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LABOR
OCT. 1944 – JAN. 1947

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G. S. C. Form 857 (Old No. 69)
Revised July 20, 1918

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123	Ltr 5009/224/EC	6 Nov 46	De Gasperi	Rehabilitation & utilization of It ship repair and shipbldg facilities -Policy; Encl Ltr CC-Pari 30 Nov 45
124	Ltr Stone	22 Nov 46	Valletta	Arrngmnts fr talk between Valletta and Scicluna
125	Cbl C67068	30 Nov 46	7106 Regt	Category of personnel req to sign anti strike affidavit
126	Ltr Sciclune	2 Dec 46	CC	Labor proposals and procedule VG enc
126a	Cbl 5694	3 Dec 46	AFHQ	Meeting of CC and leaders of CGIL re anti strike affidavit
127	Ltr CC 5201	4 Dec 46	AFHQ	Frwd of protest of CGIL against anti strike affidavit
127a	Ltr Valleta	7 Dec 46	CC	Re conversations with Maj Sciclune
127b	Cbl 84580/OEF	7 Dec 46	Econ Div	Salvage of Benghasi and Tobruk har
128	Ind Stone	10 Dec 46	AFHQ	CC views re AFLWC minutes
128a	Ltr A.15	10 Dec 46	CC	Frwd of signal FX 72624 re str aff
129	Ltr 5009/229/EC	11 Dec 46	FM	Re rehabl of It shipbuilding facilt
130	Cbl 5839	18 Dec 46	AFHQ	Re Ministry of Interior orders
131	Ltr A-15	19 Dec 46	CC	Frwd of signal W 87947 re It conf of labor
	2809			
132	Ltr Stone	27 Dec 46	Smith	Re proposed award of Bronze Ster
133	Ltr CC 5201 Stone	9 Jan 46	SCAO HQ AMG VG	Proposed "Joint Consultative Commission' in the CRDA

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Instructions.—When papers are [illegible] numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

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U.S.G.P.O. Form 353 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 28, 1919

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114	Ltr Cappa	Sep 46	CC	Request fr CC intervention at REME (Caproni situation)
115	Cbl 4954 EC	13 Sep 46	AFHQ	Contract fr overhauled WD vehicles between GHQ & Aeroplani Milan
116	Ltr 13C/AMG/16/371	14 Sep 46	CC	Reply to ltr re Malfalcone Shipyard Representatives and Workers
117	Cbl F 72139 SACM	20 Sep 46	EC	Regret not able to accede to requests contained in 4954 of 13 Sep
118	Ltr 823/9/EC	21 Sep 46	Braine	Report on Labor Situation - Venezie
119	Ltr 698/22/EC	4 Oct 46	Civil Aff Br GHQ	Frwd of It Govn reply to Civ Aff suggestions
119a	Ltr VG/AMG/LAB/2000/1234	12 Oct 46	SCAO	Chief Labor Officer views on CC memo Comitato Consultivo Gestionale encl
120	Ltr Stone	25 Oct 46	Bowman	Reply to ltr re appointment of a commissario fr Monfalcone Shipyds.
120a	Ltr VG/AMG/Lab/2000/1290 Sciclune	31 Oct 46	SCAO Hq AMG VG	CC's Memo on Com Cons Gest
121	Ltr CC5201	5 Nov 46	Col Bowman	CC comments Maj Sciclune's ltr of 12 Oct 46
122	Ltr VG/AMG/16/550	7 Nov 46	CC	Frwdng of Maj Sciclune's Memo of 31 Oct 46 re institution of FIAT Plan at Monfalcone

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

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103	PR/LA/47/443, LSC, AC	11Oct 45	Lab. Div	Wage increase agreement for Fiat.
104	LSC/1306 Braine	19 Oct 45	EC,CC	Prov. for surplus workers in N. Italy.
105	LSC/403 , Stone	24 Oct 45	Barareschi	Permission granted to organize Internal Commissions in Military Estab.
106	Ltr Perotti	21 Feb 46	Stone	Agreement Between C.L.N. and FIAT Grp
107	Ltr Stone	26 Feb 46	Charles	Agreement Between C.L.N. and Fiat Grp
107a	Ltr Stone	26 Feb 46	Kirk	Agreement between C.L.N. and Fiat Grp
108	Ltr 88/19/46 Charles	11 Mar 46	Stone	Agrmt concl by Prof Valleta wth labor Repres of Fiet & wth Ita Min of Labor
109	Ltr Stone	19 Mar 46	Perotti	Appointment with Prof Valletta
110	Memo (fm PM's announcement before Const Assmb)	16 Jul 46		Creation of workers management councils (along the lines of Fiat)
110a	Memo Greene	30 Aug 46	CC	Conditions at Monfalcone Shipyards
111	Ltr Stone	9 Sep 46	Bowman	Conditions at Malfalcone Shipyard
112	Ltr Stone	9 Sep 46	Bowman	Conditions at Malfalcone Shipyard and institution of "Fiat Plan"
113	Ltr Stone	9 Sep 46	Harding	Frwdng of copy of ltr to Bowman re institution of "Fial Plan" at Malfalcon

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91	Cbl AFHQ FX-84469	30 May 45	AC,5,AFLRS	Todt organization in N.It.
92	ES/14.05, Antolini	6 Jun 45	CC	Todt organization in N.It.
93	Cbl AC PRB 9542	11 Jun 45	RCs,SCAOs,PWB	Press communique on emplmt of Labor in Northern industrial establishments.
94	Cbl AC PRB 9599	12 Jun 45	RCs,SCAOs,PWB	Press communique on emplmt of Labor in Northern industrial establishments.
95	Cbl UPAS Comm,Palermo	19 Jun 45	Stone	UPAS Commission,Sicily,social welfare people,protest Decree.173.
96	Cbl AFHQ, FX-17859	6 Jul 45	AC,5,8,AFLRS	Todt organization in N.It.
97	Cbl AC Lab, 1943	16 Jul 45	RCs	Recruitment of It workers for emplmt by British Admiralty in Far East.
98	Memo, Stone	30 Aug 45	D/CAO,AFHQ	Worker's internal commissions.
99	AC/16/14/Tn.6,Mazzanella	11 Sep 45	Director,Lab	Port workers - Naples port area.
100	Cbl Liguria, 933	17 Sep 45	AC Fin,Lab	Increases to Bank employees.
101	LSC/1306, Sachs	29 Sep 45	VP Econ Sec	Surplus workers - arrangements to take place of DLL No. 523.
+ 101a	Ltr 47176/18/4 Parri	30 Sept 45	Stone	Request coal, naphta N. It. Industries
102	LSC/1306, Sachs	3 Oct 45	RCs,SCAO VG	Surplus workers - arrangements to take place of DLL No. 523.

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76	Memo, Macmillan	2 Jan 45	COS, CC	Brayne as director Labor S/C.
77	9.02/ES, Lush	22 Jan 45	AFHQ, G-5	Electric Power Supply - Action during strikes.
78	LSC/901, Mr Braine (X-14.04/ES)	29 Jan45	Densmore	Notes on 1st Mtg of 1st Nat'l Congress of Gen Confederation It Labor
79	Report, PWB '8' Unit			Write-up of Naples Labor Congress Jan 28 to Feb 1st.
80	5202/12/COS Lush	8 Feb 45	DCOS Econ Sec	Labor S/C must not require IG assure keep certain employees in office.
81a	Cbl AC(Pol)1675	13 Feb 45	AFHQ G-2	CGIL Rep to London;pls facilitate
81	14.04/ES, Stone	14 Feb 45	Secy, CGIL	Glad learn success of Congress & best wishes for Trade Union Movemt
82	ES/14.04, Stone	16 Mar 45	Bonomi	AC feels workers shd be atzd to form assn's and to strike; AC & IG shd get together on policy.
83	Ltr Bakery 212 Via Soleria,Rome	27 Mar 45	Stone	Bakers at 212 Via Soleria,Rome, not getting 40 % increase inwages.
28 35 84	LSC/403, Braine	10 Apr 45	CC - Lannin	Bakers at 212 Via Soleria,Rome, not getting 40% increase in wages.
85	Ltr, Lannin	14 Apr 45	Bakers of Via Salaria 212,Rome	Bakers at 212 Via Soleria,Rome, not geeting 40% increase in wages.
86	Cbl AC ExC 6207	27 Apr 45	AMG Regs,SCAOs	May Day delebrations.
87	Cbl AFLRS 214/D	28 Apr 45	Comds etc	May Day celebrations - pay.
88		1 May 45		Sitreps on May Day demonstrations
89	Cbl AC ExC,6993	5 May 45	5Army,15 AG,	Political situation in Turin factories.
90	6519/50/EC,Llewelyn	7 May 45	G-5 AFHQ	Pol sitn in Turin factories.

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61	Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 210.31	29 Sep 44	AFHQ G-5	Replacement of Military officers with civilian experts, Labor S/C.
62	Memo FC(44) 113 Secty FC, AFHQ	2 Oct 44	Political Committee, AFHQ	Employment of 20,000 Italian PW as labor units in rear of French first line units in France
63	Ltr Econ/1/CCS Brig Lush	2 Oct 44	A/CC	In Eraine, Labor Attache British Embassy will cooperate with ACC
64	Ltr 304/1/CCS CSC	4 Oct 44	Economic Section	Appointment of Italian labor official: Avv. RUC.
65	Memo Lush	6 Oct 44	A/CC	Trouble with Soviet Labor delegation. They are obstructive. Fixed.
66	Ltr Alex Kirk	6 Oct 44	Commo. Stone	State Dept. ask no further action be taken on proposed labor decree.
67	Ltr Economic Sec	10 Oct 44	A/CC	Labor Decree still in negotiation state - nothing definite yet done.
68	Political Meeting FC(44)28th Mtg.	12 Oct 44	- -	A/CC ACC reports Bonomi agreed verbally use of PW as labor units in rear of first line units, France.
69	Ltr Stone, A/CC 040	12 Oct 44	Alex Kirk	No new labor decree pending, while ACC disapproved the last one.
70	Memo Stone, A/CC 040	13 Oct 44	Chief of Staff	Please investigate question of proposed labor decree.
71	Ltr Ir Antolini	13 Oct 44	A/CC	History of 'Proposed Royal Labor Decree' - ACC not pushing for it.
72	Ltr Stone A/CC 040	16 Oct 44	Alex Kirk	Forwarding Antolini's ltr (71) on subject of Proposed Labor Decree.
73	Ltr Bonomi, 18542/ 10616/13/8	16 Oct 44	Commo Stone	Employment offices for sailors.
74	Ltr Stone LAB 091. 411	17 Nov 44	AFHQ, G5	Use of Ital civil labor at conclusion of Hostilities.
75	Ltr Stone NSC/1176	18 Nov 44	Bonomi	Employment offices for sailors.

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RISPOSTA AL SEGRETARIO IN TERZO GRADO DELLA C.G.I.L.

di

Luigi Antonini - Presidente del Consiglio Italo-Americano del Lavoro

* * * *

Qualche tempo fa l'ANSA segnalava una intervista alla Agenzia Sidi di Oreste Lizzadri, ufficialmente segretario in terza dimensione della Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro. Data la laconicita' del comunicato, ho voluto aspettare il testo completo. L'"Unita'" di Roma (12 Ottobre 1946) mi ha accontentato. Avendole riportate l'"Unita'", si puo' essere sicuri al cento per cento che le dichiarazioni fatte dal Lizzadri sono al completo.

Nel contempo ho letto questo trafiletto apparso su "Battaglie Socialiste" di Roma :

"Sparano i cannoni

""Compiti Nuovi", "Il Buonsenso", l'"Unita'", per la penna di Italicus, di Giannini, di Taddei e di Lizzadri, hanno trovato un comune denominatore per convergere il loro fuoco a.....salve su Antonini, reo di esprimersi sinceramente, senza gesuitici eufemismi.

Pensiamo che Antonini rispondera' lui a dovere, se lo riterra' opportuno e dignitoso, ai suoi censori.

Noi avremmo pero' desiderato che i nostri compagni piu' autorevoli che, come alcuni di noi, conobbero ed apprezzarono, nell'esilio, l'opera e l'azione di Antonini, fossero insorti come socialisti e come italiani, e sopratutto per il doveroso amore della verita', a stigmatizzare severamente l'insulsa prosa ingiuriosa.

Ci confortiamo peraltro perche' l'"Avanti!" non ha ritenuta degna di pubblicazione l'intervista che un membro consultivo della direzione del nostro Partito ha leggermente concesso ad una agenzia romana di informazioni."

Grazie, compagni di "Battaglie Socialiste" per avere dimostrato quella dose di coraggio che a quanto pare non e' la virtu' di quei tali italiani, di questo o quel settore, preoccupati tanto a non turbare il "flirt" che fila cosi' bene coi capi comunisti..... E' vero, non vi e' niente di dignitoso a discutere cogli arnesi della diffamazione e con l'"Unita'", "il solo giornale che dice la verita'", come, passando e ridendo, leggono gli italiani sulle imbrattate e

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E' vero, non e' dignitoso, ma io non ho l'istinto dello struzzo, e quando uno tira, non nascondo il capo nella sabbia. Al tiro rispondo con un contre-tiro. E siccome il Lizzadri me ne offre l'occasione, sono felice e contento di ricacciargli in gola le ingiurie, le calunnie e le malevolenze, e di portare, nel contempo, certi fatti a conoscenza degli italiani e specialmente dei lavoratori italiani.

Ebbi i primi contatti con il Lizzadri nel 1944, nei mesi che precedettero la liberazione di Roma. A quel tempo si faceva chiamare Oreste Longobardi. La sua partenza clandestina da Roma (venne usato un sottomarino), per raggiungere il mezzogiorno liberato, ed incappucciare il risorgente movimento socialista, non fu una cosa chiara.

Doveva partire Bruno Buozzi, provato socialista democratico e legittimo dirigente sindacale; ma come fu, e come non fu, quando gli aguzzi che avevano raggiunto Roma occupata dai nazi, tirarono il campanello di casa sua, il campanello non funziono'; e come fu e come non fu, proprio alla vigilia della liberazione di Roma, Bruno Buozzi venne trovato ucciso - ucciso dai tedeschi, secondo la versione ricevuta dal pubblico. Il fatto certo e' che al posto di Buozzi anti-fusionista, fu inviato a Napoli, il fusionista Lizzadri; ed a liberazione di Roma avvenuta, il posto del legittimo dirigente sindacale di Bruno Buozzi, venne occupato nella ricostituita Confederazione Generale del Lavoro, dal capo comunista Di Vittorio, e dal suo Oreste

File 5

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ritornato Lizzadri dopo di essere stato Longobardi.

Quando Oreste era ancora Longobardi, cioe', quando avemmo il primo contatto.....elettrico, lui da Napoli ed io da New York, egli cerco' di uscirsene per il rotto della cuffia, investendomi:

"Tu non sei un compagno!"

E gia', io che ho dedicato tutta la mia vita ai lavoratori, io che ho fatto la mia universita' nelle fabbriche, come potevo essere compagno ad un commerciante di vini?.

A liberazione di Roma avvenuta, Nenni correggeva il pateracchio del Lizzadri chiedendomi di scusarlo.

Il Lizzadri non ha di che dolersi di me. Nell'estate del 1944, quando fui in Italia quale membro della Commissione Sindacale Anglo-Americana in rappresentanza della Federazione Americana del Lavoro, tutti gli esponenti del Partito Socialista, in testa Pietro Nenni, convenivano con me che la persona piu' inadatta per rappresentare la corrente socialista nella risorta Confederazione del Lavoro era appunto il Lizzadri, tanto da promettere solennemente che quella situazione incresciosa sarebbe stata corretta non appena la liberazione del Nord avesse reso possibile assegnare il compito a persone competenti ed esperte di problemi sindacali.

Mi si fecero, fra gli altri, i nomi di Carnagnola e di Canevari.

Dice il Lizzadri nella intervista riportata dall'"Unita'":

> "Il Sig. Antonini deve sentire il rammarico di aver spezzato volutamente i legami che l'univano alla C.G.I.L. In questo giro attraverso l'Italia, egli ha dovuto accontentarsi di ricevimenti ufficiali, quasi clandestini, mentre nel mese di Settembre 1944, quando fu nostro ospite, ebbe accoglienze calorose da tutti i lavoratori, ed al Brancaccio di Roma fu portato a braccia dagli operai."

Il Lizzadri, evidentemente, russava durante la mia recente visita in Italia. Oppure deve solo leggere l'"Unita'". Solo i redattori dell'"Unita'", per ordini superiori, non hanno avuto occhi per vedere, ed orecchie per udire. Tutti gli altri giornali, compresi gli "Avanti" di Roma, di Milano e di Torino, hanno dato quasi ogni giorno notizie dei comizi popolari nei quali ho parlato da un capo all'altro dell'Italia.

28 Cfr. Quel che il Lizzadri dice circa la dimostrazione di due anni fa al Brancaccio di Roma, quest'anno si e' verificato in tutta Italia,

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28 Quel che il Lizzadri dice circa la dimostrazione di due anni fa al Brancaccio di Roma, quest'anno si e' verificato in tutta Italia, spontaneamente e sinceramente, senza bisogno del Lizzadri e dei suoi

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Quel che il Lizzadri dice circa la dimostrazione di due anni fa al Brancaccio di Roma, quest'anno si e' verificato in tutta Italia, spontaneamente e sinceramente, senza bisogno del Lizzadri e dei suoi "maestri e donni", i quali, due anni fa, avevano bisogno della presenza al Brancaccio ed altrove dei delegati sindacali anglo-americani, per legittimare in qualche modo quella che per noi ed i lavoratori d'Italia doveva essere una unita' sindacale genuina, e che invece doveva risultare poi, nei fatti, una frode. Io non ho bisogno di dire agli italiani (essi lo sanno benissimo), quale mostruosita' politica totalitaria e' diventata la Confederazione del Lavoro, come conseguenza delle trame dei capi comunisti e del loro Lizzadri.

Non io ho rotto i legami con la Confederazione. I legami li hanno rotti i suoi dominatori, responsabili di avere fatto un "chiffon de papier" del Patto di Roma, il cui spirito domandava che la rinata Confederazione fosse libera da controllo politico. Se il Lizzadri non legge altri giornali all'infuori dell'"Unita'", puo' aver conoscenza delle grandi dimostrazioni operaie e popolari occasionate dalla mia ultima visita in Italia, andandolo a domandare agli operai dell'Isotta Fraschini, ai partigiani del Sanatorio Vialba ed ai membri della Federazione Socialista di Milano; ai lavoratori del progetto idro-elettrico della Terni sul Gran Sasso; alle popolazioni di Aquila, di Teramo, di Pescara, di Chieti, di Sulmona, nell'Abruzzo; ai Socialisti di Bologna; agli operai ed alle operaie delle fabbriche di tabacchi e dello Stabilimento Alberti di Benevento; ai lavoratori ed ai militanti socialisti e repubblicani di Avellino; ai portuari di Napoli, alla popolazione di Salerno, senza contare le popolazioni compaesane di Ariano e di Vallata Irpina; al fior fiore della cittadinanza palermitana; ed alle masse popolari siciliane di Messina, di Catania,

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Siracusa, Marsala e Mazara del Vallo; e se i ricevimenti con cui le citta' d'Italia hanno voluto onorarmi siano stati clandestini, puo' andare a domandarlo a tutti i partiti ed a tutte le rappresentanze civiche, da Milano a Trapani, dovunque mi son potuto trovare nel breve tempo a mia disposizione.

Il mutamento non e' avvenuto nei lavoratori italiani, ne' in me verso i lavoratori italiani. Il mutamento e' avvenuto in me verso il Lizzadri ed i suoi maestri e donni - volutamente, come il Lizzadri stesso ha dovuto ammettere.

Nell'intervista il Lizzadri ha dichiarato:

> "Nel primo semestre del 1944, il Comitato sindacale italo-americano, residente a New York, lancio' una sottoscrizione fra gli organizzati per un fondo a favore delle organizzazioni operaie italiane. La sottoscrizione raccolse, alcuni dicono, 250,000 dollari, ma certamente non meno di 100,000 dollari. Alla sua venuta in Italia, Antonini si guardo' bene di impiegare questa somma per lo scopo per cui era stata raccolta. Egli distribui' parecchie migliaia di dollari ad un pseudo comitato sindacale, di cui si ignora l'esistenza e che evidentemente avrebbe dovuto esercitare funzioni scissionistiche nei riguardi della C.G.I.L. - Altre migliaia di dollari egli consegno' al giornale "Battaglie Sindacali" di Napoli, che era l'organo della Confederazione scissionistica di Napoli."

Quanto sopra citato e' un tessuto di falsita'. A parte..... le migliaia di dollari a "Battaglie Sindacali" ed ai suoi comitati, che io non diedi (io mi domando ora se non abbia fatto male a non darli), vediamo l'affare della sottoscrizione. Quando noi del Consiglio Italo-Americano del Lavoro la lanciammo, precisammo che sarebbero stati aiutati i sindacati operai italiani, semprecche' fossero stati liberi ed indipendenti da controllo politico e governativo, avvertendo che se per disgrazia il movimento sindacale italiano fosse diventato un mostro di Frankestein tipo fascista o comunista, gli avremmo negato il nostro aiuto.

Nel 1944, la Confederazione non era diventata ancora il mostro di Frankestein che ora e'; anzi, il Patto di Roma su cui era stata formata, dava nelle apparenze l'impressione che promettesse bene. Io domandai se la Confederazione avesse bisogno di aiuto. Pietro Nenni mi fece sapere che la Confederazione non aveva bisogno di niente, perche' con un decreto governativo essa sarebbe stata presto l'erede del patrimonio delle defunte Corporazioni fasciste. Nenni aggiungeva che l'"Avanti" (a quel tempo) era in floride condizioni, data la sua immensa tiratura, e mi suggeriva di aiutare invece il Partito Socialista. E questo, il Consiglio Italo-Americano del Lavoro, ed i sindaca-

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La nostra sottoscrizione non venne fatta per la Confederazione di Di Vittorio e del suo Lizzadri, ma per un libero movimento sindacale in Italia. Quando risulto' che il movimento sindacale libero da noi auspicato era una cosa, e la Confederazione di Di Vittorio e del suo Lizzadri era una cosa diversa ed opposta, fedeli al nostro impegno di fronte ai sottoscrittori, ed in seguito a regolare deliberazione, resa pubblica, destinammo il fondo secondo lo spirito dei nostri ideali e dei nostri principii democratici ed anti-totalitari.

Che in noi v'erano, al principio, buone intenzioni, lo prova il fatto che quando, con un telegramma a firma di Di Vittorio, Lizzadri e Grandi, la Confederazione si rivolse a noi nel Dicembre del 1944, per aiuti, rispondemmo subito con una donazione di 5,000 dollari.

Il commerciante di vini s'inganna a partito quando afferma che il Comitato Sindacale del Partito Socialista non e' stato aiutato.

Abbiamo aiutato con 10,000 dollari il Comitato Sindacale del Partito Socialista, che avrebbe dovuto svolgere opera democratica in seno alla Confederazione. Se il Lizzadri fosse un vero socialista, non dovrebbe eccepire a questa nostra donazione. Ma siccome non lo e', il suo risentimento diventa spiegabile.

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Sono stati usati questi nostri 10,000 dollari per lo scopo indicato?

Le spiegazioni al riguardo, puo' solo darle il Partito Socialista.

In altra parte dell'intervista, il Lizzadri parla di emissari che io gli avrei inviati per offrirgli forti somme di denaro; ma lui, incorruttibile, avrebbe denunciato tutto alla direzione del Partito Socialista.

Io non ho avuto, ne' ho, "emissari" in Italia o in Europa o altrove. Si mandano emissari, quando v'e' da chiedere qualche cosa. Io non avevo nulla da chiedere. Erano gli altri che chiedevano. Gli emissari li aveva Lizzadri. Ed il Lizzadri stesso fece la parte dell'emissario, all'epoca del viaggio in sottomarino e nei suoi tanti contatti nell'esercizio di quelle sue poco chiare e non certo del tutto disinteressate o non remunerate funzioni.

Si spiega quindi che egli abbia avuto, per i soliti motivi di complesso di inferiorita', il bisogno assoluto di apparire incorruttibile, e di mettere le mani avanti per non cadere, con le sue supposte denuncie alla Direzione del Partito Socialista.

Ha detto il Lizzadri nella sua intervista:

> "Per quanto riguarda l'attivita' della C.G.I.L. posso limitarmi a dire che la nostra organizzazione, dopo due anni di vita, e' piu' forte dell'organizzazione del Sig. Antonini, che ne conta 40."

Qui risalta in pieno la ciucciaggine del Lizzadri in fatto di problemi sindacali. Egli avrebbe dovuto fare il paragone fra centrale sindacale e centrale sindacale. Orbene la Federazione Americana del Lavoro, che e' la maggiore delle due centrali sindacali americane, (l'altra e' il C.I.O.) fu fondata nel 1883, e conta oltre otto milioni di organizzati, tutti protetti da contratti di lavoro insuperati nel mondo. Il C.I.O. ha una diecina d'anni di vita e conta da quattro a cinque milioni di iscritti. Vi sono poi delle organizzazioni indipendenti, specie nel campo dei ferrovieri, e si calcola che tutto compreso negli Stati Uniti vi siano circa quindici milioni di operai organizzati.

Non so se il Lizzadri abbia voluto paragonare una centrale sindacale, la C.G.I.L., alla International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; ma in tal caso il paragone non calza, perche' questa International e' una Federazione di Mestiere, quella degli operai dell'industria del vestiario femminile, la quale conta 46 anni di vita e rappresenta circa 350,000 operai, di cui oltre 100,000 di origine italiana.

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Tanto per dare un'idea di come funzionino i liberi sindacati in America, vorrei far rilevare che i 35,000 iscritti ad una sola sezione di questa Federazione degli operai dell'industria del vestiario femminile, cioe' gli iscritti alla Locale 89 dei dressmakers italiani di New York, fondata 27 anni or sono, e della quale sono Segretario Generale, sono protetti da contratti triennali, che consentono loro, fra l'altro, paghe che arrivano, per alcune categorie, fino a 150 e 200 dollari alla settimana, il che al cambio di un dollaro per 500, ammonta a 75,000 e 100,000 lire alla settimana; il diritto permanente al posto di lavoro, dopo una prima prova di una settimana lavorativa, che e' di 35 ore; il lavoro diviso in parti uguali fra tutti gli operai della stessa fabbrica; le giornate festive legali pagate; il sussidio di malattia di 12 dollari alla settimana per 10 settimane all'anno; l'indennita' di 250 dollari o la cura nei Sanatori per i casi di tubercolosi; 5 dollari al giorno di indennita' nei casi di ospedalizzazione per 60 giorni in un anno; sussidio di maternita' di 50 dollari; un sussidio di 50 dollari per le operazioni chirurgiche; occhiali e cura ottica gratis, vacanze annuali pagate, certificato di credito medico nelle nostre cliniche per servizi e cure; sussidio di vecchiaia sindacale, indennita' mortuaria di 300 dollari.

Queste sono alcune delle conquiste che attraverso l'azione sindacale noi abbiamo raggiunte per una grande massa di immigrati italiani o figli di immigrati in America.

Agli operai d'Italia il compito di fare il paragone fra i nostri fatti compiuti, e la carnevalata politica in cui e' stata trasformata

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quella che nel lo[illegible]e nel nostro desiderio d[illegible]ve essere una Confederazione Generale del Lavoro libera ed indipendente, degna delle migliori tradizioni sindacali italiane, e non una mostruosita' politica totalitaria, quale i capi del partito comunista ed i loro agenti l'hanno voluta.

Ha dichiarato il Lizzadri:

> "Il dispetto dell'Antonini contro la C.G.I.L. si giustifica col fatto che egli non e' riuscito a disgregare la nostra organizzazione, la quale ha aderito, malgrado Antonini, alla grande famiglia dei lavoratori di tutto il mondo. Egli voleva realizzare in Italia cio' che ha realizzato in America: dividere i lavoratori, perche' siano piu' facilmente preda dei capitalisti."

Insomma, io che altri legami non ho avuti che quelli con la classe operaia, lavorerei nell'interesse del capitalismo, ed il commerciante di vini Lizzadri, sarebbe il vero e genuino difensore dei lavoratori di tutto il mondo.

Il movimento operaio ha avuto, nella sua storia tragica, costruttori e distruttori. I fatti dicono che io non appartengo alla categoria dei distruttori. Vi appartengono invece coloro che dal 1919 in poi sono vissuti di scissioni e per le scissioni. Lizzadri lavora con essi e per essi, nella Confederazione ed anche nel Partito Socialista. Costoro sono riusciti a distruggere la Federazione Sindacale Internazionale, - e naturalmente hanno fatto questo, con la scusa di una "unita'" piu' grande dei lavoratori del mondo, "unita'" che ha permesso alle corporazioni russe, organi totalitari di uno stato totalitario, di far da padroni, e di dominare con l'aiuto dei Frachon, dei Di Vittorio e dei Lizzadri. La Federazione Americana del Lavoro che capi' in tempo la trappola (comincia ora a capirla in ritardo anche il povero Citrine) e si rifiuto' di cadervi, viene naturalmente accusata di scissionismo proprio dai professionisti dello scissionismo.

Essendo fedele al principio del sindacalismo libero, la Federazione Americana del Lavoro non ha e non puo' avere nulla in comune colle corporazioni sindacali russe, le quali non sono affatto diverse, in pratica, dalle corporazioni sindacali fasciste o naziste.

In America, come nel resto del mondo, io ed i miei compagni della Federazione Americana del Lavoro siamo per la sola unita' che conta, quella che solo la liberta' puo' render possibile, e non quella truffaldina di una pseudo organizzazione mondiale nella quale corporazioni tipo fasciste debbono comandare sui sindacati operai liberi ed indipendenti.

28 [illegible]

Che la Russia liberi tutti i socialisti, i comunisti dissidenti, i libertari ed i democratici che tiene nelle sue galere e nelle sue Siberie; che ristabilisca la liberta' d'organizzazione politica e sindacale, ed allora sara' solo [illegible] l'unita' vera dei lavo-

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Conclude il Lizzadri la sua intervista:

> "In Italia infatti egli (Antonini) è ancora preso sul serio dai giornali monarchici come "L'Italia Nuova", il "Giornale della Sera", ecc. In America egli ormai non è considerato se non come un demagogo ed un buffone! ".

Lasciamo stare l'America, quella del Nord e quella del Sud, anche perchè il Lizzadri non ne legge i giornali, tanto è vero che ha provato di non leggere nemmeno i giornali italiani, tranne, si intende, la sua "Unità".

Se gli "Avanti" di Roma, Milano, Torino, "L'Italia Libera", il "Lavoro" di Genova, "Critica Sociale", "Battaglie Socialiste", ecc. ecc., sono giornali monarchici, allora il nero è bianco ed il bianco è nero.

La mia battaglia contro il fascismo e contro la monarchia è cominciata nello stesso anno, nel 1919. Il che è universalmente risaputo, ed il che dimostra che le rabbiose ingiurie di "demagogo e di buffone" del Lizzadri, sono palle di gomma, - ma che dico? - sono turaccioli di sughero che rimbalzano e ritornano sulla botte del mercante di vino mascherato da dirigente sindacale.

LUIGI ANTONINI
PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO ITALO AMERICANO DEL LAVORO

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DEL LAVORO

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC 5201

9 January 1947.

SUBJECT: Proposed "Joint Consultative Commission" in the C.R.D.A.

TO : S.C.A.C., HQ. AMG, Venezia Giulia.

1. I have carefully considered Major Scicluna's report on the above subject dated 19 December 1946. I have discussed it at some length with him and arranged for him to discuss it with the Chief Financial Advisor and the Director of the Economic Division of this Commission.

2. It is to be regretted that amelioration of labor conditions in C.R.D.A. were not effected in 1945 or 1946 to the extent now recommended. The appointment now of a Commissario to implement such a plan is considered too drastic a solution in view of the imminent withdrawal of AMG from Venezia Giulia, particularly since the full rights of the diverse shareholder interests must be preserved in order adequately to give effect to paragraphs 10 and 12 of the "Property and Debt Provisions Relating to the Free Territory of Trieste" annex to the "Instrument for the Provisional Regime of the Free Territory of Trieste" dated 14 December 1946 of the Council of Foreign Ministers, copies of which have been forwarded you by G-5, AFHQ.

3. This Commission hopes that improvement can be made in the labor setup within the C.R.D.A. and has no objection to the proposed advisory committees, representing management and workers, but considers that the time has long since passed for the appointment of a Commissario, by and on the initiative of AMG, for this purpose.

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ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

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C.L.A.
Economic Division
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

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Economic Division
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

27 December 1946

Dear Colonel Smith:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of 2 December and its inclosures which I read with interest.

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Headquarters ETOUSA awards and decorations Section informs me that your recommendation for the award of the Bronze Star was forwarded to The Adjutant General on 31 October recommending approval. No further information has been forthcoming from Washington but since you are returning to the United States for treatment, I suggest that you might make inquiries at the War Department.

I wish you a speedy convalescence following your operation and extend my best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

HENRY E. STORK
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

28 Jan

Colonel Junius R. Smith
Chief Social Administration Division,
Headquarters, US Forces in Austria,
APO 777, U.S. Army.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
USACA SECTION
SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
APO 777, U.S. ARMY

7 December 1946

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Headquarters Allied Command
APO 794, U. S. Army

My dear Admiral:

I am taking the liberty of submitting to you enclosures which contain a restatement and reaffirmation of our labor relations policy in Austria. I believe you will agree with me that this document is a firm indication of the tangible progress that has been made by the American Forces in the proper treatment of labor.

Although I had intended to stay in the Theater for sometime, the Army doctors have decided otherwise and I must report to the Munich General Hospital by the end of next week for evacuation to the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington for an operation. This is to correct an old spinal injury which was incurred some four years ago when on duty in the Pentagon Building. My hope is that after recovery I will be able to resume my work here.

As a result of the foregoing move, would it be possible for you to ascertain the present status of the recommendation you made for a Bronze Star Medal? You will forgive an understandable desire on my part to be able to wear such a decoration when I return to the States provided the award has been made.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for an excellent Christmas and New Year season.

Junius R. Smith

JRS/gn

JUNIUS R. SMITH
Colonel QMC
Chief, Soc Adm Div

2 Encls.
1. Foster
2. AG Ltr

Telephone: VIENNA A-29366

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
APO 777, U. S. ARMY

Labor Relations Policy of United States Forces in Austria

I. General Principles

1. The right of civilian employees serving United States Forces to organize democratically for the furtherance of their occupational, professional, cultural and economic interests is fully recognized and guaranteed.
2. This right may be exercised through membership and participation in Austrian trade union organizations and through the election of Works Councils (or Shop Stewards) representing all persons employed in particular establishments.
3. United States Forces will recognize Austrian trade union organizations, and Works Councils or Shop Stewards as representatives of the employees in matters affecting employee interests.

II. Trade Unions

1. Membership in Austrian trade union organizations is a matter for free and voluntary decision by individual employees.
2. An employees' bulletin board has been provided as the authorized place where official trade union news, information and announcements may be posted for the benefit of all interested personnel. Union trustees will be responsible for restriction of the bulletin board to its intended use in this connection.
3. Properly accredited trade union representatives will be permitted to visit military offices and installations for all purposes consistent with the provisions of this statement of policy, subject to security regulations governing all visitors. Visits will be arranged through the office of the Commanding Officer. Contacts with employees during duty hours can be permitted only as specifically authorized.
4. Trade union meetings may be held within the premises of military offices and installations, subject to advance authorization by the office of the Commanding Officer. Meetings will necessarily need to be arranged so as not to involve disruption of work schedules, military operations or service, or the keeping of premises open unduly beyond normal closing time.
5. Official trade union publications, information and notices may be distributed on the premises to union members and other personnel. Since opportunity for distribution will exist daily during established off-duty periods, and at the close of work, it will normally be confined to those times.
6. Upon request, arrangements may be made for designated union trustees to collect union dues payments at appropriate times and locations from employees wishing to

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3. Properly accredited trade union representatives will be permitted to visit military offices and installations for all purposes consistent with the provisions of this statement of policy, subject to security regulations governing all visitors. Visits will be arranged through the office of the Commanding Officer. Contacts with employees during duty hours can be permitted only as specifically authorized.
4. Trade union meetings may be held within the premises of military offices and installations, subject to advance authorization by the office of the Commanding Officer. Meetings will necessarily need to be arranged so as not to involve disruption of work schedules, military operations or service, or the keeping of premises open unduly beyond normal closing time.
5. Official trade union publications, information and notices may be distributed on the premises to union members and other personnel. Since opportunity for distribution will exist daily during established off-duty periods, and at the close of work, it will normally be confined to those times.
6. Upon request, arrangements may be made for designated union trustees to collect union dues payments at appropriate times and locations from employees wishing to pay dues at place of work.

III. Employee Representation

1. In accordance with recognized Austrian labor practice, employees in all military offices and installations may elect a Works Council (Betriebsrat) or Shop Stewards (Vertrauenspersonen) to represent them in matters of general or individual concern. Elections will be conducted in accordance with established Austrian procedures and regulations. Employees will be given time off during duty hours to cast election ballots.
2. The duly elected Works Council or Shop Stewards will act with and between the employees and the military management in accordance with normal Austrian industrial relations practice, within the framework of necessary military regulations and operational requirements.
3. Works Council members or Shop Stewards will be authorized reasonable time off during working hours to enable them properly to discharge their responsibilities.
4. The employees' bulletin board will be open to the Works Council for posting notices of its meetings and information of general concern to employees.

IV. Political Activity

1. The right of employees, as citizens, to express their political beliefs and to be active in any of the legally constituted political parties of free Austria is fully recognized. Employees are assured of protection against any discrimination in employment by reason of their exercise of this right in full accord with the letter and spirit of democratic practice.
2. Nothing in this statement of policy shall be construed, however, as authorizing the holding of political meetings, the posting or distribution of political literature, or the carrying on of individual political organizational and propagandizing activities by employees on the premises of United States military offices and installations. Such political activities within Army establish-

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pay dues at place of work.

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2. Nothing in this statement of policy shall be construed, however, as authorizing the holding of political meetings, the posting or distribution of political literature, or the carrying on of individual political organizational and propagandizing activities by employees on the premises of United States military offices and installations. Such political activities within Army establishments cannot be permitted and union trustees, Works Council Members and Shop Stewards will be expected to take primary responsibility for assuring that the intent of this policy is observed in the conduct of all legitimate employee organizational activities herein provided for.

By Command of GENERAL CLARK:

W URBACH
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

VERLAUTBARUNG

Arbeitsrechtliche Grundsätze der Amerikanischen Streitkräfte in Österreich

I. Allgemeine Grundsätze

1. Das Recht der bei den amerikanischen Streitkräften beschäftigten Personen, sich zur Förderung ihrer beruflichen, kulturellen, wirtschaftlichen und Standesinteressen demokratisch zu organisieren, wird voll anerkannt und gewährleistet.
2. Dieses Recht kann durch Mitgliedschaft und Teilnahme an österreichischen Gewerkschaftsorganisationen ausgeübt werden, ebenso durch Wahl von Betriebsräten (oder Vertrauenspersonen) zur Vertretung aller in einem bestimmten Betrieb beschäftigten Personen.
3. Die Amerikanischen Streitkräfte werden österreichische Gewerkschaftsorganisationen und Betriebsräte oder Vertrauenspersonen als Vertreter der Arbeitnehmer in allen die Interessen der Arbeitnehmer berührenden Angelegenheiten anerkennen.

II. Gewerkschaften

1. Jeder einzelne Arbeitnehmer kann freiwillig entscheiden, ob er einer österreichischen Gewerkschaftsorganisation als Mitglied angehören will.
2. Zur Kundmachung von Gewerkschaftsnachrichten, Mitteilungen und Verlautbarungen an alle daran interessierten Arbeitnehmer ist eine Anschlagtafel vorgesehen. Die Vertrauensleute der Gewerkschaft sind für die dementsprechende Benützung der Anschlagtafel verantwortlich.
3. Legitimierten Vertretern der Gewerkschaften ist es erlaubt, militärische Diensträume und Anlagen für alle im Einklang mit den hier verlautbarten Grundsätzen stehenden Zwecke zu betreten; doch haben sie sich hiebei den für alle Besucher geltenden Sicherheitsvorschriften zu unterwerfen. Solche Besuche sind mit dem Büro des leitenden Offiziers zu vereinbaren. Besprechungen mit den Arbeitnehmern während der Arbeitszeit sind nur auf Grund spezieller Bewilligung gestattet.
4. Gewerkschaftsversammlungen können in militärischen Diensträumen und Anlagen nur mit vorhergehender Bewilligung seitens des Büros des kommandierenden Offiziers abgehalten werden. Die Arbeitseinteilung und die Durchführung militärischer Dienstobliegenheiten darf durch die Abhaltung solcher Versammlungen nicht gestört werden; auch müssen sie so angesetzt werden, daß hiedurch nicht die Betriebsräume nach dem normalen Betriebsschluß übermäßig lange offen gehalten werden.
5. Die Verteilung von Veröffentlichungen und Bekanntmachungen der Gewerkschaften an Gewerkschaftsmitglieder und sonstiges Personal ist gestattet. Da diese Verteilung täglich während der festgesetzten Ruhepausen und bei Arbeitsschluß durchführbar ist, ist sie normalerweise auf diese Zeiten zu beschränken.
6. Auf Wunsch können Vereinbarungen getroffen werden, wonach bestimmte Vertrauensleute der

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3. Legitimierten Vertretern der Gewerkschaften ist es erlaubt, militärische Dienst[illegible] lagen für alle im Einklang mit den hier verlautbarten Grundsätzen stehenden Zwecke zu betreten; doch haben sie sich hiebei den für alle Besucher geltenden Sicherheitsvorschriften zu unterwerfen. Solche Besuche sind mit dem Büro des leitenden Offiziers zu vereinbaren. Besprechungen mit den Arbeitnehmern während der Arbeitszeit sind nur auf Grund spezieller Bewilligung gestattet
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5. Die Verteilung von Veröffentlichungen und Bekanntmachungen der Gewerkschaften an Gewerkschaftsmitglieder und sonstiges Personal ist gestattet. Da diese Verteilung täglich während der festgesetzten Ruhepausen und bei Arbeitsschluß durchführbar ist, ist sie normalerweise auf diese Zeiten zu beschränken.
6. Auf Wunsch können Vereinbarungen getroffen werden, wonach bestimmte Vertrauensleute der Gewerkschaften zu geeigneten Zeitpunkten und in geeigneten Räumlichkeiten die Gewerkschaftsbeiträge von jenen Arbeitnehmern einheben, die ihre Beiträge am Arbeitsplatz zu zahlen wünschen.

III. Interessenvertretung der Arbeitnehmer

1. In Übereinstimmung mit anerkannten österreichischen Gepflogenheiten auf dem Gebiete des Arbeitsrechts können Arbeitnehmer aller militärischen Dienststellen und Anlagen Betriebsräte oder Vertrauenspersonen zu ihrer Vertretung in allen Angelegenheiten wählen, die im gemeinsamen oder im Interesse eines einzelnen Arbeitnehmers gelegen sind. Die Wahlen sind in der in Österreich üblichen Weise unter Beachtung der bestehenden Vorschriften durchzuführen. Den Angestellten wird die zur Stimmabgabe erforderliche Zeit freigegeben.
2. Die vorschriftsmäßig gewählten Betriebsräte oder Vertrauenspersonen versehen ihre Tätigkeit in Übereinstimmung mit der Arbeitnehmerschaft und als deren Bindeglied zur militärischen Leitung im Sinne der normalen österreichischen Gepflogenheiten auf dem Gebiete der Beziehungen zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer und im Rahmen der notwendigen militärischen Bestimmungen und Betriebserfordernisse.
3. Betriebsräten und Vertrauenspersonen wird genügend Zeit während der Dienststunden zur ordentlichen Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben freigegeben werden.
4. Die Anschlagtafel der Arbeitnehmerschaft steht den Betriebsräten zur Ankündigung ihrer Versammlungen und zu Mitteilungen von allgemeinem Interesse für die Arbeitnehmerschaft zur Verfügung.

IV. Politische Betätigung

1. Das Recht der Arbeitnehmer, als Staatsbürger ihrer politischen Meinung Ausdruck zu geben und sich in einer der gesetzlich anerkannten politischen Parteien des freien Österreich zu betätigen, wird voll anerkannt. Der Arbeitnehmerschaft wird Schutz gegen jede Benachteiligung im Dienst aus dem Titel der Ausübung dieses Rechtes entsprechend dem Wortlaut und dem Geiste demokratischen Handelns zugesichert.
2. Vorstehende Grundsätze dürfen jedoch nicht dahin ausgelegt werden, daß den Arbeitnehmern [illegible] die Verteilung politischer Literatur,

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III. Interessenvertretung der Arbeitnehmer

1. In Übereinstimmung mit anerkannten österreichischen Gepflogenheiten auf dem Gebiete des Arbeitsrechts können Arbeitnehmer aller militärischen Dienststellen und Anlagen Betriebsräte oder Vertrauenspersonen zu ihrer Vertretung in allen Angelegenheiten wählen, die im gemeinsamen oder im Interesse eines einzelnen Arbeitnehmers gelegen sind. Die Wahlen sind in der in Österreich üblichen Weise unter Beachtung der bestehenden Vorschriften durchzuführen. Den Angestellten wird die zur Stimmabgabe erforderliche Zeit freigegeben.
2. Die vorschriftsmäßig gewählten Betriebsräte oder Vertrauenspersonen versehen ihre Tätigkeit in Übereinstimmung mit der Arbeitnehmerschaft und als deren Bindeglied zur militärischen Leitung im Sinne der normalen österreichischen Gepflogenheiten auf dem Gebiete der Beziehungen zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer und im Rahmen der notwendigen militärischen Bestimmungen und Betriebserfordernisse.
3. Betriebsräten und Vertrauenspersonen wird genügend Zeit während der Dienststunden zur ordentlichen Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben freigegeben werden.
4. Die Anschlagtafel der Arbeitnehmerschaft steht den Betriebsräten zur Ankündigung ihrer Versammlungen und zu Mitteilungen von allgemeinem Interesse für die Arbeitnehmerschaft zur Verfügung.

IV. Politische Betätigung

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2. Vorstehende Grundsätze dürfen jedoch nicht dahin ausgelegt werden, daß den Arbeitnehmern die Abhaltung politischer Versammlungen, der Anschlag und die Verteilung politischer Literatur, individuelle politische Organisationstätigkeit und Propaganda in amerikanischen militärischen Diensträumen und Anlagen gestattet sind. Derartige politische Aktivität kann innerhalb militärischer Anlagen nicht gestattet werden; es wird von den Gewerkschaftsvertrauensmännern, den Betriebsräten und Vertrauenspersonen erwartet, daß sie in erster Linie die Verantwortung für die Beachtung dieser Grundsätze bei der Ausübung all ihrer legitimen Organisationstätigkeit als Arbeitsnehmer auf sich nehmen.

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
APO 777, U.S. ARMY

19 November 1946

MILITARY GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS)
NUMBER 113 (Soc Adm #1) :)

LABOR RELATIONS POLICY OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA WITH RESPECT TO INDIGENOUS CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

1. PURPOSE.

The purpose of these instructions is to implement the Labor Relations Policy of the United States Forces in Austria (Inclosure 1, hereto) which is effective immediately and to reaffirm and clarify the right of indigenous civilians employed by the United States Forces in Austria to form trade unions for the furtherance of their occupational, professional, cultural and economic interests as recognized (with respect to all workers in Austria) by the Allied Council in a statement of labor policy adopted 8 October 1945.

2. IMPLEMENTATION.

a. In the employment of indigenous civilians in Austria, the United States Forces will recognize, to the maximum extent possible consistant with the occupational mission, the provisions of Austrian social and labor laws and established Austrian labor practices.

b. In handling labor relations matters not specifically covered by the basic Labor Relations Policy of this Headquarters (Inclosure 1, hereto), Commanding Officers of all employing units and organizations will be guided by the general principles thereof.

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c. In cases where an adequate answer is not apparent, or where special problems or serious incidents affecting labor relations are involved or anticipated, the pertinent facts will be reported promptly (in writing or by telephone) to the Military Government Labor Officer of the area concerned (Land Salzburg, Land Upper Austria, or the U.S. Vienna Area). The Military Government Labor Officer concerned will make the necessary investigation and recommend or take appropriate action in accordance with existing labor policies, directives and such additional instructions as may be issued by this Headquarters.

d. Direct communication between the Military Government Labor Officers and the Social Administration Division, this Headquarters is authorized in the handling of labor relations problems.

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c. The employees' bulletin board (reference paragraph 2, Section II and paragraph 4, Section III, Inclosure 1, hereto) will be provided by the employing unit or organization in a suitable location. In addition to the uses specified in preceding references, a section of this board may be used by the employing unit for notices (hours of work, mess arrangements, holidays, etc.) directed to indigenous personnel only. It will not be used for information directed to United States military or civilian personnel.

f. Pending receipt of printed copies (English, and German translation) of the Labor Relations Policy of the United States Forces in Austria, Inclosure 1, hereto (or reproductions thereof) will be posted on the employees' bulletin board and in other appropriate places in all offices and installations of all headquarters, subordinate commands, units and detachments where indigenous civilians are employed.

3. EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION.

The establishment of employee representation through Works Councils or Shop Stewards is the responsibility of the employees or the trade union or unions concerned.

a. Austrian labor practice provides for election of Works Council (Betriebsrat) in establishments employing twenty (20) or more persons and for election of Shop Stewards (Vertrauenspersonen) in establishments employing less than twenty (20) persons. Accredited Austrian trade union representatives are familiar with established Austrian procedures and regulations governing elections. In case of question concerning the propriety of an election or election procedure, the matter will be referred to the Land Labor Chamber (Arbeiterkammer) through the Military Government Labor Officer concerned for investigation and ruling.

b. Where an existing employees' representative body has been elected by procedure other than those provided by Austrian law and practice, a new election may be held upon request of the employees or the trade union or unions concerned.

c. In Austrian Works Council elections, it is a frequent (though not invariable) custom for candidates to be nominated with the endorsement of particular political parties. The political affiliation of candidates may be stated in election notices, so that the employees may, if they wish, elect a Council proportionately reflecting their political views and thus avoid the possibility of an undue proportion of Council members being affiliated with a party representing a minority of the personnel. Exercise of this custom in election of Works Councils will be permitted and will not be interpreted as a violation of the

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provisions and intent of Section IV, Inclosure 1, hereto.

d. In installations employing mechanical, construction, or other manual labor and having more than two hundred (200) employees, the elected chairman of a Works Council may, in accordance with Austrian practice in industrial plants, be excused from regular duty to devote full time to Works Council responsibilities with pay and employment status unchanged. Except for the foregoing, Works Council members or Shop Stewards normally will not be relieved from regular work assignments. However, they will be given reasonable time off, with pay, during working hours to enable proper discharge of their responsibilities.

4. DISCHARGE OF WORKS COUNCIL MEMBERS.

a. Austrian law protects employees who are Works Council members from discharge for reasons other than clearly established cause, such as:

(1) Insubordination, including willful failure to comply with orders, instructions or regulations.

(2) Dishonesty, misappropriation of property, and other culpable acts.

(3) Inefficient and poor work, repeated neglect of assigned duties, or unjustified absence without leave.

b. This principle of Austrian law will be recognized to the maximum extent possible. Summary or "on the spot" discharge of a Works Council member will be resorted to only where the facts are so established and of such a nature as to make such action essential. In cases not warranting summary action, accepted principles of sound personnel practice will be followed (i.e. warnings of unsatisfactory service, informing the employee of the basis for contemplated action and affording opportunity for a fair hearing).

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c. Commanding Officers of employing units or their specifically authorized military or U.S. civilian (not Austrian civilian) representatives will personally issue warning admonitions, afford fair hearings, and take all actions involving discipline or release of a Works Council member.

d. In the event that release becomes necessary, whether by summary action or otherwise, the employee will be furnished a written

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statement setting forth the cause and indicating the effective date. In all instances, immediate report will be made to the Military Government Labor Officer concerned for information or such action as may be advisable to clarify the basis for the release to the trade union or other groups, thus avoiding misrepresentations or misunderstandings.

5. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

In keeping with Quadripartite agreements and established United States labor policy in Austria, the wages, working conditions and social benefits of indigenous civilians employed by United States Forces are based on Austrian standards, as provided by Austrian labor laws and by collective agreements in private employment, as approved by the Austrian Control Wage Commission. Employing units and organizations of the United States Forces in Austria will not undertake collective bargaining nor enter into collective agreements with respect to these matters. Trade unions will be referred to the Military Government Labor Officer concerned for discussion of matters related to collective agreements and their applicability to employment with the United States Forces in Austria.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLARK:

W. Hildreth

WILLIAM L. HILDRETH
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
Labor Relations Policy, USFA (English, and German translation)

Telephone: VIENNA A-26503

DISTRIBUTION:
"A"

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
APO 777, U.S. ARMY

18 November 1946

N O T I C E

LABOR RELATIONS POLICY OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. The right of civilian employees serving United States Forces to organize democratically for the furtherance of their occupational, professional, cultural and economic interests is fully recognized and guaranteed.

2. This right may be exercised through membership and participation in Austrian trade union organizations and through the election of Works Councils (or Shop Stewards) representing all persons employed in particular establishments.

3. U.S. Forces will recognize Austrian trade union organizations, and Works Councils or Shop Stewards as representatives of the employees in matters affecting employee interests.

II. TRADE UNIONS

1. Membership in Austrian trade union organizations is a matter for free and voluntary decision by individual employees.

2. An employees' bulletin board has been provided as the authorized place where official trade union news, information and announcements may be posted for the benefit of all interested personnel. Union trustees will be responsible for restriction of the bulletin board to its intended use in this connection.

3. Properly accredited trade union representatives will be permitted to visit military offices and installations for all purposes consistent with the provisions of this statement of policy, subject to security regulations governing all visitors. Visits will be arranged through the office of the Commanding Officer. Contacts with employees during duty hours can be permitted only as specifically authorized.

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4. Trade union meetings may be held within the premises of military offices and installations, subject to advance authorization by the office of the Commanding Officer. Meetings will necessarily need to be arranged so as not to involve disruption of work schedules.

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Ntc, HQs USF.., 18 Nov 46 "Labor Relations Policy of United States Forces in Austria".

military operations or service, or the keeping of premises open unduly beyond normal closing time.

5. Official trade union publications, information and notices may be distributed on the premises to union members and other personnel. Since opportunity for distribution will exist daily during established off-duty periods, and at the close of work, it will normally be confined to these times.

6. Upon request, arrangements may be made for designated union trustees to collect union dues payments at appropriate times and locations from employees wishing to pay dues at place of work.

III. EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION

1. In accordance with recognized Austrian labor practice, employees in all military offices and installations may elect a Works Council (Betriebsrat) or Shop Stewards (Vertrauenspersonen) to represent them in matters of general or individual concern. Elections will be conducted in accordance with established Austrian procedures and regulations. Employees will be given time off during duty hours to cast election ballots.

2. The duly elected Works Council or Shop Stewards will act with and between the employees and the military management in accordance with normal Austrian industrial relations practice, within the framework of necessary military regulations and operational requirements.

3. Works Council members or Shop Stewards will be authorized reasonable time off during working hours to enable them properly to discharge their responsibilities.

4. The employees' bulletin board will be open to the Works Council for posting notices of its meetings and information of general concern to employees.

IV. POLITICAL ACTIVITY

1. The right of employees, as citizens, to express their political beliefs and to be active in any of the legally constituted political parties of free Austria is fully recognized. Employees are assured of protection against any discrimination in employment by reason of their exercise of this right in full accord with the letter and spirit of democratic practice.

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Ntcr, Hqs USFA, 18 Nov 46, "Labor Relations Policy of United States Forces in Austria".

2. Nothing in this statement of policy shall be construed, however, as authorizing the holding of political meetings, the posting or distribution of political literature, or the carrying on of individual political organizational and propagandizing activities by employees on the premises of U.S. military offices and installations. Such political activities within Army establishments cannot be permitted and union trustees, Works Council Members and Shop Stewards will be expected to take primary responsibility for assuring that the intent of this policy is observed in the conduct of all legitimate employee organizational activities herein provided for.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLARK:

W URBACH
Colonel (GS)
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
APO 777, U.S. ARMY

18. Nov. 1946

V E R L A U T B A R U N G

ARBEITSRECHTLICHE GRUNDSAETZE DER AMERIKANISCHEN STREITKRAEFTE IN OESTERREICH

I. ALLGEMEINE GRUNDSAETZE.

1. Das Recht der bei den amerikanischen Streitkraeften beschaeftigten Personen, sich zur Foerderung ihrer beruflichen, kulturellen, wirtschaftlichen und Standesinteressen demokratisch zu organisieren, wird voll anerkannt und gewaehrleistet.

2. Dieses Recht kann durch Mitgliedschaft und Teilnahme an oesterr. Gewerkschaftsorganisationen ausgeuebt werden, ebenso durch Wahl von Betriebsraeten (oder Vertrauenspersonen) zur Vertretung aller in einem bestimmten Betrieb beschaeftigten Personen.

3. Die Amerikanischen Streitkraefte werden oesterreichische Gewerkschaftsorganisationen und Betriebsraete oder Vertrauenspersonen als Vertreter der Arbeitnehmer in allen die Interessen der Arbeitnehmer beruehrenden Angelegenheiten anerkennen.

II. GEWERKSCHAFTEN.

1. Jeder einzelne Arbeitnehmer kann freiwillig entscheiden, ob er einer oesterreichischen Gewerkschaftsorganisation als Mitglied angehoeren will.

2. Zur Kundmachung von Gewerkschaftsnachrichten, Mitteilungen und Verlautbarungen an alle daran interessierten Arbeitnehmer ist eine Anschlagtafel vorgesehen. Die Vertrauensleute der Gewerkschaft sind fuer die dementsprechende Benuetzung der Anschlagtafel verantwortlich.

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3. Legitimierten Vertretern der Gewerkschaften ist es erlaubt, militaerische Dienstraeume und Anlagen fuer alle im Einklang mit den hier verlautbarten Grundsaetzen stehenden Zwecke zu betreten; doch haben sie sich hiebei den fuer alle Besucher geltenden Sicherheitsvorschriften zu unterwerfen. Solche Besuche sind mit dem Buero des leitenden Offiziers zu vereinbaren. Besprechungen mit den Arbeitnehmern waehrend

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der Arbeitszeit sind nur auf Grund spezieller Bewilligung gestattet.

4. Gewerkschaftsversammlungen koennen in militaerischen Dienstraeumen und Anlagen nur mit vorhergehender Bewilligung seitens des Bueros des kommandierenden Offiziers abgehalten werden. Die Arbeitseinteilung und die Durchfuehrung militaerischer Dienstobliegenheiten darf duch die Abhaltung solcher Versammlungen nicht gestoert werden; auch muessen sie so angesetzt werden, dass hiedurch nicht die Betriebsraeume nach dem normalen Betriebsschluss uebermaessig lange offen gehalten werden.

5. Die Verteilung von Veroeffentlichungen und Bekanntmachungen der Gewerkschaften an Gewerkschaftsmitglieder und sonstiges Personal ist gestattet. Da diese Verteilung taeglich waehrend der festgesetzten Ruhepausen und bei Arbeitsschluss durchfuehrbar ist, ist sie normalerweise auf diese Zeiten zu beschraenken.

6. Auf Wunsch koennen Vereinbarungen getroffen werden, wonach bestimmte Vertrauensleute der Gewerkschaften zu geeigneten Zeitpunkten und in geeigneten Oertlichkeiten die Gewerkschaftsbeitraege von jenen Arbeitnehmern einheben, die ihre Beitraege am Arbeitsplatz zu zahlen wuenschen.

III. INTERESSENVERTRETUNG DER ARBEITNEHMER.

1. In Uebereinstimmung mit anerkannten oesterreichischen Gepflogenheiten auf dem Gebiete des Arbeitsrechts koennen Arbeitnehmer aller militaerischen Dienststellen und Anlagen Betriebsraete oder Vertrauenspersonen zu ihrer Vertretung in allen Angelegenheiten waehlen, die im gemeinsamen oder im Interesse eines einzelnen Arbeitnehmers gelegen sind. Die Wahlen sind in der in Oesterreich ueblichen Weise unter Beachtung der bestehenden Vorschriften durchzufuehren. Den Angestellten wird die zur Stimmabgabe erforderliche Zeit freigegeben.

2. Die vorschriftsmaessig gewaehlten Betriebsraete oder Vertrauenspersonen versehen ihre Taetigkeit in Uebereinstimmung mit der Arbeitnehmerschaft und als deren Bindeglied zur militaerischen Leitung im Sinne der normalen oesterreichischen Gepflogenheiten auf dem Gebiete der Beziehungen zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer und im Rahmen der notwendigen militaerischen Bestimmungen und Betriebserfordernissen.

3. Betriebsraeten und Vertrauenspersonen wird genuegend Zeit waehrend der Dienststunden zur ordentlichen Erfuellung ihrer Aufgaben freigegeben werden.

1389

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4. Die Anschlagtafel der Arbeitnehmerschaft steht den Betriebsraeten zur Ankuendigung ihrer Versammlungen und zu Mitteilungen von allgemeinem Interesse fuer die Arbeitnehmerschaft zur Verfuegung.

IV. POLITISCHE BETAETIGUNG.

1. Das Recht der Arbeitnehmer, als Staatsbuerger ihrer politischen Meinung Ausdruck zu geben und sich in einer der gesetzlich anerkannten politischen Parteien des freien Oesterreich zu betaetigen, wird voll anerkannt. Der Arbeitnehmerschaft wird Schutz gegen jede Benachteiligung im Dienst aus dem Titel des Ausuebung dieses Rechtes entsprechend dem Wortlaut und dem Geiste demokratischen Handelns zugesichert.

2. Vorstehende Grundsaetze duerfen jedoch nicht dahin ausgelegt werden, dass den Arbeitnehmern die Abhaltung politischer Versammlungen, der Anschlag und die Verteilung politischer Literatur, individuelle politische Organisationstaetigkeit und Propaganda in amerikanischen militaerischen Dienstraeumen und Anlagen gestattet sind. Derartige politische Aktivitaet kann innerhalb militaerischer Anlagen nicht gestattet werden; es wird von den Gewerkschaftsvertrauensmaennern, den Betriebsraeten und Vertrauenspersonen erwartet, dass sie in erster Linie die Verantwortung fuer die Beobachtung dieser Grundsaetze bei der Ausuebung all ihrer legitimen Organisationstaetigkeit als Arbeitnehmer auf sich nehmen.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLARK:

W. KEITSCH
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

2818

11291

1390

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ACTION CITE ACSCC FROM ADMIRAL STARK 030153A DECEMBER 1946

MTOUSA FOR GROUP FIVE

5694.

RESTRICTED

CONFIRMING TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN AMOUNT AND MAJOR GENERAL STARK MAJOR COLONEL HAMBLEN I RECEIVED LAST EVENING LETTER FROM DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE CHARLES GEORGE ITEM LOVE WHO CAME TO PROTEST THE APPLICATION OF MTOUSA LETTER AGL GROUP TWO UNDER ZERO PERIOD ONE FOUR ZERO FOUR AGL WAR CRIMES OF TWENTY FIVE MARCH NINETEEN FORTY FIVE ITALIAN EMPLOYEES PAID FROM WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATED FUNDS TO SIGN NO CREDIT AFFIDAVIT FD

PARA TWO FD I EXPLAINED FULLY THE CONSIDERATION AND CONTROLLING CHARLES DECISION WHICH REQUIRED THE ACTION TAKEN BY MTOUSA FD THEY AGREED IF I WOULD FORWARD TO COMZEN MTOUSA A WRITTEN PROTEST FOR TRANSMITTAL TO WAR DEPARTMENT FD I AGREED TO FORWARD UPON ITS RECEIPT EXPECTED TODAY FD

PARA THREE FD THEIR OBJECTIONS ARE FIRST THAT YOU HAVE TO SUBJECT CIVILIANS AGAINST THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH IS DIRECTLY AMENABLE FOR MISCONDUCT OF THE ITALIAN CIVIL AND PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ITALY CMA WILL SHORTLY COME BEFORE CONSTITUENTE AND CLAIM WAR DEPARTMENTS ACTION WILL BE USED AS PRECEDENT FORCED TO SECOND THAT WAR DEPARTMENT REQUIREMENT IS DISCRIMINATORY AGAINST ITALIAN CIVILIANS EMPLOYED BY AMERICAN MILITARY FORMATIONS IN ITALY VIS A VIS CIVILIANS WORKING FOR ITALIAN AIRLINES OF WAR FD

PARA FOUR FD BECAUSE OF POLITICAL REPERCUSSIONS THEY STRONGLY URGE THAT REQUIREMENT BE SUSPENDED UNTIL THEIR PROTEST WHICH THEY HOPE WILL BE TELEGRAPHED TO WASHINGTON CAN BE

28/1

ALCOM CITE ACSCC FROM ADMIRAL STONE 03101SA DECEMBER 1946

MTOUSA FOR GEORGE FIVE

RESTRICTED

-5694

CONFIRMING TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS DECEMBER SECOND AND THIRD ADMIRAL STONE WISH COLONEL HAMILTON I RECEIVED LAST EVENING LITERARY AND PETITIONS LETTERS OF THE CHARLIE GEORGE FIVE LOVE WHO CAME TO PROTEST THE APPLICATION OF MTOUSA LETTER ABLE GEORGE TWO THREE ZERO PERIOD ONE FOUR ZERO FOUR ABLE DATED DECK OF TWENTY NINE NOVEMBER CONCERNING ITALIAN EMPLOYEES PAID FROM WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATED FUNDS TO SIGN NO OATH AFFIDAVIT PD

PARA TWO PD I EXPLAINED FULLY THE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION AND CLARIFICATION GENERALS DECISION WHICH REQUIRED THE ACTION TAKEN BY MTOUSA PD THEY ASKED IF I WOULD FORWARD TO COMGEN MTOUSA A WRITTEN PROTEST FOR TRANSMITTAL TO WAR DEPARTMENT PD I AGREED TO FORWARD UPON ITS RECEIPT EXPECTED TODAY PD

PARA THREE PD THEIR OBJECTIONS ARE FIRST THAT THE RIGHT TO STRIKE CMA INCLUDING AGAINST THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH IS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THE EMPLOYER IN THE PART STATAL AND PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ITALY CMA WILL SHORTLY COME BEFORE CONSTITUANTE AND CLAIM WAR DEPARTMENTS ACTION WILL BE USED BY REACTIONARY ELEMENTS PD SECOND THAT WAR DEPARTMENT REQUIREMENT IS DISCRIMINATORY AGAINST ITALIAN CIVILIANS EMPLOYED BY AMERICAN MILITARY FORMATIONS IN ITALY VIS A VIS CIVILIANS WORKING FOR ITALIAN MINISTRY OF WAR PD

0817 BECAUSE OF POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS THEY STRONGLY URGE THAT REQUIREMENT BE

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

WHICH REQUIRED THE ACTION TAKEN BY MTOUSA PD THEY ASKED IF I WOULD FORWARD TO GEN[illegible] A WRITTEN PROTEST FOR TRANSMITTAL TO WAR DEPARTMENT PD I AGREED TO FORWARD UPON ITS RECEIPT EXPECTED TODAY PD

PARA THREE PD THEIR OBJECTIONS ARE FIRST THAT THE RIGHT TO STRIKE CMA INCLUDING AGAINST THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH IS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THE EMPLOYER OF THE BANK STAFF AND PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ITALY CMA WILL SHORTLY COME BEFORE CONSTITUANTE AND CLAIM WAR DEPARTMENTS ACTION WILL BE USED BY REACTIONARY ELEMENTS PD SECOND THAT WAR DEPARTMENT REQUIREMENT IS DISCRIMINATORY AGAINST ITALIAN CIVILIANS EMPLOYED BY AMERICAN MILITARY FORMATIONS IN ITALY VIS A VIS CIVILIANS WORKING FOR ITALIAN MINISTRY OF WAR PD

PARA FOUR PD BECAUSE OF POLITICAL REPERCUSSIONS THEY STRONGLY URGE THAT REQUIREMENT BE SUSPENDED UNTIL THEIR PROTEST WHICH THEY HOPE WILL BE TELEGRAPHED TO WASHINGTON CAN BE

5201/66

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ALCOM CITE ACSCC FROM ADMIRAL STORY

MTOUSA FOR GEORGE FIVE

031015A DECEMBER 1944

5694

RESTRICTED

CONFIRMING TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS DECEMBER SIXTH AND THIRD ADMIRAL STORY AND COLONEL HAMBLEN I RECEIVED LAST EVENING OFFICIAL AND PRIVILEGED KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHARLIE GEORGE ITEM LOVE HAD CAME TO PROTEST THE APPLICATION OF MTOUSA LETTER AFLN GEORGE TWO THREE ZERO PERIOD ONE FOUR ZERO FOUR AFLN DATED OCTS OF TWENTY EIGHT NOVEMBER CONCERNING ITALIAN EMPLOYEES PAID FROM WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS TO SIGN NO STRIKE AFFIDAVIT PP

PARA TWO PD I EXPLAINED FULLY THE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION AND COMPTROLLER GENERALS DECISION WHICH REQUIRED THE ACTION TAKEN BY MTOUSA PD THEY ASKED IF I WOULD FORWARD TO COMZCHA A WRITTEN PROTEST FOR TRANSMITTAL TO WAR DEPARTMENT PP I AGREED TO FORWARD UPON ITS RECEIPT EXPECTED TODAY PD

PARA THREE PD THEIR OBJECTIONS ARE FIRST THAT THIS MIGHT BE STRIKE CHA INCLUDING AGAINST THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH IS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THE EMPLOYER IN THE MANY STATAL AND PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ITALY CHA WILL SHORTLY COME BEFORE CONSTITUENTS AND CLAIM WAR DEPARTMENTS ACTION WILL BE USED BY REACTIONARY ELEMENTS TO SECOND THAT WAR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYMENT IS DISCRIMINATORY AGAINST ITALIAN CIVILIANS EMPLOYED BY AMERICAN MILITARY

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

FROM WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATE NAMES TO SIGN NO CHRIST AFFIDAVIT FD

PARA TWO FD I EXPLAINED FULLY THE CORRESPONDING ACTION AND COMPTROLLER GENERALS DECISION WHICH REQUIRED THE ACTION TAKEN BY MYCOMA FD THEY ASKED IF I WOULD FORWARD TO CONGEN MYCOMA A WRITTEN PROTEST FOR TRANSMITTAL TO WAR DEPARTMENT FD I AGREED TO FORWARD UPON ITS RECEIPT EXPECTED TODAY FD

PARA THREE FD THEIR OBJECTIONS ARE FIRST THAT THE RIGHT TO STRIKE CHA INCLUDING AGAINST THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH IS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THE EMPLOYER IN THE MANY STATAL AND PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ITALY CHA WILL SHORTLY COME BEFORE CONSTITUENTE AND CLAIM WAR DEPARTMENTS ACTION WILL BE USED BY REACTIONARY ELEMENTS TO SECOND THAT WAR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYMENT IS DISCRIMINATORY AGAINST ITALIAN CIVILIANS EMPLOYED BY AMERICAN MILITARY FORMATIONS IN ITALY VIS A VIS CIVILIANS WORKING FOR ITALIAN MINISTRY OF WAR FD

PARA FOUR FD BECAUSE OF POLITICAL REPERCUSSIONS THEY STRONGLY URGE THAT REQUIREMENT BE SUSPENDED UNTIL THEIR PROTEST WHICH THEY HOPE WILL BE TELEGRAPHED TO WASHINGTON CAN BE

S/Sarl

320/CC

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1395

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

5694 RESTRICTED

CONSIDERED BY WAR DEPARTMENT PD THEY PLEDGE TO STRIKES AND NO DEMONSTRATIONS DURING SUCH WAITING PERIOD PT

PARA FIVE PD CONSENT COLON I RECOGNIZED THAT POTENTIAL REQUIREMENT FOR NONSTRIKERS BE HELD IN ABEYANCE FOR WEEK OR TWO WHILE CHARLIS INGRAM ITEM LOVE PROTEST BEING CONSIDERED

DISTRIBUTION:
US Ambassador
Polad A
Ex Comm
CC
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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

Chief Commissioner

222

HILLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

5094 RESTRICTED

CONSIDERED BY WAR DEPARTMENT FD THEY FLATLY DO NOT WANT AND DO DEMONSTRATIONS DURING SUCH WAITING PERIOD FT

PARA FIVE FD COMMENT COLON I RECOMMEND THAT DISMISSAL REQUIREMENT FOR NONSIGNERS BE HELD IN ABEYANCE FOR WEEK OR TWO WHILE CHARLUS (NOORDIK ITEM LOVE PROTEST BEING CONSIDERED

DISTRIBUTION:
WE Ambassador
Poland A
Ex Counsr
OC
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

FIVE PD CONSENT COLON I RECOMMEND THAT DISMISSAL ADJUDICATION FOR NONMEMBERS BE HELD IN ABEYANCE FOR WORK OF PRO WHILE CHARLES MORROW ITEM LOVE PROTEST BEING CONSIDERED

DISTRIBUTION:
WD Ambassador
Poland A
Ex Comm
OC
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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

Chief Commissioner

222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

5694

RESTRICTED

CONSIDERED BY WAR DEPARTMENT PD THEY PLEDGE NO STRIKES AND NO DEMONSTRATIONS DURING SUCH WAITING PERIOD PD

PARA FIVE ID CONSENT COLON I RECOMMEND THAT DISMISSAL REQUIREMENT FOR NONSIGNERS BE HELD IN ABEYANCE FOR WEEK OR TWO WHILE CHARLIE GROSSON ITEM LOVE PROTEST BEING CONSIDERED

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WD Ambassador
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PARA FIVE ID COMMENT COLON I RECOMMEND THAT DISMISSAL REQUIREMENT FOR HOMOSEXUALS BE HELD IN ABEYANCE FOR WEEK OR TWO WHILE CHARLES GEORGE ITEM LOVE PROTEST BEING CONSIDERED

DISTRIBUTION:
WH Ambassador
Poland 1
Ex Comm
SS
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OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

Chief Commissionary

222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissionary

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1400

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Confidential

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: A-15. 19 December 1946

SUBJECT: Italian General Confederation of Labor.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 794.
(Attention: ADMIRAL STONE)

1. Attached signal W 87947, dated 18 December 1946, is forwarded for your information and retention.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

A. L. KAMBLEN
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

28:3

Confidential

Spare
5201/44

1401

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Confidential

AILIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: A.15 10 December 1946

SUBJECT: Signing No Strike Affidavit.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 794.

1. Enclosed Signal FX 73634, dated 7 December 1946, is forwarded for your information and retention.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

A. L. HAMBLEN
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

281

Confidential

Spare
5-201/ac

1402

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

TRANSLATION

CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA DEL LAVORO
24655/46 DV/elf

Rome, 3 December 1946

SUBJECT: Italian workers employed by the American Armed Forces in Italy

Memorandum of the CGIL concerning Italian workers employed by the American Armed Forces in Italy.

Dear Admiral,

This Confederal Secretariat has the honor of summing-up in the present memorandum the objections which it feels called upon to make with regard to the obligation made to the Italians employed by American Military authorities in Italy to sign the declaration pledging themselves not to "strike against the American Government" nor to belong to any organization admitting the principle of striking "against the American Government."

The American law which imposes such an obligation upon the employees of the War Department cannot but concern the American or foreign citizens employed in America. The same law cannot, in our opinion, be applied to Italian citizens working in Italy, even though these be employed by American Military authorities, inasmuch as such a law is contrary to the present Italian laws insofar as the right to strike is concerned.

In fact, since the Unitary Syndical Organization of the Italian workers, i.e. the CGIL, admits the right to strike, all Italian workers employed by American authorities in Italy must give up their right to belong to their guild; which, according to Italian laws, would constitute a coercion of individual freedom and would negate the right of association which in Italy has been recognised without exception to all workers, including those depending from the Italian War Ministry.

According to universally recognised principles of international labor legislation, the workers of all countries must submit to the laws which are in force in the country where they are working. Therefore Italian workers employed in Italy, even though this employment be given by armed forces of other countries, are entitled to the same treatment as other similar Italian workers.

28 This Confederal Secretariat takes the liberty to remark that the above obligation imposed upon the Italian workers does not appear justified since they have never struck against the American Armed Forces, much less "against the American Government"; this latter a supposition which we consider absurd as it is practically impossible. The fact that there have been no serious demonstrations on the part of Italian workers against American and Allied Armed Forces - notwithstanding existing good reasons for dissatisfaction of a syndical nature - is due to the general feelings of sympathy of the Italian people, and particularly of the working classes, for the armed forces who have contributed with such valor to the liberation of our country and of Europe from Fascist and Nazi barberity.

1403

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

May we make a last consideration; owing to Italy's situation of inferiority, from the international point of view, and to the not yet complete national independence of our country, there is a difused tendency among our people to see even in facts of little consequence motives of humiliation to our national feelings. The obligation imposed upon the Italian workers to submit to laws of another country, which are contrary to the Italian laws, is resented by many people as an offense to Italian dignity and national independence.

For all these reasons the Confederal Secretariat begs the competent American authorities to free the Italian workers employed by American Armed Forces from the above obligation. At the same time the CGIL pledges itself formally to avoid any strike or demonstration of workers against American and Allied Armed Forces, as has been the case so far.

Finally, pending the examination of this request by the competent American authorities, we beg that the above-mentioned obligation be suspended. Trusting that the American authorities, also in consideration of the friendship and collaborating relations which exist between the Italian people and authorities and the American Armed Forces in Italy, will grant our request, we beg you to accept our regards and remain

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Lizzadri
Di Vittorio
La Segreteria Confederale

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

28[illegible]

1404

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

27 December 1946

Dear Colonel Smith:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of 7 December and its inclosures which I read with interest.

Headquarters ETOUSA Awards and Decorations Section informs me that your recommendation for the award of the Bronze Star was forwarded to The Adjutant General on 31 October recommending approval. No further information has been forthcoming from Washington but since you are returning to the United States for treatment, I suggest that you might make inquiries at the War Department.

I wish you a speedy convalescence following your operation and extend my best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

KELLEY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

281

Colonel Junius R. Smith
Chief Social Administration Division,
Headquarters, US Forces in Austria,
APO 777, U.S. Army.

Spare
5201/LL
5111/LL

1405

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC 5201 4 December 1946.

SUBJECT: Anti-Strike Affidavit.

TO : G-5 Section, MTOUSA, APO 512, U.S. Army.

1. Referring to my dispatch 5694 of 3 December on the protest of the C.G.I.L. against the War Department requirement that Italian workers paid from War Department appropriated funds be required to sign "no strike" affidavits, I forward you herewith a translation of the written protest referred to in paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned dispatch.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Copy to:
US Ambassador
Poland A
Ex Counr
CC

281

5-2201/44

1406

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

TRANSLATION

CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA DEL LAVORO
24655/46 DW/alf

Rome, 3 December 1946

SUBJECT: Italian workers employed by the American Armed Forces in Italy

Memorandum of the CGIL concerning Italian workers employed by the American Armed Forces in Italy.

Dear Admiral,

This Confederal Secretariat has the honor of summing-up in the present memorandum the objections which it feels called upon to make with regard to the obligation made to the Italians employed by American Military authorities in Italy to sign the declaration pledging themselves not to "strike against the American Government" nor to belong to any organization admitting the principle of striking "against the American Government."

The American law which imposes such an obligation upon the employees of the War Department cannot but concern the American or foreign citizens employed in America. The same law cannot, in our opinion, be applied to Italian citizens working in Italy, even though these be employed by American Military authorities, inasmuch as such a law is contrary to the present Italian laws insofar as the right to strike is concerned.

In fact, since the Unitary Syndical Organization of the Italian workers, i.e. the CGIL, admits the right to strike, all Italian workers employed by American authorities in Italy must give up their right to belong to their guild; which, according to Italian laws, would constitute a coercion of individual freedom and would negate the right of association which in Italy has been recognized without exception to all workers, including those depending from the Italian War Ministry.

According to universally recognized principles of international labor legislation, the workers of all countries must submit to the laws which are in force in the country where they are working. Therefore Italian workers employed in Italy, even though this employment be given by armed forces of other countries, are entitled to the same treatment as other similar Italian workers.

This Confederal Secretariat takes the liberty to remark that the above obligation imposed upon the Italian workers does not appear justified since they have never struck against the American Armed Forces, much less "against the American Government"; this latter a supposition which we consider absurd as it is practically impossible. The fact that there have been no serious demonstrations on the part of Italian workers against American and Allied Armed Forces - notwithstanding existing good reasons for dissatisfaction of a syndical nature - is due to the general feelings of sympathy of the Italian people, and particularly of the working classes, for the armed forces who have contributed with such valor to the liberation of our country and of Europe from Fascist and Nazi barberity.

283

1407

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

May we make a last consideration; owing to Italy's situation of inferiority, from the international point of view, and to the not yet complete national independence of our country, there is a diffused tendency among our people to see even in facts of little consequence motives of humiliation to our national feelings. The obligation imposed upon the Italian workers to submit to laws of another country, which are contrary to the Italian laws, is resented by many people as an offense to Italian dignity and national independence.

For all these reasons the Confederal Secretariat begs the competent American authorities to free the Italian workers employed by American Armed Forces from the above obligation. At the same time the CGIL pledges itself formally to avoid any strike or demonstration of workers against American and Allied Armed Forces, as has been the case so far.

Finally, pending the examination of this request by the competent American authorities, we beg that the above-mentioned obligation be suspended. Trusting that the American authorities, also in consideration of the friendship and collaborating relations which exist between the Italian people and authorities and the American Armed Forces in Italy, will grant our request, we beg you to accept our regards and remain

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Liasmdri
Di Vittorio
La Segreteria Confederale

Admiral Ellery S. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

2836

1408

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

8 4409

Confidential DEC 21 1946

C Correo

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: A-15. 19 December 1946

SUBJECT: Italian General Confederation of Labor.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 794.
(Attention: ADMIRAL STONE)

1. Attached signal W 87947, dated 18 December 1946, is forwarded for your information and retention.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

R. P. Steiner Maj/CAC
Exec G-5

/s/ A. L. HAMBLEN
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

5 Encl
2831

3

Confidential

(1211)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HQ MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

FILED : 181549Z PARAPHRASE UNNECESSARY AFSC N 105/13
ROUTINE CONFIDENTIAL

FROM : AGWAR FROM WDOCP OB 3 SIGNED ONTHANK

TO : COMGENMED

REF NO THIS MESSAGE : W 87947 18 December 1946

Reference your radio FX 73634 dated 7 December 46.

Objections of Italian employees and Italian General Confederation of Labor being studied.

Will advise further.

NOTE : FX 73634 MC OUT 91 7/12/46 AG

ACTION : AG

INFORMATION : SACS C/S M O G-2 G-4 G-5 FISC DIR
US POLAD PRO JAC IG HQ COMD(US)

2836

PARAPHRASE UNNECESSARY
MC IN 790 18 Dec 46 CONFIDENTIAL 2050Z Ref No : W 87947

COPY NO. 21

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

1410

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET

ALCOM CITE ACSCC FROM ADMIRAL STONE 181030A December 1946

AFHQ FOR ACTION GEORGE THREE INFO GEORGE FIVE

5839 SECRET

YOUR LETTER GEORGE THREE AFHQ SLANT SEVEN THREE OF EIGHT NOVEMBER REFERS PD HAVE NOW RECEIVED COPY OF MINISTRY OF INTERIORS ORDERS DATED TWELVE DECEMBER WHICH WILL BE TRANSLATED AND FORWARDED PURSUANT PARAGRAPH FIVE REFERENCE LETTER

DISTRIBUTION:
MMIA
AF S/C
Navy S/C
Pub Safety
Ex Comm
CC Files ✓

2837

SECRET

PRIORITY

Chief Commissioner

JOHN H. HAYES
Major, AGD
ADJT

1139 222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

1411

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Ref. : 5009/229/MC

11 December 1946

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I refer to my letter 5009/224/MC of 6 November 1946 on the subject of the steps taken to implement the interim policy for the rehabilitation and utilisation of Italian Ship Repair and Shipbuilding facilities.

I should be very grateful, my dear Mr. Prime Minister, if the information requested in this letter could be furnished with the least possible delay.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Hillery W. Stone

HILLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Alcide De Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
ROME.

283

Copy to: Navy S/C

1412

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Confidential

DEC 12 1946

C Comm
4152

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: A.15

10 December 1946

SUBJECT: Signing No Strike Affidavit.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 794.

1. Enclosed Signal FX 73634, dated 7 December 1946, is forwarded for your information and retention.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

R.P. Steiner Actg. for
A. L. HAMBLEN
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

Copies

2831

Confidential

1413

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AFHQ MESSAGE CENTER

OUTGOING MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY

TO FOR ACTION : AGWAR

INFO : CG PBS CG RAAC CG FOGGIA GEN DEPOT
CG 88TH DIV CG EATS CG ATC CG AIRCOM
CG 58TH AACS CG 6686TH E/E GP

FROM : CIVILIAN PERSONNEL DIVISION MTOUSA

REF NO : FX 73634

Reurad WOL 30455, attempted execution of instructions contained therein met with objections from alien employees and Italian General Confederation of Labor.

Objections are:

1. All Italian employees are now members of an organization that reserves the right to strike. This right of organization association in ITALY has been recognized without exception to all workers, including those employed by the Italian War Ministry.

2. Italian Confederation of Labor feels that such affidavit is in violation of universally recognized principles of international labor legislation. They believe that Italians employed in ITALY by Armed Forces of other countries are entitled to the same treatment as other similar Italian workers.

3. The NOT yet complete national independence of ITALY leads to a diffused tendency among Italians to see, even in facts of little consequence, motives of humiliation to Italian national feeling.

332 MC OUT 91

CONFIDENTIAL

COPY NO 23

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

4. The obligation imposed upon the Italian workers to submit to laws of another country, which are contrary to Italian laws, is resented by many people as an offense to Italian dignity and national independence.

In view of above objections the Italian Confederation of Labor begs the competent American authorities to free the Italian workers employed by UNITED STATES Forces from the obligation of signing such an affidavit. They have formally pledged to avoid any strike or demonstration of workers against American and Allied Armed Forces, as has been the case so far.

Complete execution of instructions contained in your cable WCI. 30455, is NOT being forced pending your reaction to above objections.

ORIGINATOR : AG AUTH : CURTIS J IVEY, Maj

INFORMATION : SAGS C/S MTO G-2 G-4 G-5 FISC DIR
US POLAD PRO JAG IG HQ COMD(US)

1415

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC.

1st Ind.

10December 1946.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, HQ ALLIED COMMISSION, APO 794, U. S. Army.

TO: ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS, (Attention: G-5 Section).

1. I agree with the recommendation set out in Appendix "A" on the understanding that the Administrative procedure in AFHQ Administrative Memorandum 20/16 is retained whereby all recommendations are forwarded through me for approval or comment.

2. I do not agree with the recommendation set out in Appendix "B".

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief Commissioner

2831

(109)

1416

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ALLIED FORCE LABOUR AND WAGES COMMITTEE.
A.F.L.W.C.

Tel.: [illegible]
Postal Address:
c/o Labour Branch (Br),
HQ, Rome Area Allied Command,
A.P.O. 794 - U.S. Army.

REF: AFLWC/M/46

3 December 1946.

SUBJECT: Reduction of time lag between Recommendations of the Committee and their implementation.

TO : H.Q., Allied Commission (for attention Lt. Col. Paul T. GRAVES. 4 Copies forwarded in accordance with AFHQ Admin Memo 9/46).

COPY TO: Labour Directorate, G.H.Q., CMF.
Civ. Pers. Div., H.Q. MTOUSA.

1. Reference is made to Minute 6 of the TWELFTH Meeting of the Committee held on 29th and 30th November 1946.

2. The Committee was of the opinion that the time lag between recommendations being forwarded to AFHQ and their final implementation is so great that unnecessary agitation amongst employees results.

3. The Committee felt that this situation should not exist and that the present procedure for channelling recommendations should be revised to eliminate this delay as much as possible.

4. Committee therefore made alternative recommendations which are shown as Appendices "A" and "B" to this letter.

E.R. Badman

E.R. BADMAN, Major,
Secretary (Br),
ALLIED FORCE LABOUR AND WAGES COMMITTEE.

2833

(m7)

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APPENDIX "A" TO
AFLWC/M/H5 dated 3 Dec. '45.

1. That the Committee be strengthened so that it can take immediate decisions on behalf of G.H.Q. and M.T.O.U.S.A. The Committee should therefore include, as members, at all meetings, representatives of the following, empowered to make decisions on major problems :-

"Q" Branch, G.H.Q., CMF
Financial Adviser, G.H.Q., CMF.
G-4, MTOUSA.
Fiscal Director, MTOUSA.

2. In cases where the strengthened Committee was in full agreement it could empower its Secretariat to submit specific recommendations to G-5 AFHQ for approval and publication.

3. It is the opinion of the Committee that such a procedure would save up to a full month in time in decisions on major problems.

2829

(178)

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APPENDIX "B" TO
APHQ/1/16 dated 3 Dec. 46.

1. Recommendations of the Committee should be forwarded by the Secretariat direct to :-

(i) G-5, AFHQ.
(ii) "Q", G.H.Q., CMF.
(iii) Financial Adviser, G.H.Q., CMF.
(iv) Labour Directorate, G.H.Q., CMF.
(v) G-4, MTOUSA.
(vi) Fiscal Director, MTOUSA.
(vii) Civilian Personnel Division, MTOUSA.
(viii) Allied Commission.

2. Serials (ii) to (vii) should take the following action on receipt of letters from the Secretariat:- F.A. and Labour, GHQ, forward replies to "Q", GHQ who coordinates them and forwards them to G-5, AFHQ. Fiscal Director, and Civilian Personnel Division, MTOUSA forward replies to G-4 MTOUSA who coordinates them and forwards them to G-5 AFHQ. G-5 AFHQ coordinates replies from G-4, MTOUSA and "Q", GHQ and takes appropriate action.

3. Serial (viii), on receipt of copies of letters from the Secretariat, forwards comments if any direct to AFHQ.

4. AFHQ Admin Memo 20/46 should be amended accordingly.

5. It is the opinion of the Committee that this scheme, if adopted, would entail less time lag than the present procedure and would be advantageous, should the recommendations contained in Appendix "A" be considered impracticable.

(158)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

DEC 9

84560/OET
DEC 071230

H/6407
DEC 090930

ROUTINE

SECRET

MID EAST

ACTION ALCOM ROME

SECRET. SUBJECT IS SALVAGE OF BENGHASI AND TOBRUK HARBOURS.

AN ITALIAN FIRM SOCIETA ARCHIMEDE OF VIA REGINA GIOVANNA DI BULGARIA 5 ROME IS INTERESTED IN TENDERING FOR SALVAGE THESE HARBOURS AND WISH TO SEND FOLLOWING PERSONS TO CONDUCT SURVEY. DOCTOR ENGINEER MARIO COLOMBO ENGINEER BARSANTI ENGINEER GERBINO ENGINEER SPINELLI DIVER CALCO DIVER BEGAMINI. BEFORE AGREEING TO THEIR ENTRY TO CYRENAICA WOULD BE VERY GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD GIVE SECURITY CLEARENCE AND AN OPINION AS TO THE FINANCIAL STANDING AND ABILITY OF THIS FIRM TO UNDERTAKE TASK. AN EARLY REPLY WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

AC DIST

ACT: ECON DIV 3.

P. SAFETY.

INFO: C. COMM.

EX. COMM.

FILE

SKELETON

DEC 9 - 10

2821

SECRET

FIAT

SOCIETÀ PER AZIONI

CER 06043

L'AMMINISTRATORE DELEGATO

TORINO 7th December 1946
CORSO IV NOVEMBRE, 300

Ellery W. Stone
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner HQ.AC.
Rome.

Dear Admiral Stone,

I have received your kind letter of the 22nd of November handed to me by Major Scicluna with whom I have had a very interesting conversation regarding the labour problems generally and in particular in the zone in which he is interested.

As you suggested in your note we have fully discussed the present situation in C.R.D.A. and the eventual arrangements that are likely to provide a better understanding between labour and management.

I told him what has been done and which are my suggestions for the near future. I shall always be glad to be cooperative and hope that good results may be obtained in the superior interest of labourers and managers that is to say of the labour.

Major Scicluna will report to you personally on the various matters we have touched upon and the decisions taken.

Please accept, dear Admiral Stone, my very best regards.

Valletta

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Dear Admiral Stone,

I have received your kind letter of the 22nd of November handed to me by Major Scicluna with whom I have had a very interesting conversation regarding the labour problems generally and in particular in the zone in which he is interested.

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Major Scicluna will report to you personally on the various matters we have touched upon and the decisions taken.

Please accept, dear Admiral Stone, my very best regards.

Yours very sincerely,

(V. Valletta)

2825

(127-)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1422

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC 5201 4 December 1946.

SUBJECT: Anti-Strike Affidavit.

TO : G-5 Section, MTOUSA, APO 512, U.S. Army.

126

1. Referring to my dispatch 5674 of 3 December on the protest of the C.G.I.L. against the War Department requirement that Italian workers paid from War Department appropriated funds be required to sign "no strike" affidavits, I forward you herewith a translation of the written protest referred to in paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned dispatch.

[illegible]

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5 enc

Copy to:
US Ambassador
Poland A
Ex Comm
CC

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(122)

i 4 2 3

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

TRANSLATION

CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA DEL LAVORO
24655/46 DN/elf

Rome, 3 December 1946

SUBJECT: Italian workers employed by the American Armed Forces in Italy

Memorandum of the CGIL concerning Italian workers employed by the American Armed Forces in Italy.

Dear Admiral,

This Confederal Secretariat has the honor of summing-up in the present memorandum the objections which it feels called upon to make with regard to the obligation made to the Italians employed by American Military authorities in Italy to sign the declaration pledging themselves not to "strike against the American Government" nor to belong to any organization admitting the principle of striking "against the American Government."

The American law which imposes such an obligation upon the employees of the War Department cannot but concern the American or foreign citizens employed in America. The same law cannot, in our opinion, be applied to Italian citizens working in Italy, even though these be employed by American Military authorities, inasmuch as such a law is contrary to the present Italian laws insofar as the right to strike is concerned.

In fact, since the Unitary Syndical Organization of the Italian workers, i.e. the CGIL, admits the right to strike, all Italian workers employed by American authorities in Italy must give up their right to belong to their guild; which, according to Italian laws, would constitute a coercion of individual freedom and would negate the right of association which in Italy has been recognized without exception to all workers, including those depending from the Italian War Ministry.

According to universally recognized principles of international labor legislation, the workers of all countries must submit to the laws which are in force in the country where they are working. Therefore Italian workers employed in Italy, even though this employment be given by armed forces of other countries, are entitled to the same treatment as other similar Italian workers.

This Confederal Secretariat takes the liberty to remark that the above obligation imposed upon the Italian workers does not appear justified since they have never struck against the American Armed Forces, much less "against the American Government"; this latter a supposition which we consider absurd as it is practically impossible. The fact that there have been no serious demonstrations on the part of Italian workers against American and Allied Armed Forces - notwithstanding existing good reasons for dissatisfaction of a syndical nature - is due to the general feelings of sympathy of the Italian people, and particularly of the working classes, for the armed forces who have contributed with such valor to the liberation of our country and of Europe from Fascist and Nazi barbarity.

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(127)

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May we make a last consideration; owing to Italy's situation of inferiority, from the international point of view, and to the not yet complete national independence of our country, there is a diffused tendency among our people to see even in facts of little consequence motives of humiliation to our national feelings. The obligation imposed upon the Italian workers to submit to laws of another country, which are contrary to the Italian laws, is resented by many people as an offense to Italian dignity and national independence.

For all these reasons the Confederal Secretariat begs the competent American authorities to free the Italian workers employed by American Armed Forces from the above obligation. At the same time the CGIL pledges itself formally to avoid any strike or demonstration of workers against American and Allied Armed Forces, as has been the case so far.

Finally, pending the examination of this request by the competent American authorities, we beg that the above-mentioned obligation be suspended. Trusting that the American authorities, also in consideration of the friendship and collaborating relations which exist between the Italian people and authorities and the American Armed Forces in Italy, will grant our request, we beg you to accept our regards and remain

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Lizzadri
Di Vittorio
La Segreteria Confederale

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

28[illegible]

1100

CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA DEL LAVORO

ADERENTE ALLA

FEDERAZIONI SINDACALE MONDIALE

UFFICIO Segreteria DV/alf

Prot. N 24655/46

Roma, li 3 dicembre 1946 194

VIA BONCOMPAGNI, 19
Telefoni 483-151-2-3-4

OGGETTO - Lavoratori italiani alle dipendenze delle Forze Armate Americane in Italia

All'Ammiraglio
S T O N E
Presidente della Commissione Alleata in Italia

R O M A

=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=.=

Pro memoria della C.G.I.L. concernente i lavoratori italiani occupati presso le Forze Armate Americane in Italia.

Sig.Ammiraglio,

questa Segreteria Confederale ha l'onore di riassumere nel presente pro-memoria le obbiezioni che essa crede di dover fare all'obbligo che si richiede ai lavoratori italiani occupati presso le Forze Armate Americane in Italia di sottoscrivere una dichiarazione con la quale essi si impegnano a non "scioperare contro il Governo Americano", nè ad appartenere ad Organizzazione che ammettano il principio dello sciopero, sempre "contro il Governo Americano".

La Legge Americana che richiede un tale obbligo ai cittadini impiegati dal Dipartimento Americano della Guerra non può concernere che i cittadini americani o i cittadini stranieri impiegati in America. La stessa legge non può essere, a nostro avviso, applicata ai cittadini italiani lavoranti in Italia, anche se alle dipendenze delle Forze Militari Americane, in quanto tale legge è in contrasto con la leggi italiane attualmente in vigore in fatto di diritto di sciopero.

In effetti, poichè l'Organizzazione Sindacale unitaria dei lavoratori italiani, cioè la C.G.I.L., ammette il diritto di sciopero, [illegible] tutti i lavoratori italiani occupati dalle autorità americane in Ita-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Presidente della Commissione Alleata in
Italia

R O M A

x.x.x.x.x.x.x.x.x.x.x

Pro memoria della C.G.I.L. concernente i lavoratori italiani occupati presso le Forze Armate Americane in Italia.

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In effetti, poichè l'Organizzazione Sindacale unitaria dei lavoratori italiani, cioè la C.G.I.L., ammette il diritto di sciopero, tutti i lavoratori italiani occupati dalle Autorità Americane in Italia dovrebbero rinunciare al diritto di appartenere alla propria Organizzazione sindacale; ciò che, secondo le leggi italiane, costituirebbe una coartazione della libertà individuale e lesivo del diritto di associazione che in Italia è riconosciuto senza eccezione a tutti i lavoratori, compresi quelli che dipendono dal Ministero della Guerra italiano.

Secondo i principi universalmente ammessi della legislazione internazionale del lavoro, i lavoratori di qualsiasi Paese debbono essere sottoposti alle leggi vigenti nel Paese in cui essi lavorano. - Dunque i lavoratori italiani, occupati in Italia, anche se alla dipen-

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CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA DEL LAVORO
ADERENTE ALLA
FEDERAZIONE SINDACALE MONDIALE

Roma, li 194
VIA BONCOMPAGNI, 19
Telefoni 480-151-2-3-4

UFFICIO

Prot. N

OGGETTO

denza di Forze Armate di altri Paesi, hanno diritto di godere dello stesso trattamento degli altri lavoratori italiani similari.

In linea di fatto, la Segreteria Confederale, si permette osservare che il suddetto obbligo richiesto ai lavoratori italiani, non appare giustificato poichè essi mai hanno scioperato contro le Forze Armate Americane e meno ancora "contro il Governo Americano"; ipotesi, quest'ultima che consideriamo assurda in quanto praticamente impossibile. L'assenza di serie agitazioni dei lavoratori italiani verso le Forze Armate Americane e Alleate - malgrado l'esistenza di motivi di malcontento di ordine sindacale - è dovuta ai sentimenti generali di simpatia che il popolo italiano ed in modo particolare i lavoratori, hanno verso quelle Forze Armate che hanno contribuito con tanto valore alla liberazione del nostro Paese e dell'Europa dalla barbarie fascista e nazista.

Ci sia consentita infine un'ultima considerazione: data la situazione di inferiorità dell'Italia dal punto di vista internazionale e la non ancora completa indipendenza nazionale del nostro Paese, ne consegue che è molto diffusa nel nostro popolo la tendenza a scorgere in fatti anche non gravi dei motivi di umiliazione del sentimento nazionale. - L'obbligo richiesto a dei lavoratori italiani di sottoporsi a leggi di un altro Paese in contraddizione con le leggi italiane, è risentito da molti come lesivo della dignità e dell'indipendenza nazionale dell'Italia.

Per tutte queste ragioni la Segreteria Confederale si pregia chiedere alle competenti Autorità Americane di voler liberare i lavoratori italiani occupati presso le Forze Armate Americane, dall'obbligo suddetto. In pari tempo la C.G.I.L. si impegna formalmente ad evitare qualsiasi sciopero o agitazione dei lavoratori verso le Forze Armate Americane ed Alleate, come è avvenuto finora.

2821

Infine, in attesa che le Autorità Americane competenti esaminino la presente richiesta della C.G.I.L., ci onoriamo di domandare che venga

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

mericane e meno ancora "contro il Governo [illegible]". L'estima che consideriamo assurda in quanto praticamente impossibile. L'assenza di serie agitazioni dei lavoratori italiani verso le Forze Armate Americane e Alleate - malgrado l'esistenza di motivi di malcontento di ordine sindacale - è dovuta ai sentimenti generali di simpatia che il popolo italiano ed in modo particolare i lavoratori, hanno verso quelle Forze Armate che hanno contribuito con tanto valore alla liberazione del nostro Paese e dell'Europa dalla barbarie fascista e nazista.

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2821

Infine, in attesa che le Autorità Americane competenti esaminino la presente richiesta della C.G.I.L., ci onoriamo di domandare che venga sospeso l'obbligo suddetto. - Nella fiducia che le Autorità Americane, anche in omaggio ai rapporti di amicizia e di collaborazione che vi sono tuttora fra il popolo e le Autorità Italiane e le Forze Armate Americane in Italia, voglia accogliere la nostra richiesta, la preghiamo, Sig.Ammiraglio, di voler gradire i nostri saluti cordiali

LA SEGRETERIA CONFEDERALE

Di Vittorio

Il Carli

1127)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1429

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ALCOM CITE ACSCC FROM ADMIRAL STORS 031015A DECEMBER 1946

ETOUSA FOR GEORGE FIVE

5694

RESTRICTED

CONFIRMING TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS DECEMBER SECOND AND THIRD ADMIRAL STORS BAKER COLONEL RAMSLER I RECEIVED LAST EVENING LIZZARD I AND DEVITTO I AND DEVITTO LEADERS OF THE CHARLIE GEORGE TIM LOVE HAD CARE TO PROTEST THE APPLICATION OF ETOUSA LETTER ABLE GEORGE TWO THREE ZERO PERIOD ONE FOUR ZERO FOUR ABLE DASH ONE OF TWENTY THREE NOVEMBER REQUIRED ITALIAN EMPLOYEES PAID FROM WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATED FUNDS TO SIGN NO STRIKE AFFIDAVIT PD

PARA TWO PD I EXPLAINED FULLY THE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION AND COMPTROLLER GENERAL DECISION WHICH REQUIRED THE ACTION TAKEN BY ETOUSA PD THEY ASKED IF I WOULD FORWARD TO COMGEN ETOUSA A WRITTEN PROTEST FOR TRANSMITTAL TO WAR DEPARTMENT PD I AGREED TO FORWARD UPON ITS RECEIPT EXPECTED TODAY PD

PARA THREE PD THEIR OBJECTIONS ARE FIRST THAT THE RIGHT TO STRIKE CMA INCLUDING AGAINST THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH IS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THE EMPLOYER IN THIS MANY STATAL AND PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ITALY CMA WILL SHORTLY COME BEFORE CONSTITUENTE AND CLAIM WAR DEPARTMENTS ACTION WILL BE USED BY REACTIONARY ELEMENTS PD SECOND THAT WAR DEPARTMENT REQUIREMENT IS DISCRIMINATORY AGAINST ITALIAN CIVILIANS EMPLOYED BY AMERICAN MILITARY FORMATIONS IN ITALY VIS A VIS CIVILIANS WORKING FOR ITALIAN MINISTRY OF WAR PD

PARA FOUR PD BECAUSE OF POLITICAL REPERCUSSIONS THEY STRONGLY URGE THAT REQUIREMENT BE SUSPENDED UNTIL THEIR PROTEST WHICH THEY HOPE WILL BE TELEGRAPHED TO WASHINGTON CAN BE

1430

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

5694 RESTRICTED

CONSIDERED BY WAR DEPARTMENT PD THEY PLEDGE NO STRIKES AND NO DEMONSTRATIONS DURING SUCH WAITING PERIOD PD

PARA FIVE PD CONCUR COLOM I RECOMMEND THAT DISMISSAL REQUIREMENT FOR NONSIGNERS BE HELD IN ABEYANCE FOR WEEK OR TWO WHILE CHARLIE GROUPS ITEM LOVE PROTEST BEING CONSIDERED

DISTRIBUTION:
US Ambassador
Poland A
Ex Counsr
CC

2814

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

Chief Commissioner

1126 222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

1431

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Trieste, 2 December 1946

Dear Admiral Stone,

This is purely a personal note to keep you in the picture with regards to the question of the eventual arrangements to be made in the C.R.D.A. On my return to Trieste I had a very long and cordial talk with Col. Bowman who approves my discussing the whole question in all its details with Professor Valletta of Fiat and asked me to make arrangements in that direction. I have since got in touch with Professor Valletta and I am now meeting him in Torino on Friday next, returning soon after to Trieste. As soon as I have exchanged views with Professor Valletta and I have had time to digest the many aspects of this all-important question, I will with the least possible delay forward a report to you through the S.C.A.O. suggesting at the same time that I come down to Rome to prepare an agreed plan of action for the consideration of Col. Bowman.

Please let me know if these arrangements fit in with your ideas and do not

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1/26

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

hesitate to call on me for any other
matter over which I am in a position
to help. With sincere regards,

Yrs faithfully,

Edward Sicilia

1433

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Labor
General

ALCOM CITE ACSCC FROM ADMIRAL STONE 201000A DECEMBER 1946

AMG VENEZIA GIULIA FOR SCAO FOR MAJOR SCICLUNA

5772

UNCLASSIFIED

PROPOSALS AND PROCEDURE OUTLINED YOUR LETTER TWO DECEMBER ARE SATISFACTORY

DISTRIBUTION:
~~Re former~~
CC Files

2811

Routine

Chief Commissioner

JOHN R HAYES
Major AGD
Adjutant

322

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

1434

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

C67068

291530A NOV

H/8231

NOV 301130

ROUTINE

MTOUSA G-5

ALCOM ROME INFO RAC

UNCLASSIFIED

REFERENCE CONVERSATION ADMIRAL STONE / COLONEL HAMBLEN CONCERNING SIGNING OF ANTI STRIKE AFFIDAVITS.NATIVES EMPLOYED BY ALCOM AND PAID ON SO-CALLED ALCOM PAYROLL NOT REQUIRED TO SIGN AFFIDAVIT.US WD CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES MUST SIGN.PRESUME NO CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES ON ALLIED DUTIES EXCEPT WD CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES,ARE PAID FROM US APPROPRIATED FUNDS.CO 7106 REGT SHOULD KNOW WHETHER HE HAS ANY EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN PURELY US DUTIES WHO ARE PAID FROM APPROPRIATED FUNDS.

AC DIST

ACTION : 7106 REGT.

INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER

EX COMMISSIONER

FILE

FLOAT

2816

NOV 30 1946

(925)

1435

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

22 November 1946

My dear Professor Valletta:

I have asked Major E. J. Scicluna, whom I believe you know, to have a talk with you about some of our labor problems in Zone A of Venezia Giulia. Major Scicluna and I are anxious to improve the relations between management and labor generally in that area and particularly in such major enterprises as the CRDA along lines such as you and I have discussed in the past.

I should be grateful if you would spare the time to give generously of your experience and counsel to Major Scicluna who will call on you with this note.

With all good wishes and thanks in advance for your courtesy and cooperation,

Very sincerely,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor V. Valletta
The Director
FIAT
Corso IV Novembre, 380
Torino

2814

124

File

520/cc

1436

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Spaatz

CC 5201

5 November 1946.

My dear Al:

This will supplement my letter to you of 25 October with regard to Major Scicluna's paper dated 12 October offering comments on my letter of 9 September which forwarded a translation of the so-called "Fiat Plan".

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2817

Colonel Alfred L. Bowman, U.S. Army,
Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
Hq. AMG Venezia Giulia.

Spaatz
5 Nov 46

1437

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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2812

1438

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Ex Com
CC
Speaker

2811

1 A 3 9 1

COPY

CC 5201 5 November 1946

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/t/ ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Colonel Alfred C. Bowman, U.S. Army,
Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
HQ. AMG Venezia Giulia

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
HQ. AMG Venezia Giulia

2809

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1443

COPY

CC 5201

5 November 1946

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Chief Commissioner

Colonel Alfred C. Bowman, U.S. Army,
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HQ. AMG Venezia Giulia

2805

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1461

COPY

CC 5201

5 November 1946

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone
/t/ ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Colonel Alfred C. Bowman, U.S. Army,
Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
HQ. AMG Venezia Giulia

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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2801

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1450

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Ref: 3009/224/HC

6 November 1946.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

The Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, adopted some months ago an interim policy for the rehabilitation and utilization of Italian ship repair and shipbuilding facilities to provide for the recovery of the industry in the interests of Italian economy and to alleviate unemployment. This policy is without prejudice to any terms which may be imposed by the Peace Treaty with Italy. A letter was addressed to your predecessor setting forth this policy and in which specific conditions were outlined with the view to utilizing Italian ship repair and shipbuilding facilities in the most practicable manner advantageous to Italian economy and Allied interests.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the above-mentioned letter dated 30 November 1945 addressed to your predecessor. In this letter it was requested that the Italian Government take certain steps to implement the policy set forth by the Supreme Allied Commander and to inform the Allied Commission periodically as to progress at quarterly intervals with respect to the coordination and implementation of this policy.

I should be very grateful, my dear Mr. Prime Minister, if I could be informed as to what steps have been taken to implement the above stated policy and the state of progress of ship repair and shipbuilding facilities since January 1st, 1946.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

28

Dr. Alcide De Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government.
ROME.

Copy to: Chief Commissioner.
Navy S/C.

123

1451

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

COPY

30 November 1945

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, without prejudice to any terms which may be imposed by the Peace Treaty with Italy, has adopted the following interim policy for the rehabilitation and utilization of Italian ship repair and shipbuilding facilities, in Italian Government territory and Military Government territory, to facilitate the recovery of the industry in the interests of Italian economy and to alleviate unemployment:

(a) The rehabilitation of Italian ship repair and shipbuilding facilities for the repair and limited construction of Italian Merchant vessels and for other repair work in the interest of the Italian civilian economy is approved and recommended to the extent set out in the following paragraphs.

(b) The repair of Allied Naval and Merchant vessels takes precedence over repairs to Italian vessels in accordance with priorities established by competent Allied authorities.

(c) The utilization of Italian ship repair and shipbuilding facilities for the repair of Italian Merchant vessels and new construction of powerful twin screw tugs suitable for berthing and long distance tonnage should be accorded second priority.

(d) The completion of all Merchant vessels under construction in Italy of 5000 D.W. or less which are over 50% complete and for which materials are either now available in Italy or can be procured through commercial channels is authorized and should be accorded third priority.

(e) Italian ship repair and shipbuilding facilities are authorized to undertake work in the interest of Italian civilian economy provided no materials or equipment of any kind intended for war purposes or conversion into warlike stores are manufactured. This work should be accorded fourth priority.

(f) New construction of coastal vessels of 5000 tons D.W. or less, schooners of 500 tons D.W. or less, lighters, floating cranes and miscellaneous harbour craft is authorized provided materials and equipment can be obtained In Italy and no demands are made upon Allied resources except in normal commercial channels. This work should be accorded fifth priority.

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(g) The Italian Government will make arrangements for and designate an agency of the Government to discuss financial matters involving ship repair and shipbuilding facilities with Italian companies. No demands will be made on Allied Governments for assistance in financing such ship repair and shipbuilding work as may be considered as Italian Government responsibility.

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(h) No construction of Naval vessels or vessels intended for conversion into Naval vessels is authorized.

(i) The utilization of Italian Government and privately owned ship repair and shipbuilding facilities for repairs to or modernization of Italian Naval vessels and for the production or repair of arms, munitions or other implements of war will continue to be controlled by the appropriate Allied authorities.

(j) In implementing the foregoing the Italian Government must ascertain through normal civil import channels to what extent materials are likely to be available. This will prevent the undesirable situation arising whereby the degree of rehabilitation achieved exceeds the supply of essential materials.

It is desired that the Italian Government take early positive steps to implement the above-stated policy and keep the Allied Commission informed as to progress made at quarterly intervals commencing January 1, 1946, indicating generally the results which have been obtained to enable co-ordination with Allied authorities if required.

very truly yours,

/S/ Ellery W. Stone
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner.

Professore Ferruccio Parri,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome, Italy.

[illegible]

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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NOV 13 1946

VENEZIA GIULIA

HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, [redacted]

Office of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer

VG/AMG/16/550

ACB/JEN/EL

7 November 1946

Admiral Ellery W.Stone, USNR,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,.

My Dear Admiral, 120

While awaiting the further letter promised in yours of 25 October, I forward Major Scicluna's memorandum VG/AMG/Lab/2000/1290 of 31 October 1946 which (per my instructions) purports to "project the FLAT plan specifically against the MONFALCONE background and point out, clause by clause, why its provisions are, or are not, applicable to those conditions".

The only remedy for the principal difficulties which Major Scicluna thinks made the FLAT plan unworkable would seem to be a much stronger and more direct participation in the affairs of the Comitato Consultivo Gestionale by an "impartial third party" (presumably Allied Military Government) than current GHQ policy would seem to permit.

If you have not yet written your promised letter, you might include in it your comments on the enclosure.

With best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

ALFRED C. OMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER

Inc. CC of VG/AMG/Lab
2000/1290

2/11/25

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

FILE COPY

CC 5201

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Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Major Scicluna's paper are therefore quite accurate. I am personally not disturbed by any lack of parism in the title of the Fiat committee, which presumably was chosen in a spirit of compromise.

With regard to paragraph 4 of Major Scicluna's paper, I agree that "Works Committees" in England and "Labor-Management Committees" in the U.S. do not take executive responsibility with respect to management but I do not agree that they do not give advice. In any field, there is no particular responsibility attached to the giving of advice. Possibly that is why there is so much of it.

With reference to paragraph 5 of Major Scicluna's paper, the important thing is not so much whether the "Fiat Plan" is as efficient as "Works Committees" in England and "Labor-Management Committees" in the U.S. "towards an early rehabilitation of the Industry" as whether the "Fiat Plan", under which management executives were permitted by the CLN to return to their duties, is more efficient than the Consigli di Gestione which in most plants reduced the functions of management executives to a minimum where they did not eliminate the management executives from their posts entirely.

Colonel Alfred C. Bowman, U.S. Army,
Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
HQ. AMG Venezia Giulia.

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It seems to me that the effect of the conditions at the Monfalcone shipyards is similar to that which resulted in plants in Northern Italy under the CLN Consigli di Gestione -- namely that the discharge of the responsibilities of management have been reduced to a minimum by the workers. A case in point was the refusal of the Monfalcone workers to permit the loading and export of excess raw material -- a definite block against the discharge of a managerial function. Under such conditions, the adoption of some "Labor-Management Committee" or "Works Committee" plan, which would not be as extreme as the Consigli di Gestione, would seem to be indicated but I do not favor anything as drastic as paragraph 9(b) of Major Scicluna's paper. Once a board of directors is converted into an "advisory Committee", labor is bound to demand a continuation of the privilege of representation thereon when the Commissario is discharged and the board of directors resumes its normal functions. I do not think AMG should be responsible for bringing about any such subsequent situation and I would be bound to oppose it. If admission of workers' representatives to the board of directors is to occur, it should be by act of the board of directors -- either voluntarily or pursuant to Italian law.

However, I do not think too much emphasis should presently be attached to the resolution of the third Sub-Commission of the Constituent Assembly which Major Scicluna quotes in paragraph 7 of his paper. In the first place, the resolution must be adopted by the Constituent Assembly, and it may not be -- and second, if adopted, the extent of participation by the workers in management remains to be limited by law as the resolution provides. This limitation may well be similar to that represented by the terms of reference of "Works Committees" in England.

I am in complete agreement with the last two paragraphs of paragraph 9 of Major Scicluna's paper.

I should be grateful if the same distribution could be given to this letter as was given to Major Scicluna's paper.

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In general, because I feel that, except for emphasis on some points, Major Scicluna and I really differ fundamentally only on paragraph 9(b) of his paper, I feel sure that we could reach complete agreement on this problem if we could have a meeting in the near future after he has had a chance to consider this letter. If you concur, and he can find the time to have a meeting here with me some afternoon, I am confident we can present you with a common policy for consideration.

fdj

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

I should be glad if you would telephone when it would be possible for him to run down. I would suggest any Tuesday, Thursday or Friday.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Copy (blind) to: Colonel A. L. Hamblen, U.S. Army (Personal)
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5,
AFHQ.

For info.

E.W.S.

Ex Comm
CC ✓
Lab Attaché' British Embassy
" " " "

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
VENEZIA GIULIA
LABOUR DIVISION

Telephone No : 4989 31 October 46
Reference : VG/AMG/Lab/2000/1290
Subject : Chief Commissioners Memorandum on Comitato Consultivo Gestionale.

To : S.C.A.O. HQ. A.M.G. V.G.
(through Economic Section)

1. Reference is made to the letter VG/AMG/16/468 dated 19 October 46, asking this Division for a supplementary report on above subject.

2. In conformity with your instructions, the purpose of this report is to "project the FIAT plan specifically against the MONFALCONE background and and point out, clause by clause, why its provisions are, or are not, applicable to those conditions".

3. Overlooking such matter as pertains to procedure and to the formal side of the tables of organisation, the salient features of the FIAT plan for the "Comitato Consultivo Gestionale" may be summarised as follows:-

a) Composition of the Joint Council and appointment of representatives by the three respective categories (workers-employees-directors).

b) Exclusively consultative nature of the Council's functions - a feature which should be suitable reflected in the name to be adopted, such as "Consiglio Consultivo Gestionale".

c) Obligation of Management to consult the said Council periodically, on

(i) improvement of workers' living conditions and development of welfare initiatives;

(ii) improvement of industrial efficiency and methods intended to reduce cost of production;

(iii) plans of production and ways and means for their realisation.

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a) Obligation of the Management to provide all information on

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

to those Contracts".

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(i) improvement of workers' living conditions and development of welfare initiatives;

(ii) improvement of industrial efficiency and methods intended to reduce cost of production;

2791 (iii) plans of production and ways and means for their realisation.

d) Obligation of the Management to provide all information on the economic and financial situation of the establishment, whenever requested by the "Council".

e) Concomitantly, Administrative bodies and Factory Directors remain under the full authority of the Shareholders' Assembly and of its usual executive representatives, the general organisation remaining unaltered.

f) Eventual possibility of setting up "Regional Joint Bodies" to arbitrate between the "Consultative Council" and the "Directive Committee" in cases of serious differences.

4. In approaching the question of creating Joint Advisory Bodies in Industrial establishments on lines set out above, it would be reasonable to say that this may be regarded as a practical proposition only when the following conditions are satisfied:

a) The workers and their organisations would have to be acting in concert, approaching the improvement of working conditions and of industrial efficiency in a frame of mind inspired by economic and social considerations and devoid of ulterior political motives.

This is certainly not the case either in Venezia Giulia taken as a whole or in the C.R.D.A. establishments in particular.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
VENEZIA GIULIA

LABOUR DIVISION

b) The workers and the Management would have to enter into genuine co-operation and labour representatives would presumably act in good faith using such joint machinery solely for the purpose for which these were intended.

This is not likely to be the case in C.R.D.A., particularly in Monfalcone, where a serious rift exists not only between the representatives of the "Sindacati Unici" and the Management but also between the members of the two respective Trade-Unions.

In an atmosphere of suspicion and systematic agitation, it is highly improbable that the Management would be able to carry out its normal functions if it is going to be trammeled by a "Consultative Joint Council", a section of which would be merely concerned with embarrassing the Management and making a bid to invade its recognised rights.

c) The workers representatives would have to be able to elect their representatives in conformity with an agreed democratic procedure which would guarantee that there is no wresting of power or any attempts by political agencies to impose from above, as labour spokesmen, their political hirelings.

This is certainly not the situation in the field of Trade Union organisation in Venezia Giulia. The "Sindacati Unici" have only held phoney elections - elections "by show of hands" or "by acclamation" with only one list of candidates presented by self-appointed labour leaders, after consulatation with U.A.I.S. Draft legislation (copy attached) to cater for elections by direct secret vote in Industrial establishments and to define the functions of workers' "Shop Stewards' Committees", has been kept in abeyance by the Commander in Chief on grounds that the general political situation at that particular moment rendered it inopportune for a Military Government to take a positive action in connection with the ways and means of setting up a legitimate labour representation: it would appear, therefore, that objection would, a fortiori, be raised with regards to the creation of Joint Consultative Bodies, whose functions go beyond those of the "Shop Stewards' Committees".

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5. Taking seriatim the salient features outlined in para 3 above, the following observations are submitted:

Ref. a) No means exists today for the election of workers' representatives and, until an impartial third party is brought into play to smooth the way, no such elections could possibly be staged.

Ref. b) The words "Consultivo Gestionale" constitute an equivocation as has already been pointed out in the previous report. Representatives of the "Sindacati Unici" are bound to place the maximum emphasis on the word "gestionale" overlooking completely the word "consultivo", with obvious consequences.

Ref. c) In making it mandatory to the Management to consult the Council on matters affecting industrial efficiency, methods and plans of production would normally be desirable as this would in some small way bring home to the workers the responsibility which devolves on them to make the industry a success in their own personal interest. It is likely, however, that this would be exploited by professional agitators, camouflaged as Labour spokesmen, as an effective means to impair the Management and to discredit them in the eyes of the workpeople of the establishment.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
VENEZIA GIULIA

LABOUR DIVISION

Ref. d) The observations submitted with reference to (c) would also apply in this case except that the danger of abuse is likely to be greater in connection with matters affecting the economic and financial situation of the establishment. It is also to be considered that labour representatives are not generally speaking versed in all that pertains to the financial aspect of an establishment and a little knowledge might prove a dangerous thing.

Ref. e) There is some likelihood of jurisdictional difficulties arising the moment it is conceded to the "Managerial Advisory Council" to enter into all questions of planning financing and methods of production while simultaneously the Shareholders' Assembly still retains full authority over the Managing Directors and the general organisation is to remain unaltered.

Whenever discrepancy manifests itself between the policy laid down by the Assembly and the views held by labour representatives, the Directors would find themselves in the predicament of having to put into operation the Assembly's decisions, which are regarded suspiciously by the works-people who have to execute them.

Ref. f) The purpose of setting up Regional Joint Bodies to arbitrate is to ascertain that any serious disagreement between the Consultative Managerial Council and the Directive Committee does not result in suspension of work or in the slackening of industrial efficiency. Under normal conditions this eventuality should be the exception rather than the rule, but in Venezia Giulia there are reasons to believe that the opposite would be the case. Moreover there are no means of setting up these Regional Joint Bodies, unless it is envisaged to give official recognition to self-appointed Trade Union leaders to sit on an Arbitration Council with judiciary and executive powers.

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It is furthermore undesirable to set up a separate system of arbitration to settle questions of labour relationship, when AMG Order 78 already governs the whole of this field.

Finally your attention is called to the fact that the creation

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It is furthermore undesirable to set up a separate system of arbitration to settle questions of labour relationship, when AMG Order 78 already governs the whole of this field.

6. Finally your attention is called to the fact that the creation of the "Consiglio Consultivo Gestionale" in the FIAT plant was brought about by agreement between the Shareholders' Assembly and the labour representatives. It is doubtful whether such an agreement could be brought about in this Territory and it would appear inadvisable to settle such a controversial matter by promulgating an A.M.G. Order.

SIGNED E.J. SCICLUNA, Major
Chief Labour Officer

Distribution: D/S.C.A.O.
Economic Section
Industry Division
British Political Adviser
American Political Adviser
File
Reading File
L.O - AFHQ (Major SALWAY).

EJS/Pc

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

25 October 1946.

My dear Al:

Thank you for your letter of 18 October. I plan to send you some comments on Scicluna's paper in a few days but I should like to suggest that consideration of the appointment of a commissario for the Monfalcone shipyards be deferred until you receive my letter.

Paragraph 9(b), in particular, gives me some concern because, as I understand it, it would in effect be giving rise to the same difficulties which the CLN-sponsored works-management committees gave us in the North and which, in the case of Fiat, required the adoption of the subsequent "Fiat Plan" to straighten out.

I am very sorry that I did not have a chance to have a talk with Scicluna when he was here in Rome. I was only informed that he was here at 4:00 p.m. one afternoon and he was leaving the following morning. On that particular day I was booked solid. Perhaps after you have received my letter you could arrange for him to run down for a day, but we will leave that to be settled later.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

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ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Colonel Alfred C. Bowman, U.S. Army,
Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
Hq. AMG Venezia Giulia.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

27 Oct 46

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Colonel Alfred C. Bowman, U.S. Army,
Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
Hq. AMG Venezia Giulia.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Working copy for Mrs Feiling

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS

VENEZIA [redacted] GIULIA

LABOR DIVISION

Teleph.:4989
Ref. :VG/AMG/LAB/2000/1234
Subject:Chief Commissioners Memorandum on "Comitato Consultivo Gestionale".

12 October 1946

(Col Bowman's letter 1905 ind.)

TO :S. C. A. O.
(through Economic Section)

1. - Reference is made to the Memorandum 13C/AMG/16 dated 14th Sept. '46 and the copy of the Chief Commissioner's letter on the question of introducing in the C.R.D.A. a "Comitato Consultivo Gestionale" on the lines of that adopted by the FIAT Group. 116

2. - The undersigned has followed very closely the development of this experiment in FIAT. It originated with a Works Management Committee (Consiglio di Gestione) appointed by the C.L.N. to assume the responsibility of Management. Meanwhile Professor VALLETTA, the Managing Director, had been set aside on the expressed wishes of the worker's self-appointed representatives on the grounds that he was an "undesirable". In view of ever increasing difficulties for which the new form of management could find no solution, Professor VALLETTA was invited to return to FIAT as the Chairman of the "Consiglio di Gestione". Professor VALLETTA made his return conditional on the elimination of the newly adopted system of collective responsibility which he did not consider as a practical proposition in the efficient running of Industry; a compromise was then reached in the form of the present "Comitato Consultivo Gestionale" which has no exact counterpart either in U.S.A. or in U.K.

3. - It is important to appreciate that the "Comitato Consul-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

"Comitato Consultivo Gestionale" on the lines of that adopted by the FIAT Group.

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3. - It is important to appreciate that the "Comitato Consultivo Gestionale" was brought into being for a specific reason, namely that of finding a formula to save the face of the labour organisations in their unsuccessful bid at encroaching on the rights of Management - an attempt for which FIAT provided the platform for staging the "acid test".

The name given to this joint body of "collaboration" between Capital and Labour would appear to be a misnomer and a contradiction in terms. The word "Consultivo" is in conflict with the word "Gestionale", since "Consultivo" indicates that it is purely <u>advisory</u> and "<u>Gestionale</u>" implies that it is <u>managerial</u>.

4. - The most akin joint body, representative of employers and workpeople in Industry, is to be found in Great Britain in the shape of the so-called "Works Committees" (not to be confused with Shop Stewards' Committees) that have been widely established during this War in the more important

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Industries. While these "Works Committees" are not always joint bodies, their functions are always associated with joint machinery on the Whitley model and are therefore concerned with the maintenance of good relationship and spirit of cooperation between employers and workpeople in industrial establishments. Their functions, while normally limited, may yet develop on a wider basis but, as far as it has been possible to ascertain, these committees have not as yet specifically taken upon themselves any responsibilities - executive or advisory - that have been normally associated with the vested rights of Management.

5. - There appears to be some discrepancy between what is being publicly brandished with regards to the achievements resulting from the establishment of the "Comitato Consultivo Gestionale" in the FIAT plant and what, in fact, has been the case, as judged by the very limited time in which this body has been in existence. Whilst this venture is being spoken of as a progressive and efficient instrument in the present bid for an increased industrial efficiency and a closer collaboration between Capital and Labour, one is confidentially given to understand, by highly placed and prejudiced executives of the FIAT Group, that the whole affair has proved a "red herring" and that it is just a hindrance rather than a help in the general effort towards an early rehabilitation of the Industry.

6. - The aftermath of the fall of Fascism and an unsuccessful War has provided an opportunity for organised labour to stage an unprecidented come-back. As might well have been expected, the Labour movement in Italy has on occasions tended to take into its own hands more than has been regarded in democratic countries as their legitimate due and the onus of responsibility which has devolved on labour leaders has sometimes proved more than the political and Trade Union experience of the Italian working classes would warrant. The

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tation of the industry.

6. - The aftermath of the fall of Fascism and an unsuccessful war has provided an opportunity for organized labour to stage an unprecedented come-back. As might well have been expected, the labour movement in Italy has on occasions tended to take into its own hands more than has been regarded in democratic countries as their legitimate due and the onus of responsibility which has devolved on labour leaders has sometimes proved more than the political and Trade Union conscience of the Italian working classes would warrant. The mere fact that "Works Committees" have been hailed in Great Britain as a further contribution towards the maintenance of industrial peace and efficiency does not necessarily make these Committees a "blue print" to apply successfully to Italian Industry, especially when it is considered that generally speaking the average labour spokesman in a British industrial establishment is a man of wider experience and vision than Italian labour leaders operating on the national level.

7. - While the above considerations suggest that the establishment of "Works Committees" in Italy would be premature, it should be borne in mind that the trend of thought in Italian Trade-Union and Political circles indicates that it is proposed to bring about reforms in the management of Italian industry that would be even more far-reaching. The third Sub-Commission of the Constituent Assembly has in fact adopted the

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resolution that "the State shall guarantee the right of the workers to participate in the management of those establishments where they work and a law shall establish the ways and means as well as the limitations of the application of this right".

3. - While it is the considered opinion of this Division that the Military Government would not be justified in setting up by General Order any form of joint body on the lines of a Works Committee, it is at the same time convinced that early steps should be taken to improve on the present general situation in the field of labour relationship.

Your kind attention is therefore drawn to the recommendations put up by this Division in concert with Industry Division (130/AMG/IND/P/104=LAB/2000/968 dated 25 July '46) and to the draft legislation on Shop Stewards' Committees (130/AMG/LAB/506/877 dated 26 June '46 and 130/AMG/LAB/506/921 dated 15 July '46) which(in view of the political situation which had then developed) it had been decided to leave in temporary abayance.

4. - With special reference to the C.R.D.A. and considering the important part which this establishment plays in the general economic situation of this Territory, it is submitted that the slightly improved political situation appears to provide a good opportunity to face up to the economic and labour problem in that establishment and that the question of appointing a Commissario be given early consideration.

If this line of action is followed, the immediate task of the Commissario should be that of

(a) instituting proper democratic labour representation within the various shipyards;

NO (b) turning the existing Board of Directors into an "Advisory Committee", on which at least two labour representatives would be invited to sit; and

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(a) instituting proper democratic labour representation within the various shipyards;

NO (b) turning the existing Board of Directors into an "Advisory Committee", on which at least two labour representatives would be invited to sit; and

2731 (c) instituting, under the patronage of the Management, social organisations of a democratic type (Co-operatives, Housing Committee, Welfare Committee etc.) to cater for the needs of the clerical and manual workers of the establishment.

In conclusion it is submitted that as long as the situation in these shipyards is expected to improve and return to normalcy of its own accord, there is but little chance of achieving a modicum of industrial peace and an improvement in the general situation of antagonism now existing between industrial employers and workpeople in this Territory.

Experience has shown that the former industrial exponents stand a very poor chance of gaining the confidence of the working classes as long as the latter have not overcome

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the psychological complex under which they labour as a result of past experiences. The return to a cordial relationship, mutual trust and eventual cooperation must be proceeded by a preliminary phase in which a suitable "leader of men" is given ample opportunity to bring this personality to bear on the two factors of production - Management and Labour - that in their common interests must accept reconciliations as a condition for the early economic rehabilitation of Industry.

E. Jeciuna Major

E.J. JECIUNA, Major
Chief Labor Officer

Distribution : D/S.C.A.O.
Economic Section
Industry Division
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" AMERICAN
L.O. - AFHQ (Major Solvay)

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" AMERICAN
L.O. - AFHQ (Major Soluay)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, VENEZIA GIULIA
[redacted]
Office of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer

ACB/jen

18 October 1946.

Admiral Ellery S. Stone
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission.

OCT 22 1946

My dear Admiral,

This refers to your personal letter of 9 September following your visit here, concerning the proposed use of the "Fiat Plan" at Monfalcone.

I immediately referred the plan for comment to my Labor Division, but shortly after learned that one of the principal authors of the plan and the man who had implemented it in the Fiat plant was my own Chief Labor Officer, Major E.J. Scicluna.

Since Major Scicluna has been here for a long time, knows the Monfalcone problem more intimately than anyone else and had never mentioned the plan to me, I concluded that he must think there was some sound reason why it could not be applied here. As he was on leave at the time and for some period thereafter I did not press Labor Division for its comments until his return. After this occurred, he was busy with immediate problems for some time, so I have only today received his report, a copy of which I enclose.

The report actually covers a wider field than I stipulated, but I am sending it in its present form because of the long interval which has already elapsed since your letter. I have asked my Labor Division to prepare another analysis projecting the Fiat plan specifically against the Monfalcone background and pointing out, clause for clause, why its provisions are or are not applicable to those conditions, regardless of his opinion as to how it worked at Fiat. I shall send you a copy of the result.

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I should be glad to have additional comments or suggestions on this subject from you or any member of your staff.

Regards

Alfred C. Bowman

ALFRED C. BOWMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

OCT 8 1946

CC

Ref: 695/22/SC

4 October 1946.

SUBJECT: State Employees in Tripolitania.

TO : Civil Affairs Branch
C.M.Q.
M.E.F.

Reference is made to your letter No. 12467/37/GA dated 22 July 46 on this subject.

Enclosed please find the Italian Government's reply to your suggestions in both Italian and English.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

A. W. Kinsey.

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Roma, 1 October 1946

MINISTRY OF ITALIAN AFRICA

Ref: 29093

SUBJECT: Italian Personnel.

Referring to the proposal advanced by you, through C.A., this Administration has decided as follows:

1. The permanent staff officials and clerks on contract, who on the 1st July were already on leave without pay, are authorized to repatriate.

2. The extraordinary personnel on leave without pay, who, invited to repatriate, ask to remain in the Colony, shall be discharged from the date of their refusal and be granted the discharge bonus as soon as possible.

3. The daily paid clerks employed with B.M.A. shall be considered as 'Local engaged personnel' ceasing to be dependents of the Italian Administration from the date of their employment with B.M.A.

4. The permanent staff and clerks on contract, invited to repatriate to Italy and unwilling to do so, are put on temporary payroll for reasons of ill-health or urgent family motives.

The repatriation of all high permanent staff officials and clerks still on duty, shall be allowed after a request has been made for each individual case. This should be accompanied by a declaration from your office showing serious health or family motives and also authorization of BMA.

This Ministry could substitute, from time to time, if BMA wishes, other names on request.

In order to avoid any argument, it would be better, to make known in detail to all the personnel the decisions of this Ministry and see that in every individual case the personnel office of BMA obtains the necessary papers showing that the employee has full knowledge of the Ministerial's decisions as well as the consequences deriving from his own actions.

278

THE MINISTER.

1477

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

COPY

COPY

MINISTERO DELL'AFRICA ITALIANA

Gabinetto AA.PP.

Roma, 1 ottobre 1946

AL CONTE GIORGIO DELLA CROCE
Direttore del Personale Italiano
B.M.A.
Tripoli

Prot. 29043

OGGETTO: Personale Italiano.

In relazione alla proposta avanzata dalla S.V., per il tramite della C.A., questa Amministrazione è venuta nelle seguenti determinazioni:

1) I funzionari e impiegati di ruolo o a contratto tipo i quali, alla data del I luglio c.a. già si trovavano in posizione di "licenza senza assegni" sono autorizzati a rimpatriare;

2) Il personale straordinario, in licenza senza assegni, che invitato a rimpatriare, chiede di restare in Colonia, sia licenziato dalla data del rifiuto, salvo ad ottenere la liquidazione delle indennità di licenziamento appena ciò sarà possibile;

3) Gli impiegati giornalieri immessi negli impieghi della B.M.A. siano considerati quali "impiegati assunti sul posto" cessando dalla data di assunzione alla B.M.A. di essere considerati dipendenti dall'Amministrazione civile italiana;

4) Ove alcuni del personale di ruolo e a contratto tipo che saranno invitati a trasferirsi in Italia non intendessero rimpatriare, dovrebbe nei loro confronti applicarsi il trattamento dell'aspettativa per motivi di salute o per ragioni di famiglia a seconda delle diverse condizioni che potranno presentarsi;

Il rimpatrio di tutti gli altri funzionari ed impiegati tuttora in servizio sarà consentito dietro richiesta da farsi per ogni singolo caso e corredata da una dichiarazione della S.V. di comprovati motivi di salute o di famiglia, nonchè del nulla osta della B.M.A.
Questo Ministero potrebbe, nel caso che la B.M.A. lo desiderasse, provvedere di volta in volta alla sostituzione con altri elementi il cui nome verrebbe segnalato nominativamente, a richiesta.

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Sarà bene, ad evitare ogni contestazione, che al personale siano fatte conoscere, con sufficiente esattezza, le determinazioni del Ministero e che per ogni singolo caso l'ufficio del Personale della B.M.A. acquisisca la documentazione atta a comprovare la conoscenza da parte dell'impiegato delle determinazioni ministeriali nonchè delle conseguenze che derivano dal proprio comportamento.

p. IL MINISTRO
. . .

1478

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

9 September 1946.

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I have written Colonel Bowman in this connection and have pleasure in sending you a copy of my letter and enclosures to him.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Lieutenant General Sir John Harding, KCB, CBE,
DSO, MC,
General Officer Commanding,
XIII Corps.

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Spares
Scuffa

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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DSO, MC,
General Officer Commanding,
XIII Corps.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

9 September 1946.

My dear Al:

On 29 August, at the request of the Italian Foreign Office, I received three men representing the Camera del Lavoro of Trieste — the Italian, as distinct from the Slovene, labor union. I spent an hour and a half with these gentlemen, largely to get further information for my benefit on the labor conditions in Venezia Giulia.

As you may know, they visited Rome to impress upon the Italian Government the need for the protection of their members against the terrorist tactics of the Slavic elements in Venezia Giulia. They appreciate that many of the acts of violence committed may not be done actually by members of the Slavic union but by agents infiltrated from Zone B.

I pointed out that General Harding's decision, on your recommendation, to put IP's and VG police into the Monfalcone yard was for the express purpose of protecting any of their members who wanted to work and therefore expressed my disappointment that they should have joined in the sitdown strike which occurred after the IP's and VG police took up patrol duties at the yards.

They appeared to agree with my position and stated that in any case the sitdown strike had been called off the night before. They stated that they had supported AMG's action in introducing guards into the yards both to the Italian Government and to the national office of the CGIL. I suggested that they do likewise with Mr. Antonini, the AFL labor leader now here, who, as you know, is of Italian extraction, and anti-communist. They assured me that they would do so.

In the course of their conversation they stated with regret that they had been unable at any time to meet with you. I hope that this is an exaggeration because I would find it difficult to believe that as a Regional Commissioner or SCAO you would not receive such important elements of the population as the local heads of the CGIL. I need not point out that Colonel Poletti's success in dealing with the difficult labor situations in Naples and Milan was due in part to dealing with such questions first hand. Moreover, both Gen-

2781

Colonel Alfred C. Bowman, U.S. Army,
Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
AMG, XIII Corps.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Another important phase of my discussion with the CGIL representatives was the question of adequate police protection for those Monfalcone shipyard workers who live in the peripheral towns around Monfalcone. They reported that a state of terrorism exists in these towns against their members to such an extent that members of the CGIL cannot leave their homes at night. I told them of the fact that the VG police are to be augmented in numbers and that I would do everything possible to see that adequate police protection is given in these towns. I would suggest that you go into this phase personally with both Scicluna and Colonel Richardson.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Copy (blind) to: Colonel A. L. Hamblen,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5, AFHQ.

1482

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISS
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

9 September 1946.

My dear Al;

When I visited you in Trieste, you will recall my concern over the working conditions at the Monfalcone shipyards and my suggestion that at the first appropriate opportunity, effort should be made to inaugurate (provided the management agrees, as I am sure they will) the type of management-labor committee which was instituted in the Fiat plant this year with the indorsement of the Italian Government. Moreover, the present DeGasperi Government, which, as you know, includes the Socialist and Communist parties, indorsed the Fiat plan in the Government's economic program adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

I am enclosing herewith a translation of the Fiat plan, together with an excerpt from the Government's program as adopted which refers to its indorsement of the Fiat plan. Such a plan, as you no doubt are aware, was pretty generally adopted by most American companies during the war and, I am informed, similar plans are in operation in British works.

If I can give any assistance to you in this matter, I hope you will not hesitate to call on me.

Very sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Colonel Alfred C. Bowman,
SCAO, AMG XIII Corps.

2781

Copy to: General Harding.

(blind) - Col Hamblen

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

"The workers management councils which have already been experimented by FIAT, will be created to constitute an efficient tool for the collaboration of the working-class with management, while the Government will follow with close interest the revision of contracts which might be called upon by the competent syndical organizations."

(From DeGasperi's announcement of the Government's program July 16, 1946, before the Constituent Assembly. The program was approved by the delegates of the three mass parties, including the Communist Party.)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A P O 794
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. : 823/9/20 21 September 1946

SUBJECT: Report on Labour Situation - Venezia.

TO : W.H. Braine, Esq., C.B.E.
Labour Attache',
British Embassy,
Rome.

The following extract from the monthly report for August of the Allied Commission Liaison Officer 86 Area is forwarded to you for information.

LABOUR

" The local Camera di Lavoro in Venice and Mestre have started an agitation and threatened a strike of all employees in military offices and installations.

After many meetings at which the Prefect, the representatives of the Camera del Lavoro, the Labour Control Officer and both Allied Commission Liaison Officers were present the demands by the workers have been clarified as follows:

(1) Establishment of Internal Commissions (now granted).

(2) Cost of living bonus to be brought into line with private industry, and made retrospective to 1 May 46.

(3) Inclusion of the Commune of VENICE (including MESTRE) in zone "B".

(4) Payment of Republican Bonus.

The workers representatives maintain that demand n.2 was just made in April 1946. It has now been granted retrospective to 1 August 46. With regard to no.3 & 4 it has been pointed out that these can only be decided on the highest authority, and the matter has been referred back to Rome.

At the present moment it is not known whether a strike will take place or not."

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

W. TURNER COLES

Brigadier,
Acting Executive Commissioner.

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PRIORITY

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HQ ALCOM

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Ref your 4954 of 13 Sep. 115

1.Question of annulment cancellation Caproni contract has been considered by chief of staff but regret that due necessity for rapid withdrawal all troops from Milan not possible accede to your request.

2.Also regret not possible to hand over spare parts.Present stocks at Caproni are for bedford and dodge vehicles both of which types are now standard in this theatre and for which spares are in very short supply. GHQ CMF signal C 63038 addressed MMIA refers.

S/20/CC

AC DIST

ACTION: EX COMMISSIONER 2

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER

MMIA

FLOAT 2

FILE

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HEADQUARTERS
21 SEP 46

RESTRICTED

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, 13 CORPS

Office of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer

13C/AMG/16/371 14 September 1946.

My dear Admiral,

I was very glad to have your letter of 9 September reporting a visit to you by representatives of the Camera del Lavoro.

I quite agree with your ideas about personal contact. While I do not know who these specific gentlemen were, I have on a number of occasions met with representatives of both unions, the last time having been when the shipyards were turned back from military to civilian control.

In general my policy is to refuse to see representatives of either labor or industry except through the intercession of the responsible officer in that field, and whenever Major Scicluna feels it necessary or desirable that I should meet representatives of the Camera del Lavoro, I am sure that the Camera del Lavoro people know that I shall be glad to do so. Major Scicluna has certainly been so instructed.

In any event, I am grateful for your friendly tip.

The question of adequate police protection after working hours for workers who live in the peripheral towns around Monfalcone is I think improving, but we have not as yet reached a point where we can protect each worker in his home. The question has been thoroughly gone into with Major Scicluna and Colonel Richardson, and I think the protection afforded will continue to improve as time goes on.

It was good to have you with us for a couple of days, and I hope you will find it possible to come again soon. Meanwhile, I am,

Sincerely,

ALBERT C. BOWMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SEP

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AFHQ

1717SB SEPTEMBER

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SUBJECT IS CONTRACT FOR OVERHAULED WAR DEPARTMENT VEHICLES BETWEEN GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS AND ASSISTANT CAPTONI MILAN CMA CONTRACT NUMBER MINE EASY EIGHT TWO EASY SEVEN THREE THREE FIVE SIX MD

PARA ONE MD PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAS REPRESENTED THAT ALTHOUGH FIRM REALIZED THAT CONTRACT CAN BE CANCELLED AT MONTHS NOTICE THEY HAD ASSURED FROM LETTER MIKE EASY CLARE TWO EASY NINE EIGHT TWO THREE TWO NINE OF AUGUST THERE FROM ROGER EASY MIKE EASY THAT THE PROGRAMME UP TO DECEMBER THIRD ONE WAS ASSURED MD THEY POINT OUT THAT CANCELLATION OF CONTRACT THOSE FOUR FIVE ZERO ZERO MEN OUT OF WORK AND ARE ASKING WHETHER IN VIEW OF THE REPERCUSSIONS OF THIS AND THE PRESENT DIFFICULT TIMES IF THIS CANCELLATION CAN BE ANNULLED MD

TWO MD I STRONGLY RECOMMEND EXTENSION OF CONTRACT AT ANY RATE UNTIL NOVEMBER FOUR BUT IF THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE THAT EVERY FACILITY BE GIVEN TO ENABLE THE MINISTRY OF WAR TO ARRANGE SIMILAR CONTRACT WITH CAPTONI FOR OVERHAUL ITALIAN ARMY VEHICLES MD THIS WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE UNLESS ROGER EASY MIKE EASY IS PREPARED TO LEAVE A NUMBER OF SPARES PARTS WITH CAPTONI FOR USE UNDER PROPOSED CONTRACT WITH MINISTRY OF WAR MD BRIGADIER HOLT GAVE BRIGADIER LUCAS TO UNDERSTAND THAT THIS MIGHT BE POSSIBLE SEE ALSO EMMA LETTER QUEBEC ONE ZERO FOUR NINE OF SEPTEMBER ONE ONE

PRIORITY

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONERS

W.T

Brigadier.

Copy to Chief Comm.

See 117

1493

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

TRANSLATION

Dear Admiral

The prime minister, On. De Gasperi, has been peraonaly informed by the management of the S.A. Caproni on the grave situation that the industry find itself , in case the REME informations were carring out, for the suspoention of the contract before the end of this year.

With the ending of this contract, over on the 4 October 46, over 4500 men will be out of work.

The Ministry, awere of the grave situation which will arise at the present moment in Milan, is asking your intervention at the REME for the continuation of the contract as agreed.

Yours trply
avv. Paolo Cappa

M

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Fo. Roma, settembre 1946

PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO

Caro Ammiraglio,

il Presidente del Consiglio, On. De Gasperi, è stato personalmente informato dalla Direzione della Soc. Caproni di Milano della gravissima situazione nella quale si troverebbe la Società qualora dovesse avere attuazione il provvedimento notificato alla stessa di anticipata cessazione dei lavori ordinati dal R.E.M.E. per tutto il corrente anno.

Con tale cessazione al 4 ottobre, 4500 operai dovrebbero essere licenziati.

Questa Presidenza, preoccupata per le possibili gravi ripercussioni so=

All'Ammiraglio Ellery W. STONE
Commissario Capo
della Commissione Alleata
ROMA

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ciali nella Città di Milano, Le rivolge viva preghiera perchè voglia interveni= re presso il Comando del R.E.M.E., al fi= ne di ottenere possibilmente che il con= tratto abbia lo svolgimento che era sta= to prefissato.

Sinceramente suo

(Avv. Paolo Cappa)

1496

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

9 September 1946.

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I have written Colonel Bowman in this connection and have pleasure in sending you a copy of my letter and enclosures to him.

112

Ellery W. Stone

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

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Chief Commissioner

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DSO, MC,
General Officer Commanding,
XIII Corps.

2761

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Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

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Chief Commissioner

2706 Colonel Alfred C. Bowman,
SCAO, AMG XIII Corps.

Copy to: General Harding.
(Blind) - Col Hamblen

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2705

In the course of their conversation they stated with regret that they had been unable at any time to meet with you. I hope that this is an exaggeration because I would find it difficult to believe that as a Regional Commissioner or RCAO you would not receive such important elements of the population as the local heads of the CGIL. I need not point out that Colonel Poletti's success in dealing with the difficult labor situations in Naples and Milan was due in part to dealing with such questions first hand. Moreover, both Gen-

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AMG, XIII Corps.

See 116

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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With all good wishes,

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ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

276

Copy (blind) to: Colonel A. L. Hamblen,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5, AFHQ.

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1500

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AMERICAN EMBASSY
MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

August 30, 1946

Participants: Sig. Visintini) Camera del Lavoro, Trieste
Sig. Geppi)

Mr. Greene

Sig. Visintini and Sig. Geppi said they had come to Rome to put before the Italian Government and Allied Authorities the situation in Venezia Giulia shipyards, which they termed grave especially in Monfalcone. They attributed this gravity to disorders and violence perpetrated by the Pro-Slav Sindacati Unici, and Visintini went so far as to say that Italian workers in Monfalcone simply cannot live in present circumstances. Sig. Geppi gave a long rehearsal of the struggles of the Sindacati Giuliani to build up membership at the expense of the Yugoslav-established S.U. and complained at length that the S.G. had been handicapped by not having outside support such as the S.U. has had from Belgrade. He denied, however, that he would want the S.G. to attempt to meet "totalitarianism" with totalitarianism; rather, he felt that the two unions should not be treated by AMG as equals, as he said has been the case.

With regard to disorders and violence in the shipyards, Sig. Visintini and Sig. Geppi readily admitted that it takes two to make a fight, but explained that as the S.G. has grown stronger in numbers and has seen the need for self-defense, they have naturally defended themselves. Going further they explained that this need arises from the failure of AMG to provide adequate protection in the shipyards and elsewhere, and that citizens of a democracy have the right to defend themselves if the Government fails to do so. Sig. Visintini and Sig. Geppi took strong exception to the S.U. policy of calling "political strikes" and said that as trade unionists they believed the strike weapon is thoroughly legal but should be reserved for strictly trade union disputes. When the subject of the general strike of July, which had had the support of CGIL and Pro-Italian elements as well as of the S.U. and U.A.I.S., was brought up, they offered the interesting explanation that they had not supported this patently political strike but had told their adherents to follow their individual consciences in

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

deciding whether or not go to to work. They were unable to deny that Pro-Italians had unanimously, even though individually, decided not to go to work on the first day of the strike but did deny that this phenonemon indicated lack of confidence in the S.G.

Mr. Greene said that he assumed Sig. Visintini and Sig. Geppi had taken their problem up with AMG in Trieste which is, of course, the only competent authority, but said he would be interested to know of the concrete remedial measures they proposed. They replied with a rather lengthy discourse on personalities in AMG and only when the question was repeated did they say that they did propose strengthening of the police forces and more energetic preventative police action in the shipyards than has heretofore been observed. They felt that the assignment of mixed police detachments to the shipyards was a step in the right direction but were unwilling or unable to suggest additional measures.

They left with me a copy of their memorandum "The present situation in Venezia-Giulia", copies of which they said had also been given to the Chief Commissioner and to the Italian Government.

J. N. Greene, Jr.

cc: Chief Commissioner, AC
U.S. POLAD, Trieste
" Caserta
Mr. John Adams

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JNGreene:maa

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

"The workers management councils which have already been experimented by FIAT, will be created to constitute an efficient tool for the collaboration of the working-class with management, while the Government will follow with close interest the revision of contracts which might be called upon by the competent syndical organizations."

(From DeGasperi's announcement of the Government's program July 16, 1946, before the Constituent Assembly. The program was approved by the delegates of the three mass parties, including the Communist Party.)

9/10/45

2761

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1503

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

19 March 1946.

Dear Count Perotti:

I should like to see Professor Valletta the next time he is in Rome and would be grateful if you would let me know when you expect him so that an appointment can be arranged.

Sincerely,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2731

Conte Benedetto Perotti,
Roman Office Director,
FIAT,
Via Calabria, 48,
Rome.

109

2-701-3

1504

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MAR 14 RECD

British Embassy,
Rome.

88/19/46

11th March, 1946.

My dear Admiral

Thank you for sending me copies of the agreement concluded by Professor Valletta with labour representatives of Fiat and with the Italian Ministry of Labour. If an agreement on these lines can be put into force, it may help to bring some calm into a very disturbed atmosphere. Mr. Braine is studying the agreement with interest.

Believe me

Yours sincerely,

Mark Wyatt

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, K.B.E..
USNR,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

2759

Dse (107)

(108)

1505

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC 5201 26 February 1946.

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Professor Valleta, Managing Director of FIAT, called on me last week to say that he had concluded arrangements with the C.I.L.N. labor representatives, and with the Ministry of Labor, which he felt would satisfactorily resolve the difficulties which had arisen in his company due to the taking over of management functions by C.L.N. labor committees.

When he conferred with me last year, I suggested that he not try to eliminate labor committees as such but that he should limit their functions to the subjects generally covered by labor-management committees such as were common in the United States and, as I believed, in Great Britain. This, he assured me, he had now accomplished and he was very pleased at the outcome.

I am sending you three copies of the agreement, thinking that Dr. Tasca and your Labor Attache will also be interested.

5201/cr

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone
ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2758

Hon. Alexander Kirk,
American Ambassador,
119 Via Vittorio Veneto,
Rome.

101a

1506

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC 5201 26 February 1946.

Professor Valleta, Managing Director of FIAT, called on me last week to say that he had concluded arrangements with the C.L.N. labor representatives, and with the Ministry of Labor, which he felt would satisfactorily resolve the difficulties which had arisen in his company due to the taking over of management functions by C.L.N. labor committees.

When he conferred with me last year, I suggested that he not try to eliminate labor committees as such but that he should limit their functions to the subjects generally covered by labor-management committees such as were common in the United States and, as I believed, in Great Britain. This, he assured me, he had now accomplished and he was very pleased at the outcome.

I am sending you two copies of the agreement, thinking that Mr. Braine will also be interested.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2751

Sir Noel Charles, Bt., KCMG,
British Ambassador,
84 Via Venti Settembre,
Rome.

See 106

107

1507

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

F I A T - CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Additions	Changes	Cancellations
	I	
	(The Council) Instead of " directors " the word " capi " would be better translated as " executives ".	
	(Number and composition of the Councils.)	..... and directors
	II	
	(The Admin. Bodies, etc.) " Consigliere delegato " was wrongly translated with " General Manager " instead of " Managing Director ".	
	(The general organization, etc.) (3) General Manager)- see above.	
	(5) Directive Committee.)	
Names of appointees		
	III	
..... , within the limits of the tasks assigned to them by this agreement, ...		
	..... an arbitration body formed by one representative of the Central Consultative Committee, one representative of the Directive Committee, both assisted by a representative appointed by their respective Union, and a president named with the agreement of both parties.	
		The central arbitration body is mentioned in this connection pending legislation by the Government, which, within the framework of the legal establishment of the Consultative Committees, should also establish bodies or committees outside the firms and factories, competent for dealing with the relations between capital and labour and for the solution of their conflicts.

2756

For the discussion of controversial matters specially interesting some Section, the Mirafiori Central Committee will be assisted by members of the Consultative Committee of the interested Section.

(101)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

COUNCIL. - CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (Comitato Consultivo Centrale).

The Council - or Consultative Committee represents all those employed by the Firm (workers - employees - directors), side by side with the Directions of the various factories and other undertakings within the FIAT GROUP, for the fulfilment of its special tasks.

Its members are therefore to be appointed by the three categories of the employed personnel: workers, employees, directors.

Name: Should be in keeping with its functions; these being of a consultative nature, the name should explicitly convey this notion. It should be, therefore, Consultative Committee or Council ("Consiglio Consultivo Centrale"), or something to the same effect.

Functions of Council: should be periodically and compulsorily consulted by the various Directions on the following subjects:

- Improvement of the workers' living conditions (within and without the factories)

- Improvement of production and of the means of production (aiming at an increase of production efficiency)

- Labour-saving appliances or inventions, methods intended to reduce costs of production

- Increasing the means of production - development of workers' welfare initiatives

- general plans, plans of production and ways and means of carrying them out (estimated budgets and final balances).

/ The Ministers have accepted the following addition at the instance of
/ the C.L.N.;
/
/ "In order that the aforesaid functions of the Council may be carried
/ out, the Direction, whenever it should be so requested by the Consulta-
/ tive Council, will submit all the necessary informations on the economic
/ and financial situation of the Firm".

2755

Number and Composition of Councils - A Council at Mirafiori with general functions: composed of 9 members: 5 workers and 4 employees and directors.

- a Council for each factory, composed as follows: from 5 to 7 members in proportion to the factory's personnel.

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- in case there should be 5 members:
workers N. 3

employees and administrative and commercial operative N. 2

- in case there should be 7 members:

workers N. 4

employees etc. as before N. 3

Periodical meetings: - once every month in full session;

- on any other occasion in case of an urgent necessity, on the request of the factory's Director or the majority of members;

- all members of the Councils must be present at the meetings, in addition to the Director, who, whenever necessary, may be accompanied by his direct collaborators.

Chairmanship and Secretarial offices: - The Chairman of the Council will be the factory's Director, or his representative, who may be supported, whenever necessary, by his collaborators;

- Secretary: one of the Council's members with the assistance of an adequate personnel.

Premises and archives: The Councils shall have their own offices in suitable premises, which should also give adequate room to the archives.

Factories of the First Group in which Councils shall be established:

- Mirafiori (with Central Council).
- Lingotto - Spare parts and accessories.
- Railway material production
- Aeronautical works
- SPA
- Diesel Engines.
- Turin Ironworks - Avigliana Ironworks.
- Metallurgical Factories - Cast-iron Foundries - "Anonima Metalli".
- Building

2751

-- II --

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES AND FACTORY DIRECTIONS

The Administrative Bodies and Factory Directors remain unaltered, and shall therefore continue to be under the full authority of the Shareholders' Assembly and of its representatives and emissaries (Board of Directors -

101

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President - General Manager - General Direction, Principal Directions, etc. - Executive Committee - Factory Directions - Directions of groups of factories).

The general organization of the FIAT GROUP will remain as at present (during these last months it has been partly in abeyance owing to the appointment of a Commissioner, who has the functions of numbers 1,2,3 and 4 below):

1) General Assembly of Shareholders (including all the share-holders who are entitled to a vote)

2) Board of Directors (composed of all those among its present members who are entitled to keep their posts)

3) General Manager

4) General Direction (Director) - to be appointed soon from among the directive personnel of the FIAT GROUP.

5) Directive Committee (composed of all the Divisional Directors. Its Chairman is the General Director, or, in his stead, one of the Directors who sit on the Committee):

- Truck and motorcar production, and coordination of different productions
- Naval and correlated productions
- Metallurgic productions
- Building materials, building and plants
- Aeronautical and correlated productions
- Commercial services and others connected therewith
- Administrative and financial services
- Social work services
- Services connected with organisation and control.

6) Directions of firms belonging to the Group and factories thereof:
a) Mirafiori
b) Lingotto
d) Spare parts
d) Railway material production
e) Aeronautics
f) SPA
g) Diesel engines
h) Turin Ironworks
i) Avigliana Ironworks
l) Metallurgica
m) cast-iron foundries
n) "Anonima Metalli "
o) Building

2753

(107)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

m Each Consultative Council or Committee shall act alongside its own firm or factory Direction, and shall be presided over by the Director or his representative, with the assistance of his collaborators. The Mirafiori Committee has also been indicated as the one which would act as a Central Committee

/The C.L.N. would like to have the following addition: "in case of a /serious difference between the Directive Committee and the Consultative /Council or Committee, either party is granted the right to appeal to /a regional and central arbitration body, which shall be composed of /representatives of the workers, of those of the employers, and a presi-/dent. This appeal will result in keeping the matter under discussion /in abeyance only when the dispute is of a social character. The central /arbitration body is mentioned in this connection pending legislation /by the Government, which, within the framework of the legal establish-/ment of the Consultative Committees, should also establish bodies or /committees outside the firms and factories, competent for dealing with /the relations between capital and labour and for the solution of their /conflicts".

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Da mettere in fine di Pagina.

(107)

1512

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

F I A T - CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Additions	Changes	Cancellations
	I (The Council) Instead of " directors " the word " capi " would be better translated as " executives ". (Number and composition of the Councils.)	..... and directors
	II (The Admin. Bodies, etc.) " Consigliere delegato " was wrongly translated with " General Manager " instead of " Maneging Director ". (The general organization, etc.) (3) General Manager)- see above. (5) Directive Committee.)	
Names of appointees	III ...., within the limits of the tasks assigned to them by this agreement, ...	
	..... an arbitration body formed by one representative of the Central Consultative Committee, one represent ative of the Directive Committee, both assisted by a representative appointed by their respective Union, and a president named with the agreement of both parties.	
	The central arbitration body is mentioned in this connection pending legislation by the Government, which, within the framework of the legal establishment of the Consultative Committees, should also establish bodies or committees outside the firms and factories, competent for dealing with the relations between capital and labour and for the solution of their conflicts.	
For the discussion of controversial matters specially interesting some Section, the Mirafiori Central Committee will be assisted by menbers of the Consultative Committee of the interested Section.		

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File - Fiat Plan

1513

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FEB 23 REC'D

Rome, January 1946

COUNCIL. - CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (Comitato Consultivo Gestionale).

The Council - or Consultative Committee represents all those employed by the Firm (workers - employees - directors), side by side with the Directions of the various factories and other undertakings within the FIAT GROUP, for the fulfilment of its special tasks.

Its members are therefore to be appointed by the three categories of the employed personnel: workers, employees, directors.

Name: Should be in keeping with its functions; these being of a consultative nature, the name should explicitly convey this notion. It should be, therefore, Consultative Committee or Council ("Consiglio Consultivo Gestionale"), or something to the same effect.

Functions of Council: should be periodically and compulsorily consulted by the various Directions on the following subjects:

- improvement of the workers' living conditions (within and without the factories)

- improvement of production and of the means of production (aiming at an increase of productive efficiency)

- labour-saving appliances or innovations, methods intended to reduce costs of production

- increasing the means of production - development of workers' welfare initiatives

- general plans, plans of production and ways and means of carrying them out (estimated budgets and final balances).

2753

The Ministers have accepted the following addition at the instance of the C.I.L.:

"In order that the aforesaid functions of the Council may be carried out, the Direction, whenever it should be so requested by the Consultative Council, will submit all the necessary informations on the economic and financial situation of the Firm".

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Number and composition of Councils: - A Council at Mirafiori, with general functions: composed of 9 members: 5 workers and 4 employees and directors.

- A Council for each factory, composed as follows: from 5 to 7 members in proportion to the factory's personnel.

  - in case there should be 5 members:
    workers N. 3
    employees and administrative and commercial operative N. 2

  - in case there should be 7 members:
    workers N. 4
    employees etc. as ~~before~~ above N. 3

Periodical meetings:- once every month in full session;

- on any other occasion in case of an urgent necessity, on the request of the factory's Director or the majority of members;

- all members of the Councils must be present at the meetings, in addition to the Director, who, whenever necessary, may be accompanied by his direct collaborators.

Chairmanship and Secretarial offices: - The Chairman of the Council will be the factory's Director, or his representative, who may be supported, whenever necessary, by his collaborators;

- Secretary: one of the Council's members with the assistance of an adequate personnel.

Premises and archives: the Councils shall have their own offices in suitable premises, which should also give adequate room to the archives.

Factories of the Fiat Group in which Councils shall be established:

- Mirafiori (with Central Council).
- Lingotto - Spare parts and accessories.
- Railway material production
- Aeronautical Works
- SPA
- Diesel Engines.

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- Turin Ironworks - Avigliana Ironworks.
- Metallurgical Factories - Cast-iron Foundries - "Anonima Metalli"
- Building

-- II --

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES AND FACTORY DIRECTIONS

The Administrative Bodies and Factory Directors remain unaltered, and shall therefore continue to be under the full authority of the Shareholders' Assembly and of its representatives and emissaries (Board of Directors - President - General Manager - General Direction, Principal Directions, etc. - Executive Committee - Factory Directions - Directions of groups of factories).

The general organization of the FIAT GROUP will remain as at present (during these last months it has been partly in abeyance owing to the appointment of a Commissioner, who has the functions of numbers 1,2,3 and 4 below):

1) General Assembly of Shareholders (including all the share - holders who are entitled to vote)

2) Board of Directors (composed of all those among its present members who are entitled to keep their posts)

3) General Manager

4) General Direction (Director) - to be appointed soon from among the directive personnel of the FIAT GROUP.

5) Directive Committee (composed of all the Divisional Directors. Its Chairman is the General Director, or, in his stead, one of the Directors who sit on the Committee):

- Truck and motorcar production, and coordination of different productions
- Naval and correlated productions
- Metallurgic productions
- Building materials, building and plants
- Aeronautical and correlated productions
- Commercial services and others connected therewith
- Administrative and financial services
- Social work services
- Services connected with organization and control.

6) Directions of firms belonging to the Group and factories thereof:

a) Mirafiori
b) Lingotto
c) Spare parts

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d) Railway material production
e) Aeronautics
f) SpA
g) Diesel engines
h) Turin Ironworks
i) Avigliana Ironworks
l) Metallurgics
m) Cast-iron foundries
n) "Anonima Metalli"
o) Building

-- III --

Each Consultative Council or Committee shall act alongside its own firm or factory Direction, and shall be presided over by the Director or his representative, with the assistance of his collaborators. The Mirefiori Committee has also been indicated as the one which would act as a Central Committee.

The C.L.N. would like to have the following addition: "In case of a serious difference between the Directive Committee and the Consultative Council or Committee, either party is granted the right to appeal to a regional and central arbitration body, which shall be composed of representatives of the workers, of those of the employers, and a President. This appeal will result in keeping the matter under discussion in abeyance only when the dispute is of a social character. The central arbitration body is mentioned in this connection pending legislation by the Government, which, within the framework of the legal establishment of the Consultative Committees, should also establish bodies or committees outside the firms and factories, competent for dealing with the relations between capital and labour and for the solution of their conflicts".

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I

CONSIGLIO CONSULTIVO GESTIONALE

IL CONSIGLIO O COMITATO CONSULTIVO ha la rappresentanza degli elementi del lavoro (operai - impiegati - capi) a lato delle Direzioni di Stabilimento o Aziendali con i compiti ad esso assegnati.
La nomina dei suoi componenti spetta quindi alle tre categorie del lavoro (operai - impiegati - capi).

Denominazione — Deve essere in rapporto alle funzioni, essendo le funzioni consultive, la denominazione dovrebbe essere conseguente, e quindi : Consiglio consultivo Gestionale od altra equivalente.

Compiti del Consiglio — Essere convocato periodicamente ed obbligatoriamente dalle Direzioni per consultarsi sulle seguenti materie :

- miglioramento condizioni di vita dei lavoratori (entro e fuori fabbrica)
- miglioramento della produzione e dei mezzi produttivi (accrescimento delle efficienze produttive)
- risparmio sugli sforzi operai e sui vari fattori del posto di produzione
- incremento dei mezzi produttivi - incremento delle assistenze ai lavoratori
- orientamento programmi ed impostazione della produzione e relative realizzazioni (preventivi e consuntivi ricorrenti).

Ai fini dell'espletamento dei compiti su accennati la Direzione darà, su richiesta del Consiglio Consultivo di Gestione, le informazioni necessarie sulla situazione economico - finanziaria.

"foto a letto"

2715

Numero e composizione dei Consigli — Un Consiglio di Mirafiori con funzioni Centrali composto di Membri 9, di cui 5 operai e 4 impie

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le funzioni consultive, la denominazione dovrebbe essere conseguente, e quindi : Consiglio consultivo Gestionale od altra equivalente.

Compiti del Consiglio — Essere convocato periodicamente ed obbligatoriamente dalle Direzioni per consultarsi sulle seguenti materie :

- miglioramento condizioni di vita dei lavoratori (entro e fuori fabbrica)
- miglioramento della produzione e dei mezzi produttivi (accrescimento delle efficienze produttive)
- risparmio sugli sforzi operai e sui vari fattori del posto di produzione
- incremento dei mezzi produttivi - incremento delle assistenze ai lavoratori
- orientamento programmi ed impostazione della produzione e relative realizzazioni (preventivi e consuntivi ricorrenti).

"foto a "lotto"

Ai fini dell'espletamento dei compiti su accennati la Direzione darà, su richiesta del Consiglio Consultivo di Gestione, le informazioni necessarie sulla situazione economico - finanziaria.

2715

Numero e composizione dei Consigli — Un Consiglio di Mirafiori con funzioni Centrali composto di Membri 9, di cui 5 operai e 4 impiegati.

Un Consiglio per ogni Stabilimento così composto:

- da 5 a 7 Membri a secondo del personale in forza
- nel caso di 5 componenti : operai n.3
  impiegati e capi tecnici amministrativi e commerciali n.2
- nel caso di 7 componenti : operai n.4
  impiegati e capi tecnici amministrativi e commerciali n.3

./.

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Riunioni ricorrenti	Ordinarie: una per ciascun mese al completo Straordinarie: nel caso di necessità urgente a richiesta del Direttore o della maggioranza dei membri Partecipanti: tutti i membri oltre al Direttore che occorrendo chiamerà suoi collaboratori
Presidenza e Uffici di Segreteria	Presidenza: Il Direttore o suo delegato, assistito occorrendo da propri collaboratori Segreteria: uno dei membri del Consiglio assistito da apposito personale
Locali e archivio	Il Consiglio deve avere i propri uffici in un apposito locale adattato anche per ogni funzione di archivio
Stabilimenti del Gruppo Fiat nei quali deve sorgere il Consiglio:	- Stabilimenti Mirafiori e Centro - Lingotto - Ricambi e accessori - Materiale Ferroviario - Aeronautica - Spa - Grandi Motori - Ferriere di Torino - Ferriere di Avigliana - Metallurgiche - Fonderie Ghisa - Anonima Metalli - Edili costruzioni varie

II

ORGANI AMMINISTRATIVI E DI DIREZIONE AZIENDALI

2745

Gli organi di Amministrazione e Direzione Aziendali rimangono inalterati e perciò sono di piena competenza dell'assemblea degli azionisti e delle sue rappresentanze e dipendenze (Consiglio di Amministrazione - Presidente - Consigliere Delegato - Direzione Genera-

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da un apposito personale

Locali e archivio — Il Consiglio deve avere i propri uffici in un apposito locale adattato anche per ogni funzione di archivio

Stabilimenti del Gruppo Fiat nei quali deve sorgere il Consiglio:
- Stabilimenti Mirafiori e Centro
- Lingotto
- Ricambi e accessori
- Materiale Ferroviario
- Aeronautica
- Spa
- Grandi Motori
- Ferriere di Torino
- Ferriere di Avigliana
- Metallurgiche
- Fonderie Ghisa
- Anonima Metalli
- Edili costruzioni varie

II

ORGANI AMMINISTRATIVI E DI DIREZIONE AZIENDALI

2743

Gli organi di Amministrazione e Direzione Aziendali rimangono inalterati e perciò sono di piena competenza dell'assemblea degli azionisti e delle sue rappresentanze e dipendenze (Consiglio di Amministrazione - Presidente - Consigliere Delegato - Direzione Generale e Principale - Comitato Direttivo - Direzione di Stabilimenti e di complessi aziendali)

Nel complesso Fiat lo schema organizzativo aziendale é quello attuale (rimasto in parte sospeso con la nomina del Commissario che detiene ora i poteri 1-2-3-4).

1) Assemblea generale degli azionisti
(composta di tutti gli azionisti aventi diritto di voto)
2) Consiglio di Amministrazione

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(composto degli atti di Consiglieri aventi diritto al loro posto)

3) Consigliere Delegato

4) Direzione Generale (Direttore)
(da nominarsi in seguito scegliendo fra il personale dirigenziale Fiat)

5) Comitato Direttivo
(composto da tutti i Direttori Divisionali - presieduto dal Direttore Generale od in sua vece da un Direttore appartenente al Comitato)

- Produzioni automobilistiche e coordinamento produzioni	Ing.Bono
- Produzioni navali e correlative	Ing.Fogagnolo (f.f.Ing.Bono)
- Produzioni siderurgiche	
- Produzioni Costruzioni Edili e Impianti	Ing.Bonadé
- Produzioni Aviatorie e correlative	Dr.Peccei
- Servizi commerciali e conseguenti	Sig.Gajal
- Servizi Amministrativi e finanziari	Rag.Ghiglione
- Servizi Opere Sociali	Sig.Santhià
- Servizi Organizzazione e Controlli	(f.f.Rag.Ghiglione)

6) Direzione delle Aziende e degli Stabilimenti dipendenti

- Mirafiori
- Lingotto
- Ricambi
- Materiale Ferroviario
- Aeronautica
- Spa
- Grandi Motori
- Ferriere Torino
- Ferriere Avigliana
- Metallurgiche
- Fonderie Chisa
- Acciaie Metalli

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mento produzioni
- Produzioni navali e correlative — Ing.Fogagnolo
- Produzioni siderurgiche — (f.f.Ing.Bono)
- Produzioni Costruzioni Edili e Impianti — Ing.Bonadé
- Produzioni Aviatorie e correlative — Dr.Peccei
- Servizi commerciali e conseguenti — Sig.Gajal
- Servizi Amministrativi e finanziari — Rag.Ghiglione
- Servizi Opere Sociali — Sig.Santhià
- Servizi Organizzazione e Controlli — (f.f.Reg.Ghiglione)

6) Direzione delle Aziende e degli Stabilimenti dipendenti

- Mirafiori
- Lingotto
- Ricambi
- Materiale Ferroviario
- Aeronautica
- Spa
- Grandi Motori
- Ferriere Torino
- Ferriere Avigliana
- Metallurgiche
- Fonderie Chisa
- Anonima Metalli
- Costruzioni

27 1 2

III

Il Consiglio o Comitato Consultivo Gestionale funzionerebbe a lato di ciascheduna Direzione di Azienda o Stabilimento presieduto dal Direttore o suo delegato assistito da suoi collaboratori. Quello di Mirafiori é stato anche indicato come Consiglio Centrale.

In caso di grave contrasto tra il Comitato Direttivo ed

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1523

il Consiglio Consultivo di Gestione, nell'ambito dei compiti ad esso assegnati dal presente accordo, si riconosce ad entrambe le parti il diritto di adire ad un organismo arbitrale composto di un rappresentante del Consiglio Consultivo Centrale di Gestione, uno del Comitato Direttivo assistiti da un rappresentante delle rispettive organizzazioni sindacali, e di un presidente scelto d'accordo fra le parti.

Il ricorso così presentato ha effetto sospensivo nelle controversie di carattere sociale.

Nella discussione di questioni controverse riferentesi a particolari interessi di Sezioni, il Consiglio Centrale di Mirafiori sarà assistito da componenti del Consiglio Consultivo Gestionale della Sezione interessata.

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FIAT

DIREZIONE DI ROMA
IL DIRETTORE

ROMA, February 21, 1946
VIA CALABRIA, 49

Rear Adm. E.W. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Allied Commission

R O M A

Sir,

On Prof. Valletta 's instructions, I have the honour of forwarding to you herewith the draft of the Agreement which has been arrived at between the Ministers concerned, the C.L.N. and the representative of the Fiat Group.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully

U. Perotti

(Conte Benedetto Perotti)
(Romen Office Director)

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-- I --

COUNCIL. - CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (Comitato Consultivo Gestionale).

The Council - or Consultative Committee represents all those employed by the Firm (workers - employees - directors), side by side with the Directions of the various Factories and other undertakings within the FIAT GROUP, for the fulfilment of its special tasks.

Its members are therefore to be appointed by the three categories of the employed personnel: workers, employees, directors.

Name: Should be in keeping with its functions; these being of a consultative nature, the name should explicitly convey this notion. It should be, therefore, Consultative Committee or Council ("Consiglio Consultivo Gestionale"), or something to the same effect.

Functions of Council: should be periodically and compulsorily consulted by the various Directions on the following subjects:

- improvement of the workers' living conditions (within and without the factories)

- improvement of production and of the means of production (aiming at an increase of productive efficiency)

- labour-saving appliances or innovations, methods intended to reduce costs of production

- increasing the means of production - development of workers' welfare initiatives

- general plans, plans of production and ways and means of carrying them out (estimated budgets and final balances).

/ The Ministers have accepted the following addition at the instance of
/ the C.L.N.;
/
/ "In order that the aforesaid functions of the Council may be carried
/ out, the Direction, whenever it should be so requested by the Consulta-
/ tive Council, will submit all the necessary informations on theeconomic
/ and financial situation of the Firm".

Number and Composition of Councils: - A Council at Mirafiori with general functions: composed of 9 members: 5 workers and 4 employees and directors.

- a Council for each factory, composed as follows: from 5 to 7 members in proportion to the factory's personnel.

See changes on last page

Spares
5 20 11

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- in case there should be 5 members:
workers N. 3

employees and administrative
and commercial operative N. 2

- in case there should be 7 members:

workers N. 4

employees etc. as before N. 3

Periodical meetings: - once every month in full session;

- on any other occasion in case of an urgent necessity, on the request of the factory's Director or the majority of members;

- all members of the Councils must be present at the meetings, in addition to the Director, who, whenever necessary, may be accompanied by his direct collaborators.

Chairmanship and Secretarial officers: - The Chairman of the Council will be the factory's Director, or his representative, who may be supported, whenever necessary, by his collaborators;

- Secretary: one of the Council's members with the assistance of an adequate personnel.

Premises and archives: The Councils shall have their own offices in suitable premises, which should also give adequate room to the archives.

Factories of the Fiat Group in which Councils shall be established:
- Mirafiori (with Central Council).
- Lingotto - Spare parts and accessories.
- Railway material production
- Aeronautical works
- SPA
- Diesel Engines.
- Turin Ironworks - Avigliana Ironworks.
- Metallurgical Factories - Cast-iron Foundries - "Anonima Metalli".
- Building

-- II --

2721

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES AND FACTORY DIRECTIONS

The Administrative Bodies and Factory Directors remain unaltered, and shall therefore continue to be under the full authority of the Shareholders' Assembly and of its representatives and emissaries (Board of Directors -

1527

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

President - General Manager - General Direction, Principal Directions, etc. - Executive Committee - Factory Directions - Directions of groups of factories).

The general organization of the FIAT GROUP will remain as at present (during these last months it has been partly in abeyance owing to the appointment of a Commissioner, who has the functions of numbers 1,2,3 and 4 below):

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2) Board of Directors (composed of all those among its present members who are entitled to keep their posts)

3) General Manager

4) General Direction (Director) - to be appointed soon from among the directive personnel of the FIAT GROUP.

5) Directive Committee (composed of all the Divisional Directors. Its Chairman is the General Director, or, in his stead, one of the Directors who sit on the Committee):

- Truck and motorcar production, and coordination of different productions
- Naval and correlated productions
- Metallurgic productions
- Building materials, building and plants
- Aeronautical and correlated productions
- Commercial services and others connected therewith
- Administrative and financial services
- Social work services
- Services connected with organization and control.

6) Directions of firms belonging to the Group and factories thereof:
a) Mirafiori
b) Lingotto
d) Spare parts
d) Railway material production
e) Aeronautics
f) SPA
g) Diesel engines
h) Turin Ironworks
i) Avigliana Ironworks
l) Metallurgico
m) cast-iron foundries
n) "Anonima Metalli"
o) Building

2711

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Each Consultative Council or Committee shall act alongside its own firm or factory Direction, and shall be presided over by the Director or his representative, with the assistance of his collaborators. The Vinciguerra Committee has also been indicated as the one which would act as a Central Committee

/The C.L.D. would like to have the following addition: "in case of a /serious difference between the Directive Committee and the Consultative /Council or Committee, either party is granted the right to appeal to /a regional and central arbitration body, which shall be composed of /representatives of the workers, of those of the employers, and a presi-/dent. This appeal will result in keeping the matter under discussion /in abeyance only when the dispute is of a social character. The central /arbitration body is mentioned in this connection pending legislation /by the Government, which, within the framework of the legal establish-/ment of the Consultative Committees, should also establish bodies or /committees outside the firms and factories, competent for dealing with /the relations between capital and labour and for the solution of their /conflicts".

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F I A T - CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Additions	Changes	Cancellations
	I	
	(The Council) Instead of " directors " the word " capi " would be better translated as " executives ".	
	(Number and composition of the Councils.)	..... and directors
	II	
	(The Admin. Bodies, etc.) " Consigliere delegato " was wrongly translated with " General Manager " instead of " Managing Director ".	
	(The general organization, etc.) (3) General Manager)- see above.	
	(5) Directive Committee.)	
Names of appointees		
	III	
..... , within the limits of the tasks assigned to them by this agreement, ...		
	..... an arbitration body formed by one representative of the Central Consultative Committee, one representative of the Directive Committee, both assisted by a representative appointed by their respective Union, and a president named with the agreement of both parties.	
		The central arbitration body is mentioned in this connection pending legislation by the Government, which, within the framework of the legal establishment of the Consultative Committees, should also establish bodies or committees outside the firms and factories, competent for dealing with the relations between capital and labour and for the solution of their conflicts.
27 For the discussion of controversial matters specially interesting some Section, the Mirafiori Central Committee will be assisted by members of the Consultative Committee of the interested Section.		

1530

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC 5201 26 February 1946.

Professor Valleta, Managing Director of FIAT, called on me last week to say that he had concluded arrangements with the C.L.N. labor representatives, and with the Ministry of Labor, which he felt would satisfactorily resolve the difficulties which had arisen in his company due to the taking over of management functions by C.L.N. labor committees.

When he conferred with me last year, I suggested that he not try to eliminate labor committees as such but that he should limit their functions to the subjects generally covered by labor-management committees such as were common in the United States and, as I believed, in Great Britain. This, he assured me, he had now accomplished and he was very pleased at the outcome.

I am sending you two copies of the agreement, thinking that Mr. Braine will also be interested.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2711

Sir Noel Charles, Bt., KCMG,
British Ambassador,
84 Via Venti Settembre,
Rome.

1531

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC 5201

26 February 1946.

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ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2741

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British Ambassador,
84 Via Venti Settembre,
Roma.

1532

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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I am sending you three copies of the agreement, thinking that Dr. Tasca and your Labor Attache will also be interested.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2739

Hon. Alexander Kirk,
American Ambassador,
119 Via Vittorio Veneto,
Rome.

Sanfilippo 5201/10

1533

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CC 5201 26 February 1946.

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Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone
ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2738

Hon. Alexander Kirk,
American Ambassador,
119 Via Vittorio Veneto,
Rome.

1534

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Rome, January 1946

-- I --

COUNCIL. - CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (Comitato Consultivo Gestionale).

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- labour-saving appliances or innovations, methods intended to reduce costs of production

- increasing the means of production - development of workers' welfare initiatives

- general plans, plans of production and ways and means of carrying them out (estimated budgets and final balances).

/ The Ministers have accepted the following addition at the instance of
/ the C.L.N.;
/
/ "In order that the aforesaid functions of the Council may be carried
/ out, the Direction, whenever it should be so requested by the Consulta-
/ tive Council, will submit all the necessary informations on the economic
/ and financial situation of the Firm".

2731

Number and Composition of Councils: - A Council at Mirafiori with general functions: composed of 9 members: 5 workers and 4 employees and directors.

- A Council for each factory, composed as follows: from 5 to 7 members in proportion to the factory's personnel.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

- in case there should be 5 members:
workers N. 3

employees and administrative and commercial operative N. 2

- in case there should be 7 members:

workers N. 4

employees etc. as before N. 3

Periodical meetings: - once every month in full session;

- on any other occasion in case of an urgent necessity, on the request of the factory's Director or the majority of members;

- all members of the Councils must be present at the meetings, in addition to the Director, who, whenever necessary, may be accompanied by his direct collaborators.

Chairmanship and Secretorial offices: - The Chairman of the Council will be the factory's Director, or his representative, who may be supported, whenever necessary, by his collaborators;

- Secretary: one of the Council's members with the assistance of an adequate personnel.

Premises and archives: The Councils shall have their own offices in suitable premises, which should also give adequate room to the archives.

Factories of the Fiat Group in which Councils shall be established:

- Mirafiori (with Central Council).
- Lingotto - Spare parts and accessories.
- Railway material production
- Aeronautical Works
- SPA
- Diesel Engines.
- Turin Ironworks - Avigliana Ironworks.
- Metallurgical Factories - Cast-iron Foundries - "Anonima Metalli".
- Building

2735

— II —

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES AND FACTORY DIRECTIONS

The Administrative Bodies and Factory Directors remain unaltered, and shall therefore continue to be under the full authority of the Shareholders' Assembly and of its representatives and emissaries (Board of Directors -

1536

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

President - General Manager - General Direction, Principal Directions, etc. - Executive Committee - Factory Directions - Directions of groups of factories).

The general organization of the FIAT GROUP will remain as at present (during these last months it has been partly in abeyance owing to the appointment of a Commissioner, who has the functions of numbers 1,2,3 and 4 below):

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5) Directive Committee (composed of all the Divisional Directors. Its Chairman is the General Director, or, in his stead, one of the Directors who sit on the Committee):

- Truck and motorcar production, and coordination of different productions
- Naval and correlated productions
- Metallurgic productions
- Building materials, building and plants
- Aeronautical and correlated productions
- Commercial services and others connected therewith
- Administrative and financial services
- Social work services
- Services connected with organization and control.

6) Directionsof firms belonging to the Group and factories thereof:
   a) Mirafiori
   b) Lingotto
   c) Spare parts
   d) Railway material production
   e) Aeronautics
   f) SPA
   g) Diesel engines
   h) Turin Ironworks
   i) Avigliana Ironworks
   l) Metallurgics
   m) cast-iron foundries
   n) "Anonima Metalli"
   o) Building

2736

1537

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Each Consultative Council or Committee shall act alongside its own firm or factory Direction, and shall be presided over by the Director or his representative, with the assistance of his collaborators. The Mirafiori Committee has also been indicated as the one which would act as a Central Committee

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/The C.I.S. would like to have the following addition: "in case of a /serious difference between the Directive Committee and the Consultative /Council or Committee, either party is granted the right to appeal to /a regional and central arbitration body, which shall be composed of /representatives of the workers, of those of the employers, and a presi-/dent. This appeal will result in keeping the matter under discussion /in abeyance only when the dispute is of a social character. The central /arbitration body is mentioned in this connection pending legislation /by the Government, which, within the framework of the legal establish-/ment of the Consultative Committees, should also establish bodies or /committees outside the firms and factories, competent for dealing with /the relations between capital and labour and for the solution of their /conflicts".

2737

1538

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

COUNCIL. - CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (Comitato Consultivo Gestionale).

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- Labour-saving appliances or innovations, methods intended to reduce costs of production

- Increasing the means of production - development of workers' welfare initiatives

- General plans, plans of production and ways and means of carrying them out (estimated budgets and final balances).

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Number and Composition of Councils: - A Council at Mirafiori with general functions: composed of 9 members: 5 workers and 4 employees and directors.

- a Council for each factory, composed as follows: from 5 to 7 members in proportion to the factory's personnel.

273;

For [illegible] Rel. Feb. cit. (106) in 5201/11

1539

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

- in case there should be 5 members:
workers N. 3

employees and administrative and commercial operative N. 2

- in case there should be 7 members:

workers N. 4

employees etc. as before N. 3

Periodical meetings: - once every month in full session;

- on any other occasion in case of an urgent necessity, on the request of the factory's Director or the majority of members;

- all members of the Councils must be present at the meetings, in addition to the Director, who, whenever necessary, may be accompanied by his direct collaborators.

Chairmanship and Secretarial offices: - The Chairman of the Council will be the factory's Director, or his representative, who may be supported, whenever necessary, by his collaborators;

- Secretary: one of the Council's members with the assistance of an adequate personnel.

Premises and archives: The Councils shall have their own offices in suitable premises, which should also give adequate room to the archives.

Factories of the Fiat Group in which Councils shall be established:
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- Aeronautical works
- SPA
- Diesel Engines.
- Turin Ironworks - Avigliana Ironworks.
- Metallurgical Factories - Cast-iron Foundries - "Anonima Metalli".
- Building

-- II --

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES AND FACTORY DIRECTIONS

The Administrative Bodies and Factory Directors remain unaltered, and shall therefore continue to be under the full authority of the Shareholders' Assembly and of its representatives and emissaries (Board of Directors -

1540

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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- Services connected with organization and control.

6) Directions of firms belonging to the Group and factories thereof:
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   h) Turin Ironworks
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   l) Metallurgine
   m) cast-iron foundries
   n) "Anonima Metalli "
   o) Building

2732

1541

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

a Each Consultative Council or Committee shall act alongside its own firm or factory Direction, and shall be presided over by the Director or his representative, with the assistance of his collaborators. The Mirafiori Committee has also been indicated as the one which would act as a Central Committee

/The C.I.L.M. would like to have the following addition: "in case of a /serious difference between the Directive Committee and the Consultative /Council or Committee, either party is granted the right to appeal to /a regional and central arbitration body, which shall be composed of /representatives of the workers, of those of the employers, and a presi-/dent. This appeal will result in keeping the matter under discussion /in abeyance only when the dispute is of a social character. The central /arbitration body is mentioned in this connection pending legislation /by the Government, which, within the framework of the legal establish-/ment of the Consultative Committees, should also establish bodies or /committees outside the firms and factories, competent for dealing with /the relations between capital and labour and for the solution of their /conflicts".

2731

1542

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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1543

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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7234

-- II --

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES AND FACTORY DIRECTIONS

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1544

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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n) "Anonima Metalli "
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27 [illegible]

1545

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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2721

1546

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Name: Should be in keeping with its functions; these being of a consultative nature, the name should explicitly convey this notion. It should be, therefore, Consultative Committee or Council ("Consiglio Consultivo Gestionale"), or something to the same effect.

Functions of Council: should be periodically and compulsorily consulted by the various Directions on the following subjects:

- improvement of the workers' living conditions (within and without the factories)

- improvement of production and of the means of production (aiming at an increase of productive efficiency)

- labour-saving appliances or innovations, methods intended to reduce costs of production

- increasing the means of production - development of workers' welfare initiatives

- general plans, plans of production and ways and means of carrying them out (estimated budgets and final balances).

/ The Ministers have accepted the following addition at the instance of
/ the C.L.N.;
/
/ "In order that the aforesaid functions of the Council may be carried
/ out, the Direction, whenever it should be so requested by the Consulta-
/ tive Council, will submit all the necessary informations on theeconomic
/ and financial situation of the Firm".

---

27 Number and Composition of Councils - A Council at Mirafiori with general functions: composed of 9 members: 5 workers and 4 employees and directors.

- a Council for each factory, composed as follows: from 5 to 7 members in proportion to the factory's personnel.

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- in case there should be 5 members:
workers N. 3

employees and administrative
and commercial operative N. 2

- in case there should be 7 members:

workers N. 4

employees etc. as before N. 3

Periodical meetings: - once every month in full session;

- on any other occasion in case of an urgent necessity, on the request of the factory's Director or the majority of members;

- all members of the Councils must be present at the meetings, in addition to the Director, who, whenever necessary, may be accompanied by his direct collaborators.

Chairmanship and Secretarial offices: - The Chairman of the Council will be the factory's Director, or his representative, who may be supported, whenever necessary, by his collaborators;

- Secretary: one of the Council's members with the assistance of an adequate personnel.

Premises and archives. The Councils shall have their own offices in suitable premises, which should also give adequate room to the archives.

Factories of the First Group in which Councils shall be established:

- Mirafiori (with Central Council).
- Lingotto - Spare parts and accessories.
- Railway material production
- Aeronautical works
- SPA
- Diesel Engines.
- Turin Ironworks - Avigliana Ironworks.
- Metallurgical Factories - Cast-iron Foundries - "Annuim Metalli".
- Building

-- II --

2725

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES AND FACTORY DIRECTIONS

The Administrative Bodies and Factory Directors remain unaltered, and shall therefore continue to be under the full authority of the Shareholders' Assembly and of its representative and emanaries (Board of Directors -

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President - General Manager - General Direction, Principal Directions, etc. - Executive Committee - Factory Directions - Directions of groups of factories).

The general organization of the FIAT GROUP will remain as at present (during these last months it has been partly in abeyance owing to the appointment of a Commissioner, who has the functions of numbers 1,2,3 and 4 below):

1) General Assembly of Shareholders (including all the share-holders who are entitled to a vote)

2) Board of Directors (composed of all those among its present members who are entitled to keep their posts)

3) General Manager

4) General Direction (Director) - to be appointed soon from among the directive personnel of the FIAT GROUP.

5) Directive Committee (composed of all the Divisional Directors. Its Chairman is the General Director, or, in his stead, one of the Directors who sit on the Committee):

- Truck and motorcar production, and coordination of different productions
- Naval and correlated productions
- Metallurgic productions
- Building materials, building and plants
- Aeronautical and correlated productions
- Commercial services and others connected therewith
- Administrative and financial services
- Social work services
- Services connected with organization and control.

6) Directions of firms belonging to the Group and factories thereof:
a) Mirafiori
b) Lingotto
d) Spare parts
d) Railway material production
e) Aeronautics
f) SPA
g) Diesel engines
h) Turin Ironworks
i) Avigliana Ironworks
l) Metallurgica
m) cast-iron foundries
n) "Anonima Metalli "
o) Building

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x Each Consultative Council or Committee shall act alongside its own firm or factory Direction, and shall be presided over by the Director or his representative, with the assistance of his collaborators. The Mirafiori Committee has also been indicated as the one which would act as a Central Committee

/The C.I.L.N. would like to have the following addition: "in case of a /serious difference between the Directive Committee and the Consultative /Council or Committee, either party is granted the right to appeal to /a regional and central arbitration body, which shall be composed of /representatives of the workers, of those of the employers, and a presi-/dent. This appeal will result in keeping the matter under discussion /in abeyance only when the dispute is of a social character. The central /arbitration body is mentioned in this connection pending legislation /by the Government, which, within the framework of the legal establish-/ment of the Consultative Committees, should also establish bodies or /committees outside the firms and factories, competent for dealing with /the relations between capital and labour and for the solution of their /conflicts".

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

REF: LSC/403

24 October 1945

Dear Minister Barbareschi:

You wrote on 18 July under reference Prot. No. 1753--500/28 regarding the formation of Internal Commissions by civilian employees of the Allied Forces. It was subsequently explained to you that official regulations did not, at that time, permit the establishment of such Commissions.

I am now able to inform you that, by command of Allied Force Headquarters, workers at military establishments employing more than 20 Italian civilians may organize Internal Commissions. Such establishments have, in fact, been instructed that workers should be encouraged to form Commissions.

The functions of Internal Commissions in Allied Establishments have been clearly defined as maintaining liaison between workers and the employing service, presenting grievances or suggestions in respect of wage standards, hours, and working conditions, and making proposals for increasing efficiency.

Yours very truly,

/s/ [illegible]

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Signore Gaetano Barbareschi
Minister of Labor and Social Security
Italian Government
Rome

105

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

FP/rmw

TEL : Ext. 204

19 October 1945

REF : LSC/1306

SUBJECT: Provisions for Surplus Workers in Northern Italy.

TO : Executive Commissioner

1. Attached is a copy of a cable which is today being dispatched to Regional Commissioners.

2. This position has arisen as a result of the draft Decree to take the place of Decree 523 which expired on 14 October. The new draft Decree differs from the agreement which was arrived at in Rome on 27 September, and which was signed by the Italian Government and representatives of employers and workers.

3. The possibility of unrest and/or strikes arising out of the provisions of the draft Decree has been pointed out to the Italian Government.

4. The Italian Government have arranged to give further consideration to the matter at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers to be held on Tuesday next, 23 October.

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

cc: Chief Commissioner
Vice President, E/S

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

UNCLASSIFIED

PIEMONTE REGION - LOMBARDIA REGION - LIGURIA REGION
VENEZIE REGION - INFO VENEZIA GIULIA REGION
7409 19 OCTOBER 1945 ROUTINE

UNCLASSIFIED PD
PARA ONE PD SUBJECT IS PROVISIONS FOR SURPLUS WORKERS IN NORTHERN ITALY PD
PAREN TO REGIONAL COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE REGION CMA REGIONAL COMMISSIONER LOMBARDIA REGION CMA REGIONAL COMMISSIONER LIGURIA REGION CMA REGIONAL COMMISSIONER VENEZIE REGION CMA INFO VENEZIA GIULIA REGION CMA FROM ALCOM HEADQUARTERS CITE AGLAB PAREN
PARA TWO PD MEMO LABOUR SUB COMMISSION SLANT ONE THREE ZERO SIX OF THIRD OCTOBER STATED IN PARA EIGHT THAT NEW PROPOSALS WOULD PROVIDE FOR PAYMENT OF TWO SLANT THIRDS WAGES FOR TIME NOT WORKED UP TO FOURTY HOURS PD
PARA THREE PD AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND REPRESENTATIVES OF EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS MADE AT ROME TWENTY SEVEN SEPTEMBER ALSO SUGGESTED TWO SLANT THIRDS WAGES FOR TIME NOT WORKED UP TO FOURTY HOURS PD
PARA FOUR PD ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO MEMO LABOUR SUB COMMISSION SLANT ONE THREE ZERO SIX OF FIFTEENTH OCTOBER PARA SIX PD DRAFT DECREE NOW PREPARED BY MINISTRY PROPOSES NO PAYMENT FOR TIME NOT WORKED FROM ZERO TO TWENTY FOUR HOURS PER WEEK PD IT IS EXPECTED
2 THAT THIS IMPORTANT MODIFICATION OF ROME AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE

LABOUR SUBCOMMISSION
204

G. J. LEONE
CWO USA
ASST ADJUTANT

Seen by CC

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1553

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

UNCLASSIFIED

ACCEPTABLE TO EMPLOYERS OR TO WORKER PD WORKERS WILL EXPECT SOME PAYMENT FROM ZERO TO TWENTY FOUR HOURS BUT EMPLOYERS WILL NOT BE PREPARED TO MAKE PAYMENT WITHOUT ASSISTANCE FROM CASSA INTEGRAZIONE WHICH IS NOT AT PRESENT CONTEMPLATED PD

PARA FIVE PD YOU SHOULD THEREFORE BE PREPARED FOR MANIFESTATIONS OF DISCONTENT WHEN PROPOSALS BECOME KNOWN AND SHOULD NOTE THAT QUESTION IS BEING REFERRED TO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AT ROME TUESDAY TWENTY THREE OCTOBER PD REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD BE URGED TO RESTRAIN MANIFESTATIONS UNTIL DECISION OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IS KNOWN PD

271

LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

204

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PR/LA/47/443
Oct 11

G/859
Oct 131000
IMPORTANT

LABOUR DIVISION PIEMONTE

ALCOM LABOUR SUBCOMMISSION REPEAT AMG LIGURIA, LOMBARDIA, VENEZIA, LO EMILIA REGIONS

RESTRICTED.

Para 1. Subject is wage situation ensuing from indipendent attempt to concede wage increases to Fiat workers.

Para 2. Two plenary sessions were yesterday held by Minister BARBARESCHI and late last night an agreement inprinciple was reached which should avert labour unrest. Prior to final conference Minister BARBARESCHI conferred with Regional Commissioner regarding the lines on which Minister BARBARESCHI would endeavour to steer interested parties in formulating terms of agreement.

Para 3. Arrangements were formally made this afternoon for Industry and Labour representatives from TORINO MILAN GENOVA VENICE BOLOGNA to initiate in TORINO on October 15 joint negotiations for an agreement binding on these industrial areas and eventually extensable proportionately to remainder of North Italian industry.

Para 4. According to preliminary agreement signed today by Camera Del Lavoro and Unione Industriali of TORINO Province the contracting parties pledged themselves to conduct negotiations on lines as outlined hereunder.

Para 5. Stop firstly to establish uniform alignment of basic wages for all grades of impiegati and operai in industry. Secondly to apply the principle of mobile scale to existing contingency idemnity. Thirdly to introduce in existing wage structure piecework emoluments thus correlating increases in take home packet to increased production. Fourthly Fiat workers receive temporary advantage of 1200 lire to house of families as incentive bonus for September and 600 lire advance for ~~first~~ first

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[5 5 5]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

RESTRICTED

fortnight October which latter would be absorbed by any eventual increases concerned under proposed interregional agreement which will be equally binding on Fiat.

Para 6. BARBARESCHI left GENOVA after signatures were appended to preliminary agreement of which copy forwarded today.

DISTRIBUTION
Action: Labour S/C
Info: Chief Commissioner
Econ Sec 2
Industry 2
Finance
File 2
Float

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RESTRICTED

OCT 4 RECD

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

FP/pm

TEL. : 204

REF. : LSC/1306

3 October 1945

SUBJECT : D.L.L. 21 August 1945, n; 523
Surplus Workers in Northern Italy.

TO : Regional Commissioners: Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, Venezia (and Venezia Giulia for information)
Attention: Regional Finance and Regional Labour Officers).

1. Representatives of Labour and Industry have during the past week been in session in Rome, together with the Italian Government, for the purpose of providing a new arrangement to take the place of the provisions of Decree 523 which expired, by its own terms, on 30th Sept. 1945. An agreement was reached and was approved in principle by the Council of Ministers on Friday 28th September 1945 - vide cable No. 6293 from this Sub-Commission dated 29th September 1945.

2. Dismissals.-

(I) The agreement provides, inter alia, for certain relaxations of the ban on dismissals. Amongst those whom it will be permissible to dismiss as from 15th October 1945 are:

(a) Workers who have engaged in any activity connected with the O.V.R.A.;

(b) Workers who may have been involved in an "epuration" proceeding, carrying a suspension of at least three months;

(c) Workers dismissed for misconduct in accordance

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1. Representatives of Labour and Industry have during the past week been in session in Rome, together with the Italian Government, for the purpose of providing a new arrangement to take the place of the provisions of Decree 523 which expired, by its own terms, on 30th Sept. 1945. An agreement was reached and was approved in principle by the Council of Ministers on Friday 28th September 1945 - vide cable No. 6293 from this Sub-Commission dated 29th September 1945.

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(b) Workers who may have been involved in an "epuration" proceeding, carrying a suspension of at least three months;

2711 (c) Workers dismissed for misconduct in accordance with law or collective agreement;

(d) Workers who, without any reasonable justification, did not accept alternative employment offered to them by another employer;

(e) Workers who were engaged after 30th June 1943.

(II) Exceptions from (e) above include repatriated prisoners of war, partisans, political victims and apprentices less than 21 years of age.

(III) Workers who are discharged under the provisions of (e) above will receive dismissal benefits provided for by collective contract, and in addition a daily indemnity of 30 lire for a period not to exceed two months, together with

See also 191

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

family allowances. The daily indemnity will be paid by the employer.

3. Work week

The duration of the working week is reduced to 40 hours for the purpose of spreading the work, priority being given to prisoners of war, partisans and political victims.

4. Workers Suspended or Working Reduced Hours.

Workers employed by industrial undertakings who work for less than 40 hours a week, will receive a payment equal to two thirds of their pay for the number of hours during which they did not work up to 40. This will be paid out of Cassa Integrazione. This payment is, however, not applicable if the worker is engaged in other remunerative activity.

(I) The employer will continue the 5% contribution to the Cassa Integrazione, and the Government will assist in the make-up of the sums necessary, to the extent which will be provided for in subsequent legislation.

5. The agreement is applicable to Northern Italy, but may eventually be applicable to Central and Southern Italy.

6. The agreement will be operative from 15 October to 31 December 1945.

7. Decree No. 523 which was in force up to the 30th September will be extended in its operation to cover the period from 1st to 14th October 1945.

8. It will be noted that the proposals contained in the agreement provide for some measure of relaxation of the prohibition against the dismissal of workers. It will also be noted that the compensation payable to those not working or those working reduced hours has been decreased to two thirds of time not worked up to 40 hours as against 75% of time lord up to 48 hours which is provided for in deeree 523. In addition, the full two thirds is payable out of the Cassa Integrazione fund, though a 5% contribution remains payable by the employers, whereas under the old scheme 25% is payable by the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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9. As soon as the terms of the new decree confirming the agreement have been signed, full details will be communicated to Regional Commissioners.

DAVID C. SACHS
Deputy Director
Labor Sub-Commission

Copy to:

Economic Section
Executive Commissioner
Chief Commissioner ✓
Finance Sub-Commission
Industry Sub-Commission

(102)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1561

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

47176/18/4

Rome, 30 Sept 45

Dear Admiral:

Refers to Decree 523 which expires 14 Oct. and may cause serious unemployment in North Italy. Parri asks the Admiral to see about getting Italy more coal for Northern Industries.

See 108 in File no 4027 COAL - GENERAL. for complete letter.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Chief Commr.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION LCS/rmw

TEL : Ext. 315 29 September 1945

REF : LSC/1206

SUBJECT: Surplus Workers

TO : Acting Vice President
Economic Section

1. Representatives of labor and industry have been in session for the last few days in Rome for the purpose of providing a new arrangement to take the place of the provisions of Decree No. 523 which expires, by its own terms, on 30 Sept. Agreement was finally reached last night, subject to ratification by the respective Confederations, and this agreement has been approved by the Council of Ministers.

2. The agreement provides for some relaxation of the ban on dismissals. Those who can be dismissed are:

(a) Persons who have belonged to O.V.R.A. and who have received at least a 2-month suspension because of Fascist activity.

(b) Workers who have independent means.

(c) Workers who have been hired after 30 June 1943.

3. Exceptions from (c) include repatriated prisoners-of-war, partisans, political victims and apprentices less than 21 years of age. Those workers who are dismissed under (c) will receive the dismissal benefits provided for by collective contract and in addition a daily indemnity of 30 lire for a period not to exceed two months, together with the family allowance. This daily indemnity will be paid by the employer.

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4. The work week is reduced to 40 hours for the purpose of spreading the work, with priority given to prisoners-of-war, partisans and political victims.

5. Those working less than 40 hours will receive two-thirds of their pay and indemnities for the hours not worked. This is not payable if the worker has engaged in other remunerative activity.

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see 102 also

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

6. The employer will continue the 5% contribution to the Cassa Integrazione and the Government will assist to make up the sums necessary to an extent which will be provided for in subsequent legislation.

7. This agreement is applicable to North Italy but a meeting is contemplated to agree upon an arrangement which will be applicable to Central and South Italy.

8. The agreement is valid up to 31 December 1945.

9. The present Decree now in force will be extended from 30 September to 14 October.

10. Comments -- This plan provides for some lifting of the prohibition against the dismissal of workers, but it is not considered that enough has been done along this line. It is also noted that the compensation pay to those not working or those working reduced hours has been lowered to two-thirds as against 75% which is provided for in the present Decree. In addition the full two-thirds is payable out of the Cassa Integrazione, whereas under the present scheme 25% is payable by the employer. The reduction of the work week to 40 hours, however, will increase the hourly labor cost to the employer. This is so because the largest part of the pay consists of the daily contingency indemnity which is payable on a daily basis.

11. We have already signalled the field to continue the present scheme until 14 October, and a memorandum is in the course of preparation which will advise officers in the field of the outline of the new arrangement.

DAVID C. SACHS
Deputy Director
Labor Sub-Commission

27 Sept
cc: Chief Commissioner ✓
Executive Commissioner

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SEP 1710154

F/7934
SEP 171430A

IMPORTANT

AMG LIGURIA REGION

HQ ALCOM CITE ACFIN CITE ACLAB

RESTRICTED.

Reference your 5394.

Increases granted employees Banco di NAPOLI April and May were also granted other banks. August increase granted other banks not granted by Banco di NAPOLI. Their rates of pay are therefore lower. Work stoppage took place on Friday last. Returned to work Saturday pending result of negotiations. This Region request payment of wage scale approved by every legitimate agency involved. Strike is likely to spread if not settled immediately and Regional Commissioner will be obliged to appoint a receiver. Signed JORDAN.

DIST

ACTION: Finance SC
" Labour SC
INFO: Chief Commissioner
Econ Sec 2
File 2
Fl at

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SEP 12 RECD

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
TRANSPORTATION SUB COMMISSION

Tel. 290
Ref. AC/16/14/Tn6

RMB/mvm
11 September 1945

SUBJECT: Port Workers - Naples

TO : Director
Labor Sub Commission

1. Upon receipt of your letter of 3 September 1945, ref. LSC/515 on the above subject, Mr. McDonnell, a member of the staff of this Division, was sent to Naples to investigate personally report made to you by the Italian General Confederation of Labor.

2. For your information, we attach copy of Mr. McDonnell's report which, we believe, explains the situation.

For the Director:

R. M. BAZZANELLA, Chief
Ports & Warehouse Division

Attachment:
As stated in para 2.

Copy to:
Col. Densmore, Economic Section
Brig. Anderson, Economic Section
Brig.Gen. A. L. Hamblem,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5
Chief Commissioner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
TRANSPORTATION SUB COMMISSION

7 September 1945

SUBJECT: Employment of POW's in Port of Naples

TO : Chief, Ports & Warehouse Division

Ref : Letter , 3 September of Labor S/C (LSC/515)

1. No German or other prisoners of war are employed in the Italian port area.

2. In the military section of the port, there are employed 4,600 German POW's as follows:

Truck battalions	2500
Stevedores	1500
Maintenance - Ordnance units	600

3. I discussed this subject with Col. Forbes (A) of G-4 Command Section, PBS South, who informed me that the German POW's have replaced American and British military personnel and Italian militarized units. (These latter are ex-POW's who are gradually being reduced in Italy). The German POW's have not, therefore, replaced Italian civilian labor.

4. However, as in the military area of Naples port, the average quantity of goods discharged daily has fallen from about 16,000 tons to about 4,000 tons, there has been a corresponding diminution in the employment of Italian civilian labor.

5. The latter in Naples are lazy, inefficient and theft is prevalent where they are employed. The German POW's are reported to be efficient and they do not steal. The Allied Military Authorities are particularly interested in having quick, efficient work in the port area, and the German POW's fulfill these requirements.

2703

6. According to inquiries made in my presence by Captain Ramsey, our Port Liaison Officer, the German POW's are considered three times as efficient as the Naples civilian laborers in Naples port. An instance is cited of a trial made at the port railhead, where 60 German POW's did the same amount of work in the same time as it took 180 Italian civilian laborers.

7. It is stressed by all my informants that the question of theft is of the greatest importance, since it has reached huge proportions at Naples.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

8. The allegation made by the Camera del Lavoro that Italian civilian port workers are being discharged, only to be replaced by German POW's, is therefore incorrect.

9. The Camera del Lavoro and the Italian Authorities should be informed, I would venture to suggest, of the efficiency of the German POW's and of the inefficiency of the Naples laborers, stressing particularly on the thefts of goods by the Naples port laborers. If necessary even more publicity might be given if the Italians make further unjustified protests.

(signed)

B. McDONNELL
Ports & Warehouse Division

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2.	ALCOM (Admiral Stone)	D/CAO	30 Aug 45	1. I concur in proposed draft except for para 4. 2. Upon reconsideration and to avoid the problems raised in para 2 of tab C, I think that para 4 ought to be eliminated entirely. Labor Sub-Commission, ALCOM and AFLMS are in accord with this view.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

To Rear Admiral Ellen W. Ston

The President Roosevelt's death is a lost and a mourning of the whole Humanity.

Accept, please, you who are the U.S.' most honourable and highest representative in Rome our heartly deep condolences.

The Sulfudi's Baker-shop's workers (Via Salaria 212)

= who not long ago sent you an application =

Rome, Avril 13th, 1945

1570

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Chief Commissioner

Attached is submitted for your approval ~~signature~~ information

AUG 29 RECD
CC 1042

NS (28/8/45

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

DCS/sb

28 August 1945

TEL : Ext. 416

REF : LSC/403

SUBJECT: Workers' Internal Commissions.

MEMORANDUM TO: Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone
(Chief Commissioner)

I have talked to Major Louden who is in full agreement with proposal to eliminate the paragraph in question. The following minute is suggested for buck slip:

"1. I concur in proposed draft except for para 4.

2. Upon reconsideration and to avoid the problems raised in para 2 of tab c, I think that para 4 ought to be eliminated entirely. Labor Sub-Commission, ALCOM and AFLRS are in accord with this view."

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DAVID C. SACHS
Deputy Director
Labor Sub-Commission

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EMILIA REGION - VENEZIE REGION - PIEMONTE REGION - 37 AREA FOR LIGURIA REGION ALCOM - LOMBARDIA REGION -

16 JULY 1945 ROUTINE

1943

RESTRICTED PD

PARA ONE PD PLEASE ARRANGE FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION OF FOLLOWING PETER ROGER BAKER PRESS RELEASE IN YOUR AREA PD PAREN TO REGIONAL COMMISSIONER EMILIA REGION CMA REGIONAL COMMISSIONER VENEZIE REGION CMA REGIONAL COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE REGION CMA 37 AREA FOR LIGURIA REGION ALCOM FOR REGIONAL COMMISSIONER CMA REGIONAL COMMISSIONER LOMBARDIA REGION PAREN

PARA TWO PD A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE SHORTLY CONCERNING RECRUITMENT OF WORKERS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY IN THE FAR EAST CMA THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY PD

PARA THREE PD SELECTION OF THE LABOR WILL BE MADE IN THE FIRST PLACE IN THE AREA WHERE VOLUNTEERS ARE RESIDING PD

PARA FOUR PD INTERESTED APPLICANTS SHOULD IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES PROCEED TO ANY PRESUMED PORT OF EMBARKATION OR OTHER ALLIED CENTER PD UNNECESSARY EXPENSE AND DIFFICULTY WILL BE CAUSED BY ANY WORKER TAKING SUCH HASTY ACTION AND ALL UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS THUS PRESENTING THEMSELVES FOR THIS PURPOSE TO ALLIED AUTHORITIES WILL BE ADVISED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES PD

2698

LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

204

NICHOLAS PIGNATINO
CWO USA
ADJT ASSISTANT

(97)

1573

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

PARA FIVE PD ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW BEING WORKED BETWEEN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES AS TO THE TIME AND MANNER IN WHICH WORKERS WILL BE CALLED FOR THIS FAR EASTERN ASSIGNMENT PD UNTIL SUCH TIME CMA NO ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN BY ANY PROSPECTIVE APPLICANT PD

2697

LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

204

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO USA
ADJT ASSISTANT

97

1574

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET

FX 17899
JULY 06

R/8392
JULY 06 1700
ROUTINE

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FHGEC
ACTION ALCOM ROME INFO 5 ARMY, 8 ARMY, AFLRS RAAC ROME.

SECRET.

Refer FX 84469 and your 317.

TODT Organisation in northernITALY.

1. Regret no materials or equipment presently available from above organisation. Any material or equipment originally owned by TODT organisation now being fully utilized by ARS.

2. Understood here that such items as tools, machinery, etc. which originally belonged Italian Government now being collected and returned Italian Govt thru ALLIED COMMISSION.

3. Please confirm.

DIST

ACTION - ECON SEC 3
INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER
DEP COMMISSIONER
CA SEC
AFLRS, RAAC
FILE 2
FLOAT

2695

SECRET

1575

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

JUNE 19/1345B

E/5885
JUNE 20/1430B
ROUTINE

PALERMO

REAR ADMIRAL STONE, ALLIED COMMISSION ROME

IN CLEAR.

The personnel of the provincial officers of social assistance, threatened to be dismissed, according to the decree N.173 of March 1945, which provides that new committees for social assistance be soon established in the island, with personnel supervised by other local administrations, or newly employed personnel, protests against such illegal disposition. The concerned ministry has not taken into consideration the decree N.31 of February 1944 Art I 2nd paragraph, that states that appointments made by the Allied Military Government have legal validity same as if made by the Italian Government itself. The economic and juridical situation of the employees appointed to public services by the Allied Military Government will be settled according to the Italian law. In view of the new fiscal year, they beg the concerned ministry and the high commission for SICILY, which is in charge of the "UPAS" interests, to take a proper and urgent action against that decree in order to avoid that said employees be seriously economically affected. An eventual negative result of your intervention will certainly induce the employees to continue their manifestations of protest by using any legal measures. This matter has been committed to the Federation of Labor (CGIL) and if necessary an appeal will be made to the High Council of State for violation of the law and of the rights acquired by the personnel by vertue of the decree N 31 of February 1944.

FASINO - Commissioner for UPAS - PALERMO) President of the Regional Committee for SICILY

(DIST OVER)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1577

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

OUTGOING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

JUN 12 RECD
CC 1445

Originator do not write above this line

TO FIVE ARMY AMG CMA ONE FIVE ARMY GROUP PWB CMA IV CORPS CMA RC OF VENEZIE CMA LOMBARDIA CMA PIEMONTE CMA LIGURIA AND EMILIA REGIONS

REF. No: 9699 DATE: 12 June 1945 PRECEDENCE: URGENT

(See notes on reverse)

(93)

RESTRICTED PD

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE NUMBER NINE FIVE FOUR TWO DATED ONE ONE JUNE ONE NINE FOUR FIVE CMA ON LABOR PRESS COMMUNIQUES PD

PAREN FIVE ARMY AMG CMA ONE FIVE ARMY GROUP PWB CMA IV CORPS CMA RC OF VENEZIE CMA LOMBARDIA CMA PIEMONTE CMA LIGURIA AND EMILIA REGIONS FROM PRB HQ ALCOM PAREN

PARA TWO PD DELETE PARA SIX OF TELEGRAM REFERRED TO PD

PARA THREE PD SUBSTITUTE PARA AS FOLLOWS COLON A DECREE ON THE SUBJECT WILL IMMEDIATELY BE ISSUED BY AMG

269

(94)

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

TEL. No. 475718

ORIGINATOR's SIGNATURE

Authenticated:

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO - A.U.S.
ASS'T ADJUTANT

A. C. – Feb. 1945

1578

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

NOTES

1. The Classification, excepting « IN CLEAR BY ANY MEANS », will be inserted as the first word of the text. Grades are :

TOPSEC
SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL
RESTRICTED
IN CLEAR BY ANY MEANS

When no classification appears at the beginning of the text the message will be sent IN CLEAR.

2. Precedence priorities are :

URGENT (equals British MOST IMMEDIATE)
OPERATIONAL PRIORITY (equals British IMMEDIATE)
PRIORITY (equals British IMPORTANT)
ROUTINE
REFERRED

Only in exceptional cases will a precedence higher than « PRIORITY » be used in this Headquarters.

1579

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

FIVE ARMY AND CMA ONE FIVE ARMY GROUP FWB CMA IV CORPS CMA HQ OF VENEZIE CMA LOMBARDIA CMA PIEMONTE CMA LIGURIA AND EMILIA REGIONS

9542 11 June 1945 PRIORITY

RESTRICTED PD

PARA ONE PD URGENTLY REQUEST IMMEDIATE SIMULTANEOUS PUBLICATION OF TWO FOLLOWING PRESS COMMUNIQUES FROM LABOR SUB DASH COMMISSION ALCOM PD

PARA FIVE ARMY AND CMA ONE FIVE ARMY GROUP FWB CMA IV CORPS CMA HQ OF VENEZIE CMA LOMBARDIA CMA PIEMONTE CMA LIGURIA AND EMILIA REGIONS FROM FWB HQ ALCOM PARA

PARA TWO PD VITAL THAT RELEASE BE MADE ONLY REPEAT ONLY IN NORTHERN ITALY PD

PARA THREE PD TEXTS AS FOLLOWS COLON EMPLOYMENT OF MANPOWER IN NORTH ITALY PD

PARA FOUR PD ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS CONSULTED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WITH REGARD TO THE REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR IN NORTHERN ITALY IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS WHERE THERE IS AT THE MOMENT A SURPLUS OF WORKERS PD

PARA FIVE PD THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS OF THE OPINION CMA WHICH ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS CMA THAT IT IS DESIRABLE TO AVOID LARGE SCALE DISMISSALS OF LABOR FOR WHICH AT THE MOMENT THERE IS NOT FULL EMPLOYMENT COLON AND THAT UNTIL FURTHER NOTIFICATION IT IS NECESSARY TO ADVISE EMPLOYERS IN NORTH ITALY TO REFRAIN FROM LARGE SCALE AND UNREGULATED DISCHARGES PD

PARA SIX PD ORDINANCE NUMBER THREE OF THE CMAI CMA WHICH REFERS TO THIS ISSUE CMA IS ACCORDINGLY TO BE REGARDED AS CONTINUING IN FORCE UNTIL A LATER DECREE ON THE

(See FT 3 and Cable 9597)

2693

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1580

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CONFIDENTIAL

~~STATE OF IT DATED~~ PD

PARA SEVEN PD IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CMA IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT CMA TO ARRANGE FOR SURPLUS MANPOWER TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM UNOFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS TO OTHER EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE CMA PUBLIC WORKS CMA ETC PD CMA AND ACTION TO THIS END WILL BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH THE COLLABORATION OF ALL INTERESTED PARTIES PD

PARA EIGHT PD IN THE MEANTIME THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO FINANCE CMA UP TO JULY THIRTY ONE CMA THE LIRA INTEGRATION NEEDED TO ENABLE IT TO CONTINUE PRESENT-RUNNING IN NORTH ITALY SO AS TO ASSIST MUNICIPALITIES IN MAKING PAYMENTS TO SURPLUS MANPOWER IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARRANGEMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE OR WHICH MAY BE MADE IN THE NEAR FUTURE PD

PARA NINE PD PIEMONTE DI LIBERAZIONE IN NORTH ITALY PD

2647 PD ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS CONSULTED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF PIEMONTE DI LIBERAZIONE IN PIEMONTE CMA LOMBARDIA CMA LIGURIA CMA EMILIA AND VENETIA CMA AND HAS BEEN ADVISED THAT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE PAYMENT OF THE BONUS CANNOT BE REFUSED CMA SINCE IT DERIVES FROM

93 L

1581

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CONTINUED

A PROMISE MADE TO WORKERS DURING THE PERIOD OF CLANDESTINE FIGHTING TO ENCOURAGE THEM TO PETRO INDUSTRIAL PLANTS PD

PARA ELEVEN PD ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT REFERENCE MADE THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE SUBJECT QUOTE WITH WHICH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS IN FULL AGREEMENT COLON PAREN ONE THERE IS NO LAW OR DECREE WHICH COMPELS THE PAYMENT OF A LIBERATION BONUS PD PAREN TWO NEITHER ARE NOR THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD UNQUOTE HOWEVER UNQUOTE OPPOSE THE OPERATION OF ANY AGREEMENT REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF SUCH A BONUS UNQUOTE IF SUCH AN AGREEMENT IS FREELY MADE BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS PD PAREN THIRD TO PREVENT HARMFUL REPERCUSSIONS ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION IT IS DESIRABLE THAT AGREEMENTS SHOULD PROVIDE FOR PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS SPREAD OVER THREE OR FOUR MONTHS UNQUOTE AND ALSO GIVES PREFERENCE TO THE DESIRE OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT THAT UNQUOTE ESPECIALLY IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS UNQUOTE PAYMENT SHOULD BE SPREAD OUT IN SUCH A MANNER PD

2691

PARAGRAPH THE GENERAL UNDERSTANDING REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF PREMIO DI LIBERAZIONE RELATES TO INDUSTRY PD THE QUESTION WHETHER EMPLOYEES OF OTHER CATEGORIES SHOULD RECEIVE SIMILAR BONUSES IS ONE FOR FREE NEGOTIATION BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS PD PAREN FIVE THE QUESTION OF PAYMENT OF LIBERATION BONUS TO STATE EMPLOYEES AND PARASTATAL AND GENERAL EMPLOYEES IS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AFTER LIBERATION

(12) L

1582i

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CENSORED

REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN FIXED

2690

(43)

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

478719

NICOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO - A.U.S.
ASS'T ADJUTANT

1583

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1 file Comm file

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

SECRET

ES/14.05

6 June 1945

SUBJECT : TODT organization in Northern Italy.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

91

1. Reference is attached cable.

2. This is a very difficult matter. We are carefully reviewing it and are going to discuss it with the Interministerial Committee at our Thursday conference and will refer it to you then.

A.G. ANTOLINI
Acting Vice President
Economic Section.

6 Jun 45

2689

9?

1584

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Pls. Advise
What done?

S-SECRET

FX 84469
MAY 3011188

E/2974
MAY 3017108
PRIORITY

AFHQ SIGNED EISENHOWER CITE FWDG

ACTION ALCOM, 5TH ARMY INFO AFLNO ROME

SECRET.

TODT organization in NORTHERN ITALY.

1. 5th Army report that above is strictly civilian organization and should not therefore be handled as surrendered military force.

2. Stated 3000 highly qualified technicians this organization available and organized ready for immediate employment in units. Formerly supervised 130,000 civilian laborers. Examples of units are:

A. 1 electrical unit capable of installing power plants, transmission lines, wiring, etc. Supplies for TODT have been procured locally to the extent of about 1 billion lire per month and large stockpiles are now under efficient control of the organization itself in about 30 dumps in NORTH ITALIAN ALPS.

B. 1 large water supply unit capable of installing pipelines, plumbing, purification installations, well drilling, etc.

C. Snow removal detail at MERANO, which has elaborate organization and

2681 equipment for clearing roads in mountain passes and the PO Valley and has received a complete tire recapping installation which is not yet set up.

3. Suggestion made that as employment and control would be essentially civilian you should contact 5th Army and dispatch qualified technical and supervisory personnel to control and direct efforts this organization before disintegration begins.

(91)

SECRET

(Sec W)

1585

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

(FX 64469 cont'd)

Coordinate with AFLRO relative to stores of 'controlled' classification.

In connection above pointed out that as officials of TOUT organization of grade of STABSFELDWEBEL and above (equivalent Major and above) are in category arrestable persons and necessary to segregate them and place them in custody before making use of rest of personnel of the organization.

For ALCOA: Request after consultation 5th Army you report here your proposals with lists of units and top TOUT organization personnel you require.

For 5TH ARMY: Your 4403 of 25 May refers. Request you report your requirements by service and organization or individuals above your needs which might be of value to other major commands as supervisory personnel for German POW or Italian civilians, in furtherance of redeployment.

LIST

ACTION: Recon Sec 3
INFO: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
CA Sec
File 2
Fleet

2687

(91)

1586

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET.

Ref: 6519/50/HC. 7 May 1945.

SUBJECT: OSS Report on TURIN.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

1. The following reports on TURIN have been sent to us from O.S.S.

"Date 4 May 1945. Political situation in factories is becoming grave. Theoretically these factories are controlled by local CLN and Managing Committees named by CLN, but actually SAP is prohibiting all managers from entering. SAP is staging political demonstrations and obliging everybody to belong to the Communist Party, instead of reorganising work. Situation is fast degenerating towards creation of factory Soviets. It is urgent that AMG intervene."

"Date 5 May 1945. In Torino the situation is rapidly becoming worse. Industries are being completely disorganized by the Communists, who have occupied the factories and who are carrying out a widespread and indiscriminate epuration. Factories and dumps have been looted by the Partisans and all the material appropriated by them. Crimes and personal acts of vengeance have been committed under the pretext of eliminating the Fascists.

The CLN cannot carry out its orders, since it lacks the authority. In order to elude the disarmament orders from the Allied Command, which is believed to be imminent, Partisan forces, particularly of the left, are hiding arms in their decentralised zones. They have armed themselves heavily with booty taken from the Nazi-Fascists. Because of the press there is much political dissention between the parties."

2. In answer to a signal requesting an immediate report, AMG Fifth Army replies as follows:-

"General Crittenberger and General Rume visiting Torino to-day. General Rume has previously been in Torino for inspection. This Headquarters has been in regular contact IV Corps several times a day and has no news of serious difficulties in TORINO as outlined in 15 Army Group CAS 491 and Aleon 0993. Will report further on return General Rume."

268

For The Chief Commissioner:

for Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

1587

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

C.C.

MAY 5 RECD

SCAG FIFTH ARMY AND REPD FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP FOR INFORMATION

PRIORITY

6993 5 May 1945

SECRET
~~SECRET~~ FD

FOLLOWING MESSAGE HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM TURIN ID

PARRI TO SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER FIFTH ARMY AND REPD FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP FOR INFORMATION FROM HIS ALONE CITE ADVISE PARRI

GROWS POLITICAL SITUATION IS FACTORED IS MOUNTING GRAVE ID ESPECIALLY THESE FACTORS ARE CONTROLLED BY LOCAL CHARTS LOCAL MAN AND MANAGING COMMITTEES HEAD BY CHARTS LAYS MAN BUT ACTUALLY SUGAR ASKS PETER ID PROTESTING ALL MEETINGS EVEN ATTENDED ID SUGAR ASKS PETER ID STOPPING POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS AND CALLING WORKERS TO BELONG TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY INSTEAD OF FORMATIONS WORK ID SITUATION IS FAST DETERIORATING TOWARDS CREATION OF FACTORY GUARDS ID IT IS URGENT THAT AMG ENGAGE URGENTLY ID PLEASE SEND FULL REPORT IMMEDIATELY

5-20-45 C.C.

(90) par V

268 Dist.

Accounts Section
Political Adv. (A)
Political Adv. (B)

Exec. Coordinator

300 F. Talbot
Lt. Col.

(89)

1581

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

MAY 2 REC'D

May Day Demonstration.

SOUTHERN ITALY.

Message from Major Richardson, Naples Commune. 16.40 hours

Reports from Naples, Bari, Benevento, Salerno and Sicily indicate that the situation is quiet. Copious rain (a welcome Police ally on such occasions) is expected to moisten the ardour of any demonstrators who wish to prolong the festa

(Sgd) Walter Doherty.
Lieut.Col
D.D.P.S.

1.May.45.

INFORM C.C.

M. S. LUSH

5221/1/CS

1581

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

May Day Demonstration, 1945.

NAPLES. Large crowd assembled in Piazza Garibaldi.

Area policed by Allied Military Police.

No untoward incident.

ROME.

Message from Captain Ellis, Security Division. 11.30 hours.

Meeting proceeding quietly. No incidents.

Mention made in speeches that "Partisans in the north should not be disarmed". "Permission should be granted for travel to the north".

Message from Captain Ellis, Security Division. 12.00 hours.

Meeting broken up peacefully and are processing back to their various assembly points. No disorder.

Message from Lt. Col. Willhouse, Liaison Officer. 12.00 hours.

Meeting terminated at 11.45 hours. No disorder.

Speeches of a very calm nature.

Crowd assessed at 70,000.

Organisers of demonstration expressed satisfaction for the satisfactory policing of the parade.

Southern Italy.

Major Richardson R.P.S.O. Naples Commune is in contact with Military Commander of No.3. District for any information as to happenings in Southern Italy which will be communicated to this H.Q.

268

(88)

Wallis Doherty

P.S.
1 May, 1945.

Lieut.Colonel.
D.D.P.S.

1590

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

RESTRICTED

LRS/214D
AIR 281220B

D/8984
AFR 2816008
PRIORITY

AFLRS ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND

ACTION CG MTOUSA, CG 5TH ARMY, HQ 8TH ARMY, DISTONE, DISTWO, DISTHREE, CG PBS, CG RLAC, HQ ALCOM, EMB ITALY, AAFSC/MTO, 214 GP RAF, HQ ADRIATIC BASE COMMAND, FCNAM, FOTALI, SIGNAL OC NO INFO AFHQ(FOR FIUNA, FHCRC, FHOMS, FHCEG, FHCDC, FHEAD, LABOUR, FISCAL DIRECTOR, MMTB, NSA) MAAF (A), MAAF (B) COMZN, U.S. 8TH FLEET, UNRRA

RESTRICTED.

Subject is celebration of May 1st by Italian civilians employed by Allied forces. Extra pay to workers employed by Allied forces is not authorised.

AFHQ Administrative Memorandum 47 of 16 November 44 paragraph 5C refers.

DIST

ACTION: G-1(Civilian Personnel)
INFO: A/President
Chief Commissioner
Econ Sec
Estab Sec
Labor S/C
Finance S/C
Hq Comdt
UNRRA
File 2
Flout

5-2-1

2681

87

RESTRICTED

1591

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

RESTRICTED

OUTGOING MESSAGE

ACTION

TO: AMG UMBRIA MARCHE REGION
AMG TOSCANA REGION
FIVE ARMY FOR AMG FOR SCAO
EIGHT ARMY " " " "
PRESOUTH FOR AMG NAPLES FOR COMMISSIONER

RPTD FOR INFO
AMG EMILIA REGION
EIGHT ARMY MAIN FOR VENEZIE REGION
ADV FOR REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS

REF: 6207 27 APR 45 ROUTINE

Literal Text

1. By agreement between employers organizations and labour confederation 1 May is recognized as a national holiday in industry. Workers in private industry required to be on duty would be entitled to receive bonus equivalent to full days pay in addition to normal pay, while other workers will receive one day holiday with pay.

2. It is anticipated that local celebrations of 1 May as Labour Day will be organized by local Camere del Lavoro and no objection is seen to celebrations provided that civil order is maintained.

3. Separate signal will be sent regarding employees of armed forces, but it is expected that essential war work should continue with at present no provision for extra pay for attendance on 1st May.

4. Senior Civil Affairs Officers, 5 and 8 Armies, will adopt above policy subject to approval of Army Commanders.

2681

Copy for INFO to:
R.C. PIEMONTE Region
R.C. LIGURIA Region
R.C. LOMBARDIA Region

Executive Commissioner

300

Maj.

[5 9 2]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

JL/hjp

14 April 1945

TO: Workers of Lupidi's Bakery
Via Salaria, 212
Rome

(83)

Upon receipt of your petition of 27 March 1945, the matter was referred to Mr. Braine, Head of our Labor Sub-Commission, who now reports that Lt. Wiseman, Officer-in-Charge of the Q.M. Bakery, has been interviewed and advised to investigate and, if possible, correct any irregularities which may now exist in the contracting of labor for the bakery.

(84)

We trust that your difficulties will thus be resolved.

/s/ J. Lannin

J. LANNIN
Lieut, USNR
Flag Lieut to
Adm. Stone

2631 cc: Labor S/C

(85)

1593

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Labor Sub-Commission

DCS/rmw

TEL : Ext. 204 10 April 1945

REF : LSC/403

SUBJECT: Bakery - 212 Via Soleria.

TO : Chief Commissioner
Attention: Lieutenant J. Lannin

1. Reference attached letter on above subject.

2. This Sub-Commission interviewed Lt. Wiseman, 103 Q.M. Bakery, Officer-in-Charge of this operation. It was recommended to Lt. Wiseman that he ascertain prevailing rates of pay in private industry involving bakeries and re-negotiate the contract with the shop on such a basis as will enable the contracting bakery to meet prevailing wages.

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

Attachment (1)

2679

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

250/405

3 April 1945

TO: Labor Sub-Commission, Eq A.C.

The attached letter is forwarded for necessary action and report to this office.

J. LARKIN
Lieut, USNR
Flag Lieut to Adr
Stone

S. Weinberg, 103 Gt Russell, phone # 84 5278

S/20/11/C

8 26 78

See 84

Rome, March 27th, 1945

Rear Admiral
Ellet W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
of the Allied Commission
Rome

Four postulates, on which, as upon four solid pillars, will have to be erect the hostwar social and economical life's building of All Peoples, were announced some years ago to depressed and Suffering Humanity by the Chief of the most democratical Nation of the World. Nothing like that had been never said.

Among them the most for working class interesting is "the freedom from the want". It is obvious.

We underwritten are working at Baker Oven Shop at 212 of via Salaria whose proprietor is Mr. Lupidi Costantino.

The Oven is since last June in condition of requisition and is working to the manufacture of the bread occurring to American Troops.

The proprietor is by all means traying to escape to pay us the 40 percent accorded by law as increase on the wages by

26/1

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

have to be erect the hostwar social and economical ages's [illegible] of All Peoples, were announced some years ago to depressed and Suffering Humanity by the Chief of the most democratical Nation of the World. Nothing like that had been never said.

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The Oven is since last June in condition of requisition and is working to the manufacture of the bread occurring to American Troops.

The proprietor is by all means traying to escape to pay us the 40 percent accordeo by law as increase on the wages by italian Government with approval of the ACC..

We do not mean to abstain from the work because so doing a great damage would be caused to the supply of the brave troops who so gallantly are fighting for our brothers' liberation. On the other hand we cannot renounce to the right we are entitled to.

The Oven control men to whom we applied yet answered us: "Apply to the proprietor." and this: "Apply to the Americans".

From the pillar to the post, as you see.

(83)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Here is why we are constrained to apply to you relying on your high support and benevolent help to get the attainment of our right.

We warmly thank you.

Comforti Emanuele
Fontini Vasco
Gaetani Angelo
Gelsetti Quinto
Cinquegrani Umberto
Cardoni Ugolino
Galbochi Nazzareno
Martini Renato
Lamandoli
Fanti Corrado
Forni Luigi

Comoglio Alfredo
Silvetti Angelo
Formichetti Fausto
Mario Gozzi
Bigoli Giorgio
Colombo Ottorino
Di Giacobbe Luigi
Capone Carlo
Cinquegrana
Cupo
Pettini
Ermanno Fiorentino
Fiorentino
Sisti Marcello
Milano

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

P. S. - A letter with a similar here included memorandum has been transmitted to the Dr. Giovanni Persico, Prefetto della Provincia of Rome

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1599

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Memorandum

1- We were engaged by Mr. Lupidi since July 1st, 1944;
2- Since then our wages were fixed as follows:
16 L. per work hour, to the so called "capi lavoro"
14 " " " " , to " " " "bassi lavoro"
8 " " " " , to the men sewing the general services;
3- In these wages are included 14 L. daily as presence at work;
4- of all providences issued since last June by Italian Government and passed by Allied Commission: "dear life indemnity, 40 per cent as increase on wages and other ones" we receive but 25 L. daily as dear life indemnity;
5- The work is done by two gangs, each of 18 men: one daily another, and each gang is working twelve hours instead of eight.
highly

2.

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1600

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

6- The proprietor did never pay us the four hours of extra work.

3 APR. 1945

1601

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PS/14.04

16 March, 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

In your letter 17704/2578 of 11 January, 1945, addressed to Local Government Sub-Commission, you referred to an inquiry from the Prefect of Florence regarding the institution of Internal Commissions in State offices and in establishments under the control of the State, and you indicated that the Italian Government does not approve the institution of such Commissions in non-industrial establishments under Government control.

This Allied Commission agrees with your view that Internal Commissions as operating in industrial establishments are not appropriate to non-industrial Government establishments. I think it opportune to mention, however, that it appears to be proper to allow freedom of organization of professional, technical, administrative and clerical Government employees for the normal purposes of workers' associations. Obviously, for State employees the right to strike should be withheld and additional restrictions should be placed on members of the police and security forces.

Apart from the particular question raised by the Prefect of Florence, Allied Military Government will encounter the question of the association of Government non-industrial employees and Internal Commissions in areas now under Allied Military Government and in the North of Italy when it becomes liberated. It is desirable, therefore, that there should be agreement with the Italian Government on the policy to be observed, and I should be glad to learn the extent to which Your Excellency is in agreement with the general principles mentioned.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

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1602

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Ref: 14.04/ES

14 February 1945

Sirs,

I received with much pleasure the expression of appreciation of the assistance rendered to your Confederation on the occasion of the recent National Congress at Naples and I shall ensure that it is made known to the officers concerned.

I am glad to learn of the success of the Congress and I renew, on behalf of the Allied Commission, the assurance of our best wishes for the successful development of the Trade Union Movement in Italy.

Yours truly

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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The Secretariat

C.G.I.L.

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SECRET

TO FCR ACTION AFHQ FCR G-2 FCR INFO BRITISH RESMIN

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SECRET PD

PARA ONE PD WORLD TRADE UNION CONFERENCE PRESENTLY IN SESSION AT LONDON HAS INVITED ITALIAN CONFEDERATION GENERAL OF LABOUR TO SEND DELEGATION TO CONFERENCE PD BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAVE APPROVED PD CONFERENCE ENDS FEBRUARY ONE SEVEN RPT FEBRUARY ONE SEVEN PD PAREN TO FCR ACTION AFHQ FOR GEORGE DASH TWO FCR INFO TO BRITISH RESMIN FROM HQ ALCOM CITE ACTOL PAREN

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POLITICAL SECTION

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UNITED KINGDOM

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POLITICAL SECTION

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A. S. HALFORD
Asst. Political Adviser

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SECRET

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1605

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735015

CC

Ref: 5202/12/COS. 8 February 1945.

SUBJECT: Labour Offices.

TO : DCOS, Economic Section.

1. On 22 December RC, Abruzzi-Marche, addressed a letter to the Commission enquiring about provincial labour offices in Italian Government Provinces in his Region.

2. The letter was sent to your Section on 24 December and beyond an interim reply sent on 2 January I heard nothing further until 6 February when your letter 7.04/22 was submitted to me. This deals satisfactorily with Colonel French's fears regarding the finance for these offices, but it also contains a statement that assurance has been given by the Minister of Labour that personnel will not be dismissed without the prior consent of AC.

3. Even in the palmy days of control it would be difficult to justify this obligation on the part of the Italian Government for one cannot insist that the officials concerned are in any way key men. It disturbs me to feel that the Labour Sub-Commission should at this stage, and in view of the developments culminating in the issue of the present directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff, continue in this line of thought.

4. I should be glad if you would make it quite clear to the Labour Sub-Commission that there can be no question of insisting on such assurances from the Italian Government who are at liberty to dismiss Italian Government personnel in Italian Government territory as they please.

5+2 Pol/CC

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MSL/JG.

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

FEB 3 RECD
CC 357

CONFIDENTIAL

NAPLES LABOUR CONGRESS
January 28th to February 1st

Introduction:

A Labour Congress implies two things: organised labour and democracy.

In its essential purpose of consolidating and confirming the syndical unity of the General Italian Confederation of Labour (CGIL) the Naples Congress has been, to all appearances, fully successful, but the real conclusion to be drawn from the success of the Congress is something more: it is that the Italian Labour organisation is probably the most powerful national force in the country today, with objectives and aspirations on a corresponding scale. The leading speakers at the Congres, in fact, identified the working class and the Labour movement with the Italian nation.

Whereas the political parties in Italy follow by necessity a restricted and entangled course and have today small influence with the great mass of the population because of their negligible concrete achievement, the forces of Labour can have a stable and compact, in fact, more authoritanian, organisation, with the mass support of great numbers and with no rivals in the field. National unemployment and hunger are a strong weapon in their hands, still more the prospect of national reconstruction. In fact the specific and concrete objectives of Labour were repeatedly stressed at the Congress by the Communist secretary Di Vittorio. These working class and economic aims, are indicative of the very Left Wing tendency which was predominant at the Congress; they indicate that Labour might well be serving as a great camouflaged political force.

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The Naples Congress was the first Italian lesson in democratic experience for 21 years. The

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national force in the country today, with objectives and aspirations on a corresponding scale. The leading speakers at the Congres, in fact, identified the working class and the Labour movement with the Italian nation.

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The Naples Congress was the first Italian lesson in democratic experience for 21 years. The exhilaration produced by the novelty and the importance of the occasion, the inexperience of the many amateur orators, often resulted in wordy highflown and self= centred speeches and the Congress men who, towards the end, grew tired and inattentive, were most impatient of this.

Many delegates came forward only to discuss the many and various little problems of their own particular locality or trade. All through the Congress, in fact, trade union consultations and meetings were going on in the adjacent rooms, with the excellent result that at least eight new trade federations were formed by the last day of the Con= gress. Nevertheless, towards the end the delegates seemed to enter a little more into the spirit of the Congress and to appreciate its general character. There was "an enthusiastic and unifying atmosphere" = as one speaker put it = thanks also to the democratic and moderating influence of the secretaries Di Vittorio and Grandi, and to the sincere and convincing way in which they managed to interpret the general feelings of the Congress.

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The five days of the Congress can be divided into four main parts: the inauguration ceremony, the general report of Di Vittorio, the more technical reports of the third and fourth days, and the concluding speeches.

A total of 475 delegates were present at the Congress, representing 12 regions of Italy, 43 provinces and 1,035,325 voting union members.

The regional representation was as follows:=

	Lazio	Romagna	Toscana	Abbruzzi	Lombardia	Sicily	Basilicata	Puglia	Sardinia	Calabria	Marche	Umbria	Total
No. of delegates	62	2	47	2	48	39	9	52	21	31	5	4	322
No. of voting union members	130,142	2,000	147,145	138	183,559	101,741	15,000 odd	72,248	98,000 odd	70,177	10,000 odd	12,000 odd	1,035,325

Ten women delegates were present.

A delegation from the occupied North was also present. Of this total of 475; 322 delegates had an effective vote; the rest, most of them representatives of trade federations, took part in an advisory capacity; but in point of fact this differentiation was not valid as the voting in every case was done by show of hands and by "acclamation," a method which the enormous majority of approval, (or the timid minority of disapproval), made plausible.

Air, rail and motor transport was laid on for the delegates and the Regional Commissioner, Brigadier

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No. of delegates	62	2	47	2	48	39	9	52	21	31	5	4	322
No. of voting union members	130,142	2,000	147,462	738	153,559	101,741	15,000 odd	272,245	94,000 odd	70,177	10,000 odd	12,000 odd	1,035,315

Ten women delegates were present.

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Air, rail and motor transport was laid on for the delegates and the Regional Commissioner, Brigadier Dunlop, kindly provided campbeds and blankets for them on arrival, as they found themselves, for the most part, without accommodation. The messing was provided on the spot by the SEPRAL of Naples, and the delegates seemed satisfied.

The Inauguration Ceremony:

The inauguration ceremony of the Congress, held in the vast beflagged Tapestry Hall of the Naples Museum. was attended by Brigadier Dunlop, Regional Commissioner; the head of the A.C. Labour Sub-Commission, Mr.Braun; the Italian Undersecretary for Labour, Paresce; the prefect and Mayor of Naples, and other personages. Cameras flashed periodically and a band played at the opening of the ceremony.

Achille Grandi, the Demo-Christian Secretary of the Labour Confederation, made the opening speech, in which he outlined the great and vital national tasks of the united forces of Labour. His salute to the fighting Allies, British, American and Russian was received with progressively increasing applause. Referring then to the Anglo-American,

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he said that the Italians had never been their enemies and could tolerate being only co=belligerents, but hoped to become their Allies (great applause). He then called on the young to volunteer for the war (moderate applause). Urging a closer brotherhood of all workers, Grandi, like several speakers after him, also stressed the useful cultural benefits which the intellectual worker could bring to the great family of workers.

In conclusion he expressed the hope that the workers would win for Italy a seat at the peace conference.

The next speaker was Oreste Lizzadri, the Socialist secretary, and the weakest in the labour triumvirate and a mediocre orator. He devoted all his speech to the commemoration of the great Socialist Labour leader, Bruno Buozzi, and seemed to bask in his reflected light, (moderate applause).

The Communist secretary, Giuseppe Di Vittorio, first called on the Italian workers in Germany to help the advancing Red Army and saluted those in France who, by fighting with the 'maquis' had forged a link between the two nations. His reference to the Russian workers' great sympathy for the Italian people, again won the most applause. With moving solemnity, the Congress rose to its feet when the speaker paid tribute to the Allied dead in Italy.

Di Vittorio then briefly described the tasks of the Labour movement and added that the working class had "acquired the clear=consciousness of representing the body of the nation and of holding in its hands the flag of the nation." His eloquent peroration on the workers' united march towards a new Italy was long applauded.

The Italian Labour undersecretary, Enrico Paresce, also harped on the national significance of the Labour Congress and then read premier Bonomi's message of goodwill. The premier urged the workers to remain united above the political mêlée and to help ("fianchoggiare") towards the nation's reconstruction, (moderate applause).

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The mayor of Naples then spoke [illegible]

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The mayor of Naples then spoke briefly on behalf of his city and was followed by the President of the Naples Liberation Committee, Giovanni Lombardi. Lombardi made a quite uncalled for political speech. Describing the suffering of Naples, he said that the city was now "a colony" of "helots, looking on at the banquets of the occupiers." He then called on the Allies to implement their promises and was cheered. He went on to say that this was the "first Italian parliament." (cheers). Addressing England, he asked that she should not "protect the dynasty" (great cheers). Those, he continued, who had run away from Rome with Badoglio were still in command. This time, however, Lombardi was received with boos and protests and shouts of "Via!" Saying that they, the workers, would in future, have the place of command, Lombardi went on to speak directly of the advent of Socialism, as a specific party, and was interrupted still more by catcalls and shouts of "We are not Socialists!" He was finally persuaded to close, after prognosticating new legislation for the workers.

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Mr. Brain then spoke on behalf of A.C., and offered to give assistance to rebuild a democratic labour movement in Italy.(applause).

Three chairmen to preside over the Congress were then chosen and after protests, a fourth, a Sicilian was added.

The afternoon session was business=like and calm. Raffaele Pastore of Bari read the financial report of the Confederation, from which it was clear that the Confederation is, in many places, still in an organis= ational stage. Five=hundred=and=fifty=thousand member= ship cards had been paid in the South of Italy. Only one=tenth of the money was kept by the central Confederation = a modest sum.

Secretary Di Vittorio followed with a most important general report on the CGIL, and spoke for an hour=and=a=half. Claiming that syndical unity had triumphed over all divisions and difficulties, he announced that the CGIL already numbered 1,300,000 members and would number over four million after the liberation of North Italy. He paid an impressive tribute to the "breath of spiritual morality" which the Catholic workers had brought into the Labour movement,(great applause), and spoke warmly of the need for a more civilised sense of respect for other persons and opinions. He was whole=heartedly applauded. He also stressed the importance of the CGIL's moral authority which must not be dissipated.

The most important points of his speech were as follows:=

(1) Land Questions: The CGIL will support the metayers(mezzadri), so that they get more than half the produce of the land they cultivate.

The CGIL has, by its intervention in specific cases, more or less legalised the right of the peasants to cultivate uncultivated land.

(2) Factories. The CGIL promotes the setting up of

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The CGIL has, by its intervention in specific cases, more or less legalised the right of the peasants to cultivate uncultivated land.

(2) Factories: The CGIL promotes the setting up of factory canteens and internal factory committees. Production is, by right, a direct interest of the workers.

(3) The cost of Living: The people must help to solve the Black Market. Representative food co=operatives should be set up in every commune.

(4) Sliding Wage Scale: Those who say that the only way to control inflation is to fix the wage level, are making the people pay for the national catastrophe. Those with fixed incomes = especially state employees, are the most unfortunate. Now that their federation has been formed, their conditions must be freely negotiated, not unilaterally imposed. The money should be taken from the Fascist and Black Market profiteers, (cheers).

(5) Reform of Social Legislation:

(6) Government Labour Offices: Di Vittorio claimed that these offices had usurped Labour functions. The in=spection of labour conditions, the statistical and scientific study of labour problems, and individual cases of arbitration,

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when requested, should be left to these offices, but the employment bureaux and social insurance must be run by the CGIL,(great cheers).

(7) Economic Reconstruction: The people, not only government circles and banks, must share in the planning of reconstruction. Workers' homes and industries must be rebuilt before palaces. Representative communal reconstruction committees should be set up. The people could put forward many good suggestions. Reconstruction plans must be unified. Di Vittorio here called for national solidarity. The roots of unity must be deep. The South of Italy must no longer be in an inferior position. Industrialisation must be equitably distributed over all the regions of Italy, (great cheers). Parasite Fascist and imperialistic industries would naturally go, but Italy could not revert to a backward agricultural country. The Allies must help with the tools that create work.

(8) Financial Aid: The Allies must send financial aid to the Italian state, not directly to private concerns, as this might compromise the independence of the workers, (cheers).

(9) Dercquisition: Di Vittorio said that the Italians had only sympathy and gratitude for the Allied armies, but he asked that those industries not vital to the war effort should be de=requisitioned. With local industry thus reviving, much aid would no longer have to come from so far away.

(10) Nationalisation: Under the Fascist régime, economic monopoly had brought with it political monopoly. The great plutocrats and monopolists had allied Italy to Germany. It was only democratic that the great monopolies should pass into the hands of the nation, (cheers). He did not mean by this, revolution or social upheaval, but only strict national needs. Di Vittorio here mentioned the I.R.I. concern (Institute of Industrial reconstruction) which had already been half nationalised by the Fascist "corporative" system. The workers and technicians of North Italy had defended their factories from German destruction. They must all share in the running of their concerns, (cheers).

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(11) The [illegible] Statute: This Statute aimed at the internal democracy of the labour organisation. The final text would be decided by a special committee.

New organisers and leaders must be trained in the movement. A re-education to more democratic and less bureaucratic methods and mentality must be promoted. Labour must be more active. The young must be encouraged; women must take a greater share. In conclusion, Di Vittorio pleaded for tolerance and democracy, saying that the minority opinion should not give up hope as it might one day, be the majority. The workers were fighting for a great cause. (ovation).

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The second day, and the beginning of the third day, of the Congress were taken up entirely by discussion. Seventy speakers came forward with their proposals and criticisms. More than 35 resolutions were presented to the Congress, in all. Most of the delegates tended to support

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of their local or trade problems, but they one and all supported syndical unity.

The Italian Transport Minister Corsbono and the Communications Minister Cevelotto and the Under-secretary for Industry and Commerce Fiore all briefly addressed the Congress. The last named, a Sicilian Communist, spoke in very strong terms, saying that Sicily must be industrialised and that the Sicilian problem is an Italian problem. The Separatists were only the big landlords who were afraid of a democratic Italy. He then described the grave situation over there, particularly in the provinces of Enna and Caltanisetta.

It should be noted here that a considerable number of speeches were made by Sicilian delegates at the Congress, all of them characterised by peculiar passion and violence. Twelve Sicilians spoke during the day. Vincenzo Monaco of Palermo said that there had been seditious movements in Sicily because the Sicilians were so hungry, but that in reality they were as eager to go and fight as all the others. Four other Sicilians referred particularly to the sad conditions of the workers in the sulphur mines where so many were now unemployed, (11/12ths unemployed at Enna), and asked for the nationalisation of the mines.

Many suggestions were contributed by the various speakers. The most important topics referred to during the discussion were:-

(1) Government Labour Office: All references to the Labour offices (Uffici del Lavoro) were in agreement with Di Vittorio's proposals, except for that of Cuzzaniti from Rome, who suggested that they should keep in closer contact with the CGIL. One speaker criticised them for their Allied origin.

(2) Nationalisation: Quite a few workers approved the idea of nationalisation of key industries, (e.g. mines, electricity, etc), and that of sharing in the running of their industry. Fusco of Bari suggested that badly-run firms should be taken over. A bank clerk also proposed this. Silvio Gava of Palermo, a Demo-Christian, also

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(3) Agriculture: Four or five farmers spoke. Fissore of the Naples Landworkers' Federation made a good impression. A delegate from Calabria disclosed that armed bands organised by the big landowners of the region were terrorising the countryside. Three farmers from the South complained of the lack of education amongst the peasants and stressed the need for more teachers. On the whole, the land question was little discussed in this debate.

(4) Cost of Living, Wages and Food: This was the favourite subject. Most references to the subject were in favour of the sliding wage scale. Monoti of Val d'Arno, proposed to abolish the innumerable small allowances, to institute a basic pay and then apply the sliding wage scale. Cuzzaniti of Rome, however, suggested that more bread and fats be given out, Borghesi of the railway workers, that part of the pay should be in food. Donati of Littoria proposed co-operative canteens to be paid by the employers so that also the workers' families

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could benefit. Francesco Russo of Reggio Calabria blamed the inflation on the low rate of exchange fixed by the Allies for the lira; it could only be solved on an international scale. The democratic government had failed with the food pools (ammassi) and so it must have the courage to transfer the control of food from the corrupt police to the people. That was the only way to defeat the Black Market. Another delegate criticised the SEPRAL. Bruno of Bari, a mill worker, disclosed that of 220,000 quintals of grain in Bari, 20,000 went to the Black Market. He asked that all mills be sequestrated and handed over to the workers. Di Stefano of Naples argued that an increase of the bread ration was the only remedy. He and Costa of the Seamen's Federation both asked that the 137 Italian ships abroad be used to bring food to the Italians, or otherwise give a few 'Liberty' ships for the purpose. The ships would have to be for the sailors themselves.

(5) Assistance: Assistance, Pensions and the Christmas bonus were also a favourite subject, especially with State employees.

Croccia, representative of nearly two million war invalids, pleaded for the "carovita" bonus and so did many others. This subject was the sorest point with many speakers.

(6) State Employees: State employees, especially the Post and Telegraph workers, made urgent proposals during the Congress and were considerably in evidence. With their fixed salaries, they are probably the ones who have suffered most in the present time. At least seven employees supported Di Vittorio's proposal of internal committees and free labour negotiation for State Employees.

(7) Reconstruction: Bonomoni of Siena proposed reconstruction committees in each province, as had been set up in Siena. At least five or six others echoed this proposal. Local arrangements and resources, and financial support could thus be co-ordinated for the vital task by local initiative.

(8) Labour Organisation: While Buschi of Rome asked that the Statute of the CGIL be approved outright, at least three speakers insisted that it must be provisional.

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(8) Labour Organisation: While Buschi of Rome asked that the Statute of the CGIL be approved outright, at least three speakers insisted that it must be provisional. Russo also complained that copies had only been distributed the day before the Congress, whereas the Statute should have been discussed previously by each Camera del Lavoro. He looked forward to the next Labour Congress, when all Italy would be freed. Two speakers also brought up the question of the legal recognition of the CGIL.

The Sardinian delegate Costa emphasised the regional differences of Sardinia and other parts, but it was for Merlini of Arezzo to propose regional CGIL committees which would help avoid excessive centralisation, of the labour organisation. This would coincide with the political decentralisation of a democratic régime. This plan was well received.

A representative of youth also spoke asking for better conditions in the army and for a representative in the CGIL directorate.

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Two women delegates spoke. Maddalena Secco of Naples said that in 1940 women formed 40 per cent of the war industries personnel. At least in the clothing and textile industries where they were in the majority, (2/3rds and 4/5ths of staff respectively), they should have members on the directive committees. She then went on to describe at length the great sacrifices, unfair conditions and low wages which they had been and were enduring. She asked for some responsible posts for women in the CGIL. It is to be noted that she was listened to with deference but without enthusiasm. Only one man, in the Congress, a delegate from Florence, spoke on behalf of the women.

A lawyer, an insurance agent and two teachers stressed the help the professional and intellectual class could give to the workers.

Two incidents occurred during the second day. The Communist Balzano of the Naples public utility workers asked, in his revolutionary speech, that the Allies give the workers more liberty, adding that it was "not in their interest to protect the industrialists from the workers." Each time Balzano asked the support of the CGIL, a crowd of public utility workers ready in the audience would raise a roar of approval, which was clearly distinguishable from the polite cheers of the Congressmen. He then vaguely criticised the old policy of the former "White" confederation of labour, whereupon the head of the said Confederation, Domenico Colasanto, rose to his feet and shouted: "Balzano, stop playing the demagogue!" Boos and protests followed and Balzano was unable to remedy his error.

Later on, a Demo-Christian speaker, D'Ambrosio by name, reading a speech which Colasanto had given to him, made a return thrust and criticised the "Marxist" labour tendency which, he alleged, went every night to consult its party leaders. The uproar which followed was calmed by Di Vittorio, who pleaded for tolerance, and then by Grandi, who apologised for the speaker, but added that syndical unity must continue on a basis of

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Di Vittorio finally rose to speak and round-off the two days' discussion. He first of all remarked that some delegates had not been satisfied with the previous day's debate, but that he had been, considering the Congress was the first after twenty-one years of Fascism. Di Vittorio's main topics in which several delegates' suggestions had been incorporated were:-

(1) The Statute:- (Like all the trade federations) was, of course, provisional. All proposed amendments must be sent to the CGIL directors.

(2) The Assets of the Fascist Confederation: The leaders of the CGIL had been appointed by the Italian government to wind up the assets of the Fascist Confederation. All the money which had been taken from the workers would be returned to them.

(3) Free Professions and Artisans: It was unfortunately impossible to include the free professions in the trade unions, as they had no fixed contract of work. Di

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Vittorio suggested they form a free association alongside the CGIL and said there must be close collaboration between intellectual and technical workers and manual workers, and closer unity between town and country workers.

As for the artisans, they were too heterogeneous a mass, for the moment, to be organised in the CGIL unions. The CGIL did not want to give the impression it was trying to put a finger in every pie. If need be, it would also help the artisans in time.

(4) Factory Committees: Factory Committees should deal only with internal matters; for labour matters such as pay, they should consult their trade union, otherwise they might establish precedents prejudicial to the workers' interests. Di Vittorio stated that all employers must recognise them. He recommended that in case of dispute, they should act with more initiative themselves and not always refer to the CGIL; they should stop work for increasing periods of time in sign of protest,(cheers).

(5) Camere del Lavoro: One of the three or four secretaries in each Camera would have the salary and responsibility. This system was preferred to a salaried official. It would be his duty to put into effect the directives of the secretaries collectively. Di Vittorio here called for a more democratic mentality. The labour organisers as well as the workers needed to re-educate themselves. If the Secretary of the Camera did not feel himself "flexible" enough to interpret all the currents of opinion, he should withdraw. All personal opinions must be respected; there must be emulation, not rivalry. Proportional representation would be adopted in these elections.

(6) Trade Unions: All members of one trade must be in a single trade union, whatever their technical standard: the engineer and the steelworker would be in the same union. The workers must not be divided into hierarchical strata. There would be committees to represent each grade of worker, but there must only be one trade union.

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(7) Government Labour Offices: The Congress had/said, all disapproved of the Labour Offices: Di Vittorio

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(7) Government Labour Offices: The Congress had/said, all disapproved of the Labour Offices: Di Vittorio repeated his earlier proposals.

(8) The Women and the Young: Di Vittorio accepted the idea of having a representative of each on the CGIL directive committee.

(9) Reconstruction:: Unemployment was closely connected with reconstruction. The workers must press their aims on the government. Di Vittorio then praised and endorsed the democratic initiative of the Siena reconstruction committee. The Camere del Lavoro of every province should do the same.

(10) Nationalisation of Monopolies and Key Industries: Di Vittorio said that labour was representing the "interests of the Italian nation = her economic independence = in asking for nationalisation.

(11) Derequisitioning: The matter was not closed. The Allies had promised to study individual cases. Di Vittorio asked all Camere del Lavoro to present their requests to the local Allied authorities.

(11)

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(12) Regionalism: Di Vittorio said he was in favour of regional CGIL committees and the equal distribution of industry.

(13) Food and Wages: Di Vittorio endorsed the delegate Russo's proposal of transferring the food control to the people. Besides the setting up of communal canteens, and canteens also for State employees, he approved the idea of the workers taking over the flourmills and pasta factories. The Rome prefect had promised that all mills closed for contraband activity would be handed over to the workers, (cheers). These would not be returned to the owners till a year after the declaration of peace. Di Vittorio then warned the Congress of the grave responsibility the workers were thus assuming. Would their bread be better than that of before? The workers must show great self=control. Those who gave way to corruption would be expelled from the union, (moderate cheers). He also warned them of the snare of being brought in to share the illicit profits of owners.

With regard to the bread ration, he stated that the Allies had shown him that it was not possible to increase it for the time being, and so it would be demagogic to ask for more bread now and harmful to the prestige of the CGIL. He also decried the immoral traffic of Black Market and prostitution to which hunger had driven many workers. They must return to work.

(14) Italian Prisoners: Di Vittorio asked the Allies to segregate the few Fascists and to stop treating the mass of Italian prisoners as such. Either they should be put to work and let out of the camps or they should be sent back back home. (cheers).

In conclusion, Di Vittorio said that though the the CGIL was non=party, it was not as many were saying, non= political. It must not be agnostic to politics. The vital interests of the workers had to be defended. "Bread and Liberty" might well be its slogan. Its task was "the policy of the people against the enemies of the people." The CGIL would take action against such Fascist

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Di Vittorio again praised the Catholics' contribution to the Labour movement and was given a great ovation.

The Communist Minister of Agriculture, Fausto Gullo, then briefly addressed the Congress. He said that the strength and safety of the new Italy came from Labour, and that the working class had many enemies. If ever the Italian government showed signs of breaking away from the people, he continued, the people would then directly set up a government of liberty and justice. The Minister was applauded. Before the session closed, a telegram was read from the delegates of Agrigento, who said that they could not come to the Congress on account of local trouble.

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The fourth day of the Congress was opened by the secretary Grandi, who spoke on the land question. He began by saying that the disaster and the social crisis accompanying it had produced a great thirst for land and that at the same time the working class was no longer leagued against the State,

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but now felt part of it and was ready to do its share of reconstruction. He then sketched the broad lines of agrarian reform:=

(1) Latifondo: The Latifondo = the big landed estate = is a survival from the past. It must be abolished.

Grandi added that he did not want to speak of the colonial problem, as there was plenty of land in Italy which needed cultivation.

(2) Land Reclamation Schemes: The only good deed of the Fascist régime = the reclamation of the Pontine Marshes = had been destroyed by the Fascist war. Such schemes must be State run. One must not be afraid of socialisation. This did not mean the land would be run directly by the State but that it would be distributed to land workers' co=operatives who would work it on behalf of the State.

(3) Uncultivated Land: The land=workers had gained by the recent decree, which established their right to occupy and cultivate uncultivated land. A lot could also be done through local agreement.

(4) Mezzadria: The contracts for metayers(mezzadri) would have to be reconsidered, as they had lost their tools and cattle. Above all, the lives of the peasant and his family must be safeguarded. Many people were saying that farmers had got rich in these times but, after all, it was the first time, and the peasant had to husband and save up for the future. It was natural that he should demand such high prices with such an inflated currency.

(5) Hired Labourers(Braccianti): The hired labourers were in very sad conditions. They must come to have a stake, a share in the land they cultivate. Grandi added that the "fittabili," the tenants, the intermediaries, between proprietor and labourer, were getting very rich.

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(6) Small Property: Grandi stated that it was untrue that the CGIL was the enemy of small property. The labour sacrifice and husbandry of the small farmer=owners, had also a right to be defended, but not to the point where an excessive division into small holdings might be harmful

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Grandi referred also to the Constituent Assembly, which, he said, would have to lay down the broad lines of agrarian reform. All the landworkers must contribute to this end. He said that a sincere democracy could never turn back, but progress must be well thought out and evolutionary, not revolutionary and violent. Italy was going through a period of change,but even revolution had to find its feet and strike a balance in due course,(assestamento). Later one could go forward to bolder reforms, but the important thing was that the landworkers should become conscious of their own contribution to the reconstruction of the country.(cheers).

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The Demo=Christian Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, Giovanni Gronchi, then addressed the Congress in a lofty and polished style, but for that reason seemed to speak over the heads of the Congressmen. He was, perhaps, speaking to the nation.

Stressing the importance of that spiritual solidarity and conscientiousness which must unite the movement itself above materialistic interests and clashes, the Minister said that the labour forces had been over= powered by Capitalist domination because they had been weakened by the mutual distrust of the workers and the intellectuals and middle class. This Congress, by cementing this new alliance would lay the basis of a new civilisation of labour. Warning the delegates that remedies could not be improvised, he declared: "The small reforms of today do not exclude the big reforms of tomorrow. Each reform is adapted to the actualities of the moment. The working classes must feel that the first problem is to reconstruct and produce. This will create the rights on which the substantial reforms of tomorrow will be based."

The Minister concluded by reminding the Congress that Italian liberty was half a gift of the Allies. The Italians must prove their worthiness and so win the peace. (applause).

Antonio Zinni of Florence, a farmer with a gruff but jovial sense of humour, spoke next. He stressed the harm of the clandestine slaughtering of cattle, and the need for hygienic conditions and decent farm cottages for the peasants. He also reminded the Congress of the differences between region and region of which the laws should take account and asked that the peasants be released from the Fascist contracts. He added that, in his ex= perience, agrarian co=operatives were successful, (applause).

Of the twenty other speakers, a good dozen had interesting suggestions to make. The Agriculture Minister Gullo listened to the debate with great attention the whole day.

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The next two speakers asked for expropriation of the big estates without indemnity. Brega of Catanzaro then asked that only farmers be allowed on the market of land, not rich speculators seeking an investment. Bonomoni of Siena asked that the limits between middle and small properties be fixed. Landisio and Manno of Lecce asked that the farmers be allowed twelve years instead of four to cultivate the poor fallow land taken over.

Fissore of the Naples "Federterra" warned that landowners were trying to introduce the metayer system in place of tenant holding, as the money of the rent was worthless. They then sold the produce, which they thus got, on the Black Market. A delegate from Reggio Calabria asked that the Italian colonies, where Italian farmers had worked so hard to cultivate the sand, should be returned to them, but some of the delegates were amused at this suggestion. The question of land contracts and co=operatives was discussed by several speakers.

Pastore of Bari declared that the incomes of rich landlords had increased 1,000 per cent, but they had made no contribution to reconstruction, as industrial wealth had done. Agrarian wealth, he proposed, must be mobilised.

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He asked for urgent action, as the landowners were not giving way an inch: even the Gullo law of last July, he said, was not being properly applied by the magistrates.

Costa of Sassari then described the feudal conditions in Sardinia. The steel plough had only just been introduced. Of two million hectares, one-third was held by 1,000 landowners, one-third by 1,500 middle class proprietors, and the last third by 71,000 peasants who were dying of hunger. He asked that the milliard lire allotted by the government to Sardinia be devoted to agriculture.

Sommario Leviro of Palermo discussed the question of expropriation. The vital point, he said, was to increase production. To split up the land amongst too many peasants, would leave them worse off than before. Expropriation was a matter for experts. Property was not to be judged from a geographical but an economical point of view.

Mrs. Cingolani of the U.D.I.(Italian Women's League), also spoke. She described the shocking conditions of women harvest workers: the picking of fruit and rice was heavy work. Giving the example of Salerno, she said that they were sometimes made to work for eighteen hours at a stretch, carrying enormous weights and being treated like mules. These women must not be forgotten.

A youth also spoke.

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Grandi concluded the debate, saying he took special note of the problems of the women and youths and of the conditions in Sardinia, and congratulated Fissore and Pastore for their contributions. He then read the motion, which incorporated the main points of his morning speech, adding the following four points contributed by the various speakers:=

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(1) The Congress asks the CGIL and the Land Federation to prepare a complete plan of agrarian reform to be presented to the Constituent Assembly.

It asks that:=

(2) The State endow regional agrarian reconstruction concerns with funds taken from the profits of agrarian industrialists.

(3) That incomes from the land, whether in money or kind, be limited.

(4) That the law protecting rents should be applied only for the actual cultivators of the land.

Grandi concluded with the motto: "A chi la terra ama, tutta la terra dà" (Give all the land to those who love it"). He was warmly applauded and his motion was passed.

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The Communist Balzano staged another scene in this day's session. He interrupted the debate and asked the CGIL to amend article 59 in the Statute which puts restrictions on strikes by Utility workers. Di Vittorio replied that the restriction had been rightly imposed for the good of all the workers, but agreed to

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amend it on the following terms: the utility workers must guarantee that if they strike, the services will, technically speaking, continue to work. For a complete interruption of the services, they must first obtain the authorisation of the CGIL and their Federation.

On this occasion, Bolzano was clearly seen to give signals from the platform to his "claqueurs" in the audience.

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On the fifth day the Congress hall was only half occupied. The two main speakers had played their part: only the Socialists Lizzadri and Lericchiuto had still to speak. In the last two days, in fact, the Congressmen grew tired and inattentive, and interrupted any speaker who strayed from the argument.

After praising the contribution of the Catholics and also the Socialists themselves to the Labour movement, and explaining that the Fascist Social legislation was a failure because it had been a gift of the "Duce," not a conquest by the workers themselves, he proposed the following main points of democratic social reform, as summed up in the motion he presented for approval:=

(1) The recognition of a predominant interest of the worker in respect to the employer.

Lizzadri argued that the employer and worker did not negotiate on an equal basis because in the case of a strike, the worker knew that he and his family would risk going hungry, whereas the employer, even when he stopped his business, was sure of his good meal at home. The families of the workers must be safeguarded.

(2) The security of work for those who live by their work.

Some hired labourers, for instance, did only 150 days of work a year. They should be assured 250 days a year.

(3) In case of involuntary unemployment, ensure an indispensable minimum for the worker and his family.

After reminding the Congress that there was no unemployment in Russia, Lizzadri said that many specialised

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After reminding the Congress that there was no unemployment in Russia, Lizzadri said that many specialised workers, so necessary for future reconstruction, were now forced to waste their skill, doing other work.

(4) Adequate pensions.

The present inflation had left pensioners in a very sorry plight. Moreover, there were five kinds of pensions. A single pensions institute must be set up, run by the workers themselves(cheers). Lizzadri proposed pensions at the ages of 65 for men and 60 for women; pensions that would keep them on the same modest tenor of life as when they ceased work.

(5) Precise laws to protect the work of women and children, in accordance with the principle of equal pay for equal work. Lizzadri asked that no boy under 15 should be allowed to work and no boy under 18 allowed to do heavy work, (mining,etc).

Women should be taken special care of in child-birth and their physical inequalities taken into consid-eration.

(6) The organisation of professional schools for the young.

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Lizzadri also asked for free schools to retrain workers incapacitated by accidents.

(7) The reform of Insurance legislation.

Lizzadri asked the intervention of the State in the question of insurance. He mentioned the case of agricultural workers, who were not treated equally with other workers. In fact, they were very poorly treated. For permanent loss of an eye, for instance, the Fascists paid a land worker 1,118 lire indemnity. Speaking generally, Lizzadri recommended that agricultural workers be given better living conditions and also means of entertainment, so that they would not be attracted into the towns.

General working conditions and health measures, scientific prevention of illness as well as cure, were also discussed by Lizzadri.

The next speaker, Eugenio Lariechiuta of Bari, discussed the question of Social Insurance in some detail. He said that the social insurance system must be entirely reviewed, not just patched up. There was a host of insurance institutes of different kinds, which had led to muddle, speculation and quarrels. All forms of insurance should be unified under three main headings:=

(1) Temporary lack or shortage of wages for whatever reason,(accident, illness, unemployment etc).

(2) Permanent ditto, (including old age).

(3) Assistance, (financial or health), for workers' dependents in need, (e.g.in the case of the worker's death).

Lariechiuta then presented a motion with the following points:=

(1) Social insurance must be controlled by the State.

(2) All the old institutes should be incorporated in the new one.

(3) All the regulations regarding all forms of insurance should be simplified and co=ordinated in one

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(3) All the regulations regarding all forms of insurance should be simplified and co=ordinated in one document.

(4) The method of paying the contributions should also be simplified for the workers.

(5) A single concern on a mutual basis, administered by labour representatives and by experts, and with Savings Banks of its own in each commune.

Laricchiuta said that this concern would have to see to clinics, orphanages, homes for the old, holiday homes.

(6) The insurance rates must be adjusted to the present value of the currency.

(7) There must be the same accident benefits for agricultural as for industrial wrkers.

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Laricchiuta was applauded on account of his incisive and effective manner of speech as well as for the expert content. He spoke again later, when he added another proposal: that a detailed plan of social legislation be drawn up and sent to the directors of the CGIL.

Ten other speakers followed: Mauriello of Naples asked that something be done for the abandoned children of the streets, (scugnizzi), and proposed that the pension age be reduced to 58. Donati of Littoria insisted on illness insurance. Pensions was the favourite topic in this debate.

Lizzadri then replied to Mauriello's proposal, quoting in his support the Beveridge plan, which, he said, had not been applied by the British government.

A delegate then protested saying that the pension ages were now 60 for men and 55 for women. Why increase it to 65? It would be all to the good to give one's place to younger workers sooner. Lizzadri did not reply.

Domenico Colasanto, head of the Naples 'White' Confederation and formerly antagonist of the 'Red' Confederation, then spoke in praise of syndical unity - a suitable person indeed! He referred to the three separate international labour organisations, the Socialist one at Amsterdam, the Christian one at Utrecht and the Communist one at Moscow, and proposed a motion calling on the world solidarity of all the workers. He spoke with vigour and clarity and was applauded.

The Undersecretary of the Navy, Bassano, brought the good wishes of the navy, which he said was now fighting so bravely in a condition of inferiority. He added that the sailors counted on the help of Labour to restore Italy to her place in Europe. Viva l'Italia, he concluded, and the Congress rose to its feet and cheered.

Di Vittorio next presented and had passed a motion synthesising the main points discussed in his two reports, especially the grave problems of food and salaries. It asks for the transfer of all the temporarily hired class of employees ("avventizi") to the permanent roll, and for the suppression of Fascist work contracts, and the preparation of new ones. It stresses the need

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Di Vittorio next presented and had passed a motion synthesising the main points discussed in his two reports, especially the grave problems of food and salaries. It asks for the transfer of all the temporarily hired class of employees ("avventizi") to the permanent roll, and for the suppression of Fascist work contracts, and the preparation of new ones. It stresses the need for a proper national reconstruction plan, energetically supported by Labour.

Six messages of goodwill from America were then read out, messages from the labour leaders Antonini and Baldanzi, from the presidents of the C.I.O., and A.F.L., and from Miss Perkins, the American Labour Minister. British and other messages were conspicuous by their absence.

The elections were then held. The three secretaries, Grandi, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri were re-elected by acclamation. The 26 names of the Directive Committee were then read out and approved by most. There were some protests, however, and some disagreement. The Post and Telegraph workers Federation and others wanted representatives and expostulated with Di Vittorio, but were of no avail. Some were heard to protest at the undemocratic method of election the vote was taken, in fact. There are 7 Communists, 7 Dem-Christians,

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7 Socialists, 2 Party of Action, 1 Syndical Anarchist, 1 Republican and 1 woman on the directive Committee. 4 representatives of youth and of the State employees are still to be elected. Of the 26 members elected, ten, should be noted, come from Rome.

Apart from the four federations already formed: the Bank employees federation, the Land federation, the Post and Telegraph workers federation and the Railway workers syndicate, eight other federations were formed during the Congress:= the tramway workers(ferro=tramvieri), chemical workers, the school teachers, the flour workers, (bakers, millers, the makers of pasta and of sweetmeats), the motor transport workers, the textile workers, the actors,(spettacolo), and the hotel and restaurant personnel.

The four presidents of the Congress, Fusco, Pastore, Canini and Mazzella, all made closing speeches. Grandi made a straightforward and moving closing speech. His poor health and his simple language only served to enhance the noble figure of the speaker and the Congress responded with most sincere applause.

Di Vittorio finally closed the Congress with a rhetorical and emotional speech. At one point he spoke with heartfelt generosity towards his labour comrades, especially Grandi and even Lizzadri, the next he stormed against the exploiters and traitors of the people, the next he described in grandiloquent terms the great tasks of labour. He had worked the audience and himself up to a great pitch of excitement but was clearly groping for a suitably sonorous climax to end with. At last he found it.

Most of the local press, the Demo=Christian paper "Il Domani d'Italia" no less than "La Voce" the Left=Wing paper, reported fully and approvingly the various debates of the Congress. The former stresses the national significance of the Congress and is particularly pleased by the proposed regional decentralisation of the CGIL and by the Congress's approval of it. It also stresses Di Vittorio's praise of the Catholics, which it prints in italics. Also the liberal paper "Il Giornale" was impressed by the beginning of the Congress, but on 2nd February, it published the comment of the Italo= American Labour Council in New York

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L. PETTORELLO,
"D" Section,
P.W.B. Unit No.8:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

C O P Y

14.04/ES WHB/ec

REF : LSC/901

28 January 1945

SUBJECT: First National Congress of General Confederation of Italian Labour (CGIL)
Naples 28 - 31 January 1945
Inaugural Session.

TO : Col. Densmore

1. I attended the inaugural session of the first National Congress of the CGIL at Naples on 28 January 1945, and a brief report for your information is below.

2. At this session there was an audience of about 700, composed of 400 delegates from Italian Trade Unions, the balance being persons present by invitation. Delegates from Abruzzi were unable to reach Naples in time owing to bad weather conditions, but there was a good attendance from other parts of Italy. Sicily sent a contingent; Sardinia sent delegates who arrived by air; the Province of Florence sent 45 delegates; and 8 anonymous delegates had crossed the lines from enemy-occupied Italy. These latter intended to return and desire particularly that their anonymity should be preserved. The delegates from the North contained a strong Christian Democrat contingent who, it is understood, emphasised at an early stage the desire that Trade Union unity should be maintained, particularly by abstention from reference to political issues.

3. On the platform Brigadier Purdon, Regional Commissioner for Southern Region, and myself, were given a prominent place and the notables included H. E. Paresce, Undersecretary for Labour; the newly appointed Sindaco for Naples; Sig. Lombardi President of the Naples C.L.N. (Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale) and others. There were also present officers of the Labour Sub-Commission, who will remain to act as observers throughout the Congress.

2602 4. The 3 Joint Secretaries of CGIL, Grandi, Lizzadri, and Di Vittorio gave addresses; Sig. Paresce read a message from Prime Minister Bonomi; Sig. Lombardi gave an address and I uttered a few words.

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3. On the platform Brigadier Dunlop, Regional Commissioner for Southern Region, and myself, were given a prominent place and the notables included H. E. Peresce, Undersecretary for Labour; the newly appointed Sindaco for Naples; Sig. Lombardi President of the Naples C.L.N. (Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale) and others. There were also present officers of the Labour Sub-Commission, who will remain to act as observers throughout the Congress.

2602 4. The 3 Joint Secretaries of CGIL, Grandi, Lizzadri, and Di Vittorio gave addresses; Sig. Peresce read a message from Prime Minister Bonomi; Sig. Lombardi gave an address and I uttered a few words.

The speeches of Grandi and Di Vittorio were well chosen and inspiring to the Congress. Very generous tribute was paid to the U.S. and Great Britain for their assistance in freeing Italy of the invader; emphasis was laid upon the fact that workers of Italy had never desired this war; the intention to support the Allied Nations to the end and the desire that Italy might be allowed to enter the combat as an Ally rather than as a mere co-belligerant was voiced; and the workers were exhorted to preserve working-class unanimity in order to rebuild a new Italy from its present devastated state.

The audience was orderly and restrained throughout these addresses, a solitary cry of "Viva la Repubblica" was hissed; at the references to the Allied Dead whose mothers and relations might be told, Sig. Grandi said, that the Italians would never forget their sacrifice, the audience rose. It was fully expected that Di Vittorio the Communist would give prominence to Russian activities, but it must be admitted that he was equally generous in his references, as were others, to the U.S. and Great Britain; and while the audience rose with acclamations to the references to the Russian Armies (giving a reception

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which was no warmer than would be given at this time at any gathering in the U.S. or Great Britain), the audience apolauded very warmly all references to the Allied Armies and the Allied authorities.

5. Sig. Lombardi, who was President of the Naples C.L.N. during and after the German occupation of Naples, made a speech which promised well at the outset but, either carried away by his own eloquence, or still bitter from his failure to obtain the post of Sindaco of Naples, he devloped his speech into an exhortation to America and Great Britain to be true to the promises held out to the Italians at the time when Radio London was listened to in secrecy with great expectations, and to bring to Italy the peace and the prosperity which he (Lombardi) had expected from them. His discourse was over-long and it exasperated the audience who told him that it was a Trade Union meeting and not a political gathering, and tried to shout him down with cries of "via, via." Di Vittorio and Grandi apologized to me for his references to the United Nations (Brigadier Dunlop had left the meeting at this stage) and they had arranged that the Press references to Lombardi's speech would be of the briefest.

I was asked to speak immediately following Lombardi. I felt my words should be few in view of his lengthy discourse and that I should avoid any appearance of attempting to answer him. I accordingly said that I was touched at their generous response to the reference to our Dead and that Allied Commission recognized their difficulties in trying to rebuild a democratic Trade Union movement and offered full collaboration.

6. In short, except for the unfortunate performance of Lombardi, the inaugural session went off well and was orderly, and its relative disorder at the political utterances of Lombardi was a sign of its seriousness in relation to the business of the Congress.

7. A word must be said about the arrangements for the Congress. It is perhaps typically Italian that while the speeches and the conception were excellent, the executive performance was poor, this particularly as regards accomodation of the delegates. The Congress was postponed from mid-December to 28 January because of the difficulty of arranging accommodation in Naples, and the Naples Camera del Lavoro and Trade Unionists undertook to find billets in the town for the delegates in time for the January Congress. Three representatives were sent from

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8. Brig. Dunlop was also good enough to invite H. E. Peresce, the Secretariat of the CGIL and the Labour Sub-Commission officers to his apartment in the evening of the inaugural session. Warm tribute was paid by the Italians to him and to the Allied

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Authorities for their assistance in arrangements for the Congress and in the very cordial atmosphere that developed, the cause of the Italo- Allied amity was greatly assisted.

9. This Memorandum is for information only to give some indication of the atmosphere at this first session. A full report on the proceedings will be rendered when the observers return, but it can be firmly said that little effort has been spared by the Allied Authorities to make the Congress a success - and that this first free gathering of Trade Unionists promises to be a landmark in the development of democracy in Italy.

/s/ W. H. Braine
W. H. BRAINE
Director,
Labour Sub-Commission

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Director,
Labour Sub-Commission

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'A'

Tel: 553 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION CWA/hs
APO 394
Office of Chief of Staff

9.02/RS 22 January 1945

SUBJECT: Electric Power Supply - Action during Strikes.

TO : A.F.H.Q., G-5 Section
APO 512

1. Reference G-5:812.15 dated 4 October 1944.

2. I submit that in the event of a strike, or strikes, affecting the Electric Power Supply it will be necessary for local Military Commanders to provide replacements of operating personnel.

3. To assist in the planning for this responsibility I enclose herewith Tables "A" and "B" listing, by classifications, necessary operating personnel for the operation of all important Electric Generating Stations in Southern and Central Italy.

4. A.C. does not have any such personnel available; however, officers attached to the Commission are generally familiar with the physical layout of the various installations and will give as much assistance as possible.

5. Every attempt will continue to be made by A.C. to prevent the occurrence of any strikes affecting the power supply, but in the event strikes occur, it will be necessary immediately to provide guards on the affected installations. The provision of guards is considered to be a military and not an AC. responsibility.

For the Chief Commissioner:

2659

2 Encl:
1 copy Table "A"
1 copy Table "B"

Brigadier
Chief of Staff

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Minimum Operating Personnel

TABLE "A"

SOUTHERN ITALY

Generating Stations

Employee Classification	Capuano Thermal Naples	Matese Hydro Piedimonte d'Alife	Sila Hydro near Catanzaro	Tanagro Hydro South of Salerno	Tusciano Hydro South of Salerno	Volturno Diesel Naples
Boiler operators	10	-	-	-	-	-
Fitters	6	3	9	3	3	2
Oilers	3	3	3	3	3	2
Pipe Line Operators	-	6	12	6	6	-
Pump Operators	4	-	-	-	-	2
Semi skilled help	16	3	6	3	3	10
Switchboard operators	7	3	12	3	3	3
Turbine operators	7	4	12	3	3	4
Total	53	22	54	21	21	23

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T A B L E "A"

onnel SOUTHERN ITALY

Generating Stations

apuano hermal aples	Matese Hydro Piedimonte d'Alife	Sila Hydro near Catanzaro	Tanagro Hydro South of Salerno	Tusciano Hydro South of Salerno	Volturno Diesel Naples	Total
10	-	-	-	-	-	10
6	8	9	3	3	2	26
3	3	3	3	3	2	17
-	8	12	6	6	-	30
4	-	-	-	-	2	6
16	3	6	3	3	10	41
7	8	12	3	3	3	31
7	4	12	3	3	4	33
53	22	54	21	21	23	194

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T A B L E "B"

CENTRAL ITALY

Minimum Operating Personnel

Generating Stations

Employee Classification	San Paolo Thermal Rome	Monte-martini Thermal Diesel Rome	Ceprano Hydro Ceprano	Terni Hydro Terni	Galleto Hydro Terni	Nera Montoro Hydro Terni	Larderell Nat.Steam Larderell
Boiler operators	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
Fitters	5	5	3	3	7	5	5
Oilers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Pipe line operators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pump operators	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
General skilled help	20	20	3	3	7	3	10
Switch board operators	5	5	5	5	7	5	5
Turbine operators	7	7	4	4	7	4	5
Total	52	52	18	18	31	20	28

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T A B L E "D"

CENTRAL ITALY

Minimum Operating Personnel

Generating Stations

Monte-Martini Thermal Diesel Rome	Ceprano Hydro Ceprano	Terni Hydro Terni	Galleto Hydro Terni	Nera Montoro Hydro Terni	Larderello Nat.Steam Larderello	Total
8	-	-	-	-	-	16
5	3	3	7	5	5	33
3	3	3	3	3	3	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	8
20	3	3	7	3	10	66
5	5	5	7	5	5	37
7	4	4	7	4	5	36
52	18	18	31	20	28	219

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

A

SUBJECT : Electric Power Supply - Action during Strikes. Ref: 5207/COS

TO : Economic Section.

5 January 1945

1. I refer to letter 212/PWU of 23 December 1944 from PW & U Sub-Commission on the subject of emergency action during strikes.

2. Under cover of our letter 5207/16/COS of 13 October 1944 we forwarded to you copy of a letter from AFHQ (reference G:5:321.15 of 4 October 1944). The matter has now been thrashed out in this HQ and you are requested to submit a draft reply bringing out the following points:-

(a) In the event of a strike which the AC are unable to prevent it will be necessary for the local military commander to provide replacements of trained personnel as shown in the schedules attached to PW & U Sub Commission's letter referred to in paragraph 1 above.

(b) It should be made clear in the letter that AC are not in a position to supply such personnel themselves, although they will do all they can to assist.

(c) It should also be made clear that while it is the desire of AC to prevent strikes to the best of their ability they have not got the power to provide guards on the installations in the event of a threatened strike. The provision of guards is considered to be a military responsibility.

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Chief Staff Officer
To the Chief of Staff.

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JAN 2 RECD

To: Chief of Staff, A.C.

From: Mr. Macmillan.

Labour Sub-Commission.

I understand nothing more has happened about Brayne although I was promised in London that this would be cleared. It is covered in Appendix A ii. of my paper "Allied Policy towards Italy".

Do you wish me to telegraph to the War Office?

H.M.

(13)

2nd January, 1945.

Seen by

Chief Commissioner

Copy to Chief Commissioner.

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JA 0

2-xii-44.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

NSC/1176

16 November 1944.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

In reply to your letter No. 10616/13.8 of 2 August 1944, there is no objection to the re-establishment of Engagement or Registry Offices for Italian seamen under Port Captaincies, provided, as stated in your letter No. 16642/10616/13.8 of 16 October 1944, no fees are charged and no monopolies are created over the process of employment.

The interested Allied authorities will be informed accordingly.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone (28 Nov).

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome.

Prepared by: H.St.J. Butler
Capt H.St.J. BUTLER
Captain, U.S. Navy
Navy Sub-Commissioner

1654

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

'A'

17 November 1944

REF : Lab. 091.411

SUBJECT : Use of Italian Civilian Labor at Conclusion of Hostilities.

TO : A.F.H.Q., G-5

1. The Air Forces Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission has been advised by H.Q. M.A.A.F. (MAAF/7040/PWP, dated 11 October 1944), that plans are under consideration for the discharge of Italian civilian workers at the conclusion of hostilities in Europe, with the suggestion that such workers be replaced by surplus OR's awaiting disposal from the theater at the close of operations.

2. The question of the policy to follow concerns virtually all Services of the Allied Forces, which are hiring a total of approximately 200,000 Italian civilian employees throughout Italy. Their replacement, under the circumstances stated, would have serious repercussive effects on the Italian economy generally and upon labor conditions specifically.

3. It is contended that Italian civilian employees should not be continued as employees of the Services upon the cessation of hostilities, because of the cost to British and American taxpayers. The fact must be faced, however, that there are at present great numbers of unemployed in the areas where the military forces are not now employing civilians. This group of unemployed may constitute a real financial burden on the United States and Great Britain through such media as the Red Cross, U.N.R.R.A., and certainly on Italian relief organizations. Furthermore, upon the cessation of hostilities, not only will there be less of a demand for the direct employment of Italian civilians, but presumably most of the Services' contracts will be cancelled and it must be remembered that much of Italian industry today is dependent upon these contracts. Such changes will constitute a still further burden on the Italian economy and increase the relief problem which the Allies are committed to assist the Italian Government in solving.

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FILES A

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4. If several hundred thousand people are suddenly disengaged, without income, it must be presumed that labor unrest will be the inevitable result, and any action displacing such a large number of Italian civilian workers by CR's and EM's might well involve the maintenance of order by armed forces.

5. It is understood that the War Department in Washington has been making plans for the continued education of its EM's at the cessation of hostilities, and that such education might be arranged within the country where the EM's will be located until embarkment. Would it not be possible to emphasize such a program and thus avoid entirely a problem which will be created by the suggestion of N.A. M.A.A.F.?

6. The Allied Commission proposes, therefore, that a joint committee be set up to insure over-all planning which will give due consideration to the major military and civilian questions involved. Your comments are requested.

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Inclosure

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COPY COPY COPY

FROM: HEADQUARTERS, MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCES.

TO: HEADQUARTERS, AIR FORCES SUB-COMMISSION,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

DATE: 11th October 1944.

REF: MAAF/7040/PWP.

CIVILIAN LABOUR

1. At the conclusion of hostilities in Europe, it has been suggested that it would be possible to substitute Italian civilians at present employed in Units such as Maintenance Units, with B.O.R's who will be rendered surplus with the cessation of operations.

2. The importance of keeping B.O.R's usefully and happily employed whilst awaiting disposal from this theatre is obvious, but before arrangements are proceeded with your observations as to the discharge of Italian civilians in view of the possibly large numbers involved are requested.

3. It should be noted that the above scheme of substitution is only in the planning stage, and your observations have been requested in order that the plan could reach a finalisation stage.

(Sgd). W. A. Coll S/Ldr,
for Air Vice-Marshal,
Air Officer i/c Administration.

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TRANSLATION

N. 16642/10016/13/8

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Rome, 16 October 1944

Dear Commodore,

I refer to your letter n. A/CO/040 of September 11th concerning the registry offices for sailors.

As I told you in my letter of August 2nd, the control of Naval Authorities on the registry offices means to avoid two inconveniences: fee and indiscriminate embarking.

The possibility of admission for embarking is subordoned to the payment of a fee, thus annulling the right to embark acquired by the sailor according to the priority of inscription in the registers of the offices, ie according to the longest period of unemployment.

The embarking of sailors whose technical ability hasn't been tested and whose penal and political precedents haven't been looked into exposes the shipowners to get crews of doubtful capacity and ability. It may also imply the inclusion of turbulent elements in the crew, who might cause incidents in foreign ports; besides, it might help the expatriation of people who got in trouble with the law.

For these reasons, before the fascist regime, in 1919, the registry offices were declared to fulfil a public function, and they were entrusted to the Capitanerie of the ports, so that they wouldn't be submitted to uncontrolable personal influences or interferences.

These motives still have full value, the more so because of the war, which makes it necessary to get very good crews, well disciplined on board as well as in foreign ports. A severe control of the penal and political precedents of the sailors must be made, to avoid the expatriation of individuals who were compromised during the past regime.

It is obvious that this is a function of the state, which can only be fulfilled by organs of the Government.

Now, for instance, from what has been referred to me by the Direzione Generale della Marina Mercantile, in Naples, where the registry office had been made dependendant from the "Unione Gente di Mare", requests for free fare already been made. This seems to show that to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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It is obvious that this is a function of the state, which can only be fulfilled by organs of the Government.

Now, for instance, from what has been referred to me by the Direzione Generale della Marina Mercantile, in Naples, where the registry office had been made dependent from the "Unione Cente di Mare", requests for fees have already been made. This seems to show that to make this office dependent from an uncontrolled syndical association, not free from party influence, does not give the guarantee of impartiality which could be obtained through the control of the Capitanerie of the ports, organs of the Navy Department.

It is useless to add that when the sailors were embarked because they had paid a fee, their ability and precedents were probably estimated in a rather unreliable way.

For these reasons, I suggest that, the registry offices should remain under control of the Capitanerie of the ports, ie of the Navy Department, at least while the Italian Merchant Marine is engaged in a task of such vital importance for the country.

I remain, my dear Commodore,

Yours very truly,

/s/ I. Bonomi

(73)

trans. E.C.

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1659

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

EMS/dfe

A/CC 040

16 October 1944

Dear Mr. Kirk:

With further reference to your letter of October 6 with respect to a proposed Royal Labor Decree, which appears to have come to the attention of the State Department, and supplementing my letter to you of 12 October, I forward herewith copy of a letter from Mr. Antolini dated 13 October, which I believe is self-explanatory.

Very truly yours,

KELLY W. STONE
Commodore, USN
Acting Chief Commissioner

040

The Honorable Alexander Kirk
U.S. Representative to the
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Vittorio Veneto, 119
Rome

26 19 Encl: Ltr, 13 Oct, from Mr. Antolini

cc: C of S Section
Labor Sub-Commission
Economic Section (less Encl)
'A' File

1660

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A/ec 613
10/10/44

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

J2S/ame

15 October 1944

SUBJECT: Proposed Royal Labor Decree

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner

1. Reference is made to letter from Ambassador Kirk dated 6 October 1944 addressed to you requesting that no further action be taken regarding a possible Royal Decree on Labor.

2. I am informed by Colonel Smith of the Labor Sub-Commission that during the month of September 1944 and up to the present date, there had been no legislative proposals before the Allied Control Commission from the Italian Government concerning either the establishment of Labor Offices or the Regulation of Trade Unions, and industrial relations, such as was contemplated by proposed Draft Decree submitted by previous Minister DeNapoli and subsequently considered by both Minister Gronchi and ACC. Although these matters were under active consideration until the arrival of General O'Dwyer, no important discussions have occurred since that time.

3. With reference to Italian recognition of Labor Offices (which is a part of the originally proposed Labor Decree) Minister Gronchi agreed sometime ago to submit a Draft Decree before 15 October, which would give legal recognition to the Regional and Provincial Labor Offices now existing under General Order No. 26 and previous Orders of Allied Military Government. No definite agreement has been reached as to the exact form of the proposal. However, the Minister has freely and repeatedly declared himself to be in accord with the Labor Offices similar to those existing under General Orders.

4. Regarding the formation of legal recognition and relationship to the State of Trade Unions (which subject is another important consideration in the proposed Labor Law) the Minister has declared he intends to take no immediate action in the syndical field until the Northern part of Italy is liberated so that the opinions of industrial workers in that area may be considered.

5. With reference to the abolition of Fascist Confederations (which is a basic principle laid down by ACC Government) the Draft Decree submitted by the Ministry on 1 August 1944 has been disapproved twice by the Labor Sub-Commission for lack of legal safeguards for the funds, which will accrue by liquidation processes. A letter of 4 October 1944

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80 06

prepared and approved by Legal, Labor and Finance Sub-Commissions and forwarded by the Economic Section, outlines to the Ministry the amendments which would make the Decree acceptable to ACC.

6. From the foregoing recital it will be seen that no pressure is being exercised on the part of ACC with respect to a Royal Decree on labor, and as requested no further action will be taken subject to your advices.

A. [illegible] ATTOLICO
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
Economic Section

See (72)

26 : 1

(71)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner
APO 394

EWS/dfe

A/CC 010

13 October 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

66

1. Will you kindly give me a report on the status of the pending Labor Decree, over which the U.S. State Department has expressed its concern.

2. The best information I could secure yesterday was that the former proposed Decree has been dropped, but I cannot learn whether the Italian Government has another under consideration. If so, what are its terms? If not, does the Government plan to repeal the existing Fascist labor legislation and create a vacuum.

3. This information is required urgently.

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore
Acting Chief Commissioner

010

cc: 'A' File

26:6

(70)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

EWS/dfe

A/CC 040

12 October 1944

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Replying to your letter with reference to the State Department's views on a proposed Labor Decree, the Commission expressed its disapproval of the last decree under consideration, which I imagine is the decree referred to in your letter.

No new Labor Decree is pending.

Very truly yours,

EMERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

cc: C of S Section
Labor Sub-Commission
Economic Section
'A' file

2645

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TOP SECRET

FILE UNDER NO. ~~Segr6-1 TOP Gen~~ 040
000.7-1 Publ & Pub Press
100-1 Finance Gen
400-2 Bread Ration etc

TOP SECRET

INDEX SHEET

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SYNOPSIS

K 327
POLITICAL MEETING #28 AFHQ PC (44) 28 th Mtg 12 Oct 44

x-~~000.7-1~~ 040 Para 2: Use of Italian POW in Southern France. Acting Chief Comm reports that Prime Minister Bonomi has agreed verbally to their employment.

x-000.7-1 Para 6: Control of United Nations Propaganda in Rome. Actg CC, ACC, suggests that in view of difficulties of suppressing many papers, action action against individuals would have best chance of success.
SACMED: Suggests action vs individuals as suggested by Commodore Stone.

x-100-1 Para 7: Payment for Goods and Services in Italian Territory. Discussion in which Actg CC, ACC, participates.
SACMED: Directs cable be sent to CCS, based on draft atchd to paper PC (44) 120, and embodying reactions of Bonomi as reported by Commodore Stone.

x-400-2 Para 11: Actg CC, ACC, reports on food situation in Italy and raises question as to whether forthcoming shipments would suffice to keep the bread ration at the proper level, to support the program outlined by the President.
SACMED: directs that cable be sent to CCS requesting answers to the questions raised by Commodore Store.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 000.1-3 Pol Comm Mtgs AFHQ

040

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

26 1/2

INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

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JRS/maa

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

10 October 1944

SUBJECT: Proposed Royal Labor Decree

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner

66

Referring to letter from Ambassador Kirk dated 6 October 1944 addressed to you requesting that no further action be taken regarding a possible Royal Decree on labor, I am informed by Colonel Smith that the entire matter is still in the negotiation state and nothing definitive has been done either by the Labor Sub-Commission or the Italian Government.

By direction of
A. G. ARTOLINI
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
Economic Section

Do we have a decree from Stg that we are working.

26 1/2

67

1666

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 6, 1944.

6 OCT Recd

Dear Commodore Stone:

I have just received an instruction from the Department of State informing me that the proposed Royal Labor Decree which is understood to be under consideration at the present time is considered by the Department to be a most serious matter and requesting that pending additional study of the question in the Department I urge that no further action to enact the measure be taken.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Kirk

Attached letter received A/CC's office 1st. [illegible]

Commodore Stone:

C.O.S. has telephoned Col. Smith (Labour Sub. Commission) & given him this information. Col. Smith said that the problem was only under consideration in any case.

26?2 Before replying to this letter you may wish to speak to Col. Smith.

2641 Comm

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1657

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 6, 1944.

6 OCT Recd

Dear

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26/1

Commodore Ellery Stone,
Acting Chief Commissioner,
A.C.C.,
Rome.

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1668

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

H/CC 531 7/10/44

6th October, 1944.

Acting Chief Commissioner.

1. Trouble arose over the Soviet Labour Delegation who last night told Colonel Smith that they insisted on proceeding on a five weeks tour in Italian cars and without a conducting officer. I brought General Susloparov into the matter and have ironed it out. They will now proceed in the cars provided for them by AFHQ with a conducting officer, Major Scholuna.

2. Although General Susloparov tried to make light of the matter there is no doubt that the delegation has been obstructive and intransigent.

O/C

(G5) MSL/JG.

M.S.L.

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

File HQP

26/10

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A. file

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
C&P
Office of the Chief of Staff

Ref 304/1. /COS

4th October, 1944

SUBJECT: Appointment of Italian Labour Officials.

TO : Economic Section.

1. A letter received from Regional Commissioner, Southern Region on the question of the appointment of Avv. [illegible] is forwarded. It is considered that this matter should be taken up with the Labour Sub Commission on the lines that the appointment of Italian officials must be made by the Italian Government and can not be ordered by Allied officers in Regions.

2. Please inform me of the result of your discussion with Labour Sub Commission so that an answer may be sent to the Regional Commissioner, Southern Region as requested in the final paragraph of his letter.

Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

a/hc

2631

(14)

FILES (A) X

JAQ

1670

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Ref: 5202/1/CCS.

HQ ACC, AFO
467
Secy's Gen.
Rec'd 2 Oct 1/30
by DFE

To: Acting Chief Commissioner.

2nd October, 1944.

Mr Braine, Labour Attache to the British Embassy, came to see me this morning to pay a courtesy call on his appointment here. He explained that this appointment was a new departure on the part of H.M.G., and one which was being followed in other Embassies.

His duties were to observe labour conditions and policy in this country, both from the point of view of employees and employers and to advise H.M.Ambassador and H.M.G., having in view the long term policy of labour which must also be one of the objectives of the Italian Government. Supplementary to this, one of his duties was to project into the consciousness of the Italians the immense contribution by the people of the Allied Nations towards the War effort and the suffering and privations borne by them, particularly in the United Kingdom.

He was careful to emphasise that he had no executive functions and that he would in all his contacts be most careful not to act or appear to act in conflict with the A.C.C. He hoped that he would be allowed access to A.C.C. Conferences and documents on labour in the same way as the Commercial Attache.

He has seen Colonel Bain and gave me a very sympathetic appreciation of the difficulties faced both by the Labour Sub-Commission and the Italian Government on labour problems. Colonel Bain had expressed himself very fully and Mr Braine had gained the impression, as you had, that Colonel Bain's usefulness has probably now come to an end.

I told him that he would have the same access to A.C.C., as the Commercial Attache, that we would welcome his advice and that we would give him every opportunity to study the problems. I asked him whether he would suggest to me any British civilian expert to replace Colonel Bain. He promised to do so.

I was impressed by Mr Braine's approach to the subject, his appreciation of the problems and of his own position. I think he will act discreetly and will be of real help to us. At the moment he has no American counterpart but gave me the impression that the American Embassy would probably consider making a similar appointment.

2638

(63)

M.S.L.
Brigadier.
Chief of Staff.

Copy to: Acting Head,
Economic Section.

FILES (A) X

File Q.

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FILE UNDER NO. 040 - LABOR

INDEX SHEET

SYNOPSIS

Ltr Capt Stone A/CC 210.31 of 29 Sep 44 to AFHQ G-5.

Replacement of Military Officers with Civilian Experts, Labor Sub-Commission, Hq ACC.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 210.31 - ASSIGNMENT OFFICERS

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INSTRUCTIONS - Under «Synopsis» make brief entry showing date of communication and from whom received and synopsis sufficient to identify the papers. When these index sheets become numerous under a subject they will be entered on te consolidated index sheet and then destroyed.

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Q. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 26, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 2501.

CIVIL DISTURBANCES, etc.

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1) FARGO 696.	GEN. MACFARLANE	3 FEB. 44	FREEDOM.	FOOD RIOT AT TARANTO. PREFECT REMOVED BY ITALIAN ADMIRAL.
2) —	CPT. STONE.	6 FEB. 44.	C. C. ACC.	SUGGESTION FOR DEALING TARANTO & OTHER LABOUR SITUATIONS.
3) MEMO.	LT. COL. MAYNE.	7 FEB. 44.	CPT. STONE.	MEMORANDUM ON TARANTO SITUATION.
4) MEMO	CAPT. STONE	7 FEB. 44	GEN. MACFARLANE.	SUGGESTION FOR DEALING WITH TARANTO SITUATION.
5) FARGO 786	GEN. MACFARLANE	7 FEB. 44.	FREEDOM FOR M.G.S.	REPORT ON TARANTO SITUATION
6) 4887	FOTALI	8 MAR. 44.	A.C.C.	SIT DOWN STRIKE IN TARANTO - HALF HEARTED - WITHOUT INCIDENTS.
7) FARGO 788	GEN. MACFARLANE.	7 FEB. 44.	FREEDOM FOR M.G.S.	DO YOU AGREE ON MY APPROACHING ITAL. GOVT. RE ESTABL'T OF LOCAL ARBITRATION BOARDS.
8) —	MJ. GEN. NARES.	11 FEB. 44	GEN. MACFARLANE	REPORTS DISTURBANCES IN NAPLES DISTRICT. SUGGESTS INCREASE OF FOOD RATION & PURGE OF EX-FASCIST OFFICIALS
9) CC/P/106	GEN. MACFARLANE	20 FEB. 44	MAJ. GEN. NARES.	REPLIES THAT APULIA IS NOW UNDER ACC CONTROL.
10) REG 000.5	SICILY REG. HQ.	4 MAR 44	BRIG. LUSH	REPORT OF RIOT AT CALTANISSETTA-SICILY. INSTIGATED BY COMMUNIST AGITATORS
11) No. 1350	BADOGLIO	5 MAY. 44.	GEN. MACFARLANE	PUBLIC ORDER AT BARI. SUGGESTS PW. COMM. EXCEEDED HIS POWERS.
12) CC 250	GEN. MACFARLANE	12 MAY. 44	BADOGLIO	REPLY TO No 11. ADMITS TECHNICAL MISTAKE MADE BY R.O. ACC BUT JUSTIFIES ACTION TAKEN.
13) M 204	GEN. MACFARLANE	18 MAY. 44	AFHQ. FOR M.G.S.	WAGES DISPUTE AMONG P.W. WORKERS IN NAPLES. THREAT TO STRIKE CALLED OFF. INCREASE ALREADY SANCTIONED
14) No. 7488	BONOMI.	25 JUNE 44	CAPT. STONE	REVISES REPLY No 11 & No 12. ASKS THAT SECTIONS IN ITALIAN TERRITORY SHOULD CONFINE THEMSELVES TO ADVISORY & NOT EXECUTIVE DUTIES.
15) 2290	REG. 6	26 JUNE.	ACC. MAIN.	DISTURBANCE AT VILLANOVA MONTELEONE. INVESTIGATIONS PROCEEDING.
16) —	BRIG. LUSH	28 JUNE.	A/C.C.	CLARIFIES POSITION REGARDING TEL. RECEIVED FROM FOTALI, TARANTO
17) A/CC 091.1	CAPT. STONE	30 JUNE	BONOMI.	(RE. No 14) PLEASE INFORM ME OF SIMILAR INSTANCES!
18) 28 CS 091.1.	COL. DENSMORE.	30 JUNE 44	COL. HANSON.	REFERS TO COL. HANSON'S DRAFT INSTRUCTIONS FOR S.C & M.G.
19) 104521/AV 246/CA A/CC 2501	MESSE CAPT. STONE TRANSFERRED	1 Aug. 2 " 2.50 - 2	CAPT. STONE MESSE	CLASHES BETWEEN FRENCH TROOPS, CC.RR + CIVILIANS AT TARANTO.
20) ACC 6537 ACC 6611 359/4/CA	ADJUTANT. ACC DENSMORE ACC MAIN LUSH	21 June 24 " 25 " 28 "	ACC ADV. ECON. SEC. ACC ADV. LUSH A/CC	UNOFFICIAL STRIKE AT TARANTO.

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Finan - S/C proposed bill

Two months ago -

Signed about two weeks ago

Frame D.W

Make inventory of assets, liens,

under
1. Will bring letter on Manufacturers loans to Treat for you.

1674

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Memo

MONFALCONE

1. In reference to your enquiry regarding loans of L 700 m. and L 200 m. to finance shipyards in Monfalcone (Trieste).

2. These two items are not shown in the accounts of A.M.G. Venezia Giulia. The advances were therefore, not made from A.F.A. funds. AFHQ G-5 (Fin Adv) states (verbally) approval for the advances was NOT given by that section.

3. An investigation of the monthly returns made by the Banca d'Italia Trieste to its Amministrazione Centrale does not make mention of any such advances.

4. However, the Provincial Treasury account with the Banca d'Italia is, at 31 May 46, in debit to the Bank for about 3 Billion lire, which figure is increased to about 7 Billion lire at the end of July. No particulars are available of the items involved.

5. It seems likely that these two advances are included in the total Provincial Treasury figures and that the funds were provided through "State Budget" procedure, the control of which, in the normal course, is exercised by the Corte dei Conti, formerly in close co-operation with the Finance Sub-Commission (Ex Memo N°10 refers). Applications for advances are made on forms SB and, if the budget is approved by the PFO and RFO (CFO in the case of V-G) an "order of credit" is issued on the Provincial Treasury and signed by the PFO.

6. The information given by the Banca d'Italia is that the Corte does not examine Forms SB from V-G and, with the closing of Finance S/C, the final control would appear to rest with the CFO unless, of course, some substituted form of control exists, of which there is no indication.

7. The problem of "the immediate limited reactivation of the shipbuilding work at Monfalcone to relieve unenployment and prevent local disturbances" is dealt with at length in letter NSC/3624 dated 12 Oct 45 to AFHQ G-5 Section.

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7.ctd. Attention is drawn to Para 6 of that letter reading:-
" The Finance Sub-Commission, Hq AC does not make direct advances to Italian industry through its sub-section the Allied Financial Agency. If it is found desirable for reasons of military necessity to rehabilitate the Monfalcone Shipyard during the AMG period in Venezia Giulia, the Finance Division of AMG Venezia Giulia will provide the necessary funds. These funds will come from the same source as all other State expenditure in Venezia Giulia, i.e. by an advance from the central bank (the Banca d'Italia). The amount of state debt represented by this and similar advances will represent an obligation to be taken over by the power which is finally awarded sovereignity over the area."

8. Part of the advances is for the payment of wages of workmen in the shipyards and will become included in the note circulation, the ultimate liability for which is subject for determination by the Peace Treaty.

12 Sep 46

L.R. BATTENSBY, Colonel, GL
Director Allied Financial Agency

TO: Chief Commissioner
Hq Allied Commission
APO 794.

2633

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