

785021

ACC 10000/146/83

LSC /414

PREMIO DI LIBERTA'

(LABOR 3

MAY - NOV. 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

MAS/ce

TSL : 489081 - 384
REF : LSC/414.
SUBJECT: Payment of Liberation Bonus.
TO : The Administration Officer
"Union Jack" Offices,
Rome

9 November 1945.

1. In confirmation of a telephone conversation, an agreement was reached on 4th August 1945 in Rome between the General Confederation of Industry and the General Confederation of Labour, which extended the payment of the Liberation Bonus to all industrial firms located south of the Gothic Line.

2. The agreement has received the approval of the Italian Government and has been applied generally throughout industry. In our opinion contractors on a contract which provided for reimbursement for approved wage changes would be entitled to claim reimbursement for payment of the Liberation Bonus to the workers.

3. A copy of the agreement is attached for your information.

378
Labour Sub-Commission.

1 encl.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

7 NO
LSC/H/14

TEL. 459081-493

REF. LSC/408 + 414

27 September 1945

SUBJECT: Payment of "Liberation Bonus" to longshoremen.

TO : Sig. Giuseppe Pirrone,
President,
Flass Cooperative Society for Longshoremen.

1. The question of the payment of the "Liberation Bonus" to longshoremen employed by your Society is one for determination by the Italian Authorities rather than this Allied Commission to whom your representations were addressed.

2. The matter has accordingly been referred to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security who have been asked to give it their consideration.

377

D.G. SACHS
Deputy Director
Labour Sub-Commission

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

Cross Reference Sheet.

File: LSC / 414
Subject: Liberation Bonus
Date: 95 August 1945
To: LABOR S/C
From: Allied Forces Local Resources Section - A.F.H.Q.
Documents Filed: LSC / 906

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PAYMENTS
OF LIBERATION BONUS

made on 4 August 1945 in Rome between General Confederation of Industry and General Confederation of Labour.

WHEREAS

- (1) the C.G.I.L., in order to celebrate the total liberation of national territory in an atmosphere of harmony of the various production factors and in consideration of the numerous circumstances which make it indispensable to alleviate the workers' economic difficulties, has asked that the liberation bonus be granted even in territories liberated before the insurrection of last April;
- (2) that in the intentions of the said Confederation such request does not contrast with the decision made recently by its own directory organs to hold down wages as well as to insist on getting prices to meet the level of actual wages;
- (3) the Confederation of Industry has taken note of the above declarations;
- (4) the Confederation of Industry has engaged itself to fulfil the requirements of the present agreement, reserving itself to ask that the respective burdens be recognized by the public administration;

It has been therefore agreed upon the following for all industrial firms located south of the so-called Gothic line:

Article 1 - Measure of the Premium

All office and manual workers employed in industrial firms at the date of this agreement and who are working at least six months will be granted the liberation bonus in the following amount:

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1) | Men and women above 21
entitled to family allowances | 1000 lire |
| 2) | Men and women between 18 and 21
entitled to family allowances | 2500 lire |
| 3) | Men and women above 21
not entitled to family allowances | 2500 lire |
| 4) | Men and women between 18 and 21
not entitled to family allowances | 2500 lire |
| 5) | Men and women between 16 and 18 | 1500 lire |
| 6) | Juveniles between 14 and 16 | 1000 lire |

- (2) that in the intentions of the said Confederation such request does not contrast with the decision made recently by its own directory organs to hold down wages as well as to insist on getting prices to meet the level of actual wages;
- (3) the Confederation of Industry has taken note of the above declarations;
- (4) the Confederation of Industry has engaged itself to fulfil the requirements of the present agreement, reserving itself to ask that the respective burdens be recognized by the public administration;
- it has been therefore agreed upon the following for all industrial firms located south of the so-called Gothic line:

Article 1 - Measure of the Premium

All offices and manual workers employed in industrial firms at the date of this agreement and who are working at least six months will be granted the Liberation bonus in the following amount:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1) Men and women above 21
entitled to family allowances | 3000 lire |
| 2) Men and women between 18 and 21
entitled to family allowances | 2500 lire |
| 3) Men and women above 21
not entitled to family allowances | 2500 lire |
| 4) Men and women between 18 and 21
not entitled to family allowances | 2500 lire |
| 5) Men and women between 16 and 18 | 1500 lire |
| 6) Juveniles between 14 and 16 | 1000 lire |

Workers temporarily absent from work on account of sickness, injury, pregnancy, leave, non-disciplinary suspensions, as well as on account of being on "waiting list" not over six months are considered in active employment.

Article 2 - Fractioning

Workers who at the date of this agreement have at least two weeks of service but less than six months, will be granted the Liberation bonus in the amount of 1/6 for each month of service. After the first two weeks the fractions of months are considered as a whole month.

Article 3 - Part-payments

Owing to the fact that many firms are financially bad off, the payment of the premium may be effected in three times: half the total amount before 15 August, 1/4 of the amount before 15 September and the remaining before 15 October 1945.

Article 4 - Particular situation of firms

The Liberation bonus is reduced of 2/3 for inoperative firms, as well as for those that are in a reconstruction phase. The same reduction is applicable to firms which are working on a reduced scale, prior agreements between the firm and the internal commission or in case of disputes between the appropriate association.

Article 5 - Workers holding more than one job

Workers engaged with more than one employer will receive the Liberation bonus in proportion to the number of hours worked for each employer.

In the case of workers engaged with industrial firms on a part time basis and who work less than four hours a day will be granted a premium equal to so many eight of hours for so many hours worked.

Article 6 -

The premium established by the present Agreement absorbs, up to the total amount, any payments that in relation to the liberation have been granted, save for "indennizzo di congiuntura" which has been granted by firms practising services of public utility, in connection with the Ministry Law Decree of 11 June 1945 n. 319. Other eventual provisions already contemplated by local agreements remain in force.

This agreement is not applicable in areas in which at the time of the liberation or thereafter, special agreements have been reached for the same purpose (example Florence).

In areas or firms in which, after 1 June 1945, more improvements have been granted, the Territorial Associations will examine if and in what amount the liberation bonus should be given.

Article 7 - Workers subject to "sequestration"

Workers suspended from work on account of "sequestration" will not receive bonus until their position is cleared.

Article 8 -

The Liberation Bonus is free from any deduction as well as from social or insurance contributions.

The parties will eventually try to obtain exemption from Insurance

1 1 2 8

Article 5 - Workers holding more than one job

Workers engaged with more than one employer will receive the liberation bonus in proportion to the number of hours worked for each employer.

In the case of workers engaged with industrial firms on a part time basis and who work less than four hours a day will be granted a premium equal to no more than eight of hours for so many hours worked.

Article 6 -

The premium established by the present Agreement absorbs, up to the total amount, any payments that in relation to the liberation have been granted, save for "Indennizzo di congiuntura" which has been granted by firms practicing services of public utility, in connection with Lieutenantcy Law Decree of 4 June 1945 n. 319. Other eventual provisions already contemplated by local agreements remain in force.

This agreement is not applicable in areas in which at the time of the liberation or thereafter, special agreements have been reached for the same purpose (example Florence).

In areas or firms in which, after 1 June 1945, wage improvements have been granted, the territorial Associations will examine if and in what amount the liberation bonus should be given.

Article 7 - Workers subject to "Sequestration"

Workers suspended from work on account of "sequestration" will not receive bonus until their position is cleared.

Article 8 -

The Liberation Bonus is free from any deduction as well as from social or insurance contributions.

The parties will eventually try to obtain exemption from Insurance Tax.

Article 9 -

Separate arrangements will be made for Artisan and Building firms on request of the respective Associations.

Since the Confederation of Industry has not been able to complete its consultations with the local industrial associations of the Sicilian provinces, it asks to postpone every decision.

The C.G.I.L. accepts the postponement, manifesting its intention of extending the present agreement even to the Sicilian industry. Both Confederations will meet before 10 August 1945 in order to examine the Sicilian situation.

Read, Approved and Undersigned:

For the C.G.I.L.:

Casini Piero
Benigni Attilio
Loretto Mario
Flaminio Flaminio

For the C.G.I.L.:

Lizzadri Oreste
Baldelli Mario
Massini Cesare
Bigi Ferruccio
Ciambarda Eugenio

Baldelli Mario
Massini Cesare
Bigi Ferruccio
Giambarda Eugenio

Benigni Attilio
Loretto Mario
Flaminio Flaminio

373

785021

FP/tr

LSC/414

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

Tel.: 478828

23 August 1945

REF. : LSC/414

SUBJECT : Premio di Liberazione.

TO : Regional Commissioner Piemonte Region.
(Attention Regional Labour Officer).

1. Reference Finance Sub Commission memorandum
N. 13065/F dated 17th August 1945.

2. The Italian Government have ruled that the staffs
of Regional Labour Offices etc. are regarded as being para-
statel employees and as such are eligible for the payment of
the "Liberation Bonus" in accordance with the provisions of
the memorandum referred to in paragraph 1 above.

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labour Sub Commission

372

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AEO 394

FINANCE SUB COMMISSION

17 August 1945.

13065/F

SUBJECT: Premio di Liberezione.

TO : Regional Finance Officer, Liguria Region,
" " Lombardia "
" " Piemonte "
" " Venezia "

1. The following is published for your information and guidance.

2. At the 9 August 1945 session of the Council of Ministers, payment of subject bonus was authorized to all State civil and military personnel (including autonomous, para-statal and local government), who on 15 August 1945 have been in the service for six months or more.

a. The bonus is granted to "di ruolo", "non di ruolo" and "salaristi" alike, and is payable in the amounts indicated under the conditions specified below.

3. The amount payable is as follows:-

Personnel (male or female) entitled to "agguinta di famiglia" - L. 3,000, reduced to L. 2,000 for those receiving rations in kind.

Personnel (male or female) not entitled to "agguinta di famiglia" - L. 2,500, reduced to L. 1,500 if receiving rations in kind.

Personnel (male or female) under 21 years of age and not entitled to "agguinta di famiglia" - L. 2,000, reduced to L. 1,000 if receiving rations in kind.

a. Payment to personnel employed in communes with a population under 200,000 but over 50,000 is reduced 10%. To personnel employed in communes, other than provincial capitals, with a population of less than 50,000 the reduction is 20%.

(1) Personnel employed in provincial capitals, if the population is under 200,000, receive the bonus according to their status but reduced by 10%.

b. The bonus to personnel who have been in the service for less than six months is payable in proportion to the number of months served.

(1) Any fraction of a month, if in the service more

1. The following is published for your information and guidance.

2. At the 9 August 1945 session of the Council of Ministers, payment of subject bonus was authorized to all State civil and military personnel (including autonomous, para-statal and local government), who on 15 August 1945 have been in the service for six months or more.

a. The bonus is granted to "di ruolo", "non di ruolo" and "salaristi" alike, and is payable in the amounts indicated under the conditions specified below.

3. The amount payable is as follows:-

Personnel (male or female) entitled to "aggiunta di famiglia" - L. 3,000, reduced to L. 2,000 for those receiving rations in kind.

Personnel (male or female) not entitled to "aggiunta di famiglia" - L. 2,500, reduced to L. 1,500 if receiving rations in kind. Personnel (male or female) under 21 years of age and not entitled to "aggiunta di famiglia" - L. 2,000, reduced to L. 1,000 if receiving rations in kind.

a. Payment to personnel employed in communes with a population under 200,000 but over 50,000 is reduced 10%. To personnel employed in communes, other than provincial capitals, with a population of less than 50,000 the reduction is 20%.

(1) Personnel employed in provincial capitals, if the population is under 200,000, receive the bonus according to their status but reduced by 10%.

b. The bonus to personnel who have been in the service for less than six months is payable in proportion to the number of months served.

(1) Any fraction of a month, if in the service more than two weeks, counts as a full month.

(2) No payment is due to those who on 15 August 1945 have had less than two weeks service.

4. The bonus is payable to the widows or minor dependents of personnel who have died during the six months period beginning 15 February 1945.

a. The bonus is also payable to "di ruolo" employees who have been retired during this period, or to those "non di ruolo" employees who have been honorably separated from the service.

...../e. The bonus

1134

5. The bonus is NOT payable to personnel under suspension; the ultimate decision must await the results of the proceedings against them.

a. It is not payable to personnel with whom no contract of employment, as described in Article 67 of Decree No. 943 dated 24 May 1924, is in force, nor to certain specified personnel of the Army, Navy or Air Force.

6. The payment of the bonus will be effected in two equal instalments, the first half being paid on 27 August 1945 and the balance on 27 September 1945.

a. Payments will be effected in accordance with the procedure established by Article 8, D.L. 4 June 1945, No. 319.

b. Any advance payments granted in anticipation of this bonus must be deducted.

7. The Italian Government has requested that payment of this bonus be extended to qualified personnel in Military Government territory. This Headquarters has approved that request.

8. Authorization is hereby given for the approval of requests for funds to meet the payments of subject bonus when such requests are properly presented to you by the interested agencies.

[Signature]
Joint Director, Finance Sub-Commission.

Copies to:

Labor S/C - 15.

x Distribution to Regions:

- Liguria - 30
- Lombardia - 50
- Piemonte - 45
- Venezia - 60

x Sufficient for distribution to Provincial Commissioners, Provincial Finance Officers, Provincial Labor Officers and Provincial Legal Officers.

a. Payments will be effected in accordance with the procedure established by Article 3, D.L. 4 June 1945, No. 319.

b. Any advance payments granted in anticipation of this bonus must be deducted.

7. The Italian Government has requested that payment of this bonus be extended to qualified personnel in Military Government Territory. This headquarters has approved that request.

8. Authorization is hereby given for the approval of requests for funds to meet the payments of subject bonus when such requests are properly presented to you by the interested agencies.

Copies to:

Labor S/C - 15. —

x Distribution to Regions:

Liguria	- 30
Lombardia	- 50
Piemonte	- 45
Venezia	- 50

x Sufficient for distribution to Provincial Commissioners, Provincial Finance Officers, Provincial Labor Officers and Provincial Legal Officers.

Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

785021

726
 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
 APO 394
 LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

RG/rmw

15 August 1945

TEL : 489081 - Ext. 416

REF : LSC/4/4

SUBJECT: Payment of "Liberation Bonus" to Workers Attached to Industrial Firms and Insurance Companies.

TO : The Secretariat
 Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro
 Via Boncompagni, 19
 Rome

1. We have to thank you for your letter of 8 August regarding the payment of a "Liberation Bonus" to Allied Forces employees, and to say that the question has been referred to the appropriate authority for consideration.

R. Scott

f

DAVID G. SACHS
 Deputy Director
 Labor Sub-Commission

370

CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA DEL LAVORO

Ufficio Segreteria

194

Pro. N. 11617 IX del. 1/5

Allegati N. 2

OGGETTO:

ROMA, li

VIA BONCOMPAGNI, 19

Telefono 450-151, 2, 3, 4

G. 8. 1945

MISTO WILHELM H. BRAUNE
Director, Labor Sub-Commission

ROMA

Ci pregiamo rinviare, qui unite, copie dei contratti stipulati in data 4 corrente per la compensazione del premio della licenziazione ai dipendenti delle ditte industriali e delle imprese assicuratrici.

La preghiamo vivamente di voler svolgere il suo interessamento con la massima urgenza, perché quanto è stato stabilito per i lavoratori dipendenti di ditte italiane, venga esteso anche a tutti i dipendenti dei Comandi Alleati, ad evitare che possano verificarsi delle agitazioni che potrebbero avere delle sfavorevoli ripercussioni per la produzione.

Certi del suo interessamento, le inviamo i nostri cordiali saluti.



Lsc/203
Lsc/HK

693

OGGETTO:

MINISTRO WILLIAM H. BRAINE
Director, Labor Sub-Commission

R. C. M. A.

Ci pregiamo rimetterle, più unite, copie dei contratti
stimulati in data 4 corrente per la corrispondenza del premio
nella liberazione ai dipendenti dalle ditte industriali e dalle
imprese assicuratrici.

La pregiamo vivamente di voler svolgere il suo interessamen-
to con la massima urgenza, perchè quanto è stato stabilito per
i lavoratori dipendenti da ditte italiane, venga esteso anche a tut-
ti i dipendenti dei Comandi Alleati, ad evitare che possano veri-
ficarsi delle agitazioni che potrebbero avere delle sfavorevoli ri-
percussioni per la produzione.

Certi del suo interessamento, le inviamo i nostri cordiali
saluti.



271

Copia =/A/

ACCORDO PER LA CONCESSIONE DEL PREMIO
DELLA LIBERAZIONE

Addì 4 agosto in Roma; tra la Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana, rappresentata, per delega del Presidente, dai membri della Giunta: Ing. Piero Casini, Ing. Flaminio Flamini, Cav. del Lav. Attilio Benigni ed Ing. Mario Loreti, con l'intervento degli industriali sigg.ri: Ing. Fausto Staderini, Dott. Isidoro Pirelli, assistiti dall'Avv. Rosario Toscani e dall'Avv. Francesco Loriga;

e la Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, rappresentata dal suo Segretario Generale Dott. Oreste Lizzadri, assistito dal Dott. Mario Baldelli, e dai Sigg.ri: Cesare Massini, Ferruccio Bigi e Dott. Giambatta;

PREMESSO:

- 1) - che la Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, allo scopo di solennizzare, in una atmosfera di concordia e di armonia dei vari fattori della produzione, l'evento della liberazione totale del territorio nazionale; ed in considerazione di un complesso di circostanze che rendono indispensabile un alleviamento, sia pure occasionale, delle difficoltà economiche dei lavoratori, ha richiesto la concessione, anche nei territori già liberati prima della insurrezione della fine dell'aprile scorso, di un premio della liberazione;
- 2) - che negli intendimenti di detta Confederazione tale richiesta non contrasta, per le sue caratteristiche, con la deliberazione presa recentemente dai propri Organi Direttivi, di ritenere in questo momento non opportuno un aumento generale dei salari e di insistere negli sforzi tendenti a realizzare un adeguamento dei prezzi all'attuale livello delle retribuzioni;
- 3) - che la Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana ha preso atto delle suesposte dichiarazioni;
- 4) - che la Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana ha assunto gli impegni di cui al presente accordo, riservandosi di chiedere che gli oneri relativi siano riconosciuti dalle Amministrazioni Pubbliche in sede di analisi dei costi per gli appalti e le commesse;

Si conviene quanto appresso da valere per le aziende industriali situate a sud della così detta linea gotica:

Art. 1 - MISURA DEL PREMIO

Ai lavoratori (impiegati ed operai) occupati in aziende industriali alla data del presente accordo e che prestino servizio da almeno sei mesi è concesso un premio della liberazione nella seguente misura:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| I - Uomini e donne di età superiore ad anni 21
aventi diritto agli assegni familiari..... | L. 3.000
(tremila) |
| II - Uomini e donne tra i diciotto e i ventun anni
di età aventi diritto ad assegni familiari.... | L. 2.500
(duemilacinquecento) |
| III- Uomini e donne di età superiore ad anni 21
non aventi diritto ad assegni familiari..... | L. 2.500
(duemilacinquecento) |

- 2 -

- IV - Uomini e donne tra i 18 e i 21 anni di età
non aventi diritto agli assegni familiari..... L. 2.000
(duemila)
- V - Uomini e donne dai 16 ai 18 anni di età..... L. 1.500
(millecinquecento)
- VI - Ragazzi e ragazze dai 14 ai 16 anni di età.... L. 1.000
(mille)

Si considerano in servizio i lavoratori temporaneamente assenti per malattia, infortunio, ferie, gravidanza o puerperio, regolari permessi, sospensioni non disciplinari ed aspettativa non superiore a sei mesi.

Art. 3 - FRAZIONAMENTO

Ai lavoratori i quali alla data del presente accordo abbiano almeno due settimane di servizio, ma non abbiano compiuto o sei mesi, il premio della liberazione è corrisposto nella misura di un sesto per ogni mese di servizio prestato. Trascorse le due prime settimane, le frazioni di mese sono considerate come mese intero.

Art. 3 - RATEAZIONE DEL PREMIO

Tenute presenti le difficoltà finanziarie in cui molte aziende si trovano il versamento del premio potrà essere ripartito in tre rate da pagarsi per metà dell'importo totale entro il 15 agosto, per un quarto entro il 15 settembre e, per il residuo quarto entro il 15 ottobre p.v. .

Art. 4 - PARTICOLARI SITUAZIONI AZIENDALI

Il premio della liberazione si intende ridotto a due terzi per gli stabilimenti inattivi o che siano in fase di ricostruzione senza svolgere alcuna attività produttiva.

La stessa riduzione sarà praticata per gli stabilimenti che svolgano attività estremamente ridotta, previo accordo tra l'azienda e la Commissione interna o, in caso di divergenza, fra le Associazioni competenti.

Art. 5 - OCCUPAZIONI PLURIME E PARZIALI

Ai lavoratori che prestano la loro opera presso più datori di lavoro, l'onere del premio sarà ripartito tra questi, in proporzione delle ore di lavoro normalmente prestate presso ciascuno.

Per i lavoratori che prestano in aziende industriali opera parziale, quando tale prestazione sia inferiore alle quattro ore giornaliere il premio è dovuto nella misura pari a tanti ottavi di esse quanto sono le ore di lavoro prestate.

Art. 6 - ASSORBIMENTO

Il premio disposto col presente accordo assorbe, fino alla concorrenza del suo ammontare, qualsiasi corresponsione che, in relazione all'evento della liberazione, sia stata concessa, anche se con denominazione diversa, salvo che si tratti del "Indennizzo di congiuntura" corrisposto, con tale specifica denominazione, nelle aziende esercenti servizi di pubblica utilità, in connessione con il D.Lgt. 4 giugno 1945, n.319,

Copia/AL.

ACCORDO PER LA CONCESSIONE DEL PREMIO DELLA LIBERAZIONE

Addì 4 agosto 1945 in Roma: tra la Associazione Nazionale fra le Imprese Assicuratrici, rappresentata, per delega del Presidente, dal membro del Comitato Direttivo Avv. Celso Atzeni;

e la Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, rappresentata dal suo Segretario Generale Dott. Oreste Lizzadri, assistito dal Dr. Mario Baldelli;

PREMESSO

1) - che la Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, allo scopo di solennizzare, in una atmosfera di concordia e di armonia dei vari fattori della produzione, l'evento della liberazione totale del territorio nazionale; ed in considerazione di un complesso di circostanze che rendono indispensabile un alleviamento, sia pure occasionale, delle difficoltà economiche dei lavoratori, ha richiesto la concessione, anche nei territori già liberati prima della insurrezione della fine dell'aprile scorso, di un premio della liberazione;

2) - che negli intendimenti di detta Confederazione tale richiesta non contrasta, per le sue caratteristiche, con la deliberazione presa recentemente dai propri Organi direttivi, di ritenere in questo momento non opportuno un aumento generale dei salari e di insistere negli sforzi tendenti a realizzare un adeguamento dei prezzi all'attuale livello delle retribuzioni;

3) - che l'Associazione Nazionale fra le Imprese Assicuratrici ha preso atto delle sue esposte dichiarazioni;

si conviene quanto appresso;

Art. 1 - Agli impiegati, commessi ed uomini di fatica, direttamente dipendenti dalle Direzioni delle Imprese alla data del presente accordo - compresi quelli delle Agenzie gestite in economia - e che prestino servizio da almeno sei mesi, è concesso un premio della liberazione, da pagarsi entro il 15 agosto 1945, nella seguente misura:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1) - Uomini e donne di età superiore agli anni 21
aventi diritto ad assegni familiari..... | L. 3.000
(tremila) |
| 2) - Uomini e donne tra i 19 ed i 21 anni di età
aventi diritto ad assegni familiari | " 2.500
(duemilacinquecento) |
| 3) - Uomini e donne di età superiore agli anni 21
non aventi diritto ad assegni familiari..... | " 2.500
(duemilacinquecento) |
| 4) - Uomini e donne tra i 18 ed i 21 anni di età
non aventi diritto ad assegni familiari | " 2.000
(duemila) |
| 5) - Uomini e donne dai 16 ai 18 anni di età | " 1.500
(millecinquecento) |
| 6) - Ragazzi e ragazze dai 14 ai 16 anni di età ... | " 1.000
(mille) |

- 3 -

e ferme restando le eventuali altre disposizioni di coordinamento già previste negli accordi locali o nelle determinazioni aziendali.

Il presente accordo non si applica a quelle zone nelle quali al momento della liberazione o successivamente, siano stati raggiunti appositi accordi ispirati alla stessa finalità del presente, anche se con diverse modalità di corresponsione (ad esempio: Firenze).

Nelle zone o aziende per le quali siano intervenuti, in data successiva al 1° giugno u.s., accordi salariali che hanno portato miglioramenti nel trattamento economico dei lavoratori, le Associazioni territoriali esamineranno se, ed in quale misura, il premio della liberazione potrà essere ridotto.

Art. 7 - LAVORATORI SOGGETTI AD EPURAZIONE

Per i lavoratori sospesi in attesa del giudizio di epurazione, il pagamento del premio sarà sospeso fino all'esito del giudizio.

Art. 8 - TRATTAMENTO CONTRIBUTIVO E FISCALE

Il premio della liberazione, per la sua natura, è escluso da qualsiasi trattenuta e contributo assicurativo o sociale.

Le parti si riservano di esplicitare opera concorde presso il Governo per ottenere l'esenzione dalla imposta di Ricchezza mobile. 365

Art. 9 - SFERA DI APPLICAZIONE

Per le aziende edili e per quelle artigiane, su richiesta delle rispettive Associazioni, motivata dalla particolare situazione dei singoli settori saranno condotte trattative separate.

Per le Province siciliane la Confederazione Generale dell'Industria non avendo potuto, a causa delle difficoltà di comunicazione, completare la consultazione delle Associazioni industriali locali, chiede di soprassedere ad ogni decisione.

La Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro accetta la sospensiva, manifestando il proprio intendimento di chiedere la estensione del presente accordo anche all'industria siciliana. Le due Confederazioni si impegnano di incontrarsi entro il 10 agosto per esaminare la situazione siciliana.

Letto, approvato e sottoscritto.

per la Confederazione Generale
dell'Industria Italiana

f.to Casini Piero
" Benigni Attilio
" Loreti Mario
" Flamini Flaminio

per la Confederazione Generale
Italiana del Lavoro

f.to Lizzadri Oreste
" Baldelli Mario
" Massini Cesare
" Bigi Ferruccio
" Giambarda Eugenio.

- 2 -

Si consideran in servizio i lavoratori temporaneamente assenti per malattia, infortunio, ferie, gravidanza e puerperio, regolari permessi, sospensione non disciplinare ed aspettativa non superiore a sei mesi.

Detto premio non sarà soggetto a trattenute e contributi di carattere sociale e assicurativo, e non sarà considerato ad alcun effetto come facente parte della retribuzione.

Art. 2 - Ai lavoratori che alla data del presente accordo abbiano compiuto 15 giorni di effettivo servizio, ma non sei mesi, il premio della liberazione è corrisposto nella misura di $1/6$ (un sesto) per ogni mese di servizio prestato. Trascorsi i primi 15 giorni le frazioni di mese sono considerate come mese intero.

Art. 3 - Ai lavoratori che prestano la loro opera presso più datori di lavoro, l'onere del premio sarà ripartito tra questi, in proporzione delle ore di lavoro normalmente prestate presso ciascuno.

Per le prestazioni parziali inferiori alle 4 ore giornaliere, il premio sarà dovuto nella misura di tanti ottavi quante sono le ore di lavoro prestate.

Art. 4 - Il premio disposto col presente accordo assorbe, fino alla concorrenza del suo ammontare, qualsiasi corresponsione che, in relazione con l'evento della liberazione, sia stata concessa, anche se con denominazione diversa, ferme restando le eventuali altre disposizioni di coordinamento, già previste in accordi locali o in determinazioni aziendali.

Il presente accordo non si applica a quelle zone nelle quali, al momento della liberazione o successivamente, siano stati raggiunti appositi accordi ispirati alla stessa finalità del presente, anche se con diverse modalità di corresponsione.

Nelle zone o aziende per le quali siano intervenuti, in data successiva al 1° giugno 1945, accordi salariali che hanno portato miglioramenti nel trattamento economico dei lavoratori, le Associazioni territoriali esamineranno se ed in quale misura il premio della liberazione potrà essere ridotto.

Art. 5 - Per i lavoratori sospesi dal servizio in attesa di giudizio di epurazione, il pagamento del premio resterà sospeso sino all'esito del giudizio.

Art. 6 - Il presente accordo si applica limitatamente ai territori a sud della cosiddetta linea gotica.

Letto, approvato e sottoscritto.

per la Associazione Nazionale fra
le Imprese Assicuratrici

f.to Celso Atzeni

per la Confederazione Generale
Italiana del Lavoro

f.to Oreste Lizzadri

" Leopoldo Rubinacci

Translation Laterstage

CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA DEL LAVORO

Rome, 6 August 1945

TO: Mr. W.H. BRAINE
Director, Labor Sub-Comm.
R O M A

363

Herewith attached you will find copies of the contracts stipulated on 4 August 1945 concerning the payment of "Liberation Bonus" to workers attached to industrial firms and insurance companies.

We beg you to intervene with the utmost urgency in order that what has been established for workers attached to Italian firms, be also granted to all workers attached to Allied Commands.

Hoping in your intervention we send best regards.

signed LIZZABRI

ATTACHEATranslationAGREEMENT CONCERNING THE PAYMENTS
OF LIBERATION BONUS

made on 4 August 1945 in Rome between General Confederation of Industry and General Confederation of Labour.

WHEREAS

(1) the C.G.I.L. in order to celebrate the total liberation of national territory in an atmosphere of harmony of the various production factors and in consideration of the numerous circumstances which make it indispensable to alleviate the workers' economic difficulties, has asked that the liberation bonus be granted even in territories liberated before the insurrection of last April;

(2) that in the intentions of the said Confederation such request does not contrast with the decision made recently by its own directory organs to hold down wages as well as to insist on getting prices to meet the level of actual wages;

(3) the Confederation of Industry has taken note of the above declarations;

(4) the Confederation of Industry has engaged itself to fulfill the requirements of the present agreement, reserving itself to ask that the respective burdens be recognized by the public administration;

it has been therefore agreed upon the following for all industrial firms located south of the so-called Gothic line:

Article 1. - Measure of the Premium.

All office and manual workers employed in industrial firms at the date of this agreement and who are working at least six months will be granted the liberation bonus in the following amount:

- 1) Men and women above 21
entitled to family allowances 3000 lire
- 2) Men and women between 18 and 21
entitled to family allowances 2500 lire

production factors and in consideration of the numerous circumstances which make it indispensable to alleviate the workers' economic difficulties, has asked that the liberation bonus be granted even in territories liberated before the insurrection of last April;

(2) that in the intentions of the said Confederation such request does not contrast with the decision made recently by its own directory organs to hold down wages as well as to insist on getting prices to meet the level of actual wages;

(3) the Confederation of Industry has taken note of the above declarations;

(4) the Confederation of Industry has engaged itself to fulfill the requirements of the present agreement, reserving itself to ask that the respective burdens be recognized by the public administration;

it has been therefore agreed upon the following for all industrial firms located south of the so-called Gothic line:

Article 1. - Measure of the Premium.

All office and manual workers employed in industrial firms at the dates of this agreement and who are working at least six months will be granted the liberation bonus in the following amount:

- 1) Men and women above 21
entitled to family allowances 3000 lire
- 2) Men and women between 18 and 21
entitled to family allowances 2500 lire
- 3) Men and women above 21
not entitled to family allowances 2500 lire
- 4) Men and women between 18 and 21
not entitled to family allowances 2500 lire
- 5) Men and women between 16 and 18 1500 lire
- 6) Juveniles between 14 and 16 1000 lire

Workers temporarily absent from work on account of sickness, injury, pregnancy, leave, non-disciplinary suspensions, as well as on account of being on "waiting list" not over six months are considered in active employment.

Article 2.- Fractioning.

Workers who at the date of this agreement have at least two weeks of service but less than six months, will be granted the liberation bonus in the amount of $1/6$ for each month of service. After the first two weeks the fractions of months are considered as a whole month.

Article 3.- Partpayments.

Cwing to the fact that many firms are financially bed off, the payment of the premium may be effected in three times: half the total amount before 15 August, $1/4$ of the amount before 15 September and the remaining before 15 October 1945.

Article 4.- Particular situation of firms.

The liberation bonus is reduced of $2/3$ for inoperative firms, as well as for those that are in a reconstruction phase. The same reduction is applicable to firms which are working on a reduced scale, prior agreements between the firm and the internal commission or in case of disputes between the appropriate association.

Article 5.- Workers holding more than one job.

Workers engaged with more than one employer will receive the liberation bonus in proportion to the number of hours worked for each employer.

In the case of workers engaged with industrial firms on a part time basis and who work less than four hours a day will be granted a premium equal to so many eights of hours for so many hours worked.

Article 6.-

The premium established by the present agreement absorbs, up to the total amount, any payments that in relation to the liberation have been granted, save for "indennizzo di congiuntura" which has been granted by firms practising services of public

service. After the first two weeks the fractions of months are considered as a whole month.

Article 3.- Part-payments.

193
Owing to the fact that many firms are financially bad off, the payment of the premium may be effected in three times: half the total amount before 15 August, 1/4 of the amount before 15 September and the remaining before 15 October 1945.

Article 4.- Particular situation of firms.

The liberation bonus is reduced of 2/3 for inoperative firms, as well as for those that are in a reconstruction phase. The same reduction is applicable to firms which are working on a reduced scale, prior agreements between the firm and the internal commission or in case of disputes between the appropriate association.

Article 5.- Workers holding more than one job.

Workers engaged with more than one employer will receive the liberation bonus in proportion to the number of hours worked for each employer.

In the case of workers engaged with industrial firms on a part time basis and who work less than four hours a day will be granted a premium equal to so many eighths of hours for so many hours worked.

Article 6.-

The premium established by the present agreement absorbs, up to the total amount, any payments that in relation to the liberation have been granted, save for "indennizzo di congiuntura" which has been granted by firms practising services of public utility, in connection with Lieutenantcy Law Decree of 4 June 1945 n. 313. Other eventual provisions already contemplated by local agreements remain in force.

This agreement is not applicable in areas ⁱⁿ which at the time of the liberation or thereafter, special agreements have been reached for the same purpose (example Florence).

In areas or firms in which, after 1 June 1945, wage improvements have been granted, the territorial Associations will examine if and in what amount the liberation bonus should be given.

Article 7.- Workers subject to "Spuration".

Workers suspended from work on account of "spuration" will not receive bonus until their position is cleared.

Article 8.-

The Liberation Bonus is free from any deduction as well as from social or insurance contributions.

The parties will eventually try to obtain exemption from Insurance Tax.

0963

Article 9.-

Separate arrangements will be made for Artisan and Building firms on request of the respective Associations.

Since the Confederation of Industry has not been able to complete its consultations with the local industrial associations of the Sicilian provinces, it asks to postpone every decision.

The C.G.I.I. accepts the postponement, manifesting its intention of extending the present agreement even to the Sicilian industry. Both Confederations will meet before 10 August 1945 in order to examine the Sicilian situation.

Read, Approved and Undersigned:

For the C.G.I.I.:

Casini Piero
Benigni Attilio
Torrelli Mario
Plamini Flaminio

For the C.G.I.L.:

Mancini Oreste
Baldelli Mario
Mancini Cesare
Bigi Ferruccio
Cimberbe Eugenio.

785021

RESTRICTED

LSE/HIH

PIEMONTE REGION

69

19 JUNE 1945

ROUTINE

RESTRICTED PD

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE YOUR REPORT PETER ROGER BLANT LOVE
ABLE BLANT THREE ONE BLANT SIX THREE OF THIRTEENTH JUNE PD
PARAH TO REGIONAL COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE REGION FROM ALCON
HEADQUARTERS CITY AGLAS PARAH

PARA TWO PD IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT GENERAL ORDER FOUR THREE
COVERING THE POINTS RAISED WILL BE ISSUED ANY DAY NOW PD

358

LABOUR SUBCOMMISSION

204

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO USA
ADJT ASSISTANT

ACTION

Completed

785021

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APD 234
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

WHB/rse

14 June 1945

TEL : Ext. 234

REF : LSC/414 (LSC/415)

SUBJECT: Labor - Employment Policy
Payment of Liberation Bonus

TO : Economic Section

1. Message E 4875 of 15 June from Headquarters, Piemonte Region refers to announcements released to the press regarding ban on discharge of industrial workers and payment of liberation bonus and asserts:

- (a) That no previous information had been issued to Piemonte Region Headquarters --.

The fact is that message 9431, dated 3 June was issued to all Regional Commissioners, 5th Army, 8th Army, 15th Army Group and 4th Corps, containing text of proposed press announcement on liberation bonus with supplementary notes for information of Regional Commissioners. This was followed up by a stenciled memorandum, LSC/414 of 3 June, confirming message 9431 and was addressed to Regional Commissioners and Regional Labor Officers by name to insure that copies reached them personally.

With regard to ban of discharge of industrial workers, a stenciled memorandum, LSC/415, was issued on 3 June giving the text of the proposed press announcement and detailed information on policy and proposed subsidy of the Integrations fund. Special care was taken to insure that the stenciled memoranda were dispatched by air letter service, and they should have reached the addressees before the issue of the press announcement based on Public Relations message 9542 of 11 June.

- (b) That no instructions were received through 5th Army or 4th Corps --

357

- 8 -

The position regarding contacts through 5th Army or 4th Corps with Regional Commissioners has been raised several times at staff conferences, and it was particularly raised with regard to labor questions. The ruling given by the then Acting Vice President was that it was proper to issue instructions direct from the Sub-Commission to the Regional Commissioners and the Regional Labor Officers. Nevertheless, care has been taken to repeat all messages to 5th Army, 8th Army, 15th Army Group and 4th Corps. Copies have been sent to G-5, AFHQ, and to other Sub-Commissions concerned at Allied Commission.

- (c) That the announcements are ambiguous in expression --

If ambiguity exists, owing to faulty drafting, it can only be regretted. The terms were agreed with Italian Government representatives and with other Sub-Commissions concerned.

- (d) That the announcements conflict with Ordinances issued by direction of Headquarters 5th Army and over the instructions of Regional Commissioner, Piemonte --

A copy of an Ordinance issued by Regional Commissioner, Piemonte, was received in Labor Sub-Commission sometime after publication. It represents a praiseworthy effort to meet the situation, but it is to be regretted that there was not prior consultation with Allied Commission Headquarters, or even notification that the Ordinance was about to be issued by the Regional Commissioner for the following reasons:

- (i) It is inadvisable to treat such a subject of general interest by a local order applicable in one Region only;
- (ii) Orders disposing of moneys from general funds should not be made for a particular Region;
- (iii) Although it may have appeared that Headquarters, A.C., was inactive, the fact is that discussions were

358

- 3 -

proceeding with the Italian Government, which resulted in the provisions mentioned in the press announcements for general application throughout Northern Italy, based upon a proper guarantee of availability of funds from the Italian Treasury.

If, therefore, the press announcement is in conflict with Regional Commissioner's Ordinance, it may be that the blame does not rest with Headquarters, Allied Commission.

5. Although Regional Commissioner, Piemonte, appears to be disturbed by the action of Headquarters, A.C., his comments are not resented and the action taken by him and his Regional Labor Officer shows a commendable effort to tackle an immediate problem. It is hoped that they will continue to evince considerable interest in labor matters, but that they will maintain closer collaboration with Headquarters, A.C. The Director of Labor Sub-Commission proposes to meet all Regional Labor Officers in North Italy at the earliest possible moment -- in the meantime they are being supplied with memoranda and information on policy questions as they develop. The forthcoming Regional Commissioners' conference in Rome will give an opportunity for further discussion. Extra copies of this memorandum are attached. The Acting Vice President may care to send a copy direct to Colonel Marshall so that he may appreciate our point of view.

W. B. Braine

W. B. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

355

Memo for Mr. Braine

Press announcement relating to
regulation of Labour in Northern Italy.

1. I have discussed with Major J.A. Leacacos of F.R.O. the question of the publication of the article on the above subject which appeared in "Risorgimento Liberale" of 12th June 1945 (attached).
2. It was pointed out to Major Leacacos that it was specifically requested that the official press announcement should be published in Northern Italy, without release in Rome & the Southern portion of the country.
3. Major Leacacos stated that the request had been complied with in so far as his Department was concerned in that there had been no release of the announcement in the Southern Area. He suggested that source of the information that formed the basis of the press article of 12th June would in all probability be Italian Government channels.

P. PROCTOR

Labour Sub-Commission

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

WHB/fg

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

TEL : Ext. 204

9 June 1945

REF : LSC/414

SUBJECT: Premio di Liberazione in North Italy

TO : See Distribution List:

(This is confirmation copy of Labor Sub-Commission Cable 9431 of 9 June 1945)

terms: A Press announcement will be arranged by A.C. in the following

Allied Military Government has consulted the Italian Government regarding the payment of Premio di Liberazione in Piemonte, Lombardia, Liguria, Emilia and Venezia, and has been advised that the Italian Government is of the opinion that the payment of the bonus cannot be refused, since it derives from a promise made to workers during the period of clandestine fighting to encourage them to defend industrial plants. Allied Military Government therefore makes the following announcement on the subject, with which the Italian Government is in full agreement:

- (a) There is no law or decree which compels the payment of a liberation bonus
- (b) Neither AMG nor the Italian Government would, however, oppose the operation of any agreement regarding the payment of such a bonus, if such an agreement is freely made between employers and workers.
- (c) 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, and AMG gives prominence to the desire of the Italian Government that, especially in the industrial sectors, payment should be spread out in such a manner.
- (d) The general understanding regarding the payment of Premio di Liberazione relates to industry. The question whether employees of other concerns should receive similar bonuses is one for free negotiation between employers and workers.

(This is confirmation copy of Labor Sub-Commission Cable 9431 of 9 June 1945)

A Press announcement will be arranged by A.C. in the following terms:

Allied Military Government has consulted the Italian Government regarding the payment of Premio di Liberazione in Piemonte, Lombardia, Liguria, Emilia and Venezia, and has been advised that the Italian Government is of the opinion that the payment of the bonus cannot be refused, since it derives from a promise made to workers during the period of clandestine fighting to encourage them to defend industrial plants. Allied Military Government therefore makes the following announcement on the subject, with which the Italian Government is in full agreement:

- (a) There is no law or decree which compels the payment of a liberation bonus
- (b) Neither AMG nor the Italian Government would, however, oppose the operation of any agreement regarding the payment of such a bonus, if such an agreement is freely made between employers and workers.
- (c) 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, and AMG gives prominence to the desire of the Italian Government that, especially in the industrial sectors, payment should be spread out in such a manner.
- (d) The general understanding regarding the payment of Premio di Liberazione relates to industry. The question whether employees of other concerns should receive similar bonuses is one for free negotiation between employers and workers.
- (e) The question of payment of liberation bonus to State employees and parastatal and communal employees is to be considered by the Italian Government after expiration regulations have been fixed.

END OF PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

The purpose of (a) is to avoid any suggestion that the Government

is liable to render financial assistance to enable employers to make payment of bonus.

With regard to (c) it should be noted that the Italian Government has under active consideration the whole question of bonuses and salaries of State employees and Regional Commissioners should avoid granting bonus or authorising increases to these types of employees without prior reference to Acom.

W. H. Stammers
 W. H. Stammers
 Director
 Labour Sub-Commission

DISTRIBUTION LIST:

Col. R. G. Kirkwood	-	Toscana Reg. R.C.
Col. A. C. Bowman	-	Emilia Reg. R.C.
Col. R. P. Marshall	-	Piemonte Reg. R.C.
Brig. M. Carr	-	Liguria Reg. R.C.
Col. C. Folletti	-	Lombardia Reg. R.C.
Brig. J. K. Dunlop	-	Venezia Reg. R.C.
Maj. R. Small	-	Toscana Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. A. L. Dorf	-	Toscana Reg. Labor Officer
Maj. R. N. Albright	-	Emilia Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. H. Schnee	-	Emilia Reg. Labor Officer
Maj. E. J. Seickuna	-	Piemonte Reg. Labor Officer
Lt. J. Cantilli	-	Piemonte Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. U. Alessandrini	-	Liguria Reg. Labor Officer
Maj. T. Fisher	-	Lombardia Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. M. Adam	-	Lombardia Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. N. Roisten	-	Lombardia Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. L. Bailey	-	Venezia Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. J. Giannarco	-	Venezia Reg. Labor Officer
S.C.A.O. 5th Army		
S.C.A.O. 8th Army		
S.C.A.O. 15th Army Group		
S.C.A.O. IV Corps		
Economic Section		
Finance Sub-Commission		
Legal Sub-Commission		
Industry Sub-Commission		
Commerce Sub-Commission		
Transportation Sub-Commission		
Agriculture Sub-Commission		
Food Sub-Commission		
P.W. & U. Sub-Commission		
Civil Affairs Section		
Executive Commission		

W. H. SHARPE
Director
Labour Sub-Commission

DISTRIBUTION LIST:

Col. R. G. Kirkwood	-	Toscana Reg. R.C.
Col. A. C. Bowman	-	Emilia Reg. R.C.
Col. R. E. Marshall	-	Piemonte Reg. R.C.
Erig. N. Carr	-	Liguria Reg. R.C.
Col. C. Poletti	-	Lombardia Reg. R.C.
Brig. J. K. Dunlop	-	Venezia Reg. R.C.
Maj. R. Small	-	Toscana Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. A. L. Dorf	-	Toscana Reg. Labor Officer
Maj. R. N. Albright	-	Emilia Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. W. Schree	-	Emilia Reg. Labor Officer
Maj. E. J. Scicluna	-	Piemonte Reg. Labor Officer
Lt. J. Centilli	-	Piemonte Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. V. Alessandrini	-	Liguria Reg. Labor Officer
Maj. P. Fisher	-	Lombardia Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. M. Adam	-	Lombardia Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. M. Holsten	-	Lombardia Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. L. Bailey	-	Venezia Reg. Labor Officer
Capt. J. Giannarco	-	Venezia Reg. Labor Officer
S.O.A.O. 5th Army		
S.O.A.O. 8th Army		
S.O.A.O. 15th Army Group		
S.O.A.O. IV Corps		
Economic Section		
Finance Sub-Commission		
Legal Sub-Commission		
Industry Sub-Commission		
Commerce Sub-Commission		
Transportation Sub-Commission		
Agriculture Sub-Commission		
Food Sub-Commission		
P.W. & U. Sub-Commission		
Civil Affairs Section		
Executive Commissioner		
G-5 A.F.H.Q.		
All Provincial Commissioners		
All Regional Finance Officers		

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

File

9431

PARA ONE PD SUBJECT TO PREMIO DI LIBERAZIONE IN NORTH ITALY PD
PAREN TO TOSCANA REGION FOR REGIONAL COMMISSIONER CMA PROVINCIAL
COMMISSIONER CMA LABOR OFFICERS DASH TO EMILIA REGION FOR REGIONAL
COMMISSIONER CMA PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS CMA LABOR OFFICERS DASH
TO PIEMONTE REGION FOR REGIONAL COMMISSIONER CMA PROVINCIAL
COMMISSIONERS CMA LABOR OFFICERS DASH TO SV AREA FOR LIGURIA REGION
ALCORN FOR REGIONAL COMMISSIONER CMA PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS CMA
LABOR OFFICERS DASH TO LOMBARDIA REGION FOR REGIONAL COMMISSIONER CMA
PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS CMA LABOR OFFICERS DASH TO VENETIA REGION
FOR REGIONAL COMMISSIONER CMA PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS CMA LABOR
OFFICERS DASH TO FIFTH ARMY FOR SUGAR CHARLIE ABLE OBOR DASH TO EIGHTH
ARMY FOR SUGAR CHARLIE ABLE OBOR DASH TO FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP FOR
SUGAR CHARLIE ABLE OBOR DASH TO FOURTH CORPS FOR SUGAR CHARLIE ABLE
OBOR FROM ALCORN HEADQUARTERS SITE ADLAE PAREN

PARA THREE PD BEGINS DASH ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS CONSULTED THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF PREMIO DI LIBERAZIONE

NICHOLAS FIOBBING
CWO USA
ADJT ASSISTANT

REGISTERED

IN PIEDMONT CMA LOMBARDIA CMA LIGURIA CMA EMILIA AND VERONA 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
A PROMISE MADE TO WORKERS DURING THE PERIOD OF CLANDESTINE FIGHTING
TO ENCOURAGE THEM TO DEFEND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS PD ALLIED MILITARY
GOVERNMENT THEREFORE MAKES THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE SUBJECT CMA
WITH WHICH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS IN FULL AGREEMENT PD
PARA FOUR PD FAREN ABLE FAREN THERE IS NO LAW OR DECREE WHICH COMPELS
THE PAYMENT OF A LIBERATION BONUS PD
PARA FIVE PD FAREN MAKES FAREN NEITHER ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FOR THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD CMA HOWEVER CMA OPPOSE THE OPERATION
OF ANY AGREEMENT REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF SUCH A BONUS CMA IF SUCH AN
AGREEMENT IS FREELY MADE BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS PD
PARA SIX PD FAREN CHARLIE FAREN TO PREVENT HARMFUL REPERCUSSIONS ON
THE FINANCIAL POSITION IT IS DESIRABLE THAT AGREEMENTS SHOULD PROVIDE
FOR PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALLMENTS SPREAD OVER THREE OR FOUR MONTHS
CMA AND ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT GIVES PROMINENCE TO THE DESIRE OF
THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT THAT CMA ESPECIALLY IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS
CMA PAYMENT SHOULD BE SPREAD OUT IN SUCH A MANNER PD

LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

RESTRICTED

PARA SEVEN PD PARER DOG PARER THE GENERAL UNDERSTANDING REGARDING
 THE PAYMENT OF PREMIO DI LIBERAZIONE RELATES TO INDUSTRY PD THE
 QUESTION WHETHER EMPLOYEES OF OTHER CONCERNS SHOULD RECEIVE SIMILAR
 BONUSES IS ONE FOR FREE NEGOTIATION BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS PD
PARA EIGHT PD PARER EASY PARER THE QUESTION OF PAYMENT OF LIBERATION
 BONUS TO STATE EMPLOYEES AND PARASTATAL AND COMMUNAL EMPLOYEES IS TO
 BE CONSIDERED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AFTER REGULATION REGULATIONS
 HAVE BEEN FIXED PD END OF PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT PD
PARA NINE PD THE PURPOSE OF PARER ABLE PARER IS TO AVOID ANY
 SUGGESTION THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS LIABLE TO RENDER FINANCIAL
 ASSISTANCE TO ENABLE EMPLOYEES TO MAKE PAYMENT OF BONUS PD
PARA TEN PD WITH REGARD TO PARER EASY PARER IT SHOULD BE NOTED
 THAT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS UNDER ACTIVE CONSIDERATION THE WHOLE
 QUESTION OF BONUSES AND SALARIES OF STATE EMPLOYEES AND REGIONAL
 COMMISSIONERS SHOULD AVOID GRANTING BONUS OR AUTHORIZING INCREASES
 TO THESE TYPES OF EMPLOYEES WITHOUT PRIOR REFERENCE TO ALCON PD

LABOUR SUBCOMMISSION

204

 NICHOLAS FIGUEROA
 CWO USA
 ADJT ASSISTANT

785021

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

RS/rmw

8 June 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRAINE

1. I told Brig. Waghorne that it had been reported that a bonus of 2,000 lire per head had been paid for all railway employees for the month of May. I asked him if AFHQ had given approval of this payment or, if time had not permitted of sanction being sought, whether they had been notified subsequently. Brig. Waghorne said that he had not notified AFHQ and was waiting for the return of Gen. Di Mainondo before doing so. He expected that the latter would return to Rome on the 10th of June.

2. He mentioned during the conversation that it was understood that at the time this payment was authorized Milan had already paid a much larger bonus and that when the question of the propriety of the payment had been raised it had been said that the railways in the North had no responsibility to Rome. He further mentioned that he had since ascertained that the 2,000 lire payment granted was only 7% of that allowed in the South.

3. Brig. Waghorne said that he would like to discuss this matter with us further, but I said that the appropriate person would be yourself and gave him your telephone number.

R. Scott.

R. SCOTT
Labor Sub-Commission

Mr. Scott

Perhaps W. will start as he means
setting out the facts. W. 7/6.

Miss Wollenhaupt.

For filing with Mr. Brainer's papers - he mentioned
that statement had been rec'd from Brig. Waghorne
so no further action is necessary.

RJ 7/6.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Finance Sub-Commission

LSC/414 + 416

5 June 1945

SUBJECT: Wages and Prenno di Liberta.

TO : Director, Labor Sub-Commission

1. There is referred to you the attached letter from Brig. Grafftey-Smith, dated 3rd June, written in Milan, which sets forth the need for urgent action in the north in relation to the wage and bonus questions reported therein.



ROBERT B. MENAPACE,
Colonel, Spec. Res.
Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission

1 Incl.

Ltr. dtd 3 June

318

785021

13035/F

TO: DIRECTOR
CH. 4001
HQ. A. F. A.
C. E. O.
INDEPENDENCE
BUTCHER

HEADQUARTERS,

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT,

LOMBARDIA REGION.

3rd June 1945.

TO: Joint Director,
Finance Sub-Commission.

SUBJECT:

Wages and Premio di Liberta.

RECEIVED
JUN 5 1945

5 JUN 1945
CREATED

On Saturday 2nd June, I was visited in Lt.-Colonel Tubb's office by a Major Davis, representing M.R.S., A.F.H.Q. and in particular Brigadier Waghorn, D.M.R.S., located in Rome. He came to report that he was on tour with di Raimondo and that, in full agreement with D.M.R.S., Rome, and presumably A.F.H.Q., they had ordered the payment of a bonus of L.2,000 per capita for all Railway employees for the month of May. He stated that it was clearly understood that the bonus was temporary and that di Raimondo on return to Rome would propose to the Ministers of Treasury and Communications an adjusted figure for the month of June to cover the different grades of employee. He went on to say that the bonus had already been paid in Venezia, and that all branches of the Railway system had been informed that payment would be effected. He claimed that without the payment of the bonus the railway-men would have ceased operation which, on the grounds of military necessity, could not be considered.

I pointed out that (a) the matter had not been referred to A.M.G., in whose territory the bonus was to be granted and who were responsible for the control of wages; (b) the granting of such a bonus to one section of public servants would undoubtedly result in the demand for such a bonus, which had been predicated upon the rising cost of living, by all other branches of the Civil Service.

Major Davis admitted the truth of these statements but said that he was concerned, as was A.F.H.Q., with the efficient functioning of the Railway system which could not otherwise have been achieved.

discussed We therefore find ourselves faced by a fait accompli; and I suggest that Labour Sub-Commission should be informed immediately and should consult with Brigadier Waghorn. Under the pressure that exists throughout the north, it is becoming increasingly evident that some upward adjustment of both public and private wages will have to be made. It is regrettable that the situation has been forced upon us in the manner described, but the reversal of the M.R.S. decision is highly undesirable and would certainly lead to grave trouble. In these circumstances I consider that the payment should be approved ex post facto.

317

- 2 -

and that plans should be made immediately to meet similar demands on both public and private level.

Emilia Region has already obtained permission to increase private wage levels to 160/180 lire per day. This is within the framework of General Order 41, but on the public side no plans have been made for a gradual upward adjustment and such a movement should be considered at once with the Italian Government.

Cleared
It is presumed that the Director of Labour Sub-Commission has been considering the merits and method of granting the Premio di Liberta but no results of these conversations have yet percolated to the Northern Regions who are meeting demands as they arise by tactics of procrastination and delay. All of which place them in a weak position vis a vis the Italian public in general and the C.I.N.A.I. in particular.

On Tuesday 29th May, a statement appeared in the Gazeta di Padova, originating in Rome and transmitted through P.W.B. channels as an N.H.U. communique that a bonus of L.5,000 was to be paid. No mention was made of the authority for this statement nor of the area of its application. The local P.W.B. officer was asked to verify the truth of the statement, but so far no confirmation has arrived. Another aspect is the continual references in all regions to reported increases of wages in Milan. The uncertainty that follows these unsubstantiated reports is causing grave concern to all A.M.G. officers as the threat of labour disturbances underlies the whole matter. It seems to me that it should not be impossible to arrange for the payment of the bonus to be staggered throughout the next two or three months in such a way that the Central Italian wage increases could be implemented to follow on without an abrupt change in the earnings of the worker.

I most earnestly request that action be taken on this whole matter with the utmost speed.

A. P. Grassie Smith

Brigadier.
Joint Director.

346

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

7 June 1945

PREMIO DI LIBERAZIONE IN NORTH ITALY

Allied Military Government has consulted the Italian Government regarding the payment of Premio di Liberazione in Piemonte, Lombardia, Liguria, Emilia, Venezia and has been advised that the Italian Government is of the opinion that the payment of the bonus cannot be refused, since it derives from a promise made to workers during the period of clandestine fighting to encourage them to defend industrial plants. Allied Military Government therefore makes the following announcement on the subject, with which the Italian Government is in full agreement:

- (a) There is no law or decree which compels the payment of a liberation bonus.
- (b) Neither AMG nor the Italian Government would, however, oppose the operation of any agreement regarding the payment of such a bonus, if such an agreement is freely made between employers & workers.
- (c) 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, & AMG gives prominence to the desire of the Italian Government that, especially in the industrial sectors, payment should be spread out in such a manner.
- (d) The general understanding regarding the payment of Premio di Liberazione related to industry. The question whether employees of other concerns should receive similar bonuses is one for free negotiation between employers & workers.
- (e) The question of the payment of liberation bonus to State employees and parastatal and communal employees is to be considered by the Italian Government after epuration regulations have been fixed.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 334
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

WHB/rmw

7 June 1945

Pennate,
Lombard
Liguria
Emilia
Venetia

Encourage

PREMIO DI LIBERAZIONE in North Italy

The Allied Military Government has consulted the Italian Government regarding the payment of Premio di Libertà in Northern Italy, and has been advised that the Italian Government is of the opinion that the payment of the bonus cannot be refused, because it derives from a promise made to workers during the period of clandestine fighting to persuade them to defend industrial plants. Allied Military Government therefore makes the following announcement on the subject, with which the Italian Government is in full agreement:

- (a) There is no law or decree which compels the payment of a liberation bonus.
- (b) Neither AMG nor the Italian Government would, however, oppose the operation of any agreement regarding the payment of such a bonus, if such an agreement is freely made between employers and workers.
- (c) 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, and AMG gives prominence to the desire of the Italian Government that, especially in the industrial sectors, payment should be spread out in such a manner.
- (d) The general understanding regarding the payment of Premio di Libertà related to industry. The question of whether employees of other concerns should receive similar bonuses is one for free negotiation between employers and workers.
- (e) The question of the payment of liberation bonus to State employees and parastatal and communal employees is to be considered by the Italian Government. ~~It points out, however, that operation regulations must be fixed before deciding which State employees, parastatal or communal employees are affected.~~

after

have been

344

Premi di libertà

Fulg
LSE / HSH

"BONUS" DELLA LIBERAZIONE

a) per le aziende private.

Questo "bonus" deriva da una promessa fatta alle maestranze operaie durante il periodo della lotta clandestina per ottenere che esse difendessero gli impianti.

Subito dopo la liberazione fu stabilito, attraverso accordi di liberamente stipulati fra datori di lavoro e lavoratori, il "quantum" di questo premio di liberazione.

Ciò posto, è opinione del Governo italiano che il pagamento non possa essere negato.

Per impedire però che si abbiano ripercussioni dannose sulla circolazione, tale pagamento dovrebbe essere rateizzato in tre o quattro mesi, soprattutto per il settore industriale.

b) per gli impiegati statali, parastatali, comunali, ecc.

Occorre, prima di stabilire e corrispondere il premio di liberazione, che siano determinati i provvedimenti per la epurazione.

R E S T R I C T E D

File

25C/414

AMG VENEZIA - MILAN - TURIN - GENOA - BOLOGNA

8913

1 JUNE 1945

ROUTINE

RESTRICTED PDPARA ONE PD SUBJECT CMA PREMIO DI LIBERTA PDPAREN TO AMG VENEZIA REPEAT MILAN REPEAT TURIN REPEAT GENOAREPEAT BOLOGNA FROM ALCON HEADQUARTERS CITE AGLAB PARENPARA TWO PD PLEASE NOTE AND INFORM BRIGADIER GRAFFLEY SMITH
THAT STATEMENT ALLEGED TO HAVE APPEARED IN PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE
BRANCH PAPERS THAT PREMIO DI LIBERTA HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY
AUTHORIZED BY ROME AUTHORITIES IS NOT REPEAT NOT CORRECT PDPARA THREE PD IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO EFFECT CONTACT WITH
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ON THIS SUBJECT IN VIEW OF PREOCCUPATION ³TH
OTHER ISSUES PDPARA FOUR PD POSITION IS STILL AS BEFORE CMA NAMELY CMA EXTENT
AND SCOPE OF BONUS PAYMENTS AND METHOD OF PAYMENT ARE NOT CLEARLY
DEFINED PDPARA FIVE PD IT IS PROPOSED TO JOIN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND
COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE WITH ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
IN ATTEMPT TO REGULATE PAYMENT OF BONUS TO PRESCRIBED CLASSES
OF WORKERS IN NORTH OF ITALY PDPARA SIX PD ANTOLINI WILL BE IN MILAN ON MONDAY PD

LABOUR SUBCOMMISSION

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO USA
ADJT ASSISTANT

785021

RXII/018.15 (G)
MAY 29 1960

B/3051
MAY 31 1960
ROUTINE

HQ VENEZUELA REGION
ALCON

ACTION

IN CLEAR.

Subject is Premio Di Liberazione. Notice has appeared in local PWB paper emanating from PWB sources HOME saying premium of lire 3000 will be given to all employees from 18 to 65, lire 2500 from 16 to 18, lire 2000 from 14 to 16. Have discussed this with DUSH GRAPPEY-SMITH and HOPKINSON here present who are surprised at appearance this definite pronouncement. May full information be telegraphed please.

DIST

ACTION - LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EX COMMISSIONER
FINANCIAL S/C
~~LEGAL S/C~~
FILE 2
FLOAT
ECON. SEC.



CABLE TO:

AMG VENEZIA, MILAN, TURIN, GENOA AND BOLOGNA

FROM:

ALCOM, ACLAB

SUBJECT: PREMIO DI LIBERTÀ.

PLEASE NOTE AND INFORM BRIG. GRAFFTEY-SMITH THAT STATEMENT ALLEGED TO HAVE APPEARED IN PWB PAPERS THAT PREMIO DI LIBERTÀ HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY AUTHORIZED BY ROME AUTHORITIES IS NOT REPEAT NOT CORRECT. IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO EFFECT CONTACT WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ON THIS SUBJECT IN VIEW OF PREOCCUPATION WITH OTHER ISSUES. POSITION IS STILL AS BEFORE, NAMELY, EXTENT AND SCOPE OF BONUS PAYMENTS AND METHOD OF PAYMENT ARE NOT CLEARLY DEFINED. IT IS PROPOSED TO JOIN THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND CLN WITH AMG IN ATTEMPT TO REGULATE PAYMENT OF BONUS TO PRESCRIBED CLASSES OF WORKERS IN NORTH OF ITALY.

340

RECEIVED

AND LOMBARDIA REGION

30 MAY 1949

ROUTINE

RESTRICTED PD

PAGE ONE PD PLEASE OBTAIN FROM BERGAMO ECONOMIC SECTION OF
 CHARLES LOVE SAN ABEL ITES AT VIA GARBA NUMBER NINE MILAN A
 COMPLETE VERBATIM COPY OF THE AGREEMENT ABOUT PAYMENT OF PREMIO
 LIBERTA AND SEND BY QUICKEST MEANS TO LABOUR SUBCOMMISSION PD
PAGE TWO AND LOMBARDIA REGION CHA COLONEL POLETTI AND MILANO CHA
FROM ALOK HEADQUARTERS CITY ALOK PAREN

PAGE TWO PD PLEASE ENSURE THAT COPY IS EXACT AND SHOWS NAMES
 OF SIGNATORIES AND THE INTERESTS THEY REPRESENTED PD

339

LABOUR SUBCOMMISSION

304

 NICHOLAS PIONBING
 CWO USA
 ADJUT ASSISTANT

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 294

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

WHB/rbw

28 May 1945

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Premio di Liberta in Northern Italy.

1. The payment of Premio di Liberta may be considered from various points of view, viz., National, industrial and particular.

- (a) From the national point of view the release of money in large quantities to be spent immediately on the open market must have an inflationary effect and must upset the financial balance of the national economy.
- (b) From the general industrial point of view, perhaps the most important aspect is the apparent imposition of this liability on employers by some outside authority, viz., the CLNAI purporting to act as the Government.
- (c) From the particular point of view, the question is whether individual employers on the one hand can afford to make the payments; and whether the worker, on the other hand, thinks he is being deprived of a right if he doesn't get his bonus.

2. On point (a) it should be realized that no new principle is being introduced - the only new factor is the universal nature of the liability in the North of Italy.

Premiums, bonuses and advances in lump sums have been given to the workers, both in North and South Italy, in the past six months, but particularly in the North, to keep the workers quiet. In the South, besides advances there has been payment of arrears whenever a wage increase has been agreed with retroactive effect. The adverse effect on the national economy is no less than is now brought into prominence by the Premio di Liberta. The Nation or the consumer or the ordinary citizen is not represented when the various agreements are being made, and the general effect is overlooked. A solution, or at least a moderating influence, is the establishment of National Wages Regulation Board on which all interests would be represented, and which should confirm or modify the amounts, effect and application of wage agreements. Such a Board was suggested to the Italian Government in April 1945, but no response has been received.

- 2 -

2. On point (b), collective bargaining between both sides of industry has been substituted for wage regulation from above under the Fascist system. It is a retrograde step to impose on industry and on individual employers the liability to pay prescribed payments by a stated date without prior consultation and clear definition of liability. The terms of the "agreement" or "decree" for which the CLRAI is said to be responsible are not available. Consequently the interpretation and application is in the most general terms. At first said to be applicable to industry, and to those on the payroll of industrial establishments in the North during the critical period 24th April to 2nd May 1945, it is now said to be extended to commerce; and the demand is being made that it should be extended to state and municipal employees. And further claims may be expected.

It is obviously desirable that:

- (i) the general intention should be clearly stated
- (ii) the field of application should be defined.

4. As regards point (c), it is obvious that individual employers and workers should know how they stand. Until there is clearer definition the employer cannot measure his liability and assess his ability to comply, or propose manner of payment, if necessary.

5. Victory Bonuses have been agreed in various localities and in various industries in the Central and South. In Rome various bonuses varying from 2,000 lire down to 500 lire were granted in various industries, e.g., wool, electricity, mechanical engineering, printing, etc., and in Teranto the metallurgical industry agreed to pay a bonus on the same scale as in Milan, i.e., 5,000 lire for men and women heads of families; 2,500 for adults not heads of families, 2,000 lire for juveniles. These are more the expression of relief at the end of the war than the indication of some form of reward for having opposed the enemy behind the lines. The point is, however, that these bonuses have escaped notice because they were "freely" agreed in particular areas without outside interference; and there are various amounts involved which suggests that the employers are confident that they can meet the cost. The inflationary effect is still present, of course, if lump sums are disbursed at particular moments.

6. To sum up, the Premio di Libertà is an aggravated form of an inflationary factor which is already present, but is even more open to criticism because it is vague in definition and application, was not openly negotiated and agreed by the representatives of those concerned, and purports to have some central authority supporting it.

The Italian Government might be advised to appoint a special committee to recommend on the payment of a victory bonus in

- 3 -

the North - to be defined as to territory and industries - the committee could remit detail to local joint bodies and to individual firms to agree amounts, scope, and method and time of payment.

7. The position of AMG on this issue is not easy to define. In cases where employers and industrial establishments come to an agreement to pay a bonus it would be difficult, if not impossible, for AMG to forbid the making of such a gift to the workers, notwithstanding the inflationary effect if this is done on a large scale.

It would be equally impossible for AMG to be a party to the making of an agreement that such a bonus should be paid; it would be still more impossible for AMG to make it compulsory to pay such a bonus or to lend support to any form of compulsion.

There remains the question of whether AMG should intervene to prevent pressure being brought to bear upon unwilling employers to pay a bonus. This brings out the question of the manner and extent of AMG connection with civil affairs and private industry in the North of Italy. Having regard to the manner in which affairs have so far developed in the North of Italy, it is doubtful whether AMG is prepared actively to intervene on a matter of this nature. The immediate and the long-term effect is upon Italian industry and national economy, and it is therefore important that the Italian Government should take the eventual decision on this question and that any announcement made should be jointly in the names of the Italian Government and AMG.

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

336

785021

LIBERATION AND V.E. DAY BONUSES

GRANTED BY PRIVATE INDUSTRY

AS OF MAY 26, 1945

Date of the report	SOURCE	PLACE	INDUSTRY	PARTICULARS
1.5.45	ROME NEWSPAPER "IL LAVORO" 1.5.45	ROME	SHOOL & SIMILAR MANUFACTURE (M.I.L.A.)	MEN 1,000 lire WOMEN 500 " Liberation Bonus
1.5.45	ROME NEWSPAPER "IL LAVORO" 5.5.45	ROME	MECHANICAL (SOCIETA' ALFA- ROMEO)	ALL WORKERS 500 lire Liberation Bonus
6.5.45	ROME NEWSPAPER "IL LAVORO" 6.5.45	ROME	ELECTRICAL (SOCIETA' MAGGIORE ELETTRICA)	ALL WORKERS: A GIFT PACKAGE Liberation Bonus
11.5.45	ROME NEWSPAPER "IL LAVORO" 10.5.45	ROME & OTHER PROVINCES	ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	V.E. DAY BONUS OF SAME sum as granted on May Day
12.5.45	ROME NEWSPAPER "IL LAVORO" 12.5.45	ROME	AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS (GOLANTONI & BERLO SHOP)	Liberation Bonus of ONE WEEK'S PAY
15.5.45	ROME NEWSPAPER "L'UNITA'" 15.5.45	ROME	PRINTING (CASA DELLA STAMPA)	ALL WORKERS: 2,000 lire V.E. Day Bonus
15.5.45	ROME NEWSPAPER "L'UNITA'" 15.5.45	ROME	MECHANICAL (OFFICINA MECA- NICA ITALIANA)	Liberation Bonus ALL WORKERS: 500 lire
15.5.45	ROME NEWSPAPER "L'UNITA'" 15.5.45	ROME	MECHANICAL (OFFICINA MAREN)	V.E. Day Bonus ONE DAY'S PAY 335
16.5.45	ROME NEWSPAPER "IL LAVORO" 16.5.45	MILAN	ALL INDUSTRIES	Liberation Bonus MEN & WOMEN HEADS OF FAMILY : 5,000 lire MEN & WOMEN NOT HEADS OF FAMILY : 3,500 " JUVENILES UNDER 18 yrs OF AGE : 2,000 "
23.5.45	ROME NEWSPAPER "IL LAVORO" 23.5.45	TARANCO	METALLURGICAL	V.E. Day Bonus MEN & WOMEN HEADS OF FAMILY : 5,000 lire MEN & WOMEN NOT HEADS OF FAMILY : 3,500 " JUVENILES UNDER 18 yrs OF AGE : 2,000 lire
25.5.45	ROME NEWSPAPER "IL LAVORO" 25.5.45	ROME	PRINTING (RAMO EDITO- RIALE AGRICOL- TORI)	MEN : 500 lire WOMEN : 300 "

Memo

Premio di Libertà - L. Natta

1. The payment of premio di Libertà may be considered from various points of view, viz. National, industrial and particular.

2. From the national point of view the release of money in large quantities to be spent immediately on the open market must have an inflationary effect and must upset the financial balance of the national economy.

3. From the general industrial point of view, perhaps the most important aspect is the imposition of this liability ^{on employees} by some outside authority viz. the CIACI purporting to act as the Government.

4. From the particular point of view, the question is whether individual employers on the one hand can afford to make the payments; and whether the worker on the other hand thinks he is being deprived of a right if he doesn't get his bonus.

5. On point (4) it should be recalled that the new principle is being introduced - the only new factor is the unbalanced nature of the relationship between the State & the worker.

Premiums, bonuses and advances in lump sums have been given to the workers both in North and South Italy in the past six months, but particularly in the North, to keep the workers quiet. In the South, besides advances there has been payment of arrears whenever a wage increase has been agreed with retroactive effect. The adverse effect on the national economy is no less than is now brought into prominence by the Premio di Libertà. The Nation or the consumer or the ordinary citizen is not represented except when the various agreements are being made, and the general effect is overlooked. A solution or at least a moderating influence is the establishment of a National Wages Regulation Board on which all interests would be represented, and which should confirm or modify the amounts, effect and application of wage agreements. Such a Board was suggested to the Italian Government in April 1945 but no response has been received.

On point (5) when wages were regulated centrally under the fascist system there was at least some uniformity and control.

6. From the national point of view the release of money in large quantities

From the national point of view the release of money in large quantities to be spent immediately on the open market must have an inflationary effect and must upset the financial balance of the national economy.

From the general industrial point of view, perhaps the most important aspect is the imposition of this liability ^{on employers} by some outside authority viz. the CNAI purporting to act as the Government.

From the particular point of view, the question is whether individual employers on the one hand can afford ~~to~~ make the payments; and whether the worker on the other hand thinks he is being deprived of a right if he doesn't get his bonus.

On point (A) it still seems that no new principle is being introduced - the old new factor in the insurance scheme of the Fascist state.

Premiums, bonuses and advances in lump sums have been given to the workers both in North and South Italy in the past six months, but particularly in the North, to keep the worker's quiet. In the South, besides advances there has been payment of arrears whenever a wage increase has been agreed with retroactive effect.

The adverse effect on the national economy is no less than is now brought into prominence by the Premio di Libertà. The Nation or the consumer or the ordinary citizen is not represented ~~anywhere~~ when the various agreements are being made, and the general effect is overlooked. A solution or at least a moderating influence is the establishment of National Wages Regulation Board on which all interests would be represented, and which should confirm or modify the amounts, effect and application of wage agreements. Such a Board was suggested to the Italian Government in April 1943 but no response has been received.

On point (B) there was at least some uniformity and control.

Collective bargaining between both sides of industry has been substituted for wage regulation from above under the fascist system. It is a retrograde step to impose on industry and on individual employers the liability to pay prescribed payments by a stated date without prior consultation and clear definition of liability. The terms of the "agreement" or "decree" for which the CNAI is said to be responsible are not available. Consequently the interpretation and application is in the most general terms. At first said to be applicable to industry, and to those on the payroll of industrial establishments in the North during the critical period 24th April to 2nd May 1943, it is now said to be extended to commerce; and the demand is being made that it should be extended to state and municipal employees. And further claims may be expected. It is obviously desirable that

- (i) the general intention should be clearly stated
(ii) the field of application should be defined.

4. Reserve point (c)

~~From the third point of view~~ it is obvious that individual employers and workers should know how they stand. Until there is clearer definition the employer cannot measure his liability and assess his ability to comply, or propose manner of payment, if necessary.

5. Victory Bonuses have been agreed in various localities and in various industries in the Central and South. These are more the expression of relief at the end of the war than the indication of some form of reward for having opposed the enemy behind the lines. The point is, however, that these bonuses have escaped notice because they were "freely" agreed in particular areas without outside interference, and there are various amounts involved which suggests that the employers are confident ~~that~~ they can meet the cost. The inflationary effect is still present, of course, if lump sums are disbursed at particular moments.

6. To sum up, the Premio di Libertà is an aggravated form of an inflationary factor which is already present, but is even more open to criticism because it is vague in definition and application, was not openly negotiated and agreed by the representatives of those concerned, and purports to have some central authority supporting it.

B If reduced to a form no worse than the present trend, it could be announced that the Government has appointed a central Board to recommend on the payment of a victory bonus in the North - to be defined as to territory and industries - ~~and that the Central Board~~ could remit detail to local joint bodies and to individual firms to agree amounts, scale, and method and time of payment.

W. H. H. H.

26 May 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR PREMIO DI LIBERTA. FILE

(requested by Mr. Sachs from "Report on Changes in Conditions of Employment," Labor Sub-Commission, 26/5/45.)

Agreement of 26 May 1945 at Toronto for metallurgical workers provided a war-end bonus (in lire) for (a) Married Women Heads of Family, 5,000; (b) Single Men and Women Not Heads of Family, 3,500; Juveniles Under 18 Years of Age, 2,000. This was described as a "lump sum granted to celebrate V-E Day".

Agreement was reached between Provincial Federation of Metallurgical Workers and Provincial Industrialists Association with effective date of 8 May, 1945.

RMW

332

1383

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

785021

Mr Braine

PREMIO DI LIBERTA

1 26/5/45 Brig. Gen. McKinley
Economic Section

W. H. Braine
Labor S/C

A draft signal to be sent to IV Corps
and 5th Army in reply to their signal of
23 May (copy attached), is attached for
your consideration.

W. H. BRAINE
Director, Labor S/C

331

Signal by Mr. Braine
& sent out 26/5/45

785021

SECRET

SCAG AND FOURTH CORPS FOR INFORMATION TO G-3 FIFTH ARMY

28 MAY 1945

ROUTINE

SECRET 22

PARA ONE PD SUBJECT PREMIO DI LIBERTA PD
 PLANN TO SCAG AND FOURTH CORPS CMA FOR INFORMATION TO GEORGE DASH
 NINE CMA FIFTH ARMY FROM ALCON HEADQUARTERS CITY AGLAS PAREN
 PARA TWO PD CONSULTATIONS ARRANGED WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AS TO
 WHETHER PAYMENT SHOULD BE MADE AND IF SO CMA IN WHAT MANNER PD
 RESULT WILL BE COMMUNICATED AT EARLIEST MOMENT PD

330

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER A.C.

NICHOLAS PIONING
 CWO USA
 ADJT ASSISTANT

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

LSC/413

13035/P.

25 May 1945.

SUBJECT : Payment of Bonus.

TO : Director, Labour Sub-Commission. ✓

You may like to see a signal which I was intending to send to SCAO., 4th Corps prior to the responsibility for necessary action being transferred to you by the Chief Commissioner:

"Reference your 1438 of 23 May and letter R/0043 of 18 May from Poletti to Walker.

Para one. Recommend at time of visit Antolini mission that you should seek agreement with CLNAI and Italian government to issue joint statement with maximum publicity postponing issue until full consideration possible by newly constituted Italian government. If CLNAI not repeat not prepared cooperate AMG order should be issued.

Para two. Objection to payment of bonus on inflationary grounds as stated Tubb and Menapace. For full support this Headquarters consider unlikely conference with Grafftey-Smith will resolve problem which is one of labour and politics rather than finance "

for and
(In absence of)

BEH Timmons
Brigadier,
Joint Director,
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION.

LSC/H114

ROUTING AND WORK SHEET

Each note must be numbered and each space completely filled in. THIS WORK SHEET MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE TO WHICH ATTACHED UNTIL ACTION IS COMPLETED AND THEN FILED WITH FILE COPIES OF COMMUNICATION TO WHICH IT PERTAINS. A line will be drawn the full width of the page under each note.

SUBJECT: PREMIO DI LIBERTÀ

No	Date	To	REMARKS	From
1	26/5/45	Brig. Gen. McKinley Economic Section	A draft signal to be sent to IV Corps and 5th Army in reply to their signal of 22 May (copy attached), is attached for your consideration. <i>W H Graine</i> W. H. GRAINE Director, Labor S/C	W. H. Graine Labor S/C 528

Use other side

PAGE

SECRET

1438

NY 231357

E/2073

NY 240830
routine

SCAG-ANG 4 CORPS

G-5, 5 ARMY FOR SUTHERLAND WARS TO BE ALCON FOR LUSH-
GRAFFETY-SMITH

SECRET

Subject is Premio Di Liberta

Have been unable to secure assent CLNAI stopping further
payment of Premio Di Liberta. It is claimed that partial
payments necessitate paying balance and predict serious dis-
turbances unless payments continue.

Industrialists paying by coercion despite ban on further
payments. Position taken that currency flooding area will lead
to high prices and inflation. Believe best solution to spread
installments if payment cannot be stopped.

POLETTI threatened with tram workers strike in MILAN if
not paid. Believe advisable GRAFFETY-SMITH come to MILAN to
confer.

DISTACTION
INFOFINANCE SC
A/PRESIDENT
C.COMMISSIONER
EXEC COM'R
ECON SEC
FILE (2)
FLOAT

SECRET

785021

SECRET

18/4/45

PCAO AND FOURTH CORPS FOR INFORMATION TO G-5 FIFTH ARMY

8555

28 MAY 1945

ROUTINE

SECRET PDPARA ONE PD SUBJECT PREMIO DI LIBERTA PDWASHER TO PCAO AND FOURTH CORPS CMA FOR INFORMATION TO GEORGE DASHFIVE CMA FIFTH ARMY FROM ALCON HEADQUARTERS CITY JULIE PARKERPARA TWO PD CONSULTATIONS ARRANGED WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AS TOWHETHER PAYMENT SHOULD BE MADE AND IF SO CMA IN WHAT MANNER PDRESULT WILL BE COMMUNICATED AT EARLIEST MOMENT PD

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER A.C.

NICHOLAS PIONBINO
CWO USA
ADJT ASSISTANT

SECRET

1438

MAY 231357

E/2079

MAY 240830
routine

SCAO-AMG 4 CORPS

G-5, 5 ARMY FOR SUTHERLAND PASS TO HQ ALCOM FOR LUSH-GRAFFTEY-SMITH

SECRET.

Subject is Premio Di Liberta

Have been unable to secure assent CINAI stopping further payment of Premio Di Liberta. It is claimed that partial payments necessitate paying balance and predict serious disturbances unless payments continue.

Industrialists paying by coercion despite ban on further payments. Position taken that currency flooding area will lead to high prices and inflation. Believe best solution to spread installments if payment cannot be stopped.

POIETTI threatened with tram workers strike in MILAN if not paid. Believe advisable CRAFTON-SMITH come to MILAN to confer.

DIST

ACTION	FINANCE SC
INFO	A/PRESIDENT
	C.COMMISSIONER
	EXEC COMM'R
	ECON SEC
	FILE(2)
	FLOAT

SECRET

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AFO 394

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

WHE/rmw

21 May 1945

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH ITALY

1. The following memorandum is based upon impressions gathered during a rapid tour of North Italy with a mission from Economic Section of Headquarters, A.C., Italy, which left Rome on 6 May and returned on 19 May, 1945. During this period visits were paid to Bologna, Padova, Venice, Milan, Turin and Genoa.

2. The main impressions are:

- (i) The unexpectedly favorable state of industrial establishments, plant, power, trains, etc.
- (ii) The optimism on the part of the Italians.
- (iii) The hard fact that owing to the prospects of supply of coal there will inevitably be mass unemployment.
- (iv) The necessity of providing alternative work schemes.
- (v) The necessity equally of providing state relief in cash and in kind, including feeding in moving kitchens, on a scale superior to the present system.
- (vi) The different character and temper of the Italians of the North from those of the South; and the general recognition on the part of Allied Officers in the North that detailed administration and control as in the South is not necessary and would be resented.
- (vii) The fact that however efficient the Italian machinery of administration, there must be formulation of policy and direction from above to guide the machinery; and that the Committee of National Liberation is not in itself able to provide this, although it has assumed a position of authority which rivals or even challenges AMG control.
- (viii) The necessity of arranging for the Italian Government to administer relief schemes, public assistance, feeding, etc., through the efficient machinery to which Allied officers may tribute - instead of trying to build up from scratch an Allied administered system. This is without prejudice to any views expressed elsewhere as to the advisability of Allied control.

2. The main impressions are:

- (i) The unexpectedly favorable state of industrial establishments, plant, power, trains, etc.
- (ii) The optimism on the part of the Italians.
- (iii) The hard fact that owing to the prospects of supply of coal there will inevitably be mass unemployment.
- (iv) The necessity of providing alternative work schemes.
- (v) The necessity equally of providing state relief in cash and in kind, including feeding in popular kitchens, on a scale superior to the present system.
- (vi) The different character and temper of the Italians of the North from those of the South; and the general recognition on the part of Allied Officers in the North that detailed administration and control as in the South is not necessary and would be resented.
- (vii) The fact that however efficient the Italian machinery of administration, there must be formulation of policy and direction from above to guide the machinery; and that the Committee of National Liberation is not in itself able to provide this, although it has assumed a position of authority which rivals or even challenges AMG control.
- (viii) The necessity of arranging for the Italian Government to administer relief schemes, public assistance, feeding, etc., through the efficient machinery to which Allied officers pay tribute - instead of trying to build up from scratch an Allied administered system. This is without prejudice to any views expressed elsewhere as to the advisability of Allied control, in general or in detail, of Italian industry.

3. The most important step is perhaps to dispel the false optimism which pervades Italian circles. Having seen one miracle, viz., the preservation of their plant, power and equipment from the deliberate destruction which ruined the center and south, they expect another, viz., the supply of coal and raw material on a scale which will enable them to resume full production.

Italian industry required 1,000,000 tons of coal per month to keep its industries going. It cannot look to Germany, France nor Austria for supplies - its own output in Sardinia is not sufficient for the needs of the

center and south - and it can expect to get coal only from South Africa and America, I understand.

On 16th May I was given to understand that in June and July an average of 36,000 tons per month would be imported and in August 64,000 tons for Italian industry. (Other amounts would be imported for military purposes and for railways in addition). Today, 20th May, I learn that perhaps 200,000 tons may be imported in the earlier months (per month), rising to 300,000 tons per month by the end of the year. Whichever estimate is true, it is obvious that Italian industry will operate at less than one-third of its capacity and that from four to six million workers will be unemployed.

4. During the pre-liberation period, Italian industry kept on its books as much labor as possible to save men from being deported to Germany. They paid 75 p.c. of normal wages to those for whom no work could be found. Thus at the moment of liberation it was said that in Milan there was no unemployment. Under Fascist law, and under an ordinance of the C.L.N.A.I., it was forbidden to dismiss any workers without permission. The requirements are of doubtful application now, and I happened to attend a meeting of employers at Turin where the need for factory discipline, power to dismiss or substitute efficient for inefficient workers, etc., was expressed.

Now there is the dangerous situation that there are workers returning from the mountains where they had taken refuge to avoid deportation to Germany, and those returning from Germany and Austria, etc., who receive only 16 or 20 lire per day by way of public assistance, as compared with those who happen to be on the payroll of industrial establishments and who receive 75 p.c. of their normal wage. Already in Genoa and La Spezia there are thousands without sufficient means for maintenance.

Large scale work schemes must be prepared and put into effect as soon as possible. The most obvious possibilities are the repair of bridges and roads, railroads, houses and factories, and the diversion of surplus labor from the cities to agriculture. Cement, bricks and steel are required for repair and reconstruction work, and the allocation of coal and material should be made with these necessities in mind. Similarly transport of all descriptions should be allocated for these purposes.

While the Allied authorities can give advice and guidance on the preparation and operation of such work schemes, and can influence the allocation of transport, coal and material, it is considered that the Italian Government should be responsible for the execution of the program.

5. Similarly, in the allocation of coal, material and transport that may be supplied by the Allies, one of the factors to be borne in mind is the amount of employment that can be provided in particular districts. It may be advisable to allocate coal to an establishment where the degree of efficiency may not be as high as in others, for the purpose of affording employment in an area where there is little opportunity. Allocation solely on an efficiency basis may concentrate production in certain areas at the expense of others.

6. There is already in operation in North Italy an efficient system of

as much labor as possible to save men from being deported to Germany. They paid 75 m.c. of normal wages to those for whom no work could be found. Thus at the moment of liberation it was said that in Milan there was no unemployment. Under Fascist law, and under an ordinance of the C.I.M.A.I. it was forbidden to dismiss any workers without permission. The requirements are of doubtful application now, and I happened to attend a meeting of employers at Turin where the need for factory discipline, power to dismiss or substituting efficient for inefficient workers, etc., was expressed.

Now there is the dangerous situation that there are workers returning from the mountains where they had taken refuge to avoid deportation to Germany, and those returning from Germany and Austria, etc., who receive only 10 or 20 lire per day by way of public assistance, as compared with those who happen to be on the payroll of industrial establishments and who receive 75 m.c. of their normal wage. Already in Genoa and La Spezia there are thousands without sufficient means for maintenance.

Large scale work schemes must be prepared and put into effect as soon as possible. The most obvious possibilities are the repair of bridges and roads, railroads, houses and factories, and the diversion of surplus labor from the cities to agriculture. Cement, bricks and steel are required for repair and reconstruction work, and the allocation of coal and material should be made with these necessities in mind. Similarly transport of all descriptions should be allocated for these purposes.

While the Allied authorities can give advice and guidance on the preparation and operation of such work schemes, and can influence the allocation of transport, coal and material, it is considered that the Italian Government should be responsible for the execution of the program.

5. Similarly, in the allocation of coal, material and transport that may be supplied by the Allies, one of the factors to be borne in mind is the amount of employment that can be provided in particular districts. It may be advisable to allocate coal to an establishment where the degree of efficiency may not be as high as in others, for the purpose of affording employment in an area where there is little opportunity. Allocation solely on an efficiency basis may concentrate production in certain areas at the expense of others.

6. There is already in operation in North Italy an efficient system of public restaurants where standard meals are served at fixed prices varying from 20 to 25 lire per meal. These should be encouraged and extended, and the supply of foodstuffs guaranteed, in order to meet the demand that is already growing. Here again the Italian administration can operate without the Allied authorities taking over detailed administration. A system of meal tickets for those without resources will probably be necessary in the immediate future.

7. With the abolition of Fascist labor regulation on liberation, it is necessary to make special legal provision to meet the situation which has been found on entry to the North as regards the retention on the pay roll of work-

ers for whom there is not sufficient employment. The Committee of National Liberation made an ordinance forbidding the dismissal of surplus staff without the permission of the factory CIL Committee. Apart from the doubtful force of such an ordinance now, there are no sanctions to support it. Arrangements should be made for the regulated release of surplus staff, and for the maximum amount of agreement between employers and workers in the selection of workers to be dismissed.

2. Wage scales were fixed by Fascist government orders but are now open to joint negotiation between industry and the workers, subject to ratification by AMG. Wage scales were considerably lower than those obtaining in Central and South Italy, even after allowing for the various bonuses and piece-work rates by which workers in certain industries obtained more than the minimum rates. For example, in Turin piece workers who would normally earn a bonus on production but who combined with the employers to produce as little as possible for the Germans, were paid a "cettino" or bonus amounting to 41 p.c. of the basic wage (i.e., omitting indemnities and bonuses). Time workers were given an increase amounting to 60 p.c. of that bonus.

Prices are gradually rising -- and one factor in increasing them is the influx of repatriated workers and ex-prisoners, and of refugees, who arrive in the large towns and cities with no possessions other than the clothes they wear. They seem to have funds to make extensive purchases. Consequently there is already a move for the upward revision of wages.

3. On matters of labor regulation, wages, etc., the Joint Advisory Committees intended to advise the Allied Regional Commissioners, should be of service to advise the Italian administration. The Government, industry and workers had agreed to the establishment of such Committees, comprising representatives of the three interests, and they should be put into operation at the earliest date. At the same time, it is extremely doubtful whether the machinery of AMG could cope with the detailed administration of private industry and other establishments in this respect, and the Italian machinery should continue with guidance and advice from AMG rather than minute control.

10. A public pronouncement should immediately be made regarding

- (a) the appointment of Works Management Councils (consiglio di Gestione Aziendale);
- (b) the payment of Liberation Bonus to workers, varying from 5,000 lire for adult heads of families to 1,500 lire for others;
- (c) the appointment of Commissioners and Vice-Commissioners in replacement of compromised or missing managements.

The first demands upon a so-called Decree of the Committee of National Liberation for Upper Italy, dated 17th April 1945, which abolished the Fascist "socialization" decrees but omitted, to establishments which capital of one million lire and above which had been liable to socialization, provisions for managements councils containing 50 p.c. representation of workers.

The second demands upon an alleged agreement between representatives

minimum rates. For example, in Turin piece workers who would normally earn a bonus on production but who combined with the employers to produce as little as possible for the Germans, were paid a "cottage" or bonus amounting to 41 p.c. of the basic wage (i.e., omitting indemnities and bonuses). Time workers were given an increase amounting to 60 p.c. of that bonus.

Prices are gradually rising - and one factor in increasing them is the influx of repatriated workers and ex-prisoners, and of refugees, who arrive in the larger towns and cities with no possessions other than the clothes they wear. They seem to have funds to make extensive purchases. Consequently there is already a move for the upward revision of wages.

3. On matters of labor regulation, wages, etc., the Joint Advisory Committees intended to advise the Allied Regional Commissioners, should be of service to advise the Italian administration. The Government, industry and workers had agreed to the establishment of such Committees, comprising representatives of the three interests, and they should be put into operation at the earliest date. At the same time, it is extremely doubtful whether the machinery of AMG could cope with the detailed administration of private industry and other establishments in this respect, and the Italian machinery should continue with guidance and advice from AMG rather than minute control.

10. A public pronouncement should immediately be made regarding

- (a) the appointment of Works Management Councils (consiglio di Gestione Aziendale);
- (b) the payment of Liberation Bonus to workers, varying from 5,000 lire for adult heads of families to 1,500 lire for others;
- (c) the appointment of Commissioners and Vice-Commissioners in replacement of compromised or missing managements.

The first Generalis issued a so-called Decree of the Committee of National Liberation for Upper Italy, dated 17th April 1945, which abolished the Fascist "socialization" decrees but omitted, to establishments which capital of one million lire and above which had been liable to socialization, provisions for managements councils containing 50 p.c. representation of workers.

The second rests upon an alleged agreement between representatives of industry and of workers in the CNL, and required payment of the bonus to industrial workers to be completed by 31st May. It was later extended to employees in commerce, to be paid by 31st August. Any number from four to six million workers would be affected and as the average payment would be in the neighborhood of 3,500 lire per worker, the inflationary effect and other results would be serious if the payments were made.

The third started as the nomination by local CNLs of interim managers to keep businesses going when the managers disappeared, but has been interpreted as the right to substitute nominees at the instigation of such Committees. The demand is made that a worker should be appointed if capable; otherwise, that a worker should be appointed Vice-Commissioner.

785021

11. In fact, the three questions were not heard of in Bologna, Venezia, Padova, and were not such in evidence in Genoa. They are being developed most in the Milan area and also in Turin. Threats of personal violence are being made in Milan area to enforce payment of the bonus, but even so it has not been generally heeded. In the Turin area some employers made the theatrical gesture of offering the keys of their establishments to the workers when they were asked for the bonus, which they said would mean the closing of their businesses.

I gathered the impression in Milan, Turin and Genoa that the workers' representatives in the various Camere del Lavoro were themselves fearful of the consequences of pursuing these issues, with the exception of the Communist secretary of the Camera at Milan. His other two colleagues (Socialist and Christian-Democrat) told me that they did not support him, but were keeping quiet to avoid an open break which would disrupt the workers' movement.

12. Publicity has been given to these questions and if high policy decides that counter-action should be taken, equal publicity should be given. On the first two issues it is recommended that a decision should be taken to suspend action until the Italian Government has fully considered all the implications. On the third issue it is recommended that commissioners or receivers should be appointed by AMG or the Italian Government, in substitution where advisable, of those appointed by OLMS, and that orders should be issued that there should be no arbitrary replacement of existing managements.

13. During the conduct of military operations and the progress of the Allied Armies up through southern and central Italy, the Allies gave a considerable amount of employment to Italian civilians. There is an entirely different position in the North. In Genoa, for example, only 2,365 civilians are directly employed. Ex-enemy personnel are also available for work in the Army areas.

14. This raises another issue. In the South and in Central Italy, the end of military operations involves the closure or reduction of military establishments with dismissal of civilians. Early consideration should be given to the regulation of such dismissals and to as much advance notice as possible.

15. Communications in the North are difficult. It is recommended that the military despatch service should be made available for the collection of up-to-date information on the labor and employment position and that Allied representatives in the various Provinces should ascertain and report:

(a) actual unemployment; i.e., returning refugees, etc., and local residents without work;

(b) potential unemployment; i.e., workers on the payroll who are not in productive employment but who are being paid 75 p.c. of wages;

(c) relief schemes in operation or proposed;

(d) feeding position in popular restaurants, etc.

(e) contact with the local Camera (center visited, contact was made with the local Camera and the Joint Secreta-

secretary of the Camera di Commercio told me that they did not support him, but were keeping Christian-Democrat) told me that they did not support him, but were keeping quiet to avoid an open break which would disrupt the workers' movement.

12. Publicity has been given to these questions and if high policy decides that counter-action should be taken, equal publicity should be given. On the first two issues it is recommended that a decision should be taken to suspend action until the Italian Government has fully considered all the implications. On the third issue it is recommended that commissioners or receivers should be appointed by AMG or the Italian Government, in substitution where advisable, of those appointed by CLMS, and that orders should be issued that there should be no arbitrary replacement of existing managements.

13. During the conduct of military operations and the progress of the Allied Armies up through southern and central Italy, the Allies gave a considerable amount of employment to Italian civilians. There is an entirely different position in the North. In Genoa, for example, only 2,365 civilians are directly employed. Ex-enemy personnel are also available for work in the Army areas.

14. This raises another issue. In the South and in Central Italy, the end of military operations involves the closure or reduction of military establishments with dismissal of civilians. Early consideration should be given to the regulation of such dismissals and to as much advance notice as possible.

15. Communications in the North are difficult. It is recommended that the military despatch service should be made available for the collection of up-to-date information on the labor and employment position and that Allied representatives in the various Provinces should ascertain and report:

- (a) actual unemployment; i.e., returning refugees, etc., and local residents without work;
- (b) potential unemployment; i.e., workers on the payroll who are not in productive employment but who are being paid 75 p.c. of wages;
- (c) relief schemes in operation or proposed;
- (d) feeding position in popular restaurants, etc.

16. In each center visited, contact was made with the local Camera del Lavoro (except Venice where it has not been set up), and the Joint Secretaries in each instance undertook to cooperate to the utmost with the Allied authorities and with industry. Local industrial representatives were also seen and gave similar assurances. The introductions from the General Confederation of Italian Labor, and the earlier contacts made in Rome proved exceedingly useful. Representatives of banks, and of local Italian administration, including some Prefects, were also met.

Special facilities should be afforded for the representatives of the C.G.I.L. (labor), and of the employers' national Federation, to visit the North. It is also recommended that the "official" labor paper IL LAVORO should be allowed to circulate in the North and should be given special facilities.

It should thus replace the former clandestine sheets and would give an open and official air to Italian labor policy.

17. To summarize:

- (a) Relief work schemes must be prepared for execution through the Italian Government machinery;
- (b) Employment possibilities should be considered in the allocation of coal, material and transport;
- (c) Public restaurants should be maintained and extended, under Italian administration;
- (d) Special labor legislation should provide for regulation of wages, employment and dismissals, with agreement between employers and workers, (e.g., Regional Italian Joint Advisory Councils);
- (e) Action regarding appointment of Commissioners by CLN or workers, appointment of Works Management Councils, and payment of a Liberation bonus, should be suspended and a public announcement made jointly by AMG, Italian Government and CLN;
- (f) The program for the gradual reduction of Allied civilian establishments should be prepared;
- (g) Up-to-date information regarding labor and unemployment situations should be collected through military services;
- (h) Special facilities should be given to C.G.I.L. representatives, employers' federation representatives, and trade union representatives to visit the North to organize industrial negotiating machinery. Facilities should also be given to the official labor paper IL LAVORO to circulate in the North.

W. H. BRAINE

Director
Labour Sub-Committee

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDIA REGION
APO - 394

R/COH3

18 May 1945

SUBJECT: Premio di Libertà.

TO : SCAG
Headquarters, IV Corps.

319

1. We believe that it is important to clarify at the earliest possible time what position AMG should take on the Premio di Libertà which, by decree of the Committee of National Liberation, has to be paid by industrial, commercial, and other enterprises to workers. The average payment that will have to be made to workers over 14 will be about 3500 (thirty-five hundred) lire, according to the best information we have been able thus far to obtain.

2. Many of the sound business men have spoken to us about the dangers of this situation. A great many businesses will be pushed into bankruptcy or on the verge of bankruptcy if they are compelled to pay this Premium of Liberty to each worker.

3. The industrial enterprises have to make this payment prior to June 1st and the commercial and other enterprises have until September 1st.

4. Pressure has already commenced among governmental employees for similar payment of a Premium of Liberty. We have advised the Provincial Commissioners that such payment will not be authorized.

5. We feel that this region, as well as other regions, affected by the decree of the Committee of National Liberation, should be instructed as to what action should be taken. Are we authorized to suspend further payment or are we to countenance this decree of the Committee of Liberation.

CHARLES POLETTI
Colonel
Regional Commissioner.

785021

BUCK SLIP

DATE: 8

26 5/45.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
 FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

From	To
☒ Brig. A. P. Graftey-Smith	
Col. R. B. Menapace	
Col. H. G. Crawshaw	
Lt.-Col. J. H. Penick	
Lt.-Col. P. D. Banning	
Lt.-Col. E. P. Waters	
Lt.-Col. A. J. Baxter	
Major B. E. L. Timmons	
Major J. Osmon	
Major E. J. Gits	
Major W. E. Price	
Major J. R. H. Hall	
Capt. G. H. Tipping	
Property Control Division	
SSM Angibault	
<i>Labour 1/2 (for Mr. Strain)</i> ✓	
Economic Section	
Message Centre	

FOR:

☒ Recommendations & Remarks
☒ Information & Retention
☐ Approval or Disapproval
☐ Investigation & Report
☐ Necessary Action and retention
☐ Perusal & Return
☐ Filing
☐ Despatch
☐ Necessary Action and retention

REMARKS:

LSC/414

ACCORDO RELATIVO AL " PREMIO DI LIBERAZIONE "

L'Unione degli Industriali e la Camera del Lavoro di Genova, sottopongono al Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale l'accordo tra di esse intervenuto per la corresponsione di un " PREMIO DELLA LIBERAZIONE " e tutti i lavoratori dipendenti dalle Aziende Industriali della Provincia di Genova.

Tale premio viene comportato nella seguente misura:

- L. 5.000 - a tutti coloro (uomini e donne) che usufruiscono degli assegni familiari;
- L. 3.500 - a tutti gli altri lavoratori dai 18 anni compiuti in su;
- L. 2.000 - a tutti gli altri lavoratori al di sotto degli anni 18 e sino ai 16 anni;
- L. 1.500 - ai lavoratori di eta' inferiore ai 16 anni.

Esso compete ai lavoratori regolarmente in forza nelle Aziende alla data del 1 cor. mese.

Non hanno diritto al " Premio " di cui trattasi tutti gli iscritti al P.F.R., tutti gli appartenenti alle brigate nere ed alle forze armate repubblicane, nonche' a tutti coloro che hanno comunque ed in qualunque tempo beneficiato di premi o di assegni per benemerenze fasciste. Sono del pari esclusi dal " Premio " tutti coloro che comunque hanno prestato servizio nelle formazioni militari o di polizia naz-fascista. Sono pure esclusi gli assenti dal lavoro da oltre un mese senza giustificato motivo.

E' sospesa l'erogazione del " Premio " nei confronti dei sottoposti a giudizi di epurazione sino all'esito del definitivo giudizio degli organi competenti.

Il " Premio di Liberazione " verra' corrisposto in tre rate. La prima del 40% da pagarsi entro il 30 Maggio corr. mese, la seconda del 30% da pagarsi entro il 20 giugno p.v. e la terza del 30% da pagarsi entro il 10 luglio p.v.

Il " Premio di Liberazione " di cui sopra, si intende esente da qualsiasi trattenuta.

Genova, 15 Maggio 1945

p. la CAMERA DEL LAVORO
di Genova

p. la UNIONE DEGLI INDUSTRIALI
della Prov. di Genova

p. Il Comitato di Lib. Naz.
per la Liguria

F.to - Remo Scappini.

SLIP

DATE: 31/5/45

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION

From	To
☒ Brig. A. P. Graftey-Smith	
Col. R. B. Menapace	
Col. H. G. Crawshaw	
Lt-Col. I. H. Penick	
Lt-Col. P. D. Banning	
Lt-Col. E. P. Waters	
Lt-Col. A. J. Baxter	
Major B. E. L. Timmons	
Major J. Osmon	
Major E. J. Gits	
Major W. E. Price	
Major J. R. H. Hall	
Capt. G. H. Tipping	
Property Control Division	
SSM Angihault	
<i>Mr. Braine</i>	☒
<i>about 1/2</i>	
Economic Section	
Message Centre	

FOR:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Recommendations & Remarks | Necessary Action and return |
| Information & Retention | Perusal & Return |
| Approval or Disapproval | Filing |
| Investigation & Report | Despatch |
| | Necessary Action and retention |

REMARKS:

You will be interested in this copy of agreement received from RFO Liguria

*Trans + copies of
each made*
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.

Routing Slip *file*

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE	<i>WMB</i>	<i>7/6</i>
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. DI FEDE		
Mr. ALREY		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss STEVENSON		
Chief Clerk		

Translation La rracca

AGREEMENT CONCERNING PAYMENT OF LIBERATION BONUS

The Union of Industrials and the Labour Chamber submit to the C.L.N. the agreement made for the payment of Liberation Bonus to all workers attached to Industrial Firms in the province of Genoa.

The bonus in question is fixed in the following amount:

5000 lire for all adult heads of families who enjoy family allowances.

3500 lire for all workers from 18 years up.

2000 lire for all workers between 16 and 18.

1500 lire for all workers under 16.

The Liberation Bonus is due to all workers who were regularly employed on 1 May 1945.

All members of the Fascist Republican Party, of the Brigade Nere of the Republican Armed Forces as well as all those who have enjoyed in any way and in any time bonuses or special allowances for Fascist merits are not entitled to the Liberation Bonus.

Likewise all those who belonged to the Nazi-Fascist military formations or police are not entitled to the Bonus and in addition all those who have been absent from work for over a month without a justified reason.

The payment of the Bonus is suspended for those who must undergo "separation".

The Liberation Bonus will be paid in three instalments. The first of 40% will be paid within 30 May 1945, the second of 30% within 20 June 1945 and the third of 30% within 10 July 1945.

The aforementioned Liberation Bonus is free from any deduction.

Genova 15 May 1945

For the Labour Chamber of Genoa

For the Unione of Industrials

For the C.L.N.

signed Remo Scappini

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDIA REGION
APO 394
(Finance Division)

URGENT

AMT/bl

-SC/ME 414

14 May 1945

Ref: Piv/3.10

SUBJECT: Workers Bonus

TO : The Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
Headquarters, A.M.G.,
IV Corps.

1. The above subject was discussed by us on the 10th. when I pointed out the harmful effects to the whole of the economy of Italy if this bonus was carried through in its present form.

2. As I mentioned, this agreement was originally made during German occupation from underground sources between the CNLAI and representatives from the various industrial groups. The award varies in each province and is likely to average out at lire 3,500 per capita and in Lombard area alone a total of lire 3,500,000,000 on the basis of 1,000,000 workers. This sum is divided up as follows and is payable to all workers of 14 years of age and over on a graduated scale according to age and class of work.

Industry	lire	2,000,000,000	
Commerce	"	1,500,000,000	
	lire	<u>3,500,000,000</u>	(estimated).

3. Of the amount due to the industrial workers i.e. lire 2,000,000,000 approximately 30% or lire 600,000,000 was paid before the arrival of AMG leaving a balance unpaid of lire 1,400,000,000. As far as I understand from the CNLAI no payment has yet been made to the commercial workers. Thus the amount now due for payment is:

Balance to Industrial workers	Lire	1,400,000,000
Due to Commercial workers	"	<u>1,500,000,000</u>
Total lire (estimated)	Lire	<u>2,900,000,000</u>

4. The CNLAI agreement provides that the payment to the industrial workers shall be completed by the 31st. May 1945 and that due to the commercial workers by the 31st. August, 1945.

- 2 -

SECRET

5. This morning at a meeting Messrs. Antolini and Brain expressed in no uncertain terms the terrible financial consequences which would be the outcome of such a cash award and in fact stated that its implementation in its present form would be the surest and swiftest way to bankruptcy. They further stated that as this award has already been announced to the public through the press, a further announcement should be made at once through the same medium suspending the award until the Rome Government has been acquainted with the situation.

6. The ONLAI and the local committee have been told by me (and they acknowledge) the harmful effects that this award would have on the country.

7. It has been suggested by both Messrs. Antolini and Brain (Director of the Labour Sub-Commission) that there should be inserted in the newspapers a joint statement by the ONLAI and the Allied Military Government suspending the payment owing to the present economic stress of the country and that no further payments will be made until a further public statement is made.

8. The banks have been told by me that they are to avoid making payments but this is an unfair responsibility to place on the financial institutions. The responsibility of making this statement must be accepted by the ONLAI and AG.

9. I cannot say definitely that all payments have been suspended and owing to faulty examinations feel that some payments are continuing. It is therefore a matter of extreme urgency that this public announcement should be made with the least possible delay. It is accordingly suggested that an emergency meeting with the ONLAI be called in order to state AG's attitude and to prepare a public announcement for immediate insertion in the press.

/s/ A. G. Tubb
/t/ A. G. TUBB,
Lieut. Colonel,
Regional Finance Officer.

Copy to: The Joint Directors,
Finance Sub-Commission.

Regional Commissioner,
Lombardia Region.

1202

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

785021

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. DI FEDE		
Mr. AIREY		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss STEVENSON		
Chief Clerk		

1208