Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NSD No. 786021

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SYNDICATES UNIONS

OCT. 1943 - July 1944

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R.D.L. 13 NOVEMBRE 1924, N.1825,

CONVERTITO NELLA LEGGE 18 MARZO 1926, N.562, PUBBLICATO NELLA GAZZETTA UFFICIALE IL 22 NOVEMBRE 1924, N.273, PORTANTE DISPOSIZIONI RELATIVE AL CONTRATTO D'IMPIEGO PRIVATO.

Art. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8

O M I S S I S

Art.9. Il contratto d'impiego a tempo indeterminato non può essere risolto da nessuna delle due parti senza previa disdetta e senza indennità nei termini e nella misura rispettivamente stabiliti nell'articolo seguente.

La superiore disposizione vale anche per il caso di cessazione,liquidazione o riduzione dell'azienda, che non siano esclusivamente determinate da forza maggiore.

Non è dovuta disdetta nè indennità nel caso che una delle parti dia giusta causa alla risoluzione immediata per una mancanza così grave da non consentire la prosecuzione,anche provvisoria del rapporto.

Art.10. Il termine di cui nell'articolo precedente,quando l'uso o la convenzione non li assegnino in misura più larga,sarà determinato nel modo seguente in caso di licenziamento da parte del principale;

a) per gli impiegati che avendo superato il periodo di prova,non hanno raggiunto i cinque anni di servizio:

1°) Mesi due di preavviso per gli institori,procuratori,rappresentanti a stipendio fisso o non esercenti esclusivamente in proprio:commessi viaggiatori per l'Estero, direttori tecnici ed amministrativi ed impiegati di grado e funzioni equivalenti;

2°) Mesi 1 di preavviso per i commessi viaggiatori,direttori o capi di speciali servizi ed impiegati di concetto;

3°) Giorni 15 di preavviso per i commessi di studio e di negozio,assistenti tecnici ed altri impiegati di grado comune.

b) per gli impiegati che hanno raggiunto i 5 anni di servizio e non i IO

1°) mesi tre di preavviso per la prima categoria;
2°) Giorni 45 per la seconda categoria
3°) giorni 30 per la terza categoria.

c) Per gli impiegati che hanno raggiunto i IO anni di servizio:

1°) mesi 4 per la prima categoria;
2°) mesi due per la seconda categoria;
3°) giorni 45 per la terza categoria;

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I termini di disdetta decorrono dalla metà o dalla fine di ciascun mese.

In caso di mancato preavviso nei termini suddetti, è dovuta una indennità pari alla retribuzione corrispondente al periodo di preavviso.

Oltre al preavviso nei termini come sopra stabiliti, o in difetto, oltre alla indennità corrispondente, è in ogni caso dovuta una indennità non inferiore alla metà dell'importo di tante mensualità di stipendio per quanti sono gli anni di servizio prestati.

Agli effetti del presente articolo sono equiparati a stipendio e dovranno egualmente computarsi tutte le indennità continuative e di ammontare determinato, le provvigioni, i premi di produzione, nonchè le partecipazioni agli utili.

Se l'impegato è rimunerato in tutto o in parte con provvigioni, premi di produzione o partecipazione; queste saranno commisurate sulla media dell'ultimo triennio, e, se l'impiegato non abbia compiuto 3 anni di servizio, sulla media degli anni da lui passati in servizio;

ART.11. Nel caso di cessione o trasformazione in qualsiasi modo di una ditta o quando la ditta precedente non abbia dato il preavviso ai termini enunciati dall'art.10, adempiendo anche ove ne sia il caso, gli obblighi di cui all'art.16, la nuova ditta, ove non intenda assumere l'impiegato con ogni diritto ed onere a lui competenti, per il servizio prestato, sarà tenuta all'osservanza degli obblighi gravanti per effetto del presente decreto sulla precedente Ditta, come se avvenisse il licenziamento.

In caso di fallimento dell'azienda l'impiegato ha diritto alle indennità stabilite dagli articoli precedenti.

ART.12. Le indennità di licenziamento di cui all'articolo 10 debbono essere pagate all'impiegato all'atto della cessazione di servizio.

ART. 13. In caso di morte dell'impiegato, spetterà al coniuge ed ai congiunti non oltre il 4° grado che vivono a suo carico le indennità di licenziamento di cui all'articolo 10 , fatta deduzione di quanto essi abbiano diritto a percepire da Casse Pensioni e da Società di Assicurazioni per atti di previdenza compiuti dal principale.

ART.14. Quando la disdetta sia data dall'impiegato questi deve osservare gli stessi termini di preavviso indicati nell'articolo 10 ed in difetto deve pagare una indennità corrispondente. Ove l'impiegato non adempia da parte sua all'obbligo del preavviso ,il datore di lavoro ha diritto di ritenere quanto sia da lui dovuto all'impiegato fino alla concorrenza dell'indennità gravan=

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te su costui.

ART.15. Le indennità di licenziamento e le retribuzioni spettanti all'impiegato non sono soggette a moratoria. Ad esse è esteso il privilegio di cui all'art.733,N.1,Cod.di Commercio (1),salvo il caso che si tratti di piccoli fallimenti regolati dalla legge 24 Maggio 1903,n.197 (2)

ART.16. In caso di licenziamento o di dimissioni dal servizio,per qualsiasi causa, il principale è tenuto a rilasciare all'impiegato,all'atto della cessazione del servizio,e nonostante qualsiasi contestazione sulla liquidazione dei reciproci rapporti, un certificato di servizio,contenente l'indicazione del tempo durante il quale questi è stato occupato da esso principale e della natura delle attribuzioni disimpegnate.

ART.17. Le disposizioni del presente decreto saranno osservate malgrado ogni patto in contrario,salvo il caso di particolari convenzioni od usi più favorevoli all'impiegato e salvo il caso che il presente decreto espressamente ne consenta la deroga consensuale.

Nel caso però in cui l'impiegato venga assunto in riguardo alla specialità di una competenza tecnica,si potrà,con patto speciale, stipulare l'obbligo di un più lungo termine di preavviso o di una indennità maggiore di quella stabilita dall'art.14 per il caso di risoluzione di contratto da parte dell'impiegato.

ART.18, 19,20

O M I S S I S

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

R.D.L. 22 MARZO 1928, N.740

CONVERTITO NELLA LEGGE 29 NOVEMBRE 1928, N.2786, PER L'INTER= PRETAZIONE DELL4ART.10 CAP.3 DEL R.D.L.13 NOVEMBRE 1924,N.1825 SUL CONTRATTO D'IMPIEGO PRIVATO.

O M I S S I S

Articolo Unico

Salvo espresso patto contrario,è in facoltà del prin= cipale di dedurre dall'ammontare dell'indennità prevista dal= l'art.10 cap.3 del R.D.L. 13 Novembre 1924,N.1825 (1), per il caso di licenziamento da lui dato all'impiegato,quanto questi abbia diritto di percepire, in conseguenza di tale licenziamen = to,per atti di previdenza compiuti da detto principale.

Il presente Decreto sarà presentato al parlamento per la sua conversione in legge.

Il Ministro proponente è autorizzato alla presentazione del relativo disegno in legge.

Ordiniamo che il presente decreto,munito del sigillo del= lo stato,sia inserito nella raccolta Ufficiale delle leggi e dei Decreti del Regno d'Italia,mandando a chiunque spetti di os= servarlo e di farlo osservare.

Dato a Roma addì 22 Marzo 1928

VITTORIO EMANUELE

Mussolini,Belluzzo,Rocco

Visto,il guardasigilli : Rocco

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

LEGGE 22 GENNAIO 1934, N.401,

RECANTE MODIFICAZIONE ALL'ART.10 DEL R.D.L. 13 NOVEMBRE 1924 N.1825 ,SUL CONTRATTO D'IMPIEGO PRIVATO.

O M I S S I S

Articolo Unico

Salvo il caso di particolari convenzioni più favorevoli al= l'impiegato ed in deroga degli usi esistenti,la parte di stipendio eccedente le L.60.000 annue,di cui l'impiegato sia provvisto all'at= to del licenziamento,non è computabile agli effetti della determi= zione dell'indennità di licenziamento prescritta dal 3° capoverso dell'art.10 e dell'art.11 del R.D.L.13 Novembre 1924,n.1825,sul contratto d'impiego privato,convertito in legge con la legge 18 mar= zo 1926,n.562 (1)

L'ammontare dello stipendio sarà determinato a norma dell'ul= timo capoverso dell'art.10 del citato R.D.L.13 novembre 1924,N.1825.

In caso di morte dell'impiegato resta fermo,qualunque sia l'am= montare dello stipendio,il diritto del coniuge e dei congiunti non oltre il 4° grado che vivono a suo carico,alle indennità prescritte dall'articolo 13 del predetto R.D.L.13 Novembre 1924,n.1821 (1), fatta deduzione di quanto essi abbiano diritto a percepire da Cas= se pensioni e da Società di Assicurazioni per atti di Previdenza compiuti dal datore di Lavoro.

O M I S S I S

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Q. M. C. Form 363 (Old No. 690)
Revised July 26, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

II

File under No. 091.447

SYNDICATES + UNIONS

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM--	DATE	TO--	SYNOPSIS
19	Col. Smith	26-1-44	R.C.A.O. Reg. II	Labor Organization + Benefits
20	Capt. Frazer	31-1-44	Col. Smith	Labor Organization in Matera Province
21	Col. Bain	7-2-44	Acting Adjutant Reg. III A.M.G.	Requests Made by Gen. Confederation of Labor
22	Brig. Carr	14-2-44	R.C.A.O. Reg. III	Circulation of Fascist Organ.
23	Remarks on the Law Passed for the Examination of the Council of Ministers			
24	Col. Bain	20-2-44	A.C.C. - Rear	Labor Decree
25	Arbitration by Director R.L.O. Reg. I			
26	An Ordinance To Regulate Trade Unions + Trade Disputes			
27	Draft of General Order on Unions			
28	Capt. Sadler	8-3-44	Col. Bain	Stoppage of Work
29	" "	15-3-44	" "	Labor Confederation
30	Corbett	16-3-44	—	Royal Decree repealing Law dealing w/ collective Lab. Relations Regulate Labor, unions in Foggia: family allowances.
31	Maj. Ferber	28-3-44	Labor	
32	Com Lec.	25-3-44	Lon HQ	Fascist Org. in + Dep. Finance

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

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

Q. M. C. Form 358 (Old No. 420)
Revised July 28, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

I

File under No. 091.447

SYNDICATES + UNIONS

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1	A.F.H.Q.	4-10-43	A.M.G.	Message re. Trade Unions
2	Information re.		Mr. L.P. Fano	
3	Conversation re.		the election of officers for tramway union	
4	Request made to all		Federations, Unions, etc	
5	Detailed instructions re.		meetings + formation of unions	
6	Questions Relating to Political, Social, + Economic Faces in Sic + Italy			
7	Maj. Henbest	29-11-43	Labor	Re. questionnaire
8	Col. Smith	3-12-43	Maj. Henbest	Economic Faces in Sicily
9	" "	28-12-43	C.C.A.O.	Abolition of Fascist Corp. System
10	Cable re.		Wages increase + Abolition of Syndicates	
11	Organization of Labor - presented by Giuliano			
12	Labor Organization in		Reg. I,	Jan. 11-44
13	Cable from	Maj.	Doe	
14	Cable re.		information on number of Fascist Labor Unions Now Functioning	
15	Col. Spofford	18-1-44	R.C.A.O. Reg. I R.C.A.O. Reg. II	Political Activities
16	Col. Lane	21-1-44	Lt. Col. Kreege	Labor Conditions in Bari
17	Col. Smith	22-1-44	R.C.A.O. Reg. II	Labor Relations
18	Col. Smith	23-1-44	R.C.A.O. Reg. II	Union Organization Reg. II

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

May Day meeting in Bari.

The celebration of May 1st at Bari took place at the headquarters of the Post and Telegraph workers. About a thousand workers were present.

The meeting was presided over by Avv. Prospero Milella, a member of the directive council of the Camera del Lavoro. He began by referring to the new government and urged those present to have faith in it. (Apparently an expression of confidence in the new government was on the order of the day, as all speakers alluded to it.)

The official orator was the On. Guido Molinelli, secretary of the Camera del Lavoro. He warned his hearers that the proletariat has still to fight "against the reaction which has oppressed us for twenty years, against Fascist at home and Nazi-Fascists abroad. They must have no illusions. Prosperity cannot return until the damage has been repaired, the peasants returned to the fields, the workers returned to industry, the ports and roads rebuilt. We have already faced and resolved one problem, the problem of a government. Now that we have it, we must have faith in its orders. We reserve the right to direct, guide and control the work of the government, which is the democratic, all-party government of the Italian people. The present manifestation must mean cooperation with the government, the fight against Fascism, epuration at home.

Avv. Michele di Zonno then spoke on behalf of the Christian syndicates, who explained how twenty years of Fascism had destroyed the dignity of the individual, and said that the Christian syndicates also incited the workers to reconstruction and its necessary premise, the liberation of Italy from the Germans and Fascists.

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The next speaker was Antonio di Donato, secretary of the Bari Section of the Communist Party, whose speech was warmly applauded. He told the workers

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can bring prosperity to the Italian people. Today we must fight for the existence of the Italian people, with all weapons, without waiting for the help of others, beginning the fight with what weapons we have. This is the watchword which the Communist party today gives to the workers of Italy.

Vito Popolizio representing the Italian Liberal Party, also stressed the supreme need to drive the Germans from the soil of Italy. The Liberal Party is not conservative but progressive, and does not exclude the most far-reaching reforms.

Dr. Natale Loiacono, speaking for the Christian Democratic Party, recalled that his party was descended from the old and glorious Partito Popolare Italiano. The Italian people must at this time find in themselves the strength to liberate their oppressed brothers. We must thank the friendly, and not yet Allied, nations for the liberty conceded to us in this area, and with them, and more than them we must fight for liberty to be extended to all Italy." Dr. Loiacono alluded to Fascism and Nazism as reactionary movements provoked by and exploiting unintelligent capitalism. The Christian Democrats, he said, did not deny the function of capital, but desired that it should be recognised by its social purpose.

Turning to the workers present, Dr. Loiacono said: "Nothing divides us from you... Patriotism is for all the people." He was warmly applauded.

Avv. De Filippis spoke for the Action Party. He referred to the millions of workers still under the Germans and called for a concentration of energies on the war and on the problems of food and reconstruction. In the social field, the Action Party maintained the absolute need for a complete abolition of unemployment.

Eugenio Larricchiuta spoke last for the Socialist Party. He addressed a salute to the three United Nations; and referred to the unity between the Communist and Socialist parties. He added: "We respect the independence of the

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Eugenio Larricchiuta spoke last for the Socialist Party. He addressed a salute to the three United Nations; and referred to the unity between the Communist and Socialist parties. He added: "We respect the independence of the workers movement, to which we do not intend to apply a party lable; but there must be no more talk of being a-political. Independence, yes, but a-politics no.. We Socialists and Communists foresaw the ruin to which Fascism would bring the Italian people, and unfortunately our prophesy was realised. We say this to those who forget and murmer that "we were better off yesterday then today, because the situation is the logical outcome of the middeeds of yesterday.

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"It is the privilege of the working classes to take the helm of the ship and bring it into port. Anti-Fascist Italy has formed a new government, which includes our representatives ...

Passing to the social problem, Larricchiuta warned the workers to remain united, and to make use of their strongest weapon, the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro. He concluded with a tribute to Giacomo Matteotti.

The meeting broke up to the tune of Bandiera Rossa

5909

Minister of war attends May Day meeting at Lecce.

The May Day celebrations at Lecce were attended by the Minister of War, General Orlando, the commander of the garrison and the Prefect. This fact created a great impression, particularly as in other Apulian centres, the administration tended to ignore the celebration.

Reported "Strike" in Lecce Province

A report from Lecce says that at Galentina ~~and~~ (Lecce Province) a strike led by Communists and Socialist workers tookplace at the beginning of April. The reason is said to have been the removal of the Commissario prefettizio, Colonel Moses Coen (who returned to the Army when the government revoked the anti-Jewish laws - see report) and his substitution by Gino Vallone, a rich proprietor of the locality who was not looked on with favour by the opposition. The strike lasted three days, without succeeding in its aim. Vallone remained.

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May Day meeting at Sassari

A May Day demonstration was held at Sassari (Sardinia) organised by the Socialist and Communist parties. A report from an Italian collaborator states that the Teatro Verdi in which the meeting was held was crowded.

Professor Laconi, a young Communist, spoke first. He said that Fascism was substantially a phenomenon of capitalist reaction against the working classes. Every trace and memory of Fascism must be forgotten, and in particular the syndical organizations in which the Italian worker never had any faith becuase they were in reality acunning infiltration of Fascism. There must be union between all workers. For this reason the party proposes adherence to the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro.

Referring to the Committees of Liberation, Laconi attacked the local Committees

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Refferring to the Committees of Liberation, Laconi attacked the local Committees of Anti-Fascist concentration, which he said were not representative. The Communists he said, were not in the government to support dying institutions or the reactionary classes, but only to protect the interests of the workers. The government must, in the future, be transformed again and carry out the Communist programme completely.

Cavallieri Macciotto then spoke for the socialists. He also referred to the supreme need of driving the Germans from Italian Soil, but his references to internal politics were less violent, and he urged collaboration between the classes.

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There were no incidents, although the military authorities had prepared for possible trouble. During the meeting the air raid alarm was sounded. This was generally regarded as a bad joke.

A dissident Communist group, the Communisti di Sardegna, had planned to hold a meeting in a public square in Sassari. It is not known whether they succeeded in doing so.

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Sassari Christian Democratic Reconstitute Union

The Sassari Provincial Section of the Christian Democratic Party, at a meeting held in Sassary at the end of last month, reconstituted the Christian Democratic Syndicates enrolled in the provincial Union dei Lavoratori which, as on the Mainland, will represent an opposition to theGenera Confederation of Labor.

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The meeting was presided over by Avv. Prosparo Milella, a member of the directive council of the Camera del Lavoro. He began by referring to the new government and urged those present to have faith in it. (Apparently an expression of confidence in the new government was on the order of the day, as all speakers alluded to it.)

The official orator was the On. Guido Molinelli, secretary of the Camera del Lavoro. He warned his hearers that the proletariat has still to fight "against the reaction which has oppressed us for twenty years, against Fascist at home and Nazi-Fascists abroad. They must have no illusions. Prosperity cannot return until the damage has been repaired, the peasants returned to the fields, the workers returned to industry, the ports and roads rebuilt. We have already faced and resolved one problem, the problem of a government. Now that we have it, we must have faith in its orders. We reserve the right to direct, guide and control the work of the government, which is the democratic, all-party government of the Italian people. The present manifestation must mean cooperation with the government, the fight against Fascism, epuration at home.

Avv. Michele di Zonno then spoke on behalf of the Christian syndicates, who explained how twenty years of Fascism had destroyed the dignity of the individual, and said that the Christian syndicates also incited the workers to reconstruction and its necessary premise, the liberation of Italy from the Germans and Fascists.

The next speaker was Antonio di Donato, secretary of the Bari Section of the Communist Party, whose speech was warmly applauded. He told the workers

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.5/NSD No. 786021

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Avv. De Filippis spoke for the Action Party. He referred to the millions of workers still under the Germans and called for a concentration of energies on the war and on the problems of food and reconstruction. In the social field, the Action Party maintained the absolute need for a complete abolition of unemployment.

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"It is the privilege of the working classes to take the helm of the ship and bring it into port. Anti-Fascist Italy has formed a new government, which includes our representatives ...

Passing to the social problem, Larricchiuta warned the workers to remain united, and to make use of their strongest weapon, the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro. He concluded with a tribute to Giacomo Matteotti.

The meeting broke up to the tune of Bandiera Rossa

- 4 5904

Minister of war attends May Day meeting at Lecce.

The May Day celebrations at Lecce were attended by the Minister of War, General Orlando, the commander of the garrison and the Prefect. This fact created a great impression, particularly as in other Apulian centres, the administration tended to ignore the celebration.

Reported "Strike" in Lecce Province

A report from Lecce says that at Galentina ~~and Socialist workers~~ (Lecce Province) a strike led by Communists and Socialist workers took place at the beginning of April. The reason is said to have been the removal of the Commissario prefettizio, Colonel Mose Coen (who returned to the Army when the government revoked the anti-Jewish laws - see report) and his substitution by Gino Vallone, a rich proprietor of the locality who was not looked on with favour by the opposition. The strike lasted three days, without succeeding in its aim. Vallone remained.

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May Day meeting at Sassari

A May Day demonstration was held at Sassari (Sardinia) organised by the Socialist and Communist parties. A report from an Italian collaborator states that the Teatro Verdi in which the meeting was held was crowded.

Professor Laconi, a young Communist, spoke first. He said that Fascism was substantially a phenomenon of capitalist reaction against the working classes. Every trace and memory of Fascism must be forgotten, and in particular the syndical organizations in which the Italian worker never had any faith because they were in reality acunning infiltration of Fascism. There must be union between all workers. For this reason the party proposes adherence to the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro.

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Referring to the Committees of Liberation, Laconi attacked the local Committees of Anti-Fascist concentration, which he said were not representative. The Communists he said, were not in the government to support dying institutions or the reactionary classes, but only to protect the interests of the workers. The government must, in the future, be transformed again and carry out the Communist programme completely.

Cavallieri Macciotto then spoke for the socialists. He also referred to the supreme need of driving the Germans from Italian Soil, but his references to internal politics were less violent, and he urged collaboration between the classes.

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There were no incidents, although the military authorities had prepared for possible trouble. During the meeting the air raid alarm was sounded. This was generally regarded as a bad joke.

A dissident Communist group, the Communisti di Sardegna, had planned to hold a meeting in a public square in Sassari. It is not known whether they succeeded in doing so.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Sassari Christian Democratic Reconstitute Union

The Sassari Provincial Section of the Christian Democratic Party, at a meeting held in Sassary at the end of last month, reconstituted the Christian Democratic Syndicates enrolled in the provincial Union dei Lavoratori which, as on the Mainland, will represent an opposition to theGenera Confederation of Labor.

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.C. & M.G. SECTION
APO 394

29 June 1944

Ref/262/9/CA

SUBJECT: General Order No. 28 - Labor Relations.

TO : Econ. Section (for Labor Sub-Comm.)

1. In accordance with your LAB: 091.448 dated 21 June 44 General Order No. 28 has been signed by the Executive Commissioner and is enclosed herewith. It is requested that an explanatory letter be forwarded with the order when issued and suggest that this take the form of an Executive Memorandum. May we have a draft for perusal please.

2. If an Italian translation of the order has not yet been prepared please advise so that it can be put in hand at once.

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Deputy Executive
Commissioner

SEEN
Col. Bare
Col. Smith
Major Tarrant
Capt.
Capt. Dixon
JSR/JR

29 Jun 44

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY

GENERAL ORDER No. 28

LABOUR RELATIONS

WHEREAS it is the policy of the United Nations to abolish the Fascist corporative syndicate system and to restore to labour the free right of collective bargaining;

Now, therefore, I, MAURICE STANLEY LAMB, C.B.E., M.C., Brigadier, Executive Commissioner, Allied Control Commission, hereby order as follows:-

Article I

Abolition of Certain Fascist Institutions

The Fascist Corporate Syndicate System is hereby abolished. All corporations, syndicates, institutions, unions, councils and other bodies which are or at any time were

(a) in any way dependent on the former Fascist party or the Fascist Corporative Syndicate System; and,

(b) concerned with the Fascist organization or regulation of labour in any form or aspect,

and all branches, constituent bodies and other dependencies and successor organizations of the Fascist corporations, syndicates, institutions, unions, councils and bodies are hereby dissolved.

Article II

Right of Organization

Employees shall have the right to organize, hold meetings, and select representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining with respect to all matters pertaining to or connected with their employment, including such matters as concern hours, wages, working conditions, grievances, disputes and mutual social and economic assistance.

Article III

Creation of Labour Offices

The following institutions are hereby created:-

(a) A Regional Labour Office for each of such Regions as may be established in Military Government Territory.

(b) A Provincial Labour Office for each Province in Military Government Territory.

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subordinate to the Regional Labour Office.

Article IV

Rules and Regulations

Rules and Regulations will be issued by the Allied Military Government to enable the Regional and Provincial Labour Offices so established to fulfill their objects and perform and carry out their powers, duties and functions.

Article V

Objects of the Regional Labour Office

Subject to the Rules and Regulations to be issued as aforesaid, each Regional Labour Office will have the following powers, duties and functions, respectively:-

(a) To consider the most practicable and expeditious method of reestablishing and ensuring freedom of labour organisation and representation throughout the Region;

(b) The coordination of the work of and the information and statistics compiled by the Provincial Labour Offices;

(c) The compilation of similar Regional statistics and information;

(d) The issuing of periodical reports and bulletins on labour questions for issue to the public or otherwise;

(e) To act as conciliator, mediator, and arbitrator in labour cases which are of special economic significance or of interest to the entire Region;

(f) Generally to do all such other things in connection with labour matters within each Region as may be required.

Article VI

Objects of Provincial Labour Offices

Subject to the Rules and Regulations to be issued as aforesaid, each Provincial Labour Office will have the following powers, duties and functions within the Province in which it is established, and may exercise such powers, duties and functions pending the establishment of a Regional Labour Office:-

(a) Until the establishment of a Regional Labour Office with jurisdiction over the Province, to take steps for the reestablishment and guarantee of freedom of labour organisation and representation throughout the Province;

(b) The compilation of information and statistics on labour;

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

(c) The establishment of offices for the registration and supply of labour;

(d) To act as conciliators, mediators or arbitrators in labour disputes;

(e) Generally to do all such other things in connection with labour matters within the Province as may be required.

Article VII

Penalties

Any person interfering or assisting or attempting to interfere with any right conferred by Article II of this Order or otherwise failing to observe any provisions of this Order shall upon conviction by an Allied Military Court be liable to punishment by imprisonment or fine or both and such other lawful punishment as the Court may determine.

Article VIII

Repeal of Conflicting Laws

Any and all provisions of Italian Law inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this Order are hereby repealed.

Article IX

Effective Date

This Order shall become operative in each Province or part thereof within the occupied territory on the date of its first publication therein.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

M. S. Lush

M. S. LUSH
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission.

Dated:

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

EB/mr

1 July 1944

LAB 032.447

SUBJECT: General Order No. 28

TO: Deputy Executive Commissioner,
EI & EC Section

THROUGH: Vice President, Economic Section

Reference your 262/9/GA dated 29 June 1944.

1. Attached herewith is the draft for an Executive Memorandum on General Order No. 28.

2. No Italian Translation of this Order has been prepared by the Labor Sub-Commission. It would be appreciated if a copy could be made available for information of this Sub-Commission prior to its publication in any Military Government Territory.

E. J. SCHOLINA,
Captain,
Labor Relations Officer,
Labor Sub-Commission.

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
R.D. & H.C. SECTION
APO 394

Date:

Ref 7/7/7

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM NUMBER ? }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 23 - LABOUR RELATIONS

1. The suppression of the Fascist Party has made inevitable the abolition of the Corporative Syndical System, which was perhaps the most characteristic feature of the Fascist Regime.

It stands to reason that the abolition of this System gives rise to the necessity of providing new machinery and procedure as well as a democratic form of Trade Union organisation which would effectively enable the A.M.G. to cope with social and juridical problems in the labor field.

2. General Order No. 23 - Labor Relations, has been designed to provide for this urgent necessity and though it is self-explanatory, some points of guidance have been set out below in order to present a clearer picture of the background against which the Ordinance is to be enforced.

3. A close examination of General Order No. 23 would show that

a. The abolition of the Corporative Syndical System has been clearly set out in all its features in Article I;

b. The fundamental democratic principle underlying the new order of things has been laid down in the words "to restore to labor the free right of collective bargaining" of the preamble and more specifically in Article II - "Right of Organisation";

c. The minimum machinery required to govern labor relations, and to enable the State to discharge all its responsibilities in the labor field have been provided for in Articles III, V and VI.

4. General Order No. 23 does not cover many important details and Article IV may be regarded as a "savings clause" that would enable AMG/AMG to meet the situation as occasion demands. Article VII provides for enforcement of the fundamental principles and provisions contained in this General Order.

General Order No. 23 does not attempt to provide for:

a. The regulation of Trade Union constitution, registration, juridical recognition, in fact, all that pertains to the internal organization of the Trade Union movement and its relationship to the social life of the community;

b. The disposal of a number of para-syndical organizations, each of which would have to be dealt with independently on its respective merits with a view to re-institution in its existing or in a modified form;

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

2. The administrative detail pursuant to the institution of the Labor Offices - a matter which would be provided for under "Article IV - Rules and Regulations".

3. General Order No. 23 should be promulgated at the earliest possible time, HMG however, before it is ascertained that all records and Estates belonging to the Syndical Corporative Offices have been placed at the responsibility of a Commissario Straordinario who should retain as much of the personnel of these offices as is considered necessary and trustworthy, and until such time as a proper hand-over to the newly created Labor Offices can be effected.

4. No reference whatever has been made in the present General Order of such labor matters as are dealt with by separate legislation. This "Labor Relations" General Order, however, must be interpreted in the light of [illegible] Italian legislation that has a bearing on labor matters and has not been rescinded as well of other AMG legislation promulgated separately. Thus, Strike and Lock-out remain illegal instruments for the settlement of labor disputes, Collective Contracts remain in force, wages remain frozen and any re-adjustment of wages in any given industry or for any particular job would have to be claimed on a basis of comparison with similar industries and at a lower ceiling than wages of employees with the Armed Forces - such re-adjustments becoming operative only on the approval of A.C.C. Labor Sub-Commission.

7. General Order No. 23 may be regarded as a temporary measure. A Draft Decree "Abolishing the Fascist Syndical - Corporative System, reinstituting the freedom of Trade Union Organisation, authorizing the institution of Labor Offices and governing Labor Relations" is now in the final stages of preparation by the Italian Government. It is proposed to make this Decree operative in AMG territory on its promulgation in Liberated Italy, thus providing forthwith a uniform labor system for the whole of Italy.

M. B. LYON,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

JTRB/bew

LAB 091.447

13 June, 1944

SUBJECT: Organizzazione Sindacali

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region VI

1. Reference your F/1132 dated 9 June 1944, and our LAB 091.447 of 6 April 1944.

2. The late Minister of Labor submitted draft legislation for approval to the Chief Commissioner and was under active review here. The resignation of the Government and the appointment of new ministers will necessitate the reference back of the documents to insure that the proposals are in accord with the new Government's wishes. This is being done and the matters will be expedited by this office.

J. T. R. BAIN,
Colonel,
Director, Labor Sub-Commission

(12)

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

Labour - Con Sec 447

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION 6

9th June 1944.

To : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission,
(R.C. and M.G. Section)

Subject : Organizazzione Sindacali.

Reference : F/1132.

With reference to your letter of 6th April 1944, LAB 091.447.

Can this Headquarters please be informed as to the present position?

HEADQUARTERS
11 GIU 1944
A. C. C.

M. CARR.
Brigadier.
Regional Commissioner.

GFTW/ajs.

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12 Jun 23

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION 6

9th June 1944.

To : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission,
(R.C. and M.G. Section)

Subject : Organizzazione Sindacali.

Reference : M/1132.

With reference to your letter of 6th April 1944, LAB 091.447.

Can this Headquarters please be informed as to the present position?

T. CARR.
Brigadier.
Regional Commissioner.

CFTC/aja.

5892

12 June 23

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

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

6 April 1944

LAB 091.447

SUBJECT: Organizzazione Sindacali

TO: Regional Commissioner, Region VI

1. Reference undated minute received on 2nd instant. The matter is under active consideration by the Italian Government and it is hoped that the difficulty will be removed by a new decree now in its final draft.

2. It is hoped at an early date to visit you and have this matter finally cleared.

J. T. R. BAIN,
Colonel,
Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

JTRB/mv

5891

TO: Allied Control Commission (R.C. & M.G. Section)

FROM: Regional Commissioner, Region 6.

SUBJECT: Organizzazioni Sindicali

REFERENCE: F/1132

1. An enquiry has recently been made in Sassari Province into the finances of the various Syndicates and Unions of workers and employers; a similar enquiry is now in progress in Nuoro and it is planned to carry out the like work for Cagliari Province in the near future.

2. Our enquiries to date disclose an unsatisfactory position. The Unions are being financed from Contributi Unificati and Contributi Sindicali (which are still being collected in full in this region) and are operating on the basis that their monthly expenditure must not exceed 1/12 of their 1943 budget, as approved by the Rome Government.

3. All the Unions appear to be overstaffed and there is no question that the rates of pay are far higher than for the corresponding grades of civil servants. There are also other privileges, such as the continued payment of "indennita sfollamento" to Union employees, though payment of this bonus was stopped for all other employees in Sassari Province in September last.

4. From such information as we have been able to glean, it seems doubtful whether the services performed by these Unions are in any way commensurate with their cost. But this a matter on which we could not be definite without considerable further enquiries.

5. So far as I am aware all former Unioni Provinciali or Organizzazioni Sindicali have been dissolved in other Regions and provision has been made for the setting up of Regional and Provincial Labour Offices, such action having been taken when Regions were under A.M.G. control.

This island, however, has never been under A.M.G. control and in this respect corresponds with the compartimento of APULIA. May I please be informed as to the position of these Unions in other Regions and in the four provinces of APULIA and whether the Italian Government have taken or contemplate taking in APULIA any action in this respect which would have bearing on the existence of these Unions in Region 6.

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M Carr Brigadier

M. CARR,
Brigadier,
Regional Commissioner.

MC/gch

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

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This island, however, has never been under A.M.G. control and in this respect corresponds with the compartimento of APULIA. May I please be informed as to the position of these Unions in other Regions and in the four provinces of APULIA and whether the Italian Government have taken or contemplate taking in APULIA any action in this respect which would have bearing on the existence of these Unions in Region 8.

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M Carr Brigadier

M. CARR,
Brigadier,
Regional Commissioner.

MC/gch

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

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

23 May 1944

SUBJECT: Attached Memo of Minister of Labor to Prefects in Puglia and Sardegna dated 12 May 1944

TO: Col. Smith

1. This is a copy of a memo which Minister di Napoli has sent to the four provinces of old King's Italy and to Sardinia to pave the way for the forthcoming abolition of the Fascist syndical organizations. It was among the material on the wage study which I obtained from the Ministry last week and got temporarily buried.

2. You may wish to have Pirani make a complete literal translation, but for your immediate information, the following is the substance of the three paragraphs in the memo:

"To the Prefects of:

Bari	Cagliari
Brindisi	Sassari
Lecce	Nuoro
Taranto	

"The Ministry notes that in the provinces of Puglia and Sardinia, where the Syndical Associations legally recognized by the Law of April 1926 are still functioning, a tendency has developed for workers, employers and professionals to organize free associations and to select their own representatives with spontaneous elections.

"Pending new legal provisions, which will rearrange all labor matters (as already announced by the Head of Government in the Official Gazette of 25 March), the Ministry considers it opportune to encourage the initiative of the groups interested in free associations, in order that the latter will be ready to look after the moral and economic interests of the members when the abolition of the existing syndical organizations takes place.

"The Prefects are asked to facilitate the free movement referred to, meanwhile keeping the Ministry informed, and to give definite instructions to the Commissioners of the syndical organizations to keep intact the movable and immovable properties of such organizations."

W. E. Solenberger

1st Lt. W. E. SOLENBERGER
Social Insurance Officer

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

447

Translation Pfc. Pirani

Liberal Syndical Offices - Employees and Junior Officers of Credit Companies

B A R I

19 May 1944

SUBJECT: Constitution of a Liberal Provincial Syndicate

TO : Allied Control Commission
Labor Sub-Commission

In fulfilment of the desire expressed by the employees: of the "Istituti di Credito di Diritto Pubblico", "Banche di Interesse Nazionale", Banche Ponolari di Provincia" and Financial Institutions cattying on a credit business, to organize a liberal organization of banchers, on the 8th of May 1944 a meeting was held at Bari in the building put at their disposal by the "Unione Interprovinciale" for Credit Insurance, by the representatives of the "Banco di Napoli","Banca Nazionale del Lavoro", "Banca Commerciale Italiana", "Credito Italiano", "Banco di Roma" and "Banca d'America e d'Italia" in the persons of the components of the Internal Commission, to discuss the order of the day which contained the following:

1) Constitution of a Liberal Provincial Syndicate for office employees and personnel of the Credit Establishments.
2) Approval of the Statute.

Presiding Dott. Calo', who read the plan written by him.

All those present before approving the the articles, expressed their opinion and each paragraph was approved after unanimous consent. After this, there was declared established the Liberal Provincial Syndicate of Bari, for the Functionaries, office employées, and other workers of the Credit Establishments.

As per art. 30 of the abovementioned Statute,the components of a temporary Directorate was nominated, composed of three members, to whom was entrusted the execution of the provisions cited in the Statute.

Those nominated were:

Dott. Carlo Calo' - Reggente
Dott. Giuseppe Lopez - Componente
Dott. Nicolo' Valentini - Componente

We have informed the Labor Sub-Commission of this matter, so that it can take whatever action is necessary. We will forward as soon possible a copy of the abovementioned Statute.

Il Reggente del Direttorio Provvisorio

/s/ Carlo Calo'

40 J888

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

...ATO PROVINCIALE LIBERO DEI FUNZIONARI- IMPIEGATI E PERSONALE SUBALTERNO
DELLE AZIENDE DI CREDITO

1 9 MAG 1944

...io
Prot. N. 8
Allegati N.
Risposta al foglio N.

SEZIONE DELLE AZIENDE DI CREDITO
Col. Bain
Lt. Col Smith
Major Babcock
Capi
Capi Sezione

BARI, II
Via Dante Alighieri, n. 60 - Telef. 12003

OGGETTO
Costituzione Sindacato Provinciale Libero -

ON. COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO
SOTTOCOMMISSIONE PER IL LAVORO

N A P O L I

In adempimento alla volontà espressa dai lavoratori dipendenti: degli Istituti di Credito di Diritto Pubblico, Banche di Interesse Nazionale, Banche Popolari di Provincia e Istituti Finanziari, esercenti il servizio del Credito, di volere costituire una organizzazione libera dei bancari, in data 8 maggio c.a. si riunirono in Bari, nei locali messi a disposizione dalla Unione Interprovinciale dei Lavoratori del Credito e dell'Assicurazione, i rappresentanti del Banco di Napoli, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano, Banco di Roma e Banca D'America e d'Italia, nelle persone dei componenti delle Commissioni Interne, per discutere l'ordine del giorno che comprendeva i seguenti capi:

1) Costituzione di un Sindacato Libero Provinciale dei Funzionale, impiegati e personale subalterno delle Aziende di Credito -

2) Approvazione dello Statuto -

Presiedette il Dott. Calò, il quale lesse lo schema da lui approntato.

Tutti i presenti prima di passare all'approvazione di ogni singolo articolo, espressero il proprio parere ed ogni capoverso fu confermato dopo l'unanime consenso. A seguito di ciò, fu dichiarato costituito il Sindacato Provinciale Libero di Bari, dei Funzionari, impiegati e personale subalterno delle Aziende di Credito.

A sensi dell'art. 30 del sullodato Statuto, si procedette alla nomina dei componenti il Direttorio provvisorio composto di tre membri, ai quali fu affidata la materiale esecuzione di quanto previsto dal citato Statuto.

Concordemente furono nominati i seguenti Signori:

Dott.	CARLO	CALO'	Reggente
Dott.	GIUSEPPE	LOPEZ	Componente
Dott.	NICOLO'	VALENTINI	Componente

Tanto doverosamente portiamo a conoscenza di codesta On. Commissione, affinchè ne prenda atto e dia seguito a quelli incumbenti

./.

Unclassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

che la pratica richiede. Si fa riserva di farVi tenere al più
copia dello Statuto sopra indicato.

Deferenti ossequi.

IL REGGENTE DEL DIRETTORIO PROVVISORIO

Orlando

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

To file

9043

(1)

Capt Saiebra

1. What is this? Have you any concern with it? Is anyone interested besides this Sub-Commission? Should we send a copy to Ormond? What action is required? (See suggestion for action in letter)

J.O.B.
Maj.

(2)

Maj Babcock

1. I can see no reason for any action, in any direction. This is merely for information.
2. The formation of a Trade Union of this sort is not legally sanctioned in Bari, which still retains the old system of syndical organization but a circular from the Ministry to the Prefects suggested to them that no interference was to be reported [illegible]

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respect of such organisations.

3. The proposed decree would allow ~~those~~ such organisations recognition under certain conditions for the time being, they have to exist 'in fact' and not 'in law'.

L'Secretariat

14/6/44

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File

LABOR BULLETIN SERIES

2 May 1944

47

THE FREE ITALIAN WORKER

1. The Italian Worker Under Fascism

A. The abolition of free labor unions is one of the first steps taken by any State which wishes to curtail liberal thought and democratic action.

In Italy, free labor unions were outlawed by the Fascist Government by the Law of 3 April 1926, and the so-called "Labor Charter" of 21 April 1927.

Under the Fascist decree, the Italian Worker was forced to join or at least to pay dues to Fascist Syndicates, which instead of being representative organizations of workers, were unrepresentative, centrally agencies through which all workers were brought under direct State Control in order that Italian economic life might be shaped for Fascist Party purposes. All other organizations of workers were prohibited.

B. Under this Fascist Syndical System, the Italian worker lost

a. The right of freedom of speech, press and of assembly
b. The right to choose his own representatives, except those approved by the Fascist Party.
c. The right of majority representation, since a Fascist with only 10% approval, could be recognized by law as the only legal representative of an entire category or workers.
d. The right to strike, and even the right to bargain collectively except through controlled and unrepresentative agencies.
e. The right to equal opportunity to work, regardless of Fascist Party membership or race or creed.

These are the traditional rights for which free men have struggled through the years. These are the rights which workers now enjoy in other countries but which the Italian Worker lost under the Fascist Government.

2. The Italian Worker Today

A. Immediately after the fall of the Fascist Government and before a new Italian Government was established, the Allied Military Government acted to restore lost rights to the Italian worker. Three things happened:

(1) The Fascist Corporative Syndicate System with all its dependencies was abolished as a fraud and an imposition on the Italian worker and unworthy of reform.

(2) The Italian workers were specifically given the right "to organize, hold meetings, and select representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining with respect to all matters pertaining to or connected with their employment including such matters

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on account hours, wages, working conditions, grievances, disputes and mutual social and economic assistance".

(5) Regional and Provincial Labor Offices were established to serve the interests and safeguard the rights of workers in finding suitable employment, in choosing representatives, in collective bargaining, in settlement of industrial disputes, and in promotion and development of Social Insurance and related labor services.

B. The Italian Government in "Liberated Italy" has continued these Labor Offices and policies, and has officially announced (Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 13 of 29 March 1944) that "New legislation is being prepared which regulates the field of labor relations in accordance with orders previously issued by Allied Authorities". This new legislation is in final form for promulgation and will unquestionably be hailed by Italy and by workers in all other nations as a Declaration of Independence for Italian Labor. It will constitute a real Labor Charter totally different from the old "Carta del Lavoro" of 21 April 1927.

These are the steps which have already been taken in the transition, fascist control to the establishment of a real labor freedom.

3. The Italian Worker Tomorrow:

Freed from the oppressive controls of Fascism, the Italian Worker today finds himself in a new and unaccustomed freedom.

For two decades, the Italian Worker has been permitted no labor movement of his own and has been deliberately cut off from the Labor Movements of the world.

What of tomorrow? The history of freedom is that it can be preserved only by vigilant care and prudent use. To neglect or to abuse it, is to destroy it.

What of tomorrow? The answer depends not on Allied Military Government or Italian Government agencies. The answer must be given by the Italian Worker himself.

In his new freedom, he faces many difficult and important problems.

In building new labor organizations, he must choose good leaders, and avoid being made a tool for selfish political or economic interests.

In collective bargaining he must remember that the Strike is Labor's most costly weapon, which even in normal times must be used only as a last resort, and which in time of war and national emergency must be avoided altogether.

In seeking improvement in his wages and standard of living, he must remember that he will work in War and Post War conditions of broken industry and an impoverished State, and that he, the Worker, is also Consumer and Taxpayer.

- - -

These and other problems of the Italian Worker will be discussed in future pamphlets to be issued by the Labor Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission in conjunction with the Psychological Warfare Board.

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EXCERPT FROM TIME MAGAZINE, 1 MAY 1944, PAGE 17

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ITALY

PRACTICING DEMOCRAT

On a moonlit street in the heel of Italy a British soldier uttered a cry of pain, fell with a stab wound in his back. Angry Tommies beat through the dark village, could not find the assailant. Next day a gang of Italian youths pummeled a tipsy British soldier. Again Tommies rushed to the rescue, Shots rang out, hit some bystanders, dispersed a defiant mob.

This vignette of violence had a moral: it happened in a town where a Fascist still held office. Here, as in most of the liberated land turned over to King Vittorio Emanuele and Premier Pietro Badoglio, things were not going well. As U.S. officershad testified (Time, April 24), Allied prestige had fallen low.

PARAGON'S JOB

But there was hope. Old Marshal Pietro Badoglio belatedly consulted southern Italy's six anti-Fascist parties, gave them seven of 15 cabinet portfolios in a broadened government. The cleanup of known Fascists, at first very slow, had been speeded up (total ousted to date:820). The AMG in Italy, largely staffed by British and U.S. businessmen with no nose for Fascists, had been absorbed by the better-run Allied Control Commission under British Lieut.General Mason-Macfarlane. In particular, an Italian-American from New York had brought to bear a great deal of political savvy, a great ability to personify democracy to Italians who had never seen it in action. This paragon is Lieut. Colonel Charles Poletti, ex Governor and Lieutenant Governor of New York, Regional Commissioner for Naples, Salerno, Benevento and Avellino.

Colonel Poletti took hold last February. He began by renovating his four-story, red-painted, Renaissance prefettura near the Naples waterfront. He had bomb debris cleaned up, plumbing repaired elbow grease applied to slick up the place.Explained one of his subordinates: "You can't sell democracy in an outhouse."

Then Lieut.Colonel Poletti began selling democracy to Italians. He saw all callers. In wrinkled uniform, slouched behind a huge desk, he listened to complaints, cracked jokes, gave out facts, usually ended interviews, with a pep talk reminding Italians of their responsibilities and opportunities. Visitors were flattered by hearing their own language, by the deft touch.

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It did not take long Lieut.Colonel Polettito put war-shocked Naples on the WAY toward recovery. Now the city gets regular street washings. Over the radio the Regional Commissioner appeals to Italian patriotism to help stamp out black markets. He has granted labor unions collective bargaining, encouraged a manufacturers' association. In Naples he has installed veteran anti-Fascist administrators. In the suburbs, too, he has restored democratic forms of government, helped industrialists, workers and peasants get representation on local councils, prodded the average Italian into talking over public problems in public meetings.

For his fellow administrators, he has done another service. Reasoning that many of them literally did not know how to define or detect a Fascist, he spelled out a complete but simple list of definitions,General Mason-Macfarlane liked the Poletti list so much that the made it a standard guide in all of Allied Italy.

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FATIMA (OCL. ADAMS , ECONOMIC SECTION) 25 APRIL 1944

RESTRICTED 149

PRIORITY ADAMS

XBS

HENJIMAY PAY ROGER EARLY ORDS TWO TWO APRIL IS SUBJECT PD PAPER TO XBS FOR ATTACHMENT PER HANCOCK FROM FATIMA FOR ADAMS SIGNED MACFARLANE BERRI SUNDAY THREE ZERO APRIL WILL BE DECLARED LABOUR DAY BUT NOT REGARDED AS PUBLIC HOLIDAY PD ESSENTIAL SERVICES TO BE RETAINED TO ABSENTEE WORKERS WILL NOT RECEIVE PAYMENT

(37)

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RESTRICTED

L.T. MONTAIT
2nd LT. A.G.D.
Adjutant

Mr. Brady

No.100 23 April 1944

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH (INC)

U N I T E D N A T I O N S N E W S S E R V I C E

Compiled from news reports gathered by the Psychological Warfare Branch. Sources are indicated for credits.

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS -- Heavy bombers blast Hamm in daylight attack; 55 enemy planes downed in Bucharest raid; Stubborn fighting at Sevastopol and in Carpathian foothills; Four enemy air-raids over beachhead repelled; Satewan again bombed; Japanese move in Burma proves costly.

UNITED NATIONS -- U.S. Treasury plan international monetary system; Turkish chrome supplies to Allies will continue.

LIBERATED AREAS -- Badoglio applauded on cabinet choice; King's decision key move in making new government possible.

OCCUPIED AREAS -- French wreck trains, refuse to pay taxes; Patriot resistance mounts in northern Italy; Germans admit failure of U-boats; Generals advise King Michael to take Rumania out of the War.

W A R F R O N T S

HEAVY BOMBERS BLAST HAMM IN DAYLIGHT ATTACK

LONDON, April 23 - Eighth USAAF Fortresses and Liberators "in very great strength" attacked marshalling yards at Hamm in Germany yesterday.

The bombers were escorted by very strong forces of Mustangs, Thunderbolts and Lightnings of the Eighth and Ninth Air Forces.

Sixty-four kilometers east of Essen and 32 kilometers south of Munster, Hamm's big marshalling yards, among the biggest in Europe, have been repeatedly bombed by the RAF.

The evening raid followed another day of attacks on rail hubs, aircraft centers, and military installations in rear areas of the "Western Wall."

Yesterday afternoon, medium and light bombers escorted by Spitfires attacked military objectives in northern France "in strength."

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A joint Air Ministry and American announcement last night disclosed that Ninth Air Force Marauders and Havocs, and Second Tactical Air Force Bostons and Mitchells made a second attack on military objectives in northern France yesterday afternoon.

These bombers were escorted and covered by RAF, Dominion and other Allied Spitfires.

More attacks were also made by Mosquitos and Spitfire fighter-bombers.

RAF Mosquito bombers attacked targets in Cologne again Friday night while the great Rhineland rail center was still burning from a record-breaking attack by Lancasters the night before, during which 1,600 tons of explosives were dropped.

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Reconnaissance planes flying over Cologne on Friday, only a few hours before the second night attack, reported that vast blankets of smoke covered the city, with fires burning on both sides of the Rhine. More than 4,500 tons of bombs were dropped on the night's operations. Other targets were the railway yards at La Chapelle, north of Paris; Lens, in the Pas de Calais area; and Ottignies, in Belgium. Mosquitoes also hit targets in Berlin.

Out of more than 2,100 planes thrown into this greatest single night bombing operation, only five are missing.

Returning crews said fires over Cologne were visible for hundreds of kilometers on the way home. Many Nazi fighters were up, but the Germans were evidently unable to concentrate their interceptor packs over the target or along the route.

Lancaster pilots on the bombing of the La Chapelle railway yards said a number of fires were quickly started. Flak around the target was heavy and fighters were met all along the route.

At Lens, explosions were seen and flames rose from the targets to great heights.

The yards at Ottignies, on the main line from Brussels to Namur were attacked by Halifaxes with good results. The 4,500-ton assault was 500 tons greater than any previous tonnage dropped by the RAF in a single night.

In daylight Friday, waves of Allied planes roared across the Channel to continue the bombardment of military targets in France.

Over 300 Marauders and Havocs of the U.S. Ninth Air Force, attacking military objectives in northern France during the afternoon, had to make their way through violent flak and a small force of fighters, the first to challenge them in this area for nearly a month. They threw more than 500 tons of bombs on their targets, breaking the month's record for tonnage dropped.

In March, the biggest month until now, 4,500 tons were dropped by the Ninth. For April the total now stands at 4,800 tons.

Five bombers failed to return.

Reconnaissance photographs issued in London Friday showed the havoc caused to German railroad centers and plants by heavy day and night bombing. An Air Ministry announcement issued with the pictures said: "British and American attacks have destroyed more than 100 war plants in Frankfurt and have devastated half of the 2,[illegible] acres comprising the city's administrative and commercial centre."

Photographs taken after RAF night attacks and American daylight assaults in March, the Air Ministry said, show the city's war potential to be "virtually wiped out, with only two or three war

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Photographs taken after RAF night attacks and American daylight assaults in March, the Air Ministry said, show the city's war potential to be "virtually wiped out, with only two or three war factories left undamaged."

Among the factories listed as either destroyed or severely damaged were those of the I.G.Farbenindustrie, Germany's greatest chemical combine; and the Alfred Teves aircraft parts plants. Four other factories turning out aircraft parts were severely damaged, as were great warehouses, the railway yards and the dock area.

Other reconnaissance photographs taken after Tuesday night's RAF attack on the rail junction of Juvisy, south of Paris, show that the whole yard has been devastated, along with the stock in it and the railway buildings around it. The bombing was so concentrated that in many areas, the craters overlap. (REUTER)

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35 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED IN BUCHAREST RAID

ALLIED FORCE ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, April 22- Liberator bombers of the 15th AAF Friday made their way through heavy weather and against fierce enemy opposition, in which 35 out of 200 attacking enemy planes were shot down, to carry on their assault against the rail network supplying the retreating German armies in southeastern Europe.

The rail yards of the rail and port center of Bucharest, capital of Rumania, and Turnu Severin, at the eastern end of the "Iron Gate" of the Danube, were the heavy bomber's objectives. Heavy overcast weather made observation of results difficult.

It was near Bucharest that the air battle which lasted more than half an hour, took place. Liberator gunners shot down ten enemy interceptors, while escort pilots accounted for 25 more. There was no active interception in the course of the attack on Turnu Severin, although a small force of enemy fighters was sighted.

In a series of attacks Friday night, in equally weather, small forces of RAF Wellingtons and Liberators attacked the Italian west coast ports of Leghorn, Piombino, San Stefano and Genoa, used by the Germans in their desperate attempts to move supplies down to their armies still cut off from direct rail transport.

Baltimores, Warhawks, Invaders, Kittyhawks, Mustangs and Thunderbolts tore through central Italy yesterday, slashing anew at rail connections already badly torn up by continuous attack. Bridges at Spoleto, Foraco, and Orte were hit. Kittybombers which returned to strafe Rieti airfield reported that no serviceable enemy planes remained on the field, hard hit on Thursday by the same planes. Three large enemy ammunition dumps were attacked at Cortona, Valmontone and at Spoleto. Heavy explosions resulted.

Coastal Air Force planes continued their attacks on Dalmatian coast transport, shipping and rail lines. A second enemy attack on a convoy was beaten off by Coastal planes, it was reported.

Two enemy planes were downed in the first attack, but all those in the second raid made good their escape.

MAAF flew approximately 1600 sorties with a loss of eight heavy bombers and nine other craft. 38 enemy planes were destroyed. (UNF).

STUBBORN FIGHTING AT SEVASTOPOL AND IN CARPATHIAN FOOTHILLS

MOSCOW, April 22- Stubborn fighting continued yesterday as the Red Army carried on its attacks on Sevastopol, and repelled the German's desperate counter-attacks in the Carpathian foothills.

Last night's Soviet communique announced that during Friday, Red [illegible] destroyed 87 enemy tanks and

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Last night's Soviet communique announced that during Friday, Red Army troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed 87 enemy tanks and that 54 enemy planes were shot down.

The shale oil distilleries in Estonia were again attacked last night by long-range Soviet bombers, causing large fires. One plane was lost in this operation.

The Germans are believed to have been getting 150,000 tons of oil yearly from these distilleries since they were restored after demolition during the Russian retreat early in the war on the Eastern Front. (UNN).

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The desperate German counter-offensive in the Carpathian foothills between the Dniester and the Pruth continued all day Friday as wave after wave of tanks and infantry ripped at the Red Army lines, only to be hurled back.

Seven separate major attacks were repelled during the day. There was much hand-to-hand fighting.

The ferocity of this battle southeast of Stanislav can be measured from the news that Soviet gunners are firing over open sights at the successive formations of men and armor which for 24 hours have now rolled unceasingly towards them.

Under their fire, each German attack has withered into a smoking welter of dead bodies and crumpled tanks. So reckless is the German counter-move that it suggests Von Manstein has been ordered to score offensive successes at any cost. The price paid in one day was 1,500 dead and 68 tanks, on a single narrow sector.

The attacks are intended to push back the Russians from the area of Lvov and the Carpathian passes. The Russians stand fast.

The enemy had concentrated big forces for a break-through. Tanks attacked in great strength. When the tanks were beaten, the infantry following them was exposed and suffered heavily while scrambling back to their starting point.

Stormovik attack planes ranged over the German rear and ruptured supply lines. Two locomotives and twenty-five railway cars were destroyed during the day. Two ammunition dumps were blown up.

This fighting near Stanislav was the only land action reported yesterday.

For the second time in 24 hours, long-range bombers Thursday night attacked oil refineries in Esthonia, causing explosions and fires visible 80 kilometers away. Nine of the bombers were lost. These attacks were directed against a small but important contribution to Germany's fuel supplies.

Soviet naval planes sank four small boats in the Arctic and two patrol boats in the Gulf of Finland.

Around Sevastopol, the Red Army is bringing up much artillery to knock down the ring of German defenses. General Eremenko's men, pushing up from the southeast, are already holding positions that were in Russian hands up to the last two or three days of the great siege two years ago. Red Army soldiers are leaving the narrow mountain roads to scale rocks by ropes, and are ferreting the enemy rear guards out of their emplacements in the forests and on the cliffs.

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What remains of the German 17th and Rumanian 3rd Armies is in Sevastopol, hoping for evacuation. The chances diminish hourly.

The Moscow correspondent of the London TIMES reports that as the Russian troops move slowly forward towards the port, they hear the constant boom of the Black Sea fleet's big guns, which are aimed at the harbor and the narrow strip of coast still in German hands.

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A supplement to the Soviet communique contains a declaration made by Lieut. Colonel Heinrich Kayenburg, taken prisoner at Ternopol. Kayenburg was aide-de-camp to the commander of the Tarnopol garrison Major General Neudorf.

He said; "General Neudorf arrived in Ternopol in the middle of March to replace the former commandant of the fortress, General Kittel. Neudorf had received from Hitler a categorical order to hold the town at any price. More than once we sent Hitler radio messages from the encircled town insisting on and asking him to send reinforcements In one of these messages Neudorf spoke of the heavy casualties suffered during the fighting, and described the situation of the garrison as completely hopeless. In reply, Hitler once again demanded that Tarnopol be held without paying consideration to anything, and that the fighting should continue to the last man. At the same time he assured Neudorf that large forces of armor were on the way to relieve him.

"A few days later Hitler awarded a decoration to Neudorf. The general was waiting for the promised tanks and troops, but got instead the Knight's Cross by air. By that time the garrison of Tarnopol was already demoralized. On April 15 Neudorf was killed. On the same day the remains of the garrison laid down their arms." (UNN)

FOUR ENEMY AIR RAIDS OVER BEACHHEAD REPELLED

ALLIED FORCE ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, April 22 - Fifth Army gunners Friday destroyed six out of 37 enemy planes which unsuccessfully attacked the Allied beachhead south of Rome, as the enemy stepped up both air and artillery action in "increasing apprehension" of an Allied attack.

The enemy raiders swept in over the beachhead in four waves during the early morning hours in groups of five, two and fifteen. The first two raids were completely ineffective, the hostile planes being driven off by heavy barrage fire. In the final attack, at 6.37 yesterday morning, three of the 15 attackers were shot down by anti-aircraft gunners, in addition to two destroyed by Spitfires on patrol.

The enemy also intensified his shelling of the rear areas of the beachhead yesterday, directing 150 rounds of fire against an undisclosed objective four miles northeast of Nettuno, in the vicinity of the woodlands near Cerreto Alto.

Allied patrols were active on the right flank of the beachhead, and in a night action eight of the enemy were killed. In the same sector, it was reported that "loud, unidentified explosions" could be heard in the enemy rear area northeast of Littoria, near Route Seven.

All along the coastal sector of the Eighth Army front, enemy air and artillery action has increased. Lanciano, due south of Ortona, was bombed with high explosives and anti-personnel missiles in a day attack Thursday, while the villages of Villa Grande, Crecchio and Arielli and other allied [illegible]

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At Arielli, the enemy erected a billboard in a forward area which requested opposing British troops to "salute our Fuehrer" on the occasion of Hitler's birthday Thursday. The salute was given, in the form of artillery fire which tore the sign to pieces.

In the Cassino sector and along the Lower Garigliano River Valley, the front was quiet. Two enemy patrols infiltrated Allied positions at Viaro and Sujo, but withdrew when engaged. Allied artillery knocked out an enemy bridge at Santa Oliva, over a tributary of the Liri River. (UNN)

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SATAWAN AGAIN BOMBED; SABANG RAID DAMAGE TOLD

- ALLIED FORCE ADVANCE, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, April 22= Continuing their relentless blows, Solomons-based Liberators attacked Satawan island in the Nomoi group Wednesday for the fourth consecutive day, it was announced yesterday.

This island is 240 kilometers southeast of Truk. Its airdrome and runways were heavily damaged with 45 tons of bombs.

Other Liberators, flying from South Pacific bases, hit Woleai airdrome again Wednesday, destroying two planes and causing explosions and large fires.

The following day Japanese bases in northern New Guinea continues to be targets from what are now almost daily raids. One Liberator, ranging over Hollandia, sank a 1,000-ton Japanese cargo vessel, while other bombers harried Japanese shipping attempting to reach or leave the battered New Guinea bases.

In another Wednesday attack, bombers based in the Solomons executed their daily bombing of Rabaul in New Britain, dropping 45 tons on Lakunai airdrome and supply areas.

General MacArthur's communique yesterday also told of an attack Friday on Geelvink Bay in Dutch New Guinea, nearly 500 kilometers west of Hollandia. Two airdromes on Noemfoor island were damaged with 24 tons of bombs.

In a delayed dispatch dated April 19, Eugene Burns, Associated Press, tells the full story of that day's attack by carrier-based planes on the Andaman Islands and on Sabang, off the northwest tip of Sumatra:

"Two cargo ships of 2,000 tons each, three corvettes, three huge oil tanks, docks, warehouses, barracks, a radio station and a power plant all received the personal attention of the fliers--to say nothing of the Japanese commander's personal headquarters, which were riddled by four early - rising Hellcats.

"From 60 kilometers away, the returning fliers saw flames, and they kept the rising smoke in sight for 80 kilometers. The attack was launched from Allied carriers screened by battleships and lighter units, under the command of Admiral Sir James Somerville, commander of Britain's eastern fleet, who personally attended the show. "Nineteen enemy planes were destroyed on the ground around Sabang, and three others elsewhere, in addition to three shot down in the air when they attempted to close with the task force." (UNN).

JAPANESE MOVE IN BURMA PROVES COSTLY

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON, April 22= Japanese troops who for days encircled Kohima, important British

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JAPANESE MOVE IN BURMA PROVES COSTLY

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, KANDY, CEYLON; April 22= Japanese troops who for days encircled Kohima, important British base on the Manipur supply road, are now being forced back from their positions near the town.

British plans are going well. After a battle lasting a fortnigh the Japanese are failing in their efforts to seize Kohima. With Japanese casualties piling up, it is now made clear that this is the most costly move the Japanese have yet made in the Burma-Assam campaign. (Reuter).

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T[illegible] PRAISES ITALIAN "GARIBALDI" DIVISION-

London; April 22= Marshal Tito has sent a message of congratu= lation and thanks to the "Garibaldi" Division which is fighting alongside the Yugoslav Patriots. The Italian fighters praised for their heroic performance as demonstrated in recent fights against the Germans. (UNR).

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U N I T E D N A T I O N S

U.S.TREASURY PLANS INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, April 22 - Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday praised the progress made by U.S.Treasury technicians towards the creation of an international stabilization fund, and urged that such a program should be put into operation before the end of the war.

"If such a program can be put into operation before the end of the war," Mr.Hull declared, "we shall save much time in the task of bringing about domestic and world-wide prosperity when hostilities cease, and immeasurably strengthen the prospects for an enduring peace."

Although U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau on Friday discussed the international monetary plan with congressional committees on banking, taxation, and other monetary matters, Mr. Hull made it clear that final U.S. diplomatic agreement and congressional decision are still lacking.

Secretary Morgenthau announced that the contribution of the United States to the proposed fund would be between 2,250,000,000 and 2,750,000,000 dollars. Britain's contribution would be about 1,250,000,000 dollars, and Russia's contribution would be about 1,000,000,000 dollars. If all of the neutral and enemy-occupied countries subscribe to the plan, the total amount of the fund would rise to 10,000,000,000 dollars.

At a press conference,Mr. Morgenthau expressed hope of congressional approval of the plan which he termed a "great step forward, and concrete evidence that the United Nations can and will work together."

Outlining the scheme, Mr.Morgenthau said that the British Empire would not have more votes than the United States, and that discussions regarding Russia would be made on the basis that she is one country and not a number of autonomous republics.

Mr.Morgenthau announced that M.Molotov's concurrence has been conveyed through a group of Russian expert taking part in the discussions,adding that all of the United Nations have now agreed to the plan,and "we are presenting a united front to Germany.

Congressional reaction to the plan,Mr.Morgenthau said,is "on the whole good",adding that he felt the general reaction good enough to justify calling a world conference in the not-too-distant future.

Commenting on the proposed fund,Canadian Premier MacKenzie King stated Friday: "This statement of principles on international monetary relationship is conceived as part of a general plan of international economic co-operation. The plan as a whole will have for its objects progressive exemption of international

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NO ONE COUNTRY CAN CURE WORLD ECONOMIC EVILS, SAYS HULL

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 - Deep-seated economic evils cannot be cured by the action of one country alone, said Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a message read to the ILO yesterday. Mr. Hull recalled the ILO declaration at the 1941 New York Conference: "The free peoples the world over will carry this war on to victory and will restore and strengthen the liberty, dignity and the inalienable rights of man. "No groups have larger stakes in both the economic and social aspects of international co-operation than [illegible] ten at the International Labour Conference [illegible] dependence of nations to which this conference draws dramatic attention has been driven home upon us with increasing force." (UNS)

ALLIES WILL TAKE MORE ACTION TO HELP REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, April 22 - Herbert Emerson, Great Britain, director of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, and John W. Pehle, executive director of the U.S. War Refugee Board, said in a joint statement here that definite steps have been taken to increase the effectiveness of efforts on behalf of refugees. The Inter-Governmental Committee represents 32 Allied and neutral nations. Following is the joint statement:

"We have been engaged in a series of meetings to discuss relations between the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees and the War Refugee Board in meeting the tragic problem of refugees. Our discussions have been most successful. Not only have we reached complete agreement on organizational relations, but what is more important, it is our intention to keep in close touch with each other in the future with a view to approaching our goal more rapidly." (UNN)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR GOALS OUTLINED AS CONFERENCE OPENS

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 - The International Labor Office opened its 26th annual conference here Friday with an address of welcome by U.S. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who read a greeting from President Roosevelt to the delegates.

The keynote address was delivered by Carter Goodrich, United States Labor Commissioner and Chairman of the ILO governing body, who said: "Our concern is to see to it that conditions under which men live and work are given attention."

He outlined the following program for the ILO --

1 -- Recommendations to the United Nations on urgent labor and social problems that confront them in the making of the peace.

2 -- Plans for the restoration of free trade unions in the countries to be liberated.

3 -- Organization of employment in the transition period between peace and war; putting into effect formal recommendations by the ILO; re-employment of war workers and service men and women; organization of demobilization payments; rehabilitation of wounded and injured; methods of placement and training; use of public works in maintenance of full employment.

4 -- A world-wide movement for social security.

5 -- A constructive social policy for colonial peoples. (UNN)

BALLOTS TO BE PRINTED FOR U.S. SERVICEMEN

WASHINGTON, April 22 - The Associated Press reported Friday that the U.S. War Ballot Commission has ordered the printing of 37,500,000 postcard application forms with which service personnel may apply for ballots to be cast in forthcoming elections.

The Army receive 31 millions, the Navy six millions, and the War Shipping Administration half a million.

The Commission said the large number was ordered so that there would be an adequate supply, even if some shipments met delays en route to the combat zones. (UNN)

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NEW ZEALAND NAMES MINISTER TO RUSSIA

WELLINGTON, April 22 - It was officially announced here yesterday that Charles Wallace Boswell, former New Zealand member of Parliament, has been appointed New Zealand Minister to Russia. (Reuter)

U.S. LEGATION IN LISBON RAISED TO EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, April 22 - The United States is raising its legation in Lisbon to the rank of embassy, and the Portuguese government is similarly raising its legation here, the State Department announced on Friday night. (UNN)

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BEST WEAPONS IN WORLD FOR INVASION, SAYS U. S. PRODUCTION CHIEF

CHICAGO, April 23 - War Production Board Chairman Donald Nelson said Friday night that thousands upon thousands of landing craft, an impenetrable air umbrella", and a host of "the best weapons in the world," will be thrown against German-occupied Europe in such force that the Nazis will be beaten back behind their own borders and ultimately defeated.

In a speech delivered to the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Nelson said, "The quality of the weapons we have manufactured enables our forces to attack with supreme confidence an enemy who has been 20 years preparing for this battle.

"The Germans and the Japanese never got beyond the elementary stage in lancing craft production," he continued. "No nation or combination of nations in history has assembled an invasion armada equal to ours. We have already produced 20,000 vessels, and when the present program is completed, our armed forces will have 80,000 landing craft at their disposal, with 15 special types.

"As our landing craft speed toward the greatest battle in history, overhead will fly an enormous air shield. With our Army and Britain's great R.A.F. covering the landings the invasion will get under way. It is at this stage that the quality of the weapons in the hands of our ground troops will make itself felt.

"I can tell you that calibre for calibre, so many of our guns are superior to the enemy's guns that our ordinance as a whole has a substential advantage in combat over the enemy. I need not tell you that in the intense struggle that we expect to wage on the mainland of Europe, heavy artillery is going to be a major factor. When the great amphibious invasion comes, our men will have, by and large, the finest war material of all types, in the greatest amounts ever seen, to match their courage and discipline." (Reuter)

TURKISH CHROME NOT DENIED TO ALLIES

ANKARA, April 22 - The Turkish ban on chrome applies only to Axis countries and not to the United Nations, Numan Menemencioglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, said Friday.

"The Turkish government," the Foreign Minister said, "examined the situation in accordance with the Treaty of Alliance, since Allied demands could not be studied under any law of neutrality. As a consequence of this examination, the Turkish government decided to stop, as from seven o'clock Friday night, the delivery of chrome to Germany and other Axis countries." (UNN)

TWO RUSSIAN SHIPS INTERNED IN TURKEY

WASHINGTON, April 22 - Two Russian passenger ships which have been anchored in the Bosphorus since Russia's entry into the war were interned Thursday by the Turkish authorities when it appeared that the vessels were preparing to depart, an Associated Press dispatch reported from Istanbul.

"In Ankara it was explained that the action was taken because the authorities were convinced the ships would be put to military use if

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"In Ankara it was explained that the action was taken because the authorities were convinced the ships would be put to military use if allowed to leave," the dispatch added.

Turkish guards were put aboard both vessels, and essential motor parts were removed to immobilize them. Both had been reported to be shipping foodstuffs. (UNN)

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF COSTA RICA ARRIVES IN UNITED STATES

MIAMI, April 22 - The President-elect of Costa Rica, Mr. Teodoro Picado, arrived in the United States Friday night as a guest of the government, and pledged continued co-operation with the United States. (UNN)

CHURCHILL'S GODSON JOINS U.S. MARINES

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, April 22 - Prime Minister Churchill's godson and second cousin, Winston F. Churchill Guest, enlisted as a private in the U.S. Marine Corps here Friday. Guest was born in England, but is now a U.S. citizen. (UNN)

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L I B E R A T E D A R E A S

BADOGLIO APPLAUDED ON CABINET CHOICE

NAPLES, April 22 - Liberated Italy hailed its first representative Government in 20 years, yesterday.

Approval of the new 30-man War Government of National Union was based not only upon the democratic inclusion of various political parties, but also upon the fact that all social classes and creeds, as well as all geographical regions, now have a direct voice in the government. Some of the new government officials are from the northern regions still under German and Fascist domination. Praise was heard on all sides for the skill, patience and tact of Marshal Badoglio forming a government having both power and popular authorization to bring the full force of Italy's men and materials into the war. Press comment was uniformly favorable.

"The people now have the democratic Government they have been waiting for", declared IL MEZZOGIORNO of Bari.

IL CCPRIERE of Salerno said that the great significance of the new Government lay in the fact that it demonstrated that when faced with the task of freeing the country from Fascism, Italians could submerge their differences and act nobly as Italians first and last.

Floriano del Secolo, most widely read of editorial commentators in Liberated Italy, writes in his IL RISORGIMENTO of Naples that the formation of a Ministry "strong, compact and alive, redindles hope and justifies a feeling of renewed confidence."

The Naples newspaper points out the large part played by Marshal Badoglio in achieving the present happy result and adds that "he remains as before the highest exponent of the expulsion of Fascism from the Government and the author of the declaration of war against Germany."

Commenting on the make-up of the new Government, IL MEZZOGIORNO says that "the equilibrium of forces is perfect and has a notable political importance, because all opinions in which the country has been divided are equally represented and can carry their voices in the cabinet. The ministers without portfolio who are eminent men of undoubted preparation and firm character, possessing well proven capabilities, form the connecting link between the representatives of the various tendencies of the new government, even though they themselves belong to different parties. In fact they are of these parties the greatest and best exponents.

"Liberated Italy can now go to work. We have already said that all must be reconstructed and certainly everything will be done over with the aid of the Allies, who already have that democratic govern-

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"Liberated Italy can now go to work. We have already said that all must be reconstructed and certainly everything will be done over with the aid of the allies, who already have that democratic government which is necessary to reconstruct our moral, economic, financial, commercial, agricultural and industrial life. We must not forget that all that will be done and said today has an importance for the future as well, when Italy shall be finally liberated from the Nazi-Fascist yoke."

"The inspired rapidity with which this crisis was resolved justifies belief that we have reached that degree of national union which makes possible the opening up of new avenues through the vast fields of liberty and understanding. At the same time men of opposed principles join together to heal fraternally the deep and painful wounds inflicted upon the nation. This gives rise to real hope for the future.

"It is possible to say today that the nation has recovered its attitude toward liberty and civilization, which had been warped by 20 years of fascism." (END)

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KING'S DECISION KEY MOVE IN MAKING NEW GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE

- NAPLES, April 22= Observers of the Italian political scene ye= sterday recalled important events and moves within the last three months which are now seen to have been determining factors in the final resolution of the governmental crisis announced yesterday in the formation of a war ministry of national union.

The Bari Congress of the Six Parties embraced in the Committee of Liberation was held January 28-29. After those deliberations, which culminated in the demand for the King's abdication as a prelude to any collaboration with the Government, it seemed that a complete im= passe had been reached. For it was equally clear that the King would not consent to this move.

One of the country's elder statesmen, former Senator Enrico De Nicola, hit upon the idea of a revival of the institution of a Lieu= tenant Generalcy of the Realm as a possible solution. Even before the Bari Congress he advanced this solution to his friend, Count Sforza. The latter, as well as Senator Croce and representative fi= gures in the Liberal, Democratic Christian and Democracy of Labor parties, are known to have looked with favor on the plan.

Senator De Nicola had his now famous interview with King Victor Emanuel toward the middle of February. The King agreed to this plan, but stipulated that he would retire and nominate Prince Humbert as Lieutenant General only when Rome was entered by the troops. But the Left wing parties in the committee--Communist, Socialist and Action were not ready then to accept this degree of compromise on the so= called "Institutional question." As a result the struggle between the Six Parties and the Badoglio Government continued to grow, ra= ther diminish.

The return of Palmiro Togliatti to Italy as leader of the Commu= nist Party was promptly followed by the injection of a modified ele= ment in the situation. For in his April 1 press conference, the Com= munist leader, in calling for a war government of national union, also indicated most strongly that his party would be willing to col= laborate in a Badoglio Government even if the King did not abdicate. This seemed a marked about-face to the Socialist and Action Party representatives, especially the latter which had been most adamant in demanding that the King abdicate. But there were strong persona= lities, events and arguments which finally led them to modify their position. Among the more influential forces was the attitude of Count Sforza himself and the Right wing parties.

- Count Sforza, in a statement to the press on April 3, came out strongly in support of the device of the Lieutenant Generalcy, the Christian-Democrats and the Liberals also made it clear where they stood in the same particulars. It was these moves which were instru= mental in influencing the Action Party and Socialist Party leaders

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Count Sforza, in a statement to the press on April 3, came out strongly in support of the device of the Lieutenant Generalcy. The Christian Democrats and the Liberals also made it clear where they stood in the same particulars. It was these moves which were instrumental in influencing the Action Party and Socialist Party leaders to accept the compromise already gained from the King.

The public statement in Commons by Foreign Minister Anthony Eden on April 5, in which he approved of the plan for Marshal Badoglio to reconstruct his cabinet on a wider basis, also hastened the movement for a national union government. The Advisory Council For Italy four days before had publicly expressed the hope that such a cabinet reconstruction might be effected. When the Giunta of the Committee of Liberation met April 6 at Croce's home in Sorrento, its members were able to state that they, too, hoped the new government could be formed before the capture of Rome. The idea of the Lieutenant-Generalcy and its conveyance to the Giunta were also made public at that time.

The King by public announcement on April 12 offered the formal compromise contained in his "final and irrevocable decision" to retire from public life and make his son Lieutenant General on the day the Allies enter Rome.

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The question now was : would the Socialist and Action Parties enter the King's Government, possibly with Badoglio as Prime Minister before the day the Allies entered Rome ? On April 19, the Socialists of [illegible], through their duly constituted authorities met in Naples and decided that their party should go along with the majority within the Committee of Liberation, if the majority decided to enter the Government now. In this connection it may be stated that the Socialist and Communist parties formed a "pact of joint action" at a meeting of party executives in Rome in February last.

Meanwhile, the last major hold-out in the acceptance of the King' April 12 offer remained the Action Party.

It was not until the morning of the day that Marshal Badoglio announced the composition of the cabinet that a majority of the Action Party leaders decided to accept representation in the new government. (UNN)

LIBERATED ITALY'S FIRST MAY DAY TO MARK LAUNCHING OF CAMPAIGN FUND FOR ITALIAN RESISTANCE

NAPLES, April 22 -- Trade unionists decided here Saturday to celebrate Liberated Italy's first legal May Day since the fall of Fascism, by sticking to their lathes and work benches and by launching a nation-wide fund-raising campaign to back their brothers in Northern Italy who are fighting in the Patriot resistance movement against Germans and Fascists.

The international labor holiday falls on Monday, May 1, but the executive committee of the Italian General Confederation of Labor votes today to see that Free Italy's factories, ports, railways and other labor-manned agencies speed up rather than slacken Italian labor's part in the Allied war effort.

There will be a formal observance, however, on Sunday, April 30, instead of Monday, it was announced by Dino Gentili, a leader in the labor confederation. That will also be the actual time when the campaign to raise funds for Patriots resistance will be started.

Labour to [illegible]

A series of outdoor mass meetings have been arranged for Sunday morning in such industrial centers as Naples, Benevento, Avellino, Salerno, and Torre Annunziata, at which speakers will stress the part Italian labor is playing and what more can be done in the war effort. They will also outline the plans for raising millions of lire for financing the swelling underground resistance movement north of the present battle line.

Every Italian worker in Liberated Italy is to be asked to contribute one hour's pay Monday toward the Italian Patriots fund. [illegible] days of celebration

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It was not until the morning of the day that Marshal Badoglio announced the composition of the cabinet that a majority of the Action Party leaders decided to accept representation in the new government.(UNN)

LIBERATED ITALY'S FIRST MAY DAY TO MARK LAUNCHING OF CAMPAIGN FUND FOR ITALIAN RESISTANCE

NAPLES,April 22 -- Trade unionists decided here Saturday to celebrate Liberated Italy's first legal May Day since the fall of Fascism,by sticking to their lathes and work benches and by launching a nation-wide fund-raising campaign to back their brothers in Northern Italy who are fighting in the Patriot resistance movement against Germans and Fascists.

The international labor holiday falls on Monday,May 1,but the executive committee of the Italian General Confederation of Labor voted today to see that Free Italy's factories,ports,railways and other labor-manned agencies speed up rather than slacken Italian labor's part in the Allied war effort.

There will be a formal observance,however,on Sunday,April 30, instead of Monday,it was announced by Dino Gentili,a leader in the labor confederation.That will also be the actual time when the campaign to raise funds for Patriots resistance will be started.

A series of outdoor mass meetings have been arranged for Sunday morning in such industrial centers as Naples,Benevento,Avellino, Salerno,and Torre Annunziata,at which speakers will stress the part Italian labor is playing and what more can be done in the war effort. They will also outline the plans for raising millions of lire for financing the swelling underground resistance movement north of the present battle line.

Every Italian worker in Liberated Italy is to be asked to contribute one hour's pay Monday toward the Italian Patriots fund. Since Italian labor has been accustomed to two days of celebration of the old Fascist holiday,employers have agreed to give two day's pay for the one day's work of May 1.

Traditional street parades and other aspects of purely peace - time celebrations of May Day have been foresworn this year,Gentili explained,in view of war-time urgencies. Neapolitans will assemble in the Garibaldi Square in front of the statue of the Great Unifier.

The General Confederation of Labor has opened negotiations with the Right wing Italian Confederation of Workers with a view to holding the mass meetings and fund raising campaign joint between all Italian workers.it was also announced.(UNN)

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DRIVE AGAINST PROSTITUTION IN NAPLES SUCCESSFUL, QUESTORE SAYS

NAPLES, April 22 - Backed by the Allied Military Government, the police of Naples have been able to bring about a reduction in prostitution reflected by two-thirds fewer arrests for this crime now than in March, the Questore of Naples, Comm. Lauriella, said Saturday.

"During March, 3,000 women who were violating the AMG ordinances against prostitution were arrested", the Questore said, "which was at the rate of 100 a day. The present number of arrests for this crime is scarcely more than 30 a day. The main result has been accomplished by actual arrests and trials and confinement, for these measures have caused many more women to refrain, out of fear of the consequences, from practicing their profession in the city.

The Questore said that three major problems have confronted law enforcement authorities; the black market, prostitution and professional begging.

"None of these should be considered separately", added the Questore, "but all should be placed in a wider frame, the moral healing of Neapolitan life. The black market problem is being solved as is that of prostitution. But we should not and will not overlook the problem of begging".

The Questore reported that while the Naples police force went through an organizational crisis following the events of last September, the force has now largely recovered its morale and efficiency. He said that the size of his personnel is now enough to restore most of the police services. (UNN)

AMG HELPS CIVILIANS NEAR FRONT LINE

NAPLES, April 22 - Allied Military Government units with Army combat forces are providing food for some 4,000 people in four villages near the battle line in the vicinity of Cassino, it was announced here yesterday. One village is San Lorenzo, only half a mile from Cassino.

AMG officers are doing this work as part of their routine of aiding civilians who remain in the front line areas to tend crops and carry on necessary business. Residents and refugees are being supplied with flour, soup and salt. Children under three years of age, adults with medical certificates and pregnant mothers are being supplied with canned milk. (UNN)

NAPLES TELEGRAPH SERVICE RESUMED

NAPLES, April 22 -- Civilian telegraph service was resumed Saturday between Naples and the following territories: Sicily and the mainland provinces of Bari, Brindisi, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Reggio di Calabria, Salerno and Taranto.

Under the present arrangement, messages will not be accepted on Sundays or public holidays. On other days messages will be accepted

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Under the present arrangement, messages will not be accepted on Sundays or public holidays. On other days messages will be accepted from 8 A.M. until 8 P.M. The tariff is the same as before the interruption of the services. (UNN)

MAIL FROM U.S. REACHES LIBERATED ITALY

NAPLES, April 22 - For the first time since the war with Italy began, American mail addressed to Italians has arrived in the port of Naples, it was announced by Region 3, Allied Control Commission. Resumption of mail service to Italy was ordered by President Roosevelt in February. The first delivery included 38 sacks and contained over 200,000 letters and post-cards. Most of the letters had been posted during the latter part of February and all had been censored before leaving American territory. The first delivery was made Friday within the City of Naples. Deliveries throughout the remainder of Liberated Italy and Sicily will be made as fast as transport permits, officials said. (UNN)

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OCCUPIED AREAS

FRENCH TRAIN RAIDS, REFUSE TO PAY TAXES

WASHINGTON; April 22= French patriots have caused the death of over 600 German troops and have heavily damaged transport used to carry German troops from the eastern front, Swiss newspapers reported today.

The Fighting French radio (Brazzaville) broadcast reports of clashes between Patriots and German troops in the Pyrenees region. In one encounter 60 German soldiers were killed.

FRANCE AFRIQUE reports that French peasants are practicing a new form of resistance - that of refusing to pay their taxes. In attempts to curb this resistance the Vichy government has been imposing heavy fines on the offenders.

At Cahors, Patriots have blown up the Nazi meteorological buildings, destroying the research offices, laboratories, two workshops and the oil and gasoline tanks.

When members of the Vichy waffen SS shot a number of Patriots near the village of Castillon, other Patriots summoned the village Gendarmes for an inquest into the shooting. When they received "unsatisfactory replies," they shot and killed two of the policemen.

The Swiss paper, JOURNAL DE GENEVE, said that Patriots in the Jura region executed two persons guilty of informing the German authorities of underground activities.

The Geneva paper, LA SUISSE, said that pro-Nazi members of the French Legion of Volunteers---French troops who fight on the eastern front under command of the Germans---are sent to the town of Divonne Les-Bains to convalesce and their relations with the local inhabitants are "very strained" because the Legionnaires understand the remarks made about them as they pass along the streets.

It is also reported that a recent German decree ordered the evacuation of all political prisoners from Mediterranean coastal districts to jails in the center of the country.

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ALGIERS, April 22= Reporting on patriot activities during January, the French underground paper, FRANC TIREUR, states that "throughout France, patriots have derailed 47 trains and damaged 44 kilometers of railway lines, causing the death of 442 German soldiers returning from the Russian front. Eight engines were damaged and 1,250 carriages destroyed.

"During the same period two of our arms deposits were lost and 150 of our comrades were killed or seriously wounded," added the newspaper. (UNN).

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FCNL PUBLISHES PLANS FOR GOVERNING LIBERATED FRANCE

ALGIERS, April 22= In a long ordinance of over 30 articles, the French Committee of National Liberation set out, yesterday, its plans for the governing of Liberated France.

Foremost among the decrees was an order for the election of a National Assembly by the French people, no later than a year after France is liberated.

In the interval between the landings of the Allied armies and this election, said the ordinance, the present French Consultative Assembly will be moved to France. Until the day when each commune can stage regular elections, those municipal officials elected before September 1939 will be retained, or will resume their duties. Coincidentally with this, all officials who took office after September 1939, and all local governments appointed by the enemy, are to be removed from office. (UNR).

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PATRIOTS RESISTANCE MOUNTS IN NORTHERN ITALY

WASHINGTON, April 22 - Enemy and neutral reports indicate that despite the increase in repressive measures by the Fascist puppet regime in Italy, active resistance continues to grow, with increased executions of Fascist officials and militiamen.

The Swiss BASLER NACHRICHTEN reported on Thursday a new decree by the puppet regime "intensifying the war against the patriots". The Berlin radio, commenting on this report, added that under the new law "capital punishment is in store for all civilians and military persons" who participate in any form of patriot activity.

The same newspaper published a dispatch which indicated renewed attempts by the Fascists to force Italian workers into slave labour for Germany, reporting a new puppet decree providing compulsory labour service for men and women between 18 and 60. It was recalled that the puppet Fascist regime has had unsuccessful results from previous orders saying that obligatory work would be enforced throughout German-occupied Italy, because of the effective resistance of Italian workers.

The DAGENS NYHETER of Stockholm printed on Wednesday the fourth article by its Rome correspondent describing his journey through northern Italy. The correspondent said that although Verona was a centre of Fascist activity, "chats with various inhabitants showed the great majority of the population absolutely opposed to the Fascist regime".

Seventy Italian civilians were shot by a German firing squad in a suburb of Trieste, following the execution of three German non-commissioned officers by patriots.

Meanwhile, reports of execution of Fascists by patriot forces in Italy continue. The Swiss NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG reported on Monday that in Cierna two Fascists were called from their homes into the street and were then shot by patriots. In Novara a Fascist non-commissioned officer was killed and three other Fascists were seriously wounded in a clash with patriots.(UNN)

GERMANS ADMIT FAILURE OF U-BOATS

WASHINGTON, April 22 - The Anglo-Americans have been successful in evolving defenses against the U-boat menace, admitted an article in the official German military journal MILITAERISCHE KORRESPONDENZ AUS DEUTSCHLAND, published by DNB Friday.

The article discloses that the German command has been forced to reorganize its entire submarine service.

"Since last summer U-boats have rarely been active. The cause of the situation is known" the article said adding that the Allied success had given the German command the alternative of continuing to send out U-boats in great numbers, thus [illegible] or of withdrawing and rebuilding them. The German command had chosen the latter course.

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After describing elaborate tests carried out with experimental boats, the article concludes: "The German naval command does not appear to be satisfied with the success of the new U-boats for it continues to be chary in its employment of U-boat flotillas". (UNN)

GENERALS ADVISE KING MICHAEL TO TAKE RUMANIA OUT OF THE WAR

LONDON, April 22 - Rumanian generals have advised King Michael to take Rumania out of the war, the Stockholm paper, SVENSKA DAGBLADET reported on Friday. The paper said the Rumanian situation had deteriorated considerably and that neutral observers considered the country ready for capitulation. A meeting of five military leaders which took place recently in Bucharest indicated that an important resolution was pending, the news paper added. (UNN)

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C O M M U N I Q U E S

ITALIAN FRONT

ALLIED FORCE ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, April 22 - Saturday's communique:

LAND: Our patrols were aggressive all along the front and there were several small clashes with the enemy.

AIR: Escorted heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force Friday attacked railroad yards at Bucharest and Turnu Severin. Ammunition dumps near Cortona, Valmontone, and Spoleto and rail targets in the Rome area were attacked by medium and fighter-bombers. Other fighter bombers bombed gun positions and motor transport north of the battle zone.

During these operations 38 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Eight of our heavy bombers and nine other aircraft are missing.

Twenty-seven enemy aircraft were sighted near the battle areas during daylight hours. The MAAF flew approximately 1,000 sorties. (URN)

PACIFIC

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, April 22 - Saturday communique:

NORTHWESTERN SECTOR:

Dutch New Guinea, Geelvink Bay -- Our heavy units bombed Namber and Kakirs airdromes on Noemfoor Island at midday with 24 tons of explosives. Dispersal areas were effectively covered and runways cratered. A single enemy plane attempted interception.

NORTHEASTERN SECTOR:

New Ireland -- Our Solomons light bombers hit Lakunai airdrome and Matupi Island supply areas with 45 tons of explosives, covering the runway well and starting numerous fires. Fighter patrols raided Rapopo airdrome. One plane was lost.

Open Bay: Our light naval units at night shelled buildings at Ulamona.

New Guinea -- Vanimo: Our medium bombers dropped 45 tons of bombs and strafed enemy shore installations from low level, destroying many buildings and starting fires. Our air patrols sank a 1000-ton enemy cargo vessel west of Hollandia.

Hansa Madang Coast -- Our attack planes from low altitudes struck enemy supply and bivouac areas at Bunabun Harbor, causing fires. Fighters dive-bombed enemy positions along the Walog river, starting fires. Air patrols swept the coast, wrecking two barges and damaging buildings at Bogia and Kronzorinz harbor.

Bougainville: Our air patrols strafed personnel at Buka, bombed Aitara and Mosigo and harassed targets at Choles by night. Our torpedo and dive-bombers bombed Numanuma Plantation and started fires beyond Torokina Plantation.

Caroline Island -- Nomoi: Heavy units from the Solomons dropped 49 tons of bombs on Satawan airdrome at midday, damaging the runway and starting fires.

Oluai: Our heavy units struck the airdrome runway, dispersal and

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Carcline Island -- Nomoi: Heavy units from the Solomons dropped 49 tons of bombs on Satawan airdrome at midday, damaging the runway and starting fires.

Ocean: Our heavy units struck the airdrome runway, dispersal and supply areas, destroying two parked enemy planes and causing explosions and several large fires. In attacks on the previous day two planes were destroyed on the ground. Our air patrols shot down an enemy bomber to the southeast. (UPI)

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SOVIET

MOSCOW, April 22 - Saturday night's Soviet Communique states:

During April 22, there is nothing of importance to report from any front.

During April 21, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 87 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire 52 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of April 22, our long-range planes carried out a raid on the shale refineries in the area of Kohtla-Yardi, (Estonian S.S.R.). Large fires were started by direct hits. Fires were followed by heavy explosions. The major part of the shale refineries was enveloped by fires.

One of our planes failed to return to its base. (Radio Moscow)

YUGOSLAV

LONDON, April 22 - Summary of Saturday's communique from Marshal Tito's Headquarters-

The German offensive against Montenegro from the northeast has been thrown into reverse by hard fighting Partisans who drove the Germen and puppet Serb troops out of the town of Sahovici.

First Sahovici, 10 kilometers across the Montenegro border, then Mojkovac, 15 kilometers beyond it, fell to the Germans on the initial surge of their offensive. But as has happened so often before, the Partisans counter-attacked at the correct moment and recaptured both towns and other localities.

The communique added that fierce fighting was still raging in other sectors of Montenegro, with the Germans suffering heavy losses.

In Serbia, the stage for other Nazi defeats. 200 puppet troops were killed after several days of fighting. A great number of "forcibly mobilized peasants" were taken prisoner and allowed to return home.

A serious blow was also struck against Nazi communications between Zagreb and Sarajevo.

The Partisans destroyed 28 bridges and 8 kilometers of track on the Prijedo-Gmarska line south of Zagreb, and also blew up German troop-trains elsewhere in this sector.

A late communique issued Friday by Marshal Tito's Headquarters reported that all enemy strong-points in the 160-kilometers-wide area between Novi on the upper Adriatic coast and Prijedor in northern Bosnia have been liquidated. Novi is only 30 kilometers below the German-held naval base and harbor of Fiume; the territory between these points has been the scene of repeated clashes between the Yugoslav Partisans and the Germans.

A German advance south of the cleaned-up area in the Velika sector was stopped, although the Germans succeeded in advancing to Drezniea, about 25 kilometers east of Novi.

The communique added that in eastern Bosnia, however, Partisans were fighting defensive battles. In their continuing offensive to cut German communications, the Partisans scored a sizeable victory by demolishing the Zagreb-Belgrade double-track railroad in 70 places along an 80-kilometer stretch between Novska and Brod in Croatia. In addition, one train

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GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, April 22 - Saturday's communique:

In the area of Sevastopol and on the lower Dniester, local attacks by the Soviets were repulsed and new troop concentrations were smashed by concentrated artillery fire.

In eastern Bucovina, between the Carpathians and the upper Dniester, stubborn fighting gained our own attacks further ground.

Strong formations of German bombers attacked during last night with good effect the railway installations of Velikiye Luki.

Southwest of Narva, repeated Bolshevik attacks against our newly gained positions failed.

On the Nettuno beachhead, several local attacks south of Aprilia were repelled with heavy losses for the enemy.

On the southern front, shock troops blew up three enemy tanks with their crews in the Adriatic coast sector.

North American bombers on April 21st attacked several cities in southeast Europe, particularly Budapest, without ground visibility. Damage and losses among the population were caused. 19 enemy planes, mostly four-engined bombers, were shot down by German and Rumanian air defense forces.

A few British planes, last night, dropped bombs in the Cologne area. (RADIO VIENNA)

MIDDLE EAST

CAIRO, April 22 - Saturday's communique:

"Two pilots of a Greek fighter squadron between them destroyed a Junkers 88 Friday. The enemy aircraft dived into the sea.

"Attacks on enemy supply ships in the Aegean sea continue. Enemy landing fields on Paros Island and at Kastelli Pasiaca, Crete, were successfully bombed in the last two days.

"From these operations none of our aircraft is missing." UNN)

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O Memory O

Jules

447

25 April. 1944

To: Major Sharp

Paper I - (a) This news is a bit late !! Presumably we can swing it till next Easter.

Paper II - (a) We hope to abolish these syndicates by the end of this week.

(b) An impossible position and Regional Commissioner must act as he thinks fit. I cannot control from here. The matter, of course, is tied up with (a).

/s/ J. T. R. Bain

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COPY

HEADQUARTERS
REGIONAL MINING DIVISION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION REGION 6
APO 397

Ref: 319.13212

10 April 1944

Subject : Report, weekly.

To : Regional Allied Commissioner, Regioner 6, APO 397.
Chief, Mining Division, Hq., ACC, APO 394.

1. Coal Mining

Production of coal is improving slowly following the sharp decline in production due to the often reported shortage of permissable explosive and pit-props.

Easter holidays will adversely affect April production. It has been the custom here to grant a three day holiday period for Easter. A portion of the lost time may be made up by Sunday overtime but present indications are that production for April will not exceed thirty thousand (30,000) tons.

A considerable number of the detonating caps received in the shipment from N.Africa were defective.

2. Other Mining

All other mines are on a maintenance status awaiting the arrival of the necessary supplies for their operation.

MAX A MATTHEWS
Major - Infantry
Chief, Regional Mining Div.

5871

HEADQUARTERS
REGIONAL MINING DIVISION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION REGION 6

Ref : 319.13212 17 April 1944

Subject : Report, weekly.

To : Regional Allied Commissioner, Region 6, APO 397
Chief, Mining Division, Hq., ACC, APO 394.

1. Coal Mining

Production of coal continues to improve slowly. Export shipments are moving in a more satisfactory manner and the indications are that our inventory may be reduced ten to fifteen thousand tons by the end of April.

Cable advices indicate a movement of pi-props from Corsica within the near future. Small coastal vessels are being used for this purpose. They will back-haul coal.

2. General

The political situation in this district is not entirely satisfactory at present and we anticipate labor difficulties within the near future. The cause for most of the present agitation is the attempt of politically appointed representatives of the Labor Syndicate to organize the miners. No objection has been made to their organizing because of the Fascist regulations still in force. Italian law gives the Labor Syndicate the right to organize and util these laws or regulationsare amended or revoked we of necessity must accept conditionsas we find them. Representatives of the Labor Syndicate are objecting to the Management-Labor Committee which meets weekly. This committee will continue to meet. We have advised theLabor Syndicate that in the event they form another committee, that alltheir problems will be submitted to the Italian Authorities responsible for the Syndicate was a written notification to Societa' Mineraria Carbonifera Sarda that all men subsequently hired to work in the mines must be hired thru the Syndicate. This in time of war is an intolerable situation. This situation will be discussed with Brig.Carr.

5870

MAX A MATTHEWS
Major - Infantry
Chief, Regional Mining Div.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

Jake

JTRB/tbw

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

20 April, 1944

LAB 091.447

SUBJECT: Labor Day

TO : Regional Commissioner, Region I

1. With reference to your minute of 5th April, file RC/230.14, it has been decided that Sunday, 30th April, shall be declared Labor Day, and appropriate celebration may be arranged by the workers.

2. April 30th will not be regarded as a public holiday, and anyone absenting himself from work will not receive payment for that day. Essential services must, of course, be maintained, and it is recommended that the matter be discussed with the known leaders.

By Command of Lt. General MARK CLARK:

M. S. LIMA,
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

LAB 091.4/7 6 April, 1944

SUBJECT: Political Meetings.

TO : Colonel Adams, Executive Officer, Economic Section

1. This is a matter essentially for Political Branch. So far as this Sub-Commission is concerned, the view is taken that there should be no ban placed on May Day demonstrations; they will have an excellent propaganda value, and should be publicized. This attitude would be maintained even if a few hours of work would be lost, but it is felt that the matter need not go so far. It is recommended that contact with the probable leaders be established (Gentile, Fano, etc.), and it be put to them:

a. Demonstrate your new freedom to demonstrate, but do it after 6 p.m.;

b. Better still, do as the British do -- demonstrate on the nearest Sunday, and not lose a day pay.

2. Essential Services must, of course, be continued, and it is presumed that the usual police directions will be followed.

JTHB/tbw

J. T. H. BATH,
Colonel,
Director, Labor Sub-Commission

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

COPY

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Subject:- Political Meetings.

Hq AAI (Adm Boh).
C.M.F.

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2 April 44

Hq Allied Control Commission.

1. Political meetings are not infrequently held by the Italians in public places during working hours. Such meetings are advertised in the press and workers invited to attend. This has an adverse effect on the availability and regular supply of Italian civilian labour.

2. In particular it is thought that 1 May is likely to be the occasion for meetings and demonstrations.

3. In view of the increased hours of daylight, it is considered that undue hardship will not be occasioned by insisting on such meetings taking place after normal working hours.

4. Please approach the Italian Government and arrange that a ban be put on political meetings or demonstrations between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and that it be forbidden for public notices to appear inviting the attendance of the public to meetings between these hours.

/s/ W. H. Witshue for
Major General,
Chief Administrative Officer.

Copy to:- G-4
Labour

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SECRETARIAT BRITISH
APO 394

447

13052/F 25 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Fascist organization in the field of Finance.

TO: Legal Sub-Commission.

1. Reference your letter ACC/4032/1, dated 8 March 1944.

2. In response to your request, there is attached a memorandum indicating the Fascist corporative and confederate structure in the field of finance, including the names of dependent national federations and syndicates.

3. It is the understanding of the Finance Sub-Commission that in those areas in which ACC General Order No. 8 has been posted, the provincial Unions (which represent in the provinces the nine national Confederations) have been abolished, as well as all branches, constituent syndicates, units and other dependencies thereof.

As far as we know, none of the organizations listed in the attached memorandum is functioning at the present. The question whether all of such bodies have been abolished formally is, however, less clear because (a) the Finance Sub-Commission has not been informed whether ACC General Order No. 8 has been posted in every part of the liberated territory, and (b) the abolition of merely the Provincial Unions and their dependent units leaves in question the status of those parts of the system above the Provincial Union level.

4. In order to ensure uniformity and thoroughness in the handling of such organizations, the Finance Sub-Commission suggests that the Legal Sub-Commission give consideration to a Royal Decree/ACC Order, which would abolish by Allied action, in both Italian Government and ACC territory, the entire structure of the Corporazione della Previdenza e del Credito, the Confederazione Fascista della Azienda del Credito e dell'Assicurazione, the Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori delle Aziende del Credito e dell'Assicurazione and all their dependent or associated bodies. The Labour Sub-Commission has instructed as its policy the abolition of all Fascist organization in the field of labour relations; the associations of employers were little more than advisory bodies and in any case neither the employer nor employee associations are functioning at the present time.

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5. The social insurance bodies, such as the one formerly named "Istituto Nazionale Fascista della Previdenza Sociale", are operating at the present time under the supervision, and to the satisfaction of, the Insurance Division of the Finance Sub-Commission. These bodies, which existed before Fascism, were not part of the structure referred to in para. 2 and are not considered by the Finance Sub-Commission as coming within the scope of para. 3.

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6. The Finance Sub-Commission would appreciate receiving the views of the Legal Sub-Commission on the suggestion advanced in para. 4.

For Lieut-General HAROLD MACMILLAN.

for: U. S. ARMY, Col., G.S.,
Chief Staff Officer,
Economic Section.

Encl: 1.

DMIH/AEH.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

1352/F

24 March 1944.

SUBJECT: The Fascist Corporative and Confederate Structure in the Field of Finance.

1. The national organ of representation for financial institutions is the Corporazione dello Previdenza e del Credito. The Corporazione functioned as the central and coordinating organ of the two parallel Confederazione.

2. Italian financial institutions are organized in the Confederazione Fascista delle Aziende del Credito e dell'Assicurazione. This Confederazione coordinated the activities of the following national Federations:

Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Istituti di credito di diritto pubblico e delle banche di interesse nazionale.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Banche e Banchieri.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Banche Popolari.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Casse Rurali, Agrarie ed Enti Ausiliari.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Istituti Finanziari.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Agenti di Cambio.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Ditte Commissionarie di Borse e Cambiavalute

Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Imprese Assicuratrici.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Agenti di Assicurazione e di Credito.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei Servizi Tributari.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei Dirigenti delle Aziende del Credito e della Assicurazione

Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Casse di Risparmio.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Istituti di Credito Agrario.

In addition, in each province, the Confederazione is represented by a Provincial Union.

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1. The national organ of representation for financial institutions is the Corporazione delle Previdenza e del Credito. The Corporazione functioned as the central and coordinating organ of the two parallel Confederazione.

2. Italian financial institutions are organized in the Confederazione Fascista delle Aziende del Credito e dell'Assicurazione. This Confederazione coordinated the activities of the following national Federations:

Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Istituti di credito di diritto pubblico e delle Banche di interesse nazionale.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Banche e Banchieri.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Banche Popolari.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Casse Rurali, Agrarie ed Enti Ausiliari.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Istituti Finanziari.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Agenti di Cambio.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Ditte Commissionarie di Borsa e Cambiavaluta

Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Imprese Assicuratrici.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Agenti di Assicurazione e di Credito.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei Servizi tributari.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei Dirigenti delle Aziende del Credito e della Assicurazione

Federazione Nazionale Fascista delle Casse di Risparmio.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista degli Istituti di Credito Agrario.

In addition, in each province, the Confederazione is represented by a Provincial Union.

3. Employees of Italian financial institutions are organized in the Confederazione Fascista dei lavoratori delle Aziende del Credito e dell'Assicurazione. This Confederazione coordinated the activities of the following national Federations:

Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei Funzionari delle Aziende del Credito dell'Assicurazione e dei Servizi di emissione.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei Lavoratori dipendenti da Istituti di Credito di diritto pubblico e da Banche di interesse nazionale.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei lavoratori delle Aziende del Credito.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei lavoratori delle Aziende di Assicurazione.

Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei lavoratori dipendenti da Esattori, Ricevitori delle Imposte Dirette e da Appaltatori delle Imposte di Consumo.

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Federazione Nazionale Fascista dei Lavoratori dipendenti da Casse di Risparmio ed Enti assimilati.

In turn, these national Federations enlarge the following national syndicates:

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Funzionari Aziende del credito.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Funzionari Aziende di Assicurazione.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Funzionari di Esattorie e Ricevitorie delle Imposte Dirette, Imposte di Consumo e Tasse Affini.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Funzionari Istituti Credito di Diritto Pubblico e Casse Risparmio ed Enti assimilati.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Dipendenti Istituti Credito di Diritto Pubblico.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Dipendenti da Banche d'Interesse Nazionale.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Dipendenti da Banche di Provincia e Banchieri Privati.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Dipendenti da Banche Popolari, da Casse Rurali, Agrarie ed Enti ausiliarii.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Dipendenti da Istituti Finanziari, da Commissionari di Borsa, Cambiavalute ed Agenti di Cambio.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Dipendenti da Agenzie delle Aziende di Credito.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Dipendenti dalle Imprese di Assicurazione.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Dipendenti da Agenzie di Assicurazione.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Produttori di Assicurazione.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Dipendenti da Esattori e Ricevitori delle Imposte dirette.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Dipendenti da Appaltatori di Imposte di Consumo.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Dipendenti da Casse di Risparmio.

Sindacato Nazionale Fascista Dipendenti da Enti di pegno di prima categoria.

The national syndicates are composed of interprovincial, provincial and [illegible] local syndicates.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

2675 REGIMENT ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(U. S. Contingent) (Provisional)
APO 394

45 Remarks Cross Reference Sheet

File: 447

Subject: Repair of Buildings in Foggia, Lamby area

Date: 28 Nov 45

To: G-5 Sec

From: Lt Col Kent F. Hall, Jr.

Documents Filed: 091.411

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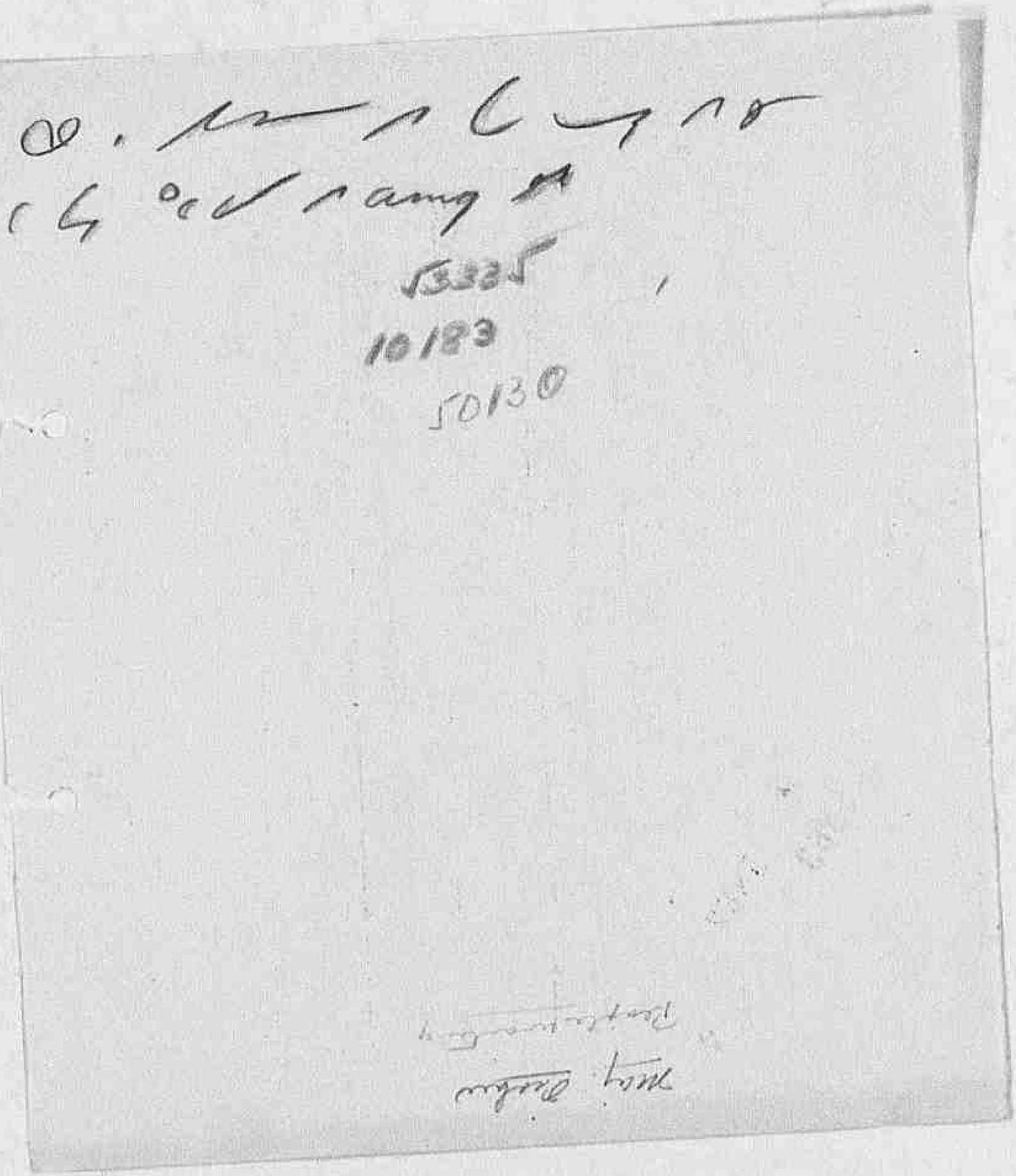

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

2675 REGIMENT ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(U. S. Contingent) (Provisional)
APO 394

Cross Reference Sheet

File: 091.412

Subject: Royal Regt relating Law Seeking ex-Collector Labs relations and Data governing Labs

Date: 16 Mar 46

To:

From: Labour

Documents Filed: 091.4351

(30)

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

Field

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

091.447

15 March, 1944

SUBJECT: Labor Confederation

TO : Colonel J. T. H. Bain, Director, Labor Sub-Commission

FROM : Capt. M. J. Goiclunas, Labor Relations Officer

Reference above:

1. The Labor Federations operating from Naples and Bari respectively have now been amalgamated and a central Coordinating Commission has been formed as follows:

NAPLES: Cantili, Lusso, Rosso
BARI : Larichinta, Pastore, Schirone

2. It is proposed to set up a "National Council" to operate in the "occupied" and "Unoccupied" territories. This Council shall be made up of the abovementioned representatives and a representative from (i) each "Camera Provinciale del Lavoro"; (ii) each "Federazione Nazionale di Categoria". Thus, a "horizontal", as well as a "vertical" cross-section of labor will be represented on this temporary National Council.

3. The immediate task before the "Coordinating Commission" is

a. To issue membership cards to all workmen belonging to either a "Camera del Lavoro" or to a "Federazione di Categoria. (This responsibility has been entrusted to the Bari section of the Coordinating Commission.)

b. To recruit new members and organize new Federations. (This activity is to be carried out by both Sections.)

The Naples Section has been entrusted with the responsibility of keeping in touch with (i) A.C.C., and (ii) Italian Government.

4. It is intended that both the "Coordinating Commission" and the "National Council" now in process of formation should have only temporary standing -- pending the organization of a National Congress on the question of the issue of membership cards. At this National Congress it is proposed to organise the election of the permanent "National Labor Council" -- a system of proportionate representation being followed for the elections.

5. While this amalgamation represents a definite effort to coordinate on a national basis the Trade Union Movement, it were well to bear in mind that the Trade Union Associations which are being organized by the "Partito Democratico Cristiano", by the "Democrazia del Lavoro" and by the "Partito Liberale" are still outside this group as also is the "Railway Workers Union" though the latter is adherent in spirit.

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6. The delegation which I interviewed in this connection (Centili. Larichinta. Pastore) expressed the wish that representatives of this "Confederation" be taken into the confidence of A.C.C. prior to the draft of any Labor Legislation. A request in this direction is to be submitted in writing in the very near future.

7. It appears that these representatives feel very strongly that

a. The appointment of Provincial and Regional Directors should be submitted to the Confederation for approval or that the Confederation be allowed to submit names for appointment;

b. The Employment Exchanges should be run by the Confederation and should at most be parastatal organizations.

8. With reference to the proposed suppression of the Syndical State system now in operation in the four provinces which were under the Badoglio Government. It is suggested that steps be taken to insure that accidents, social benefits are catered for by some other agencies on the abolition of the syndicates. The benefits in question are the following:

a. "Assegni Familiari" and "Casse Malattie" -- which for agricultural workers are handled by the Uffici di Collocamento.

b. "Indennita' Infortunii", "Invalidita' Vecchiaia, Disoccupazione" -- handled by the Uffici di Assistenza.

EJS/tbw

A. SCIGLIANO.
Captain.
Labor Relations Officer.
Labor Sub-Commission.

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

Confidential

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

8 March, 1944

091.447

SUBJECT: "Stoppage of Work".

TO : Colonel J. T. H. Bain, Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

FROM : Capt. M. J. Scicluna, Labor Relations Officer

Reference paragraph 10 of my report dated 4 March, 1944.

1. In view of certain difficulties encountered during the abovementioned "stoppage of work", I have to submit some points for your consideration and necessary action.

2. That considerable confusion as to the real aims of Trade Union organization exists in the minds of the working classes was more than ever evident throughout the various phases of this proposed "stoppage of work". "bona fide" workmen as well as representatives of the political parties are working side by side in the organization of Associations; the latter are deliberately asserting themselves as the more influential element, and were on this occasion responsible for confusing the issue. Workmen have not as yet formed a clear idea as to when it would be justifiable for a Trade Union to enter the field of politics, nor do they realize the extent to which a Trade Union might enter into concert with political parties without prejudicing its own interests. The political leaders succeeded in this particular case to manouver the "Trade Unions" into a false position, and by the time that Trade Union representatives realized this, they were also no longer able to withdraw honorably. Promulgation of the Trade Union Ordinance now in hand should be expedited with a view to repairing the present state of affairs. The Ordinance should include provisions that (i) would clarify the relationship between Trade Union activities, and party politics, and (ii) would direct the movement into definite desired channels.

3. Under the present conditions it was extremely difficult to fix responsibilities and to obtain a correct notion of the actual membership of the respective Trade Union Associations. The registration of Trade Unions at the Labor Offices should forthwith be made to include an accurate statement of membership, and the names of the official representatives.

4. As the political parties are directly concerned with the organization of Trade Union Associations, unity within the Industry has been prejudiced, and an undue amount of political interference is being exerted. In order to neutralize partially the political influence, and to reduce the tendency of disgregation, I would suggest that the Regional Director be instructed to adopt the policy of fostering the creation of "Joint Industrial Councils". This creation of these councils would enable the workmen to discover their most suitable spokesmen and organizers. This should also create amongst them a sense of self-reliance and of independance from outside interference.

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5. The Provincial Labor Director (Mr. Peirleoni) does not appear to have understood that in his official capacity he is expected to dissociate himself from (i) party influences, and (ii) partisanship for or against the Trade Union cause. Throughout the whole affair, his attitude was overtly one of uncompromising sympathy with the directives issued by the political parties to the Trade Union Associations. He was not only disinclined to take such action as was expected of him as a Government Official, but he could not refrain -- during the meeting with Trade Union representatives -- from manifesting his assent or disapproval (by gestures and nodding) of the arguments being advanced by the various representatives whilst declaring themselves for or against the proposed "stoppage of work". It is understood that Mr. Pierleoni has since sent in his resignation as a result of disagreement, in some other matter, with A.M.G. Labor Division. I would submit that, in view of the delicate situation in Naples, every effort be made to avoid the appointment of any person who is directly connected with party activities. Perhaps it might be possible for Regional Commissioner to consult A.C.C. before actually chosing the future Director.

6. It is of the utmost importance in the Labor Relations field to establish and retain contact with Trade Union organizers as well as politicians who are in touch with the Trade Union movement. This is even more necessary in this area in view of the difficulty of differentiating between the "genuine" workmen's representative and the "canvasser" workmen's organizer, who is at the dependence of a political clique. The present transport difficulties prevent one from following up contact with these people at such time as is convenient to them, and as would be conducive to fostering friendship and understanding. Military transport (through A.C.C. Pool) is neither suitable nor available after certain hours -- at such time, in fact, as one would find it most useful to get in touch with these people who are generally some distance from one's billets. The advantages of having a local driver are also to be considered in view of his access to certain sources of information and of his ability to carry a message or know how to find a given individual. It is understood, of course, that on certain occasions the effectiveness of one's intervention in matters of Labor Relations depends entirely on immediate action; One must have personal, reliable means of transport. On this particular occasion I found myself in very embarrasing situations when no vehicle was available in the Pool, and more particularly after 1800 hours when the Duty Officer's car (the only one available) was required for a diversity of purposes. On the night of 3 March, 1944, I was faced with the unpleasant task of assuming the responsibility of delaying this car from reporting to Brigadier Lush, where it was expected to pick up a Major at 2130 hours.

In view of the foregoing, I would submit that arrangements be made with the Executive Officer, A.C.C. for a "civilian" car with an Italian driver to be placed at the disposal of this Sub-Commission (with priority for Labor Relations), or that these transport facilities be made available through Labor Division, Region III, whenever the need should arise in connection with any of the abovementioned activities.

7. I take this opportunity to record my personal indebtedness to Lt. Col. Poletti, Regional Commissioner, and to Lt. Col. Lane for the invaluable

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help and unstinted cooperation throughout the time I was working on this case.

EJS/tbw

E. Scicluna Capt
E. SCICLUNA.
Captain.
Labor Relations Officer.
Labor Sub-Commission.

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DRAFT OF GENERAL ORDER C. UNIONS

1) The formation of free syndical associations is authorized for the protection and representation of a class of citizens in matters concerning labour relations, and in conformity with the instructions specified in the following articles.

2) The syndical associations are invested with juristic personality ("persona juridica") by a decree of recognition on the part of the Regional Office of Labour of Sicily, subject to the approval of the R.C.A.C. of Region I, and successive registration.

3) One syndical association only can be recognized for each category of economic activity. The U.R.L. will make a list of the categories which will be given official recognition with the approval by the R.C.A.C. Once a syndical association is recognized, it will not be necessary to retake into examination it s formation or its powers of attorney until another association of the same category makes explicit objection in this regard.

4) The syndical association legally recognized represents the entire category in the stipulation of contracts and collective agreements, the designation of representatives of the category in state offices, public offices in general, regional commissions, either national or international, and entities of any kind in which representatives of the category in question is required.

5) The syndical associations legally recognized will be regarded as bound to civil responsibility for damages which may be caused by the activity of its members.

6) The syndical association which applies for recognition must produce evidence that at least 50% of thamembers of the category which it represents have joined it. The formation of the roster of the category will be made by the proper labour offices on the basis of the files of the registration and placement offices and other means of investigation.

7) The statute of the syndical associations that apply for recognition must give guarantee that the following conditions will be complied with:

a) Free admission to syndical associations to any member of the category, regardless of race, religion, nationality or political ideology;

b) Elections to the office of association representative according to the democratic system; such offices must be entrusted to members who belong to the category in question;

c) Exclusion of any political activity that is not closely connected with the protection of the interests of the category;

d) Reservation of the right to change the statute to the membership body;

e) The statute must make mention of the location of the offices, the dependency and connection with other associations or intersyndical offices, the rules on the management of the association's funds and income;

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f) The syndical associations must not engage in any commercial activity with a view to profit.

8) In collective agreements, provisions may be made for the collection of fees from all the category members, within the limits to be determined by the Regional Labour Office.

9) Appeal before the Regional Labour Office is allowed against the regunal of admission or the expulsion from a recognized syndical association.

10) The legally recognized syndical associations can be provincial, interprovincial or regional, according to whether the protection or representation of a category is proposed for the territory of a Province, or several provinces, or the entire region.

11) If no syndical association meeting the requirements for recognition appears to have been formed for a category, the Regional Labour Office will be authorized to call all the members of the category to a meeting for the election of "Syndical Commissions" invested with the powers of attorney for the entire category and, in general, with the powers and functions of the syndical associations legally recognized.

The elections will take place under the control of the proper Provincial Labour Office and in conformity with instructions to be determined by regulation. It is the duty of the proper Labour Offices to put at the disposal of the Syndical Commissions the rooms, the officers and the necessary means for their regular functioning.

12) Intersyndical offices can be formed for the coordination of the various syndical associations of category, the treatment of common problems and the performance of common services. Such offices, among their other activities, will try to obtain that wages be brought to fair and equal levels, that common work conditions be set up, and that problems be solved that concern the interests of several categories or the common representation of a group of categories.

The Intersyndical Offices are subject to the rules issued in the present General Order on the syndical associations of category in all matters to which they can be applied.

13) The provincial and interprovincial associations are made up of members of the category represented. The regional categories can be made up of the union among two or more provincial or interprovincial associations also. Those who steadily and continuously perform an activity that may be classified under different categories, can be members of the corresponding syndical associations at the same time.

14) The syndical associations of employees and employers must be separate. Any reciprocal interference, either direct or indirect, is forbidden and is subject, in conformity with criminal procedure, to prosecution and penalty of a fine of from 5000 to 50000 lire, as such offense is aimed at causing an action or omission in the activity of the syndical association in the field of labour relations.

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15) The executive representatives of syndical associations legally recognized must be regarded, in the performance of their duties, as government officials.

They cannot be dismissed or transferred from their duties to corporations, firms or private offices without authorization of the Provincial Labour Office under which jurisdiction they work.

Appeal before the Regional Labour Office is allowed against the decisions of the U.P.L.

16) Offices of representatives of syndical association of employees cannot be conferred to directors or other corporation officials or officials whose duty is to directly represent the employer.

17) The legal recognition can be withdrawn:

a) On the request of the recognized association itself;

b) When there is evidence that the recognition should be regarded as null and void on account of mala fides or error.

18) Within 3 months from the end of the year, the recognized syndical associations will deposit with the U.R.L. the budget of the year made according to the rules on business corporations. The U.R.L. will be authorized to proceed to administrative inspections at any time.

19) The Regional Labour Office will b e authorized to summon any citizen to bear witness to facts concerning the duties entrusted to it. Failure to appear will be liable to criminal action established for

20) The U.R.L., within one month from the date of the present general order, will submit to the R.C.A.O. of Region I, a draft of the regulations for the enforcement of the present general order.

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447 file

TERZA BOZZA

PROGETTO DI ORDINE GENERALE SULLE ASSOCIAZIONI SINDACALI

1) E' consentita la costituzioni di libere associazioni sindacali aventi per finalita la tutela e la rappresentanza di una categoria di cittadini nella materia dei rapporti di lavoro, secondo le norme e con le modalita di cui nei seguenti articoli.

2) Le associazioni sindacali acquistano la personalita giuridica mediante decreto di riconoscimento, da parte dell' Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro della Sicilia, sottoposto all'approvazione dello RCAO della Regione No. 1, e susseguente registrazione.

3) Non pue essere giuridicamente riconosciuta che una associazione sindacale per ciascuna categoria di attivita economica. L'URL formulera un prospetto delle categorie che sara reso ufficiale con l'approvazione dello RCAO. Una volta riconosciu una associazione sindacale non sara necessario un riesame della sua costituzione e dei suoi poteri di rappresentanza, fino a quando altra associazione della medesima cat goria non solevi esplicita contestazione al riguardo.

4. L'associazione sindacale giuridicamente riconosciuta rappresenta l'intera categoria nella stipula di contratti ed accordi collettivi, e nelle designazione di rappresentanti di categoria in organi statali, pubblici in genere, in commissioni regionali, nazionali ed internazionali e in enti di qualsiasi natura nei quali sia prevista la rappresentanza della categoria stessa.

5) Le associazioni dindacali riconosciute non saranno tenute civilmente responsabili per i danni che possono derivare dall'attivita dei suio associati.

6) L'associazioni sindacale che chieda il riconoscimento deve dimostrare di avere l'adesione di almeno il cinquanta per cento dei componenti la categoria che rappresenta. La composizione della categoria dara determinata attraverso i competenti Uffici del Lavoro in base alle risultanzi degli schedari degli Uffici di registrazione e collocamento e con altri mezzi opportuni d'indagine.

7) Lo statuto delle associazioni dindacali che chiedano il riconoscimento devono garantire le seguento condizioni:

a) Libera partecipazione alle associazioni dindacali di qualsiasi componente la categoria, senza distinzioni di razza, religione, nazionalita or idealita politica;

b) elettivita con sistema democratico delle cariche rappresentative, che debbono essere affidate ad associati appartenenti alla categoria;

c) esclusione della attivita politica che non sia strettamente connessa con la tutela degli interiessi della categoria;

d) riserva dei poteri di modifica dello statuto alla collettivita degli associati;

e- lo statuto deve contenere l'ubicazione della sede, i rapporti di dependenza e di collegamento con altre associazioni a con Uffici intersindacali, le modalita di amministrazione del patrimonio e delle entrate sociali;

f) le associazioni dindacali non possono pompiere atti di comercio.

8) Nei contratti collettivi potra essere prevista la percezione di contributi a carico di tutti i componenti una categoria, entro i limiti che saranno fissati dall' Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro.

9) Contro il rifiuto di ammissione o il provvedmento di esclusione da un'associazione sindacale ricosciuta e ammesso il ricorso all'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro.

10) Le associazioni dindacali riconosciute possono essere provinciali; interprovinciali o regionali, secondo che si propongono la tutelo e la rappresentanza di una categoria rispettivamente nell'ambito di una provinda, di piu Provincie, o dell' intera regione.

11) Allorquando per una categoria non risulti costituita alcuna associazione

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dicale che abbia i requisiti per il riconoscimento, l'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro potra disporre la convocazione della categoria per l'elezione di "Commissioni sindacali" che abbiano la rappresentanza legale della intera categoria ed in generale i poteri e le funzioni delle associazioni diuridicamente riconosciute.

Le elezioni si svolgeranno sotto il controllo die competenti Uffici Provinciali del Lavoro, con le modalita che saranno determinate in regolamento. Spetta ai competenti Uffici del Lavoro porre a disposizione delle Commissioni Sindacali i locali, i funzionari ed i mezzi necessari per assicurarne il funzionamento.

12) Possono essere istituiti Uffici intersindacali per il coordinamento della varie associazioni sindacali di categoria, per la trattazione dei problemi comuni e per l'esercizio di comuni servizi. Tali Uffici agiranno fra l'altro al fine delle equiparazione dei salari, dello stabilimento di comuni condizioni di lavoro, della soluzione di questioni che interessano piu categorie, e della rappresentanza comune di un complesso di categorie.

Gli Uffici Intersindacali sono sottoposti alle norme stabilite nel presente Ordine Generale per le Associazioni sindacali di categoria, in quanto applicabili.

13) Le Associazioni provinciali e interprovinciali sono costituite da membri della categoria rappresentata. Le Associazioni regionali possono essere costituite anche dalla unione di due o piu associazioni provinciali o interprovinciali. Chi svolge in modo stabile e continuativo attivita lavorativa in diverse categorie puo far parte contemporaneamente delle corrispondenti associazioni sindacali.

14) Le Associazioni sindacali dei lavoratori e dei datori di lavoro debbono essere distinte. Ogni rispettiva interferenza diretta o indiretta e vietata, ed e penalmente perseguibile e punibile con multa da un minimo di lire cinquemile a un massimo di lire cinquantamila, se abbia la finalita di determinare una asione o una omissione nella attivita della associazione sindacale in materia di rapporti di lavoro.

15) I Dirigenti rappresentanti di associazioni sindacali riconosciute sono da considerare equiparati a pubblici afficiali nello adempimento del lovo doveri.

Essi non possono essere licenziati o trasferiti delle loro occupazioni presso ditte aziende o uffici privati senza authorizzazione dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro nella cui giurisdizione prestano la loro attivita lavorativa.

Contro i provvidimenti dell'UPL e ammesso il ricorso all'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro.

16) Non possono essere conferite cariche rappresentative di associazioni sindacali di prestatori d'opera ai direttori ed altri funzionari di aziende ed uffici che abbiano per le loro mansioni la diretta rappresentanza del datore di lavoro.

17) Il riconoscimento giuridico puo essere revocato:

a) a richiesta della stessa associazione riconosciuta;

b) quando sia provato che il riconoscimento sia viziato da dolo o da errore.

18) Entro tre mesi dalla fine dell'anno solare le associazioni sindacali riconosciute depositaranno presso l'URL i bilanci consuntivi redatti secondo le norme vigenti per le societa anonime.

l'URL potra in ogni tempo procedere ad ispezioni amministrative.

19) Per l'accertamento di circostanze di fatto in relazione ai compiti affidati all'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro questo potra ditare qualsiasi cittadino a rendere testimonianza, e la mancata presentazione ricadra sotto le sanzioni penali stabilite per

20) l'URL entro un mese dalla data del presente og sottoporra allo esame della Regione No 1 un prospetto di regolamento per l'attuazione del presente og.

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AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE DISPUTES

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rt title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance.

Part I

Meaning of Trade Union

2. "Trade Union" means aby combination whether temporary or permanent, the principal purposes of which are under its constitution the regulation of the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters whether such combination would or would not if this Ordinance had not been enacted have been deemed to have been an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purpose being in restraint of trade:

Provided that nothing in this Ordinance

(a) Shall affect
  (1) Any agreement between partners as to their own business;
  (2) Any agreement between an employer and those employed by him as to such employment;
  (3) Any agreement in consideration of the sale of the goodwill of a business or of instruction in any profession, trade or handicraft; or
(b) Shall preclude any trade union from providing benefits for its members.

"Registered" means Registered under this Ordinance.
"Registrar" means the Registrar of Trade Unions.

Trade Unions not criminal

3. The purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise.

Trade union not unlawful for civil purposes

4. The purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be unlawful as to render voidable any agreement or notarial deed.

Trade unions prohibited from carrying on business unless registered.

5. (1) No trade union or any member thereof shall perform any act in furtherance of the purposes for which it has been formed unless such trade union has first been registered.

(2) Any trade union or any officer of member thereof who contravenes the provision of this section shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

Registrar of Trade Unions

6. The Governor may appoint such person as he may think fit to be Registrar of Trade Unions.

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7. Any seven or more members of a trade union may, by subscribing their names to the rules of the union and otherwise complying with the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to registration, register such trade union under this Ordinance.

Provided that if any one of the purposes of such trade union be unlawful such registration shall be void.

Compulsory Registration

8. (1) Every trade union shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this ordnance or be dissolved within three months of the date

(a) Of this formation, or
(b) Of any notification by the Registrar that he has refused under section 10 to register the trade union, or
(c) Of the commencement of this Ordinance whichever is the later date.

(2) Every trade union which is not registered or dissolved within the period prescribed in the preceding subsection and every officer thereof shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding five pounds for every day it remains unregistered after the expiration of such period.

Rules for Registry.

9. With respect to the registry under this Ordinance of a trade union, and of the rules thereof, the following provisions shall apply:-

(1) An application to register the trade union and its rules shall be sent to the Registrar with copies of the rules and a list of the titles and names of the officers of the trade union.

(2) The Registrar upon being satisfied that the trade union has complied with the rules respecting registry in force under this Ordinance shall subject to the provisions of section 10 register the trade union and rules.

(3) No trade union shall be registered under a name identical with that by which any other existing trade union has been registered or so nearly resembling such name as to be likely to deceive the members of the public.

(4) The Registrar upon registering a trade union shall issue a certificate of registration.

Refusal of Registration

10. (1) If the Registrar is satisfied that:-
(a) The applicants have not been duly authorized to apply for registration; or
(b) The purposes of the trade union are unlawful; or
(c) The application is not in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance;
he may refuse registration.

(2) When the Registrar refuses to register a trade union, he shall forthwith inform the applicants in writing of the grounds of his refusal.

(3) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from a refusal of the Registrar to register a trade union and on such appeal the Supreme Court may make any such order as it thinks proper including any directions as to the costs of the appeal. Any such order of the Supreme Court shall be final.

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(4) The Supreme Court may make rules governing such appeals providing for the method of giving evidence, prescribing the time within which such appeals shall be brought, the fees to be paid, the procedure to be followed and the manner of notifying the Registrar of the Appeals.

(5) The Registrar shall be entitled to be heard on any appeals.

Cancellation of Registration

11. (1) It shall be lawful for the Registrar to cancel the registration of any trade union.

(a) At the request of the trade union, to be evidenced in such manner as he may direct;

(b) On proof to his satisfaction that a certificate of registration has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that such trade union has wilfully, and after notice from the Registrar, violated any of the provisions of this Ordinance or has ceased to exist.

(2) Not less than two months' previous notice specifying briefly the grounds of the proposed cancellation, except where the trade union has ceased to exist in which case notice of cancellation may be given forthwith, shall be given by the Registrar to the trade union before such cancellation is effected.

(3) All appeals from the decision of the Registrar under this section shall lie to the Supreme Court subject to the same conditions as are provided for an appeal against the refusal of the Registrar to register a trade union, and the Supreme Court may make rules providing for the same matters for which rules may be made in respect of such appeal. The decision of the Supreme Court shall be final.

Officers of trade union to account.

12. (1) Every treasurer or other officer of a registered union at such times as by the rules thereof he should render such accounts as hereinafter mentioned, or having been required so to do, shall render to the members thereof, at a meeting of the trade union, a just and true account of all moneys received and paid by him since he last rendered the like account, and of the balance then remaining in his hands, and of all bonds and securities of such trade union.

(2) Such account shall be audited by some fit and proper person or persons to be appointed by the trade union.

(3) Upon the account being audited the treasurer or other officer as the case may be shall, if thereupon required hand over to the trade union the balance which on such audit appeared to be due from him, and shall also if required hand over to the trade union all securities and effects, books, papers and property of the trade union in his hands or custody.

(4) If the treasurer or other officer fails to hand over such things and documents as in sub-section (3) required, the Committee of Management of the trade union or any member for and on behalf of the trade union may sue him in any competent court for the balance appearing to have been due from him upon the account last rendered by him, and for all moneys since received by him on account of such trade union and for the securities and effects, books, papers and property in his hands or custody

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leaving him to set off in such action the sums, if any, which he may have since paid on account of such trade union; and in any such action the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover full costs of suit.

Audited accounts to be sent to Registrar.

13. (1) Every registered trade union shall transmit to the Registrar the account prepared and audited in accordance with section 12 within one month of its submission to the members of the trade union.

(2) Every officer of a registered trade union which fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

14. With respect to the rules of a registered trade union, the following provisions shall have effect:-

(1) The rules of every such trade union shall contain provisions in respect of the several matters mentioned in schedule.

(2) A copy of the rules shall be delivered by the trade union to every person on demand on payment of a sum not exceeding one shilling.

15. (1) Every alteration of the rules of a registered trade union shall be registered with the Registrar and shall take effect from the date of registration unless some later date is specified in the rules.

(2) The rules of a registered trade union shall not be altered so that they cease to contain provisions in respect of the several matters in the Schedule.

16. (1) The Governor-in-Council may make rules respecting registry under this Ordinance and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power with respect to:-

(a) The seal, if any, to be used by the Registrar for the purpose of registration under this Ordinance;

(b) The forms to be used for such registry;

(c) The inspection of registers and documents kept by the Registrar and the making of copies of any entries therein;

(d) The fees to be charged for registration and inspection and any other service or matter prescribed or permitted by this Ordinance; and

(e) Generally for carrying this part of this Ordinance into effect.

PART II

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Definitions.

17. (1) In this part:-

"To intimidate" means to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family or to any of his dependents or of violence or damage to any person or property.

"Injury" includes injury to a person in respect of his business occupation, employment or other source of income and includes any actionable wrong.

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"Trade Dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen or workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or with the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labor of any person.

"Workmen" means all persons employed in trade or industry, whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom a trade dispute arises.

Immunity of trade unions from actions of tort.

18. (1) An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union shall not be entertained by any Court.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of a trade union or any official thereof to be sued in any Court touching or concerning the property or rights of trade union except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute.

Conspiracy in relations to trade disputes

19. (1) An agreement or combination of two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be triable as a conspiracy if such act committed by one person would not be punishalbe as a crime.

(2) An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionalbe unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

(3) Nothing in this section shall exempt from punishment any person guilty of a conspiracy for which a punishment is awarded by any law in force in (name of dependency).

(4) Nothing in this section shall affect the law relating to riot, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace or sedition or any offence against the State or the Sovereign.

(5) A crime for the purposes of this section means an offence for the commission of which the offender is liable to be imprisoned either absolutely or at the discretion of the court as an alternative for some other punishment.

(6) Where a person is convicted of any such agreement or combination as aforesaid to do or procure to be done an act which is punishable on summary conviction, and is sentenced to imprisonment, the imprisonment shall not exceed three months, or such longer time, if any, as may have been prescribed by the law for the punishment of the said act when committed by one person.

Removal of liability for interfering with another person's business

20. An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his

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21. (1) Every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority:-

(a) uses violence to or intimidates such other person or his wife or children, or injures his property; or

(b) persistently follows such other person about from place to place; or

(c) hides any tools, clothes or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof; or

(d) watches or besets the house or other place where such other person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be or the approach to such house or place; or

(e) follows such other person with two or more other persons in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road.

shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding three months without any prejudice to any leaner punishment which may be applicable under any other law.

(2) Attending at or near any house or place in such numbers or in such manner as is by sub-section (2) of Section 22 declared to be unlawful shall be deemed to be watching and besetting of that house or place within the meaning of this section.

Peaceful picketing & prevention of intimidation.

22. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance:-

(1) It shall be lawful for one or more persons acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

Picketing in such numbers etc as to be calculated to intimidate.

(2) It shall not be lawful for one or more persons (whether acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm, and notwithstanding that they may be acting in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or of persuading or inducing any person to work or to abstain from working if they so attend in such numbers or otherwise in such manner as to be calculated to intimidate any person in that house or place, or to obstruct the approach thereto or egress therefrom, or to lead to a breach of the peace; and any person who acts in contravention of this sub-section shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a period not exceeding three months.

THE SCHEDULE

(Section 14)

1. The name of the trade union

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2. The whole of the objects for which the trade union is to be established the purposes for which the funds thereof shall be applicable and the conditions under which any member may become entitled to any benefit assured thereby and the fines and forfeitures to be imposed on any member of the trade union.

3. The manner of making, altering, amending and rescinding rules.

4. A provision for the appointment and removal of a general committee of management, of a treasurer and other officers.

5. A provision for the keeping of full and accurate accounts by the treasurer.

6. A provision for the investment of the funds or their deposit in a bank and for an annual or periodical audit of accounts.

7. The inspection of the books and names of members of the trade union by every person having an interest in the funds of the trade union.

8. The manner of dissolving the trade union.

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Arbitration by Director R.L.O. Reg I

REGIONAL LABOR OFFICE

File 6

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Decision

on the collective labor controversy

between

The "Società Generale Elettrica della Sicilia", represented by Ing. Triocmi Bonaventura, Council Delegate of the said Society and Ing. Scimeni Cesare, Central Executive Director - on the one part

and

The Trade Union Organization of employees in the service of the "Società Generale Elettrica della Sicilia", represented by Corallo Placido, Esq, Secretary of the Provisional Regional Committee of the Trade Union Organization of employees in the service of the S.G.E.S, Scarnà Pasquale, Esq, Vice-Secretary of the above mentioned organisation, Sciangula Cosimo, Esq, member of the above mentioned Committee, Piccione Giovanni, Esq, member of the above mentioned Committee, and Basile Ferdinando, Esq, representing the Provincial Committee of Agrigento - on the other part.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE REGIONAL LABOR OFFICE

Having considered General Order N° 8
Having considered General Order N° 14
Having considered the Arbitration Agreement of 2 December 1943, whereby the two parties have referred the following points to the Regional Labor Office for a decision by means of arbitration:

Firstly, Whether the grant of an increase in wages and salaries, within the limitations prescribed by General Order N° 14, excludes or not the continued payment of the "Indennità di presenza" due cognizance being taken of the dispositions set forth in General Order N° 14 that in respect of the Cities of Palermo, Catania, and Messina, the "indennità di presenza" shall be added to the wage or salary for the purpose of assessing the final increases;

Secondly, In respect of such cases where General Order N° 14 does not exclude the "Indennità di presenza", whether the payment of this allowance shall continue to be paid as a special indemnity or shall contrariwise be regarded as an integral part of the wage or salary proper, and in such eventuality to what extent;

Thirdly, The parties concerned request, moreover, that the Regional Labor Office determine the date from which the increases

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...l be effected in respect to their employees.

POINTS OUT BOTH IN FACT AND IN LAW

that General Order Nº 14, Art. II, permits an increase in wages or salaries to employees engaged by Private Firms, but established a maximum limit to the said increases. Such limit - which for obvious reasons could not be assessed in terms of a specific amount for the various categories - are to be assessed according to a schedule of percentages as per Art. IV, to be made applicable to a specific base - wage. The salary or wage in conformity with the Contracts in force during September 1942 was chosen as the base - wage. The motive for such a choice of date is implicitly made relevant in the first section of Art. II, wherein it is stated that the increase in wage or Salary given to employees subsequently to this date shall not be included (in the base wage) for the purpose if assessing the increase. Evidently it was desired to choose for purposes of comportation a basis which was in force prior to the hectic period of disorganisation of Sicilian civil life - a disorganisation affecting therefore both the central and the regulation of the phenomenon - which came about in October 1943.

If the increases had been sanctioned with assessments calculated on the basic situation of the date on which General Order Nº 14 was issued this would have aggravated the accentuated derangements and accentuaded the problems of Economic equilibrium which have been created by the present exceptional circumstances.

Assuming this to be the spirit of the terms under review, then there would not exist any justification to support the contention that the fixation of a maximum limit of increase would involve the elimination of any special indemnities conceded to Employees - indemnities that have a fundamental basis in law or in general collective contracts, other than those which regulate the fixation of wages or salaries. Such indemnities if actually paid or whenever legal conditions exist for such payments, must be recognized and paid. One of these indemnities is the so-called "indennità di presenza" which for the industrial employees, was instituted by National Collective Contract dated 20/4/1943 and which substantially provide for the exceptional disadvantages shouldered by Employees in certain areas open to possible enemy action. This indemnity - by explicit Contract stipulations was to be paid throughout the duration of the war.

The objective conditions for effecting payments therefore exist, though the peculiar conditions of place and circumstances as well as of the very procedure of effecting payments precludes the possibility of regarding it in the light of salary increases,

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are included in the new increases permitted.

Further more, it is observed that the same General Order N° 14 establishes as a base for the assessment of the maximum measure of increase for the Communes of Palermo, Messina and Catania, the Contract wage-figure for September 1943, plus the "indennità di presenza"; recognising that this particular juridical agency (Istituto) as an actual reality.

The preceding considerations also serve to answer the second question submitted by the parties concerned, in the sense that just as General Order N° 14 makes no difinite suggestion that the "Indennità di presenza" has been suppressed, so equally it could not be maintained that the nature of this indemnity had been in any way altered.

With reference to the date from which the increase is to be begin, it should be considered that the 1st of November was fixed by General Order N° 14 as for as Employees in the Public services were concerned, wherefore this date, by analogy, might be considered also applicable in respect of Employees of Private Firms. The Società Generale Elettrica della Sicilia, in catering to the necessities of their Employees by advances out of possible future increases which were awaiting approval, (such advances as were specified in the conciliation report, dated 19 October 1943, held at the Regional Labor Office), has shown its intention to concede payment which would at least cover the whole of the month of November. The question of expenses does not arise, in so for as arbitration was conducted by the Director of the Regional Labor Office himself.

For these reasons

The Director of the Regional Labor Office, Acting in the capacity of a referee in the line of informal conciliation, and according to the rules of Equity:

Declares and determines that payment of an increase in wages or salaries in conformity with General Order N° 14 does not exclude the payment of the "indennità di presenza" which irrespective of the reason for its payment, will continue to be paid.

For the Cities of Palermo, Messina and Catania the "Indennità di presenza", apart from its being paid, will also form part of the base for calculation of the percentage of increase, intended to determine the limit of maximum increase. The "Indennità di presenza" will continue to be paid as a special indemnity.

The "Società Generale Elettrica della Sicilia" will pay the maximum increases as regulated by the criterio of General Order N° 14 and in conformity with the present decision, with effect

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1st November 1943.

Palermo
10 December 1943

Avv. Enrico La Loggia
Director
Regional Labor Office
Sicily

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394 20 December 1943.

EXAMPLE OF THE APPLICATION OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 14, ART. 2, IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH THE MAXIMUM LIMIT OF INCREASE TO BE ADDED TO WAGES AND SALARIES.

A) THROUGHOUT SICILY, EXCEPT THE COMMUNES OF PALERMO, CATANIA, AND MESSINA.

Monthly Wage	£ 1,000
Indennità di presenza	375
Previous total pay	1,375
Increase (on the wage only)	700
New total wage (including the Indennità di presenza)	£ 2,075

B) IN THE COMMUNES OF PALERMO, CATANIA, AND MESSINA.

Monthly wage	£ 1,000
Indennità di presenza	375
Previous total Pay	£ 1,375
Increase on wage plus indennità di presenza (70 % on the first £ 1000 and 60 % on the additional £ 375)	£ 925
New total wage (including the indennità di presenza)	£ 2,300

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Italy
447

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

20 February, 1944

SUBJECT: Labor Decree

TO : A.C.C. (Rear) Headquarters (Att: Capt. R. M. Albright)

Transmit immediately copy of proposed decree of Italian Government for the establishment of a "New Union Charter in Italy".

DAH/tbw

J. T. H. HAIM,
Colonel,
Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

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REMARKS ON THE LAW PRESENTED FOR THE EXAMINATION OF THIS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW UNION CHARTER IN ITALY.

The Law which has been presented to the Council of Ministers, consists of the following points:

I- ABOLITION OF SYNDICAL ASSOCIATIONS (Unions)- Repeal of the Law of 3 April, 1926, No. 563 as per Royal Decree 1 July, 1936, No. 1930, on the lawful supervision of collective labour relations, and all the regulations subsequently issued for the execution of the aforementioned law, is ordered.
The syndical associations (unions) of employers, workers and professionals and artists, and "confederations" (association of various federations) and Federations originating from the union of several syndical associations (unions), subsequently constituted and juridically recognized under the two aforementioned laws, are dissolved.
The workers, employers and independent artists or professionals may organize and choose their own representatives for the purpose of safeguarding the economic and moral interests of the organized and to gain desired ends of assistance, instruction and education in their favour.
Payment of union dues owned prior to the effective date of the present law is rescinded for the employers, workers, professionals and artists.

II- PROVISIONAL REGULATION OF COLLECTIVE LABOUR CONTRACTS- The provisions and rates contained in collective contracts, economic agreements and in the corporative regulations concluded, which had been duly published, will remain provisionally in effect for the employers, employees, professionals and artists of the classes to which they refer, under the supervision of the industrial and labour inspectors and the Labour Office.

III- LIQUIDATION OF ESTATES OF THE DISSOLVED SYNDICAL ASSOCIATIONS (Unions). The liquidation of estates of the dissolved syndical associations is placed into the hands of the Finance Departments. By subsequent order, the regulations for final disposal of these estates will be established.

IV- ESTABLISHMENT OF LABOUR OFFICES- In each Province, under orders of the Ministry for Industry, Commerce and Labour, a provincial Labour Office has been established, whose functions are:
a) To supervise enforcement of laws and other regulations on behalf of labour.
b) Provide for the registration and placement of available labour.
c) Conciliation and arbitration proceedings in labour controversies under provisions of the subsequent article 8.
d) Promote development of insurance, instruction and education activities for workers.
e) Make investigations and fulfill any other functions which may arise under provisions of law in labour matters.
To provide coordination of the functions of the provincial labour offices, it is within the power of the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Labour to establish for each troup of several provinces, a regional labour office, with the following functions:
a) Supervise the activities of the provincial Labour Offices existing in the region.
b) Handle labour problems of the region.
c) Take charge of conciliation and arbitration proceedings in labour controversies of special economic importance and interest to the entire province.
d) Make investigations and fulfill any other function which it may be called upon under provisions of law on labour matters.

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The labour controversies will be submitted for a first conciliation attempt to the provincial labour office and for a successive attempt to the regional labour office: if no agreement is reached, the controversy will be referred to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts.
The decision of the ordinary Courts is considered final.
Coordination between the Inspectorate for Industry and Labour and the regional and provincial Labour Offices, will be regulated by subsequent orders.
Expenses for the operation of the regional and provincial Labour Offices, and for salaries of personnel employed therein, will be borne by the State.

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EX COPY

ABBOZZO SULLA LEGGE PRESENTATA ALL'ESAME DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI PER L'ISTITUZIONE DI UN NUOVO ORDINAMENTO SINDACALE IN ITALIA

La legge che e' stata presentata al Consiglio dei Ministri consta dei seguenti punti:

I - SCIOGLIMENTO DELLE ASSOCIAZIONI SINDACALI - Si dispone l'abrogazione della legge 3 Aprile 1926 n. 563 del R. D. 1 luglio 1936 n. 1930 sulla disciplina giuridica dei rapporti collettivi di lavoro e tutte le norme successivamente emanate per l'attuazione della predetta legge.

Sono sciolte le associazioni sindacali di datori di lavoro, di lavoratori e di professionisti e artisti, e le confederazioni e le federazioni risultanti dall'unione di piu' associazioni sindacali, costituitesi posteriormente e giuridicamente riconosciute a norma delle due leggi precitate.

I lavoratori, i datori di lavoro e i liberi esercenti un'arte o una professione possono organizzarsi e scegliere i propri rappresentanti allo scopo di tutelare gli interessi economici e morali degli organizzati e di perseguire finalita' di assistenza, di istruzione e di educazione a favore dei medesimi.

E' revocato per i datori di lavoro, i lavoratori e i professionisti e gli artisti l'obbligo del versamento dei contributi sindacali maturati posteriormente alla data di entrata in vigore dell'attuale legge.

II - REGOLAMENTO PROVVISORIO DEI CONTRATTI COLLETTIVI DI LAVORO - Le norme e le tariffe contenute nei contratti collettivi, negli accordi economici e nelle ordinanze corporative concluse, regolarmente pubblicate, continuano ad obbligare provvisoriamente i datori di lavoro, i lavoratori e i professionisti e gli artisti delle categorie cui le medesime si riferiscono, sotto la vigilanza dei circoli dell'ispettorato dell'industria e del lavoro e degli uffici del lavoro.

III - LIQUIDAZIONE DEI PATRIMONI DELLE DISCIOLTE ASSOCIAZIONI SINDACALI - La liquidazione dei patrimoni delle disciolte associazione sindacali e' demandata alle Intendenze di Finanza. Con successivo provvedimento si stabiliranno le norme per la destinazione definitiva di tali patrimoni.

IV - ISTITUZIONE DEGLI UFFICI DEL LAVORO - In ciascuna Provincia e' istituito alle dipendenze del Ministero dell'Industria, del commercio e del lavoro, un ufficio provinciale del lavoro, cui spetta:

A) vigilare sull'applicazione delle leggi e delle altre norme che tutelano il lavoro;

B) provvedere alla registrazione e al collocamento della mano d'opera disponibile;

C) svolgere azione di conciliazione e arbitrato in materia di controversie sul lavoro ai sensi del successivo articolo 8;

D) promuovere lo sviluppo di attivita' assistenziali, istruttive ed educative a favore dei lavoratori;

E) effettuare rilevazioni e indagini e compiere ogni altra funzione che gli sia o venga demandata per disposizione di legge in materia di lavoro.

Ai fini del coordinamento delle funzioni degli uffici provinciali del lavoro e' in facolta' del ministro dell'industria del commercio e del lavoro istituire, per ciascun gruppo di piu' provincie, un ufficio regionale del lavoro, cui spetti:

a) sovraintendere all'attivita' degli uffici provinciali del lavoro esistenti nella regione;

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

b) trattare i problemi interessanti il lavoro della regione;

c) svolgere azione di conciliazione e arbitrato in materia di controversie sul lavoro di speciale importanza economica o di interesse per l'intera provincia.

d) effettuare rilevazioni e indagini e compiere ogni altra funzione che ad esso venga demandata per disposizioni di legge in materia di lavoro.

Le controversie di lavoro saranno sottoposte per un primo tentativo di conciliazione all'ufficio provinciale del lavoro e per un successivo tentativo all'ufficio regionale del lavoro: in mancanza di accordo la vertenza sara' devoluta alla competenza del magistrato ordinario.

I giudizi dinanzi al magistrato ordinario sono esenti in base di qualunque genere.

I rapporti di esistenza e coordinamento fra i circoli dell'ispettorato dell'industria e del lavoro e gli uffici regionali e provinciali del lavoro saranno regolati con successive disposizioni.

La spesa per il funzionamento degli uffici regionali e provinciali del lavoro e quella per il trattamento economico del personale in servizio presso di essi saranno a carico dello Stato.

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

1431 Gen Ord #8

HEADQUARTERS REGION 4
Allied Military Government
APO 394

SEEN	
Col. Cain	
Lt. Col. Smith	
Maj. Babcock	
Capt. Atkins	
Capt. Sciaiuna	
Capt. Roberson	

TO: SCAO, AFC 5th Army

FROM: RCAO, Region 4

SUBJECT: Dissolution of Fascist Organizations

REF: 350.6

DATE: 14 February 1944

1. Herewith copy of a letter (Ref. LA/84/1066), dated 18 January 1944, from Brigadier M. S. HUGH, DCCAO, HQ Allied Forces in Italy, AMG, to the Allied Control Commission, setting forth in paragraphs (2) and (3) thereof, proposals to dissolve certain Fascist Confederations and National Fascist Labor Associations.

2. Also herewith copy of a reply signed by Col. RAIN, Director of the Labor Sub-Commission, Allied Control Commission, by Command of Lieutenant General MACFARLANE, (Ref. CAL.447), dated 7 February 1944, stating that no objection exists to the dissolution of the organizations listed, and that three additional organizations should be included among those to be dissolved.

3. I am informed by Major TANNER, Director of Labor, this Region, that in a conference with Col. RAIN this morning, the latter expressed the opinion that the reply noted above was sufficient authority for the preparation and execution of such an order by the SCAO, AMG 5th Army, in order that it might be posted concurrently with General Order No. 5, contingent upon the occupation of Rome.

4. It is therefore suggested that an order of dissolution be prepared and executed by the SCAO, AMG 5th Army, consistent with the documents set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2) above.

N. CAIN
Brigadier
R.C.A.C.

Encl(s): (2)

Distribution:
H.Q., ACC
Labor Sub-Commission, ACC
Director of Labor, Region 4

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED FORCES IN ITALY
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

TO: Allied Control Commission

FROM: Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, A.F.I.

SUBJECT: Dissolution of Fascist Organizations

REF: LA/84/1066

DATE: 18 January 1944

1. Please inform the Italian Government that it should at once form a separate Ministry of Labor for the supervision and coordination of the Regional and Provincial Labor Offices so that it will be in a position to function as soon as the Italian Government assumes this responsibility.

2. It is proposed to dissolve the following Fascist Confederations. Please state whether, in the judgment of the Allied Control Commission, this list should be supplemented; and ascertain from the Italian Government what objection, if any, it may have to this proposal.

(a) Fascist Confederation of Agriculturists (Confederazione Fascista degli Agricoltori);

(b) Fascist Confederation of Industrialists (Confederazione Fascista degli Industriali);

(c) Fascist Confederation of Traders (Confederazione Fascista dei Commercianti);

(d) Fascist Confederation of Credit and Insurance Institutes (Confederazione Fascista delle Aziende del Credito e delle Assicurazioni);

(e) Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Workers (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell'Agricoltura);

(f) Fascist Confederation of Industrial Workers (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell'Industria);

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(g) Fascist Confederation of Commercial Workers (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori del

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

1. Please inform the Italian Government that it should at once form a separate Ministry of Labor for the supervision and coordination of the Regional and Provincial Labor Offices so that it will be in a position to function as soon as the Italian Government assumes this responsibility.

2. It is proposed to dissolve the following Fascist Confederations. Please state whether, in the judgment of the Allied Control Commission, this list should be supplemented; and ascertain from the Italian Government what objection, if any, it may have to this proposal.

(a) Fascist Confederation of Agriculturists (Confederazione Fascista degli Agricoltori);

(b) Fascist Confederation of Industrialists (Confederazione Fascista degli Industriali);

(c) Fascist Confederation of Traders (Confederazione Fascista dei Commercianti);

(d) Fascist Confederation of Credit and Insurance Institutes (Confederazione Fascista delle Aziende del Credito e delle Assicurazioni);

(e) Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Workers (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell'Agricoltura);

(f) Fascist Confederation of Industrial Workers (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell'Industria);

5833

(g) Fascist Confederation of Commercial Workers (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori del Commercio);

(h) Fascist Confederation of Employees of Credit and Insurance Enterprises (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori delle Aziende del Credito dell'Assicurazione);

(i) Fascist Confederation of Professional Men and Artists (Confederazione Fascista dei Professionisti e degli Artisti).

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

CONFIDENTIAL

3. It is also proposed to dissolve the following Fascist Labor Associations. Please state whether, in the judgment of the Allied Control Commission, this list should be supplemented; and ascertain from the Italian Government what objection, if any, it may have to this proposal.

(a) Fascist Association of Employees of State Industrial Undertakings (Associazione Fascista degli Addetti alle Aziende Industriali dello Stato);

(b) Fascist Association of State Railwaymen (Associazione Fascista dei Ferrovieri dello Stato);

(c) Fascist Association of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Employees (Associazione Fascista dei Postelegrafonici);

(d) Fascist Association of Civil Servants (Associazione Fascista del Pubblico Impiego).

4. A reply to each of the foregoing paragraphs is requested at the earliest practical date.

/S/ Major SHELDON C. TANNER

For MAURICE STANLEY HUSH, Brigadier,
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

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

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

091.447 7 February, 1944

SUBJECT: Dissolution of Fascist Organizations

TO : R.C.A.O., Region IV (Att: Labor Officer)

1. Reference your letter LA/R4/1066, same subject.

2. There is no objection to dissolution of the organizations listed in Paragraphs 2 and 3.

3. Following organizations should be included among those to be dissolved:

a. Enti Vinicola dela Cooprazione

b. Federazione Nazionale dei Comercio Prov. per l'Agricoltura

c. Associazione Fascisti delle Scuole

By Command of Lieutenant General MACFARLANE:

/s/ J. T. R. BAIN,

DAM/tbw

J. T. R. BAIN,
Colonel,
Director, Labor Sub-Commission

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
(Rear Echelon)
APO 394

Labor

TO : Labor Sub-Commission, A.C.C.

FROM : Captain Robert M. Albright, Representative at Salerno.

SUBJECT: Dissolution of Fascist Organizations.

REF : Letter of 18 January 1944, Major Tanner for Brig. LUSH.

DATE : 31 January 1944.

1. The Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, of the Italian Government, Dr. E. Corbino, has received the letter of 18 January 1944, and has stated that there is no objection to the abolition of all the organizations listed in paragraph 2 and 3. The Italian Government expects to repeal the Law of 3 April 1926, which created the Fascist Corporative state, and to abolish the organizations listed above. Dr. Corbino is prepared to recommend this action at the next Cabinet Meeting.

2. It is suggested that three additional organizations be abolished at the same time that action is taken concerning those listed by Major Tanner. These are:

1. Enti Viticola dela Cooprazione.

2; Federazione Nazionale dei Comercio Prov. per l' agricoltura.

3. Associazione Fascisti delle Scuole.

3. There is a possibility that a separate Ministry of Labor will be created, as suggested in paragraph I of Major Tanner's letter, but at the present the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor will represent the Italian government in all labor matters.

ROBERT M. ALBRIGHT
Capt., AUS,
Labor Sub-Commission, A. C. C.

3830

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HEADQUARTERS
AMG

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED FORCES IN ITALY
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

TO: Allied Control Commission

FROM: Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, A. F. I.

SUBJECT: Dissolution of Fascist Organizations

REF: LA/R4/1066

DATE: 18 January 1944

1. Please inform the Italian Government that it should at once form a separate Ministry of Labor for the supervision and coordination of the Regional and Provincial Labour Offices so that it will be in a position to function as soon as the Italian Government assumes this responsibility.

2. It is proposed to dissolve the following Fascist Confederations. Please state whether, in the judgment of the Allied Control Commission, this list should be supplemented; and ascertain from the Italian Government what objection, if any, it may have to this proposal.

(a) Fascist Confederation of Agriculturists (Confederazione Fascista degli Agricoltori);

(b) Fascist Confederation of Industrialists (Confederazione Fascista degli Industriali);

(c) Fascist Confederation of Traders (Confederazione Fascista dei Commercianti);

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(d) Fascist Confederation of Credit and Insurance Institutes (Confederazione Fascista delle Aziende del Credito e delle Assicurazioni);

(e) Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Workers (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell' Agricoltura);

(f) Fascist Confederation of Industrial Workers (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell' Industria);

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

REF: LA/R4/1066

DATE: 18 January 1944

1. Please inform the Italian Government that it should at once form a separate Ministry of Labor for the supervision and coordination of the Regional and Provincial Labour Offices so that it will be in a position to function as soon as the Italian Government assumes this responsibility.

2. It is proposed to dissolve the following Fascist Confederations. Please state whether, in the judgment of the Allied Control Commission, this list should be supplemented; and ascertain from the Italian Government what objection, if any, it may have to this proposal.

(a) Fascist Confederation of Agriculturists (Confederazione Fascista degli Agricoltori);

(b) Fascist Confederation of Industrialists (Confederazione Fascista degli Industriali);

(c) Fascist Confederation of Traders (Confederazione Fascista dei Commercianti);

5829

(d) Fascist Confederation of Credit and Insurance Institutes (Confederazione Fascista delle Aziende del Credito e delle Assicurazioni);

(e) Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Workers (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell' Agricoltura);

(f) Fascist Confederation of Industrial Workers (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori dell' Industria);

(g) Fascist Confederation of Commercial Workers (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori del Commercio);

(h) Fascist Confederation of Employees of Credit and Insurance Enterprises (Confederazione Fascista dei Lavoratori delle Aziende del Credito dell' Assicurazione);

(i) Fascist Confederation of Professional Men and Artists (Confederazione Fascista dei Professionisti e degli Artisti).

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

3. It is also proposed to dissolve the following Fascist Labor Associations. Please state whether, in the judgment of the Allied Control Commission, this list should be supplemented; and ascertain from the Italian Government what objection, if any, it may have to this proposal.

(a) Fascist Association of Employees of State Industrial Undertakings (Associazione Fascista degli Addetti alle Aziende Industriali dello Stato);

(b) Fascist Association of State Railwaymen (Associazione Fascista dei Ferrovieri dello Stato);

(c) Fascist Association of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Employees (Associazione Fascista dei Postelegrafonici);

(d) Fascist Association of Civil Servants (Associazione Fascista del Pubblico Impiego);

4. A reply to each of the foregoing paragraphs is requested at the earliest practical date.

Major Sheldon C. Tanner

For Maurice Stanley Lush, Brigadier,
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

Capo Ufficio della Conferenza
V. Ufficio Affari Civili per l'Agricoltura
Associazione Sindacale della Terra

5828

(1) Corte Vinicola della Cooperazione

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

(a) Fascist Association of Employees of State Industrial Undertakings (Associazione Fascista degli Addetti alle Aziende Industriali dello Stato);

(b) Fascist Association of State Railwaymen (Associazione Fascista dei Ferrovieri dello Stato);

(c) Fascist Association of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Employees (Associazione Fascista dei Postelegrafonici);

(d) Fascist Association of Civil Servants (Associazione Fascista del Pubblico Impiego);

4. A reply to each of the foregoing paragraphs is requested at the earliest practical date.

Major Sheldon C. Tanner

For Maurice Stanley Lush, Brigadier,
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

Ente Nazionale Fascista Cooperazione
Federazione Naz. delle Camere Provinciali per l'Agricoltura
Associazione Fascista Stato Civile

5828

(1) Ente Vinicolo della Cooperazione

(2) Federazione Nazionale dei Consorzi Provinciali per l'Agricoltura

(3) Associazioni Fascisti delle Scuole

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

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

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Your Ref: D/2

7 February, 1944

SUBJECT: Requests Made by General Confederation of Labor

TO : Acting Adjutant General, Hq., Region III, A.M.G., APO 394

1. The matter raised by you in your minute of 2 February has been discussed with the Political Branch. Apart from helping to congest the cables, it is thought that no great harm can some from the despatch of the messages. It should, however, be made clear that this "approval" does not imply recognition of the so-called Federation as being representative of anyone other than themselves.

2. The proposal to send Mr. Dino Gentili to England is not supported nor will it be until the position and authority of his Federation is more clearly established. It is suggested that your correspondent be informed that the moment is not opportune, but that the request will be considered at a suitably distant date.

/s/ J. T. R. Bain
J. T. R. BAIN,
Colonel,
Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

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(21)

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

Econ. Sec.
9198

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. Army

Ref. No. D/2 2 February 1944

SUBJECT: Requests Made by General Confederation of Labor.

TO : DCCAO, Main Headquarters, ACC.

1. Reference is made to directive from 15th Army Group dated 1 January 1944, Ref. AMG/55/5.

2. Attached hereto is a proposal from the Chief of the Labor Section, Region 3, to send nine telegrams of greeting to United Nations labor organizations and a letter requesting permission to send Mr. Dino Gentili as a representative of Italian labor to England.

3. It is felt that the above subject comes under the directive referred to in Paragraph 1 as being of national rather than regional interest.

4. It would be appreciated if instructions could be received from your headquarters as to what disposition should be made of the request.

For the Regional Civil Affairs Officer:

Harold E. Pomeroy
HAROLD E. POMEROY
Captain, AUS
Acting Adjutant General

RBK/em

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

1

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR DIVISION

Received
1 Feb 1944
Pentwright
Aug 1 VI

4 January 1944

SUBJECT; Requests of General Confederation of Labor.

TO ; Regional Civil Affairs Officer,
Attention; Major KNIGHT.

1. Transmitted herewith with recommendation for favorable action two requests from the General Federation of Labor to Allied Military Government.

a. The sending of telegrams of greeting from Italian Labor to various Labor Organizations in the United States, Great Britain, Russia and to French representatives in North Africa.

b. Permission to send Mr. Dino GENTILI, as a representative of Italian Labor, to England.

2. Translation of original requests in Italian to this division are enclosed.

THOMAS A. LANE
Lt. Colonel C.E.
Director, Labor Division
A.M.G. Region III

Inc:
Telegrams to:-
1. William GREEN, NEC - AFOL
2. Philip MURRAY, CIO
3. Ed KEATING - Railroad Brotherhoods
4. Italo - American Labor Council
5. Labor Council for Free Italy
6. Sir Walter CITRINE, TUC, London
7. Ernest BEVIN, Minister of Labor, London
8. Congress of Russian Trade Unions, Moscow
9. André PHILIP - for French Labor Organizations

Letter requesting sending of representative to England
Resolutions of Labor Conference - 12/29 - 30/43.

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T R A N S L A T I O N

CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE DEL LAVORO
SEGRETARIATO MERIDIONALE
NAPLES

3 January 1944

Provisional Office
Studio Ingangi
Via Salvatore Fusco N° 5

To Colonel Thomas LANE
Director, Labor Division, AMG

Dear Sir:

I am fulfilling the pleasant task assigned to me by the Conference of Trade Unions of Naples City and Province, held in this city the 29th and 30th of December, of sending to you the text of the main resolutions passed by this body.

In accordance with the decisions, I have prepared and enclosed the text of telegrams for various labor organizations abroad, and I shall greatly appreciate any assistance you may give in having them transmitted.

I shall also be grateful for your assistance in forwarding the request for permission for Mr. Dino GENTILE to visit England, and eventually the United States, to further the mission conferred upon him by the trade unions, fully authorized by this General Confederation of Labor.

The terms of the mission of Mr. GENTILI may be stated as follows:

1. To express to the representatives of Labor abroad the desire of the Italian people to share with the people of the democracies in the war all of the sacrifices of battlefield and work-shop.

2. To establish contact between the Italian trade unions and those abroad and to give thereby to the Italian working people a still greater sense of security and faith - which should aid in building a more living spirit, and in increasing their effectiveness in the war effort.

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3. To discuss the means by which the workers of the United Nations and the Italian workers may assist in re-establishing economic relations between our respective countries, especially as regards the reconstruction of Europe.

The fulfillment of the above mission would create a more favorable situation in Italy, and thus free the Allied Government of any pre-occupation with problems of civilian morale.

It is hardly necessary to add that the mission has a non-political character, in keeping with the principles of the General Confederation of Labor, which unites within it workers of all faiths and political inclinations.

I should like to add that the mission entrusted to GENTILI may have the most favorable results, not only in re-enforcing the spirit of the Italian workers, but also in reassuring the working people of the democracies at war that the Italian people share with them in sacrifices and efforts.

I would appreciate word of any assistance you can give in the above matters. Please accept my best regards.

ENRICO RUSSO
Secretary

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

WILLIAM GREEN,

National Executive Council American Federation of Labor

9th and Massachusetts Avenue N.W. Washington

In accordance with the resolution passed in the meeting of 50 Syndicates representing the workers of Southern Italy I have the privilege of expressing to you the sentiment of solidarity of the Italian working men and women with workers of America represented by your organization stop The workers of Italy having learned what the loss of political freedom means to labor are certain that their American brothers will fight without reservation like the heroic American soldiers for the defence of liberty stop Are anxious to participate with you in the work of supplying the armies of liberation stop The workers of Italy have no doubt that they will not be forgotten by their American brothers in the general scheme of reconstruction and are ready to discuss with American labor the means by which Economic Relations can be re-established between U.S.A. and Italy stop They hope direct contact with your organization will soon be re-established and are grateful for the support you are giving to the cause of Italian Labor.

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro

ENRICO RUSSO for

Segretariato Generale

- 5822

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PHILIP MURRAY,
National Executive Council Congress of Industrial Organizations,

Washington, D.C.

In accordance with the resolution passed in the meeting of 50 Syndicates representing the workers of Southern Italy I have the privilege of expressing to you the sentiment of solidarity of the Italian working men and women with workers of America represented by your organization stop The workers of Italy having learned what the loss of political freedom means to labor are certain that their American brothers will fight without reservation like the heroic American soldiers for the defence of liberty stop Are anxious to participate with you in the work of supplying the armies of liberation stop The workers of Italy have no doubt that they will not be forgotten by their American brothers in the general scheme of reconstruction and are ready to discuss with American Labor the means by which Economic Relations can be re)established between U.S.A. and Italy stop They hope direct contact with your organization will soon be re-established and are grateful for the support you are giving to the cause of Italian Labor.

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro

ENRICO RUSSO for

Segretariato Generale

5821

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

Railroad Brotherhoods c/o ED KEATING, Editor Labor, Labor Bldg.

F & South Capitol Streets, Washington.

In accordance with the resolution passed in the meeting of 50 Syndicates representing the workers of Southern Italy I have the privilege of expressing to you the sentiment of solidarity of the Italian working men and women with workers represented by your organization stop The workers of Italy having learned what the loss of political freedom means to labor are certain that their American brothers will fight without reservation like the heroic American soldiers for the defence of liberty we are anxious to participate with you in the work of supplying the arjies of liberation stop The workers of Italy feel that the fight for free labor is the same the world over and therefore appreciate what you are doing in your country for the common cause.

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro

ENRICO RUSSO for

Segretariato Generale

- 5820

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

Italo - American Labor Council

New York

In accordance with the resolution passed in the meeting of 50 Syndicates representing the workers of Southern Italy I have the privilege of expressing to you the sentiment of solidarity of the Italian working men and women with the workers represented by your organization stop The workers of Italy having learned what the loss of political freedom means to labor are certain that their American brothers will fight without reservation like the American soldiers for the defense of liberty stop Are anxious to participate with you in the work of supplying the armies of liberation stop They will not forget the valid help you have been giving to the cause of Italian Labor and are anxious to re-establish promptly personal contacts with your council.

Confederazione Generale del Lavore

ENRICO RUSSO for

Segretariato Generale

No. 5819

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

Labor Council for Free Italy

New York

In accordance with the resolution passed in the meeting of 50 Syndicates representing the workers of Southern Italy I have the privilege of expressing to you the sentiment of solidarity of the Italian working men and women with the workers represented by your organization stop The workers of Italy having learned what the loss of political freedom means to labor are certain that their American brothers will fight without reservation like the American soldiers for the defense of liberty stop Are anxious to participate with you in the work of supplying the armies of liberation stop They will not forget the valid help you have been giving to the cause of Italian Labor and are anxious to re-establish promptly personal contacts with your council.

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro

ENRICO RUSSO for
Segretariato Generale

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

SIR WALTER CITRINE

For T. U. C. and for the Amsterdam International

London

In accordance with the resolution passed in the meeting of 50 Syndicates representing the workers of Southern Italy I have the privilege of expressing to you for T.U.C. and all the workers of Great Britain and for the Syndical International of Amsterdam the sentiment of solidarity of the Italian working men and women with the workers of Great Britain stop The workers of Italy having learned what the loss of political freedom means to labour are certain that their British brothers will fight without reservation like the heroic British soldiers for the defence of liberty stop Are anxious to participate with you in the work of supplying the arties of liberation stop The workers of Italy have no doubt that they will not be forgotten by their British brothers in the general scheme of reconstruction and are ready to discuss with British Labour the means by which Economic Relations can be re-established between Great Britain and Italy stop They hope direct contact with you and with the British workers will soon be re-established and are grateful for the support you are giving to the cause of Italian Labour.

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro

ENRICO RUSSO for

Segretariato Generale

5817

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

ERNEST BEVIN

Minister of Labour

London

In accordance with the resolution passed in the meeting of 50 Syndicates representing the workers of Southern Italy I have the privilege of expressing to you as eminent representative of British Labour the sentiment of solidarity of the Italian Working men and women with the workers of Great Britain and the Commonwealth stop The workers of Italy want to express their gratitude to you personally and to the working people of British Commonwealth for their invaluable participation in the struggle for liberty and want to reassure you that they are anxious to contribute their part in wer and in war production.

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro

ENRICO RUSSO for

Segretariato Generale

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

Congress of Russian Trade Unions

Moscow

In accordance with the resolution passed in the meeting of 50 Syndicates representing the workers of Southern Italy I have the privilege of expressing to you the sentiment of solidarity of the Italian working men and women with the workers and soldiers of Soviet Russia stop The workers of Italy intend to share with them the work of supplying the arjies of liberation stop They have no doubt that their Russian brothers will not forget them in the general scheme of European reconstruction and are looking forward for the day when labor will march together the world over in freedom and peace for the achievement of its common aims.

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro

ENRICO RUSSO for

Segretariato Generale

5815

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

ANDRE' PHILIP

For the French Labor Organizations

Algiers

Les travailleurs de l'Italie libérée réunis pour reconstituer leurs libres organisations m'ont demandé de transmettre à vous en tant que représéntant de la résistence française leurs sentiments de solidariété pour les combattants et les travailleurs de France stop Ils sont fiers de participer à leur côté dans un esprit de fraternité renouvelée à la lutte pour la libération de toutes les patries stop Ils espèrent de pouvoir au plus tôt rétablir des contactes directes avec les représentants de la résistance et du travail français.

Confederazione Generale del Lavoro

ENRICO RUSSO for

Segretariato Generale

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

MATERA, Jan. 31, 1944

Lt. Junius R. Smith,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission
Room 43, Provincia
NAPLES

Subject: Labor organization in Matera province.

1. In reply to your letter of 26 January requesting an immediate report with reference to the organization of unions in Matera province the following is submitted:

2. About ten days ago a group of people from Bari requested permission of the local CAO to have a meeting in Matera for the purpose of organizing a branch of their union which already exists in Bari. The matter was referred to me as Regional Labor Officer and I investigated the organization (Telegraph and Railroad employees) and reached the conclusion that the effort to organize was a legitimate one and that it was not a political movement. I also had the Regional Director to investigate and he reached the same conclusion - whereupon I asked that the meeting be permitted. The CAO had some objections on the ground that the organizers were not residents of this province but were coming from Bari which is under the King's control. He contacted the security officers after talking with me and they decided to require certain information to be presented before allowing the meeting to be held. Accordingly the meeting was postponed until the parties complied with the request of the CAO for information, etc.

3. There was no refusal on the part of the CAO for permission to hold a meeting but simply a postponment of the date. I was of the opinion that the postponment was unnecessary as I saw no reason why the meeting should not have been held at that time. As I indicated in my report of Jan. 18 the CAO was reluctant to permit organization of unions until the procedure for such organization had been prescribed officially by HQ.

4. The CAO of Matera province has since been ordered to another region and there is a new CAO in this province now. I am confident that with the new CAO and with general order

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Number 17 there will be no difficulties placed in the way of organizational efforts.

Robert Frazer

ROBERT FRAZER, Captain
Regional Labor Officer,
Region Two

5812

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

26 January 1944

file 091.4 IV

SUBJECT: Labor Organization and Payment of Benefits.)

TO : N.C.A.C., Region II (Att: Labor Officer)

1. Reference your letter dated 19 January, 1944, with which you inclosed memoranda on Labor Organization in Matera Province and Payment of Benefits.

2. It is requested that a detailed report be submitted immediately explaining the action of the "Governor of the Province" in not authorizing the establishment of Unions. This request has specific reference to the memorandum signed by Avv. A. Bruni, and dated 19 January, 1944.

DAE/tbw

JULIUS R. SMITH.
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

(19)

5811

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

REGION II
Jan 19, 1944

To: Col. J. T. R. Bain,
Room 43, Provincia Building,
Naples

Subject: Labor organization and payment of benefits

1. In compliance with your instructions I enclose herewith memorandums on the matter of labor organization in Matera province and also the payment of benefits in this province.

2. Due to difficulties of communication and transportation I have not been able to get this data from the other provinces but I have requested it, and will furnish it as soon as possible.

ROBERT FRAZER,
Captain, Regional Labor Officer
Region II

5810

REPORT ON THE UNION ORGANIZATION OF MATERA PROVINCE

Unstead of the Fascist Union organizations, dissolved by regional ordnance No.5, no other Union organization had as yet been created in the Province of Matera,

The Christian-Democratic Party had begun the establishments of a Union and some members of other parties had made application to the Governor of thw Province to also obtain authorization to establish other Unions. But the Governor, believing that the organization of Party Unions would mask the political organization of the various parties, which is prohibited, had ordered the closing of the seat of the demo-christian Union and has not authorized the establishment of Unions applied for by members of other Parties.
As matters stand, therefore, there is no Union in the Province.

Matera, 19 January 1944

THE DIRECTOR

(Avv. A. Bruni)

5809

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RELAZIONE SULL'ORGANIZZAZIONE SINDACALE NELLA PROVINCIA DI MATERA

In luogo delle organizzazioni sindacali Fasciste, disciolte con l'ordinanza regionale N.5, non é ancora sorta nella provincia di Matera, alcun'altra organizzazione sindacale.

Il Partito Democratico - Cristiano aveva iniziato la costituzione di un sindacato e alcuni esponenti di altri partiti avevano presentato istanza al Sg.Governatore della provincia per ottenere anch'essi l'autorizzazione a costituire altri Sindacati. Ma il Sig. Governatore, ritenuto che la organizzazione dei Sindacati di partito mascherasse l'organizzazione politica dei diversi partiti che é vietata, ha ordinato la chiusura della sede del sindacato demo - cristiano e non ha autorizzato la costituzione dei sindacati richiesta dagli esponenti degli altri partiti.

Allo stato, quindi, in provincia non vi é alcun sindacato.

Matera, 19 gennaio 1944

IL DIRETTORE
(Avv.A.Bruni)

A. Bruni

5808

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

File 017

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

23 January 1944

SUBJECT: Union Organization in Region II

TO : R.C.A.O., Region II (Att: Labor Officer)

1. Reference your letter dated January 18, same subject.

2. The handbook on "union organization" is not yet available for distribution.

3. You state that "the local S.C.I.A.O. is not inclined to permit meetings for labor organization until the method of organization is standardized. In other words, he feels we should have the information in the abovementioned handbook before permitting unions to form." General Order No. 17 gives workers the right to organize and hold meetings. This right is not to be held in abeyance pending receipt of the requested handbook. The rights declared in said General Order No. 17 are substantive rights which implement Regional Order No. 5 and Rules and Regulations issued pursuant thereto. The theory behind these orders is to permit workers to associate among themselves freely and on a voluntary democratic basis with a minimum of superimposed regulations from A.M.G.

4. Regulations will issue from time to time covering elections of representatives for purposes of collective bargaining and other matters affecting the public interest, but the broadest possible benefit of field experience, and the specific recommendations of Provincial and Regional Labor Directors and other interested organizations must be available and considered before decisions are made. In the meanwhile, if problems arise such as those indicated in your basic communication, they should channel through the Provincial Labor Office if possible, so that the benefit of the local Italian point of view is received. Problems which otherwise arise may then be adjusted, and where not adjusted will be submitted through regular channels with specific recommendations and comments.

5. The question of political unions and election of former fascist officials to office has already been answered in letter from this HQ. dated 22 January.

6. The suggestion that unions, constitutions and by-laws should contain a provision specifying that membership "is open to anyone regardless of religion or politics" is fundamental and should be brought to the attention of unions in your area. Filing of union constitutions and by-laws will be on a voluntary basis until further notice.

3807

JUNIUS E. SMITH,
Lt. Col., A.M.G.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

DAM/tbr

(18)

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

MATERA, Jan. 18, 1944

To: Col. J. T. R. Bain,
Labor Subcommission,
Room 43, provincia Building,
Naples

Subject: Union organization in Region II

1. At the recent conference I recall you mentioned the preparation of a handbook giving information on union organization. I believe it was anticipated that this would be available soon. I am writing to ask that a copy be sent to me just as soon as possible as it is urgently needed.

2. The local SCAO is not inclined to permit meetings for labor organization until the method of organization is standardized. In other words he feels we should have the information in the abovementioned handbook before permitting unions to form. Several efforts have been made to form unions in this province but they have turned out to be more political efforts than legitimate labor movements. This morning a group in my office asked permission to form a trade union and limit the membership solely to members of a certain political faction. Of course I explained emphatically that this could not be done; that union membership must be open to any person of a particular trade regardless of race, color, political creed or religious faith. One other movement turned out to be solely a money making scheme of doubtful character as members were being offered shoes if they would join the syndicate.

3. My personal idea is that the unions should file with the provincial directors copies of their constitution and by-laws specifying that the membership is open to anyone of that particular category regardless of religion or politics; that the list of officers should be filed and the number of members, etc. I should think the organization should start on a communal basis and later if it is desired to have a provincial syndicate this could be arranged.

4. In Salerno the agricultural workers desire to organize but indicate they will

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

elect the old fascist officials on the ground they are the only ones who know how to get it started, etc. I objected and asked that this not be done but they criticize us if we prevent it by saying we are not giving labor the right to select its ~~xxx~~ own officials and that we are therefore regimenting labor as much as the fascists did. It will be interesting to watch what happens but if the membership insists on electing fascist officials I think we should have the authority to remove them from office. I should like to have some information on this point.

5. Being the only labor officer in these six provinces is almost an impossible job now and I very much hope that I will get the additional officers from the Region 5 Group very soon.

Robert Frazer

ROBERT FRAZER, Captain,
Regional Labor Officer
Region II

5805

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File 47

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

22 January 1944

SUBJECT: Labor Relations.

TO : R.C.A.C., Region 2. (Att: Labor Officer)

1. Reference your letter dated 17 January 1944 in which you raise the following questions:

a. Right of Agricultural workers to elect former fascist officials at office in new labor organizations.

b. Right of workers to limit membership in new labor organizations to those who belong to same political party.

c. Availability of Civilian Wage scale as a guide for the recent 70% "permissive" wage order.

2. This Headquarters is not in a position to answer the many day to day problems which arise in the field without a more detailed knowledge of all the facts. However, the questions raised above do involve basic principles which must be clearly and unmistakably emphasized. They will be answered in order.

a. As a general basic proposition it should be clear that we would not place any restriction on workers or any one else to elect or select persons to office in newly organized associations. It is our purpose to guarantee free and democratic choice in such matters. However, at the same time it should also be clear that we will not countenance election to office of native fascists and former fascist functionaries. This limitation does not apply to persons who were inscribed in the fascist party against their will or of economic necessity and played passive roles. Each case will depend on its own facts, and should not be difficult of decision.

b. Membership in labor organizations should not be limited to those who belong to the same political party. Persons may join any political organizations they desire, but labor organizations being economic and social units are to be open to all regardless of race, color or creed. This principle must be adhered to in every circumstance and fully explained to the leaders of workers with whom you come in contact.

c. The wage order established guides for determining the base to which the increase is to be related. The order provides that "increases shall be applied to salaries and wages fixed by collective labor contracts effective as of 1 September 1942." Information regarding salaries and wages so fixed is only available locally in the field and can be procured [illegible] 5804

17

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

labor officers upon investigation.

JUNIUS R. SMITH
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.
Labor Sub-Commission
D/Director

DISTRIBUTION:

Labor Officer Region I.

201
5803

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

Capt. Motof

Matera, Jan. 17, 1944.

File

Dear Dave;

I stopped in Salerno and Potenza on the way home and found much activity in both places. In Salerno the agricultural people want to organize a union but they indicate they will elect the old fascist officials to head the organization. Of course we are opposed to that and I urged it not be done. They say these former officials are the only ones who know what to do, etc. I discovered that if we tell them flatly they cannot elect certain people to office they are prepared to criticize us for not living up to our promise to give labor freedom to organize. Also they say we are not living up to our democratic principles. Is it better to have some former fascists elected to office or to be severely criticized for not permitting labor freedom in organization. Please tell me, Mr. Anthony, what shall I do in this crisis?

Also I should like to have any available information about a civilian wage scale. The 70% increase which is "permissible" but not mandatory is not helping here. I have no wage scales except some old out-of-date civilian ones which I obtained here and the old AMG one we used in Sicily.

There is a lot of activity here and elsewhere in the Region about organization of unions and I am very busy with all of it. In several instances trade unionism is used as a front for political activity of a very radical variety. Now, Mr. Anthony, how does one know where politics starts and union organization begins? One group is willing to accept for membership in their union only those people who belong to a certain political party. I have given them a very straight talking to with veiled threats of dire consequences. I would like to have your views.

Sincerely,

Bob Frazer

5802

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

file

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File RAW

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR DIVISION
REGION III

21 January 1944.

SUBJECT: Labor Congress at Bari - Permit.

TO : Lt. Colonel KRAEGE, R.C.A.O., Region III, A.M.G.

1. Transmitted herewith original and translation of letter from Secretary of General Confederation of Labor requesting authorization for meeting and permission for delegates' attendance.

2. Recommend request be granted in line with established A.M.G. free labor policy.

THOMAS A. LANE,
Lt. Colonel C.E.
Chief, Labor Division
A.M.G. Region III.

5801

(16)

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

T R A N S L A T I O N

TO: Lt. Colonel Thomas A. LANE 19 January 1944

I have the pleasure of communicating to you that the reconstituted Confederazione Generale del Lavoro intends to to hold a congress in Bari on the 11-12-13th of February, in order to unite the representatives of the National Federations of the different categories and of the reconstituted General Labor Councils of liberated Italy. The proposed order-of-the-day is the following:

1. Report by Enrico RUSSO on the reconstituted Confederazione Generale del Lavoro.

2. Participation of the Italian workers in the war effort.

3. Report on the Italian syndical situation.

4. Re-assumption of relations with the International Trade Union Organizations.

5. Report on the Italian Economic situation.

6. Report on the problems of cooperation, mutuality and assistance.

7. Nomination of the Executive Council of the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro.

8. Miscellaneous.

The specific aim of the meeting, as it results from the order-of-the-day, is to harmonize the renewal of free syndical organization with the most active participation of the workers in the war effort and to the restored economic life of the country.

5800

I shall be very grateful for your kind interest in view of obtaining from the competent authorities the authorization for the congress and the necessary facilities for the participation of the delegates from the different Italian regions.

The number of delegates is expected to be between 200 and 300.

CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE DEL LAVORO

SEGRETARIATO MARIDIONALE
N A P O L I

Lt.Col.Thomas Iane
Labor Division AMG. Region 3

Corso Roma I48- Napoli I9/2/I944

Ho il piacere di comunicarle che la ricostituita Confederazione Generale del Lavoro si propone di tenere un Congresso a Bari nei giorni II-I2-I3 febbraio allo scopo di riunire i rappresentanti delle Federazioni Nazionali di Categoria e delle ricostituite Camere del Lavoro di tutta l'Italia liberata.

Il proposto ordine del giorno è il seguente:

I - Relazione di Enrico Russo sulla ricostituita Confederazione Generale del Lavoro
2 - Partecipazione del lavoro italiano allo sforzo di guerra
3 - Relazione sulla situazione sindacale italiana
4 - Relazione sulla situazione economica italiana
5 - Ripresa dei rapporti colle organizzazioni sindacali internazionali
6 - Relazione sui problemi di cooperazione, mutualità e assistenza
7 - Nomina del Consiglio direttivo della Confederazione Generale del Lavoro
8 - Varie ed eventuali

Lo scopo specifico del convegno, come risulta dall'ordine del giorno, è quello di armonizzare la ripresa della libera organizzazione sindacale colla maggiore partecipazione possibile e attiva dei lavoratori allo sforzo di guerra e alla ripresa della vita economica del paese. Le sarò grato del suo cortese interessamento perchè le autorità competenti diano la relativa concessione per il congresso e le necessarie facilitazioni per la partecipazione dei delegati delle diverse regioni d'Italia.

Si prevede che i delegati non saranno meno di 200 nè più di 300.

Sto in attesa di suo cortese riscontro.

Con i più sinceri ringraziamenti e coi migliori saluti.

Il Segretario
Fto- Enrico Russo.

5799

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

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

WDW/AMG/mrd
18 January 1944

Ref/AMG/202.

SUBJECT: Political Activities

TO : R.C.A.O., Region I
R.C.A.O., Region II

1. The revised policy of the Combined Chiefs of Staff has been communicated by A.F.H.Q. in the following terms (copies of which you have already received):-

(a) "Within your discretion, the Italian people may be permitted to participate in such political activities (other than Fascist) as do not lead to rioting and disorder".

(b) "These will include the right of peaceful assembly, attendance at meetings of political committees, publication and distribution of political works and such other activities of similar nature as you may determine to be advisable."

(c) "Upon their release, political prisoners shall be cautioned that political activity on their part which gives rise to or tends to give rise to rioting or disorder will not be tolerated."

2. Although paragraphs 1 (a) and 1 (b) above call for a substantial modification of policies which have heretofore been observed in the enforcement of the provisions of Section I, Article IV and Section 2, Article V of Proclamation No. 11 those provisions are not abrogated by the terms of the revised policy.

3. Permits for meetings may be granted with more freedom. Discretion to withhold permits still remains with Regions.

4. (a) The following instructions have been received from A.F.H.Q. regarding cases where it is found necessary to withhold permits for political gatherings:

"When important political meetings are banned, short official announcements should be made, giving reasons and the text wired to this Headquarters. This should combat unfavourable comments and propaganda".

CONFIDENTIAL 5798

-1-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

CONFIDENTIAL

(Political Activities - Cont'd.)

(b) Whenever, in the exercise of your authority and discretion action involving the denial of authority for any political meetings has to be taken, you are requested to inform this Headquarters by cable without delay:

(1) Nature of meeting which will not be authorized.
(2) Auspices under which it was to be held.
(3) Date, time and place proposed.
(4) Brief reasons for prohibition
(5) Text of official announcement made.

(c) Cables sent in accordance with paragraph 4. (b) above will be followed by full report.

5. Publication of Newspapers: A programme of control is being formulated by the Allied Publications Board and a directive on the licensing procedure will be issued shortly.

6. The instruction in paragraph 1. (c) above must be carefully and rigidly observed in all cases of political prisoners released, particularly those who were imprisoned or otherwise detained by the former Fascist Government.

7. Acknowledge by wire.

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD
Colonel, G.S.C.
D.C.C.A.C., AMG, HQ.

Distribution:

R.C.A.O., Region I	(20)
R.C.A.O., Region II	(15)
Political Sect.	(2)
Econ.& Admin.Sect.	(6)
Security Int.	(2)
A.C.C. (Fwd.)	(2)
A.C.C. (Rear)	(2)
AFHQ, (MGS)	(5)
AFI (AMG)	(1)

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Tabs
447

SECRET

10114
28151
Jan 1318154
Jan 1403/6A

FROM: FREEDOM

LONDON DESIRES INFORMATION RE NUMBER OF FASCIST LABOR UNIONS NOW FUNCTIONING

- - - -

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

SECRET FARGO 305 347

Title Jail

15 January 1944

FARGO

SECRET

PRIORITY

10050 Spofford

FREEDOM

APPROXIMATELY FIFTY FIVE NON FASCIST LABOR UNIONS

PD PENCE PAREN FARGO FAREN TO AFHQ FOR CINC FROM SPOFFORD CITE FARGO THREE ZERO FIVE NOW FUNCTIONING IN REGIONS ONE AND TWO COMBINED

J. F. NICKEL
Lt. Col., AGD
Adjutant General

5796

SECRET

14

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

N-2010

RAD 1012

Signal Corps, United States Army

SECRET

Telegram

OPO 9—10555

19

Received at

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

14 JAN 1944

SECRET

ROUTINE

TO (ACTION) :FATIMA FOR JOYCE,FILPOT FOR AMG,CG PBS FOR FARGO FOR SPOFFORD AND FABLE FOR DUNLOP

(INFORMATION) :NONE

FROM :SIGNED CINC

DATE TIME SIGNED :131815A

DATE TIME REC'D :140955A

REFERENCE NR. :28151

CITE :FHMGS

HEADQUARTERS
14 JAN1944
AMG.

LONDON DESIRES INFORMATION AS TO APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NON FASCIST LABOR UNIONS NOW FUNCTIONING. REQUESTED EACH OF YOU REPORT NUMBER FOR YOUR OWN AREA TO THIS HEADQUARTERS.

(Action) DCofS (Occ) (2)
(Info) Eon Div

Action - Supply
G-5
Info - Secy

5795

FORM #18-A

9358

CRYPTO M L Burgess

SECRET

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

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PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

SECRET

14 JAN4

SECRET

ROUTINE

FATIMA FOR JOYCE, FILFOT FOR AML, OG PBS FOR FARGO FOR SPOFFORD AND FABLE FOR DUNLOP

NONE

SIGNED CINC

1318154

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28151

PBSAS

HEADQUARTERS
14 JAN 1944
AMG.

LONDON. DESIRED INFORMATION AS TO APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NON FASCIST LABOR UNIONS NOW FUNCTIONING. REQUESTED EACH OF YOU REPORT NUMBER FOR YOUR OWN AREA TO THIS HEADQUARTERS.

Action Ltr: D. Cry S. 0511

Lt Col Smith

Rec D-W

Labor 5794

SECRET

9358

14 Jan 23

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

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL GUIGOINO

SIT/dmd

4/30

DAh 4-7

ROUTINE

FATIMA FROM REBER

FREEDOM

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REFERENCE YOUR ONE EIGHT FOUR FOUR FIVE DECEMBER TWO THREE PD TO FREEDOM FROM FATIMA FROM REBER SIGNED JOYCE PD STATE CONTROLLED LABOR SYNDICATES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED IN TERRITORY UNDER ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL LEAVING THE WAY OPEN FOR REORGANIZATION AND FORMATION OF NEW UNIONS PD TYPOGRAPHICAL AND DOCK WORKERS HAVE ALREADY ESTABLISHED THEIR UNIONS IN NAPLES AREA PD IN TERRITORY UNDER ITALIAN JURISDICTION CMA LABOR LEGISLATION IS IN PROCESS OF REVISION BUT FASCIST LEADERSHIP IN SYNDICATES HAS BEEN REMOVED PD THE UNDER DASH SECRETARY OF LABOR CMA GORRINO CMA IS COMMITTED TO A POLICY OF FREE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR BUT IS HANDICAPPED IN PUTTING IT INTO EXECUTION BY DIFFICULTIES INHERENT IN MILITARY DASH POLITICAL SITUATION PD PARA LABOR SOURCES STATE PRESENT REORGANIZATION IS PROCEEDING ALONG NON-DASH POLITICAL LINES PD DURING PROCESS NO LEADERSHIP IN PARTICULAR HAS YET EMERGED PD PRESENT LABOR ELEMENTS INTEND TO KEEP UNIONS AND SYNDICATES OUT OF PARTY POLITICS PD MOST OF THEM CMA HOWEVER CMA ARE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT WITH MEMBERSHIP DISPERSED AMONG THE SIX PARTIES PARTICULARLY THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS AND COMMUNISTS PD LABOR IS STRONGLY ANTI DASH FASCIST AND DESIROUS TO BRING ABOUT THE MOST RAPID ELIMINATION OF ANY REMAINING FASCISTS OR NEAR FASCIST ELEMENTS PD PARA AN ACTIVE WORK OF ORGANIZATION BOTH IN KINGS ITALY AND NAPLES IS BEING CARRIED ON BY [redacted] CMA AN ITALIAN NATIONAL WHO WAS SENT OUT FROM ENGLAND LAST MONTH AS DELEGATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS ASSOCIATION

AUTHENTICATED:

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary of the Commission

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - AG Files
1 - Diary
1 - Capt. Albright
1 - Mr. Reber

(13)

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U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

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

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 374

11 January 1944

SUBJECT: Labor Organization in Region I

1. The organization of labor unions is reported from all provinces in Sicily. Many of the organizations, however, are still of a provisional nature. The existence of 5 labor organizations is reported in Trapani, 2 in Marsala, 7 in Messina, and 24 in Palermo. Information has not been received from the other provinces on the number of organizations. Lists of the organizations in Palermo and Trapani Provinces are attached (Appendices "A" and "B"). The membership of the unions in Palermo Province is about 7,000 and in Trapani Province about 1,400.

2. Clubs for discussion of problems confronting workers are also being formed. The best established club is Circolo Proletoriato G. Matteotti in Enna. This club has helped to stabilize the union movement in Enna, and is also sponsoring the organization of unions in this Province.

3. The Regional and Provincial Labor Offices are frequently consulted by workers for advice concerning methods of union organization and for guidance in the procedure to be followed. Some of the labor offices have held special conferences to acquaint workers in respect to their new rights. Many of the newly-organized unions have submitted their constitutions to the labor offices for review and approval. In an informal sense, many of the organizations are registering with the labor offices. I believe it would be desirable to provide for official registration of all union organizations. The Regional Labor Office (or Ministry of Labor when established) should publish regulations to govern the procedure to be followed and the standards to be met before an organization is accepted for registration.

4. It is recommended that each union be required to file annual financial statements with the labor offices and to provide for wide publication thereof to its members and to the public. The Regional Labor Office (or Ministry of Labor when established) should publish regulations to indicate the scope of the financial report and the procedure to be followed in filing and publication.

5. In some cases union leaders have attempted to use the newly-created unions for political purposes. Organizers with little or no labor background have been active in some areas, particularly in Messina and to some extent in Palermo and Enna. The purposes of labor organization have been subordinated by these so-called union leaders in an effort to further political ends. Union leadership drawn from the workers themselves has proved to be more mature and responsible. Allied officers and officials of the labor offices have endeavored to insure that the union leadership is representative of the workers concerned.

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6. In general, the workers who are organizing have a realization of their problems and a certain degree of class consciousness. This is most true of the electrical workers, gas workers, printers, and maritime workers. Responsible and effective leadership has been particularly evident in the case of the employees of Società Generale Elettrica della Sicilia. The lack of experienced and responsible leadership is obviously one of the greatest obstacles in the path of union organization in Sicily.

7. So far there has been almost no opposition to the formation of unions. The only case of employer interference that has come to my attention concerned one of the banks. While this case was settled without trouble, it indicates the need for penalties against employer interference which will undoubtedly arise when unions become strong enough to demand the revision of existing collective contracts or the drafting of new contracts. Provision should be made in line with existing Italian law to protect individual employees who engage in union activity from reprisals by employers.

AZ/tbw

Arnold Zempel

ARNOLD ZEMPEL,
Captain,
Labor Officer, Region I.

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APPENDIX "A"

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E L E N C O

DELLE LIBERE ASSOCIAZIONI COSTITUITESI IN PALERMO E PROVINCIA

1)= AGENTI E INTERESSE MARITTIMO : Riunione : 23 Ottobre 1943.

Presidente : Ruggeri

2)= LAVORATORI DEL MARE : Riunione : 30 Ottobre 1943.

Presidente Comandante Testaverde.

3)= IMPIEGATI GAS : Riunione : 30 Ottobre 1943.

Presid.: Martinez Salvatore;
Consigl.: Grutta Saverio;
Barbera Lorenzo;
Cammarata Giuseppe;
Davone Settimo.

4)= LAVORATTI PANETTIERI : Riunione : 8 November 1943.

Presidente : Prestana Martino;
V. " : Ferrara Michele;
Sindaci : Carofalo Giovanni;
Imperiale Michele;
Marenzano Alfredo;
Tuttoilmondo Salvatore;
Mascellaro Vincenzo.
Consiglieri: Marchese Ruggero;
Terzo Salvatore;
Cardullo Agostino.

5)= LAVORATTI PORTIERI : Riunione : 15 Novembre 1943.

Presidente : Comandatore Orazio.
Consiglieri: Tranchina Michele;
Cristiano Filippo;
Giulla Antonino;
Passarello Ruggero;
Nasca Giuseppe;
Ferrante Giovanna;
Ginechis Francesco.

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6)= PERSONALE BANCO DI SICILIA: Riunione : 17 Novembre 1943.

Consiglio Direttivo: Presidente : Nasca D.r Giovanni
V. " : Foggianti Ing. Domenico
Consiglieri: Scarpulla Rag. Francesco
Landina Francesco
Nordini D.r Enrico
Romano Rag. Girolamo
Daidone Giuseppe

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NSD No. 786021

8)= LAVORATORI DI ALBERGO : Riunione 18 Novembre 1943.

Consiglio Direttivo: Presidente : Di Giovanni Pietro

Segretario : Matese Giuseppe

Consiglieri: Loi Antonino
De Simone Luigi
La Cona Angelo
Maisano Benedetto
Colissale Salvatore
Bruno Giuseppe

9)= G I O R N A L A I : Riunione 20 Novembre 1943.

Presid.: Arcoleo Antonino

Consigl: Scudieri Giovanni
Riesi Paolo
Marino Biagio
Bonfardeci Matteo
D'Angelo Leone.

10)= DIPENDENTI IMPOSTE CONSUMO: Riunione 21 Novembre 1943.

Consiglio Direttivo : Presid.: La Loggia Luigi

V. Presid.: Giudice Vincenzo

Segret. : Allotta Pietro

Compon. : Cianciolo Giuseppe
Cambino Giulio
Glorioso Giuseppe
Serio Gesualdo
Lo Iacono Maria
Giordano Domenico

11)= DIPENDENTI COMUNALI : Riunione 28 Novembre 1943.

Consiglio Provinciale provvisorio Sezioni del Municipio :

Rag. Nasta Benedetto (finanze)
" Mauro Giuseppe (finanze)
Sig. Giambruno Adolfo (tasse)
Prof. Averna Emanuele (t...)
Sig. Scaduto Vincenzo (s...)
" Bruno Latteri (atti not.)
" Campanella Michele (lavori Angelo - pubblici)

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12)= INFERMIERI E OPERAI : Riunione 28 Novembre 1943.

Consiglio provvisorio : Covallo.

13)= LAVORATORI DELLO SPETTACOLO: Reunione 1 Dicembre 1943.

Presid: Zanalla
Segret: Sciutto Giacomo
Consigl.: Virga Pietro
La Scala Giuseppe
Cirilli Francesco
Cianl-Mario G. Battista
Bettola F.sco Paolo
Di Blasi Giovanni.
Sindaci : Perez Giuseppe
Ruggeri Francesco.

14)= PROPRIETARI FABBRICATI : Riunione 28 Novembre 1943.

Comitato Direttivo provvisorio:
(+) Presid. : D.r Savona
(+) : Avv. Pannivet
(+) : " Rondelli
(+) : Prof. Ing. Castiglia
: " " Sonci
: Avv. Fiduccia Romano
Ecc.za Torulli
(+) Comm. Tagliavia Giacomo
Avv. Finocchiaro
Comm. Briguglia
Comm. Avv. Adragna
Marchese Lo Faso di S. Gabriele
Cav. Giglio Sabatini
Sig. Di Leo
" Tagliavia Gaetano

Nota = (+) : Commissione ristretta per trattazione affari urgenti.

15)= POLIGRAFICI : Riunione 5 Dicembre 1943.

Comitato Direttivo : Alessandro Gini
Falcone Angelo
Adragna Biagio
San Francesco Paolo
Ceraci Giuseppe
Cusimano Gaetano
Bellanca Pietro
Saitta Francesco
Allegra Giovanni

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16)= DIPENDENTI OSPEDALI : Riunione 19 Dicembre 1943.

Presidente : Bernocchi D.r Filippo
V. " : La Loggia Luigi
Segretario : Corrente Giuseppe

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

Cassiere : Ricotta Giuseppe
Spoglia Giovanni
Caselli Salvatore
Calascibetta Michelangelo.

17)= ESERCENTI CONSORZIO AGRARIO : Riunione 21 Dicembre 1943.

Presidente : Cascia D.r Alfonso
Segretari : De Marco Rag. Franco
Borzatta Rag. Italo
Cane Rag. Vincenzo
Bruno Rag. Vincenzo

18)= GOMM. VINO AL MINUTO : Riunione 23 Dicembre 1943.
Consiglio provvisorio : Pulco e Segesta.

19)= DIPENDENTI SAIA : Riunione 30 Dicembre 1943
Consiglio Direttivo : Barullo
Allotta
Polizzi

20)= ESERCENTI ISTITUTI PRIVATI : Riunione 4 Gennaio 1944.

Presidente : Prof. Rosario Sellerio.

In Provincia si sono costituite le seguenti Associazioni alle quali non abbiamo potuto prendere parte per mancanza di mezzi a nostra disposizione:

1)= S h I E L I : Petralia Sottana : Riunione 7 Novembre 1943.

2)= ARTE BIANCA : " " : Riunione 11 Novembre 1943.

3)= COMMERCIANTI : Termini Imerese : Riunione 14 Novembre 1943.

4)= AUSILIARI TRAFFICO: " " : Riunione 14 Novembre 1943.

Submitted by Prof. A. Sellerio
Provincial Labor Office, Palermo
6 January, 1944.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
APO 394

A P P E N D I X B.

List of Labor Organizations in Trapani Province.

T R A P A N I

Lavoratori del Mare	600	Members
Stivatori e Scaricatori del Porto	150	"
Bagagliari del Porto	14	"
Tranviari	27	"
Tipografi	30	"

M A R S A L A

Impiegati Privati	200	"
Lavoratori Vinicola	400	"

Submitted by Capt. John J. Siemasz,
Adj. and Labor Officer, Trapani Province
19 December 1943

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

Submitted
in Gabrielli rep 7 Corps 7 Section

8 January 1944
NAPLES

Labor Organizations:

The Central Labor Council of Naples City and Province was constituted by little less than ten persons, by the initiative of Mr. Russo, union organizer of the Communist Party, in agreement with Mr. Casperini.

In the meeting, not preceded by any notice, all present with the exception of Mr. Casperini were named members of the Executive Council. The Communists had five posts, the Socialists three, and one each went to the Republican Party and the Party of Action.

Having constituted in this manner, the Central Labor Council, Russo the Secretary, has drafted the constitution and by-laws; the Communist Party has sent to various plants, and out into the Province its representatives who proceeded to nominate its representatives, in most cases without elections, and when there were elections, the following system was used as illustrated here:

Already last November the Communist Party tried to gain control of the streetcarmen's union with an impromptu election, in which participated only the few persons of the Party whom the promoters had notified. The elected persons were already Communists who took it upon themselves to represent the workers in this industry. Later other parties (Socialists, Party of Action) intervened, and with protests and the threat of calling a regular election obtained from the Communists the right to participate in the leadership with an equal number of representatives. The same system was lately adopted for the representation of the category of streetcar workers, or made public by the newspapers. On this occasion the elections were held in an agreement made between the Liberals and Communists, without previously notifying the other parties. Thus the only persons voting were those that the promoters of the meeting had notified. (Note: The informant stated thereby on being questioned that on this occasion some 500 workers. D.C.)

The last case is one which occurred this morning at 5 o'clock at the Ilva Works at Bagnoli. The workers of this establishment had regularly elected, after the 25th of July, a Factory Committee (Commissione Interna) recognized by the Badoglio Government. Since on the Factory Committee there were no Communists, this morning a certain Fissone, a Communist organizer, presented himself at the door of the establishment, and succeeded by threats in having admitted some 100 workers from outside, who for some time have been employed at Ilva. He proceeded to hold an election of representatives, allowing the hundred workers to vote, and the few others who happened to be present.

This method is deplorable, because it completely falsifies the representation of the workers in the organizations, and results in an election called by professional organizers in favor of the Communists. The decision which may be made by leagues, so constituted, in the midst of their representations can have no weight because they represent the result of a pact between various persons interested in obtaining leading positions: thus, the Secretaryship of the Central Labor Council was given to Russo, on condition that he promise to support Mr. Casperini for the appointment as Director of the Confederation of Labor. The opinion is expressed in this manner by the Leagues (Unions) is nothing more than self-appointment.

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We do not discuss the merits of the person of Casperini. It is certain that he does not belong to any of the organized politician's parties, which are represented in the Committee of Liberation. He belongs to the group "Justice and Liberty", organised among the Italian exiles, to which he belonged, having emigrated from Italy around 1936. He is known in Naples, where originally he sought the support of the Party of Action, and he presented himself subsequently to the Allied Troops to do propaganda work, and he works for the P.W.B. He was not supported by the Party of Action as its representative.

To avoid serious errors which result from the above system in choosing the representatives of Leagues and Workers, it is proposed that the elections of the representatives of the Leagues and Factory Committees be considered valid only if proceeded by a notice posted for seven days outside the factories or at the meeting places of the workers.

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Jan 8 - 1943
Naples.

,zzazione del Lavoro.

La Camera del Lavoro di Napoli e provincia è stata costituita in una assemblea di poco più di cinquecento persone, per iniziativa del sig. Russo, organizzatore sindacale del Partito Comunista, di accordo con il sig.Gasperini .
Nella riunione, non preceduta da alcun avviso, tutti i presenti, ad eccezione del sig. Gasperini, furono nominati membri del Consiglio Direttivo . I Comunisti ebbero 5 posti, tre posti i socialisti, ed uno ciascuno il partito Repubblicano ed il Partito d'Azione.
Costituita in questo modo,la Camera del Lavoro, segretario il Russo, ha iniziato la costituzione delle leghe, inviando il Partito Comunista presso i vari stabilimenti, e in provincia, suoi incaricati, che hanno proceduto alla costituzione senza elezioni il più spesso, e anche quando con elezione dei rappresentanti seguendo il sistema che si illustra:
Già nel novembre scorso il Partito Comunista tentò di impadronirsi del Sindacato Tranvieri con una elezione improvvisata ,alla quale parteciparono le poche persone del Partito che i promotori avevano avvertito. Gli eletti furono tutti comunisti,che si arrogarono la rappresentanza della categoria.Successivamente altri partiti (Socialista Partito d'Azione) intervennero , e mediante proteste, e con la minaccia di procedere ad elezioni regolari, ottennero dai Comunisti di partecipare alla direzione del sindacato con numero pari di rappresentanti.
Lo stesso sistema è stato ora adottato per la rappresentanza della categoria dei tranvieri, resa pubblica dai giornali.In questa occasione le elezioni sono state fatte di accordo tra i liberali ed i comunisti, senza avere previamente avvertito gli altri partiti.Votarono così solo gli operai che i promotori avevano avvertito.
Ultimo caso, è quello accaduto stamane alle ore 8 allo stabilimento dell'ILVA di Bagnoli. Gli operai di questo stabilimento avevano eletto regolarmente, dopo il 25 luglio, una Commissione di Fabbrica, riconosciuta dal Governo Badoglio. Poi che nella Commissione non erano risultati eletti i comunisti, stamattina, tale Fiesone, organizzatore Comunista, si è presentato alla porta dello stabilimento, ed ha imposto,con minacce,di fare entrare nello stabilimento circa cento operai esterni, che non fanno più parte da tempo de la maestranza dell'ILVA, ed ha poi fatto procedere alla elezione dei rappresentanti, facendo partecipare alla votazione i cento operai, e i pochi altri che si trovavano per caso presenti .
Questo metodo è deplorevole, perchè falsa completamente la rappresentanza degli operai nelle organizzazioni , e si risolve in una elezione imposta da organizzatori,professionisti ,in favore del partito Comunista.
Le designazioni che possano fare le leghe, così costituite, a mezzo dei loro rappresentanti, non possono avere alcun valore, perchè rappresentano il risultato di un patto tra varie persone interessate ad accaparrarsi posti direttivi: così al Russo è stata data la segretaria della Camera del Lavoro ,contro la promessa di appoggiare il sig. Gasperini per la nomina come Dirigente della Confederazione del Lavoro. Il voto, questo senso senso espresso dalle leghe, non è, quindi,altro che una autodesignazione.
Non si discutono i meriti nè la persona del Gasperini. E' certo che egli non fa parte di nessuno dei partiti politici organizzati, e rappresenta ti presso il Comitato di Liberazione.Egli fa parte del Gruppo "Giustizia e Libertà" ,costituito tra i fuorusciti Italiani, ai quali apparteneva, per essere emigrato dall'Italia circa nel 1936. Egli è noto a Napoli, dove, inizialmente, cercò appoggi al Partito di Azione, perchè qui si è presentato al seguito delle truppe alleate, come incaricato della propagan=

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

iniziato la costituzione delle leghe, inviando il Partito Comunista pres
so i vari stabilimenti, e in provincia, suoi incaricati, che hanno provve
duto alla costituzione senza elezioni il più spesso, e anche quando con e
lezione dei rappresentanti seguendo il sistema che si illustra:
Già nel novembre scorso il Partito Comunista tentò di impadronirsi del
Sindacato Tranvieri con una elezione improvvisata ,alla quale partecipa=
rono le poche persone del Partito che i promotori avevano avvertito. Gli
eletti furono tutti comunisti,che si accaparrarono la rappresentanza della
categoria.Successivamente altri partiti (Socialista Partito d'Azione)
intervennero , e mediante proteste, e con la minaccia di procedere ad e=
lezioni regolari, ottennero dai Comunisti di partecipare alla direzione
del sindacato con numero pari di rappresentanti.
Lo stesso sistema è stato ora adottato per la rappresentanza della catego
ria dei tranvieri, resa pubblica dai giornali.In questa occasione le
elezioni sono state fatte di accordo tra i liberali ed i comunisti, sen=
za avere previamente avvertito gli altri partiti.Votarono così solo gli
operai che i promotori avevano avvertito.
Ultimo caso, è quello accaduto stamane alle ore 8 allo stabilimento de
l'ILVA di Bagnoli. Gli operai di questo stabilimento avevano eletto re=
golarmente, dopo il 25 luglio, una Commissione di Fabbrica, riconosciuta
dal Governo Badoglio. Poi che nella Commissione non erano risultati elet=
ti i comunisti, stamattina, tale Fissone, organizzatore Comunista, si è
presentato alla porta dello stabilimento, ed ha imposto,con minacce,di
fare entrare nello stabilimento circa cento operai esterni, che non fanno
no più parte da tempo de la maestranza dell'ILVA, ed ha poi fatto procede
re alla elezione dei rappresentanti, facendo partecipare alla votazione
ne i cento operai, e i pochi altri che si trovavano per caso presenti .
Questo metodo è deplorevole, perchè falsa completamente la rappresentan=
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re del Lavoro ,contro la promessa di appoggiare il sig. Gasperini per la
nomina come Dirigente della Confederazione del Lavoro. Il voto in questo
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Non si discutono i meriti nè la persona del Gasperini. E' certo che egli
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e Libertà" ,costituito tra i fuorusciti italiani, ai quali apparteneva,
per essere emigrato dall'Italia circa nel 1935. Egli è noto a Napoli, do
ve, inizialmente, cercò appoggi al Partito di Azione, perchè qui si è pre
sentato al seguito delle truppe alleate, come incaricato della propagan=
da , e lavora per il PWB.
Si esclude che egli sia stato appoggiato dal Partito come rappresentante
dello stesso.

Per ovviare al grave equivoco che deriva dal sistema seguito per le de=
signazioni dei rappresentanti delle leghe e degli operai, si propone che
le elezioni dei rappresentanti delle leghe, e delle commissioni di fab=
brica , siano ritenute valide solo se precedute da un avviso affisso per
sette giorni all'esterno degli stabilimenti o dei luoghi di riunione de=
gli operai.

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Presented by Gen. Giannini

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

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

5 JANUARY 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

CG PBS FOR MGEN[illegible], 5 ARMY FOR AMG, 8 ARMY FOR AMG, CG ,BC FOR AMG REGION 3 AND AMG REGION 4 NAPLES, PEGOLA MEDITAMY FOR AMC, AMG REGION 4 ADW.

NONE

AMG TO ARMY GROUP

0319054

0321444

PA 744

NONE

REF G2G 6992 LABOR 3 JAN. G5AD DESIRES ISSUANCE OF WAGE INCREASE AND ABOLITION OF EVACUATEE ORDERS IN 5 ARMY AREA AND 3 ARMY AREAS SIMILAR TO REGIONAL ORDERS 2 AND 3 IN REGION 3. PLAN ISSUE AS GENERAL ORDER FROM THIS HQ. WILL DISCUSS MATTER HERE FOLLOWING NAPLES CONFERENCES WITH PROPOSED DRAFT OF ORDER ON WHICH AMG'S ASSISTANCE WOULD BE APPRECIATED. REQUEST MGEN AND MGEN[illegible] ADVISE OR DESIRABILITY OF ABOLISHING CONSILIO ECONOMIA IN VIEW OF THEIR PROBABLE USEFULNESS IN CONTROLLING ESSENTIAL MATERIALS IN FORMER AREAS. REGION 4 PLEASE ADVISE IF WAGE INCREASE HAS BEEN PUT INTO EFFECT IN FOGGIA.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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

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File 447

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

28 December 1943

SUBJECT: Abolition of Fascist Corporative Syndicate System

TO : C.C.A.G.

1. It is requested that the following signal be sent to A.F.H.Q., Algiers:

"We are informed that combined Chiefs of Staff issued directive to A.F.H.Q. in September that among other things Fascist Corporative Syndicate System in Sicily, and Italy when occupied, be abolished, and that collective bargaining be permitted. This Headquarters took such action in September without knowledge of directive and has not received copy or instructions regarding same to date. Request copy of such directive."

[redacted]. SMITH,
Lt. Col., G.M.C.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

(9)

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

File

3 December 1943

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Economic Forces in Sicily — What are the Signs of Trade Unionism.

TO : Major Hinkel

1. There was no free labor movement under Fascism, the basic tenet of that system being to exercise complete State control over both industry and labor. Collective labor agreements were approved by Mussolini and individuals had no voice in their promulgation or any right of ratification. Strikes and lock-outs were prohibited and punishable as crimes. In a word, so called "bargaining" had been a mockery.

2. This entire system has been openly resented and protested against by the great majority of employees and employers. The Fascist system actually meant labor slavery, and the public in Sicily literally begged to be freed from such a system completely, and indicated in no uncertain terms their desire to initiate and establish a free labor movement for Sicily involving labor unions, real collective bargaining, intelligent employer-employee representation, the right of employees to select their own representatives, etc.

3. As a result of this unmistakable attitude, AMGOT dissolved the Fascist Corporative Syndical System by General Order No. 8, October 1, 1943, and set up in its place a system of Regional and Provincial Labor Offices, staffed by anti-Fascist officials and thus assuring a free labor movement for Sicily.

4. A framework for democracy in labor relation has been established in Sicily primarily because of urgent demand by the people themselves. The manner in which the Sicilians will carry out their new responsibility of free action can only be determined by future developments. We feel certain, however, that the desire for completely free labor movement is very general and genuine in industry and agriculture, not only in Sicily and other parts of Occupied Italy, but most especially in the industrial areas of Northern Italy.

JRS/tbv

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.,
Deputy Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 512

29 November 1943

SUBJECT: Attached questionnaire

TO : Acting Chief, Agriculture Sub-Commission
" " Public Health Sub-Commission
" " Labor Sub-Commission
" " Transportation Sub-Commission

1. The attached questionnaire has been forwarded to the Chief of Staff, A.M.G., by M.G.A., A.F.H.Q., for appropriate action.

2. You are directed to reply to questions marked in red, and forward same to Allied Intelligence Committee, Room 99, A.M.G. Bldg., by 1700 hours, Friday, 3 December 1943.

3. Comment is invited but not required, on unmarked questions.

By command of Brigadier General McSHERRY:

John V. Hinkel
JOHN V. HINKEL,
Major., M.I.,
Acting Secretary, Allied
Intelligence Committee

Incl.

P on Trade Unions

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(7)

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Questions Relating to Political, Social and Economic Forces in Sicily and South Italy.

Political.

1. Are there signs of a Catholic political movement among the peasants and/or the lower clergy?

2. What signs are there of other types of political movement, e.g., liberal, socialist, communist, in the towns and the country?

3. How strong is nationalism?

4. Is there any sign of a desire for local autonomy?

Social and Economic.

1. Is there any definite information on the views of Italians in (a) Sicily, (b) South Italy, (c) Sardinia on Emigration after the war? Have the Italians great expectations about the possibilities of emigration?

2. What has been done in (a) Sicily, (b) South Italy, (c) Sardinia during the last seven years (i) to improve the water supply, (ii) to drain the land, (iii) to check malaria?

3. When the latifondi are broken up, would some form of co-operative farming among peasant-owners be desirable? e.g., a co-operative society for purchase of machinery, seeds, fertilizers etc. and for sale of produce?

4. Is there a strong movement for (a) State-ownership of land? or (b) Co-operative society ownership or (c) Peasant ownership?

5. Have any new industries taken root in Sicily or South Italy during the last seven years or as a result of the war?

6. Has electrification made any progress in South Italy or Sicily during the last seven years?

7. What are the conditions of the sulphur industry as regards (a) output, (b) conditions of labour?

8. Is there any evidence of the economic effects of Allied occupation? (e.g., Has the fruit-juice industry been encouraged?).

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(Questions on political, social, & economic forces in Sicily and South Italy, continued)

9. Are there signs of a wish to establish regular truce unions among (1) agricultural (2) industrial workers?

10. Do the South Italians expect that all their economic difficulties are going to be solved rapidly by the United Nations?

11. What is the food situation like? Are relief measures urgent?

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.zioni Amministrati e n°

Oggetto: Riunioni e costituzioni
di associazioni

Agli Uffici Provinciali del
Sicili

E' stato prospettato un problema che nell'attuale momento formativo una notevole importanza, coinvolgendo questioni di principio : debbono le riunioni dei lavoratori per la costituzione di associazioni essere preventivamente autorizzate dagli U.P.L.? Hanno questi uffici il diritto di assistere quando vogliono, alle riunioni sudette ?

Alcuni organizzatori di lavoratori si sono manifestati contrari all intervento degli U.P.L. intendendo svolgere la loro attività organizzativa senza interferenze degli U.P.L.

Di fronte a tale resistenza è stata proposta l'emanazione di un apposito provvedimento che sancisca l'obbligo che "tutte le riunioni di categoria di datori o di prestatori d'opera, le costituzioni, gli statuti, i regolamenti le elezioni di cariche etc devono essere fatte previo accordo e benestare dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro ..... Gli atti costitutivi, statuti, elezioni di cariche etc devono essere fatte previo accordo e benestare dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro..... Gli atti costitutivi, statuti, elezioni di cariche etc hanno carattere provvisorio finchè non saranno stati approvati dal competente Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro".

La proposta è molto interessante perchè affronta l'essenza stessa delle funzioni degli U.P.L. e dà occasione di precisare i limiti della loro attività e dei loro poteri di fronte al libero movimento sindacale.

E' opportuno esaminare separatamente i punti trattati sinteticamente dalla sopra trascritta proposta.

a) I limiti della libertà di riunione, la facoltà di autorizzare meno 776
le riunioni, la disciplina di esse, costituiscono problemi di politica generale o di polizia. Se fosse sancito l'obbligo da parte degli iniziatori di una riunione di ottenere il preventivo permesso degli Uffici del Lavoro, molto

quando vogliono, alle riunioni sudette ?

Alcuni organizzatori di lavoratori si sono manifestati contrari all inter= vento degli U.P.L. intendendo svolgere la loro attività organizzativa senza interferenze degli U.P.L.

Di fronte a tale resistenza è stata proposta l'emanazione di un apposito provvedimento che sancisca l'obbligo che "tutte le riunioni di categoria di datori o di prestatori d'opera, le costituzioni, gli statuti, i regolamenti le elezioni di cariche etc devono essere fatte previo accordo e benestare del= l'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro ..... Gli atti costitutivi, statuti, elezio= ni di cariche etc devono essere fatte previo accordo e benestare dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro..... Gli atti costitutivi, statuti, elezioni di cariche etc hanno carattere provvisorio finchè non saranno stati approvati dal compe= tente Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro".

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E' opportuno esaminare separatamente i punti trattati sinteticamente dalla sopra trascritta proposta.

a) I limiti della libertà di riunione, la facoltà di autorizzare meno le riunioni, la disciplina di esse, costituiscono problemi di politica gene= rale o di polizia. Se fosse sancito l'obbligo da parte degli iniziatori di una riunione di ottenere il preventivo permesso degli Uffici del Lavoro, molto probabilmente questi apparirebbero alle masse in veste di organi di polizia; il che è molto lontano dalla loro natura.

Gli Uffici del Lavoro si limitino quindi, <u>se richiesti dagli interessati</u> ad esprimere presso le competenti autorità il proprio parere sulla opportunità della riunione, e, ove tale parere fosse favorevole, appoggino presso le stes= se autorità la concessione del permesso.

Se invitati ad intervenire, e <u>soltanto se invitati</u>, inviino un proprio rappresentante. Il quale abbia cura di spiegare che egli è un semplice osser= vatore e che la sua presenza non significa adesione dell'Ufficio all'iniziati= va.

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CONFEDERAZIONE FASCISTA DEI PROFESSIONISTI E DEGLI ARTISTI

UNIONE PROVINCIALE DI PALERMO

PROT. N.º _____ PALERMO, _____

OGGETTO: Concessione sgravio
in favore di.....
.....

Al

_____

Si comunica, per ogni effetto di legge, che, in data odierna, questa Unione ha emesso in favore del nominativo in oggetto, decreto di sgravio per l'importo di £.....
per quot contributo sindacale obbligatorio non dovut per
ann.....per.....
.....

Sarà Vostra cura rivolgerVi all'Esattoria Comunale di.....per ottenere il relativo rimborso.

IL DIRETTORE
(Dott. Giovanni Cinà)

IL PRESIDENTE
(Prof. Eduardo Calandra)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

CONFEDERAZIONE FASCISTA DEI PROFESSIONISTI E DEGLI ARTISTI

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IL DIRETTORE
(Dott. Giovanni Cinà)

IL PRESIDENTE
(Prof. Eduardo Calandra)

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Bisogna evitare in una parola che persone poco scrupolose possano utilizzare l'intervento dell'ufficio per far credere ai lavoratori che la loro iniziativa abbia un carattere ufficiale; e che altre persone possano invece considerare la presenza di un rappresentante dell'Ufficio come un indiscreto intervento negli affari interni della categoria.

b) la libertà di associazione è una delle libertà fondamentali della democrazia. Anche i lavoratori sono liberi di crearsi tutte le associazioni che vogliono entro i limiti delle leggi generali vigenti in materia. Quindi niente benestare preventivo e neanche collaborazione obbligatoria per la costituzione delle associazioni sindacali.

Solo quando una associazione di lavoratori pretenda che la sua esistenza o la sua azione producano degli effetti giuridici di carattere generale, solo allora lo Stato, attraverso i suoi organi specifici, cioè i nostri Uffici, ha il diritto di esaminare la natura e i poteri della Associazione richiedente.

Per esempio, se un'associazione di lavoratori pretenda di rappresentare l'intera categoria nella stipula di un contratto collettivo, avente efficacia generale obbligatoria, allora lo Stato, prima di conferire un simile potere, ha il diritto ed il dovere di controllare se l'associazione ha l'adesione della maggioranza della categoria, se essa è costituita su basi democratiche, se è libera da influenze di datori di lavoro, se i suoi rappresentanti hanno regolari e sufficienti poteri, etc.

Si tratta per usare una precisa terminologia giuridica, di compiere un esame di legittimità e non di merito; Gli U.P.L. non dovranno invece minimamente interessarsi degli indirizzi politici delle direttive sindacali, della qualità dei dirigenti e della tattica che intendono svolgere per tutelare gli interessi degli associati.

Poichè nello Stato moderno le associazioni sindacali si innestano in varie forme e per varie strade nell'ordinamento giuridico, ed invece di essere ignorate sono prese in considerazione in molteplici settori della vita

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Poichè nello Stato moderno le associazioni sindacali si innestano in varie forme e per varie strade nell'ordinamento giuridico, ed invece di essere ignorate sono prese in considerazione in molteplici settori della vita nazionale, è difficilmente concepibile l'esistenza di una associazione di lavoratori che possa svolgere una qualsiasi azione sindacale, senza chiedere ed ottenere il riconoscimento giuridico.

Pertanto l'assenza degli Uffici del Lavoro dalla prima fase formativa delle associazioni, fase che spesso non presenta caratteri di concretezza e di serietà, non porta come conseguenza che gli Uffici del Lavoro rimangano estranei al fenomeno. Ma invece evita che si realizzi, o si possa pensare che avvenga, una interferenza dello Stato nella intima costituzione delle associazioni sindacali, interferenza che rappresenta la caratteristica più essenziale del disciolto sindacalismo fascista.

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Strative fu. Functions n°

ject: (Meetings / Reunions) and constitutions of associations

147

To the Provincial Offices of
Sicily.

A problem has been proposed, which at the present formative moment has remarkable importance, because it brings up questions of principle: Must workers' meetings for the formation of associations be previously authorized by the Provincial Labor Offices? Have the offices the right to present, if they want to, the above mentioned meetings?

Several bold organizers have declared to be against U.P.L (Prov. Labor Off.) intervention, because of their intention to perform their organizing activities without U.P.L. interference.

In face of such resistance, it has been proposed ~~the~~ to issue ~~of~~ a provision (forcing) stating that « all meetings of a category of employers or employees constitutions, decrees, rules, appointments etc. must ~~be~~ not take place without previous (agreement / consent) and permission by the Prov. Labor Offic. .... Constitutive acts, decrees, appointments must not be made without previous (agreement / consent) and permission by the Prov. Labor Off..... Constitutive acts, decrees, appointments etc have a temporary validity until they are approved by the Competent Prov. Labor Off. 5754

The proposal is very interesting because it brings up a very important part of the functions of the Pr. L. Offices and offers the opportunity to precisely establish the limits of their activities and their powers in connection

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it brings up questions of principle: Must workers meetings for the formation of associations be previously authorized by the Provincial Labor Offices? Have the offices the right to present, if they want to, the above mentioned meetings?

Several labor organizers have declared to be against U.P.L (Prov. Labor Off.) intervention, because of their intention to perform their organizing activities without U.P.L. interference.

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The proposal is very interesting because it brings up a very important part of the functions of the Pr. L. Offices and offers the opportunity to precisely establish the limits of their activities and their powers in connection with the free syndical movement.

It is advisable to separately examine the points briefly dealt with in the above mentioned proposal.

a) Limitations to freedom of assembly, right to authorize meetings, their discipline, are all problems

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of general policy or police. If the organizers of a meeting should be forced to previously get permission to hold such a meeting from Labor Offices, the same Labor Offices would probably appear (look) to the masses as police organs; which is very far from their true nature.

Therefore Labor Offices limit themselves, if (required) asked by the interested parties, to express their opinion to the competent authorities about the advisability (opportunity) of holding a meeting taking place, and, if their opinion is favorable, the Labor Offices (boards) advise the authorities to allow the meeting.

When Labor Office intervention is asked and only then, they send a representative, who carefully explains that he is only an observer and that his presence does not mean the Labor Office approval. Shortly, the possibility must be avoided that persons may take advantage from the office intervention, making the workers believe that their action has official character; also the possibility must be avoided that some persons might consider the presence of our office representative as an undesired intervention in the private business of the category must be avoided.

b) Freedom of assembly is one of the fundamental liberties of democracy. The workers has to enjoy that freedom within the limits of the laws concerning the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

Labor Offices would probably ~~look~~ appear to the masses as police organs; which is very far from their true nature.

Therefore Labor Offices limit themselves, if (required) asked by the interested parties, to express their opinion to the competent authorities about the (opportunity) advisability of holding a meeting taking place, and, if their opinion is favorable, the Labor Offices (books) advise the authorities to allow the meeting.

When Labor Office intervention is asked and only then, they send a representative, who carefully explains that he is only an observer and that his presence does not mean the Office approval. Shortly, the possibility must be avoided that unscrupulous persons may take advantage from the office intervention, making the workers believe that their action has official character; also the possibility must be avoided that some persons might consider the presence of an Office representative as an undesired intervention in the private business of the Category must be avoided.

6) Freedom of assembly is one of the fundamental liberties of democracy. The workers has enjoy that freedom within the limits of the laws concerning the matter. Therefore, to constitute a syndical association, there is no need of previous permission or compulsory cooperation.

Only when a workers association is aiming to have its existance or its action produce juridical effects

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national character only then the State, through its specific organs that is our Offices, has the right to examine the nature and the power of the petitioning Associations.

For instance if a workers association aims to represent the whole category in the terms of a collective contract, with compulsory general effect, then the State, before granting such power, has the right and the duty to check if the association has the approval of the majority of the category, if it is constituted on democratic bases, if it is not influenced by employers, if its representatives have regular and sufficient powers, etc.

The point is, to use a correct juridical terminology, to make a check on the legitimacy not on the merit, the Prov. L Offices shall not take the least interest in the political aspects of syndical associations, of their directors' qualities and policy they intend to follow in order to protect the interests of the association members.

Because in modern States, syndical associations are, in various ways, part of the juridical order, and rather than being ignored, they are to be taken into consideration in many sectors of the national life, it is difficult to conceive the existence of a workers association performing syndical action, without asking and obtaining juridical recognition.

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However, absence of Labor Offices from the first formative phase of the associations whose chief aim

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the majority of the category, if it is constituted on democratic bases, if it is not influenced by employers, if its representatives have regular and sufficient powers, etc.

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Because in Today's modern State, syndical associations are, in various ways, part of the juridical order, and rather than being ignored, they are to be taken into consideration in many sectors of the national life, it is difficult to conceive the existence of a workers association performing syndical action, without obtaining and obtaining juridical recognition.

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However, absence of Labor Offices from the first formative phase of the associations, phase which often has no concrete and serious characters, does not mean that Labor Offices keep out of the matter. Labor Offices rather avoids the possibility ~~fear~~ of realization of State interference, or that the possibility that somebody ~~may~~ might think that the State is interfering in the intimate constitution of the syndical associations, where such interference would represent the most essential characteristic of the dissolved fascist syndical system.

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INFORMAZIONI RICHIESTE DA TUTTE LE FEDERAZIONI,
UNIONI, ETC.
++++++++++++++++++++++

1) Completo inventario di tutti i mobili, arredi etc.

2) Bilancio dal quale risulti la posizione finanziaria dalla data di possesso da parte del Controllore dei beni.

3) Lista dei locali posseduti o affittati. Documenti e atti inerenti a proprieta' acquistate. Nel caso di affitto, informazioni dettagliate circa i termini stabiliti e contratto d'affitto.

4) Lista dei conti in banca - Titoli, contanti ed esistenza presso le sedi. Metodo di firma. Operazioni usuali dei conti.

5) Dettagli del contante e titoli tenuti presso le sedi da essere presentato al Controllore dei Beni contro ricevuta.

6) Lista con nomi e indirizzi degli impiegati e dei salari non pagati sino al giorno che furono disciolti.

7) Conti completi, di tutte le transazioni di qualsiasi genere, dalla data dell'ultimo contatto con Roma (o altra sede) sino ad oggi.

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VERDE CIRO VIA NALDI 2I, PORTICI

Conversation - at Col. Lane's request - i.e. the election of officers for tramway union. It. CRILEY asks them if election or meeting was properly called, in a democratic way, was regular et Answers "yes" Criley then says can't see anything wrong No problem. Verde says Col. raised some question - not definite - Criley explains that if the thing was conducted properly and was, of course, democratic as opposed to the old way of having to select a fascist and only a fascist. Verde says Col. said wouldn't recognize the panel elected because were communist (Those elected are marked in attached sheet by A) Criley explains that A.M.G. not "playing politics" and that choice - in democratic way - already made; suits us. I agree. I ask if every labourer ih the category of street car and bus work was given notice of the meeting and given an opportunity to note. He says yes, perfectly democratic. Has any other person raised any question about the election or meeting besides Col. Lane ? NO

(3)

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Answers "yes" Criley then says can't see anything wrong
No problem. Verde says Col. raised some question - not definite -
Criley explains that if the thing was conducted properly and was,
of course,democratic as opposed to the old way of having to
select a fascist and only a fascist. Verde says Col. said
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that A.M.G. not"playing politics" and that choice - in democratic
way - already made; suits us. I agree. I ask if every labourer in
the category of street car and bus work was given notice of the
meeting and given an opportunity to note. He says yes, perfectly
democratic. Has any other person raised any question about the
election or meeting besides Col. Lane ? NO

(3)

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

VERDE CIRO VIA NALDI 21, PORTICI

Conversation - at Col. Lane's request - i.e. the election of officers for tramway union. Lt. CRILEY asks them if election or meeting was properly called, in a democratic way, was regular e Answers "yes" Criley then says can't see anything wrong No problem. Verde says Col. raised some question - not definite - Criley explains that if the thing was conducted properly and was, of course, democratic as opposed to the old way of having to select a fascist and only a fascist. Verde says Col. said wouldn't recognize the panel elected because were communist (Those elected are marked in attached sheet by A) Criley explains that A.M.C. not "playing politics" and that choice - in democratic way - already made; suits us. I agree, I ask if every labourer in the category of street car and bus work was given notice of the meeting and given an opportunity to note. He says yes, perfectly democratic. Has any other person raised any question about the election or meeting besides Col. Lane ? NO

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

COPY

COPY

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTWORKERS'
FEDERATION

Telephone:
KEMPSTON 2125
London Terminus 1370

25, Euston Road,
London, N.W.1.

CROSSLAND FORGE,
BOX END,
KEMPSTON, BEDFORD

29 October 1943

To Whom It May Concern

The bearer of this credential is Mr. P. P. Fano, who has been appointed accredited representative of the International Transport Workers' Federation in Italy.

His task is to initiate and further the organization of Italian transport workers of all categories, including railwaymen, tramwaymen, road transport workers, dockers and warehousemen, inland navigation workers, seamen, fishermen and civil aviation workers in independent and democratic trade unions, to promote the interests of such unions by granting them such moral and material support as is required and as circumstances permit, to further close collaboration between the several unions and to encourage their affiliation with the International Transport Workers' Federation.

Further Mr. P. P. Fano is instructed to re-open the Branch Office of the I.T.F. in Rome which was closed down in 1925, and to take steps with the appropriate authorities with a view to restoring the position as it was before the closing and destruction of the above office.

We hereby request all who are in a position to facilitate his task to render him all the assistance of which he may stand in need.

On behalf of the
International Transport
Workers' Federation
/s/ J. H. Oldenbroch
Acting General Secretary

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HEADQUARTERS
17 OCT 1943
AMGOT

Gen McSherry

Amg O H.Q. Palermo. (1)
2 copies of this cable transmitted
C.C.A.O. N. Jones Capt 12/10.

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Form 3883 (Old No. 499)
Revised July 26, 1918

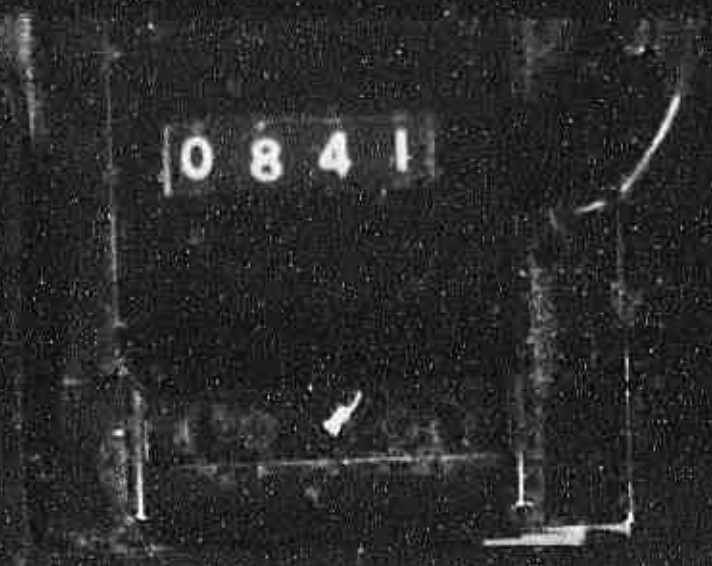
LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. _____

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS

5767

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