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ACC 10000/146/86

L.S.C /417

MEN + WOMEN WAGE DIFFERENTIAL NORTHERN I

July-Aug 1945

(TURIN, I)

MEN + WOMEN WAGE DIFFERENTIALS - NORTHERN ITALY

July - Aug 1945

(TURIN, JULY, STRIKE)

TRANSLATION A. de Chazas

Ministry of Labour

Ref. No. 164

Rome, 21 Aug. 1945

This is in answer to the two questions put to me:

(1) on the question of applying to office workers such measures adopted economic and legal conditions of workers in Northern Italy on the waiting list, temporarily suspended or doing part time work;

(2) on conditions of female workers according to the provisions themselves

As to the first question, as you will see by the attached copy of provision, forbidding dismissal (Art. 1) and on the registration of work on the waiting list (Art. 3 & 4) as also on the selection of those to be temporarily suspended (Art. 8), mention is made of "workers" in general, while designation is evidently meant to include manual workers and office clerks when/

Besides, as in Art. 10, a distinction was desired between manual workers and clerks for purposes of calculating bonuses to be paid in proportion to total of the normal wage, that was done purposely, therefore it implied that the measure applies to both categories.

There is therefore no doubt from a formal legal point of view that they are included on an equal basis with workers wherever this measure is applied.

Therefore the first question put to me is answered in the affirmative the latter itself of the provision.

The question of payment of the contribution, however, remains unsolved for office workers. This contribution was fixed in the North in the proportion of 0,75% by regulations at present null and void from a legal point of view. It will therefore be necessary to legalise the establishing of contributions for the past and establish the amount in the same or different proportion for the future.

Necessary steps to be taken in this direction are under consideration are all measures for the rearrangement of republican legislation.

On the second question concerning conditions for female workers, this naturally follows the syndical agreements concerning the different proportions of the base pay and the Contingenza Indemnity.

Of these, the Milan agreement lays down lower provisions for women than for men in the Contingenza Indemnity, while the Turin one makes no such differentiation.

Now between the two different rulings adopted at Milan and Turin, the lower conditions for women may, at the present time, be more fully in their

own interest, because it may insure continuation of employment during the coming resumption of industrial activity.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the Turin rulings may be considered of an exceptional character, only to be justified by peculiar local conditions.

With kind regards.

/s/ Barbareschi.

COPY

COPY

Rome, 21 Aug. 1945

Ministry of Labour

Prot. No. 164

Avv. Di Fede
Sottocommissione del Lavoro
dell' A.C.Roma

Le rispondo per le due questioni sottopostesi: 1) circa la applicabilit  agli impiegati delle provvidenze adottate per il trattamento economico e giuridico dei lavoratori in Alta Italia messi in aspettativa, o temporaneamente sospesi od occupati ad orario ridotto; 2) circa il trattamento dovuto alle donne in base alle provvidenze stesse.

Per quanto riguarda la prima questione, come rilevera' dall'unita copia del provvedimento, sia per il divieto di licenziamento (Articolo 1) che per iscrizione nei ruoli di aspettativa (artt. 3 e 4) come pure per la determinazione dei temporaneamente sospesi (art. 8) si fa genericamente riferimento ai "lavoratori" in genere, con una dizione evidentemente comprensiva sia degli operai che degli impiegati.

Inoltre, quando come all'art. 10 si e' voluto distinguere fra operai e impiegati ai fini del calcolo del trattamento economico da corrispondersi rispetto all'ammontare della retribuzione normale, cio' e' stato fatto espressamente, ammettendosi quindi implicitamente che il provvedimento si applica alle due categorie.

Non vi e' alcun dubbio pero' da un punto di vista giuridico formale che gli impiegati siano compresi alla pari degli operai nella sfera di applicazione del provvedimento.

La prima questione quindi sottoposta e' risolta affermativamente dalla lettera stessa del provvedimento.

Nel riguardo degli impiegati resta pero' da risolvere il problema del pagamento del contributo che, era fissato al Nord nella misura del 0,75% da norma adesso giuridicamente nulla. Occorrera' quindi convalidare l'imposizione del contributo per il passato e stabilirne l'ammontare nella stessa o in diversa misura per l'avvenire. Per questo riguardo come in genere per la sistemazione della legislazione repubblicana sono allo studio i provvedimenti necessari.

Circa la seconda questione del trattamento spettante alle donne, esso e' naturalmente in funzione degli accordi sindacali relativi alla diversa misura della paga base e della indennita' di contingenza.

Di essi quelli di Milano per l'indennita' predetta stabilisce un trattamento minore per le donne rispetto agli uomini, mentre quello di Torino non fa alcuna discriminazione.

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alcuna discriminazione.

Ora fra i due criteri diversi adottati a Milano e a Torino quello di un trattamento inferiore per la donna puo' essere rispondente nel momento attuale ai suoi stessi interessi, perche' potra' assicurarle il mantenimento al lavoro nella prossima ripresa dell'attivita' industriale.

A mio avviso quindi i criteri adottati a Torino possono considerarsi come aventi carattere eccezionale, giustificati soltanto da particolari condizioni locali.

Con distinti saluti.

BARBARISCHI

588

Translation Latorraca

/js

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Rome, 21 August 1945

TO: Avv. DI FEDE
Labour Sub-Commission
Allied Commission
Rome

I am answering the two questions you have submitted to me:

1) regarding the applicability to office workers of the provisions adopted for workers in Northern Italy who are on the "waiting list", or temporarily suspended from work or who are working at reduced hours;

2) regarding the economic benefits due to the female workers according to the same provisions.

As far as the first question is concerned, as you may see from the attached copy of the provision, the prohibition of dismissal (Art.1), the registration of workers on "waiting list" (Art.3 and 4), as well as the determination of workers temporarily suspended (Art.8) is generally referred to as "workers" in general with a text evidently understandable by office and manual workers.

Moreover the provision is applicable to office and manual workers since no distinction is made between the two categories. In fact whenever the distinction was necessary it has been made, as for example in article 10.

Therefore there is no doubt, from a formal juridical point of view, that office workers are equally compared to manual workers as far as the application of the provision is concerned.

Hence the first question submitted to me is affirmatively solved by the provision.

Since the rule establishing the payment of 75% to unemployed workers has been suppressed, it is necessary to reestablish the contribution (+) to be paid in the future.

(+) Statal and employers contribution in favour of the Cassa d'Integrazione = Translator's note.

Provisions regarding the above as well as the suppressed Republican legislation are actually being studied.

The second question concerning economic benefits due to female workers, is in connection with the syndical agreements.

The Milan agreement establishes a lower contingency indemnity for female workers, whereas the Turin agreement does not make any distinction between male and female workers.

The Turin agreement seems to be more convenient for female workers inasmuch they receive a lower wage thus enabling them to work a longer length of time.

It is my opinion that the Turin agreement is to be considered an exceptional one which is only justified by the particular, local conditions.

Best Regards.

BARBARESCHI

404 LIGURIA, PIEMONTE, LONGARDOIA, VENEZIA, VENEZIA GIULIA REGIONES

3936

20 August 1945

ROUTINE

RESTRICTED PD

PASA ONE PD SUBJECT IS TUNIN AGREEMENT REGARDING CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVING OF
FEMALES TO TEST OF MALES IN MILAN AGREEMENT PD

PASSE TO AREA MIKE GEORGE LIGURIA ONE PIEMONTE ONE LONGARDOIA ONE VENEZIA REGIONES
ONE INFO TO VENEZIA GIULIA FOR NATIONAL LABOR OFFICES FROM ALONG PD SITE

ACCORD PAREN

PASA TWO PD THIS PROPOSAL WILL BE CONSIDERED BY A GROUP REPRESENTING SAME
INTERESTS AS THAT OF MEETING IN MILAN ON EIGHT JULY PD YOU WILL BE ADVISED
OF FURTHER DETAILS WHEN KNOWN PD

LABOR SUBCOMMISSION

416

DAVID G. BACHS

NICHOLAS PIGNINI
CWO USA
Asst. Adjutant

585

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
LSC 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

DCS/ab

TEL : LSC 416

20 August 1945

REF : LSC/417

SUBJECT: Turin Agreement Extending Female Workers the Contingency Indemnity Established for Milan.

TO : Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

1. This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of 13 August relating to the above subject.

2. It is noted that you consider it undesirable to approve a special agreement for Turin which is at variance with the principles established by the Milan agreement of 8 July applicable to the entire North Italy.

3. Under the circumstances it is suggested that the question of the Turin agreement be considered by appropriate representatives of labor, industry, the Italian Government and the Allied Commission as was done when the Milan Agreement of 8 July was negotiated.

4. It is strongly urged, therefore, that your Ministry take steps to convene such a meeting at the very earliest opportunity.

5. This sub-Commission stands ready to facilitate this meeting in every way including the provision of such transportation as may be necessary.

DAVID C. SAGGS
Deputy Director
Labor Sub-Commission

Copies to:
C.O.I.L.
Attn: Mr. Lizzadri
General Confederation of Industry
Economic Section

584

Translation Baldazzi

Lse/4/2

/38

IL LAVORO
non necessario

WORKWOMEN' ACTIVITY

12,000 WORKINGWOMEN IN TURIN
IN FAVOUR OF A REVISION OF THE
LABOUR AGREEMENT REACHED IN
MILAN

IN Northern Italy the living conditions of the workers have not a tendency to improve, and the workwomen are painfully feeling the burden of these bad conditions.

The textile workwomen, who are the bulk of this category are receiving wages varying from 700 to 1000 lire per month. The output required by the employers is so high, that the workwomen are not allowed even a very short work stoppage. The general treatment leaves much to be desired: there are in the factories neither messes suitable to supply the minimum food ratio needed to ensure the subsistence of the personnel or infant-asylums; so that mothers are compelled to leave their babies under custody of strangers, whenever members of their family able to undertake such a care are not available.

This is a very serious situation, which has become even worse as a consequence of the wages agreement stipulated in Milan, by virtue of which the workwomen have been the object of the traditional and unjust disparity of treatment in comparison to men.

As a result of the care of the family and of the toils to which they undergo, the workwomen are living a very hard life.

For the first time after the liberation, the workwomen of Turin, organized as they are in their syndicates, have shown that they are able to maintain their own rights.

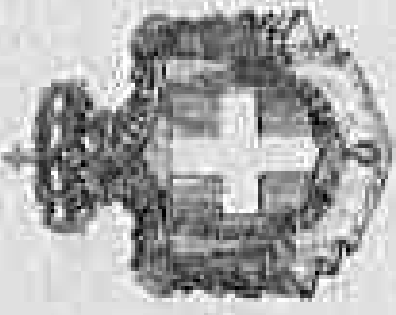
During the war of liberation, when there were duties and sacrifices to face, the great majority of workwomen of Northern Italy did not hesitate to face

then courageously, in order to save the factories from nazi robberies. Why now is there an hesitation to acknowledge the fact that these sacrifices are no less deserving than those undergone by men, and to suppress all discrimination in matter of wage adjustment? The Turin' workwomen, 12.000 strong, conscious both of their rights and force, called a few days ago on the local Chamber of Labour, showing - although with discipline - their discontent, and requesting the revision of the Milan' labour agreement.

This great mass of workwomen has understood that - after the expulsion of the nazi-fascists - a new democratic spirit is alive in Italy. And in compliance with the principle of liberty asserted throughout their class-struggle, and availing themselves by the syndical unity of all labour forces, the workwomen are maintaining their own rights, that is, they are asking a revision of the above mentioned agreement, to obtain an equal economic treatment for workmen and workwomen.

Let us hope that the courageous workwomen of Turin may afford an example to all the workwomen of Italy.

THE C.C.P. by THE C.G.I.L.



Ministero dell'Industria
e del Lavoro

E DELLA PREVIDENZA SOCIALE
Direz. Gen. del Lavoro-Div. III

Prot. N. 3196 PG. 8 Allegati

OGGETTO : Accordo circa estensione alle lavoratrici di Torino della
indennità stabilita per il Nord.

Proposta n. 4.8
del 19/7/45

On.le Commissione Alleata
Sottocommissione per il Lavoro

R O M A

1 - In relazione alla nota del 19 luglio 1945, si comunica a codesta On.le Sottocommissione che questo Ministero non ha mancato di interessare in merito all'accordo stipulato in Torino il 14 luglio scorso per la estensione alle donne addette agli stabilimenti industriali della indennità fissata nella identica misura che per gli uomini, la Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, la quale, richiesta di notizie e chiarimenti in proposito, non ha ancora risposto.

2 - Comunque, questo Ministero desidera confermare a codesta On.le Sottocommissione quanto è stato fatto presente in via breve al riguardo, e cioè che a suo avviso non sembrerebbe opportuno con un accordo particolare per Torino derogare dai principi fondamentali che sono stati fissati, con criterio organico ed unitario, a Milano per i lavoratori del Nord.

IL MINISTRO

Barbisanò

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PR/vl.

Aut. N. 3196 PG. 8 Allegato

Registralo al N. 1
del 19/7/45

Oggetto : Accordo circa estensione alle lavoratrici di Torino della
indennità stabilita per il Nord.

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a codesta On.le Sottocommissione che questo Ministero non ha
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stabilimenti industriali della indennità fissata nella identica
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tuno con un accordo particolare per Torino derogare dai principi
fondamentali che sono stati fissati, con criterio organico ed
unitario, a Milano per i lavoratori del Nord.

PR/vl.

IL MINISTRO



581

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 784
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

DCS/rmw

12 August 1945

TEL : Kxt. 416

REF : LSC/417

SUBJECT: Indennita' di Contingenza for Women.

TO : The Minister
Ministry of Labor and Social Security
Italian Government
Rome

1. Under date of 1 August there was forwarded to you a copy of the agreement in Turin equalizing the contingency indemnity for men and women. We have not thus far received a reply concerning the position which your Ministry desires to take upon this question. It will be recalled that at the conference of 12 July the Italian Government requested that no wage agreements be approved by AMG which went beyond the terms of the Milan Agreement.

2. Since it is anticipated that further dissatisfaction may arise over the question of the indemnity for women, it is respectfully suggested that the matter be treated as urgent.

DAVID C. SACS
Deputy Director
Labor Sub-Commission

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sacks.

We have not received copy of the final Turin Women's Agreement that was signed on 21 July.

Scicluna states the Agreement of 21 July is identical with that signed under duress on 14 July.

Comparison of indemnities: -

	MILAN.		TURIN (main)		TURIN (WOMEN'S Agt).	
	Operat	Impigati	Op.	Imp.	Operat	Impigati
Men heads of families	120	3000	110	2750	} (+10)	110 2750
Women " " "	100	2500	100	2500		
Men over 20 (non head)	100	2500	92	2300	} (+20)	92 2300 X
Women " 20 " "	72	1800	66	1650		
Men 16/20 " "	80	2000	72	1800	} (+12)	72 1800 X
Women 16/20 " "	64	1600	60	1500		
Men 16/20 " "					{ 16/18.	62 1550
Women 16/20 " "						
Men 16/20 " "					{ under 16	52 1300
Women 16/20 " "						
Men under 16	56	1400	52	1300		

* Live a day for each
depend. up to 4
(to Men & Women heads)

15

14

14

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With exception of a Raising all indemnities for women
and b Splitting young persons into 16/18 (with a new
take not provided in Milan & Turin Agreements)
& under 16

There are no changes in Turin main agreement.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 894

ECONOMIC SECTION

9 August 1945

MEETING BETWEEN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS, ECONOMIC SECTION, ALLIED COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS, ROME, 16 JULY, 1945.Present:Allied Commission

Rear Admiral E.W. STONE,
Chief Commissioner
Brig.-Gen. E. B. MCKINLEY
Brigadier A.S. LUSH
Brigadier G.R. UPJOHN
Brigadier D.L. ANDERSON
Colonel NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel C.W. WALTON
Brigadier A.K. DUNLOP
(Venetia)
Brigadier HENRY CARR
(Liguria)
Colonel FLOYD E. THOMAS
(Emilia)
Colonel CHARLES POLETTI
(Lombardia)
COLONEL S.R. BENCHETT
(Piemonte)

Directors of All Sub-Commissions of Economic Section,
Representatives of American and British Embassies, and
Representatives of other interested Sub-Commissions,
branches and sections of Allied Commission.

Italian Government

Prof. FERRUCCIO PARRI,
Prime Minister
Prof. GIOVANNI GRONCHI
AVV. GABRIELLO SOLARI
Prof. MEUCIO RUINI
AVV. FABIO GULLO
AVV. MIRIAM MOLE
SIG. CARLO BARBARESCI
DOTT. LUDOVICO LUSSI
ING. GIUSEPPE ROMITA
DOTT. UGO LA Malfa

And other representatives
of Italian Government
Ministries.

1. Admiral Stone opened the proceedings by welcoming the President of the Council of Ministers, Signor Parri, and his fellow Ministers of the Italian Government.

2. Prime Minister Parri greeted the Regional Commissioners and paid a tribute to the collaboration and comprehension of Admiral Stone and the Allied Commission.

3. MILAN AGREEMENT OF 9 JULY, 1945.

Minister Ruini reported the decision taken at the meeting of 16 July 1945 at MILAN between Italian Ministers and representa-

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Italian Government

Rear Admiral E.W. STONE, Prime Minister
 Chief Commissioner
 Brig.-Gen. E. B. McKINLEY
 Brigadier M.G. LUSH
 Brigadier G.R. UPJOHN
 Brigadier D.L. ANDERSON
 Colonel MORRIS E. PIERCE
 Colonel C.W. WALTON
 Brigadier J.K. DUNLOP
 (Venezia)
 Brigadier ARTHUR CARR
 (Liguria)
 Colonel FLOYD E. THOMAS
 (Italia)
 Colonel CHARLES POLETTI
 (Lombardia)
 COLONEL G.R. BIANCHI
 (Piemonte)
 Directors of All Sub-Commissions of Economic Section,
 Representatives of American and British Embassies, and
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2. Prime Minister Parri greeted the Regional Commissioners and paid a tribute to the collaboration and comprehension of Admiral Stone and the Allied Commission.

3. MILAN AGREEMENT OF 6 JULY, 1945.

Minister Ruini reported the decision taken at the meeting of 3 July, 1945 at MILAN between Italian Ministers and representatives of the various interests affected, to extend to the North of Italy the general terms of the MILAN Agreement of 23 June, for the payment of a contingency bonus. He reported the decision of the Italian Government to assist through the Cassa Integrazioni in the payment of 75 percent of total pay, including contingency bonus, to unemployed industrial workers or those working reduced hours in industry. The Agreement remains in force until 30 September 1945, by which date it is hoped that the action taken by the Italian Government in concert with Italian industry and organized labor,

will have arranged.

- 2 -

will have arranged for a larger amount of employment for those workers who are now surplus in industry. The reactivation of industry and the diversion of a certain amount of surplus workers to public works and to agriculture should make a serious contribution to this problem. It will be necessary to decide before 30 September 1945, the measures to be taken with regard to those who on that date will still be unemployed, and it will be necessary to consider whether the ban on discharges from factories can be lifted.

3. FUTURE POLICY TOWARDS WAGE REGULATION.

Wage policy and procedure for regulating wage changes in the North of Italy, which had been agreed with the previous Italian Government, was outlined and the Italian Government were asked to indicate the extent to which they were in agreement therewith.

Ministers Ruini and La Malfa, on behalf of the Italian Government, confirmed that, while the normal procedure would be for the free negotiation of increases of wages to be conducted by the two parties principally concerned, it would be necessary in the particular circumstances of the moment for the third party to intervene, namely, the Government as coordinator of the economic order. Accordingly, the Italian Government supported the policy by which AIG reserve the right of approval of wage changes and invited AIG to give effect to the decision to extend the general principles of the MILAN Agreement of 23 June throughout Northern Italy, but to withhold approval and to refer to AIG proposals exceeding the limits of that Agreement.

Minister Gronchi emphasized the necessity of a central examination of wages questions to avoid local agreements in the various Regions and to coordinate proposals into a uniform policy for the whole of the North of Italy. He indicated that the parties concerned in such unification would be representatives of the Central Government, representatives of organized labor, and the Central Economic Committee of the UCLM.

Minister La Malfa agreed with the necessity of central regulation of the general level of wages in Northern Italy. It was pointed out that the extension of the MILAN Agreement applied so far only to industry and that its further extension to commerce and agriculture would have to be studied.

The Italian Government agreed that a joint pronouncement should be made publicly on the necessity of continued control and regulation of wage changes in the North of Italy.

B. FUTURE POLICY TOWARDS WAGE INCREASES.

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Minister La Malfa agreed with the necessity of central regulation of the general level of wages in Northern Italy. It was pointed out that the extension of the MILAN Agreement applied so far only to industry and that its further extension to commerce and agriculture would have to be studied.

The Italian Government agreed that a joint pronouncement should be made publicly on the necessity of continued control and regulation of wage changes in the North of Italy.

Minister Soleri confirmed the decision to subsidize from the Italian Treasury the Cassa Integrazionale for the purpose of operating the MILAN Agreement. Referring to questions raised by Brigadier Carr and representatives from LICURIA, Minister Soleri indicated the action proposed by the Italian Treasury to assist firms that are in financial difficulty as regards paying wage increases. The Italian Government is prepared to pay 50 percent

of the credits that . . .

of the credits that such firms may have with the Italian Government for work performed up to the 30th of September, 1945. He also referred to the proposal of the Italian Government to grant to State and para-statal employees in the North of Italy, the full benefits of the wage agreements applying to such employees in the Center and South of Italy, such application to be retroactive to the 1st of May, 1945 on the understanding that indemnities and advances already granted should be absorbed by this action; that there should not be an additional grant of inflation bonus; and that no further increase in wages should be granted when on the 1st of August bread is allowed to reach its economic price.

At this point Prime Minister Perini, before leaving the meeting, asked that consideration be given to the claims of State workers for increase in wages; and indicated the desirability of granting an increase in rations.

Prime Minister Lush drew attention to the difficulties attending any proposal to increase rations and stated that favorable consideration would, however, be given to the possibility of redistributing the general ration or re-arranging the issue of the supplementary rations. Minister La Malfa pointed out that the Italian Central Government was compelled, for political reasons, to consider the unification of the economy of Italy as between the North and South; and that it would be effected as soon as possible as regards prices, rations, and wages. The desire of the Italian Central Government is to achieve stabilization in these respects as soon as possible, and particularly to avoid further increases in wages and uniformity between North and South has been achieved.

Colonel Thomas (Militia Region) referred to the necessity of clarifying the wages position in agriculture. Minister Gallo indicated the action taken by the Italian Government and to the study of the agriculture problem which is now proceeding.

Colonel Manapace referred to discontent on the part of bank employees and it was decided, after discussion, that the agreements reached on this subject in Milan should, in general, be applied to bank branches throughout Northern Italy.

C. LEGISLATION FORBIDDING DISCHARGES AND AUTHORIZING OPERATION OF CASSA INTEGRAZIONE.

Reference was made to General Order No. 40 which was based upon an agreement made between the Italian Government and HQ AC and provided for a ban on discharges in industry and the operation of the Cassa Integrazione with subsidy from the Italian Government.

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Colonel Monopace referred to discontent on the part of bank employees and it was decided, after discussion, that the agreements reached on this subject in Milan should, in general, be applied to bank branches throughout Northern Italy.

C. LEGISLATION FORBIDDING DISCHARGES AND AUTOMATIZING OPERATION OF CASSA INTEGRAZIONE.

Reference was made to Law General Order No. 43 which was based upon an agreement made between the Italian Government and HQ AC and provided for a ban on discharges in industry and the operation of the Cassa Integrazione with subsidy from the Italian Treasury up to 31 July. After discussion it was agreed that General Order No. 43 should not be promulgated in view of the material change of circumstances contained in the decision to apply to the North of Italy the general principles of the Milan Agreement of 23 June 1945 and to continue the assistance from the Italian Treasury up to 30 September 1945. It was agreed instead

/that the Italian Government.

D. DIVERSION OF UNEMPLOYED LABOR

Minister Ruffini referred to the activities of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction with a view to reactivating industry, developing public works and diverting unemployed workers to agriculture. The proposals include the encouragement of labor companies by industrial firms wanting the formation of labor companies to perform reconstruction having surplus labor, such labor companies to safeguard the retention and public works while at the same time safeguarding the retention of their normal employees by the firms concerned.

Colonel Birchett referred to the problems of Piemonte Region and to the difficulty of persuading skilled industrial workers to undertake public works. These difficulties were recognized by Minister Ruini who stated that workers would have to be prepared to undertake work outside of their normal occupations.

Reference was made to the shortage of transportation and to the necessity of providing coal to enable industry to be reactivated. Brigadiere Lush and Anderson emphasized the importance of an adequate contribution up to the maximum possible from Italian coal fields. Minister Gronchi referred to the improved output in Sardinia since Germanian coal mines came under the control of the Italian Government; and asked for a supply of coal from outside sources.

from outside sources.

Minister Barbareschi, in reply to questions as to policy of the Italian Government regarding surplus workers in those industry, stated that it was hoped to divert to public works those workers now temporarily unemployed but to avoid the permanent loss to industry of these workers who would be required when industry was fully reactivated. It is the intention, however, of the Italian Government to remove from industry in due course the labor which will eventually be declared surplus, such labor being transferred to agriculture or to public works and other works of a permanent character. Minister Barbareschi undertook to make it clear in the proposed Italian Decree that workmen who do not accept offers of suitable employment will lose the right to continue receipt of pay.

Colonel Thomas (Enlila Region) made a special plan for the Enlila Region
the appointment of a special commission for the battle field
the appointment of a special commission for the battle field

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Minister Ruini referred to the activities of the Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction with a view to reactivating industry, developing public works and diverting unemployed workers to agriculture. The proposals include the encouragement of the formation of labor companies by industrial firms having surplus labor, such labor companies to perform reconstruction and public works while at the same time safeguarding the retention of their normal employees by the firms concerned.

Colonel Bircheney referred to the problems of Piemonte Region and to the difficulty of persuading skilled industrial workers to undertake public works. These difficulties were recognized by Minister Ruini who stated that workers would have to be prepared to undertake work outside of their normal occupations.

Reference was made to the shortage of transportation and to the necessity of providing coal to enable industry to be reactivated. Brigadiers Lush and Anderson emphasized the importance of an adequate contribution up to the maximum possible from Italian coal fields. Minister Giacomini referred to the improved output in Sardinia since Sardinian coal mines came under the control of the Italian Government; and pled for a supply of coal from outside sources.

Minister Barbaresco, in reply to questions as to policy of the Italian Government regarding surplus workers in industry, stated that it was hoped to divert to public works those workers now temporarily unemployed but to avoid the permanent loss to industry of these workers who would be required when industry was fully reactivated. It is the intention, however, of the Italian Government to remove from industry in due course the labor which will eventually be declared surplus, such labor being transferred to agriculture or to public works and other works of a permanent character. Minister Barbaresco undertook to make it clear in the proposed Italian Decree that workmen who do not accept offers of suitable employment will lose the right to continue receipt of pay.

Colonel Thomas (Emilia Region) made a special plea for the appointment of a special commission for the Emilia Region which had suffered exceptional destruction in the battle field area and which was affected by the continued presence of considerable numbers of mines. Such a commission would be concerned also with the housing problem, communal feeding problem, mines problem and a program of public works. Minister Ruini undertook to give special consideration to the proposed establishment of a special commission for Emilia Region.

/E. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION.

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- 5 -

E. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION WITH REFERENCE TO FOOD MATTERS.

Minister Soleri raised the problem of the price of wheat and outlined the Government's policy. The price of wheat would remain at the same level as last year, 1.0. 1,000 Lire per quintal for hard and 900 Lire for soft wheat. He went on to note that 750 Lire per quintal had been fixed by the Government in the North. The price of bread should be uniform throughout the Kingdom and taking into account minor local differences, it should work out at between 15 to 16 Lire per kilo.

Col. Legg observed that he had only just been handed the Government's proposals and therefore had no time to study them. He went on to outline the Government's position in the matter. It was clear that the Italian Government wanted a uniform price of bread for the country as a whole. So far as the Government is concerned, steps are being taken to establish an economic price of bread in the North, and he commented on Minister Soleri's suggestion that the bread ration might be increased by observing that the deficiency in cereals from the current period to next harvest was such that difficulty might be encountered in maintaining present ration scales.

The uniform national price of bread was a matter for discussion with the Italian Government. It was the policy of the Government to unify ration scales throughout Italy on a basis of the 500 gram bread ration, but in deference to an urgent recommendation from both the Italian Government and the Central Economic Committee of the North, the ration scales in the North had been maintained pending further discussions, despite the fact that the per capita consumption of the North exceeded that of the South.

Negotiations are now in progress with the Italian Government for the unification of ration scales on a basis of the present ration scale. Minister Mole then drew attention to the bad state of the harvest and went on to the question of the price of bread. Although the price of wheat was different in North and South, after all considerations of milling, transport and the use of imported grain had been taken into account, the price of flour in North and South was almost the same.

It had been decided therefore to establish a price of 15 to 16 Lire per kilo for bread throughout the country. He confirmed that discussions were on foot for the unification of ration scales. General Kerkhous, referring to Brigadier Lush said that the negotiations were aiming at bringing the new price of bread into effect as from the 1st of August.

Mr. Stauffer stressed that the new price of bread should be effected as from August. He outlined the reasons for this.

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should work out at between 16 to 18 Lire per kilo.

Col. Lega observed that he had only just been handed the Government's proposals and therefore had had no time to study them. He went on to outline AC's position in the matter. It was clear that the Italian Government wanted a uniform price of bread for the country as a whole. So far as the AC is concerned, steps are being taken to establish an economic price of bread in the North, and he commented on Minister Soleri's suggestion that the bread ration might be increased by observing that the deficiency in cereals from the current period to next harvest was such that difficulty might be encountered in maintaining present ration scales.

The uniform national price of bread was a matter for discussion with the Italian Government. It was the policy of the AC to unify ration scales throughout Italy on a basis of the 300 gram bread ration, but in deference to an urgent recommendation from both the Italian Government and the Central Economic Committee of the North, the ration scales in the North had been maintained pending further discussions, despite the fact that the per capita consumption of the North exceeded that of the South.

Negotiations are now in progress with the Italian Government for the unification of ration scales on a basis of redistribution of the present ration scale. Minister Mole then drew attention to the bad state of the Anasao and went on to the question of the price of bread. Although the price of wheat was different in North and South, after all considerations of milling, transport and the use of imported grain had been taken into account, the price of flour in North and South was almost the same.

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Mr. Stauffer stressed that the new price of bread should be effected as from August 1 and outlined the reasons for this. Brigadier Graffey-Smith pointed out that the price of bread should be raised before implementing Decree 116 as it was obviously better to raise the price of bread and then raise salaries rather than vice versa.

Minister Barbaraschi. . .

- 6 -

Minister Barbareschi wanted a slight increase in rations at the same time as the price of bread was put up, even at the expense of supplemental rations. He stated that no extra had been distributed in the north for some months. Col. Legg answered Minister Barbareschi that it was conceivable that in the very early days of the occupation, there may have been an intermedial period when, owing to lack of transport and the general confusion left by the Germans, the low ration scales then extant were maintained, but that subsequently trucks were making a turn-around of a five day journey to feed the large cities of Genoa, Milan and Turin, and that a fat ration of 500 grams had just been issued (equal to two and one-half months ration in the South).

Latest reports from Regional Commissioners were that ration scales as laid down were being fully implemented. Rice and Polenta were, of course, being used as substitutes for pasta in those localities where this was the ordinary procedure. Mr. Miranda complained that the proposed rise in the price of bread would cause trouble and demands for an increase in wages.

Col. Legg in reply to a question from General McKinley said that it would mean in fact an increase of 3 to 4 lire per head on the present ration scales. Minister Scleri reiterated that the new price of bread should come into force on August 1. Mr. Sachs then reviewed the policy of the Labor Sub-Commission, Decree 38, which established the price of bread in the South and carried with it a caro pane indemnity. Decree 116 increasing the wages of Government employees includes an indemnity specifically abolishing the caro pane indemnity previously awarded.

The Milan agreement for the increase of workers' wages amply covered the extra cost of bread while the general order which would be published, raising the price of bread in the North, would contain a caro pane clause covering paupers, pensioners, etc. The new price of bread was therefore taken into account for practically all classes and that no further wage increases should be made to compensate for an increased price in bread. Minister Scleri emphasized that the caro pane indemnity ought to apply only to paupers, pensioners, etc. Minister Rumi said that the rise in the price of bread was not understood to be taken into account in the recent rise in wages and that there might be trouble. He urged that the rations should be increased and on Brigadier Rush asking where the food was to come from, he replied preferably by increased imports or alternatively by readjusting the ration scales.

T. TRADE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

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F. TRADE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

Minister Gronchi stated that the implementation of the UNIC and the Industrial Committee should enable the Italian Government to follow a national price policy, dependent upon having available finished goods. The effectiveness of the A/M organizations depends upon movement of finished goods from the North and raw from the South. These in turn are dependent upon transportation which is in serious difficulties. Minister Gronchi requests that Regional Commissioners hold materials against local pressures.

/He further requested. . .

He further requested that the college organization, UNITI, have made available to it the captured goods which have been subjected to considerable withdrawals of Allied Army Organizations.

Mr. Serrafini pointed out the difficulties of operating in the North because of the "S. - Regional" concept and the autonomous tendencies of Prefects. He stated that the work of the Committees in Lombardia is effective, but is not effective in other Regions. He expressed the desire that the Prices already established in Lombardia should cover all North Italy.

Colonel Poletti stated that the Price Committee had done a good job and had transmitted prices to him. However, he had not acted on these prices, passing directives from AD Headquarters.

Minister Gronchi requested that there be an Allied directive on over-all Price Policy.

General Lombray asked Minister Gronchi if he had any objections to the plan dated 9 July 1945, as published. At which he replied that he was in entire accord with the plan.

General Lombray stated that the draft of the plan forwarded to Regions informally by Colonel Poletti is, in effect, the final plan as sent out by this Headquarters.

Minister Gronchi stated that he would be President of NITC and that Professor Uge would be President of the Price Committee.

General Lombray stated that with the office established, it would now appear that an orderly procedure could be undertaken as to the determination of prices.

Colonel Dirichett (Lombardia Region) brought up the question of arbitrary action of the Lombardia committees with respect to Piemonte manufacturers. It was then explained that with the establishment of the organization over all of North Italy, this objection should have been removed.

G. PRICE POLICY.

Minister Gronchi pointed out that prices would be controlled on:

- a) public service articles,
- b) medicine, textile items, and
- c) industrial products where control of raw materials is feasible.

He then stated that price control on semi-finished products, and products would have to be based on

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C. PRICE POLICY.

Minister Gronchi pointed out that prices would be controlled on:

- a) public service articles,
- b) medicine, textile items, and
- c) industrial products where control of raw materials is feasible.

He then stated that price control on semi-finished products, traded between producer and producer would have to be based on further studies.

The Minister agreed to General MacInley's concept that no general price control should be undertaken unless enforcement is practicable through management.

4 It was pointed out. . .

It was pointed out by General McKinley that nothing so far said could have any effect upon AIGS control of restricted items.

It was clarified for Colonel Polster that the forward AC representative would act with the NMIC and that the AIG would be expected to see that plans were carried out in accordance with announced policies.

General McKinley ended with the statement:

"I think we have had a very successful meeting and I think the Government feels closer to the Regional Commissioners and to us on account of it. I know we feel closer to them. I want to thank all for their participation and their perseverance."

TranslationHEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

TEL. 478828 - 204

REF. : LSC/417.

1 August 1945.

SUBJECT: Contingency indemnity.

TO : Mr. Gastano Barbareschi,
Minister of Labour and
Social Welfare.

1. So far as the payment of the contingency indemnity, ~~is concerned~~ as per the Milan agreement of 8th July 1945, is concerned, I should like to know your reaction on the two following questions.

2. As you will certainly know, by virtue of the agreement of 21st July between the Chamber of Labour and the "Unione Industriale" of Turin, women family heads are entitled to receive the same contingency indemnity as provided for adult men. As this question concerns obviously all working women, it should be the subject of a provision or agreement of general character. Hereby attached is copy of the above mentioned agreement of 21st July 1945, and of the preceding agreement of 14th July 1945, which the first agreement refers to.

3. The contingency indemnity is subject to the income tax according to the provisions generally established for each sum paid as remuneration of work.

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labour Sub-Commission

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

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Tel. 478828 - 204

Roma 1 Agosto 1945

RIF. : LSC/417

OGGETTO : Indennita' di contingenza.

AL : Signor CATTANO BARBAROSSA
Ministro del Lavoro e della
Previdenza Sociale.

1. Per quanto riguarda il pagamento della indennita' di contingenza di cui all'accordo di Milano in data 8 Luglio 1945, desidererei essere informato dell'opinione di questo ministero rispetto alle due seguenti questioni.

2. Come e' certamente a vostra conoscenza, in virta' dell'accordo 21 Luglio 1945 tra la Camera del Lavoro e l'unione Industriale di Torino, le donne capo-famiglia vengono ad avere diritto alla indennita' di contingenza nella stessa misura prevista per gli uomini adulti. Questa questione, in quanto evidentemente interessa tutte le donne lavoratrici, dovrebbe essere oggetto di una disposizione o di un accordo di carattere generale. E' qui allegata copia del suddetto accordo 21 Luglio 1945, e del precedente accordo 14 Luglio 1945, cui il primo accordo fa riferimento.

3. L'indennita' di contingenza deve essere soggetta all'imposta di ricchezza mobile, secondo le disposizioni generalmente stabilite per ogni prestazione retributiva del lavoro.

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W. H. BRAINS
Director
Labour Sub-commission

APPENDICE "H"

L'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro - presa conoscenza del comunicato dell'A.M.C. e dell'accordo intervenuto sotto gli auspici del CILM, tra la Camera del Lavoro e l'Unione Industriali per la ripresa dei rapporti in uno spirito di solidarietà nazionale e nel reciproco interesse, ha convocato i rappresentanti delle due parti per conoscere il loro esatto pensiero sulla questione delle indennità di contingenza.

Detti rappresentanti, considerato che la vertenza determinata dall'agitazione delle donne, conclusasi con un accordo stipulato il 14 luglio 1945, derivava dal riconoscimento delle difficili condizioni di vita attuali delle lavoratrici e della particolare situazione alimentare locale, in questo periodo;

- mentre auspicano che la sistemazione salariale della mano d'opera femminile trovi sollecitamente una soluzione sul piano nazionale;
- tenuto conto del carattere di temporaneità delle indennità di contingenza, hanno deliberato di rinnovare nei suoi medesimi termini l'accordo firmato il 14 luglio 1945, sull'equiparazione delle indennità di contingenza femminili a quelle maschili e delle indennità provinciali a quelle di città.

Data l'importanza del rinnovato accordo, che comporta nuovi oneri finanziari dello Stato, l'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro lo sottoporrà immediatamente per la ratifica al Governo Italiano e alla Commissione Alleata a Roma.

Torino, 21 luglio 1945.

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ALLEGATO B

Torino, 14 Luglio 1945

Accordo complementare firmato da Florio (Industria) e Fleschia Rapelli (Camera del Lavoro) dopo una riunione in cui furono presenti le seguenti persone:

Ing. Canova (Vice-Prefetto - Liberale) nell'assenza del Prefetto, Sig. Noveda (Sindaco - Comunista), Avv. Mario Passoni (C.L.N. - Socialista), Dott. Montalenti (C.L.N. - Socialista), Avv. Ugolini (C.L.N. - Comunista), Ing. Trevisani (Rappresentante dell'Industria del Piemonte presso il Consiglio dell'Industria Alta Italia - Liberale), Dott. Roccatagliata (Rappresentante Industriale - senza partito), (Rappresentante dell'U.D.I. - Comunista), Ing. Florio (C.L.N. Commissario per l'Industria - Liberale), Avv. Codogni (Direttore Esecutivo dell'Unione Industriali - Liberale), Avv. Bassi (Vice-Direttore Esecutivo dell'Unione Industriali - Liberale), Sig. Fleschia (Comunista - Consigliere della Camera del Lavoro), Sig. Rapelli (Devo-Cristiano - Consigliere della Camera del Lavoro), ed altre persone interessate presenti.

Su invito del C.L.N. Regionale l'Unione Industriale di Torino e la Camera del Lavoro di Torino hanno preso in esame l'accordo stipulato in data 10 corrente relativo all'indennità di contingenza.

Perme restando le altre clausole dell'accordo stesso, viene fissata la seguente tabella unica per operai, operaie, impiegati ed impiegate per città e provincia:

	Operai		Impiegati	
	Giorn.	Orarie	Mensili	Orarie
a) Capi famiglia con una persona a carico.....	L. 110	13,75	2750	13,75
ai capi famiglia con due o più persone a carico verrà corrisposto un assegno supplementare di L. 14 giornaliero per gli operai e di L. 350 mensili per gli impiegati, raggiungibili ad ora per ogni persona a carico oltre la prima e limitatamente alle tre prime persone a carico oltre la prima.....	L. 14	1,75	350.	1,75
b) Non capi famiglia di età superiore agli anni 20 compiuti	L. 92.	11,50	2300.	11,50
c) Non capi famiglia di età compresa dai 18 ai 20 anni.....	L. 72.	9.	1800.	9.
d) Non capi famiglia dai 16 ai 18	L. 62.	7,75	1550.	7,75
e) Non capi famiglia sotto i 16	L. 32.	6,50	1300.	6,50

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UNIONE INDUSTRIALI
P.to Sandro Florio

CAMERA DEL LAVORO
P.to Fleschia
G. Rapelli.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEMONTE REGION
LABOUR DIVISION
APO.394-U.S.ARMV

REF. : PR/LA/47/215

24 July 1945

SUBJECT : AGREEMENT FOR AN EQUAL INDEMNITA'
DI CONTINGENZA" FOR WOMEN.

TO : DIRECTOR LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION.

1. Reference is made to the Agreement concluded between the "Unione Industriali" and the "Camera del Lavoro" of Torino, on 21 July 1945.
2. This agreement is identical to that signed on 14 July 1945 and subsequently declared null and void by A.M.G. It concedes to women exactly the same contingency bonus as to men, both for heads of families and for unmarried women and juveniles.
3. An official signed copy of the "21 July agreement" has not as yet been made available to the Regional Labour Office but with a view to avoiding unnecessary delay I am forwarding herewith the agreement of 14 July in order to enable Labour Sub-Commission to take up forthwith the question of approval with the Italian Government. The official "21 July Agreement" will be forwarded in due course.
4. At a meeting held in Milan on 23 July with C.G.I.L. representatives in Northern Italy and Oreste Lizzadri (Socialist Joint-Secretary C.G.I.L.), it was decided, that
 - (a) A Press notice be published forthwith in the Milan Press, stating that C.G.I.L. had invited Industrial representatives in Northern Italy to consider the question of extension of the Torino agreement to other Provinces in the North; and
 - (b) Oreste Lizzadri would immediately contact the Italian Government to expedite approval of the Torino agreement for the whole of Northern Italy.
5. On my suggestion, Lizzadri undertook to bring to the notice of the Italian Government the absolute necessity of seizing this opportunity to give the widest publicity to the principle that the "Milan agreement as modified by the Torino agreement" would constitute the "ceiling" for any other agreements concluded in Northern Italy.
6. The sequence of events leading up to the present situation can be summarised as follows : -

July 1945.

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6. The sequence of events leading up to the present situation can be summarised as follows: -

10 July 1st Agreement signed between Industry and Labour for a "contingency bonus" of 10 lire less than that of the Milan agreement. (Appendix A)

13 July R.I.J.A.C. recommends approval to D.C. of 10 July agreement

14 July Women's demonstration organised by U.D.I. - Meeting of Industrial and Labour representatives under the patronage of C.L.N. with the intervention of Sindaco and Prefect's representative - Signature of Agreement conceding equal treatment to women. (Appendix B.)

16 July Ing. Florio (Industrial representative) presents to C.L.N., the Prefect and the Sindaco a personal statement and Minutes of the two meetings held on 14 July, bringing into relief the pressure under

./.

which his signature was obtained. (Appendix C.) - Regional Labour Officer contacts P.C. Torino, D.R.C. Piemonte and Public Safety Officer in order to ensure coordinated action.

17 July "Unione Industriali" adopts motion breaking all relations with "Camera del Lavoro" (Appendix D) - R.C. Piemonte decides to declare agreement of 14 July null and void, through an Official Press Communiqué.

18 July Interview of Ing. Florio, Industrial representative, with R.C. - Decision of R.C. to postpone to 21 July the publication of Press communiqué with a view to giving C.L.N. formal notice of same -

19 July "Camera del Lavoro" adopts motion deploring action of "Unione Industriali" and invites local authorities to intervene to repair the situation (Appendix E) - Regional Labour Office interviews Florio and Carmagnola separately to test the ground for a rapprochement.

20 July Official invitation of Regional Labour Office to "Unione Industriali" and "Camera del Lavoro" to attempt conciliation on 21 July with the intervention of Dott. Rognetta, newly appointed Director.

21 July C.L.N. invites Industrial and Labour representatives to meet under their patronage for an attempt at resuming relationship and eventual conference at which C.L.N. adopts the joint motion of the two parties to reestablish contact (Appendix F) - Reg. Lab. Officer, communicates C.G.I.L. signed to Secretariat of "Camera del Lavoro". (Appendix G) - Regional Labour Office takes over from C.L.N. to seek a solution to the specific problem and formulation of press notice whereby the two parties renew, in the same financial terms, the agreement giving equality of Contingency indemnity to women (Appendix H).

22 July Publication of :

- (a) A.M.G. Press Communiqué declaring agreement of 14 July "Null and void";
- (b) C.L.N. motion on resumed relationship; and
- (c) renewed agreement between Industry and Labour conceding equality of indemnity to women.

23 July Meeting in Milan with three North Italy C.G.I.L. representatives, Oreste Lizzadri (Joint - Secretary C.G.I.L.) and Carmagnola (Joint - Secretary Torino Camera del Lavoro) in order to decide line of action for the eventual extension of the Torino agreement to other northern territories.

DISTRIBUTION : -

E. Scicluna Major
E. SCICLUNA, Major
Regional Labour Officer

19 July Camera del Lavoro" adopts motion regarding action of "Unione Industriale" and invites local authorities to intervene to repair the situation (Appendix E) - Regional Labour Office interviews Florio and Carmagnola separately to test the ground for a rapprochement.

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DISTRIBUTION :

- H.Q. A.C. (Attention Labour Sub-Commission)
- H.Q. A.C. (Attention V.P. Economic Section)
- R.C. Piemonte Region
- R.C. Lombardia (Attention Labour Division)
- " Venesia " "
- " Liguria " "
- " Emilia " "
- P.C. Torino (Attention Labour Liaison Officer)
- American Embassy (Attention Labour Attache)
- File
- Reading File.

Scicluna Major
E. SCICLUNA, Major
Regional Labour Officer

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Appendix G

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEMONTE REGION
LABOUR DIVISION
APO 394-U.S. ARMY

REF : PR/LA/40/209

21 Luglio 1945

OGGETTO : Messaggio della C.G.I.L.

ALDA : Camera del Lavoro di Torino

Per ordine della "Commissione Alleata" vi comunico
l'allegato testo di un messaggio urgente inviato dalla
"Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro" tramite la
suddetta Commissione Alleata.

E. SOICURA, Major
Regional Labour Officer 568

TRADUZIONE

RISERVATO

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ALLA REGIONE PIEMONTE E P.C. REGIONE VENEZIA, REGIONE LOMBARDIA,
REGIONE EMILIA, REGIONE LIGURIA.

1. Vogliate, per favore comunicare col mezzo più rapido che vi sia possibile il seguente messaggio della Confederazione Italiana Generale del Lavoro alla Camera del Lavoro Torino.

2. Incomincia : Noi siamo informati che la dimostrazione femminile davanti all'Unione Industriali ottenne la firma dell'accordo che riconosceva alle donne capi di famiglia la stessa indennità di contingenza degli uomini. Le autorità Regionali non intendono di riconoscere tale accordo perché si presume sia stato ottenuto sotto violenta pressione. Le stesse autorità propongono dichiarare l'accordo nullo e non valido. Onde regolarizzare prevenite incidenti simili. Noi proponiamo che la Camera del Lavoro assuma la responsabilità di nuove contrattazioni irregolari con l'Unione Industriale con lo scopo di conseguire una soluzione per quanto possibile similare perché possa estendersi per tutta l'Italia Settentrionale. Per questa ragione mettetevi in contatto con la Delegazione del Segretariato Confederale di Milano.

Firmato da Vittorio Lizzardi, Segretario della Confederazione Italiana del Lavoro.

567

IN COMING

RESTRICTED

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PIEMONTE REGION, VENEZIA REGION, LOMBARDIA REGION, EMILIA REGION
LIGURIA REGION.

1. PLEASE CONVEY BY QUICKEST MEANS FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM ITALIAN
GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR TO CAMERA DEL LAVORO TURIN.

2. BEGINS WE ARE INFORMED THAT DEMONSTRATION WOMEN BEFORE UNIONE
INDUSTRIALE OBTAINED SIGNATURE AGREEMENT RECOGNISING WOMEN HEADS
OF FAMILIES SAME CONTINGENCY INDEMNITY AS MEN. REGIONAL AUTHORITIES
DO NOT PROPOSE TO RECOGNISE SUCH AGREEMENT BECAUSE PRESUMEDLY OBTAINED
UNDER VIOLENT PRESSURE. SAME AUTHORITIES PROPOSE DECLARE AGREEMENT
NULL AND VOID. TO REGULARISE PREVENT SIMILAR INCIDENTS WE PROPOSE
THAT CAMERA DEL LAVORO ASSUMES RESPONSABILITY NEW REGULAR NEGOTIATIONS
WITH UNIONE INDUSTRIALE WITH A VIEW TO OBTAINING SOLUTION AS NEARLY
AS POSSIBLE SIMILAR THAT CAN BE EXTENDED THROUGHOUT NORTHERN ITALY.
FOR THIS PURPOSE MAKE CONTACT WITH DELEGATION CONFEDERAL SECRETARIAT
MILAN. SIGNED DI VITTORIO LIEZADRI SECRETARIES ITALIAN GENERAL
CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR.

566

DIST.: RC & DRC
Action - Reg. Labour O.

D COMMISSION

CONFIDENTIAL
CIVIL CENSORSHIP GROUP

STATION MILAN/T/632
RECORD NTA 10561-45

130/417

6. Milan
Giornale AVANTI
Telephone 41541
Via Senato 26 Caller: a corre-
spondent
Give place of Postmark where there is no address

To: Rome
Giornale AVANTI
Telephone 63119
Calles: the shorthand writer

Date of communication or post-mark if letter is un-dated	Type mail	Ref No	Language	Previously censored by	Enclosures
23 July 1945	Telephone Interurban	---	Italian	---	---
Previous relevant record	Station allocation	C. C. G. Allocation			Disposal of original communication
---	GSI N.2 DIST SEC INT TCS	G-2 (CC) AFHQ AC HQ FILM Dir. Int. Aff. Wash IRS London PIB AFHQ			Held Excised Photographed Sent with comment to: Passed to Condemned Return to sender

COMMENT

DISCONTENT FOR THE RUMOURS ABOUT ALLIED OPPOSITIONS AGAINST

DECISIONS OF THE "CAMERA DEL LAVORO"

565

Caller: From MILAN. In consequence of rumours about Allied authorities' oppositions against the agreement between the "Camera del lavoro" (Trade Unions) and the industrialists' Union stating the parity of the increase in wages compensating the high cost of living between women and men, a serious discontent has been reported amongst the workmen. We are now waiting for the result that the intervention of the "Camera del lavoro" will have with the Allies in order to hasten the withdrawal of the steps they might have taken.

Previous relevant record	Station allocation	C C G Allocation	Disposal of original communication
---	GSI N.2 DIST SEC INT TCS	G-2 (CC) AEFHQ AC HQ FILE Dir. Int. Aff. Wash IRB London PIB AEFHQ	Field Excised Photographed Sent with comment to: Passed P Condemned Return to sender

C O M M E N T

DISCONTINUED FOR THE RUMOURS ABOUT ALLIED OPPOSITIONS AGAINST

563

DECISIONS OF THE "CAMERA DEL LAVORO"

Caller: From TURIN. In consequence of rumours about Allied authorities' oppositions against the agreement between the "Camera del lavoro" (Trade Unions) and the Industrialists' Union stating the parity of the increase in wages compensating the high cost of living between women and men, a serious discontent has been reported amongst the workmen. We are now waiting for the result that the intervention of the "Camera del lavoro" will have with the Allies in order to hasten the withdrawal of the steps they might have taken.

EXAMINER Italian Censor REVIEWER

A.S.

EXAMINATION DATE

22 July 1945

SPECIAL NOTICE - The attached information was taken from private communications and its extreme confidentiality character must be preserved. The information must be confined only to those circles whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copies made or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Civil Censorship Office, Allied Commission.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 594
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

File

Tel: 204

20 July, 1943.

Ref: LSC/417

Subject: Labour unrest, Turin - women workers.

To: Acting Vice-President, Economic Section.

1. On 14th July, 1943, the Unione Donne Italiane organised a demonstration of about 3,000 women from Fiat, Mirafiori, Lancia, Rivarino factories to demand:-

- (a) elimination of differential between men and women in recent industrial agreements for contingency bonus to meet cost of living;
- (b) participation of Unione Donne Italiane in control over general and general economic situation.

2. The demonstration before Camera del Lavoro was addressed by Joint Secretary who assured them that labour representatives had done their best to obtain most advantageous terms.

3. Demonstration then proceeded to premises of Unione Industriale, Employers' Federation, where they insisted on reception of deputation and broke into building, damaging contents. Camera del Lavoro were unable to control demonstration.

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4. Later, employers' representative signed an agreement under pressure of disorderly demonstration, and under pressure from local Italian authorities, conceding equal treatment to women. In view of the instructions issued from Allied Commission to Regional Commissioners following request of Italian Government that terms of Milan Agreement of 23rd June should not be exceeded without prior consultation with them, Regional Commissioner, Piemonte, proposes to refuse to recognise agreement.

5. Minister of Labour, Barbereschi, has been informed orally and by letter of 19th July and deplores disorderly demonstration. He has been invited to indicate views of Italian Government.

6. Italian General Confederation of Labour (di Vittorio and Lisandrì) have also been informed and have sent messages to Camera del Lavoro, Turin, requesting opening of new negotiations in orderly manner instead of recognising agreement made under abnormal conditions. C.G.I.L. hope that by normal negotiating procedure terms may be obtained, applying not only to Turin but to the whole of North of Italy, granting the same concessions. The policy of C.G.I.L. has been to recognise differential between men and women on basic pay rates but to obtain equal treatment in grant of bonus for cost of living, etc.

2.

7. Regional Commissioner, Piemonte, is being advised to word his press announcement judiciously to avoid further disaster. His announcement should say that the wage agreement made under disorderly pressure cannot be recognised but that full consideration will be given to proposals made through normal channels.

W.H. Braine

W.H. BRAINE

Director,
Labour Sub-Commission.

563

LSC/417

PIEMONTE REGION - VENETIA REGION - LOMBARDIA REGION - EMILIA REGION -
 LIGURIA REGION

20 July 1945

ROUTINE

2177

INSTITUTION ID

PARA ONE ID SUBJECT IS DISTURBANCE IN TORINO ID REFERENCE YOUR CABLE

EIGHTEEN JULY PETER ROGER PLANT LOVE ABLE SLANT FOUR ZERO SLANT ONE EIGHT FOUR

REGARDING DEMONSTRATION ORGANIZED BY UNIONE DONNE ITALIANE ID

PAREN TO REGIONAL COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICERREPEAT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER VENETIA REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICERREPEAT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER LOMBARDIA REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICERREPEAT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER EMILIA REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICERREPEAT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER LIGURIA REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICER PAREN

PARA TWO ID QUESTION HAS BEEN DISCUSSED WITH MINISTER OF LABOUR BARBARISCHI

WHO DEFENDS ACTION OF DEMONSTRATORS AND WILL RAISE WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ID

PARA THREE ID SIMILAR DISCUSSION WITH ITALIAN GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF

LABOUR ID DI VITTORIO AND LERARDI ALSO DEMAND ABNORMAL METHODS TO OBTAIN

WAGE CHANGES ID WE ARE SENDING SEPARATELY MESSAGES FROM ITALIAN GENERAL

CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR FOR YOU TO TRANSMIT TO CAMERA DEL LAVORO ID INTENTION

IS TO REFUSE TO RECOGNISE AGREEMENT MADE UNDER PRESSURE BY ABNORMAL MEANS AND TO

LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

204

NICHOLAS POMBINO

CNO USA

562

20 July 1943

PAGE TWO

REQUEST CAMERA DEL LAVORO TO OPEN FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF REMOVAL OF DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN AS REGARDS PAYMENT OF INDEMNITIES PD FOR YOUR INFORMATION PRACTICE IN CENTRE AND SOUTH ITALY IS TO OBSERVE DIFFERENTIAL IN BASIC PAY BUT SO FAR AS POSSIBLE TO HAVE EQUAL TREATMENT AS REGARDS PAYMENT OF BONUSES PD THIS IS A QUESTION AFFECTING WHOLE OF NORTH ITALY AND CANNOT BE DECIDED LOCALLY PD RESULTS OF NEGOTIATION OF RESPECTIVE CAMERA DEL LAVORO WILL BE CONSIDERED CENTRALLY IN CONJUNCTION WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PD

PABA FOUR PD IN VIEW OF THE FOREGOING SUGGEST EXTREME CAUTION IN WORDING OF OFFICIAL PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT BY REGIONAL COMMISSIONER PD IT MIGHT BE UNWISE MERELY TO STATE BREVELY THAT AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDUSTRIALISTS AND WOMEN'S UNION IS NULL AND VOID PD SUGGEST STATEMENT SHOULD SAY THAT OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED MACHINERY FOR NEGOTIATING WAGE CHANGES IN CONSULTATION BETWEEN CAMERA DEL LAVORO WHICH REPRESENTS WOMEN WORKERS AS WELL AS MEN WORKERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS' UNION REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIES CONCERNED PD THIS MACHINERY CAN CONSIDER QUESTION OF REMOVAL OF DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN AS REGARDS BONUS PAYMENTS AND WILL FORTHWITH PROCEED TO EXAMINE QUESTION JOINTLY PD ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND ALLIED

LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

204

NICHOLAS FLOMBINO
CWO USA
ADJT ASSISTANT

20 JULY 1945

PAGE THREE

AUTHORITIES RECOGNISE THE FAR REACHING EFFECT OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THIS ISSUE AND WILL REQUIRE JOINTLY TO CONSIDER ITS GENERAL APPLICATION IS ACCORDINGLY WHILE ALIGNED AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNIONE DOWNE ITALIANE AND INDUSTRIALISTS PROVIDES USEFUL BACKGROUND IT CANNOT BE RECOGNISED FOR GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION BEFORE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND ALLIED AUTHORITIES HAVE GENERALLY CONSIDERED RECOMMENDATIONS PUT FORWARD THROUGH PROPER NEGOTIATING MACHINERY IS ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND ITALIAN GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR ARE GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT WITH THESE PRINCIPLES IS

560

LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

204

NICHOLAS PIGBINO
CWO USA
ADJT ASSISTANT

1443

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

785021

254/417

LOMBARDIA REGION - PIEMONTE REGION - VENEZIA REGION -
EMILIA REGION - LIGURIA REGION

2193

20th JULY 1945

ROUTINE

RESTRICTED PD

PARA ONE PD PLEASE TRANSMIT FOLLOWING MESSAGE QUICKEST MEANS TO CONFEDERAL
SECRETARIAT GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF ITALIAN LABOUR FOR NORTHERN ITALY VIA SANTA
TECLA NUMBER FOUR MILAN PD

PARISH TO REGIONAL COMMISSIONER LOMBARDIA REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICER

REPEAT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICER

REPEAT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER VENEZIA REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICER

REPEAT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER EMILIA REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICER

REPEAT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER LIGURIA REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICER PARISH

PARA TWO PD BEGINS FOLLOWING DEMONSTRATION WOMEN WORKERS TURIN TO OBTAIN EQUAL
CONTINGENCY INDIGNITY WITH MEN WE HAVE SENT INSTRUCTIONS TO CAMERA DEL LAVORO
TURIN TO AVOID AND PREVENT NEW INCIDENTS PD MAKE IMMEDIATE CONTACT WITH CAMERA
DEL LAVORO TURIN AND TRY OBTAIN AGREEMENT APPLICABLE FOR WHOLE NORTHERN ITALY THAT
MAY MODIFY PROVISIONS CONCERNING DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN HEADS OF
FAMILIES AS REGARDS CONTINGENCY INDIGNITY PD SIGNED BY VITTORIO LIZZARDI
ITALIAN GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

559

LABOUR SUB COMMISSION
204

NICHOLAS POMBINO
CWO USA
ADJT ASSISTANT

PIEMONTE REGION - VENETIA REGION - LOMBARDIA REGION -
EMILIA REGION - LIGURIA REGION

20 July 1943

ROUTINE

RESTRICTED PD

PARA ONE PLEASE CONVEY BY QUICKEST MEANS FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM ITALIAN GENERAL
CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR TO CAMERA DEL LAVORO TURIN PD

PARM TO REGIONAL COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICER

REPEAT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER VENETIA REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICER

REPEAT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER LOMBARDIA REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICER

REPEAT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER EMILIA REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICER

REPEAT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER LIGURIA REGION INFO LABOUR OFFICER PARM

PARA TWO PD BEGINS WE ARE INFORMED THAT DEMONSTRATION WOMEN BEFORE WHOM
INDUSTRIALS OBTAINED SIGNATURE AGREEMENT RECOGNISING WOMEN HEADS OF FAMILIES SAME
CONTINGENTLY EQUITABLE AS MEN PD REGIONAL AUTHORITIES DO NOT PROPOSE TO RECOGNISE
SUCH AGREEMENT BECAUSE PRESUMEDLY OBTAINED UNDER VIOLENT PRESSURE PD SOME
AUTHORITIES PROPOSE DECLARE AGREEMENT NULL AND VOID PD TO REGULARISE AND PREVENT
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REGULAR NEGOTIATIONS WITH UNIONE INDUSTRIALE WITH A VIEW TO OBTAINING SOLUTION AS
EARLY AS POSSIBLE SIMILAR THAT CAN BE EXTENDED THROUGHOUT NORTHERN ITALY PD FOR

LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

204

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO USA
ADJT ASSISTANT

20th July

2192

PAGE TWO

THIS PURPOSE MAKE CONTACT WITH DELEGATION CONFEDERAL SECRETARIAT MILAN ED
SIGNED DI VITTORIO LIZZARDI SECRETARIES ITALIAN GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

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LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

202

NICHOLAS FIORINO
CWO USA
ADJUTANT ASSISTANT

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEMONTE REGION
LABOUR DIVISION
APO. 394-U.S. ARMY

REF. : PR/LA/47/182

SUBJECT : EQUALISATION OF "INDENNITA' DI CONTINGENZA"
FOR WOMEN

TO : P.C., TORINO PROVINCE.

18 July 1945

1. Reference is made to our conversation of yesterday morning, in respect of the situation resulting from last Saturday's demonstration and subsequent events.

2. I have submitted for the attention of Col. Selby, Acting Regional Commissioner,

a) the position as a result of the agreement signed between Industrialists and Camera del Lavoro, whereby the same cash payments in respect of the "indennità di contingenza" are made available for women as had formerly only agreed upon for men.

b) the attached Labour Sub-Commission Directive L.S.C./413 dated 14 July 45, wherein it is clearly stated that A.C. and Italian Government reserve the right of approval in respect of any agreements which "go beyond the Milan agreement in any material aspect".

c) Draft of a Press Communiqué to deplore the incident, to declare "null and void" the present agreement and, in general, to make it clear that any agreement overshooting the financial "ceiling" of the Milan Agreement would have to be withheld pending approval by A.C. and Italian Government.

3. Acting on Col. Selby's instructions, I brought Lt. Col. Briggs, Regional Public Safety Officer, into the picture. Lt. Col. Briggs is in accord that, from a point of view of labour policy, this Division has no option but to publish a Press notice. He undertook to look after any disturbances that may eventually develop.

4. Col. Selby brought the matter to the attention of the Regional Commissioner and following a conference with Regional Legal Officer and Ingengiere Pierio the R.C. has approved of the publication of the attached Press communiqué. Will you therefore please make arrangements to give this press release the widest possible publicity within the Torino Province not before nor later than Saturday 21st. July '45.

5. On the orders of the Regional Commissioner, a copy of this press notice has been sent to-day to Professor Antonioelli for advance information of the "Giunta Consultiva Regionale".

DISTRIBUTION (for information only) :-

H.Q. A.C. (Att. Labour Sub-Commission)

H.Q. A.C. (" V.P. Economic Section)

H.Q. Piemonte Region

P.C. Piemonte Region

Edicula
E. Scicluna, Major
Regional Labour Officer.

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R.C. Piemonte Region	
D.R.C. Piemonte Region	
R.C. Lombardia (Attention Labour Division)	
" Venezia	"
" Liguria	"
" Emilia	"
F.C. Alessandria (Attention Labour Liaison Officer)	"
" Asti	"
" Cuneo	"
" Novara	"
" Verucelli	"
American Embassy (Attention Labour Attache)	

File

Reading File

Pending File.

Edmund May
E. Sciolini, Major
Regional Labour Officer.

L'INDENNITA' DI CONTINUA MIA PER
LA VITA DEI LAVORATORI

PRESCRIZIONI UFFICIALI DEL
A.M.G.

Il Governo Militare Alleato comunica:

Nei giorni scorsi vi è stato in Torino una manifestazione disordinata di lavoratrici dirette a conseguire un trattamento di care-vita uguale a quello dei lavoratori. L'A.M.G. ha appreso:

a) che un accordo in tal senso sarebbe stato firmato dalla Camera del Lavoro e dalla Unione degli Industriali di Torino;

b) che la firma del rappresentante dell'Industria non è stata apposta liberamente, in quanto sono state esercitate delle pressioni su di lui sia con una tumultuosa dimostrazione che è culminata nell'invasione della sede della Unione degli Industriali, sia perchè gli furono proposte gravi responsabilità per futuri disordini.

In proposito si rende noto a tutti coloro cui può concernere quanto appresso:

1. L'accordo di cui sopra, così come qualsiasi altro accordo ottenuto nella medesima maniera, è nullo ed inefficace e pertanto esso non sarà preso in esame se e quando verrà presentato all'approvazione dell'A.M.G. da una delle parti interessate.

Il Governo Militare Alleato non tollererà che sia usato qualsiasi sistema di pressione che annulli una onesta libertà di azione di una persona privata o avente cariche rappresentative.

2. Sono ancora in vigore le disposizioni per cui tutti gli accordi modificativi di salari debbano essere stipulati attraverso una libera contrattazione e ratificati dal Comandario Regionale del A.M.G. - secondo una determinata procedura ben nota alle organizzazioni sindacali dei datori di lavoro e dei lavoratori.

3. L'accordo di Milano relativo alla indennità di contingenza è stato approvato dalla Commissione Alleata e dal Governo Italiano, come limite massimo da non superare nelle Province dell'Italia Settentrionale. Ogni modifica tendente a superare tale limite deve portare sempre approvata dai due suddetti organi centrali. Se ad viene presente che lo stato attraverso l'accordo di Milano si agisce determinati oneri finanziari, si comprende che anche sotto questo aspetto non può procedersi ad alcuna modifica dei massimi in sede regionale o provinciale.

4. Da quanto sopra consegue che qualsiasi contrassegno di indennità di contingenza in misura superiore a quanto risulta dall'accordo di Milano, costituisce una violazione delle disposizioni sopra indicate.

553

c) che un accordo in tal senso sarebbe stato firmato dalla Camera del Lavoro e dalla Unione degli Industriali di Torino;

b) che la firma del rappresentante dell'Industria non è stata apposta liberamente, in quanto sono state esercitate delle pressioni su di lui sia con una tumultuosa dimostrazione che è culminata nell'invasione della sede della Unione degli Industriali, sia perché gli furono proposte gravi responsabilità per futuri disordini.

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1. L'accordo di cui sopra, così come qualsiasi altro accordo ottenuto nella medesima maniera, è nullo ed inefficace e pertanto esso non sarà preso in esame se e quando verrà presentato all'approvazione dell'A.M.G. da una delle parti interessate.

Il Governo Militare Alleato non tollera che sia usato qualsiasi sistema di pressione che annulli una creata libertà di azione di una persona privata o evento omerico rappresentativo.

2. Sono ancora in vigore le disposizioni per cui tutti gli accordi modificativi di salari debbono essere stipulati attraverso una libera contrattazione e ratificati dal Comitato Regionale del A.M.G. - recando una determinata procedura ben nota alle organizzazioni sindacali dei datori di lavoro e dei lavoratori.

3. L'accordo di Milano relativo alla indennità di continuazione è stato approvato dalla Commissione Alleata e dal Governo Italiano, come limite massimo da non superare nelle vicinanze dell'Italia Settentrionale.

Ogni modifica tendente a superare tale limite deve pertanto essere approvata dai due sottodati organi centrali. Se si viene presente che lo stato attraverso l'accordo di Milano si assume determinati oneri finanziari, si comprende che anche sotto questo aspetto non può procedersi ad alcuna modifica dei massimi in sede regionale o provinciale.

4. De quanto sopra consegue che qualsiasi corrispondenza di indennità di contingenza in misura superiore a quanto risulta dall'accordo di Milano, non soltanto non è dovuta, ma è illegale e contraria alle tentative disposizioni dell'Ordine Generale N° 61.

Nulla vieta che i limiti massimi stabiliti nell'accordo di Milano possano essere modificati. Ma ciò deve avvenire attraverso una libera contrattazione svolta con procedure democratiche da organizzazioni sindacali responsabili. Venne ritenuto che in tal caso il nuovo accordo debba essere sottoposto all'approvazione del Governo Italiano e della Commissione Alleata, e soltanto dopo tale approvazione entrerà in vigore.

II - COST OF LIVING INDEMNITY FOR MALE WORKERS

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY A.M.C.

The A.M.C. has issued the following official press notice : -

Female workers have recently staged in Torino a disorderly demonstration directed towards obtaining equality of treatment in respect of the high cost of living indemnity conceded to male workers. It has come to the knowledge of the Allied Military Government

(1) that an agreement to bring about this equality has been signed for Torino Province by representatives of the "Comitato del Lavoro" and of the "Unione Industriali", and

(2) that the signature of the industrial representative was not freely given considering the pressure brought upon him both by way of a disorderly demonstration which culminated in an invasion of the premises of the "Unione Industriali" as well as by way of undue warning of having to accept responsibility for any future disorders.

In the light of the above facts, it is hereby made known to all concerned, as follows : -

1. The aforementioned agreement, and no any other agreement thus obtained, is "null and void" and could not be even reviewed, when submitted for approval to the Allied Military Government by either of the two interested parties. The Allied Military Government will not tolerate the use of any pressure system, which denies an individual or a representative his honest freedom of action.
2. The provisions governing the conclusion of wage agreements on the basis of free bargaining and eventual approval by the Regional Commissioner are still in force and the procedure that must be followed is well known to the syndical organizations of both employers and workpeople.
3. The Milan agreement relating to the "Contingenza Indennità" was approved by the Allied Commissioner and the Italian Government as a "ceiling" which would not be exceeded by any provincial agreement in Northern Italy. Any bid to go beyond the limitations set by this agreement would, therefore, have to be submitted for approval to the above mentioned authorities, namely Allied Commissioner and Italian Government. When it is borne in mind that the Italian State in sponsoring the Milan agreement has assumed specific financial burdens, it should be readily understood that, for this reason alone, no upward modification of the "ceiling" may be effected at the regional or provincial level.
4. From the above considerations, it follows that the payment of a higher "Contingency Indemnity" than that stipulated in the Milan agreement, apart from not being due, is also illegal and contrary to the definitive provisions of General Order No. 41.

There is no legal provision now in force which precludes the possibility of such limits as are fixed by the Milan agreement being eventually modified. Such a change, of course, is the result of a democratic process of free

(11) that the signature of the industrial representative was not freely given considering the pressure brought upon him both by way of a disorderly demonstration which culminated in an invasion of the premises of the "Unione Industriale" as well as by way of undue warning of having to accept responsibility for any future disorders.

In the light of the above facts, it is hereby made known to all concerned, as follows:

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3. The Milan agreement relating to the "Contingency Indennità" was approved by the Allied Commission and the Italian Government as a "ceiling" which would not be exceeded by any provincial agreement in Northern Italy. Any bid to go beyond the limitations set by this agreement would, therefore, have to be submitted for approval to the above mentioned authorities, namely Allied Commission and Italian Government. When it is borne in mind that the Italian State in sponsoring the Milan agreement has assumed specific financial burdens, it should be readily understood that, for this reason alone, no upward modification of the "ceiling" may be effected at the regional or provincial level.
4. From the above considerations, it follows that the payment of a higher "Contingency Indennità" than that stipulated in the Milan agreement, apart from not being due, is also illegal and contrary to the definitive provisions of General Order No. 41.

There is no legal provision now in force which precludes the possibility of such limits as are fixed by the Milan agreement being eventually modified. Such a change must, of course, be the result of a democratic process of free bargaining between responsible organizations of employers and workpeople it being clearly understood that in the event of agreement being reached, this agreement would be duly submitted for approval to the Italian Government and the Allied Commission, and only such approval being given would it become effective.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

DCS/sb/fg

14 July 1945

TEL. : 416

REF. : LSC/415

SUBJECT: Wage Policy for Industry in North Italy.

TO : All Regional Commissioners.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum Labour Sub-Commission, LSC/116 of 4 May 1945 entitled "Wage Policy for the North". The machinery for wage adjustment provided in General Order No 41 and set forth particularly in paragraph 2 of the above mentioned memorandum still holds good.

2. On 8 July an agreement was reached between representatives of labor, industry and the Italian Government to extend to the entire North an agreement for wage increases previously negotiated in Milan. This has been approved effective from 25 June 45. By arrangement with the Italian Government, AC/AMG will approve wage increase agreements in industry which do not exceed the level established by the Milan Agreement. Where proposals are submitted which go beyond this agreement in any material aspect, approval should be withheld temporarily. Such agreements should be submitted to this Headquarters. They will then be considered in conjunction with the Italian Government and other interested parties.

3. The following is a summary of the increases provided for in the Milan Agreement:

INDUSTRY		Contingency Indemnity (indennità di contingenza). (in lire)	
(a) Men heads of family with 1 dependant	Manual Workers (Operai)	120 per day	3000 per month
	Office Employees (Impiegati)		
(b) Women heads of family with 1 dependant		100 "	2500 "
(c) Men & Women heads of family with 2 dependants & over (up to 4) for each dependant after the first		15 "	375 "
(d) Men not heads of family over		100 "	2500 "

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		120 per day	3000 per month
(b) Women heads of family with 1 dependant	100	"	2500
(c) Men & Women heads of family with 2 dependants & over (up to 4) for each dependant after the first	15	"	375
(d) Men not heads of family over 20 years of age	100	"	2500
(e) Men not heads of family 18-20 years of age	80	"	2000
(f) Women not heads of family over 20 years of age	72	"	1800
(g) Women not heads of family 18-20 years of age	64	"	1600
(h) Juveniles under 18 yrs. of age	56	"	1400

The Milan agreement provided that for workers in certain communes outside of the commune of Milan there would be a 5 per cent deduction while

.../...

workers in other communes receive 15 per cent less. This geographical differentiation based upon population of communes and provinces should be applied to other localities. It is hoped that discretion will be exercised in applying these differences and where appropriate even greater differentials may be provided for.

The above increases absorb and therefore cancel the war indemnity (indennità di guerra).

4. The Milan agreement further provides that 75 per cent of the indemnity will be paid to those who are not working or working at reduced hours. In the case of the latter, it will be paid at the hourly rate for the hours not worked up to 48 per week. Of this sum, one-third will be paid by the employer and two-thirds by the Cassa Integrazione. These provisions will appear in a decree of the Italian Government which will be implemented by AMG order. It will be superfluous, for any agreement between employer and employee to alter this arrangement since public funds are involved. Approval should not be extended to any agreement which seeks to modify these provisions relating to the Cassa Integrazione fund.

5. The contingency indemnity provided for in the Milan agreement should absorb any increases which may have been previously agreed upon or approved over the 3 April level.

6. The Milan agreement as extended to the North of Italy applies only to industry. It does not apply to agriculture or commerce.

Copies to :

AMG 5th Army
Economic Section
Legal S/C/
Finance S/C/
Industry S/C/
Commerce S/C/
Dist. 1
Dist. 2

/s/ W.A. BRANDE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

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/s/ W.H. BRAHNE
Director

Labor Sub-Commission

Copies to :

AMG 5th Army
Economic Section
Legal S/C/
Finance S/C/
Industry S/C/
Commerce S/C/
Dist. 1
Dist. 2
Penbase
G-5 - A.F.H.Q.

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss. STEVENSON		
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

TURIN

UNIONE INDUSTRIALE OF
THE PROVINCE OF TURIN.-

17 July 1945.

TO : Gen. Marshall, C/O A.M.G. Piemonte.

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I deem it my duty to transmit copy of the report I forwarded to the Turin Authorities about the incidents which occurred non Saturday, the 14th of this month, and which have been reported also by the local newspapers.

I add to that report copy of the records of the meeting held, upon invitation of the C.I.N. in the afternoon of the same day for the purpose of establishing, by new negotiations with the Camera del Lavoro, new conditions with reference to the "Indennità di contingenza" in modification of those agreed upon with the Camera del Lavoro three days before.

I add also the text of the conditions fixed.

The Commissary
(Sgd) Ing. Sandro Florio.

Appendice "C"

UNIONE INDUSTRIALE
OF TURIN PROVINCE

16 July 1945.

TO : C.L.N.
HE. the Prefect
the Mayor

TURIN.

This morning at about 11 hrs while I was elsewhere taking part in an important meeting concerning industrial problems of a general character, I was informed by phone that in front of the Unione Industriale a crowd of women strikers, who had come there from the Camera del Lavoro, requested to speak to me about the "indennità di contingenza" which had already been agreed upon by the Unione Industriale and the Camera del Lavoro, which had signed it, and with which the women workers seemed not to be content. -

I could have ignored this request in consideration of the fact that the agreement had already been signed, but, anyway, I deemed convenient not to refuse a meeting with - that was my opinion - a committee for the explanation of the wishes of the majority of women workers. Therefore I went immediately to the offices of the Unione Industriale in Via Massena N. 20. -

On my arrival, at about 11,30 hrs. in addition to the crowd in tumult in Via Massena and in Corso Stati Uniti, I had to face an excited group which, having entered forcibly the main door of the building and the entrance doors of the several floors where the offices are located, claimed that I as the Commissario of the Unione, should assure them that I was willing to modify the conditions of the agreement introducing in it more favourable conditions for the women workers. -

Above was explained to me by about thirty demonstrators acting as the representatives of all other women. I pointed out to them that, as the agreement had been duly agreed upon, and approved by the Camera del Lavoro, and as such agreement was very recent, the committee should, if they had any wishes for any additions or modifications, apply to the Camera del Lavoro. I declared that I was willing to negotiate with the representatives of the Camera del Lavoro, and I repeated such declaration from the balcony to the crowd below, induced to do so by pressures the nature of which it is not necessary to specify. -

During the discussion with said very numerous committee, the demonstrators invaded another time all offices. The demonstrators not being held back by the Police, which, notwithstanding requests by telephone, did not get in time the

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During the discussion with said very numerous committee, the demonstrators invaded another time all offices. The demonstrators not being held back by the Police, which, notwithstanding requests by telephone, did not get in time the necessary reinforcements from the Questura, began to destroy systematically all files papers documents of the office, books, magazines etc. and to insult me and all officials threatening, and attempting to hit those who tried to persuade them to be calm and who endeavoured to explain to them what the position of the Unione

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was with regard to an agreement which had been agreed upon by the representatives of the Camera del Lavoro which represents all men and women workers.

At a certain moment a considerable number of particularly excited women became furious against the director and other employees of the Unione, as if they were the only responsables for an agreement which had been discussed and agreed upon by a numerous Commission of Industrials opposed to a numerous Commission of representatives of workers, who were always present at the negotiations together with the secretaries of the Camera del Lavoro Signor Carmagnola, Sig. Rapelli and Sig. Plecchia. -

Above named officials were accused to have been fascist and insults and threats were pronounced against them, while the demonstrators attempted several times to hit them. -

The situation became so difficult that a corporal of the Polizia del Popolo in order to rescue the director from the dangers for his personal safety which seemed to be imminent, compelled him to stay alone, in one of the office rooms, and a little later ordered his agents to take him to the Barracks of Via Pesaro, where proper investigation about his position would have been made.

From Via Pesaro he was transferred to the Questura and where withheld up to the arrival of the Questore who received him expressing his regret for the incident and provided for his release, as the political position and the attitude of said official of the Unione with regard of the negotiations of social and workers' problems are notorious.

All those who know him really, and not those who pronounce accusations and appreciations without any foundation, know the conciliative spirit of E. Codogni who is working for the Industrial organization since 1910 and negotiated all most important questions in the most difficult periods of the years 1910, 1920 and 1921 and who always tried to come to fair solutions of labour conflicts, and who always aimed to settle labour questions with comprehensive objectivity in the general interest of all elements of production.

Witnesses of the above are also the representatives of the Camera del Lavoro who know him since more than twenty years and who will state which was his behaviour after the 8 Sept. 1943, when he defended in the limits of his possibilities, workers threatened to be sent to Germany and gave instructions to the firms regarding their production activities with a view to patriotic obstructionism.

As a consequence of the above facts, and after the intervention of the Authorities, negotiations with Camera del Lavoro were resumed in the afternoon of the same day. A copy of the record of said negotiations is attached. A copy of the new provisions about the high cost of living allowance suggested by authorities is forwarded too.

REPORT ON THE MEETINGS OF UNIONE INDUSTRIALE

AND CAMERA DEL LAVORO OF 14 JULY 1945.

(at 15,30 and 19,00 hrs.)

After the Women Workers' demonstration which took place from 10,30 to 14,00 hrs. in front of and inside the premises of the Unione Industriale, the Camera del Lavoro represented by Mr. Flechia and Rapelli accompanied by a committee of workers came over to the Unione Industriale at 15,30 hrs. in order to rebegin negotiations for the establishment of a new agreement modifying the one which had been signed on the 10-th inst. and already ratified by Allied Command.

Engineer FIORIO pointed out that, unless he received new directives for new discussions, he was not authorized to re open a discussion which had already continued for more than 15 days on the basis of directives agreed upon in Milan on the 8th July at the presence of the Ministers of the new Government, the Representatives of the Confederation del Lavoro together with those of the "Camera del Lavoro" of Turin, Genoa and Milan and of the Unions of the same Provinces.-

The Representatives of the Camera del Lavoro pointed out that they were obliged to relate the results to a meeting of the Factory Commissions which was to take place at 16,00 hrs. at the Teatro del Fopolo and that in order not to excite the spirits it was necessary to announce that negotiations were in course.- Engineer FIORIO confirmed again that it was not possible to speak of negotiations, as he considered himself completely deprived of any authority, and that he was ready to receive the requests of "Camera del Lavoro" and to present them to the Prefect, who might fulfil them by his decrees.

The sitting was adjourned without any conclusion up to 19,00 hrs. after the meeting of the internal Commission. 548

Engineer FIORIO, Commissario of the Unione, invited the Prefect's Representative, Engineer Canova, the Mayor, Mr. Roveda, the members of C.C.N., Mr. Passoni, Dr. Giorgio Monvalenti of the Socialist Party, Mr. Amedeo Ugolini of the Communist Party; Engineer Trevisani, Commissary for Industry Piemonte Region and representing the industrialist; Dr. Roccatagliata of the Nebiolo Inc. to be present at the meeting fixed for 19 hrs. because he thought that if there would be new negotiations they should have only political reasons.

Before the intervention of the Representatives of the Camera del Lavoro, still occupied with the meeting at the Teatro del Popolo, Engineer FIORIO explains the situation shortly pointing out that, after free and long discussions with the Camera del Lavoro, a regular agree-

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Before the intervention of the Representatives of the Camera del Lavoro, still occupied with the meeting at the Teatro del Popola, Engineer Fiorio explains the situation shortly pointing out that, after free and long discussions with the Camera del Lavoro, a regular agreement was signed on the 10 th July, which was based on the basic lines of the 8th July Milan Agreement, and that no other request was presented by the Camera del Lavoro in order to have said agreement modified.-

...//..

Nevertheless, in the morning, suddenly, a crowd of women workers who had first met at the Camera del Lavoro were led to the Unione Industriale as they were told that this latter did not want to meet the requests of the Camera del Lavoro concerning uniform treatment for men and women and the distinction between town and province.

Considering the absurdity of this assertion and as it was impossible to admit that a regular duly signed agreement was to be cancelled only because of an inconsiderate demonstration of workers, Engineer Florio confirmed once more that he did not consider himself authorized to re-open negotiations unless ordered to do so by the competent authorities, as the whole question was no more an economic but a political one.

The Prefect's Representative, Engineer Canova, who had talked with the Questore, declared that it was difficult to issue orders for the maintenance of order by using force, as the Questore had but a very little number of guards at his disposal. He added, however, that in similar cases he would do his best.

Mayor Roveda is unfavourable to Vice Prefect Canova's opinion and holds that in any case it is not advisable to intervene by force in order not to excite the workers who have a right to express their wishes. He remembers that on the occasion of a similar demonstration in front of the Prefettura some days before he had the guards who were before the Prefettura Palace withdrawn and that he then endeavoured to explain the real meaning of the discussion to the crowd and to calm them. He holds that the Camera del Lavoro should have accompanied the workers to the Unione Industriale in order to open, at its presence, new negotiations for new requests.

He holds, at any rate, that the workers requests should be equitably dealt with by new discussions.

The Mayor had to leave for other engagements, but the discussion continued, and Ing. Trevisani stated that the question was now no more an economic but a political one, as it was to be considered whether or not it was opportune to concede what the workers requested, with a view not to disturb public order. Moreover he pointed out that what was being done in Turin would have repercussions in other cities of Northern Italy where an agreement analogous to ours had been stipulated.

He says, to, that the State pays part of the indennità di contingenza of the pay of the workers who are suspended or not fully employed.

Ing. Trevisani proposes that the Press should be informed that the negotiations should be continued on a regional level at the presence of representatives of the Government, of the General Confederation of workers and of Industrials.

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He says, too, that the State pays part of the indennità di contingenza of the pay of the workers who are suspended or not fully employed.

Ing. Trevisani proposes that the Press should be informed that the negotiations should be continued on a regional level at the presence of representatives of the Government, of the General Confederation of workers and of Industrials.-

The proposal is rejected by the representatives of the C.I.N. and the Camera del Lavoro.-

...//...

Avv. Ugolini deems it absolutely necessary that an agreement be arrived at immediately, in order to assure maintenance of public order; stressing the particular political situation of the moment, pointing out what already had been said by the Sindaco Roveda, he asks Ing. Trevisani, who having lived many years in France has taken part on other occasions in analogous situations, to associate himself as a member of the C.L.N.R.P. and as a representative of the Liberal Party to the invitation to be addressed to the representatives of the Unione Industriale and the Camera del Lavoro to reopen negotiations.

The other representatives of the C.L.N.R.P. on their part deem it opportune that the discussion be reopened, but in a first moment they do not intend to issue an order to that effect as not all the representatives of the 5 parties are present.

Ing. FIORIO, however, insists in saying that without order of the C.L.N.R.P. by which he had got authority to represent the industrialists as Commissario dell'Unione, he does not intend to change the agreement.--

Dott. Roccagliesa asks that the Camera del Lavoro and the C.L.N. should deplore in public the acts of vandalism in which the workers' demonstrations of the morning had resulted, but both the Camera del Lavoro and the C.L.N. objected to such notice.--

After long discussions the representatives of the Comitato di Liberazione, in consideration of the fact that the missing parties could be represented by Ing. Trevisani, for the Liberal Party, and by Repelli for the Demochristian Party, agree to invite the Unione Industriale represented by Ing. Sandro Fiorio; and the Camera del Lavoro represented by sig. Flecchia, and sig. Repelli as the representatives of the workers, and of U.D.I. (Union of the Italian Women) to reopen negotiations.--

Ing. Fiorio points out that the cannot take up labour negotiations with the Camera del Lavoro, not knowing which value could be attributed to them, as the Camera del Lavoro, itself, in violations of an agreement signed three days ago, after long discussions and on the out lines of superior directives, asks to-day for a radical modification of it, presenting the requests of an organization which was in opposition to them, as their own requests.

However, considering the invitation of the representatives of the Comitato di Liberazione, he cannot but accept same invitation which he interpretes as an order to get in touch with the Camera del Lavoro.-- The Camera del Lavoro insist in saying that a solution be agreed upon with it, state that they are not responsible for the requests made by U.D.I. and declare that they are disposed to modify same requests.--

Ing. FIORIO, while pointing out that the question is no more an economic one and that by reason of the intervention of the ~~political~~ C.L.N. the discussions and conclusions have entered a strictly poli-

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Ing. FIORIO, while pointing out that the question is no more an economic one and that by reason of the intervention of the ~~united~~ C.I.N. the discussions and conclusions have entered a strictly political sphere, declares that he renounces for the time being to make any further objections to his getting into touch with the Camera del Lavoro, and consents to sign the agreement which fixes the new conditions.--

Turin, 14 July 45

Upon invitation of the Regional C.L.N. the Unione Industriale of Turin and the Camera del Lavoro of Turin examined the agreement of the 10th of this month referring to the indennità di contingenza.

While the other provision of said agreement remain unchanged, the following unique schedule for men and women workers and men and women employees of the town and province will apply.

	<u>WORKERS</u>		<u>EMPLOYEES</u>	
	per day	per hour	per month	per hour
a)-Family heads with one depending person.....L.	110,-	13,75	2.750,-	13,75
Family heads with 2 or more depending persons will receive a supplementary allowance of Lire 14 per day for workers and of Lire 350 per month for employees or the corresponding amount per hour for each depending person beyond the first and for no more than three persons beyond the first L.14,-		1,75	350,-	1,75
b)-Persons who are not family heads above 20 years of age	92,-	11,50	2.300,-	11,50
c)-Persons who are not family heads between 18 and 20 years of age	72,-	9,-	1.800,-	9,-
d)-Persons who are not family heads between 16 and 18 years of age	62,-	7,75	1.550,-	7,75
e)-Persons who are not family heads under 16 years	52,-	6,50	1.300,-	6,50

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UNIONE INDUSTRIALE
(sgd) Sandro FIORIO

CAMERA DEL LAVORO
(sgd) Flecchia
G. Rapelli

ob/

C O P I A

Appendix "C."

UNIONE INDUSTRIALE
DELLA PROVINCIA DI TORINO

Prot. D/c.

Torino, 17 Luglio 1945
Via Messina, 20

- AL GEN. MARSHALL

COMANDANTE A.M.G. DEL PIEMONTE

T O R I N O

Ritengo doveroso trasmettere copia del rapporto da me presentato alle Autorità Torinesi circa gli incidenti verificatisi sabato 14 corr. e di cui è stato fatto cenno anche sui giornali cittadini.-

Aggiungo a tale rapporto copia del verbale della riunione che si è svolta nel pomeriggio dello stesso giorno per invito del C.L.N. allo scopo di stabilire, attraverso una ripresa di contatto con la Camera del Lavoro, nuove condizioni circa le indennità di contingenza a modifica di quella concordata tre giorni prima con la stessa Camera del Lavoro.-

Unisco pure il testo delle condizioni fissate.

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IL COMMISSARIO

(F.to Ing. Sandro FIORIO)

tre allegati

COPIAUNIONE INDUSTRIALE DELLA PROVINCIA DI TORINO

14 Luglio 1945.

AL COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE
A S.E. IL PREFETTO
AL SINDACO

T O R I N O

Questa mattina verso le ore 11, mentre mi trovavo altrove per una importante riunione riguardante i problemi industriali di carattere generale, fui avvertito telefonicamente che davanti all'Unione Industriale si era riunita una moltitudine di scioperanti provenienti dalla Camera del Lavoro, le quali richiedevano di poter conferire con me a proposito del recente contratto di lavoro, riguardante l'indennità di contingenza già regolarmente concordata tra l'Unione Industriale e la Camera del Lavoro che l'aveva firmato e di cui sembra che le operaie non fossero soddisfatte.

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Avrei potuto anche non tener conto di tale richiesta in considerazione della regolare stipulazione già avvenuta, ma tuttavia ritenni conveniente non rifiutare un incontro con quella che ritenevo una Commissione incaricata di esporre i desideri della massa femminile e non tardai a recarmi alla sede dell'Unione Industriale in Via Massena, 20.-

Al mio arrivo, verso le ore 11,30, oltre allo spettacolo della folla tumultuante in Via Massena e Corso Stati Uniti, ebbi lo spettacolo di un'altra folla eccitata, che, entrata a forza dal portone del fabbricato e dalle porte dei singoli piani dove sono gli uffici, pretendeva da me, quale Commissario dell'Unione, come poi mi fu esposto da una trentina di dimostranti che si era fatta esponente di tutte le altre, la dichiarazione che io ero disposto a modificare le clausole del contratto introducendo in esse condizioni più favorevoli per la maestranza femminile.

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Feci osservare naturalmente che essendo stato il contratto regolarmente accettato ed approvato dalla Camera del Lavoro ed essendo recentissima tale stipulazione, per le eventuali aggiunte e modifiche al contratto stesso, la Commissione doveva rivolgersi alla Camera del Lavoro. Dichiarai che ero disposto a trattare in proposito coi rappresentanti della Camera del Lavoro e tale dichiarazione feci anche pubblicamente dal balcone alla folla sottostante, indottovi da pressioni di cui non occorre specificare i modi.

Durante la discussione con la suddetta numerosissima Commissione, si verificò un nuovo afflusso in tutti gli uffici delle dimostranti le quali, non trattenute dalla forza pubblica che malgrado le sue sollecitazioni telefoniche non aveva potuto ottenere dalla Questura il rapido invio di adeguato rinforzo, si diedero ad una sistematica distruzione dei carteggi d'ufficio, di libri, di riviste e d'altro e cominciarono ad inveire contro la mia persona e contro tutti i funzionari, minacciando, ingiuriando e tentando di compiere coloro che cercavano d'indurle alla calma e che cercavano di far loro comprendere quale era la posizione dell'Unione rispetto ad un accordo che aveva avuto il gradimento dei rappresentanti della Camera del Lavoro che rappresenta la massa degli operai maschili e femminili. 512

In un certo momento le ire di un notevole numero delle intervenute, particolarmente accese si appuntarono contro la persona del direttore e di altri funzionari dell'Unione come se fossero i responsabili unici di un accordo alla cui discussione e stipulazione aveva partecipato direttamente ed attivamente una numerosa Commissione di industriali in contrapposto alla numerosa Commissione di rappresentanti dei lavoratori che avevano sempre assistito alle trattative insieme ai Segretari della Camera del Lavoro, signori Carnagnola, Rapelli, e Flecchia.

Detti Funzionari venivano accusati di essere stati fascisti e contro di loro venivano proferite ingiurie e minacce, mentre si tentava ripetutamente di colpirli.

La situazione divenne così tesa che un graduato della Polizia

del Popolo per sottrarre il direttore a pericoli per la sua incolumità personale che si manifestavano imminenti, lo costrinse a trattenersi separatamente in uno degli ~~uffici~~ uffici e poco più tardi diede ordine ai suoi agenti di portarlo alla Caserma di Via Pesaro dove sarebbero stati fatti gli opportuni accertamenti circa la sua posizione. Da via Pesaro egli venne in seguito trasferito alla Questura ed ivi trattenuto e provvide a farlo subito rilasciare, essendo ben notoria la sua posizione politica e tutto l'atteggiamento dell'predetto funzionario dell'Unione nella trattazione delle questioni sociali e sindacali.

Tutti coloro che lo conoscono veramente e non coloro che improvvisano accuse e giudizi senza fondamento, sanno con quale spirito conciliativo l'avv. Codogni, che è in funzione presso l'Organizzazione Industriale fin dal 1910 e che ha trattato le più importanti questioni nei più agitati periodi del 1919, 1920, 1921, abbia sempre cercato le soluzioni più eque nei conflitti del lavoro e con quale comprensiva obiettività e serenità abbia sempre mirato a risolvere le questioni sindacali nell'interesse generale di tutti i fattori della produzione.

Di ciò possono essere buoni testimoni i rappresentanti della Camera del Lavoro che lo conoscono da decenni e che possono anche confermare quale sia stato il suo comportamento dopo l'8 settembre 1943 nel tutelare nei limiti del possibile gli stessi lavoratori minacciati di avviamento in Germania e delle istruzioni alle ditte riguardanti la produzione agli effetti del più patriottico ostruzionismo.

Si ebbe poi come seguito dei suesposti fatti ed in seguito all'intervento delle Autorità, una ripresa di trattative colla Camera del Lavoro nel pomeriggio del giorno stesso. Di tali trattative viene esposto il contenuto nel verbale di cui si unisce copia.

Si trasmette pure copia delle nuove disposizioni circa il conferimento del carovita che, auspici le suddette Autorità, sono state adottate.

IL COMMISSARIO
F.to Ing. SANDRO FIORIO.

VERBALE DELLE RIUNIONI TRA UNIONE INDUSTRIALE E

CAMERA DEL LAVORO DEL 14 LUGLIO 1945(ore 15,30 e ore 19)

Dopo la dimostrazione delle operaie, avvenuta dalle ore 10,30 alle ore 14 davanti e nei locali dell'Unione Industriale, la Camera del Lavoro, nelle persone dei Sigg. Flecchia e Rapelli, accompagnati da una Commissione operaia, è venuta all'Unione Industriale alle ore 15,30 per riaprire le trattative con l'Ing. Florio, Commissario dell'Unione, al fine di stabilire un nuovo accordo che variesse quello firmato il giorno 10 corrente e già ratificato dal Comando Alleato.

L'Ing. Florio precisò che se non riceveva disposizioni per intavolare nuove trattative, egli non si sentiva autorizzato a riaprire la discussione già protrattasi oltre 15 giorni e sulle direttive di un accordo avvenuto a Milano il giorno 8 luglio, presenti i Ministri del nuovo Governo, i rappresentanti della Confederazione del Lavoro, nonché quelli della Camera del Lavoro di Torino, Genova e Milano e delle Unioni delle stesse provincie.

I rappresentanti della Camera del Lavoro fecero presente come dovevano riferire ad un'assemblea delle Commissioni Interne indetta per le ore 16 al Teatro del Popolo e perciò era necessario, per non gravare gli animi, di poter informare che trattative erano in corso.

L'Ing. Florio riconfermò che di trattative non poteva più parlarsi, inquantochè si considerava completamente esaurato ed era pronto a ricevere le richieste della Camera del Lavoro per presentarle al Prefetto, il quale ne facesse oggetto di suo decreto.

La seduta venne tolta senza arrivare ad alcuna conclusione e rinviata alle ore 19, dopo la riunione delle Commissioni Interne.

Alla riunione indetta alle ore 19, il Commissario dell'Unione, Ing. Florio, pregò di intervenire il rappresentante del Prefetto, Ing. Canova, il Sindaco Sig. Roveda, nonché i Membri del C.L.N. Sig. Passoni, Dott. Giorgio Montalenti del Partito Socialista, l'avv. Amedeo Ugolini del Partito Comu-

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rappresentanza degli industriali, il Dott. Roccutagliata della Soc. Nebolo, ritenendo che se dovevano esserci trattative, queste dovevano svolgersi unicamente sul terreno politico.

Prima dell'intervento dei rappresentanti della Camera del Lavoro, tuttora trattenuti alla riunione al Teatro del Popolo, l'Ing. Fiorio espone in breve riassunto la situazione, precisando come dopo libere ed ampie discussioni con la Camera del Lavoro, venne firmato un regolare Accordo il giorno 10 luglio, sulle direttive dell'accordo di Milano dell'8 luglio e come nessun'altra richiesta venne in alcun modo avanzata dalla Camera del Lavoro a modifica dell'accordo stesso.

Nella mattinata invece, improvvisamente, una folla di operai adunatasi in un primo tempo alla Camera del Lavoro, venne avviata all'Unione Industriale col pretesto che era questa che non aveva voluto aderire alle richieste della Camera del Lavoro circa il trattamento ³³ migliore per uomini e donne e la distinzione tra città e provincia.

Data l'assurdità dell'affermazione e non potendosi ammettere che dopo di aver firmato un regolare accordo questo potesse essere senz'altro annullato per una inconsiderata manifestazione operaia, l'Ing. Fiorio riconfermò che egli non si sentiva autorizzato a riaprire le trattative, a meno che questo non gli fosse ordinato dalla Autorità competenti, essendo ormai la questione esulata da campo economico a quello politico.

Il rappresentante del Prefetto, Ing. Canova, che aveva conferito con il Questore, affermò che era difficile poter impartire disposizioni per le quali l'ordine fosse mantenuto con la forza, date le minime disponibilità di guardie a disposizione del Questore, che in ogni modo, in casi analoghi, si sarebbe fatto tutto il possibile.

Il Sindaco Roveda è contrario all'opinione del Vice Prefetto Canova e ritiene che in ogni caso non si debba mai intervenire con la forza per non esacerbare gli animi degli operai, i quali hanno giusto diritto di far valere le loro richieste.

Ricorda come in occasione di un'analogo manifestazione avvenuta nella Prefettura pochi giorni prima, egli innanzi tutto fece riti-

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Ritiene che la Camera del Lavoro avrebbe dovuto accompagnare le maestranze all'Unione Industriale per iniziare alla sua presenza eventuali nuove trattative per nuove richieste.

In ogni modo ritiene che si debba venire incontro equamente con una nuova discussione alle richieste operaie.

Le rappresentante dell'U.D.I. fa presente la necessità che sui giornali del mattino dopo esca un comunicato che calmi le masse operaie, ricordando che sarebbe possibile avere martedì delle gravi agitazioni operaie a Torino, nel caso che tra l'Unione Industriale e la Camera del Lavoro non si riprendano le trattative.

Dovutosi assentare il Sindaco per altri impegni, la discussione è continuata e ad essa hanno preso parte l'Ing. Trevisani, confermando che la questione era ormai esulata del campo economico a quello politico, giacché si trattava di esaminare l'opportunità o meno di concedere quanto le masse operaie richiedevano, al fine di non disturbare l'ordine pubblico. Inoltre egli ricorda come quanto venisse fatto a Torino avrebbe avuto ripercussione per le altre città dell'Alta Italia ove venne stipulato ³³ accordo analogo al nostro.

Fa parimenti presente che lo Stato interviene per una parte nel pagamento dell'indennità di contingenza e nella retribuzione agli operai sospesi e lavoratori ad orario ridotto.

L'Ing. Trevisani chiede che venga emanato un comunicato ~~pe~~ alla stampa informante che le trattative debbono essere portate su sede regionale, alla presenza dei rappresentanti del Governo, della Confederazione Generale del Lavoro e degli Industriali.

La proposta viene respinta dai rappresentanti del C.L.M. e della Camera del Lavoro.

L'avv. Ugolini ritiene assolutamente necessario che si arrivi ad un accordo immediato, per assicurare il mantenimento dell'ordine pubblico, si appella alla particolare situazione politica del momento, sottolineando quanto già detto in precedenza dal Sindaco Roveda e chiede all'Ing. Trevisani che per aver vissuto molti anni in Francia ha partecipato in

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Gli altri rappresentanti del C.I.N.R.P. ritengono per conto loro opportuno che la discussione sia ripresa, ma in un primo tempo non intendono, non essendo presenti tutti i rappresentanti dei cinque Partiti, addivenire ad una disposizione tassativa.

L'Ing. Florio però insiste che senza un ordine del C.I.N.R.P. dal quale egli ha avuto mandato di rappresentare gli industriali quale Commissario dell'Unione, egli non intende fare alcuna variazione all'accordo.

Il Dott. Roccatagliata chiede che venga resa pubblica una deplo-razione da parte della Camera del Lavoro e del C.I.N. per gli inconsulti atti di vandalismo nei quali ha sfociato la manifestazione operaia della mattinata, ma sia che la Camera del Lavoro come il C.I.N. si oppongono a tale deplorazione.

Dopo ampie discussioni i rappresentanti del Comitato di Liberazione, in considerazione che i Partiti mancanti potevano essere rappre-sentanti dall'Ing. Trevisani per il Partito Liberale e Rapelli per il Democristiano, stabiliscono di invitare l'Unione Industriale, nella persona dell'Ing. Sandro Florio, e la Camera del Lavoro, nella persona del Sig. Flecchia e sig. Rapelli come rappresentanza operaia e dell'U.D.I. di ri-prendere le trattative.

L'Ing. Florio fa presente che egli non può riprendere trattative a carattere sindacale con la Camera del Lavoro non sapendo quale valore possa essere attribuito ad esse dopo che la Camera del Lavoro stessa in palese violazione di un accordo concluso tre giorni prima, dopo ampia discussione e sulla traccia di direttive superiori, ne richiede oggi una modifica radicale facendo proprie le richieste di una organizzazione che ad essa si è sovrapposta.

Egli non può di fronte all'invito rivoltoagli dai rappresentanti del Comitato di Liberazione, che conformarsi all'invito stesso che inter-pretata come un ordine per la ripresa dei contatti con la Camera del Lavoro.

La Camera del Lavoro insiste perchè la soluzione venga con essa concordata dichiarando che essa non è responsabile delle richieste pre-sentate dall'U.D.I. e dichiarandosi disposta a modifiche delle richieste

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L'Ing. Florio, rilevando che la questione ha esorbitato dal campo economico sindacale e che per l'intervento del C.I.N. le discussioni e le conclusioni rientrano ormai nell'ambito strettamente politico, dichiara di rinunciare per ora a qualunque ulteriore eccezione circa i rapporti con la Camera del Lavoro ed acconsente a firmare il verbale che fissa le nuove condizioni?

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Torino, 14 Luglio 1945

Su invito del C.L.N. Regionale l'Unione Industriale di Torino e la Camera del Lavoro di Torino hanno preso in esame l'accordo stipulato in data 10 corr. relativo all'indennità di contingenza.-

Ferme restando le altre clausole dell'accordo stesso, viene fissata la seguente tabella unica per operai, operaie, impiegati ed impiegate per città e provincia :

	Operai		Impiegati	
	<u>giorn.</u>	<u>orarie</u>	<u>mensili</u>	<u>orari</u>
a)-Capi famiglia con una persona a carico.....L.	110,-	13,75	2.750,-	13,75
ai capi famiglia con due o più persone a carico verrà corrisposto un assegno supplementare di L.14 giornaliere per gli operai e L.350,- mensili per gli impiegati, raggiungibili ad ora per ogni persona a carico oltre la prima e limitatamente alle tre prime persone a carico oltre la prima.....L.	14,-	1,75	350,-	1,75
b)-Non capi famiglia di età superiore agli anni 20 compiuti.....L.	92,-	11,50	2.300,-	11,50
c)-Non capi famiglia di età compresa dai 18 ai 20 anni.....L.	72,-	9,-	1.800,-	9,-
d)-Non capi famiglia dai 16 ai 18 anni.....L.	62,-	7,75	1.550,-	7,75
e)-Non capi famiglia sotto ai 16 anni.....L.	52,-	6,50	1.300,-	6,50

UNIONE INDUSTRIALE
(F.to Sandro FIORIO)

CAMERA DEL LAVORO
(F.to Flecchia - G.Rapelli)

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Il giorno 10 Luglio 1945

tra l'Unione Industriale della Provincia di Torino, rappresentata
del suo Commissario, Ing. Sandro FIORIO,
e la Camera del Lavoro di Torino, rappresentata dai Segretari CAR=
MAGNOLA Luigi, RAPELLI Giuseppe e FLECCIA Vittorio,

si è stipulato il seguente accordo per la concessione di una inden-
nità di contingenza al personale occupato negli stabilimenti indu-
striali della Provincia di Torino, tenuta presente la differenza
fra i numeri indici tra la città di Milano e quella di Torino :

1)- A far tempo del 21 giugno 1945 è istituita una indennità di con-
tingenza giornaliera o mensile, da ragguagliarsi ad ora ed a corri-
spondersi per le sole ore di effettiva prestazione lavorativa.-
Detta indennità è stabilita nella seguente misura :

Operai		Impiegati	
giornal.	orarie	mensili	orarie

a)-Uomini capi famiglia con una persona a carico...L. 110,= 13,75 2.750 13,75
b)-Donne capi famiglia con una persona a carico...L. 100,= 12,50 2.500 12,50

Agli uomini ed alle donne con due o più persone a ca-
rico verrà corrisposto un assegno supplementare di L.14,=giornaliera per gli operai e di L.350,= mensili per gli impiegati, raggua-
gliabili ed ore per ogni persona a carico oltre la prima e limitatamente alle 3 prime persone a carico oltre la prima.....L.
14,= 1,75 350,= 1,75

e)-Uomini non capi famiglia di età superiore agli an-
ni 20 compiuti,.....L. 92,= 11,50 2.300 11,50
d)-Uomini non capi famiglia di età compresa fra i 18 e 20 anni compiuti.....L. 72,= 9,= 1.800 9,=
e)-Donne non capi famiglia di età non superiore ai 20
66,= 8,25 1.650 8,25

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	Operai		Impiegati	
	Giornal.	orarie	mensili	orarie

a)-Uomini capi famiglia con una persona a carico...L.	110,=	13,75	2.750	13,75
b)-Donne capi famiglia con una persona a carico...L.	100,=	12,50	2.500	12,50

Agli uomini ed alle donne
con due o più persone a ca-
rico verrà corrisposto un
assegno supplementare di
L.14,=giornaliere per gli
operai e di L.350,= mensili
per gli impiegati, raggu-
agliabili ad ora per ogni
persona a carico oltre la
prima e limitatamente alle
3 prime persone a carico
oltre la prima.....L.

c)-Uomini non capi famiglia di età superiore agli an- ni 20 compiuti.....L.	92,=	11,50	2.300	11,50
d)-Uomini non capi famiglia di età compresa fra i 18 e 20 anni compiuti.....L.	72,=	9,=	1.800	9,=
e)-Donne non capi famiglia di età non superiore ai 20 anni compiuti.....L.	66,=	8,25	1.650	8,25
f)-Donne non capi famiglia di età compresa fra i 18 e 20 anni.....L.	60,=	7,50	1.500	7,50
g)-Uomini e donne non capi famiglia di età inferio- re ai 18 anni.....L.	52,=	6,50	1.300	6,50

Per capo famiglia si intende il lavoratore operaio ed impiega-
to, che fruisce di assegni familiari.- Le ore di assenza verranno
dedotte in ragione delle quote orarie sopra stabilite.-

...//...

2)- A far tempo del 21 giugno 1945, l'indennità di guerra è abolita essendo i relativi importi assorbiti dalle nuove indennità di contingenza.-

3)- L'indennità di contingenza di cui al punto 1) sarà corrisposta ai lavoratori addetti a stabilimenti, cantieri, ecc. siti nel territorio del comune di Torino, Rivoli, Moncalieri, Settimo e Venaria ed in ragione del 90% ai lavoratori addetti a stabilimenti, cantieri ecc. siti nel restante territorio della provincia di Torino.-

4)- L'indennità di contingenza non costituisce parte integrale della retribuzione ad alcun effetto.- Si farà eccezione soltanto per il compenso spettante per il periodo annuale di ferie e per quello relativo alle festività infrasettimanali.- Essa è esente da ogni contribuzione a scopi previdenziali, sociali ed assicurativi.-

5)- Sono assorbiti nella nuova indennità di contingenza quelle erogazioni percentuali ed aumenti già accordati ed oggetto di contratti in corso di stipulazione dal 1° giugno in poi, escluso però quanto si riferisce a liquidazioni arretrate e da sistemazione di paghe esistenti a titolo di perequazione, salariale stipulate e ratificate in sede sindacale.-

6)- Il recupero di quanto da assorbire ai sensi del precedente articolo nonché della somma di L.1000 di cui all'accordo tra l'Unione Industriale e la Camera del Lavoro in data 21 giugno '45, avverrà ratealmente in modo da esaurirsi entro il 31 luglio corr.anno.-

Eventuali situazioni particolari connesse a trattamenti in natura contrattuali mente o di fatto praticati dall'azienda nei confronti dei lavoratori, saranno singolarmente prese in considerazione dalle organizzazioni stipulanti e fatte oggetto di speciali previsioni agli effetti dell'applicazione del presente accordo.-

7)- Quanto precede non deve trovare applicazione nei confronti dei dipendenti dello scrivente esercenti l'industria degli autotrasporti di merci e persone, dei trasporti in concessione delle tranvie urbane, l'industria delle sartorie per uomo e donna su misura, dei lavoratori a domicilio e dell'industria dello spettacolo.-

Per tali categorie e per tutto l'artigianato in genere verrà trattato a parte.-

8)- Col 21 giugno 1945 agli operai totalmente sospesi dal lavoro o lavoratori ad orario ridotto al di sotto di 48 ore settimanali, il cui orario venisse ridotto al di sotto di tale limite successivamente, verrà riservato il seguente trattamento economico :

c)- Per le ore di effettiva prestazione lavorativa :
corresponsione del normale trattamento economico previsto dai contratti collettivi di lavoro o dai decreti disciplinari, il trattamento salariale delle maestranze a suo tempo

itorio del Comune di Torino, Rivoli, Moncalieri, Settimo e Venaria ed in ragione del 90% ai lavoratori addetti a stabilimenti, cantieri ecc. siti nel restante territorio della provincia di Torino.

- 4)- L'indennità di contingenza non costituisce parte integrale della retribuzione ed alcun effetto. - Si farà eccezione soltanto per il compenso spettante per il periodo annuale di ferie e per quello relativo alle festività infrasettimanali. - Essa è esente da ogni contribuzione a scopi previdenziali, sociali ed assicurativi.
- 5)- Sono assorbiti nella nuova indennità di contingenza quelle erogazioni percentuali ed aumenti già accordati ed oggetto di contratti in corso di stipulazione. del 1° giugno in poi, escluso però quanto si riferisce a liquidazione arretrata e da sistemazione di paghe esistenti a titolo di perequazione, salariale stipulate e ratificate in sede sindacale.
- 6)- Il recupero di quanto da assorbire ai sensi del precedente articolo nonché della somma di L. 1000 di cui all'accordo tra l'Unione Industriale e la Camera del Lavoro in data 21 giugno '45, avverrà ratealmente in modo da esaurirsi entro il 31 luglio corr. anno. -
Eventuali situazioni particolari connesse a trattamenti in natura contrattualmente o di fatto praticati dall'azienda nei confronti dei lavoratori, saranno singolarmente prese in considerazione dalle organizzazioni stipulanti e fatte oggetto di speciali devisioni agli effetti dell'applicazione del presente accordo.
- 7)- Quanto precede non deve trovare applicazione nei confronti dei dipendenti delle aziende esercenti l'industria degli autotrasporti di merci e persone, dei trasporti in concessione delle tranvie urbane, l'industria delle sartorie per uomo e donna su misura, dei lavoratori a domicilio e dell'industria dello spettacolo. -
Per tali categorie e per tutto l'artigianato in genere verrà trattato a parte.
- 8)- Col 21 giugno 1945 agli operai totalmente sospesi dal lavoro e lavoratori ad orario ridotto al di sotto di 48 ore settimanali, il cui orario venisse ridotto al di sotto di tale limite successivamente, verrà riservato il seguente trattamento economico :
c)- Per le ore di effettiva prestazione lavorativa :
corresponsione del normale trattamento economico previsto dai contratti collettivi di lavoro o dai decreti disciplinanti il trattamento salariale delle maestranze a suo tempo emanato dal Commissariato Naz. del Lavoro o dal Ministro del Lavoro della così detta Repubblica Sociale Italiana, e della totale indennità di contingenza.
- b)- Per le ore comprese fra le 0 e le 48 settimanali non la-

1486

3 -

Vorrete a causa di riduzione dell'orario di lavoro:

Corresponsione del 50% della retribuzione globale e 50% della indennità di contingenze raggugliate ad ora e carico della cassa integrazione salari degli operai dell'industria gestita dall'Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale:

Corresponsione del 25% dell'anzidetta retribuzione globale e 25% dell'indennità di contingenze raggugliate ed ora e carico dell'azienda.-

Le presenti disposizioni modificano le norme contrattuali regolanti le integrazioni dei salari agli operai lavoratori ad orario ridotto, ed obrogano e si costituiscono a quelle contenute nei vari decreti disciplinanti il trattamento salariale delle maestranze dipendenti da aziende industriali relativamente alla garanzia del minimo settimanale di retribuzione, fermo restando, come già stabilito dai decreti sopracitati, che nei casi di assenza dovuta a fatto del lavoratore (permesso, malattia, infortunio) non si farà luogo ad alcuna integrazione salariale, nè opererà naturalmente la predetta garanzia del minimo.-

L'organizzazione degli industriali, considerato che si tratta di personale che, pur avendo inderogabili esigenze di vita le quali devono essere soddisfatte, si trovano tuttavia nelle condizioni di non poter dare la propria produzione ed è quindi improduttivo; sostiene che l'onere relativo non deve gravare in alcun modo sull'azienda e deve invece gravare sull'Esercizio.-

Essa svolgerà quindi azione presso l'Amministrazione di Governo per ottenere nel termine più breve che lo Stato si assuma tutti indistintamente gli oneri per erogazioni corrisposte ai lavoratori a fronte di ore non effettivamente lavorate.-

53?

L'organizzazione dei lavoratori nell'interesse dell'economia produttiva nazionale, appoggerà ogni iniziativa tendente a mettere l'industria in condizioni di superare le difficoltà contingenti.-

9)- Al fine di facilitare la ripresa dell'attività produttiva tutte le nuove assunzioni di personale, entro dall'entrata in vigore del presente accordo, non sono soggette a nessun blocco di licenziamento.- Sono autorizzati i licenziamenti di tutti gli epurati.-

10)- L'Unione Industriale e la Camera del Lavoro esamineranno entro il mese di Luglio, in accordo colla delegazione Piemontese del Comitato Interministeriale per la Ricostruzione, la sistemazione dei lavoratori, impiegati ed operai già alle armi nel R. Esercito, C.V.L.,igionieri, soggetti al lavoro obbligatorio, deportati, esuli ed assenti per cause politiche.-

11)- L'Unione Industriale e la Camera del Lavoro si impegnano di stipulare entro il 30 settembre p.v. i nuovi contratti di lavoro per impiegati ed operai.-

Tra L'Unione Industriali - Sezione Abbigliamento - e la Camera del

Lavoro di Torino - Sezione Abbigliamento - si conviene quanto segue:

Sciogliendo la riserva contenuta nel recente accordo di carattere collettivo stipulato il 10 luglio 1945 tra l'Unione Industriale e la

Camera del Lavoro per la concessione dell'indennità di contingenza per coesistenti, si stabilisce:

che per l'industria esecente la confezione di articoli di abbigliamento in genere non in serie, al fine di agevolare la formazione dell'apprendistato nella stessa, la misura dell'indennità giornaliera di carovita per gli apprendisti rimane così fissata:

età fra 14 e 15 anni compiuti.....L.	28	giornaliere
età fra 16 e 17 anni compiuti....."	40	"
età fra 17 e 18 anni compiuti....."	52	"

Nel caso di apprendisti assunti in età superiore ai 15 anni, la indennità giornaliera di carovita sarà corrisposta nella misura di:

per apprendisti di anni 16.....L.	34	giornaliere
per apprendisti di anni 17 e 18....."	46	"
per apprendisti assunti dopo il 18° anno....."	42	"

e ciò per la durata dell'apprendistato come da disposizioni vigenti,

Inoltre, le due Organizzazioni convengono:

Nel caso di interruzione normale consuetudinaria di lavoro "morte stagionale" la durata della stessa dovrà essere stabilita di comune accordo fra le Commissioni Interne o chi per esse e le singole ditte. Per il periodo di sospensione, accettato dalle maestranze, non decorreranno né salario né indennità di contingenza. Questa particolare convenzione è accettata dall'Organizzazione operaia fino alla stipulazione del nuovo contratto di lavoro, né può costituire comunque deroga ad eventuali disposizioni più favorevoli ai lavoratori sancite da precedenti disposizioni di legge o di contratto.

Torino, 13/7/1945

PER LA CAMERA DEL LAVORO

PER L'UNIONE INDUSTRIALE

collettivo stipulato il 10 Luglio 1945 tra l'Unione Industriale e la Camera del Lavoro per la concessione dell'indennità di contingenza per caroviventi, si stabilisce:

Che per l'industria esercente la confezione di articoli di abbigliamento in genere non in serie, al fine di agevolare la formazione dell'apprendistato nella stessa, la misura dell'indennità giornaliera di carovita per gli apprendisti rimane così fissata:

età fra 14 e 15 anni compiuti.....L.	28 giornaliere
età fra 16 e 17 anni compiuti....."	40 "
età fra 17 e 18 anni compiuti....."	52 "

Nel caso di apprendisti assunti in età superiore ai 15 anni, la indennità giornaliera di carovita sarà corrisposta nella misura di:

per apprendisti di anni 16.....L.	34 giornaliere
per apprendisti di anni 17 e 18....."	46 "
per apprendisti assunti dopo il 18° anno....."	42 "

e ciò per la durata dell'apprendistato come da disposizioni vigenti,

Inoltre, le due Organizzazioni convengono:

Nel caso di interruzione normale consuetudinaria di lavoro "morta stagione" la durata della stessa dovrà essere stabilita di comune accordo fra le Commissioni Interne o chi per esse e le singole ditte. Per il periodo di sospensione, accettato dalle maestranze, non decorreranno lo salario né indennità di contingenza. Questa particolare convenzione è accettata dall'Organizzazione operaia fino alla stipulazione del nuovo contratto di lavoro, nè può costituire comunque deroga ad eventuali disposizioni più favorevoli ai lavoratori sancite da precedenti disposizioni di legge o di contratto.

Torino, 13/7/1945

PER LA CAMERA DEL LAVORO
P.to G. Ravelli
P.to Remo Savio

PER L'UNIONE INDUSTRIALE
P.to E. Ceresa
P.to C. Pistoja

APPENDIX B.

Torino, 14th July 1945

Subsidiary Agreement signed by Fiorio (Industry) and Flecchia/Rapelli (Camera del Lavoro), following a meeting which was attended by the following:

Ing. Canova (Vice-Prefect - Liberal, in the absence of the Prefect).
 Sig. Roveda (Sindaco - Communist), Avv. Mario Passoni (C.I.M. - Socialist)
 Dr. Montalenti (C.I.M. - Socialist), Avv. Ugolini (C.I.M. - Communist),
 Ing. Trevisani (representing the "Industria del Piemonte" at the Council
 of "Industria Alta Italia" - Liberal); Dr. Roccagiatana (Industrial
 Representative - No party).
 U.D.I. - Communist; Ing. Fiorio (C.I.M. Commissario for Industry -
 Liberal), Avv. Codogni (Executive Director "Unione Industriali" -
 Liberal), Avv. Bassi (Executive Deputy-Director "Unione Industriali-
 Liberal), Sig. Flecchia (Communist-Joint Secretary "Camera del Lavoro");
 Sig. Rapelli (Demo-Christian-Joint Secretary "Camera del Lavoro"); and
 other interested observers.

On the invitation of the Regional C.I.M. the "Unione Industriali"
 and the "Camera del Lavoro" of Torino have examined the agreement sti-
 pulated on the 10th instant and referring to the contingency indemnity.

With no change in the other clauses of the same agreement, it is
 hereby decided that the list of wages hereunder for male or female
 workers and male or female employees, for city and province of Torino
 shall prevail.

	Workers		Employees	
	Days	Time Table Monthly	Time Table Monthly	Table
a) Head of families with one dependent.....	£. 110.	13,75	2750.	13,75
to the head of family with two or more dependents a supplementary allowance of £. 14 daily will be given; and £. 350 monthly to employees - to be computed on an hourly basis for each dependent, but for not more than three other persons apart from the aforementioned first person.....	£. 14.	1,75	350.	1,75
b) Workers (without dependents) who are more than 20 years old.....	£. 92.	11,50	2300.	11,50
c) Workers (without dependents) who are from 18 to 20 years old.....	£. 72.	9.	1800.	9.
d) Workers (without dependents) who are from 16 to 18 years old.....	£. 62.	7,75	1550.	7,75

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U.D.I. - Communist Party; and the "Unione Industriale" - Liberal), Avv. Codogni (Executive Director "Unione Industriale"), Avv. Bassi (Executive Deputy-Director "Unione Industriale"), Sig. Flecchia (Communist-Joint Secretary "Camera del Lavoro"); and Sig. Rapelli (Dem-Christian-Joint Secretary "Camera del Lavoro"); and other interested observers.

On the invitation of the Regional C.I.L. the "Unione Industriale" and the "Camera del Lavoro" of Torino have examined the agreement stipulated on the 10th instant and referring to the contingency indemnity.

With no change in the other clauses of the same agreement, it is hereby decided that the list of wages hereunder for male or female workers and male or female employees, for city and province of Torino shall prevail.

	Workers		Employees	
	Days	Time Table! Monthly Time	Monthly Time	Table
a) Head of families with one dependent.....	£. 110.	13,75	2750.	15,75
to the head of family with two or more dependents a supplementary allowance of £. 14 daily will be given; and £. 350 monthly to employees - to be computed on an hourly basis for each dependent, but for not more than three other persons apart from the aforementioned first person.....	£. 14.	1,75	350.	1,75
b) Workers (without dependents) who are more than 20 years old.....	£. 92.	11,50	2300.	11,50
c) Workers (without dependents) who are from 18 to 20 years old.....	£. 72.	9.	1800.	9.
d) Workers (without dependents) who are from 16 to 18 years old.....	£. 62.	7,75	1550.	7,75
e) Workers (without dependents) who are under 16 years.....	£. 52.	6,50	1300.	6,50

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UNIONE INDUSTRIALI
sgd. Sandro Fiorio

CAMERA DEL LAVORO
sgd. Flecchia
G. Rapelli.

APPENDIX B

Torino, 14 Luglio 1945

Accordo complementare firmato da Fiorio (Industria) e Flecchia/Rapelli (Camera del Lavoro) dopo una riunione in cui furono presentate le seguenti persone:

Ing. Genova (Vice-Prefetto - Liberale) nell'assenza del Prefetto, Sig. Roveda (Sindaco - Comunista), Avv. Mario Passoni (C.I.N. - Socialista), Dott. Monteleuti (C.I.N. - Socialista), Avv. Ugolini (C.I.N. - Comunista), Ing. Trevisani (Rappresentante dell'Industria del Piemonte presso il Consiglio dell'Industria Alta Italia - Liberale), Dott. Roccatagliata (Rappresentante Industriale-senza partito), (Rappresentante dell'U.D.I. - Comunista), Ing. Fiorio (C.I.N. Commissario per l'Industria - Liberale), Avv. Codogni (Direttore Esecutivo dell'Unione Industriali - Liberale), Avv. Bassi (Vice-Direttore Esecutivo dell'Unione Industriali - Liberale), Sig. Flecchia (Comunista - Consigliere della Camera del Lavoro), Sig. Rapelli (Demo-Cristiano - Consigliere della Camera del Lavoro), ed altre persone interessate presenti.

Su invito del C.I.N. Regionale l'Unione Industriale di Torino e la Camera del Lavoro di Torino hanno preso in esame l'accordo stipulato in data 10 corrente relativo all'indennità di contingenza.

Ferme restando le altre clausole dell'accordo stesso, viene fissata la seguente tabella unica per operai, operaie, impiegati ed impiegate per città e provincia:

	Operai		Impiegati	
	Giora.	Grario	Mensili	Grarie
a) Capi famiglia con una persona a carico.....	£. 110.	13,75	2750.	13,75
si capi famiglia con due o più persone a carico verrà corrispondere un assegno supplementare di £. 14 giornaliere per gli operai e di £. 350 mensili per gli impiegati, raggiungibili ad ora per ogni persona a carico oltre la prima e limitatamente alle tre prime persone a carico oltre la prima.....£.	14.	1,75	350.	1,75
b) Non capi famiglia di età superiore agli anni 20 compiuti £.	92.	11,50	2300.	11,50
c) Non capi famiglia di età compresa dai 18 ai 20 anni.....£.	72.	9.	1800.	9.
d) Non capi famiglia dai 16 ai	52.	7,75	1550.	7,75

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to), Ing. Florio (C.I.N. Commissario per l'Industria - Liberale), avv. Codogni (Direttore Esecutivo dell'Unione Industriali - Liberale), avv. Bassi (Vice-Direttore Esecutivo dell'Unione Industriali - Liberale), Sig. Flecchia (Comunista - Consigliere della Camera del Lavoro), Sig. Rapelli (Demo-Cristiano - Consigliere della Camera del Lavoro), ed altre persone interessate presenti.

Su invito del C.I.N. Regionale l'Unione Industriale di Torino e la Camera del Lavoro di Torino hanno preso in esame l'accordo stipulato in data 10 corrente relativo all'indennità di contingenza.

Ferme restando le altre clausole dell'accordo stesso, viene fissata la seguente tabella unica per operai, operai, impiegati ed impiegate per città e provincia:

	Operai		Impiegati	
	Giorn.	Orario	Mensili	Orario
a) Capi famiglia con una persona a carico.....	£. 110.	13,75	2750.	13,75
b) Non capi famiglia di età superiore agli anni 20 compiuti £. 92.	11,50	2300.	11,50	
c) Non capi famiglia di età compresa dai 18 ai 20 anni..... £. 72.	9.	1800.	9.	
d) Non capi famiglia dai 16 ai 18 anni..... £. 62.	7,75	1650.	7,75	
e) Non capi famiglia sotto i 16 anni..... £. 52.	6,50	1300.	6,50	

UNIONE INDUSTRIALI
F.to Sandro Florio

CAMERA DEL LAVORO
F.to Flecchia
G. Rapelli.

APPENDIX "D"

TRANSLATION

The "Consiglio Direttivo of the "Unione Industriali" on the 17th July 1945 -

having heard Ing. Elorio's relation on the events of Saturday 14 inst. which led up to the modification of the agreements previously concluded;

while approving, in its determinating causes, the action pursued by the Commissario of the Unione -

considering that, three days before, precise agreements were signed between the two organisations of the province, after the Milano agreement's extension, decided in the presence of six member of the Government, of the Secretariat of the "Confederazione Generale del Lavoro" and of representatives of the "Camera del Lavoro" and of the "Unione Industriali dell'Alta Italia";

in recording that the immediate acceptance of requests presented to the "Unione Industriali" was determined by the intervention of Political Authorities, as a consequence of public acts of violence;

in pointing out that acts of violence had determined a substantial alteration of labour relations, transferring the question from an economic to a political field;

affirms unanimously that it is no longer in a position to shoulder such responsibilities (of which in these critical times everyone is fully conscious) as devolve on Industrialists, without first receiving a guarantee that labour agreements freely concluded would not be altered under the pressure, of outside forces.

Therefore decides to make a formal protest to the competent Authorities over the events that have taken place and to suspend any further negotiations sufficient guarantee of freedom in discussion and in the conclusion of agreements.

APPENDICE "D"

Il Consiglio Direttivo dell'Unione Industriali riunitosi in data 17 Luglio 1945 -
udita la relazione dell'Ing. Florio sugli avvenimenti di sabato 14 corr. che portarono alla modifica degli accordi precedentemente presi.-

mentre approva nelle sue ragioni determinanti l'opera del Commissario dell'Unione -

considerato che tre giorni prima accordi precisi erano stati firmati fra le due Organizzazioni della Provincia a seguito della estensione degli accordi di Milano decisa alla presenza di sei membri del Governo, del Segretario della Confederazione Generale del Lavoro e delle rappresentanze della Camera del Lavoro e delle Unioni Industriali dell'Alta Italia;

constatato che l'immediata accettazione da parte dell'Unione Industriale delle richieste presentata è stata determinata dall'intervento delle Autorità politiche conseguenziale alle affermazioni di violenza;

rileva che l'episodio di violenza ha determinato la sostanziale alterazione dei rapporti sindacali trasferendone la sostanza dal campo economico a quello politico;

afferma unanime di non poter continuare ad assumersi per l'avvenire la responsabilità che comportano agli industriali, di cui tutti sono consci nell'attuale delicato momento, senza la garanzia che gli accordi sindacali liberamente intervenuti non vengano alterati sotto la pressione di forze estranee.

Delibera quindi di elevare formale protesta alle Autorità competenti per i fatti avvenuti e di sospendere ogni ulteriore trattativa con la Camera del Lavoro, fino a quando il Governo non darà sufficiente garanzia, del libero svolgimento delle discussioni e degli accordi sindacali.

APPENDIX E.)

TRANSLATION

The Executive Commission of the "Camera del Lavoro", having examined the communication of the "Unione Industriali", in the first place approves the work already done by the Secretariat in defence of the workers' right aiming at a return to normal conditions of life in the factories, in business concerns and to develop satisfactory labour relations.

Reaffirms the indispensable principle of discipline on the part of all organised workers in respect of deliberations of their own free Trade-Union organisations and of the "Camera del Lavoro", as the recognised representatives of the organised working classes in the Province of Torino.

confirms that the recent manifestation in Torino, directed towards obtaining an adequate high cost of living indemnity and the equalisation of male and female workers, was the natural outcome of the prolonged precarious situation of the working classes;

declares that the additional contingency indemnity pay made with the "Unione degli Industriali", under the auspices of the "Giunta del Governo", - Regionale", bringing up to the same financial levels male and Provincial workers is fully valid, as it is an act of justice, freely agreed to by the two syndical organs as a consequence of legitimate requests made by the interested workers.

considers the decision of the Unione Industriali to suspend the relations with the "Camera del Lavoro", an inconsiderate act, forerunner of important consequences.

recalls the attention of the competent authorities to the sacrifices, continuously borne by the working classes and to the efforts that the "Camera del Lavoro" is making to prevent more violent manifestations as a reaction to the too many food privations borne by them;

Points out, furthermore, leaving to the responsible bodies all the initiatives over this matter, that the workers' dissatisfaction is also due to disappointment over the delayed elimination of the persons notoriously compromised with the Germans and fascists.

invites in the meantime, the competent authorities to appeal to the "Unione Industriali" to resume, without delay, normal relations with the "Camera del Lavoro" in order to continue in their work of stabilising relations between the employers and workmen, without which every effort to formalize activities at the factory level and in commercial concerns will remain without any useful result.

Torino, 19 July 1945.

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(APPENDIX E)

La Commissione Esecutiva della Camera del Lavoro, esaminata la comunicazione dell'Unione Industriali, approva innanzitutto l'opera della Segreteria finora svolta in difesa dei diritti dei lavoratori per avviare verso un normale aspetto la vita nelle fabbriche, nelle aziende e sviluppare i rapporti sindacali.

Ribadisce il concetto dell'indispensabile disciplina da parte di tutti i lavoratori organizzati alle deliberazioni dei propri liberi organismi sindacali di categoria e della Camera del Lavoro quale Ente rappresentativo di tutta la classe lavoratrice organizzata nella Provincia di Torino.

Riconferma che le ultime manifestazioni verificatesi a Torino per un'adeguata indennità di carovita e per l'equiparazione degli assegni fra mano d'opera maschile e femminile, sono state spontanee reazioni alle continue preoccupanti privazioni della classe lavoratrice;

dichiara che il patto supplementare di indennità di contingenza concluso con l'Unione degli Industriali, sotto gli auspici della Giunta del Governo Regionale, patto che equipara la mano d'opera femminile e della Provincia, deve avere piena validità poiché esso è un atto di giustizia riparatrice liberamente convenuto fra i due organi sindacali, a seguito delle legittime richieste della parte lavoratrice interessata.

Considera la deliberazione dell'Unione Industriali di sospendere i rapporti con la Camera del Lavoro un atto inconsiderato, portiero di gravi conseguenze.

Richiama l'attenzione delle competenti Autorità sui sacrifici a cui sottostanno continuamente le classi lavoratrici e sugli sforzi che la Camera del Lavoro va compiendo per evitare che questi determinino manifestazioni più violente quale reazione alle troppe rinunce alimentari cui devono sottostare.

Segnala inoltre, lasciando agli organi responsabili tutte le iniziative su questa materia, che il malcontento dei lavoratori è dovuto anche alle delusioni cui sono stati soggetti per la epurazione degli elementi notoriamente compromessi coi tedeschi e coi fascisti.

Invita pertanto le competenti Autorità ad intervenire presso l'Unione degli Industriali acciocché riprenda con sollecitudine i rapporti con la Camera del Lavoro per continuare quell'opera di sistemazione dei rapporti tra datori di lavoro e prestatori d'opera senza la quale ogni tentativo di normalizzare la vita negli stabilimenti e nelle aziende rimarrà senza proficuo risultato.

Torino, 19 Luglio 1945

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APPENDIX F.

Torino, 21st. July 1945

Representatives of the "Camera del Lavoro" and of the "Unione Industriali", called together before the "Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale per il Piemonte" and under the auspices of the same, having reaffirmed the common aim that the negotiations between the employers and the workers be always developed in a serene atmosphere of reciprocal understanding and in the forms freely accepted by both, with the essential purpose to face and solve the difficult and urgent problems of the reconstruction in an effective spirit of national solidarity, decide to resume their relations for the solution of the problems still pending.

The C.L.N. records, with much pleasure, the declarations made by the representatives of the two parties, praises the efficacious work so far done and trusts that all the representatives will give their full support to this work directed towards the superior end of the national solidarity in a spirit of deep comprehension and of civil responsibility.

The "Comitato di Liberazione
per il Piemonte"

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APPENDIX E.

Torino, 21 Luglio 1945

I rappresentanti della Camera del Lavoro e dell'Unione Industriali, riuniti innanzi al Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale per il Piemonte e sotto gli auspici dello stesso,

Riaffermato il concorde proposito che le trattative fra i rappresentanti dei datori di lavoro e dei lavoratori si svolgano sempre in una serena atmosfera di reciproca comprensione e nelle forme liberamente consentite, allo scopo essenziale di affrontare e risolvere gli ardui ed urgenti problemi della ricostruzione in un effettivo spirito di solidarietà nazionale

deliberano di riprendere i contatti per la risoluzione dei problemi attualmente pendenti

il C.L.M. prende atto con vivo compiacimento delle dichiarazioni rese dai rappresentanti delle due categorie elogiandone l'opera fattiva sin qui svolta e confidando che a questa opera intesa ai superiori fini della solidarietà nazionale tutti i rappresentanti daranno il loro pieno appoggio con uno spirito di profonda comprensione e con sensi di civile responsabilità.

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Il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale
per il Piemonte.

APPENDICE "H"

L'"Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro" - presa conoscenza del comunicato dell'A.M.G. e dell'accordo intervenuto sotto gli auspici del CIL. tra la Camera del Lavoro e l'Unione Industriali per la ripresa dei rapporti in uno spirito di solidarietà nazionale e nel reciproco interesse, ha convocato i rappresentanti delle due parti per conoscere il loro esatto pensiero sulla questione delle indennità di contingenza.

Detti rappresentanti, considerato che la vertenza determinata dall'agitazione delle donne, conclusasi con un accordo stipulato il 14 Luglio 1945, derivava dal riconoscimento delle difficili condizioni di vita attuali delle lavoratrici e della particolare situazione alimentare locale, in questo periodo ;

- mentre auspicano che la sistemazione salariale della mano d'opera femminile trovi sollecitamente una soluzione sul piano nazionale;
- tenuto conto del carattere di temporaneità delle indennità di contingenza;

hanno deliberato di rinnovare nei suoi medesimi termini l'accordo firmato il 14 Luglio 1945, sull'equiparazione delle indennità di contingenza femminili a quelle maschili e delle indennità provinciali a quelle di città.

Data l'importanza del rinnovato accordo, che comporta nuovi oneri finanziari dello Stato, l'"Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro" lo sottoporrà immediatamente per la ratifica al Governo Italiano e alla Commissione Alleata a Roma.

Torino, 21 Luglio 1945

APPENDIX "H"

The "Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro" - taking cognisance of the Press communique issued by A.M.G. and of the agreement reached under the auspices of C.I.N. between the "Camera del Lavoro" and the "Unione Industriali" for the reestablishment of normal relations, in a spirit of national solidarity and in the common interest, has called together the representatives of the two parties, in order to know their exact views on the question of "Contingency indemnity".

The said representatives in considering that the dispute determined by the demonstration of women and leading up to the agreement stipulated on the 14th July 1945, was ^{the} outcome of difficult prevalent conditions of life for women workers and of the particular local food situation at the present time; in expressing the hope that the wages of female workers should find without delay a solution on the national plan;

taking into account the temporary character of the contingency indemnity,

have resolved to renew in the same financial terms the agreement signed on the 14th July 1945, equalising the contingency indemnity of women to that of the men and of provincial areas to that of cities.

In taking into account the importance of the renewed agreement, placing new financial burdens on the State, the "Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro" will immediately submit the agreement for ratification to the Italian Government and the Allied Commission in Rome.

Torino, 21 th July 1945

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