and Milazzo.

About January 15th you informed me verbally that the matter was under consideration and that a definite answer would be given once Sicily would have been turned over to the Italian Government.

I wonder if by now you could let me know what decision has been reached as, from what I hear, the workers' conditions have in the mean time deteriorated and they are in urgent need of the money they claim.

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Yours sincerely

R. F. Russell

Harold Caccia, Esq.,
Vice President
Allied Control Commission,
N a p l e s

6280.

605
421

1354

NAVAL MESSAGE

CINC MED (ALGIERS AND NAPLES)
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SECRET

FROM: FOTALI

4887
Pol. Sec.
SR
HC

MOST SECRET

A SIT DOWN STRIKE FOR 15 MINUTES IN TARANTO DOCKYARD AND TOSI YARD WAS ARRANGED FOR 1000 TO-DAY SATURDAY AS A PROTEST AGAINST PRIME MINISTER'S ALLEGED RECENT STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT HE SUPPORTED BADOGLIO GOVERNMENT BECAUSE THEY HAD ARRANGED AMISTICE AND GOT RID OF FASCISTS AND IS THE ONLY WORKABLE GOVERNMENT AT PRESENT. IT WAS CLAIMED THAT THIS IS NOT TRUE. THERE IS SOME DOUBT AS TO WHETHER STRIKE TOOK PLACE OR WORK WAS PROCEEDING NORMALLY. IF IT DID, IT WAS HALF HEARTED AND WITHOUT INCIDENTS

T.O.O.O. 1637 MAR

DIST: LOG 4 SHU TO ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION VIA FLAMBO

ACC DIST

ACTION CA BR
INFO SECRETARY BEN
DEF CC
FOLSHC
FILE
FLOAT

SECRET

6279

Letter 2 Mar 44
with Manifesto att'd.

Reber to BRM:

Enclosing copies of Manifesto
issued by the Action, Socialist, and Communist
Parties for 10 minute strike.

FILED: 530.567

605
C278

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