

ACC 10000 11461521 091. 463 A

WAGES + WAGES SCALES - GENERAL

MAY - AUG. 1944

LIST OF PAPERS

Wages + Wage Scales

3111

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

Q. M. C. Form 358 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 26, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

II

File under No. 091.461

WAGES + WAGE SCALES

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
x 19	Wage Scales for California			
20	Capt. Morse	6-11-43	S.C.A.O.	Automobiles Wages
21	Capt. Starnes	18-11-43	Chairman Island Resources Board	Recommendation of Island Resources Board on Wages
x 22	Conditions + Wage Scale for			Employed by Armed Forces
23	Capt. Poore	21-11-43	Salor	Proposed Base Rates Wages Scale
24	St. Moffitt	23-11-43	Salor	Report to Labor Sub. Com.
25	Col. Smith	30-11-43	Sen. McSherry	List of I. B. S. Wages considered for Extra Budget Pation
26	Cable re. Wages Control Committee			
27	" "	" "	" "	
28	Capt. Gimpel	15-12-43	I. B. S.	Rates for Motion Picture Projectants
29	" "	16-12-43	"	Commission Wage Rate for Expert
30	" "	18-12-43	"	Wage Rate for Foreman
31	Report on Wages	18-12-43		
32	Memo About the Economic Reconstruction of Naples			
33	C.M. - G.	24-1-44		311-1-44
34	Lab	28-2-44	Edue. B.	European Employee Wages
35	Lab	10-3-44	Reg. B.	W. Lab - Complaints

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

* C/o Wages + HVS Division

G. M. C. Form 353 (Old No. 490)
Revised July 26, 1948

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 091.461

WAGES + WAGE SCALES

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
x 1	Spec. Admin.			Instructions re. Army Wage Scale
2	Fulpo	30-8-43	15th. Army Group	Civil Labor Wage Scales
3	Cable re.			Civil Labor Wage Scales
x 4	Procurement & Information			Price Control List
5	L. D. Denmore	28-10-43	Chief Finance Officer	Request for funds - R.R.
6	Col. Snook	4-9-43	Commissioner of Public Safety	Carabinieri - Rates of Pay
7	Col. Baker	22-9-43	Director Labor Divisions	Carabinieri - Rates of Pay
x 8				Wage scale table - Provincia Di Caltanissetta
9	Col. Lusk	25-10-43	Hq. Army	Wages (Milk + Pasta Market)
10	Col. Lane	26-10-43	Labor	Labor
11	Giuseppe Cole	24-10-43	Labor	Labor Problem - Hotel
12	Col. Thorne	28-10-43	Labor	Labor Wages
13	Civilian			Rates of Pay
14	"	" "	"	
15	"	" "	"	
16	Capt. Frazer	29-10-43	Capt. Moore	Wages Tel. Emp. Catania
x 17	Condition + Wage Scales			for Civilian Employed by Armed Forces
18	Proclamation			No. 8

3109

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

* C/O - Wages + HR Division

1648

File

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394

6/JUNE/44

SUBJECT : WAGE-RATE INFORMATION ON "MAGAZZINI GENERALI E FRIGORIFERI, SOCIETA PER AZIONI, NAPOLI."

TO : COLONEL J. R. SMITH
DEPUTY DIRECTOR LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

1. In accordance with your instructions I have gathered, and present herewith, wage-rate data on the subject company with reference to the jobs itemized in its attached letter, "First contingent of personnel . . . as of June 1, 1944". Emphasis was placed on wages recently paid by the company for similar jobs in the conduct of its own business and on those authorized by the Collective Contracts. This was done for the purpose of making a comparative study with those suggested by the organization now that it is taking over management of the Food SubCommission's warehouses.

2. A comparative table is as follows:

JOB	PREV PAID	COLL CONT	SUGGESTED PAY
	<u>1/</u>		
Direttore	3460-4500	<u>2/</u> - - - -	7500-9000
Magazziniere	1550-1870	<u>3/</u> 1433.27	4000-4500
Vice- "	1132-1910	<u>4/</u> 1085.79	3500-4000
Sorveglianza	1030-2040	<u>5/</u> - - - -	3000-3500

1/ does not include Indennità di Presenza at rate of £15 per day and Assegni Familiari. The 70% permissive wage increase is included. The company asserts it has established its wages on the basis of Collective Contract of 15/3/39 and Provincial Integrated Contract of 20/5/40. The pay for the directors is established by its Administrative Council.

2/ no provisions established by Collective Contracts as they are classified as Employers.

3/ - 4/ these differ from the nomenclature of the company. The Labor Office distinguishes with warehousemen with more than six

67

years service as in 3/, and warehousemen with less than six years service as in 4/. As its authority the Labor Office cites contract dated 30/II/39. This differs from those quoted by the company. *This also does not include Ind. di Pubblica Aut. Ass. Familiari*
5/ according to the Labor Office there is no provision for these as the contract was not integrated for application in the province.

3. I did not seek to verify which of the contracts is the true one but let them stand for the reason that the ones the company cited are higher and still reveal a substantial difference between the Collective Contract and suggested pays.

4. Mr. Alessandro Nencha, the secretary of the company, gave me the information I requested at his office at Via Carducci, No. 6. He tells me the directors are himself; Mr. Arnaldo Cavaliere, general manager; Mr. Gino Landoli, technical adviser; and Mr. Giacomo Gargano, comptroller. This appears to differ from the directors names submitted on the personnel list. At the Bank of Naples, owner of this company, I was told that Mr. Cavaliere is the general director there, a leading Fascist, and the father of the Under-Secretary of State of the Italian Government. I was also informed that ~~Mr. Lupo~~, at the company as well as the bank, that Mr. Lupo was the director of an affiliate, "Pontili Vittorio Emanuele", presently inoperative. Seems like we have inter-locking directorates and creation of new jobs at our expense.

5. During the course of my interview, Mr. Nencha said that the personnel is being paid by the Food Sub-Commission presently. After July 1st, the company will have control of the warehouses and will give the same pays. However, at one time he said the company will give the old pays and collect the new rate from the ACC. When I asked him to put this in a signed statement he changed his story and said they would adhere to the new schedule. Their profit, he said, would come after July 1st. If not from the wages, where else would they make their profit? Is there a cost-plus provision in the contract? Should not some control be put into effect to certify what the employees' wages are after July 1?

6. Attached herewith ~~are~~ ^{is} a letter from the "Magazzini" with a listing of the old wages of the personnel, dated 6/6/44, ~~also~~ ^{and}

the rate schedule from the Labor Office.

7. Mr. De Palma, the last name on the personnel list, was an employee of the owners of one of the requisitioned warehouses and was earning \$160 weekly. The company has taken him into its employ at the rate of \$3000 monthly, according to its schedule. It would be interesting to wait and inquire what the company will really pay him in July.

JG
JOHN G. ALMARGO,
1st Lt., C.A.C.,
Labor Sub-Commission.

3106

EXTRACT

*Army 1-14 Sec 461
Italy*

The Wage Scale was returned to the Control of Wages Committee with instructions to redraft the basic wage scale taking into account that a deduction will be made for any food supplied by the military authorities. It was considered important to establish the principle that whenever food issues have to be made they must not be made free; but on payment.

EXTRACT

66
3105

File

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

JOB/tbw

LAB 091.461

7 June, 1944

SUBJECT: Wage Rates for Warehousemen

TO : Chief, Food Sub-Commission

1. This Sub-Commission was asked by the Food Sub-Commission to investigate certain proposed wages to warehousemen in connection with the turnover of the warehouses to Italian personnel.

2. Attached is a report by an officer of this Sub-Commission who speaks Italian well and who knows their habits of thinking intimately. The report reveals a deplorable state of affairs, and one which cannot be condoned by this Sub-Commission.

3. Since the original wage proposal cannot be accepted, it is suggested that, in the light of the report:

a. A new wage scale in conformity with recognized collective contracts be submitted; and

b. That action be taken to assure that no dual wages will be paid.

4. The attached report raises serious question as to whether the proposed plan to turn the warehouses over to Italian personnel, or more particularly to this group, should be accepted by A.C.C.

JUNIOR R. SMITH,
Colonel, U.S.A.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission

DISTRIBUTION:
Economic Section 1

Incl:
As named above

3104

(68)

MAGAZZINI GENERALE E FRIGORIFERI
Societa' per Azioni
Naples

First contingent of personnel sent by this Agency to Depots 676, 677 and 696 as of June 1, 1944.

<u>Directors</u>	<u>Salary</u>
Lupo cav. dott. Giorgio fu ^{marico} e di ^{Agostinelli} Maria, born in Trieste 15/3/1901; address: 142 Via L. Giordana (Vomero), Naples	9,000 liras
Dembach sig. Luigi fu Paolo e fu Perri Giovanna, born in Naples 10/2/1887; address: 91 Via S. Rosa, Naples	7,500 "
Ippolito sig. Carlo fu Vincenzo e fu perna Maria Carolina, born in Naples 4/6/1892; address: 1 piazza Carliati, Naples	7,500 "
<u>Warehouse keepers</u>	
Scagliarini Giuseppe di ^{Antonio} e di Campagna Eleonora, born in Smirna 24/9/1908; address: 29 Via M. Preti (Vomero) Naples.	4,500 "
Gallop i Giovanni di Giuseppe e di Russo Luisa, born in Naples 16/1/1903; address: S. Giorgio a Cremano, Naples.	4,000 "
Trifari Renato di Achille e fu Coppola Maria, born in Naples 16/1/1903; address: 73 Via S. Liberio, Naples	4,000 "
Renda Giuseppe di Silvio e di Ercolano Maria, born in Naples 4/4/1908; address: 23 Calata S. Maria, Naples	4,000 "
Russo Alformso di Enrico e fu Vaglio Emilia, born in Naples; address: 41 Via S. Teresa a Chiaia, Naples	4,000 "
Federico Armando fu Leopoldo e fu Cuocolo Concetta, born in Naples 5/3/1901; address: 23 Vico ^{lungo} Trinita' degli Spagnoli, Naples	4,000 "
<u>Vice warehouse keepers</u>	
Colin Armando fu ^{Enrico} e fu Riccio Anna, born in Naples 17/3/1889; address: 14 Via Colonnello Lahalle, Naples	4,000 liras
Manno Umberto fu Federico e fu ^{ianbitti} Anna, born in Naples 20/7/1901; address: 4 Via Marina Viro, Naples	3,500 "
Partoli Renato fu Oreste e di Suozzo Laura, born in Naples 24/2/14; address: 305 Via Duomo, Naples	3,500 "

3103
64

Innaco Felice fu Gennaro e fu Napolitano Maddalena, born in Casoria 23/5/1877; address: 1 Via Battisti, Casoria 3,500 Lires

Amato Antonio fu Antonio e di Castaldi Emilia, born in Naples 14/2/1903; 82 Via C. Porzio, Naples 3,500 "

Troise Raffaele di Nicola e di Cardano Erminia, born in Naples 21/10/1901; address: 38 Via P.E. Imbriani, Naples 3,500 "

Watchmen

Gargiulo cav. Michele fu Salvatore e fu pinelli Pristina, born in Marano di Napoli 19 June 1888; address: Nuovione Miraglia Isolato L (Fuorigrotta) Naples 3,500 "

Pastore Gennaro fu Pasquale e fu Miranda Vincenza, born in Chiaiano 24 Mar 1897; address: 6 piazza Arenella (Vomero) Naples 3,000 "

De Palma Carmine fu Pasquale e fu Napoli Maria, born in Naples 14 Apr 1901; address: 16 vico Casciari alla Loggia, Naples 3,000 "

3102

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Cross Reference Sheet

File: 461

Subject: Wage - Rate Information on "Magazzini generali e frigoriferi. Società per azioni. Napoli".

Date: 6-6-1944

To: Lt. John Giannacaro

From: Magazzini generali e frigoriferi

Documents Filed: Capt. Zepfins - XX - 2-1

3101
64

COPY

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

6/June /44

SUBJECT: WAGE-RATE INFORMATION ON "MAGAZZINI GENERALI E
FRIGORIFERI. SOCIETA' PER AZIONI. NAPOLI."

TO : COLONEL J. R. SMITH
DEPUTY DIRECTOR LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

1. In accordance with your instructions I have gathered and present herewith, wage-rate data on the subject company with reference to the jobs itemized in its attached letter, "First contingent of personnel....as of June 1, 1944". Emphasis was placed on wages recently paid by the company for similar jobs in the conduct of its own business and on those authorized by the Collective Contracts. This was done for the purpose of making a comparative study with those suggested by the organization now that it is taking over management of the Food Sub-Commission's warehouses.

2. A comparative table is as follows:

JOB	PREV PAID 1/	COLL CONT	SUGGESTED PAY
Dirattore	3460-4500	2/ - - - -	7500-9000
Magazziniere	1550-1870	3/ 1433.27	4000-4500
Vice- "	1132-1910	4/ 1085.79	3500-4000
Sorveglianza	1030-2040	5/ - - - -	3000-3500

1/ does not include Indennita' di Presenza at rate of L.15 per day and Assegni Familiari. The 70% permissive wage increase is included. The company asserts it has established its wages on the basis of Collective Contract of 15/3/39 and Provincial Integrated Contract of 20/5/40. The pay for the directors is established by its Administrative Council.

2/ no provisions established by Collective Contracts as they are classified as Employers.

3/ - 4/ these differ from the nomenclature of the company. The Labor Office distinguishes with warehousemen with more than six

3100 68

years service as in 3/, and warehousemen with less than six years service as in 4/. As its authority the Labor Office cites contract dated 30/11/39. This differs from those quoted by the company. This also does not include Indennita' di Presenza and Assegni Familiari but does include the 70% permissive increase. 5/ according to the Labor Office there is no provision for these as the contract was not integrated for application in the province.

3. I did not seek to verify which of the contracts is the true one but let them stand for the reason that the ones the company cited are higher and still reveal a substantial difference between the Collective Contract and suggested pays.

4. Mr. Alessandro Nenchia, the secretary of the company, gave me the information I requested at his office at Via Carducci, No.6. He tells me the directors are himself; Mr. Arnaldo Cavaliere, general manager; Mr. Gino Iandoli, technical adviser; and Mr. Giacomo Gargano, comptroller. This appears to differ from the directors names submitted on the personnel list. At the Bank of Naples, owner of this company, I was told that Mr. Cavaliere is the general director there, a leading Fascist, and the father of the Under-Secretary of State of the Italian Government. I was also informed, at the company as well as the bank, that Mr. Lupo was the director of an affiliate, "Pontilli Vittorio Emanuele", presently inoperative. Seems like we have inter-locking directorates and creation of new jobs at our expense.

5. During the course of my interview, Mr. Nenchia said that the personnel is being paid by the Food Sub-Commission presently. After July 1st, the company will have control of the warehouses and will give the same pays. However, at one time he said the company will give the old pays and collect the new rate from the AGC. When I asked him to put this in a signed statement he changed his story and said they would adhere to the new schedule. Their profit, he said, would come after July 1st. If not from the wages, where else would they make their profit? Is there a costplus provision in the contract? Should not some control be put into effect to certify what the employees' wages are after July 1?

6. Attached herewith are a letter from the "Magazzini" with a listing of the old wages of the personnel, dated 6/6/44, and the rate schedule from the Labor Office.

7. Mr. De Palma, the last name on the personnel list, was an employee of the owners of one of the requisitioned warehouses and was earning L.160 weekly. The company has taken him into its

employ at the rate of L.3000 monthly, according to its schedule.
It would be interesting to wait and inquire what the company will
really pay him in July.

/s/ JOHN GIAMMARCO,
1st Lt., C.A.C.,
Labor Sub-Commission.

3098

File

28 May, 1944

461

(To Capt Trayer)

This is in answer to your minute of the 24th May, but is couched in unofficial terms so that I can let off a little steam.

I am tired of rumoured stories of threatened strikes, I presume based on demands, by the workers, of which I am not informed. Every day we have are being subjected to pressure to "do something" about wages. The answer in general is "No", and people in the line are expected to say the same thing. Frankly, I have got to the stage where I say if the so and so's want to strike ----- Let them. A good strike would clear the air and let some of us sleep soundly a few o' nights. I have been at war since 1935, and another couple' days won't add any more grey hairs. We must preserve some balance in these matters, and panic, to which too many are too liable, is the best evidence of inefficiency.

In 'Labour' matters, too many know too little and the absence of learning leads to weakness.

There must be no general increase in wages, otherwise the whole shebang goes west. Food is the answer so, for God's sake, turn the pressure elsewhere. People cannot eat money.

Your minute was, from a distance, rather amusing. Read your P.M. FIRST, then wonder why you sent the rest of it!!! You have heard the story of the "Goddam pump handle"?

In an unofficial note I can tell you the truth. By an official 'fiction', I had every intention of applying the AMS (got it?) formula to "outside" workers. If the b-----s are determined to do something about it, let them negotiate with the (a) Provincial (b) Regional Labour Offices, and (c) with the Italian Government. Naples is A.M.G. territory and comes under different rules of what is increasingly apparently a different game.

They cannot have a representative here, otherwise my 'fiction' goes for six. BUT they can work out the formula for themselves.

(1) Are their wages lower than the wages of other comparable workers?

If not -- Finito
If so -- Prove it. Only then will we consider a levelling upwards and even then the TOTAL wage (watch that one) must be less than the "Army" scale by at least L. 5. AND regard must be had to increments.

We want none of the funny business of using the minimum wage as a base then allowing increments additionally.

Remember, the first answer is "No", the second, a qualified "maybe".

This is a helluva way to spend a quiet Sunday morning, but if it brings sanity to Regions II and VII, even at the expense of my own, it will be worth it.

I hope to get your way soon, in the meantime my eyes are fixed forward in anticipation of a few more headaches. I know the situation is damn delicate, but that's no reason why we should run around like scalded pups.

Generally the other bloke is a goose (poetic license) -- try saying "Boo". It works on most occasions.

Region II seems to have been playing the fool about wages, etc. Let's preserve sanity (balance) in the Labour Sub-Commission at least.

Salams to Botham. He should know by this time that you don't have to be crazy to work in A.C.C., but it helps.

Col Bann

3096

stri S/M 23 Mag 1944.

MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA DEL COMMERCIO E DEL LAVORO
SERVIZIO DEL LAVOROALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO
NAPOLI

OGGETTO: Perequazione dei salari.-

A conferma di quanto fu esposto alla Sottocommissione del Lavoro nella riunione del 20 maggio corrente, questo Ministero ha il dovere di segnalare la gravissima situazione che e' venuta a formarsi nell'Italia liberata in conseguenza della sperequazione dei salari fra operai appartenenti alle medesime categorie nonche' dell'assoluta insufficienza di talune paghe per i bisogni piu' ridotti della vita nelle attuali condizioni, e di proporre i mezzi che possono essere adatti a normalizzare per quanto e' possibile la situazione.

Che la situazione sia veramente gravissima e minacci in modo preoccupante la possibilita' di vita di molti operai e l'ordine pubblico, risulta sia dalla segnalazione continua e assillante di invocazioni, di agitazioni e di pericolo di scioperi, sia dai gesti spontanei di datori di lavoro che sono andati e vanno volontariamente incontro alle necessita' inderogabili di vita dei loro dipendenti concedendo sotto forme larvate anticipi o aumenti di salario, pur non sapendo se potranno esserne mai rimborsati, sia infine dalla misura dei salari e dalla fornitura di alimenti che vengono concessi dalle Autorita' Alleate ai lavoratori alle loro dirette dipendenze e che corrispondono alle effettive necessita' minime della vita attuale,

Il gravissimo disagio ricordato dipende non soltanto dall'aumentato costo della vita e dalla conseguente riduzione al disotto del minimo necessario delle possibilita' di acquisto dei generi di prima e assoluta necessita', ma anche e soprattutto dalla disparita' di trattamento di operai di categorie similari che lavorano e vivono nelle medesime condizioni e percepiscono invece mercedi sensibilmente diverse.

E poiche' le mercedi piu' alte corrispondono gia' al minimo indispensabile per vivere, ne consegue che quelle piu' basse non consentono di sopperire alle assolute e piu' ridotte necessita' della vita.

Le differenze di trattamento di operai appartenenti a categorie similari derivano sia da patti di lavori originariamente diversi sia da aumenti accordati prima della restituzione di territori alla amministrazione italiana che questa e' tenuta a rispettare.

Le disposizioni di legge emanate dal R. Governo di intesa con il Governo Militare Alleato che vietano l'aumento dei salari non possono evidentemente essere intese nel senso che i salari non solo non possano essere aumentati; ma nemmeno perequati.

La facolta' di perequare i salari, mentre elimina le piu' grave cause morali e materiali delle agitazioni, consentendo al R. Governo di imporre rapidamente il rispetto di una norma giustamente intesa, non desta gravi preoccupazioni per quanto riguarda l'inflazione che potrebbe derivarne, perche' le paghe da perquare nella medesima categoria sono solamente una parte e soprattutto perche' tali paghe si riferiscono solamente a quei lavoratori che prestano la loro opera in industria di notevole entita' che nell'Italia liberata non sono molte, e rispetto alla massa dei lavoratori (operai, artigiani, contadini)

Deve essere tuttavia tenuta presente la assoluta urgenza di provvedere in tal senso prima che la situazione si aggravi e divenga insostenibile.

f.to IL MINISTRO

1 3094

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
AND 394

File

461

SECRET

22 May 1944

SUBJECT: Standard Terminology for Elements in the
Wage Structure of Public Employees.

TO: Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

1. Attached is a proposed "Standard Terminology for Elements in the Wage Structure of Public Employees", in English and Italian, based on findings of the Wage Study. Alternative names, used officially or informally by various public offices, are listed under the standard names for certain elements. It should be noted, however, that these alternative names refer to exactly the same thing as the standard name and are listed only as an aid in identification.

2. For classification purposes we have listed all elements in one of two major groups:

a. Group A—Elements Constituting Parts of Regular Compensation. There are eight of these, and although some of them pertain only to particular classes of employees, particular agencies, or particular provinces, each element where it is paid is clearly part of the annual income which the employee derives from his work. The first seven elements are found generally throughout the governmental wage structure. The miscellaneous forms of compensation listed under No. 8, however, apply mainly to such specialized branches as the judiciary, the State railways, the public safety service, and the postal service. It may be necessary to add to the list of indemnities under No. 8, on the basis of further information, but the classification of Group A in terms of its eight constituent elements may be considered final and complete.

b. Group B—Extraneous Elements. These payments are all in the nature of reimbursement, in greater or less measure, for an actual out-of-pocket expense connected with the employee's work. They are not paid regularly, as in the case of the Group A elements, but only when the travel or other contingency, for which they are intended to indemnify the employee, actually takes place. The list may have to be extended, but at this writing it appears to be complete.

3. Definitions and descriptions of the first seven elements in Group A and of the first element in Group B have already been submitted to you. The work of defining and describing the remainder, as well as the preparation of detailed information and documentary material pertaining to each, will be completed this week.

H. E. SCHNEIDER,
1st Lt., S. A.
Social Insurance Officer.

3093

60

LARGE SUB-COMMISSION

22 May 1944

STANDARD TERMINOLOGY FOR ELEMENTS IN THE WAGE STRUCTURE
OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEESGROUP A - ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING PARTS OF REGULAR COMPENSATION
(GRUPPO A - ELEMENTI COSTITUTIVI DELL'INQUADRAMENTO REGOLARE)

1. BASE SALARY (STIPENDIO)
2. SUPPLEMENT FOR ACTIVE SERVICE (SUPPLEMENTO SERVIZIO ATTIVO)
3. TEMPORARY WAR ALLOWANCE (ASSEGNO TEMPORANEO DI GUERRA)
4. FAMILY ALLOWANCE (AGGIUNTA DI FAMIGLIA)
5. BOMBARDMENT INDIGNITY (INDENNITA' DI BOMBARDAMENTO)

Other Issues

Alarm Indignity
 Presence Indignity
 Daily Indignity
 Daily Bombardment Indignity
 Daily Alarm and Bombardment
 Indignity

Altri Nomi

Indennita' di Allarme
 Indennita' di presenza
 Indennita' giornaliera
 Indennita' giornaliera di
 bombardamento
 Indennita' giornaliera di
 allarme e di bombardamento

6. MONTHLY PREMIUM FOR EXTRAORDINARY WORK (PREMIO MENSILE PER LAVORO
STRACORDARIO)

Other Names

Premium for Industriousness
 and Productivity
 Premium for Industriousness
 Premium for Presence
 Premium for Productivity
 Premium for Industriousness
 and Presence
 Premium for Intensification

Altri Nomi

Premio di Operosita e Rendimento
 Premio di Operosita
 Premio di Presenza
 Premio di Rendimento
 Premio di Operosita e Presenza
 Premio di Intensificazione

7. PERIODIC BONUSES (GRATIFICAZIONI PERIODICHE)

Two Types

- (a) Premium for Industriousness
 and Productivity—
 Quarterly or Semi-Annual
- (b) Thirteenth Month

Due Tipi

- (a) Premio di Operosita e
 Rendimento—
 Trimestrale o Semestrale.
- (b) Tredicesima Mensilita'

3092

- 2 -

8. MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS (COMPETI VARI PER GRUPPI SPECIALI)

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Toga Indemnity | e) Indennità di Toga |
| b) Indemnity for Expense of Maintaining Position | b) Indennità per Spese di Rappresentanza |
| c) Indemnity for Instruction (Monthly) (Quarterly) | c) Indennità di Istruzione (Mensile) (Trimestrale) |
| d) Indemnity for Unconformable Residence | d) Indennità per Disagiata Residenza |
| e) Valid Pension Indemnity | e) Indennità Valida Pensione |
| f) Cost of Living Indemnity for Bachelors | f) Indennità Carovivere per Celibi |
| g) Daily Extra Money | g) Soprasoldo Giornaliero |
| h) Special Service Indemnity for P.S. | h) Indennità Servizio Speciale di P.S. |
| i) Special Daily Premium | i) Premio Speciale Giornaliero |
| j) Daily Extraordinary Indemnity for P.S. (in substitution of Bombardment Indemnity) | j) Indennità Straordinaria Giornaliera di P.S. (in sostituzione dell'indennità di bombardamento) |
| k) Veteran's Allowance (World War I) | k) Assegno Combattenti (I Guerra Mondiale) |
| l) Travel Premium | l) Premio di Peregrinazione |
| m) Work Premium | m) Premio di Lavoro |
| n) Premium for Economy (in running trains or station) | n) Premio di Economia (realizzata durante il viaggio o in stazione) |
| o) Premium for Intensity of work | o) Premio di Intensità di Lavoro |
| p) Indemnity for Night or Evening Service | p) Indennità di Servizio Notturno o Serale |
| q) Malaria Indemnity | q) Indennità di Malaria |

3091

GROUP B -- EXTRANEOUS ELEMENTS
(GRUPPO B -- ELEMENTI ACCESSORI)

1. MISSION INDENITY (INDENNITA' DI MISSIONE)

Other Names:

Altri nomi:

Travel Indemnity
Daily Allowance

Indennita' di trasferta
Diaria

2. MILEAGE INDENITY (INDENNITA' CHILOMETRICHE)

3. HORSE INDENITY (INDENNITA' DI CAVALCATURA)

4. CLOTHING INDENITY (INDENNITA' VESTIARIO)

5. LODGING INDENITY (INDENNITA' DI ALLOGGIO)

6. TRANSFER OR MOVING INDENITY (INDENNITA' DI TRASFERIMENTO O TRASLOCO)

3090

CONDENSED SUMMARY STATEMENT
ELEMENTS IN THE WAGE STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

GROUP A -- CONSTITUENT ELEMENTS

1. Base Salary
2. Supplement for Active Service
3. Temporary War Allowance
4. Family Allowance
5. Bombardment Indemnity
6. Monthly Premium for Extraordinary Work
7. Periodic Bonuses
8. Miscellaneous Compensation for Special Groups

GROUP B -- EXTRANEOUS ELEMENTS

1. ^{Mission} ~~Travel~~ Indemnity
2. Mileage Indemnity
3. Horse Indemnity
4. Clothing Indemnity
5. Lodging Indemnity
6. Transfer or Moving Indemnity

3089

Amendments: Rate of Pay - Hire.

	Minimum	Maximum
Packers (male)	65	70
Painters (female)	50	60
Rope Splicer	80	100
Storewoman	55	70
Salvage Hand	70	90
" (Master)	95	110
Signwriter	85	105
Supervisor of Lab (Navy)		150
Stewards (Ship)	40	90
Security Patrol Officer		150
Deputy Harbour Master		
Truck Master	100	120
" Assr.	90	110
Tyre Treader	80	120
Teacher of Language (Whole time)	100	150
Upholsterer	80	105
Varnishers	85	105

Instructions regarding the
Employment of Civilian Labour

(ITALY & SICILY)

1. Definition

These instructions apply to the employment of civilian Labour which is divided into four groups:

- Group 1. Clerical and Supervisory Labour.
- Group 2. Miscellaneous Labour (Orderlies, Drivers M.T., Batmen, Cooks, etc.).
- Group 3. Artisan Labour (Carpenters, Masons, Fitters, etc. and Artisan's Mates).
- Group 4. Casual Unskilled Labour.

2. Policy

Civilians may be employed,

- (a) where an increase in the War Establishment would otherwise be essential.
- (b) in order to release a soldier on the War Establishment for other duties.

It must, however, be borne in mind that a Military Unit should not become so dependent upon civilians that it would be unable to function if required to move.

In no circumstances will civilians be employed on combatant duties or issued with arms or military uniform.

3. Authorisation

Brigade, Area and higher formation Commanders, and Heads of Services may authorise the employment of civilians.

No. 8 Command Paymaster will be advised of the numbers in each trade so authorised.

In an emergency civilians may be engaged by Unit Commanders, but in every such case an immediate application will be made for covering authority.

It is the responsibility of Commanders and Heads of Services to see that labour of all categories be employed with strict regard to economy, and discharged as soon as it is no longer employed.

4. Organisation

The Deputy Director of Labour, H.Q., A.C.M.F. (Admin. Ech.) is responsible for the provision of civilian labour as defined in para. 1 on demand to the Services, in conjunction with, and with the assistance of such organisations as A.M.G., Allied Control Commission, and/or local Government Authorities.

The correct channel for demands for labour is the local Pioneer Group Commander, who, through his civil labour

non is responsible for the co-ordination of arrangements in connection with Civilian Labour. In the absence of a Group Commander, the channel will be the senior Pioneer Officer.

Priority of allotment, if the supply does not meet the demand, will be referred to (Q) Area or formation, H.Q.

5. Pay

(a) The rates of pay at appendix "A" are basic rates for NAPLES Area. Rates of pay for other areas will be the basic Naples rate altered by a percentage allowing for increase or decrease in the cost of living. This percentage will be promulgated by H.Q., A.C.M.F. (Admin. Ech.) based on recommendations submitted to it by the District or Command concerned.

Provisional rates for trades not listed will be established by D.A.D.L. (Civil) in conjunction with AMG/ACC.

D.A.D.L. (Civil) will confirm in writing to the local AMG/ACC labour section the classification and rate of pay fixed.

AMG/ACC will then submit such confirmation with comment to the Control of Wages Committee of the H.Q., A.C.M.F. (Admin. Ech.) Local Resources Board for consideration.

(b) All labour will be engaged at or lower than the minimum rate for a probationary period of at least seven days.

Employees will be tested during the probationary period under the supervision of a qualified officer and classified in their trade, profession, etc., and re-assessed at a suitable rate of pay below or within the relative range of wages for their particular category.

(c) When it is considered absolutely necessary to pay a civilian in excess of the maximum rate of pay laid down, authority must be applied for from the Deputy Director of Labour, H.Q., A.C.M.F. (Admin. Ech.) or his representative so that the case may be referred to the Financial Adviser (Br) and the H.Q. A.C.M.F. (Admin. Ech.), Local Resources Board.

(d) For all increase of pay above the minimum scale laid down, A.F. C.370 will be rendered by the employing unit in triplicate to the Head of the Service or formation Commander, who is the sole authority for increases of pay. Suggested effective date of the new rate may not be prior to the date of submission of the A.F. C.370 by the employing unit.

If approved, two copies of the A.F. C.370 will be returned to the employing unit, who will, upon completion of the muster pay roll at the end of the period, attach one copy to the original muster roll forwarded to the Paymaster and notify the D.A.D.L. (Civil) concerned of the approved increased rate of pay.

A copy of A.F. C.370 will be found at Appendix "B".

(e) No artisan's mate will be employed at a rate above the minimum of the respective artisan grade.

(f) Foremen, gangers and chief gangers will be employed at the discretion of the Head of the Service or formation

Commander. A foreman artisan should only be employed if in charge of 12 or more artisans of the same grade.

(g) Employees engaged in Officers' Messes, Mens' Messes and Cookhouses may not be paid out of public funds except when employed within Establishment and replacing military personnel (A.C.I.'s 1222 of 1942 and 133 of 1940 refer).

6. Payment of Wages

(a) All employees on a daily rate of pay will be paid twice a month, i.e. 15th and last day of each month or as near these days as circumstances permit.

(b) Muster Pay Rolls and the equivalent used by the R.N., R.A.F. etc., will be used by all units for the payment of their daily paid employees.

Instructions for the use and completion of Muster Pay Rolls are at Appendix "C".

A.F. O.1603A will be used for the payment of employees on a monthly rate of pay.

(c) Advances of pay are not permissible in any circumstance.

(d) All units, including R.N. and R.A.F., will pay their own labour. Only in very exceptional circumstances will the representative of the Deputy Director of Labour undertake to pay labour employed by other units.

(e) All civilian labour will be paid up to the day of discharge by employing units who are leaving a location.

(f) Original copies of Muster Pay Rolls and any other vouchers relating to civilian employees will be sent direct by the paying unit to No. 8 Command Paymaster, C.M.F.

7. Food, Clothing and Accommodation

It is not desirable to issue food or clothing to civilian labour:

(a) Where the issue of food is considered essential, it will be authorised by H.Q., A.C.M.F. (Admin. Ech.), who will direct the scale of issue and rate of repayment. A mid-shift meal for manual workers is authorised by H.Q., A.C.M.F. (Admin. Ech.) under reference 47/Q. dated 6 Feb. 44.

(b) No clothing will be issued free or on repayment from Military sources without authority from H.Q., A.C.M.F. (Admin. Ech.).

(c) If it is essential for the proper performance of his duties, an employee may be granted W.D. accommodation and a deduction representing the commercial value of the accommodation or 1-10th of the occupier's total wage, whichever is the less, will be made from his salary. If accommodation is provided for any other reason the deduction made from the occupier's salary will be the commercial value of the accommodation so occupied.

8. Medical Examination

Before being engaged, all cooks, waiters, bakery employees, and all workers engaged in the preparation or serving of food and drink will be medically examined. Those suffering from any infectious or communicable disease, and those who, on account of poor physique are unlikely to prove useful employees, will not be engaged. Particular attention will be paid by Examining Medical Officers to the following conditions: leprosy, small pox, diarrhoea, trachoma and active venereal disease.

9. Identification

Every civilian employee will be provided with a pass in the form shown in Appendix "D". This pass will be impressed with the formation or the unit stamp. A duplicate will be retained by the unit. A brassard or cloth patch is not required unless the O.C. Unit or higher authority considers that in the particular circumstances it is desirable.

10. Discipline

(a) In cases of misconduct, a locally engaged civilian on contract or otherwise, is liable to be dismissed without notice, or to such lesser penalty as may be decided upon by the O.C. Unit. The latter may, however, suspend the employee from duty pending a full investigation of the cause of misconduct.

(b) If it is established after due enquiry that the employee is responsible for loss or damage to War Department property, he may be punished by dismissal, or, at the discretion of O.C. the employing Unit, be allowed to make good the loss of such part of it as may be decided. In all such cases, legal advice should be sought from A.M.G.

(c) An employee who absents himself without leave may be deemed to have left his employment.

11. Enticement

No civilian employee of another British, Allied or Dominion Service will be enticed from such employment by the offer of higher emoluments in cash or in kind. To obviate any possibility of this, an employing unit wishing to engage a civilian previously employed by another unit, will first ascertain in writing from the previous employer whether he has any objections to the transfer, and as to the previous conduct of the employee. Should any case be brought to notice in which these rules have not been observed, the employee is liable to be discharged on the instructions of the Deputy Director of Labour, H.Q., A.C.M.F. (Admin. Ech.).

12. Security

Every precaution must be taken to defeat attempts at sabotage and espionage and the following principles will be adopted to ensure that suspect persons or persons of a criminal tendency are not employed by the War Department:—

(a) The names and particulars of all civilians who are to be employed in a capacity in which they have access

to confidential military information, particularly clerks employed in offices, interpreters and mess servants, will be submitted to security authorities for prior check. Employing officers will ensure that all such personnel engaged have been cleared by security.

(b) If any employees work in a capacity in which they might endanger any aspect of security, their names will be forwarded to the nearest security officer for a routine check.

(c) Particulars of prospective employees submitted to security will include the following:

Identity No., Nationality, Name and address, Age, Names of two referees and addresses, previous occupation, proposed occupation.

13. Working Hours and Overtime

A normal working day will be 8 actual working hours exclusive of meal times, or time required to travel to and from the job. This will not be varied unless the authority of the Deputy Director of Labour or his representative at District or Area Headquarters is obtained, or unless the working hours are curtailed by the hours of daylight or any existing curfew. A working week will be one of 7 days.

(a) Overtime will be paid as follows: For each complete hour in excess of 8 hours the rate will be one and a half times the daily rate divided by 8 and taken to the nearest lira.

However, overtime should be discouraged in the interests of efficiency and the employment of surplus labour.

(b) Overtime may be paid in any locality for all work performed on Sunday where authorised by the Commander of an Army or District and then only when the employee has worked seven consecutive days. Where there is conflict regarding overtime payment for work performed on Sunday, between two authorities, (e.g. British and American) in the same locality, the matter will be referred to H.Q., A.C.M.F. Administrative Echelon.

(c) Overtime will not be paid to Cooks, Waiters, Orderlies, Hotel Employees, or Watchmen, nor for work performed on feast days or holidays.

(d) The daily rates of pay may be increased if necessary by not more than 10 lire for all classes of labour engaged on night shifts, overtime if applicable will be paid on this increased rate.

14. Attendance Records

A time keeping book will be kept by all employing units as at Appendix "E". An Officer or Warrant Officer will be deputed to ensure that all time keeping books are kept accurately to show the exact time (to the nearest five minutes) of arrival and departure respectively.

15. Injury Pay

All cases of injury will be dealt with in accordance with G.R.O. No. 664, dated 10/12/43 (reproduced herewith) and no payments on this account must be made by Employing Units.

No deductions will be made from wages paid to civilians for unemployment or sickness benefits or similar reasons.

G.R.O., Serial 46, dated 10 Dec. 43, Order No. 664.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ITALIAN TERRITORY.

1. In the event of a civilian employed locally by the British Forces in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia sustaining death, injury or illness arising out of and in the course of such employment, the O.C. employing unit will:—

- (a) Cease paying his salary or wages as from the date he stops work.
- (b) Give him, or his dependants, a certificate of injury in the form set out in appendix "F".
- (c) Advise him or his dependants, to apply to the local office of the Istituto per l'Assicurazione Contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro, for such medical attention and/or compensation as he or his dependants are entitled to receive. The address of the local office of the Istituto and of the doctors employed by them can be ascertained from the Mayor (Podestà).

2. No compensation or medical attention (other than first-aid treatment) should be given, as the above Istituto is organised to deal with them. It has an office in all towns of sufficient importance and will arrange to have the injured person collected by ambulance on being so requested.

3. The certificate of injury referred to in para. 1 above will be in the following form. It will be made in quadruplicate and signed by the O.C. the employing unit. The first copy, on which neither his rank nor his unit will be shown, will be given to the injured person or his dependants, to be handed to the Istituto. The second copy, on which the rank, unit and location will be added, will be sent to the Claims Commission, C.M.F. The third copy, similarly completed, will be sent to D.A.D. Labour (Civil), at Area or Formation H.Q. The fourth copy will be kept for unit records.

16. Interpreters

Civilian Interpreters may be employed by Areas, Formation H. Qs. and Units, in the same manner as other civilian employees, subject to being vetted by F.S.W.

17. Contractors

(a) Before any contract is entered into with a civilian contractor, approval of the Head of the Service concerned at Area or Formation H.Q. must be obtained. The authorised representative of the Deputy Director of Labour and A.M.G. will also be consulted before the contract is signed, in order that there

may be no opportunity for the enticement of employees from other employing services in the neighbourhood, by the offer of higher emoluments to individuals, and in consequence a tendency to upset the existing structure of wages and prices.

(b) Contractors working for the armed forces will be bound by the labour and wage laws of the areas in which they operate and are not exempt because they are engaged on military projects. It will be necessary for them to make customary payroll deductions for unemployment, sickness, etc.

(c) Particulars of contractors will be submitted to the nearest Security officer, as laid down in para 11.

18. Public Utility Services

Wage rates in existing services, e.g. railroad, public utility etc., will be continued unchanged until further notice. In such concerns, even when they are taken over by the Services, the local personnel should not be taken on the payroll of the Service concerned. Army Services should therefore contact the Local Civil Affairs Officer in regard to such payments.

19. Provision of Transport, Tools and Equipment

Employing Units are responsible for supplying transport, where necessary, for labourers to and from site of work, and for the provision of such tools and equipment as they may require for the task in hand.

20. Documentation**EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIANS OTHER THAN UNSKILLED LABOUR.**

(a) At the time of the enrolment of civilian employees, formations and units will prepare nominal rolls, recording the undermentioned particulars for each employee, and despatch them to G.H.Q. 2nd Echelon without delay:—

- (i) Name (in BLOCK LETTERS)
- (ii) Occupation and Grade.
- (iii) Sex.
- (iv) Date of Birth.
- (v) Date of commencement of employment.
- (vi) Rate of pay.
- (vii) Next of kin.

(b) Subsequent casualties of all natures, including date of leaving, reason and particulars of any injuries sustained at work will be notified to G.H.Q. 2nd Echelon as they occur on A.F.W. 3011A, B or C, or appropriate form in lieu clearly marked at the head thereof "CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES".

21. Civil Labour Staff

(a) Officers of the Civil Labour Staff, known as D.A.D.L. (Civil) and Staff, are responsible for the provision and registration of Civilian Labour, and will assist employing units in clarifying any difficulties which may arise in connection with the employment thereof.

They will be responsible for allocating, whenever possible, the same labour to services daily in order to ensure a high standard of efficiency. They will also, from time to time, visit employing units to ensure that labour is being properly and economically employed on the specific tasks of the Service to which they have been allocated. For example, labour supplied to Ordnance Services must be employed on Ordnance work. Should an Ordnance Depot require approved Camp Construction work to be carried out, separate indent for labour must be submitted by the R.E. Service responsible for the task.

Amendments: Rate of Pay-hire

	Minimum	Maximum
Asst. 1/2 Port Lab Office	100	150.
Asst. Bosun (Navy)		140.
Anti-Material Labr.		40.
" " (F)		55.
Band Leader.	3000.	5000.
Caretaker (Cemetery)	80.	120.
Mechanical Engineer (Civil)	4000	9600.
Constructional "	4000	9600.
Chief Clerk R.N. Lab Office	2100	4000.
Ship's Cooks.	70	90.
Doctors.	4000	9600.
Dental Mechanic	90	110.
Exhumers of Bodies		90.
Gun Fitter.	80	120.
Grooms.	65	75.
Hospital Nurse.	80	100
Interpreter (General)	40	120.
" (Technical)	120	150.
Laborers on Main Docks		65
Linesman (Navy)		80.
Occupational Therapist	80	100.
Pier Supervisor.	95	125
Pumpman (Navy)		80.

10 lire/day extra whilst actively employed on drains.
5 lire per hour whilst tending drain

Note: For other Amc'ts. See inside cover.

APPENDIX "A"

RATES OF PAY — CIVILIAN LABOUR. Basic Rates for Naples Area (See para. 5(a)).

Clerical & Supervisory Grades.

	Lire		
	Min.	Max.	
Accountant	2100	4500	per month
Asst. Purchasing Agent	3000	5500	" "
Book-keeper (Male)	2000	4000	" "
Book-keeper (Female)	1800	3500	" "
Clerk, Office (Male)	70	110	" day
Clerk, Office (Female)	60	90	" "
Cashier, Chief (Male)	2500	3500	" month
Draughtsman	2000	4000	" "
Draughtsman, Chief	2500	4500	" "
Interpreter, Oral and Translating	70	120	" day
Professional Man (doctor, lawyer, dentist, construction, civil, mechanical, engineer)	4000	9600	" month
Typist (Male)	70	110	" day
Typist (Female)	60	90	" "
Typist, Shorthand (stenog.) English speaking	80	120	" "
Telephone Operator, English speaking (Female)	70	110	" "
Telephone Operator, non-English speaking (Female)	55	75	" "
Shop Superintendent	3000	5000	" month
Warehouseman Superintendent	2500	4000	" "

Classified artisan and skilled Grades.

Foreman (artisan and skilled labour) 10 lire per day more than highest paid man under his supervision.

Chief Foreman (artisan and skilled labour) 10 lire per day more than highest paid foreman under his supervision.

	Min.	Max.	
			per day.
Apprentices, all grades	30	60	
Artisans Mate (helper)	70	90	
Armature Winder	90	150	
Armourer	90	130	
Asphalt Layer	80	105	
Blacksmith	80	110	
Battery Worker	80	120.	
Baker	80	105	
Barber	70	100	
Boilermaker	80	110	
Bookbinder	85	110	
Bookbinder's Asst.	70	85	

	Min.	Max.
per day		
Boot Repairers		
Boot Machinist	80	105
Boot Machine Operator-Mechanic	90	110
Closer (Female)	60	85
Cobbler	80	110
Cutter (Male)	75	110
Cutter (Female)	70	90
Shoe Makers (Special boot and Surgical work)	90	110
Bricklayer	80	105
Brakeman	80	105
Bus Driver	80	100
Butcher	70	95
Boilerman	80	105
Carpenter	80	105
Caulker	80	105
Cinema Manager	80	120
Clothing Classifier	55	65
Checker	65	80
Coach Builder	80	120.
Coppersmith	80	120
Compositor	90	110
Compositor's Asst.	80	90
Compositor, Chief	100	120
Chainman	80	100
Concretor	70	105
Cooper	80	105
Chauffeur or Driver	70	90
Chauffeur or Mechanic	80	105
Core Maker (Foundry)	80	105
Drier, M/c and Preparers (Male)	70	90
Drier, M/c and Preparers (Female)	50	60
Driver, Truck	80	100
Driver, Truck Trailer	85	120
Driver, Mech., Truck	85	105
Driver, Crane or Winch	80	100
Driver, M.R., Electric	80	100
Driver, Engine, Loco	80	110
Driver, Steam Roller or L.C. Stationary	80	100
Electrician	85	120
Elevator, Repairer Mechanic	85	120
Farrier (without anvil)	80	100
Farrier (with anvil)	100	120
Fireman, Oil, Fuel	80	105
Fireman, Coal, Steam Loco.	80	105
Fitter or Mechanic, Automobile	40	120.
Fitter, Aero (R.A.F.)	100	150.
Fitter, Gun	80	120
Foundryman	70	100
Glazier	75	100
Greaser	70	90
Grinder, Precision	90	120
Hammerman or Striker	70	90
Joiner	85	110

	Min.	Max.
per day		
Linesman	90	120
Linotype Operator	90	130
Lighthouse Keeper	—	80
Markers and Sorters (Female)	55	70
Messenger, English-speaking (under 17)	—	50
Messenger, English-speaking (over 17)	60	70
Laboratory and Dispensary Asst. (Male)	90	110
Laboratory and Dispensary Asst. (Female)	80	100
Lithographer	90	130
Lithographer's Asst.	80	90
Machinist	80	120
Mason	80	110
Mechanics, Instrument, Sewing Machine, Type-		
writer, Wireless	90	120
Mechanic, Ammo.	80	120
Mechanic, M.T.	85	110
Mechanic's Asst.	80	90
Moulders	80	120
Machine Minder	70	90
Machine Minder's Asst.	50	70
Operator, Motion Picture	80	120
Painter, Varnisher, Signwriter	85	105
Pavement Layer	80	100
Parquet Layer	80	100
Pattern Maker	80	110
Pointsman	60	80
Plater (Printing)	90	110
Plumber	80	105
Plasterer	85	105
Printer	90	120
Platclayer, Railroad	70	90
Permanent Way Inspector	75	95
Presser, Machine (Male) (Hoffman Steam Press)	80	110
Presser, Machine (Female) (Hoffman Steam Press)	60	90
Quarryman	80	100
Rigger	85	105
Rivet Heater	70	90
Rivetter	85	105
Rivetter's Holder-up	70	90
Roadworker	60	70
Road Supervisor	80	110
Saddler	75	100.
Sawyer	80	100
Saw Repairer and Sharpener	80	100
Sheet Metal Worker	80	120
Smelterer (Ore Smelting)	80	105
Shunter	70	90
Slater	70	90
Stone Hand Cutter	85	105
Stone Hand Cutter (Asst.)	80	100
Stevedore	80	85
Stevedore Head	90	100
Stevedore, Coaling Ore	90	95

	Min.	Max.
	per day	per day
Tentmender	70	90
Tinsmith	80	105
Toolmaker	80	110
Tailor (with Machine)	60	90
Tailor (without Machine)	60	80
Tailoress (with Machine)	50 45	70
Tailoress (without Machine)	70	90
Trimmer, Coal	80	110
Turner	70	120
Time Keeper	70	90
Track Walker (Railroad)	80	100
Tile Layer	80	105
Vulcaniser	85	120
Welder	60	70
Watchman	80	120
Warehouseman or Storekeeper	70	90
Washer Machine (Male)	50	60
Washer Machine (Female)	50	60
Washer Hand (Female)	55	70
Storewoman	80	100
Wheelwright	per month	per month
	3000	4500
Wireless Operator (Sender and Receiver)		

Unclassified Grades.

Foreman or Ganger unskilled 10 lire per day more than rate paid to his men.

Chief Foreman or Chief Ganger 10 lire per day more than rate paid to Ganger or Foreman.

Unskilled Labour (Male) 65 lire per day
Unskilled Labour (Female) 50 lire per day
Boys up to 17 35 lire per day

Hotel Grades.

(These minimum and maximum wages include additional 900 lire per month which will be deducted for food provided.)

	Per Month	Min.	Max.
Hotel Manager		3900	7400
Head Waiter		3400	4400
Waiter		2700	3400
Asst. Waiters		2100	2600
Head Cook		2900	4400
Cook		2700	3600
Asst. Cook		1800	2100
Dishwasher		1600	1900
Housekeeper (Female)		2400	3400
Chamber Maid		2100	2700
Porter		2400	2900
Linen Keeper		1900	2400
Ironing Women		1600	2000

	Per Month	Min.	Max.
Washer (Male)		2000	2500
Washer (Female)		1500	1800
Elevator Operator		1700	2100
Handyman		1900	2400
Skilled Labour (permanent)		2300	3000
Waitresses		2200	2800
Cashiers (Female)		1800	2400

Messes.

(These minimum and maximum wages include additional 900 lire per month which will be deducted for food provided.)

	Per Month	Min.	Max.
Head Cook		2700	4400
Cook		2700	3600
Asst. Cook		1800	2100
Head Waiter		2700	4400
Waiter		2700	3400
Asst. Waiter		2100	2600
Dish Washer		1600	1900
Handyman		1900	2400
Orderly (British Mess)		2400	3000

Marine Grades.

	Per Day	Min.	Max.
Able Seaman		70	80
Boatband		60	70
Coxswain (Helmsman)		80	100
Diver (plus 35 lire per hour under water)			110
	Per Month	Min.	Max.
Draughtsman (Marine)		2000	4000
	Per Day	Min.	Max.
Mechanic (Marine Engineer, R.N.)			120
Mechanic (Marine Instrument, R.N.)			120
Rope Splicer		80	100
Salvage Hand		70	90
Salvage Hand (Master)		95	110
Sailmaker		85	110
Tugboat Engineer		90	120
Tugboat Master		100	130
Shipwright		80	100
Stoker and Fireman		80	100

NOTES

1. For female rates where not specified, 15% will be deducted from the male rate in the same classification.

2. The daily rate of pay may be increased if necessary by not more than 10 lire for all classes of labour engaged on night shifts, overtime if applicable will be paid on this increased rate.

Amendments

to here

FOR CERTIFICATES AND NO

Date _____

14. No deduction column must be used for the adjustment of disallowances notified on A.F.N. 1518 by No. 8 Command Pay Office. Such disallowances will be refunded in current Imprest account in accordance with para 52 Pay Duties Manual 1931.

15. All columns should be completed in indelible pencil or ink. The Paying Officer or his Clerk will enter in INK at the time of paying, the actual amount paid out in cash.

16. Alterations to any figures showing hours worked or actual amount paid will be initialled by the Employing Officer and Paying Officer respectively.

17. The completion of the "Casualties and Remarks" column in accordance with the footnotes is most important. Where in special circumstances men have necessarily been engaged before written authority has been received, the entry should state "Authority applied for—(date)", and a copy of the application should be attached to the first Muster Roll concerned.

18. The totals on the reverse of the Muster Roll must be entered in INK. Signatures to certificates required from Employing and Paying Officers and Witnesses must be in INK. The ranks should be stated in all three cases.

19. At the end of each paying period and after the paying out duties have been completed, the Paying Officer will prepare a Summary of Muster Rolls (in triplicate). The original and duplicate Summaries will be attached to the Muster Rolls when forwarded to No. 8 Command Pay Office. Muster Rolls will be forwarded at once to No. 8 Command Pay Office for audit and will not be held up pending rendition of Imprest Account. The triplicate copy will be attached to the duplicate Muster Rolls to which it refers and retained by the Imprest Holder. "Summary of Muster Rolls" forms and Muster Pay Rolls (M.E. Form 11) may be obtained from Stationery Depots.

20. Any wages remaining unpaid will be marked "unclaimed" and initialled by the Paying Officer. A summary of these unclaimed wages will be made in duplicate by Employing Units paying their own labour otherwise in triplicate, on another Muster Roll and headed "Unclaimed wages summary period". The original of this summary will be sent to No. 8 Command Pay Office.

21. When unclaimed wages are eventually paid the procedure laid down above will be carried out but the Muster Rolls will be headed "Unclaimed wages now paid period ending", and quoting the period in which they were due.

22. Where the scale of pay in issue, for regional reasons, is not basic (para. 5a of instructions refers), a reference to the H.Q. A.C.M.F. Admin. Echelon Authority will be endorsed on Muster Rolls.

23. Deductions in respect of accommodation or food, etc., will be entered in "Deductions Column" of M.E.11, and not be deducted from the daily rate of pay in issue before total admissible wages are calculated.

APPENDIX "D"

WORK PERMIT.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

IDENTITY CARD. No. _____

Issued _____
Expires _____
Ref No. _____
APPN No. _____
Issuing Officer _____

OFFICIAL STAMP

WORK PERMIT.

No security objections have been raised to the employment of:—

in work with H.M. Forces, and he may be employed as:—

THUMB PRINT.



SPECIMEN TIME BOOK.

APPENDIX "E"

Serial No.	Name.	Grade.	Rate per period from 1/8/43 to 15/8/43.															Total Day.	Remarks.		
			Day.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15	
1.	Reito Giovanni.	Ganger.	75	8	8	4	6	10	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4/8	Discharged	
2.	Costa Donato.	Lab.	65	8	A	8	8	8	8	A	8	8	8	10	12	8	8	8	13	6/8	theft 9/8/43.
3.	Testa Lenno.	Lab.	65	8	F	8	8	8	A	A	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	12		Fined 1 day for bad work.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Time books will be made out in ink and kept up to date.
2. Two time books will be kept: *i.e.*, The first time book will be used for the period 1st to the 15th. The second time book will be made out from 15th to the 30th. The names from the first time book should be transferred to the second time book about three days before the end of the period, thus, when the first time book is being used for the compilation of Muster Pay Rolls, No. 2 book is available for the next period. They will then be used alternately.

CERTIFICATE OF INJURY

C.M.F. Form 6

App. "F"

1. I certify that Signor _____

of _____ born on _____
 the son of _____ (date)
 was killed/incapacitated at _____ and of _____
 _____ (father's name) _____
 _____ hours on _____
 at _____ (date)

(exact location of the accident)

	(exact nature of employment)
1. <i>unemployed</i>	1. <i>unemployed</i>
2. <i>part-time</i>	2. <i>part-time</i>
3. <i>full-time</i>	3. <i>full-time</i>
4. <i>other</i>	4. <i>other</i>

2. The accident occurred in the following circumstances: (Give short particulars and state whether the accident was attributable to any wilful or negligent act of the employee).
3. His daily earnings for each of the fifteen days immediately prior to the accident were as follows:—

Day	Date	Gross Earnings (including overtime)	Day	Date	Gross Earnings (including overtime)	Day	Date	Gross Earnings (including overtime)
1			1			1		
2			2			2		
3			3			3		
4			4			4		
5			5			5		

Signature of the O.C. unit

Name in block letters

Personal number

Date _____

4. The Officers of the Instituto have been instructed that should they require any further information or assistance they should communicate with the Claims Commission, C.M.F. Units should do likewise in case of any difficulty.

IMPREST No.

Employing Unit

Paying Unit

MUSTER ROLL No.

[illegible]

TOTAL 100.00

I CERTIFY that the payments shown in Schedule A are

- I CERTIFY that the above payments were made

(Signature of Employing Officer)

3087

Signature of Paying Officer

(Signature and Rank of Witness)

1683

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

450931
140
100 105
T

PSM/RES/2-44/10.000

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Cross Reference Sheet

File: 461

Subject: Collection of Wage Information - Policy and Guide
(Draft)

Date: 18-5-44

To: all Regional Commissioners

From: Brigadier M. S. Lush

Documents Filed: Wages & Hrs. Division

3086

59

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Cross Reference Sheet

File: h61

Subject: Special administrative instructions civilian suppl. No 3
Army wage scale for civilian labor

Date: _____

To: _____

From: R.T. Cooke, Brigadier for Major General.
Major General's administration force (h)

Documents Filed: XII Wages and hours Division

3085

58

1 6 8 6

C O P Y

File
C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
FINANCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

13035/r

30 January, 1944

SUBJECT: Repayments from Salaries - Railroad Employees

TO : R.C.F.C., Region III (through R.C.A.C.)

The Labor Sub-Commission has called our attention to the problem created by the fact that in Region III railroad employees are obligated to repay currently two items:

The amounts paid them in excess of their salary under the Ministry of Interior Order granting a three months salary advance; and

The amounts paid them in excess of their salary when the temporary wage adjustment order was erroneously applied as of November 1 instead of December 1.

In some cases the same employees are involved in both of these repayments.

Deductions will continue to be made from the pay of these employees for both of these items. However, in order to avoid undue hardship, such deductions made in any one pay period will be limited to 12.5% of the pay of the employee.

By Command of Lieutenant General MACFARLANE:

LLE-R/rha

CARL A. MILLER,
Lt. Col.,
Finance Sub-Commission.

Copy to:- Labor Sub-Commission.

57

3084

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

30 January 1944

091.461

SUBJECT: Wages of Taranto Dockyard Workers.

TO : A.F.H.Q., Advance Administrative Echelon
(Att: Chairman, Wages Control Committee)

For information and action.

DAM/tbw

DAVID A. MORSE,
Capt., A.C.,
Ass't., D/Director, Labor
Sub-Commission

56

3083

C O P Y

C O P Y

WAGES OF THE TARANTO DOCKYARD WORKERS.
(Ministry of Marine's letter No.58/F.O. of 12th January, 1944)

II.

No.T.A.1149/4

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION.

(Copies to:- General Officer Commanding No. 2 District.
Officer Commanding No. 52 Area.)

Forwarded, concurring, subject to workers of the same category
receiving the same wages whoever may employ them.

TARANTO.
18th January, 1944.

X X X X X X X X

REAR-ADMIRAL

3082

C O P Y

C O P Y

From .. Ministry of Marine . Cabinet .

Date .. 12th January 1944 . No.: 58/F.O.

To .. F.O.L.I.

WAGES OF THE TARANTO DOCKYARD WORKERS.

Some time ago, it was agreed between the representatives of the "NEPTUNIA" Harbour Enterprise and the British Authorities (D.A.D.L.) that the daily rate of pay of Dockyard Workers should be fixed at 50 lire plus 0.5 lira per ton of goods embarked or disembarked.

Taking as a basis that an average of 80 tons is handled daily by each "hand", the average rate of pay of a worker reached about 90 lire a day.

From this figure must be deducted the percentage for social insurance (accidents, family allowance, etc.) that is to say about 15% in all - amount which by law is at the charge of the employer. However, since this percentage was not recognised by the D.A.D.L. on the assumption that it was the result of social laws promulgated by the Old Regime, it results that this percentage remains at the charge of the worker who does not then receive anymore the theoretical amount of 90 lire a day, but instead 90 lire less 15%.- This, however, in the best conditions and taking for granted that each hand can handle 80 tons daily.- Because of the considerable traffic at the jetties, the afflux and deflux of goods is not such as to allow for a sufficiently quick loading and unloading of ships in order that every hand may reach the estimated 80 tons.

The daily compensation of the workers is thus much below the lowest limits taken (for wage assessment basis) at the time by both the contracting parties.

In addition, owing to the cost of living being at present higher than at the time when the above amount was fixed, and taking into consideration that for reasons which they cannot control the workers never reach the estimated wage minimum, it has become an absolute necessity to amend the rates to ensure that work be fairly paid for.

Consequently the system adopted up till now and which has proved unsuitable in the present conditions should be dropped and it is proposed to pay the personnel according to the scales adopted by us for the other categories of workers, that is to say, previous rates increased by 60% subject to alteration afterwards as conditions may require.

Eventually all the advances would be paid by us according to our customs and laws, and the expenses will be debited to the British Authorities under the heading of "Advances for services and labour".

THE MINISTER.

3081

To: Major Bshede -

I can tell
you why this
is referred to you,
at your leisure -
D.M.

Page 58.

3080

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ORDINE GENERALE NO. 17.

ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL LAVORO

1692

Director
Labour S.C.

For favour of
your personal &
Comments.

H. E. Rhodes

Lt Col. R.E.
for Director
PW & M SC.
6.2.44.

B. H. H.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTION SHEET

Feb 1-44
Date

Suspense _____

FROM	TO
C.G., A.M.G.	
C. of Staff	
D.C. of Staff for (O&SI)	
D.C. of Staff Admin.	
Industrial Plan	
Mil. Sec.	
Pol. Sec.	
Econ & Admin Sec.	
Communications Sec.	
Economic Director	
Administrative Dir.	
Executive Off. Admin.	
G-1	
G-4	
Adjutant General	
Personnel	
Publications	
Miscellaneous	
Supply Officer	
Billeting Officer	
Transportation Off.	
✓ Hq Commandant	
Camp Commandant	
Message Center	
Sub-Commission on:	
<u>LT. COL. JENNY</u>	✓
For: Signature	
Recommendation	
Information	✓
Approval or Disapp.	
Appropriate Action	
Investig. & Report	
File	
Return to Cent. Files	
Transmission	

Remarks:

Matter should be taken
up and discussed by
sub-committee
for the purpose of
3

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Works and Mines Sub-Commission

GER/cob

46341

28 Jan 44

ACC/125/PWM

Subject: Wage scales.

To : HQ Commandant.

1. Lt Panelli, Employment Officer, has handed to us a copy of a wage scale covering engineers (constructional, civil, mechanical, etc) and ranging from 3,600 to 9,600 per month.

2. The Chief Engineer, Genio Civile, informs us that they pay as follows:-

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| (a) Engineering & architectural draughtsman | 4,000 to 6,000 (max). |
| (b) Engineers (Civil) | 6,000 to 9,000 (max). |

3. Lt Panelli states that the scales are to be revised, generally, and if this is the case it might be an advantage to all concerned if you will be good enough to discuss the matter with this Sub-Commission, at the same time as it is discussed with the Labour Sub-Commission.

4. The existing scale shows Engineers, of various categories, as eligible for 3,600 to 9,600 lire per month. This figure should be altered to 6,000 - 9,000, for the reason stated, provided that the men are duly qualified; in any event the scale should be substantially higher than that for draughtsman.

The Engineer category should include:-

Civil, Mining,
Electrical, Chemical,
Mechanical, Refrigeration, etc.

5. The scale for architects (qualified) at 2,800 to 7,500 is too low and should be altered to the same figure as for engineers. A designer (engineering or architectural) should be paid more than a draughtsman and we suggest 5,000 - 7,000 according to abilities.

3078
L.A. JENNY
Lt-Col., C.E.
Director.

1(c) Lt. Richard E. Coiley (a)

Maj. Martens Industrial Planning Staff - Pl. 3.50 for consultant
engineer - \$80 - 460 p.d. & wages. -

Capit. Jarrow - N-1; ^{See note;} Basis for old wage scale. -

Lt. Picomini - taking over duties of employment & purchasing. -

3077

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 594

Cross Reference Sheet

File: 461

Subject: Standard Rates of Pay for Civilian Labour

Date: 30.1.44

To: Labor Sub. Commission

From: Industry & Commerce Sub. Commission

Documents Filed: Wages & Hours Division - X V13076

(55)

1697

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ACTION SHEET

Suspense _____

Date _____

FROM	TO
Deputy President	
Chief of Staff	
Vice Chief of Staff	
Public Relations Officer	
Liaison Section	
Military Section	
Political Section	
Econ. ~~Sec.~~ Section	
Communications Section	
Administrative Directorate	
Economic Directorate	
Finance Sub-Commission	
Public Works-Mines Sub-Commission	
Agric., Forests-Fisheries Sub Com	
Legal Sub-Commission	
Education Sub-Commission	
Executive Officers	
G-1	
G-4	
Adjutant General	
Files	
Personnel	
Publications	
Message Center	
Miscellaneous	
Pool of Interpreters	
Archives & Reference Library	
Hq. Commandant	
Labor	✓

FOR:

Signature
Remarks / Recommendation
Information only
Approval / Disapproval
Appropriate Action
Investigation & Report
Dispatch

REMARKS:

Major Babcock

3072

UNITED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
APO 394

Com Sec.
2435
461

28 January 1944

File PLA/248.25

SUBJECT: Wage Increase of Post Office Ricevitori
TO : Postal Officer, Region I

1. Pursuant to authority contained in a ruling made by the Labor Sub-Commission A.C.C. dated 25 January 1944, the Ricevitori and their employees (supplenti) are Government Employees with in the meaning of General Order No 14 Article 1.
2. Pay increases as provided in Article 1 - General Order No 14 should be granted - retroactive to November 1 - 1943 in accordance with the schedule contained there in.
3. For the purposes of clarification the following method of computing such increases should be used.
 - (a) The increase of each supplenti should be computed on their individual salaries plus the amounts received by each from the Post Office Department for indemnity di bombardamento.
 - (b) The increase for the Ricevitori to be computed on the total amount received from the Post Office Department less (1) all salaries for supplenti (2) 3% of the gross amount received (which is an expense allowance.) Plus payments made by the Post Office Department to the Ricevitori, as an individual, for the indemnity di bombardamento.

By Order of Lt. Colonel Charles Poletti:

Copy for
Labor Sub Com.
A.C.C. Hdqts.
encl.

John H. Moffitt
1st Lt.
Acting Labor
Officer.

47 Feb 55

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

27 January 1944

091.461

SUBJECT: Civilian Employees -- Wages

TO : G-1 (Att: Capt. A. S. Farrar)

1. Reference your letter dated 26 January, 1944, same subject.
file No. 16036/G-1.

2. A.F.H.Q. Administrative Instruction No. 24 permits maximum of 120 Lire per day for type of employee described. If separate category and new rate of pay is desired, it must be handled by application of Education Sub-Commission to this Sub-Commission. Application must contain full job description. The matter is then forwarded to Control of Wages Committee, A.F.H.Q. Advance Administrative Echelon, with our comment, for approval or disapproval.

DAM/tbw

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., G.M.C.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

53

3073

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTER OFFICE MEMO

From: C-1.

FILE No 16036/C-1.

SUBJECT: Civilian Employees - Wages.

26th January, 1944.

TO: Labour Sub-Commission.

Authority is requested to the payment at the rate of 150 Lira per day to Signorina Anna Odiermo De Lorenzo who is employed as a Secretary and Interpreter to the Education Sub-Commission.

The lady concerned is a specialist.

A. S. Farrar
A. S. FARRAR,
Staff Captain.
C-1.

C-1/153/vrb.

3072

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

26 January 1944

SUBJECT: Uniform Armed Forces Wage Scale *for the Mainland of Italy.*
TO : R.C.A.O., Region I (Att: Labor Officer)

For your information and guidance.

DAM/tbw

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., G.M.C.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

Incl:
1 copy AFHQ Adm Adm Ech. Adm Instr No 24

52

3071

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
APO 394

See
26 January 1944

File RLA/248.1

SUBJECT: Berthing Hands
TO : Labor Sub-Commission, Palermo

1. Authority is granted to establish a temporary rate of 80 Lire per day for Berthing Hands.

By Order of Lt. Colonel Charles Poletti:

John Moffitt
John Moffitt
1st Lt.
Labor Division.

51

3670

1349

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Cross Reference Sheet

File: 461

Subject: Salaries of office workers

Date: 23-1-44

To: Capt. Robertson

From: a.m.g. - Labor Division

Documents Filed: Wages & Hours Division - XVI-4

3069

50

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

Leon Pini
461
21 January 1944

SUBJECT: Salary of Priests

TO: Labor Sub-commission

FROM: Capt. Robert M. Albright
Labor Representative, A.C.C.

REFERENCE: Inquiry of 4 Jan 44 from AMG Hq. Reg. 2

(1) In accordance with your request received 19 Jan '44, I discussed on 20 Jan with Dr. Corbino, Under-Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, the inquiry from Region 2 as to possible increase in Salaries of Priests.

(2) Dr. Corbino stated that it was the first time the question of priests had ever been raised, and that he did not know or believe that Priests received regular salaries, either as State or Private employees, but depended upon approved amounts withdrawn from private gifts and receipts, and upon certain grants made by the State.

(3) Dr. Corbino agrees with the statement of 13 Jan '44, of Lt. Col. Carl A. Miller of the Finance Sub-commission, that it was the intention of the wage order to cover all salary and wage recipients. He states that if there are priests drawing regular salaries, they should receive the increase provided under Civil Order No. 6 of Region 2.

(4) No member of the Italian Ministry of Finance is in Salerno at present for consultation on this question.

49

3068

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
ADVANCE ADMINISTRATIVE BUREAU
CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

18 January 1944

SUBJECT: Railway Labor.

TO : Chief Executive, Central Economic Committee

1. The following is submitted in accordance with your memorandum dated 30 December 1943. The memorandum requests that:

- a. Wage rates for railway workers be made uniform throughout occupied portions of the Italian Mainland;
- b. War indemnities be eliminated in those areas where conditions no longer warrant their payment, and that this be considered in establishing uniform wage rates.
- c. The necessary investigation be made and directives prepared to implement the foregoing.

2. Reference 1 (a) above. Investigation disclosed that the question of railway workers' wages was raised initially by Sig. G. di Raimondo, Under-Secretary of State for Communications, in a memorandum to General Gray dated 11 December 1943. The Secretary asked specifically that the wage increase approved by the Italian Government for all workers in Apulia be extended to the railway employees of Naples, Reggio, Calabria and Sardinia. The request that the increase be extended to the areas mentioned has already been met. (No information is available re Sardinia.) Uniform percentage increases have been granted to all government employees and authorized for all private employees in Regions I, II, III and IV, and Apulia. The same increases will be uniformly directed and authorized in forward areas as occupied.

3. Reference 1 (b) above. War indemnities should not be eliminated without at the same time making an equitable adjustment in wage structure. Present indemnities should be continued until such time as the entire Italian wage structure can be examined and revised. Such a project will require revision not only of railway wages, but of wages of all State employees since they all depend upon the same basic legislation. Revision can be accomplished without substantial change in the total amount of wages paid, but there are certain practical problems which must be considered before proceeding. Italian civilian specialists and the Italian Ministry of Labor should be utilized, and information procured as to whether or not any basic wage structure revisions have been effected in Unoccupied Italy; and at least 2 to 3 months must be set aside for the job. Since the Italian Government and Allied Control Commission contemplate joint basic wage revision study, it is suggested that C.E.C. assure uniformity and equity in current rates of pay, but leave the long term job revision to them.

4. In view of the foregoing, and the recent C.E.C. Directive to AME/ACC that wage changes should not be made without prior approval by C.E.C., it is recommended that no further action be taken at this time regarding the questions raised above.

DAM/tbv

48

DAVID A. MORSE,
Capt., A.C.,
Labor

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

11 January 1944

SUBJECT: Establishment of Uniform or Standard Wage Scale.

TO : Colonel Adams, Economic Directorate

1. The inclosed Orders cover wage increases in Regions I and II. There is also inclosed a copy of the Uniform Wage Scale for civilians employed by Allied Armed Forces in Sicily.
2. Regions III and IV have also issued temporary wage orders which we assume will be forwarded to the Central Economic Committee by 15 Army Group.
3. Further orders designed to establish uniform or standard wage scales will be referred to the Central Economic Committee for approval before issuance, in accordance with their memorandum of 1 January, 1944.

DAM/tbw

Incl. - 4

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., U.S.A.,
Director, Labor Sub-Commission

1. Ltr fr C.E.C. (1 Jan 43)
2. G.O. No. 14 (Sicily)
3. Regional Order No. 6 (Region II)
4. Uniform Wage Scale (Sicily)

47

3066

1707

Labor
File

CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
APO 400

1 January 1944

SUBJECT: Establishment of Uniform or Standard Wage Scale.

29) Acting Deputy President, Allied Control Commission.
Chief, 15th Army Group.
Chief, Headquarters AAG.

1. Paragraph 3, 1 of AAG Administrative Memorandum No. 92, dated 19 December 1943, directs the Central Economic Committee to establish such uniform or standard wage scales for civilian employment as may be considered necessary. It is requested, therefore, that copies of all proclamations, regulations and orders issued by you or Regions under your jurisdiction and still in force be forwarded with any necessary explanatory comments to this office at the earliest possible date.

2. It is also requested that any further orders designed to establish uniform or standard wage scales be referred to the Committee for approval before issuance.

For the Committee:

/s/ A. L. HENDERSON
A. L. HENDERSON,
Lt. Col., A.U.S.
Chief Executive,
Central Economic Committee.

3065

CONFIDENTIAL

STABILIZATION

(Presentation made by Lt-Col
Guido Jung, Under Sec of State
for Finance before Allied
Advisory Committee 10 Jan 44)

441

The most urgent needs evinced in the economic and financial sphere are essentially:

1. Greater coordination and uniformity of actions necessary to meet the turn of events.
2. Greater rapidity in the examination of every problem so that the decisions may be more quickly effected.

The most difficult problem to meet is undoubtedly that of the currency and the level of prices. In this sphere, the actions are most uncoordinated. On one hand, those responsible for the control of monetary, financial, and economic affairs, both among Italian and Allied officers, are exerting all their efforts to insure that the tendency towards a progressive devaluation of the currency is not aggravated by the increased cost of services. On the other hand, the military authorities and even civilians employed by the Allies, with a short-sighted view of their problems, daily increase remuneration in every line, as if the increased purchasing power of the individual could better satisfy his needs when the aggregate of commodities (to be purchased by the people) remains unchanged.

There is also a tendency to establish a difference between wages and salaries paid by Italian companies and organizations and those offered, for equal services, to Italian labor by the Armed Forces or by other departments of the Italian Government resulting rivalry which seriously deflects both the Allies and Italian Government from their all-important object of controlling the currency.

An equal lack of coordination has been met in the stabilizing of prices of essential products, either rationed or for general distribution.

The price of wheat has been increased in Sicily without taking into account the repercussions which this would produce in the Mainland Provinces, since Italians have a collective outlook on the economics of their country.

As for oil, while in the Apulian Provinces the price has been fixed at L. 17.50, in Lucania, the bordering region, it is set at L. 22 and yet at Salerno one paid L. 19, with the result that the law has not been respected in any of the three regions and that eventually the price in Puglia had to be raised to L. 25.

The same applies to the arrangements relative to the obligatory consignment of commodities such as wheat and oil which have been marked for general distribution and the sale of which have been controlled.

Each province is concerned only with its own supply without whether it conforms to the law or even if it goes behind the law. Thus, the provinces have come from occupied provinces (Translator's Note: This seems to mean, however, AMG "occupied") with the authorized intention of procuring oil from the black market.

Naturally, the transportation crisis has largely contributed to the creation of increasing needs which everyone has tried to solve in the way most possible to him, but a closer coordination and a speedier support between urgent needs and decisions made would certainly reduce, even if not completely eliminate, many of these infractions.

It is necessary to remember that the organization of the economic and financial

The most difficult problem to meet is undoubtedly that of the currency and the level of prices. In this sphere, the actions are most uncoordinated. On one hand, those responsible for the control of monetary, financial, and economic affairs, both among Italian and Allied officers, are exerting all their efforts to insure that the tendency towards a progressive devaluation of the currency is not aggravated by the increased cost of services. On the other hand, the military authorities and even civilians employed by the Allies, with a short-sighted view of their problems, daily increase remuneration in every line, as if the increased purchasing power of the individual could better satisfy his needs when the shortage of commodities (to be produced by the people) remains unchanged.

There is also a tendency to establish a difference between wages and salaries paid by Italian companies and organizations and those offered, for equal services, to Italian labor by the Armed Forces or by other departments of the Government resulting rivalry which seriously affects both the Allies and Italian Government from their all-important object of controlling the currency.

An equal lack of coordination has been met in the stabilizing of prices of essential products, either rationed or for general distribution.

The price of wheat has been increased in Sicily without taking into account the repercussions which this would produce in the Maritime Provinces, since Italians have a collective outlook on the economics of their country.

As for oil, while in the Apulian provinces the price has been fixed at L. 17.50, in Lucania, the bordering region, it has been set at L. 22 and yet at Salerno one paid L. 19, with the result that the law has not been respected in any of the three regions and that eventually the price in Puglia had to be raised to L. 25.

The same applies to the arrangements relative to the obligatory consignment of commodities such as wheat and oil which have been marked for general distribution and the sale of which have been controlled.

Each province is concerned only with its own supply without ^{whether} it conforms to the law or even if it goes behind the law. Thus, ³³inconveniences have come from occupied provinces (Translator's Note: This error to mean, however, AMG "occupied") with the authorized intention of procuring oil from the black market.

Naturally, the transportation crisis has largely contributed to the creation of impelling needs which everyone has tried to solve in the way most possible to him, but a closer coordination and a speedier support between urgent needs and decisions made would certainly reduce, even if not completely eliminate, many of these infractions.

It is necessary to remember that the organization of the economic and financial life of Italy is military and that the differential parts of Italy are complementary to each other both in their production and in the satisfaction of their needs, and therefore, a provincial view of these problems enormously increases the difficulties.

It is obvious that an early conference of the Italian administrative heads, even for what concerns the solution of problems in AMG provinces, could not be other than advantageous, not only for Italy but for AMG which is dedicated to the administration of occupied territory. AMG cannot have the intimate knowledge of financial and economic factors of the national life, nor the experience derived from the country's vicissitudes.

It is obvious, moreover, that, since the various parts of Italy, separated today by the emergencies of war, must regain at the earliest possible moment their unity, and only on this condition will the Italian people consent to resume a productive life, it is in the interest of all who are working to this end not to create differences in treatment and conditions between the various

- 2 -

With regard to the monetary problem, it is necessary to repeat the conviction, already often expressed by the Italian Government, that the exchange established between Lira, Sterling and Dollars is one of the most active elements in upsetting the economic life and financial organization of the Nation and in causing inflation.

The spending of money by individual units of the Allied Forces (spending money which it is neither human nor possible to limit in the case of the individual soldier) is in relation to the value that the Allied soldier places on his money and not in relation to the effect that the money has on the price and wage level which we are trying to control in Italy in order to eliminate inflation.

To this must be added that the Italian working masses are getting (through the broadcasts to workers) a clearer and clearer idea of the wages in Pounds and Dollars being paid in the Allied countries.

Thus we are facing a double inflationary movement - one factual produced by money not in circulation by members of the Allied Forces; the other psychological, arising from the increasingly certain knowledge the Italians are acquiring of the lack of proportion between the means available to every Allied soldier or civilian and those available to the Italian soldier or civilian.

In view of the great scarcity of available goods in Italy, that operates in minds unfamiliar with these problems, the vain illusion that by bringing wages and salaries up to the level of those paid abroad the position of the individual would improve, and he would be able to satisfy his needs.

Whatever may be the ultimate aims of the Allies for Italy as concerns the monetary-financial field, it is obvious that the Italian Government and the Allies must keep firm control of money and that this end cannot be attained excepting by preventing the impetus of the (above) movements becoming strong enough to escape even the firmest hand.

The normal methods for clearing out means of payment in circulation and sterilizing the buying power, i.e., the issuance of loans and increase in taxes, we have not yet been able to apply except in the Italian Provinces because of the de facto situation in liberated Italy. Save for these four provinces, the payment of Treasury Bonds and payment of interest on all forms of Public Debt have been suspended until January 1, 1944, and thereby there has also been suspended the issue of ordinary Treasury Bonds, which has inhibited for the four provinces been an ever greater and increasing investment.

Thus speculative movements have been encouraged by the impossibility of finding investments with fixed returns for the new mass of money in circulation. Notably in Sicily the "unfreezing" of prices has brought about a formidable increase in the prices of all useful products even those the internal consumption of which is normally restricted in proportion to production. This has had a deleterious influence on the whole monetary atmosphere.

As for taxation, it has remained as it was, and we must give full acknowledgment to the Allied Authorities for the way every efficiently carried on to assure that the direct taxes be paid regularly and without undue exemptions. But in Italy the indirect taxes, those on consumption and transfers (General tax on Entry) give a yield equivalent to that of direct taxation and for this type of tax we have had to do without the indispensable work of the Polizia Tributaria and all that complex organization which serves to eliminate evasion, as we have also lacked the technical instruments designed to assure the tax yield.

To this must be added that the Italian working masses are getting (through the broadcasts to workers) a clearer and clearer idea of the wages in British and dollars being paid in the Allied countries.

Thus we are facing a double inflationary movement - one factual produced by money put in circulation by members of the Allied Forces; the other psychological, arising from the increasingly certain knowledge the Italians are acquiring of the lack of proportion between the means available to every Allied soldier or civilian and those available to the Italian soldier or civilian.

In view of the great scarcity of available goods in Italy, but shortages in minds unacquainted with these problems the vain illusion that by bringing wages and salaries up to the level of those paid abroad the position of the individual would improve, and he would be able to satisfy his needs.

Whatever may be the ultimate aims of the Allies for Italy as concerns the monetary-financial field, it is obvious that the Italian Government and the Allies must keep firm control of money and that this end cannot be attained excepting by preventing the impact of the (above) movements becoming strong enough to escape even the firmest hand.

The normal methods for clearing out means of payment in circulation and sterilizing the buying power, i.e., the issuance of loans and increase in taxes, we have not yet been able to apply except in the 4 Apulian Provinces because of the de facto situation in liberated Italy. Save for these four provinces, the payment of Treasury Bonds and payment of interest on all forms of public debt have been suspended until January 1, 1944, and thereby there has also been suspended the issue of ordinary Treasury Bonds, which has indeed for the four provinces been an ever greater and increasing investment.

Thus speculative movements have been encouraged by the impossibility of finding investments with fixed returns for the new mass of money in circulation. Specially the "unfreezing" of prices has brought formidable increases in the prices of all useful products even those the internal consumption of which is normally restricted in proportion to production. This has had a deleterious influence on the whole monetary atmosphere.

As for taxation, it has remained as it was, and we must give full acknowledgment to the Allied authorities for the work every efficiently carried on to assure that the direct taxes be paid regularly and without undue exemptions. But in Italy the indirect taxes, those on consumption and transfers (General tax on Entry) give a yield equivalent to that of direct taxation and for this type of tax we have had to do without the indispensable work of the Riforma Tributaria and all that complex organization which serves to eliminate evasion, as we have also lacked the technical instruments designed to assure the tax yield.

As has been frequently stated, the question of food, of a ration of essential foods to give the Italians a basis of sustenance obtainable without recourse to the black market, is of first importance for monetary reasons as well as on social and ethical grounds. Only when the Italian worker can be sure of such a ration, only then the pressure will cease for supplies of essential foods (bread, pasta, and oil) which has its effect on the whole provision market and swells the prices enormously.

In many fields, such as that of clothing, one can ask the Italian people to make the sacrifices that the situation requires and one can organize suitable propaganda to make them accept privations with calmness, but in the field of nutrition, there are absolute minimum requirements, especially for those classes of the population which have to perform hard and continuous labor.

A very important field wherein the most intimate cooperation will be necessary in order not to create new causes for inflation is the field of reconstructions which has nevertheless to be undertaken because it is necessary to revive as soon as possible the productive activity of the Italian people.

In the matter of reconstruction there are three types of works which can be listed as follows in order of priority:

1. Reconstruction of bridges, streets and any other destroyed works which interfere with the possibility of communication.
2. Reconstruction of the still usable part of destroyed factories.
3. Repair and reconstruction of buildings destined for habitation and only partly destroyed.

In this field we must keep in mind that, on the basis of accurate studies, factories of materials of construction can today, in general, supply over 30 to 40% of their normal production (30% for bricks and 40% for cement). Some industries, like those of glass and iron, will be needing several months before reaching this percentage.

The production of the factories of materials of construction in liberated Italy was of course in proportion to the normal rhythm of construction in those regions and cannot by any means meet the need of materials for present reconstruction purposes.

Therefore it is necessary to coordinate work of reconstruction to the actual availability of the material in order to avoid creating a demand for materials which, while impossible to satisfy, would drive the prices of construction materials to staggering heights.

It is likewise necessary to take measures to bring the existing construction materials factories up to full efficiency and to increase their ability to deal at least in part, with the most pressing needs of reconstruction and of re-awakening productive civil life.

On this subject we must point out:

1. The practice followed by Allied Commands in regulating and freezing for their own use entire factories (cement factories, saw mills, workshops for wood work, mechanical factories, etc.) even when the requirements of the troops represent a small, sometimes of small percentage of the whole concern. This is of inestimable harm, paralyzing every effort of reconstruction, for it reduces, to no purpose, the already insufficient potential means of production of materials necessary for reconstruction.
2. The practice constantly followed of carrying off from factories partly destroyed machinery or parts of machinery without any regard to the damage done to the plant as a whole, which is still in condition of efficiency or repairable to the possibility of starting work again which such practices make impossible.
3. The regulation of factories for troop quarters or garages, and the hasty and destructive removal of machinery to empty the places for occupation of which is desired; have to be any possibility of re-opening after destruction suffered at the hands of the enemy, is destroyed.

Cooperation in this field is ardently desired to avoid the repetition of the above mentioned occurrences - at least in the zone furthest removed from the front.

It is likewise to be hoped that we may proceed in closest cooperation to decide the latter by financing, for which the Italian Government is ready, the reconstruction of the zone furthest removed from the front.

In this field we must keep in mind that, on the basis of accurate studies, factories of materials of construction can today, in general, supply over 30 to 40% of their normal production (30% for bricks and 44% for cement). Some industries, like those of glass and iron, will be needing several months before reaching this percentage.

The production of the factories of materials of construction in liberated Italy was of course in proportion to the normal rhythm of construction in these regions and cannot by any means meet the need of materials for present reconstruction purposes.

Therefore it is necessary to coordinate work of reconstruction to the actual availability of the material in order to avoid creating a demand for materials which, while impossible to satisfy, would drive the prices of construction materials to staggering heights.

It is likewise necessary to take measures to bring the existing construction materials factories up to full efficiency and to increase their ability to deal at least in part, with the most pressing needs of reconstruction and of re-awakening productive civil life.

On this subject we must point out:

1. The practice followed by Allied Commands in requisitioning and freeing for their own use entire factories (Cement factories, Saw Mills, Workshops for wood work, mechanical factories, etc.) even when the requirements of the troops represent a small, sometimes of small percentage of the whole concern. This is of inestimable harm, paralyzing every effort of reconstruction, for it reduces, to no purpose, the already insufficient potential means of production of materials necessary for reconstruction.

2. The practice constantly followed of carrying off from the factories partly destroyed machinery or parts of machinery without any regard to the damage done to the plant as a whole, which is still in condition of efficiency or repairable to the possibility of starting work again when such practices cease immediately. 3062

3. The requisitioning of factories for troop quarters or garages, and the hasty and destructive removal of machinery to empty the places for occupation of which is desired; here too every possibility of re-opening after destruction suffered at the hands of the enemy, is destroyed.

Cooperation in this field is ardently desired to avoid the repetition of the above mentioned occurrences - at least in the zone furthest removed from the front.

It is likewise to be hoped that we may proceed in closest cooperation to decide upon and to encourage latter by financing, for which the Italian Government is ready, or by possibilities of labor, or by protection against damage and interference, the healthy beginnings of renewed productive activity which the Italian and Allied Governments may consider worthy of encouragement for the sake of the Nation's life.

In the interest of the renewal of this life it is very desirable that allied organs working in Italy should have sufficient power to take immediate and concrete decision on questions of financial and economic character, wherever these questions fall into line with the general directives issued by the Allied Governments.

Considering the slowness of communications and the enormous accumulation of work on the Allied Central Organs, arising from the world-wide extent of military operations, the practice hitherto followed of referring to the Central Offices even questions of detail leads to such serious delays that the efficacy of the Government's action is impaired.

- 4 -

We realize fully the need of coordination; it seems possible however that this may be effected with a greater decentralization of the bureaucratic organization.

3061

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

9 February, 1944

091.461

Ref your: ECA/56/32

SUBJECT: Reconstruction Lauria Bridge

TO : Public Works and Mines Sub-Commission (Att: Lt. Col. G. E. Rhodes)

1. The scales of wages for Region II apply only to civilians employed by the Armed Forces, either directly or through contractors, and not to civil contracts. Hence, the official scale of wages for Region II cannot be binding in the case of the bids in question.

2. Since these bids apply to a civil contract, the following policy and procedure governs:

a. Contractors for civil public works cannot pay a wage which exceeds the basic wage set in collective contracts, and frozen as of September, 1943, and as revised by Regional Order No. 6, 7 December, 1943, which permits a maximum upward revision of wages of 70% of the basic wage.

b. Since basic wages were set originally by collective contracts, and since these collective contracts vary from locality to locality, it will be necessary for your local representative to make final determination in the locality, in cooperation with our representative, who is Capt. Robert Frazer, Labor Officer, Matera.

3. This office has discussed this matter with Capt. Frazer, who had previously worked on the problem. He indicated that all the bids appeared too high in the light of 2 (a) above, and that a satisfactory wage structure had been worked out in the field office. He is ready, however, to confer further with your representative concerning the matter.

4. The copies of the bids from the three construction firms for rebuilding the Lauria Bridge are attached.

JOE/tbw

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

3060

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

5 January 1944

SUBJECT: Administration of Essential Factories.

TO : Col. Adams, Chief Staff Officer, Economic Directorate

1. With reference to letter of 22 December 1943 from A.M.G. Advance Administrative Echelon, 62/2/3, the Labor Sub-Commission concurs in the general opinion that factories that are now being operated by the Military shall be turned over to competent Italian civilian management under AMI/ACG supervision. Under no circumstances, however, should AMI/ACG assume responsibility for the proper administration and operation of such factories, nor should the Allied Governments subsidize such operations by materials or money unless, clearly, the resultant production is extremely essential to Allied Military Operations.

2. From the labor angle, AMI/ACG should exercise strict supervision over wage scales, working conditions, hours of work, social insurance, employee-employer relationships, and other related subjects involving proper housing, food supply, transportation, migration and the like. The manner in which these important considerations are handled in production essential to Military Operation will have its reflex in the kind of operation which will be set up by Italian civilian management in other production considered essential to restore the normal economy.

JRS/thw

JUNIOR R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., A.M.G.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

See attached Statement
of Industry & Commerce
Sub-Commission.

3059

44

COPY

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRY & COMMERCE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

JEST/jcl

AMG/5104/10

SUBJECT: Administration of Essential Industries

TO : Col. Adams, Chief Staff Officer
Economic Directorate

1. Careful consideration has been given to AFHQ Adv. Adm. Sch. 62/2 of 22 Dec. 43.
2. It is fully appreciated that it is desirable, at as early a date as possible, to relieve the military of their responsibilities for the administration of local factories whose production is essential to the military services, and it is fully realized that it is an AMG/ACC responsibility to arrange for factories at present being run by the military services to be continued under Italian civilian management with AMG/ACC supervision as soon as the military services concerned notify us their desire to be relieved of that responsibility.
3. There are, however, certain very important considerations to be borne in mind should AMG/ACC agree to assume responsibility.
4. The most important of these factors is the fact that when the factory is being run by any military service, that service is able, in order to insure the volume of production desired, to make available the necessary amount of transport and labor and fuel from our own military resources. It is therefore essential, before AMG/ACC can be prepared to assume responsibility, to insure that the scarcity of civilian transport and/or labor will not prejudice the volume of production under Italian civilian management, and further to insure that arrangements have been made for an undiminished, continuous flow of the necessary raw materials or fuel as these have been drawn in the past from military resources.
5. A further factor of considerable importance is the factor of cost of the factory in question. Under conditions of military occupation and administration, the products of the factory are presumably produced on grounds of operational necessity, and in practice are often produced regardless of any economic considerations and without any adequate system of commercial bookkeeping being employed to determine the real cost of the finished product. On the other hand, when the factory is running under Italian civilian management the question of cost becomes of paramount importance and the profit motive once again begins to become operative.

3058

It therefore appears undesirable for ANG/IOB to assume responsibility for factories which may be handed over to Italian civilian control unless the products of those factories can be produced under reasonable satisfactory conditions, bearing in mind the economic factor involved mentioned above.

/s/ John S. E. Todd, for
W. P. EVANS
Colonel
Acting Director, Industry
and Commerce Sub-Commission

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters

File RL4/248.1



4 January 1944

SUBJECT: Tentative Wage Rates
TO : C.O. I.B.S.
Attention Major Dryer

1. Pursuant to your request the following tentative wage rates are established:

- (a) Skilled Repairers of Hospital Textiles
(Female)
Minimum 60 Lire per day
Maximum 70 Lire " "
- (b) Washer's, Machine (Female)
Minimum 50 Lire per day
Maximum 60 Lire " "

By Order of Lt. Colonel Charles Poletti:

Arnold Zempel
Arnold Zempel
Captain
Labor Division
Region I

L. Abram

43

3056

9352

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

4 January 1944

SUBJECT: Civilian Rates of Pay.

TO : Region III Labor Officer (Att: Lt. R. Griley)

1. This will introduce a representative of the Ispettorato Superiore del Genio Civile.

2. They have presented problems which involve proper computation of wage rates for civilian employees. I am referring the matter to you with the request that the Ispettorato be advised how to compute increases. The matter is important.

DAM/tbw

DAVID A. MORSE,
Capt., A.G.,
Labor Sub-Commission.

P.S.: This letter has been delivered to Ing. Pugliese for delivery.

42
3055

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

File 461

09B.461

4 February, 1944

SUBJECT: Trial of Labor Cases.

TO : R.C.A.C., Region II (Att: Labor Officer)

1. Reference your letter dated 29 January, subject: Weekly Report.
2. The question of litigating back wage cases and other matters has been discussed with Capt. M. Albright, Liaison Officer with the Italian Government, who is presently considering the matter with the Minister of Labor so that overall policy may be determined, and then approved by A.C.C.
3. In the meanwhile, it is suggested that wage cases be adjusted through the machinery established under Rules and Regulations issued pursuant to Regional Order No. 5. The final decision of the R.C.A.C. as required by the Regulations should suffice to procure compliance.

DAM/tbw

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

41

3054

C O P YC O P Y

To: Col. J. T. R. Bain

Subject: Weekly Report, Region II

1. Letter from Labor Subcommittee dated 22 January relative to Ispettorato del Lavoro has been received. I am having Italian translation prepared of the Administrative Instruction transferring this organization to the jurisdiction of the Regional Labor Office. Both English and Italian copies of the Administrative Instruction will be distributed promptly.

2. Letter from Labor Subcommittee dated 20 January relative to General Order No. 17 has been received. The fifth English copies have already been distributed and I am having a sufficient number of the English and Italian translations printed in the form of a notice for posting and these will be distributed in the next day or two.

3. Letters of 22 January and 23 January in reply to mine of 17 and 18 January have been received and the information therein is appreciated.

4. As advised in my weekly report dated 22 January, the Regional Director, Avv. Bruni is now away on an official trip throughout Calabria. I expect him back tonight with a report of conditions in Calabria. I also hope he has been able to straighten out a few minor difficulties in Calabria.

5. I visited the Provincial Office in Potenza for two days this week and was not at all satisfied with conditions there. The Director, Avv. De Filpo had been ill at his home for some days and I found that the office had been turned over to a man seventy-four years who had been designated "Vice-Director." He was not at all satisfactory from several standpoints other than his age. Avv. De Filpo was able to return to the office the second day I was there and his physician assures him he will be able to carry on his work at the office now. I spent several hours explaining to Avv. De Filpo matters with reference to office organization and procedure. I also left with him a prepared table of organization and salaries.

One of the greatest difficulties I found was that the labor office had been put in three small rooms very inadequately equipped. Before the occupation the syndicates occupied nearly one hundred rooms in Potenza and for some reason they had been allotted only three for present activities. I contacted the AMG officials and explained the situation and got the assurance that ten rooms would be provided at once for the Labor Office and that they would be in a central location. There is enough furniture available from syndicate property and this will be used.

I plan to take Avv. Bruni, the Regional Director, to Potenza for a couple of days next week as I want him to talk with Avv. De Filpo and also interview the personnel. I shall get him to Salerno also just as soon as possible.

6. In several Provinces matters have arisen where parties have attempted to sue employers for back wages and for other reasons. The Regional Legal Officer is very anxious to know what provision, if any, is being made for cases of this nature to be tried in court. The former Regional Legal Officer had ordered that no labor cases be tried in courts. The present Regional Legal Officer feels, and I agree, that there are going to arise certain matters which cannot be settled by our present

3053

mediation machinery. He points out that mediators will have no power to compel compliance with their decisions. I would greatly appreciate any information which may be available on this subject.

7. In accordance with your instructions, I plan to be in Naples for the conference on February 6. If the plans have been changed since our last conference please advise me.

/s/ Robert Frazer
ROBERT FRAZER,
Captain,
Regional Labor Officer, Region II

3052

Wages-Civ. ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Sicily Region Headquarters
APO 394

Econ. Div
File 2588
461

File *RTA/248.26*

2 February 1944

SUBJECT: Temporary Wage rate of Cold Storage
Meat Porters.

TO : Deputy Director of Labour
No 1. Dist. Catania

1. Pursuant to your request of January 25-44 a temporary rate for Cold Storage Meat Porter is established at 60 Lire per 8 hour day.
2. From the very slight information we have on the subject, these workers would appear to be performing normal heavy manual labor under somewhat adverse conditions. It does not, in the light of this information, appear reasonable to authorize a rate of pay above that authorized for skilled labor - *e.g.* 60 Lire per 8 hour day.

3. It is suggested, that if this rate be inadequate, that the full facts be presented to the Labor Com. *all Forces*
Recourse Board (Sicily) at its next regular meeting on Feb. 16 -

By Order of Lt. Colonel Charles Poletti:

Copy Labor Sub Com.
all adapters
amples.

John
John H. Moffitt
1st Lt.
Labor Division.

40

3051

6 Feb.

12.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

2 February, 1944

091.461

SUBJECT: Civilian Employee -- Wages.

TO : A.F.H.Q., Adv. Adm. Ech. (Att: Chairman, Control of Wages Committee)

1. Provisional rate of pay of 150 lire per day has been fixed for Signa. Anna Odierne De Lorenzo, Executive Secretary of the Education Sub-Commission, A.C.C. Hq.

2. In view of the importance of Signa. Lorenzo's position and her special confidential relationship with the Sub-Commission, it is recommended that the provisional rate be allowed and made permanent.

DAM/tbw

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., U.S.A.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

Incl:

1. Ltr 2 Feb fr Lab Sub-Com to Ed Sub-Com
2. Ltr 31 Jan fr Ed Sub-Com to Lab Sub-Com

39

3050

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

File

092.461

2 February 1944

SUBJECT: Civilian Employee -- Wages.

TO : Acting Deputy, Educational Advisor.

A provisional rate of 150 lire per day is hereby authorized for Signa. Anna Odierno de Lorenzo, Executive Secretary of your Sub-Commission, in accordance with A.F.H.Q., Adv. Adm. Ech. Instruction No. 24.

DAM/tbw

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

3049

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee

TO : Labor Subcommittee, AMG Hq
FROM : Education Subcommittee
SUBJECT : Civilian Employees, wages
DATE : 31 January 1944

Attention Lt.Col.Junuis R.Smith.

1. Reference your letter 091.461, 27 January 1944, to G-I, attention Capt.Farrar.
2. Sig.na ANNA ODIERNO DE LORENZO is employed by this Subcommittee as executive secretary and consultant. She is a graduate of Naples University and has studied at Cambridge University in England. She is used in making contacts with University personnel, in acting for the Educational Adviser in carrying out his policies, in a high-grade type of interpreting and translating, and generally as chief civilian assistant to the educational adviser.
3. Payment of 150 lire per day is requested as essential to get the high quality help needed. This is the amount previously authorized for the corresponding person (S.ra Varisco) employed when this Hq was in Palermo.

For Lt.Col.G.R.GAYRE.

Carleton W. Washburne

CARLETON W. WASHBURNE
Major, AUS
Acting Deputy
Educational Adviser

CWW/as

3048

ALLIED MILITARY COMMAND
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS

ALIO-394

RETURNED MEMORANDUM
10 50

Salaries of Positions in Provincial
Departments of Social Welfare

1. All arrangements for salaries of persons employed in Provincial Departments of Social Welfare will be made through channels established for State agencies.
2. Salaries established at this time are provisional. The definite systematization of personnel will be effected at a later date upon completion of the office organization.
3. New positions will not at this time be granted judicial status or pension rights but will have the legal status of honoraria.
4. Monthly honoraria for the directorial positions in Provincial Departments of Social Welfare must be sufficient to attract well qualified persons. The exact amounts in each case shall be recommended by the Prefects and approved by the S.C.A.O. It is suggested that the Commissioner of Social Welfare be paid a monthly honorarium equal to the salary now being paid for the grade of "Consigliere-1st. Class" and that Compensation for Directors of Public Assistance and Directors of Child Welfare should be equal to that of "Consigliere 2nd. Class" Compensation of other positions shall be established on a descending scale and in conformity with compensation standards prevailing in each Province.
5. An official, coming from another public administration, who continues to draw a salary from that administration, may receive a personal indemnity of not more than one half of the salary due him, had he been directly and exclusively employed by the Department of Social Welfare.

By Order of Lt. Colonel Charles MOLLATI:

A. L. DRANK
Major
Regional Public Welfare Office

3047

1728

3 January 1944. 461

File

- Departments of Social Welfare will be made through channels established for State agencies.
2. Salaries established at this time are provisional. The definite systematization of personnel will be effected at a later date upon completion of the office organization.
 3. New positions will not at this time be granted judicial status or pension rights but will have the legal status of honorarie.
 4. Monthly honoraria for the directorial positions in Provincial Departments of Social Welfare must be sufficient to attract well qualified persons. The exact amounts in each case shall be recommended by the Prefects and approved by the S.C.A.O. It is suggested that the Commissioner of Social Welfare be paid a monthly honorarium equal to the salary now being paid for the grade of "Consigniere-1st. Class" and that Compensation for Directors of Public Assistance and Directors of Child Welfare should be equal to that of "Consigniere 2nd. Class" Compensation of other positions shall be established on a descending scale and in conformity with compensation standards prevailing in each Province.
 5. An official, coming from another public administration, who continues to draw a salary from that administration, may receive a personal indemnity of not more than one half of the salary due him, had he been directly and exclusively employed by the Department of Social Welfare.

By Order of Lt. Colonel Charles MOUTRI:

R. J. D. K. L.
Major

Regional Public Welfare Office.

DISTRIBUTION:
"B"

Public Welfare Div., - 10
Sicily Region Hq.
Finance Div., Sicily
Region Headquarters - 10
March - 35

10/8/11

Adm. Div. - 1
(for Budget)
(for Legal) - 2

10/8/11
30470

GOVERNINO MILITARE ALLATO

GUARIGLIA GIORNALLI DELLA SICILIA

A P O 394

Data 3 Gennaio 1944

GIORNALI MILITARI

No 58

Salari nel Dipartimento Provinciale
dell'Assistenza Sociale.

1. Tutti gli assettamenti per i salari delle persone imple-
te nel Dipartimento Provinciale dell'Assistenza Sociale, saranno
fatti gerarchicamente come per gli Uffici Statali.

2. I salari fissati attualmente sono provvisori. La defini-
tiva sistemazione del personale sarà effettuata in seguito, a con-
pieta sistemazione dell'Ufficio.

3. Le nuove cariche non avranno attualmente uno statuto leg-
gale nè daranno diritto a pensioni, ne avranno uno statuto legale
di onorario.

4. L'onorario mensile per le cariche di dirigenza nel Dipar-
timento Provinciale dell'Assistenza Sociale, deve essere sufficien-
te ad attrarre persone di elevate qualità. L'esatto ammontare, in
ogni caso, sarà suggerito dal Prefetto e approvato dallo S.C.A.O.
Il consigliabile che al Commissario dell'Assistenza Sociale sia
pagato un onorario mensile pari allo stipendio che attualmente
viene erogato per il grado di "CONSIGLIERE DI I CLASSE" e i Direttori
compensato per i Direttori della "Assistenza Sociale" di
dell'Assistenza Infantile sia eguale a quello di "CONSIGLIERE DI
II CLASSE". Il compenso delle altre cariche sarà stabilito su una
scala decrescente, e in conformità alla tariffa degli stipendi, vi-
genti in ogni Provincia.

5. Un funzionario, venendo da un'altra Amministrazione Pub-
blica, dalla qual. continua a percepire un salario, può ricevere un
na indennità personale non superiore alla metà del salario lui
dovuto, se fosse stato direttamente ed esclusivamente impiegato
presso il Dipartimento della Assistenza Sociale.

D'ordine del Ten.Col. Charles POLIETTI

Mag. M.P. DIANA
Ufficiale Regionale della Pubblica Assistenza

Salari nel Dipartimento Provinciale
dell'Assistenza Sociale.

1. Tutti gli assetamenti per i salari delle persone impiegate nel Dipartimento Provinciale dell'Assistenza Sociale, saranno fatti gerarchicamente come per gli Uffici Statali.
2. I salari fissati attualmente sono provvisori. La definitiva sistemazione del personale sarà effettuata in seguito, a completa sistemazione dell'Ufficio.
3. Le nuove cariche non avranno attualmente uno statuto legale né daranno diritto a pensioni, ma avranno uno statuto legale ai onorario.
4. L'onorario mensile per le cariche di dirigenza nel Dipartimento Provinciale dell'Assistenza Sociale, deve essere sufficiente ad attrarre persone di elevate qualità. L'esatto ammontare, in ogni caso, sarà suggerito dal Prefetto e approvato dallo S.C.A.O. E' consigliabile che al Commissario dell'Assistenza Sociale sia pagato un onorario mensile pari allo stipendio che attualmente viene erogato per il grado di "COLLEGIALI DI I CLASSE" e che il compenso per i Direttori della "Assistenza Pubblica" e i Direttori dell'Assistenza Infantile sia eguale a quello di "CONSIGLIERI DI II CLASSE". Il compenso delle altre cariche sarà stabilito su una scala decrescente e in conformità alla tariffa degli stipendi, vigenti in ogni Provincia.
5. Un funzionario, venendo da un'altra amministrazione Pubblica, dalla quale continua a percepire un salario, può ricevere una indennità personale non superiore alla metà del salario a lui dovuto, se fosse stato direttamente ed esclusivamente impiegato presso il Dipartimento della Assistenza Sociale.

D'ordine del Ten.Col. Charles POLLITI

Mag. R.P. D'ARMI

Ufficiale Regionale della Pubblica Assistenza

MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
ISPettorato SUPERIORE DEL GENIO CIVILE
CON SEDE IN NAPOLI

PAGHE OPERAI

PRO-MEMORIA

Giusta richiesta sono stati compilati gli elenchi delle paghe operai corrisposte al 1° Gennaio 1942 e quelle successive fino ad oggi.

L'elenco n.1 comprende le paghe corrisposte al 1° Gennaio 1942, l'elenco n.2 quelle con l'aumento apportato al 1° Gennaio 1943, l'elenco n.3 quelle con l'aumento apportato al 21 aprile 1943 e l'elenco n.4 quelle che si debbono corrispondere dall'11 dicembre 1943 in base al proclama del Comando Alleato che stabilizzava l'aumento delle paghe in vigore al 1° settembre 1942 nella misura del 70% sulle prime 1000= lire mensili, del 60% sulle seconde 1000= lire ecc.

In questi prospetti risulta che le paghe variano a seconda della località (1°, 2°, 3° zona) e variano da un minimo per gli operai senza persone di famiglia a carico ed aumentano in proporzione del numero di tali persone, e ciò in conformità delle leggi italiane vigenti ancora al 1° Ottobre 1943.

Si da notare che prima del proclama del Comando Alleato, e precisamente nell'Ottobre 1943, l'Ispettorato Superiore del Genio Civile di intesa coll'Ufficio Tecnico Comunale di Napoli stabilì una tariffa di paghe operai che fissava un'unica paga per ogni categoria di operai qualunque fosse il numero delle persone di famiglia a carico dell'operaio stesso.

Questa tariffa è riportata nell'ultima colonna del prospetto n.

4.

Confrontando le paghe di quest'ultima colonna con quella dello stesso prospetto n.4 e cioè con quelle dell'applicazione del proclama del Comando Alleato, che sono pertanto le paghe oggi in vigore, risulta che con la detta applicazione gli operai senza perso-

PRO-MEMORIA

Ciasta richiesta sono stati compilati gli elenchi delle paghe operai corrisposte al 1° Gennaio 1942 e quello successive fino ad oggi.

L'elenco n.1 comprende le paghe corrisposte al 1° Gennaio 1942, l'elenco n.2 quelle con l'aumento apportato al 1° Gennaio 1943, l'elenco n.3 quelle con l'aumento apportato al 21 aprile 1943 e l'elenco n.4 quelle che si devono corrispondere dall'11 dicembre 1943 in base al proclama del Comando Alleato che stabilizzava l'aumento delle paghe in vigore al 1° settembre 1942 nella misura del 70% sulle prime 1000 lire mensili, del 60% sulle seconde 1000 lire ecc.

In questi prospetti risulta che le paghe variano a seconda della località (1°, 2°, 3° zona) e variano da un minimo per gli operai senza persone in famiglia a carico ed aumentano in proporzione del numero di tali persone, e ciò in conformità delle leggi italiane vigenti ancora al 1° Ottobre 1943.

Si da notare che prima del proclama del Comando Alleato, e precisamente nell'Ottobre 1943, l'Ispektorato Superiore del Genio Civile di intesa coll'Ufficio Tecnico Comunale di Napoli stabilì una tariffa di paghe operai che fissava un'unica paga per ogni categoria di max operai qualunque fosse il numero delle persone di famiglia a carico dell'operaio stesso.

Questa tariffa è riportata nell'ultima colonna del prospetto n.

4.

Confrontando le paghe di quest'ultima colonna con quella dello stesso prospetto n.4 e cioè con quelle dell'applicazione del proclama del Comando Alleato, che sono portate le paghe oggi in vigore, risulta che con la detta applicazione gli operai senza persone di famiglia a carico sono quelli maggiormente danneggiati, mentre soltanto gli operai con famiglia molto numerosa (moglie e sette figli) percepiscono paghe che sono quasi uguali a quelle che erano state concordate tra l'Ispektorato Superiore del Genio Civile e l'Ufficio Tecnico Comunale.

3045

37

Infatti in base a tale Concordato il;manovale,per esempio,qua-
lunque fosse il numero delle persone di famiglia a suo carico, per-
cepiva la paga di L.60 al giorno,ed ora invece in base al proclama
del Governo Alleato, se non ha persone di famiglia a carico, perce-
pisce la paga di L.45 al giorno, mentre soltanto se ha moglie e
cinque figli percepisce la paga di L.62 al giorno.

Così pure il falegname, che percepiva la paga di L.84 al giorno,
ora, se è scapolo, percepisce la paga di L.59 al giorno, mentre sol-
tanto se ha moglie e sette figli percepisce la paga di L.83 al
giorno.

A così di casi per tutte le altre categorie di operai.

E' da rilevare ancora che attualmente la paga che effettivamente
le imprese corrispongono, agli operai di buon rendimento è superio-
re ancora a quella della tariffa concordata tra l'Ispettorato Supe-
riore del Lavoro Civile e l'Ufficio Tecnico Comunale, riportata come
si è detto, nell'ultima colonna del prospetto n.4

Per la città di Napoli sono da considerarsi infine i maggiori
oneri a cui gli operai sono soggetti, sia per la mancanza di mezzi
di trasporto dei paesi vicini in cui gran parte di essi richie-
dono, sia per la deficienza e vil costo elevato delle derrate ali-
mentari.

Napoli 3 Gennaio 1944

P. IL CAPO DELL'ISPettorATO

(Vito Pugliese)

MEMO

Workmen salaries.

TRANSLATION

With reference to your request we have drawn up the list of
workmen salaries.

riceve la paga di L. 45 al giorno, mentre soltanto se ha moglie e cinque figli percepisce la paga di L. 62 al giorno.

Così pure il falegname, che percepiva la paga di L. 84 al giorno, ora, se è scapolo, percepisce la paga di L. 59 al giorno, mentre soltanto se ha moglie e sette figli percepisce la paga di L. 83 al giorno.

E così dicasi per tutte le altre categorie di operai.

E' da rilevare ancora che attualmente la paga che effettivamente le imprese corrispongono, agli operai di buon rendimento è superiore ancora a quella della tariffa concordata tra l'Ispettorato Superiore del Lavoro Civile e l'Ufficio Tecnico Comunale, riportata come si è detto, nell'ultima colonna del prospetto n. 4.

Per la città di Napoli sono da considerarsi infine i maggiori oneri a cui gli operai sono soggetti, sia per la mancanza di mezzi di trasporto dei paesi vicini in cui gran parte di essi risiedono, sia per la deficienza e il costo elevato delle derrate alimentari.

Napoli 3 Gennaio 1944

P. IL CAPO DELL'ISPettorATO
(Vito Pugliese)

MEMO

Workmen salaries.

With reference to your request we have drawn up the list of workmen salaries paid at January 1st 1942 and after till now.

The list n. 1 is concerning the salaries paid at January 1st 1942, the list n. 2 the same salaries with the new advancement done at January 1st 1943, the list n. 3 the same salaries with the advancement done at April 21st 1943, and the list n. 4 is concerning

TRANSMISSION

the salaries that we must pay from December 11th 1943 according to proclamation issued by the Allied Government, concerning the increase of pays in force at September 1st 1942 (70% over first 1000 lire monthly, 60% over second 1000 monthly etc.)

From these lists is resulting that the salaries are different according to localities (1st 2nd, 3rd area) and are increasing according to the number of members of workmen families (Italian law in force till 1st October 1943).

It needs to notice before the Proclamation of Allied Command (October 1943) Superior Civil Engineering Inspectorship, agreed with Town Technical Office in Naples upon a rate of workmen pays, fixed only one pay for every category of workmen, without an account of members of workmen family.

We have relate this rate on the last columns of list n.4.

Comparing the pays of this last column with that (on the same list) concerning the enforcement of the afore mentioned proclamation (pays now in force) is resulting workmen without a family are much damaged whilst only workmen with a great family (wife and seven sons) collect, now, about the same pays that were fixed between Civil Engineering Superior Inspectorship and Town Technical Office.

Really, according to this agreement, the mason's labourer, as an example, whatever the members of his family might be, collected a daily pay of L.60 whilst now, according to Allied Proclamation, if he has no members of his family as burden, he has a daily pay of only L.45. With a wife and five sons he collects L.62 daily. So a joiner, too, who had a salary amounting daily to Lire 84, at present, if he is unmarried, he has a daily pay of Lire 59 and if he has a wife and seven sons, he collects a daily pay of L.83.

So is also for other workmen categories. It needs also to notice now the salary that undertakers give to the best workmen is greater than the salary fixed by the rate agreed between Civil Engi-

3044

1737

From these lists is resulting that the salaries are different according to localities (1st 2nd, 3rd area) and are increasing according to the number of members of workmen families (Italian law in force till 31 October 1st 1943).

It needs to notice before the Proclamation of Allied Command (October 1943) Superior Civil Engineering Inspectorship, agreed with Town Technical Office in Naples upon a rate of workmen pays, fixed only one pay for every category of workmen, without an amount of members of workmen family.

We have relate this rate on the last column of list M.4.

Comparing the pays of this last column with that (on the same list) concerning the enforcement of the afore mentioned proclamation (pays now in force) is resulting workmen without a family are much damaged whilst only workmen with a great family (wife and seven sons) collect, now, about the same pays that were fixed between Civil Engineering Superior Inspectorship and Town Technical Office.

Really, according to this agreement, the mason's labourer, as an example, whatever the members of his family might be, collected a daily pay of L.60 whilst now, according to Allied Proclamation, if he has no members of his family as burden, he has a daily pay of only L.45. With a wife and five sons he collects L.62 daily. So a joiner, too, who had a salary amounting daily to Lire 59, at present, if he is unmarried, he has a daily pay of Lire 59 and if he has a wife and seven sons, he collects a daily pay of L.83.

So is also for other workmen categories. It needs also to notice now the salary that undertakers give to the best workmen is greater than the salary fixed by the rate agreed between Civil Engineering Superior Inspectorship and the Town Technical Office (relative, as said, on the last column of list M.4). For Naples City it needs to bring into notice the greater burdens of workmen (conveyance deficiency from next towns, supplies deficiency and great

304A

cost of them etc.)

Maples January 3rd 1944

By order of the Chief of Civil Engineering Inspe-
ctorship

ENG. VITO PUGLIESE

COPY

RESTRICTED

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES

26 December 1943

SUBJECT: Labor

TO : Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer

1. The following is brief summary of labor situation in Regions II, III and IV to date..

2. Army Wage Scale on Mainland.

a. Uniform Wage Scale governing civilians employed by Allied Armed Forces in Italy has been prepared by Wage Sub-Committee of Wage Control Sub-Committee of Italian Resources Board. Scale submitted to board for approval. It is to be transmitted to A.F.H.Q. for final approval and issuance as directive.

3. Wage Scale of Government Employees and Private Employees.

a. Regional Order No. 6 (Temporary Wage Adjustment) issued by R.C.A.O., Region II on 7 December 43 pursuant to verbal order of Brigadier General McSherry. The Order followed Sicily General Order No. 14 in detail.

b. Regional Order No. 2 (Temporary Wage Adjustment) signed by R.C.A.O., Region III on 10 December 43 pursuant to verbal order of Major General Rennell. The order followed Sicily General Order No. 14 in detail.

c. No wage order has yet been issued by R.C.A.O., Region IV. The problem is being studied by Labor Officer, Region IV who is to submit recommendations to R.C.A.O. R.C.A.O. has verbal instructions from General Rennell to submit recommendation to 15 Army Group before action taken.

d. Wage Order issued by Italian Government, Brindisi on ___ December 43. This order also follows Sicily Order No. 14.

e. Result of foregoing is uniformity among Regions I, II, III and the Italian Government in Wage Formula used and percentage increase allowed. However, it should be noted that in Region I and Italian Government area increase for government employees was retroactive to 1 November 43, while in Regions II and III retroactive to 1 December 43. Further it has been reported that same number of indemnities were not included in global measure by Italian Government since some had been previously abolished.

4. Corporative-Syndical System.

a. Regional Order No. 5 issued by R.C.A.O., Region II on 7 December 43 pursuant to verbal order of Brigadier General McSherry. The Order followed Sicily General Order No. 8 in detail.

b. Regional Order No. 1 signed by R.C.A.O., Region III on 10 December 43 pursuant to written directive to R.C.A.O. from Major General Rennell signed on 7 December 43. The Order followed Sicily General Order No. 8 in detail.

c. An Administrative Instruction was issued in Regions II and III, identical with the Administrative Instruction previously issued in Sicily continuing collective labor contracts which were in existence on 3 September 43.

d. Region IV is about to issue a similar order and instruction pursuant to written directive from Major General Rennell.

e. No action has yet been taken by Italian Government in its area though it reported to Major General Rennell on 6 December 43 through A.C.C. (Brindisi) liaison officer that it had no objection to issuance of Order on Mainland similar to General Order No. 8 (Sicily) as long as uniformity was achieved. (It has been recently reported that Italian Government has tentatively agreed to adopt the Order.)

f. Result of foregoing is uniformity among all Regions and on Mainland in labor action taken and contemplated.

5. Conclusion.

a. The Wage Order has been well received by the public at large and by spokesmen for labor. While it is considered too conservative by many in light of cost of living situation, there is seeming agreement on the proposition that further consideration of wage increases should be held in abeyance pending opportunity of authorities, with cooperation of public, to maintain price levels, suppress the black market, and procure additional supplies. Organized labor has established a committee which is drafting a program on this question to be submitted to A.M.C. for consideration.

b. The abolition of the Fascist Syndical System has met with the full support of the Committee of Liberation, spokesmen for labor, and a broad section of business. Certain industrial groups, as for example, the building and construction trades, are already well advanced in their plans for organization of voluntary trade associations and a free chamber of commerce patterned after the pre-Fascist chamber. Upon receipt of word that the Syndicate Order had been signed, spokesmen for labor sent a joint message to the workers of America, Great Britain, and Russia through Colonel Mure thanking the Allies for their liberation and new freedom and in return pledging every cooperation here behind the lines.

c. There is public satisfaction with the wholesale elimination of Fascist personnel and with what is termed the "Fascist strangle hold" on the people of Italy, and with the declaration that the Government Labor Offices created under the Order are to be Italian Offices staffed with Italians and part of their system of government with responsibility for administration placed squarely on their shoulders. Also to our emphasis that the labor program as such -- in both the government and private spheres -- was to be implemented and evolved by the Italian people themselves along lines that met their needs, views, and aspirations, subject, however, to A.M.C. supervision. In each quarter response to assumption of responsibility by interested Italian groups has been good. They are apparently anxious to show that they can create a workable democratic mechanism within the new framework supplied but realistically assert that for the time being and while they are in transition the full support, advice and supervision of A.M.C. is essential.

DAM/tbw

/s/ David A. Morse
DAVID A. MORSE,
Capt., A.C.,
Labor Sub-Commission.

3042

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

091.461

28 February, 1944

SUBJECT: Civilian Employees -- Wages
TO : Education Sub-Commission

Recommendation that the provisional rate of 150 lire per day fixed for Signa. Anna Odiermo De Lorenzo be made permanent, has been approved by the Control of Wages Committee, dated 2 February, 1944.

JRS/tbw

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., G.M.C.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

34

3041

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

091.461

2 February, 1944

SUBJECT: Civilian Employee -- Wages.

TO : A.F.H.Q., Adv. Adm. Ech. (Att: Chairman, Control of Wages Committee)

1. Provisional rate of pay of 150 lire per day has been fixed for Signa. Anna Odierno De Lorenzo, Executive Secretary of the Education Sub-Commission, A.C.C. Hq.

2. In view of the importance of Signa. Lorenzo's position and her special confidential relationship with the Sub-Commission, it is recommended that the provisional rate be allowed and made permanent.

DAM/tbw

Junius R. Smith
JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

Incl:

1. Ltr 2 Feb fr Lab Sub-Com to Ed Sub-Com
2. Ltr 31 Jan fr Ed Sub-Com to Lab Sub-Com

1st Ind. DNL/rjs
CONTROL OF WAGES COMMITTEE, A.L.R.B.(I), APO 400, U.S. Army, 20 Feb. '44.

TO: Headquarters Allied Control Commission.
(Attn: Labor Sub-Commission).

1. Recommendation in basic communication approved.

Douglas N. Lawley
DOUGLAS N. LAWLEY
Chairman, Control of Wages Committee
A.L.R.B.(I)

3040

3361

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

092.461

2 February 1944

SUBJECT: Civilian Employee -- Wages.

TO : Acting Deputy, Educational Advisor.

A provisional rate of 150 lire per day is hereby authorized for Signa. Anna Odierne de Lorenzo, Executive Secretary of your Sub-Commission, in accordance with A.F.H.C., Adv. Adm. Ech. Instruction No. 24.

DAM/tbw

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

3039

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee

TO : Labor Subcommittee, ANG Hq
FROM : Education Subcommittee
SUBJECT : Civilian Employees, wages
DATE : 31 January 1944

Attention Lt. Col. Junius R. Smith.

1. Reference your letter 091.464, 27 January 1944, to G-I, attention Capt. Farrar.
2. Sig.ra ANNA GIUSEPPE DE LORENZO is employed by this Subcommittee as executive secretary and consultant. She is a graduate of Naples University and has studied at Cambridge University in England. She is used in making contacts with University personnel, in acting for the Educational Adviser in carrying out his policies, in a high-grade type of interpreting and translating, and generally as chief civilian assistant to the educational adviser.
3. Payment of 150 lire per day is requested as essential to get the high quality help needed. This is the amount previously authorized for the corresponding person (S.ra Varisco) employed when this Hq was in Palermo.

For Lt. Col. G. R. SAYRE.

Carleton W. Washburne

CARLETON W. WASHBURN
Major, AUS
Acting Deputy
Educational Adviser

CW/as

3038

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

091.461

2 February, 1944

SUBJECT: Civilian Employees -- Wages.

TO : A.F.M.Q., Adv. Adm. Ech. (Att: Chairman, Control of Wages Committee)

1. Provisional rate of pay of 150 lire per day has been fixed for Signa. Anna Odierno De Lorenzo, Executive Secretary of the Education Sub-Commission, A.C.C. Hq.

2. In view of the importance of Signa. Lorenzo's position and her special confidential relationship with the Sub-Commission, it is recommended that the provisional rate be allowed and made permanent.

DAM/Ubw

S/Junius R. Smith,
JUNIOR R. SMITH
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

Incl:

1. Ltr 2 Feb fr Lab Sub-Com to Ed Sub-Com
2. Ltr 31 Jan fr Ed Sub-Com to Lab Sub-Com

1st Ind. DNL/rjs
CONTROL OF WAGES COMMITTEE, A.L.R.B.(I), APO 400, U.S. Army, 20 Feb. '44.

TO: Headquarters Allied Control Commission.
(Attn: Labor Sub-Commission).

1. Recommendation in basic communication approved.

DOUGLAS H. LAWLEY
Chairman, Control of Wages Committee
A.L.R.B.(I)

3037

C O P Y

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

091.461

2 February 1944

SUBJECT: Civilian Employee -- Wages.

TO : Acting Deputy, Educational Advisor.

A provisional rate of 150 lire per day is hereby authorized for Signa. Anna Odierne de Lorenzo, Executive Secretary of your Sub-Commission, in accordance with A.F.H.Q., Adv. Adm. Ech. Instruction No. 24.

DAM/tbw

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., Q.M.C.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

3036

C O P Y

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Education Subcommittee

TO : Labor Subcommittee, AME Hq
FROM : Education Subcommittee
SUBJECT : Civilian Employees, wages
DATE : 31 January 1944

Attention Lt. Col. Junius R. Smith.

1. Reference your letter 091.461, 27 January 1944, to G-I, attention Capt. Farrar.
2. Sig.ra ANNA ODIERNO DE LORENZO is employed by this Subcommittee as executive secretary and consultant. She is a graduate of Naples University and has studied at Cambridge University in England. She is used in making contacts with University personnel, in acting for the Educational Adviser in carrying out his policies, in a high-grade type of interpreting and translating, and generally as chief civilian assistant to the educational adviser.
3. Payment of 150 lire per day is requested as essential to get the high quality help needed. This is the amount previously authorized for the corresponding person (S.ra Varisco) employed when this Hq was in Palermo.

For Lt.Col.G.R.GAYRE.

s/Carleton W. Washburne
CARLETON W. WASHBURNE
Major, AUS
Acting Deputy
Educational Adviser

DWH/as

C O P Y

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 594

Cross Reference Sheet

File: 451

Subject: Conditions of employment and wage scale for civilians
employed by the Allied Armed Forces in Italy.

Date: 21 Jan - 944.

To: ///

From: Major General, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer

Documents Filed: XVII Wages and Hours Division

3035

(33)

COPY

File

COPY 461

MEMORANDUM ABOUT THE ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION IN NAPLES

This memorandum deals with the question of wages and cost of living, the syndical reorganization, the reopening of industrial plants and the defreezing of funds.

A) Wages and the Cost of Living.

1) Wages. As regards the measure of increase of wages already established by the Allies, which measure is, by all concerned, recognized as insufficient in the present conditions, it may be useful to point to the following considerations:

- (a) The wages now increased to a maximum of 70%, proved inadequate already in normal times; so the war majoration has been calculated on a lower basis than what could have been assumed as a peace "standard".
- (b) An increase appropriated to the conditions of Sicily, Apulia, etc., does result inferior in purchasing power in the city of Naples. This is, in fact, duly admitted by the Allied provision, which, by englobing in the wage to be increased other indemnities, increases the Naples wage 22% more than those of other places. It is anyhow felt that this majoration is still inadequate, the differences in prices being much greater between Naples and other regions (a striking example: olive oil, in Naples at 200 £ per litre, in Apulia at 20 £ per litre).
- (c) The Allied authorities are concerned with reason about the danger of inflating the money-market and seem to think that a bigger increase of wages will result in such an inflation. This consequence may be questioned. Workers, even if they received wages four times as big, wouldn't spend more than what they are now spending. Two examples can be provided to this effect: the budget of a family of five amounts at present to about 9,000 £ monthly; in the most favorable case, a worker's income would be around 2,000 £ per month. The daily expenditure of a worker who was receiving 30 £ a day has been checked to amount to 150 £. In both the case the gap between what is earned and what is spent, daily or monthly, is filled either by recurring to loans, or by debts towards sellers, or by selling less necessary, although sometimes quite necessary, implements or belongings, as for instance shoes. Wages three or four times as big as the present ones wouldn't mean an excess in the spendingpower of the workers, but simply that they could meet their unavoidable needs with what they earn.
- (d) Anyhow, it is not suggested there should be an immediate readaptation of the increase of wages. The Allied statement, that a parallel action should be taken to decrease the cost of living is fully appreciated. As a transitory measure, the adoption of a "mobile scale" is suggested which would leave wages in principle as they are, and would take the form of an indemnity for the exceptional cost of living. This indemnity would be adapted on the basis of the real expense met for some of the most necessary victuals, as for example bread and meat (calculated on an average, fromed by a combination of official and black market prices), and would follow all its variations, being automatically reduced to nought with the disappearance of the black market.

2) Black Market.

- (a) The first measure to consider for the elimination of the black market is the affluence of goods. These may be provided from other liberated regions of Italy, the possibility of their affluence lying in the solution of the problem of internal transports; or else they must be imported from abroad. The difficulty of sea transports for the Allies is clearly recognized. Some help in this question, limited to Mediterranean communications, may be given by Italian cargo ships ready at hand, especially in the Apulian ports.
- (b) The black market has spread parallel to the extension of official compulsory prices for all sorts of goods. By restoring gradually a free market it will disappear. This can't be done for all products at once; the performance of the principle of compulsory storage (ammassi) should be maintained for some products of first necessity (as corn and oil), at least until the liberation of the whole of Italy, to supply readily the yet unknown requests of the now occupied zone.
- (c) The question of mass-storage (ammassi) is complicated by that of the creation of an improvised bureaucracy, often chosen on party lines, not always well experienced, sometimes corrupted; the personnel in charge must be reduced and purged by drastic eliminations. A right of inspection on the working of the ammassi should be given to workers.
- (d) It is recommended to encourage initiatives of selling cooperative unions and of cooperative unions is the workshops whom the care of distributing among the workers products furnished by the Allies should be entrusted.
- (e) All the field of intermediary commerce of supplied goods should be kept under the watch of a special municipal police (polizia ammonaria), carefully chosen and instructed, with the advice of the workers' unions.
- (f) All infractions in these matters should be met with clear and severe sanctions; but also, and principally, by restoring an atmosphere of confidence and by spreading the percussion that an undue accumulation of goods is, in the long run, bad business.

B) Syndical Organization.

- (a) The starting point of the syndical reorganization is the disappearance of all the Fascist Syndical structure.
- (b) The first step would be the constitution, in every plant, of internal committees of workers, freely elected, with the representation of the various tendencies that may appear among the workers. All measures should be taken to facilitate this constitution in the quickest possible time.
- (c) On this basis, syndicates will appear spontaneously, through the grouping of workers according to their category. The Unions thus formed will deal with all questions of a general character concerning a single category of workers. The syndicate will be born through a

process of free and individual adhesion, which seems to guarantee better a full and conscious participation of the worker to its life.

- (d) The various syndicates, when duly organized, will group themselves into Confederations or General Syndicates.
- (e) The single Syndicates and the Confederations shall be recognized by the labor offices now in formation, provided they attain a certain membership, to be established. Some special steps are recommended for the reorganization of Syndicates:
- (a) The reopening of industrial plants (see below) so as to make possible the constitution of the greatest number of Internal Committees.
- (b) The physical meeting of workers according to their category, so as to facilitate the constitution of Syndicates; to this end the use of premises belonging now to Fascist Syndical Institutions, to be devolved to the representatives of the Confederations now in the process of reconstitution (as the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro and the Christian, or white, Confederation), is needed. The use should be only temporary; it would become permanent when the Confederations are regularly constituted anew, by the actual adhesion of Syndicates. The Confederations, in their turn, should allow the use of premises to the different Syndicates. Another connection problem is that of the property of the suppressed Fascist Syndical organization. That property should be merged in a Unified fund for workers' insurances. The administration of this unified fund should be kept by a Committee appointed by the workers' unions, under some special regulation.

C) Reopening of Industrial Plants.

- (a) First of all, in all industrial plants not actually efficient, part of the workers should be retained, to proceed to a recognition and inventory of stocks and machinery and to the eventual reparations and readaptations. A technical committee of workers should be formed, to advise in this operation. A program should be set up for merging or regrouping industries of the same kind wherever this should appear necessary or profitable. In all resumption of workers an order of priority should be followed according to seniority, but with special regard also to the assumption of skilled workers, who mustn't fall for long out of work and so lose their skill. Workers who have been sent out of work for political reasons (as the railwaymen in 1923) must be reintegrated in their seniority rights. For the reopening of industrial plants, it is necessary that those occupied by Allied Forces should be gradually, but rapidly, evacuated.
- (b) The elected internal committees must participate, in every plant, to setting up of the working program in collaboration with the directive body and with the employers.
- (c) The principle of the workers' participation to profits must be settled for all plants. Regulations about this settlement will follow in due course.

- (d) In the case of plants which can't be put in working order for the absence or the carelessness of the owners, a Committee of Operation must be formed, composed of representative members of the Internal Committee of the plant and of the new Labor Office. The formation of an Industrial Cooperative Union which will substitute the absentee owner should be favored.
- (e) In all industrial management, there must take place, at the shortest time, a careful elimination of Fascists who have signaled themselves for their tyrannical or unfair attitude towards the employees, or for being compromised in filenazi or unscrupulous dealings. A discrimination ought to be contemplated for persons of special technical capacity. Representatives of the Internal Committee together with those of the Labor Office will deal with this matter.

D) Defreezing of Funds.

An immediate and general provision for the defreezing of funds for the payment of wages, and emergency and other indemnities or prizes, is recommended. In many banks or other institutions funds allotted for this purpose are now frozen. Number of workers are still expecting, totally or partially, their pay, and some of the indemnities due to them, for September or even for August. This question is of great urgency.

To sum up the whole question, these are the principles that must be kept in view in the Economic Reconstruction, and in this order of priority:

- A) The war needs of the Allies.
- B) The local needs.
- C) The presumable needs of Occupied Italy, to be promptly met on the day of liberation.

Naples - 20th December 1943.

3031

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

APO 394

SECRET

18 December 1943.

SUBJECT: Relations of Finance Sub-Commission with Badoglio Government at Brindisi during period October 29 - November 30, 1943.

When the Badoglio Government established itself at Brindisi in September, 1943, a temporary military mission to that government, headed by Lieutenant General Mason MacFarlane, was appointed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The Mission requested the Finance Sub-Commission, then based at Tisi-Casou, Algeria, to send a representative to Brindisi who could discuss matters of financial policy with the Italian Government. Accordingly, Colonel E.H. Foley, Jr., Deputy Chief of the Sub-Commission, went to Brindisi on October 29, where he held several conferences with Lt. Col. Guido Jung, Finance Under-Secretary in the Badoglio Cabinet. Having surveyed the immediate problems confronting Col. Jung, Colonel Foley returned to the Headquarters of the Sub-Commission, which had been transferred to Palermo, Sicily. Several policy decisions were taken, which are fully discussed below, and Colonel Foley, accompanied by Captain Timmons, returned to Brindisi on November 19. Meanwhile the temporary military mission's duties had come to an end and it had been superseded by the Allied Control Commission under Major General Kenyon A. Joyce.

It is the purpose of this report to describe the financial negotiations with the Badoglio Government and the decisions taken by the Finance Sub-Commission as a result of such discussions.

1. Wage Increase.

First in order of priority, Colonel Jung placed the consideration of increasing wages and salaries. He emphasized that the shortage of supplies, especially food, was driving up prices with consequent flourishing of the black market, and that measures would have to be taken immediately to bring the income of the people into line with the cost of living. Colonel Jung presented a schedule to Colonel Foley indicating the percentages by which he proposed to increase the wages of government employees. Colonel Foley told Colonel Jung that he did not look with favor on such a wage increase at this time and did not give him hope that it would be approved. Upon Colonel Foley's return to Palermo, Colonel Jung's proposal was extensively discussed, both within the Finance Sub-Commission and with other interested Sub-Commissions. AG Headquarters was also proposing a similar increase for Sicily. From the financial side, it was pointed out that the proposed wage increase would afford only temporary relief and would, in fact, intensify the inflationary spiral unless it was coupled to a comprehensive anti-inflation program. Such a program was outlined by the Finance Sub-Commission. Public safety considerations were deemed, however, to require immediate issuance of the wage increase in Sicily which was done on November 17. AG having established a precedent in Sicily there was nothing for Colonel Foley to do when he returned to Brindisi but inform Colonel Jung that there would be no objection to the Italian government issuing a similar order. Colonel Jung prepared a draft of such a decree, using those incorporated in the Sicily order, with two

REPORT

SUBJECT: Relations of Finance Sub-Commission with Badoglio Government at Brindisi during period October 29 - November 30, 1943.

When the Badoglio Government established itself at Brindisi in September, 1943, a temporary military mission to that government, headed by Lieutenant General Mason MacFarlane, was appointed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The Mission requested the Finance Sub-Commission, then based at Fisi-Ouzou, Algeria, to send a representative to Brindisi who could discuss matters of financial policy with the Italian Government. Accordingly, Colonel E.H. Foley, Jr., Deputy Chief of the Sub-Commission, went to Brindisi on October 29, where he held several conferences with Lt. Col. Guido Jung, Finance Under-Secretary in the Badoglio Cabinet. Having conveyed the immediate problems confronting Col. Jung, Colonel Foley returned to the Headquarters of the Sub-Commission, which had been transferred to Palermo, Sicily. Several policy decisions were taken, which are fully discussed below, and Colonel Foley, accompanied by Captain Timmons, returned to Brindisi on November 19. Meanwhile the temporary military mission's duties had come to an end and it had been superseded by the Allied Control Commission under Major General Keryon A. Joyce.

It is the purpose of this report to describe the financial negotiations with the Badoglio Government and the decisions taken by the Finance Sub-Commission as a result of such discussions.

1. Wage Increase.

First in order of priority, Colonel Jung placed the consideration of increasing wages and salaries. He emphasized that the shortage of supplies, especially food, was driving up prices with consequent flourishing of the black market, and that measures would have to be taken immediately to bring the income of the people into line with the cost of living. Colonel Jung presented a schedule to Colonel Foley indicating the percentages by which he proposed to increase the wages of government employees. Colonel Foley told Colonel Jung that he did not lock with fever on such a wage increase at this time and not give him hope that it would be approved. Upon Colonel Foley's return to Palermo, Colonel Jung's proposal was extensively discussed, both within the Finance Sub-Commission and with other interested Sub-Commissions. AG Headquarters was also proposing a similar increase for Sicily. From the financial side, it was pointed out that the proposed wage increase would afford only temporary relief and would, in fact, intensify the inflationary spiral unless it was coupled to a comprehensive anti-inflation program. Such a program was outlined by the Finance Sub-Commission. Public safety considerations were deemed, however, to require immediate issuance of the wage increase in Sicily which was done on November 17. AG having established a precedent in Sicily there was nothing for Colonel Foley to do when he returned to Brindisi but inform Colonel Jung that there would be no objection to the Italian government issuing a similar order. Colonel Jung prepared a draft of such a decree, using the same percentages as those incorporated in the Sicily order, with two significant differences. He included within the scope of the increase all personnel in the Italian Armed Forces, and he terminated two infirmities formerly paid, the "presenza" and the "operevole".

With respect to the increase in pay for the armed services, Colonel Jung and the other members of the Cabinet insisted that from a political standpoint no distinction could be made between civil servants and military personnel. Figures were presented to show that even after allowing for the value of rations

(31) SECRET

1753
SECRET

and clothing, a private soldier was receiving less than the lowest grade of civil servant. Jung also pointed out that warrens in the increase for civil employees the percentage would be calculated on a figure which would include not only base pay but also all allowances, the soldier's increase would be calculated only on his base pay, excluding family allowances. Colonel Jung's figures indicated that the private soldier's cash pay was L. 160 per month and that the 70% increase would add L. 112 per month, giving a total pay of L. 272 per month. After extensive consideration by members of the staff of the Allied Control Commission, the question was laid before General Joyce, who decided as a matter of military necessity and simple justice that the wage increase should be made generally applicable. However, having given our approval to this increase, it was made clear to Colonel Jung, who agreed fully, that further wage increases could under no circumstances be granted and that the line of just inflation must be held.

With respect to the "presenza", an indemnity granted to persons in bombed areas, and the "operosita", an overtime bonus, Colonel Jung planned to eliminate these because the former had by now expired and the latter presented formidable administrative difficulties. Colonel Jung estimated that by abolishing these two indemnities, the wage increase in the four Italian provinces would be from 25% to 35% less for corresponding wage classes than in Sicily. However, the "presenza" has been retained in certain areas because of the recent renewal of air raids.

2. Payment of Interest on Public Debt.

The Husky economic and monetary directive forced payment of interest on the Italian public debt. In the light of the conditions obtaining in October, after the Italian government had established itself at Brindisi, the Finance Sub-Commission requested further instructions on this subject from the Combined Chiefs of Staff. In May 66, dated 7 November, payment of interest and principal was authorized. The immediate question was the handling of a maturity of 9 year 1/2 Treasury bonds due on December 15, 1943. After taking a census of the provinces in liberated Italy, Colonel Jung estimated that bonds to the value of L. 300,000,000 were held in the area. Colonel Jung was informed that he should issue instructions for the payment of this maturity. It was decided to handle the mechanics of payment by having the Bank of Italy, Bari branch (acting as head office for this purpose) open a credit for the requisite amount in favor of the Italian government. The Bank of Italy would be supplied with the currency to meet drawings against this credit by an advance of 20 lire by the Italian government. The credit would be broken down among the various provinces, and the Treasury Section of each branch of the Bank of Italy would proceed to draw upon its credit and redeem the bonds. Protection against paying bonds smuggled in from enemy territory or counterfeited by the Germans was provided for by instructions from Colonel Jung that the counterfeit system was to be followed rigidly and no bond was to be paid unless it was matched with its counterfeit. Whenever a Treasury bond was sold, a counterfeit was retained in the selling office. In the past, if a bond holder wished to present a bond at an office other than that at which the bond was purchased, the transfer of the relative counterfeit had to be requested. Colonel Jung's instructions provided that a bond was to be paid unless its counterfeit was held by a Treasury paying office in what is now liberated Italy on July 10, 1943. While it was recognized that the counterfeit system affords no proof of rightful possession, since most Italian bonds are bearer securities, the Finance Sub-Commission believed it most unlikely that the enemy would smuggle securities into the liberated area to gain lira, since the enemy was already in possession of the printing presses and adequate paper.

1756

further wage increases must be held.

With respect to the "precarious", an indemnity granted to persons in the area, and the "operosita", an overtime bonus, Colonel Jung planned to eliminate these because the former had by law expired and the latter presented formidable administrative difficulties. Colonel Jung estimated that by abolishing these two indemnities, the wage increase in the four Italian provinces would be from 25% to 35% less for corresponding wage classes than in Sicily. However, the "precarious" has been retained in certain areas because of the recent removal of air raids.

2. Payment of Interest on Public Debt.

The Rasky economic and monetary "policy" forced payment of interest on the Italian public debt. In the light of the conditions obtaining in October, after the Italian government had established itself at Brindisi, the Finance Sub-Commission requested further instructions on this subject from the Combined Chiefs of Staff. In July 66, dated 3 November, payment of interest and principal was authorized. The immediate question was the handling of a maturity of 9 year 4% Treasury bonds due on December 15, 1943. After taking a census of the provinces in liberated Italy, Colonel Jung estimated that bonds to the value of L. 300,000,000 were held in the area. Colonel Jung was informed that he should issue instructions for the payment of this maturity. It was decided to handle the mechanics of payment by having the Bank of Italy, Bari branch (acting as head office for this purpose) open a credit for the requisite amount in favor of the Italian government. The Bank of Italy would be supplied with the currency to meet drawings against this credit by an advance of 40 lire by M.E. to Italian government. The credit would be broken down among the various provinces, and the Treasury Section of each branch of the Bank of Italy would proceed to draw upon its credit and redeem the bonds. Protection against paying this amount in from enemy territory or counterfeited by the Germans was provided for by instructions from Colonel Jung that the counterfeited system was to be followed rigidly and no bond was to be paid unless it was matched with its counterfeit. Whenever a Treasury bond was sold, a counterfeit was retained in the selling office. In the past, if a bond holder wished to present a bond at an office other than that at which the bond was purchased, the transfer of the relative counterfeit had to be requested. Colonel Jung's instructions provided that no bond was to be paid unless its counterfeit was held by a Treasury paying office in what is now liberated Italy on July 10, 1943. While it was recognized that the counterfeit system affords no proof of rightful possession, since most Italian bonds are bearer securities, the Finance Sub-Commission believed it most unlikely that the enemy would smuggle securities into the liberated area to gain large, since the enemy was already in possession of the printing presses and adequate paper stocks and it was believed that the Germans would permit the new Mussolini Government to pay bonds held on their side of the line. We have subsequently learned that this was the case.

SECRET

- 2 -

SECRET

This procedure was implemented by issuance of the necessary instructions to the all offices in Regions 1, 2, 3, and 6 by Finance Sub-Commission Headquarters and the necessary technical instructions to the paying agents by Colonel Jung and the Bank of Italy. Wide publicity is being given to this action, so the end that the Italian government may be in to rehabilitate its credit position and embark upon a touring program.

Colonel Jung has informed us that there were no further long-term liabilities during the next six months. While there is a considerable amount of short-term debt, this presents no currency problem in Colonel Jung's opinion, since it is renewed in the same amounts when it matures. In order to ascertain the extent of the problem of servicing the entire debt, Colonel Jung is taking a census of the amounts of the debt held in all the provinces of liberated Italy.

3. Advances to the Italian Government for Civil Budget a day of armed forces.

As soon as the immediate problems outlined in 1 and 2 above were discussed of, lengthy discussions with Colonel Jung were held on the central problem confronting the Italian government - the financing of its budgetary deficit. Reimbursement figures of 2,200,000,000 by Jung show that for December as against estimated revenues of L. 245,000,000, estimated expenditures were L. 1,925,000,000. It is clear that the Badoglio government has at present only the slenderest financial resources at its disposal; therefore, if the Government is to remain in power, it will be necessary for the Allied General Commission to advance a certain sum of money to the Government to meet its civil budget and pay its armed forces until its revenue and borrowing programs are strengthened and expanded. The Finance Sub-Commission recommends that giving financial support to the Badoglio Government has wide political implications and the political authorities were accordingly consulted. We are informed by Messrs. Cohen and Cassin that the highest political authorities in the United States and Great Britain which nothing done that would commit us to any long-term support of the Badoglio Government. However, it is of paramount importance to maintain order and stability behind the lines and for this purpose the Badoglio Government will be supported until a more permanent policy can be developed.

It is the intention therefore of the Finance Sub-Commission to advance funds to the Italian Government only on a month-to-month basis, depending in particular on accumulation of funds, in order that any political action the American and British Governments may wish to take will respect to the Badoglio Government will not be prejudiced or interfered with by financial considerations. Authority has been received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff to make advances, either directly to the Italian Government, or indirectly, by paying a living system in funds, as will be established by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The government's financial situation, satisfying ourselves that they are not in a position to be able in current and outstanding with the Finance Sub-Commission. Each estimate made with Colonel Jung, we submit as with details. These figures are made and purpose of all expenditures. These figures will be screened by the central officers on the staff of the Finance Sub-Commission and a necessary cash advance in a monthly lump-sum for the Finance Sub-Commission. In addition, a best post-audit will be made with a view to ascertaining whether the funds were in fact used only for approved purposes.

3029

Colonel Jung has indicated as his intention to make actual visits during the next six months. While there is a considerable amount of anti-war debt, this presents no currency problem in Colonel Jung's country, since it is removal in the same amounts when it matures. In order to ascertain the extent of the problem of servicing the entire debt, Colonel Jung is taking a census of the amounts of the debt held in all the provinces of liberated Italy.

5. Advances to the Italian Government for Civil Budget a Day of 1000000000.

As such as the immediate problems outlined in 1 and 2 above were discussed of, locally discussions with Colonel Jung were held on the central problem confronting the Italian government - the financing of its budgetary deficit. Preliminary figures estimated by Jung show that for December as against estimated revenues of L. 245,000,000, estimated expenditures were L. 4,250,000,000. It is clear that the Italian government has no present way of meeting its financial resources at its disposal; therefore, if the only alternative is financial resources, it will be necessary for the Italian Government to raise in some way or other, it will be necessary for the Italian Government to advance certain sums of money to the government as well as to the budgetary and financial forces until its revenue and tax-collections are sufficient to meet its needs. The Finance sub-Committee recommends that the Italian Government should be authorized and be able to raise financial resources to the Italian Government has been authorized. The Italian Government and the political authorities were informed by Messrs. Haber and Gencis that the highest Italian authorities in the United States and Great Britain wish nothing more than would come to us to any long-term support of an Italian Government. However, it is of paramount importance to maintain order and stability in the lines and for this purpose the Italian Government will be supported until a more permanent policy can be developed.

[illegible]

On the other side, that of estimating the revenues of the Italian Government, we have pointed out to Colonel Jarr, and in a very fully, that his government cannot for long continue to finance a deficit by means of that essentially an overdraft account in the central bank. Therefore Colonel Jarr plans to resume the sale of Treasury bonds available in exchange for advances on a plan of plants for sale available. To a small extent, then, the revenue system, for instance will be examined to make that Colonel Jarr's profit. In

100
90
80
70
60
50

SUMMARY

particular they will examine the possibility of imposing new taxes, increasing rates of existing taxes, and reducing the cost of collection. The collection of customs duties will also be considered.

4. Revision of Fiat Currency for the Italian Government.

We were informed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in 1-176 that it is considered desirable that supplies of Fiat currency should be supplied as soon as possible by supplies of Italian Fiat currency. The Finance Sub-Committee was requested to examine the problem with the Italian Government. There are two chief possibilities - (1) production of a Fiat currency by private bank notes acceptable in the U.S. or (2) plates, paper and ink supplied for production of the currency in Italy. It was Colonel Jura's preliminary opinion that if plates can be obtained in the U.S., the printing can be carried out in Italy. Colonel Jura is having prepared a sample test for a laminate and an estimate of amounts and expenditures required, which can be forwarded to the U.S. Treasury for a survey of the printing possibilities. We have ascertained that the plates of the Fiat currency are turned over to the Italian Government for production. When its note issue privilege was withdrawn and it is shown the same disposition was made of the plates of the Fiat di Napoli.

5. Operations of the Tobacco Monopoly.

The operations in regard to the largest monopoly, tobacco, are being discussed for lack of time. After recommending approval of a quantity of paper submitted for the tobacco monopoly as addressed to General Holmes, the revision was approved and we have been notified that the revision will be delivered in these installments, 1/4 in January, 1/2 in March and 1/4 in May. We have asked him to attempt to have the deliveries expedited.

Colonel Jura plans to increase the collection in Italy, or confirm the increase in the schedule recently issued in Region I.

6. Central Post Office Clearing.

We informed Colonel Jura that as a preliminary to any revision of the postal savings system and the transmission of postal money orders, the lettered money order system must be established. We have asked him to have the establishment of the lettered money order system established. Colonel Jura is anxious to do this and is interested in the establishment of such an office in Italy.

7. Italian Local Expenses.

Colonel Jura has submitted a number of requests for expenses of Italian local expenses. We have asked him to have the expenses of Italian local expenses established. We have asked him to have the expenses of Italian local expenses established. Colonel Jura is anxious to do this and is interested in the establishment of such an office in Italy.

8. Cost of Living Index.

suggested the examination of the experience of Spain during the Civil War might provide certain valuable hints on dealing with an inflationary situation in which two different currencies issued in the same country. We have asked N.S.S. to see if Washington and London can provide such information.

10. Rate of Exchange.

During Col. Foley's first visit to Brindisi, he discussed with Col. Jung Marshal Badoglio's request that the value of the lire be revalued upward. Col. Jung was informed that this proposal had been laid before the highest authorities in Washington and London and was under consideration. However, Col. Foley indicated it was his personal view that the answer would not be favorable to a change in the existing rate. Col. Jung said he wished to make clear that the request was not being urged on the basis of a political favor but because it was considered essential as an economic measure.

11. Price of Wheat.

Col. Jung said that the price of wheat which was then around 3/4 lire per kilo was too low and he proposed to increase it to around 5/4 lire per kilo. Col. Foley pointed out that this would result in an increase of 75% in the cost of a loaf of bread, which should be avoided if at all possible. Col. Jung then argued that the wheat price was so low there was no incentive to plant wheat and that a higher price for spring wheat should be announced before the completion of the fall planting in November. Col. Foley indicated that the black market prices and hunger were stimulating enough to bring about a full planting and that an announcement now of a higher price for wheat in the spring might keep wheat which otherwise would be available for consumption now off the market until spring. Col. Jung agreed that this could be the case and decided to drop the matter at this time but suggested that the radio be used to encourage people to plant as much acreage in wheat as possible. Col. Foley reported this suggestion to General Macer Macgregorie who said he would take it up with the radio people at once.

3028

File FIA/248.1

ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SIC, BY WARREN HEADQUARTERS

18 December 1945

SUBJECT: Wage rate for Foreman

TO : Commanding Officer, Island Base Section
Attention: Major Dryer.

1. The Labor Sub-Commission has approved a rate for foremen of L. 10 per day over and above the maximum rate for workers in the various trades.

By Order of Lt. Colonel Charles Poletti:

Arnold L. Zempel
Captain
Labor Division.

(30)

3027

7127

File KIA/243.1

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SUDY REGION HEADQUARTERS

File 19/12/43

16 December 1943

461

copy

SUBJECT: Wage Rate for "Ammunition Expert"
TO : Commanding Officer, IBS
Attention: Colonel F.T. Bonsteel

1. The wage scale of 80 lire minimum to 100 lire maximum per day for Ammunition Expert is approved.

By Order of Lt. Colonel Charles Poletti:

Arnold L. Zempel
Captain
Labor Division.

(29)

74 26 3026

1764

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
L.A.B. H. 543-C BRITISH
AF 394

File
12/17/43

11 December 1943

SUBJECT: Wage Rate Request by I.B.C.

TO : R.C.A.C., Region I
Attention: Captain Zampel

1. Attached herewith is a copy of request from Colonel
W. T. Dunstee of I.B.C. under date of December 2 requesting
establishment of wage scale for "ammunition expert", to be
set at 80 lire minimum to 100 lire maximum per day.

2. This matter has been discussed with your office and
recommendation of Colonel Dunstee is approved. Will you
please advise I.B.C. of this decision.

James R. Smith

JRS/tbw

JAMES R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., C.A.C.,
Deputy Director, Labor
Sub-Commission.

3025

HEADQUARTERS
ISLAND BASE SECTION
APO # 550

2 December 1943

AG 248.4 (IESBP)

SUBJECT: Wage Rate

TO : AMG - Attention: Labor Division

1. Request a wage scale be established for "Ammunition Expert," with qualifications as follows:
 - a. Recognition of all types of ammunition.
 - b. Ability to inspect ammunition and to determine whether or not a round is safe or unsafe.
 - c. A complete knowledge of component parts of all ammunition in order to make complete shipments.
2. The scale of 80 lire per day minimum to 100 lire per day maximum is recommended.

For the Commanding Officer:

F. T. Bonsteel
F. T. BONSTEEL
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

*80 to 100 lire removed
A General
C. T. Division,
Region I*

*AM
Copy to 2nd*

3024

File RLA/243.1

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICR REGION HEADQUARTERS

15 December 1943

SUBJECT: Rate for Motion Picture Projectionists
TO : Island Base Section
attention Major Dryer.

1. In accordance with your request, a tentative rate of pay is set for Motion Picture Projectionist at 120 lire for an eight hour day. Assistant projectionist rate is set at 90 lire for an 8 hour day.
2. A canvass of the local labor market discloses that such workers in the employ of civilian employers are being paid at the above quoted figure.

By Order of Lt. Colonel Charles Polizzi:

Arnold Engel

Arnold Engel
Captain
Labor Division
Region I.

(28)

3023

HQ AMI REGION 3

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

IPS (ACTION)

9 DECEMBER 1943

12166

Edited literal

Control Wages Committee of which you are member and I
your alternate requests immediate report on status of Italian Labor Organizations.
Shall I prepare report and submit, or do you have other instructions. Urgent.
Reply care of AMI Region 3. Sending copy of conclusions Army Wage Scale
separate cover.

27

3022

I. S. RICHARDS,
Lt Col, AGO,
Adjutant General.

1708

76 461

HQ AMG REGION 3

9 SEPTEMBER 1943

RESTRICTED

12166

ROUTINE

IRS (ACTION)

ITEM

CONTROL WAGES COMMITTEE OF WHICH YOU ARE MEMBER AND/YOUR

ALTERNATE WORKSHEET IMMEDIATE REPORT ON STATUS OF ITALIAN LABOR ORGANIZATION PD
SHALL I PREPARE REPORT AND SUBMIT USA OR DO YOU HAVE OTHER INSTRUCTIONS PD URGENT
REPLY CARE OF ABLE MIKE GEORGE REGION THREE PD PENCE PAREN HOME FOR MORSE PAREN
TO CHARLIE GEORGE ITEM BAKER SURE FOR ABLE MIKE GEORGE FOR BANE PD SENDING COPY
OF CONCLUSION ARMY WAGE SCALE SEPARATE COVER

26

3021
MICHEL,
A Col, AGP,
Adjutant General.

File

461

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

091.451/LAB

30 November 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: General McSherry

SUBJECT: List of L.B.C. Workers Considered for Extra Bread Ration (Palawan).

1. The following list has been submitted by L.B.C. to cover workers they claim are in dire need of extra bread ration:

a. Signal Corps.

20 skilled
161 laborers

181

b. Engineers.

Paratore Gas Company
27 skilled

Azienda Gas Company
11 skilled

Box Factory
131 skilled

Maintenance Company
40 skilled

Depot
180 laborers
4 clerks

Bulk Fuel
28 skilled
6 laborers

Special Utilities
79 skilled
1 laborer

General Electric
80 clerks
170 laborers
160 semi-skilled
70 skilled
480 Total General Electric

3020

(091.451/1AB - 30 November - Cont'd)

c. Ordinance

Base Depot No. 1
 115 Warehousemen
 177 unskilled
 514 skilled machinists and armor repairmen

13rd Ordnance Battalion
 8 operating personnel
 222 laborers

Grand Total I.D.S. ----- 2,220

2. In the conference called by Col. Stubblebine, it was the concern, the writer ~~accepting~~ ^{excepting}, that one loaf of bread (700 grams) be sold, if requested, to each worker every day he is on the job, if such worker is engaged in hard manual labor and in work that is unquestionably required by the war effort. It is quite evident that the above list furnished by C.S.S. does not conform to the formula laid down and does not in my opinion give any real picture of those who are actually in dire emergency need of extra bread.

3. At the suggestion of Col. Hancock and agreed to by the conference, the writer ~~accepting~~ ^{excepting}, the following information was secured from other services to indicate employees they considered were also in dire emergency need of extra bread. But it is to be borne in mind that H.Q.R. and Air Force do not at present issue or have any authority to issue such extra ration:

a. Naval Operating Base.	
Maintenance and Repair (Ship)	1,112
Capt. of Yard (Labor)	300
Supply	150
Port Director (Labor)	59
C.R. (Labor)	112
Patrol Division	11
Net and Boom (Laborers)	4
U.S.N. Laborers	10
Total-----	1,758

b. R.A.F., 335 Wing*	
Bill	10
Labor	22
Total-----	32

c. U.S. Army Air Force Sub-Depot No. 31.	
Palermo Airport Operations	
Skilled	16
Labor	8
Bomb and Ammunition Dump	
Labor	53

3019

(C91.454/LAB - 30 Nov. - Cont'd)

Air Freight Depot Labor	14
Supply Center Labor	97
Salvage and Reclamation Depot Labor	171
Plane Loading Center Labor	6
Total	288

*NOTE: We are informed R.A.F., 555 Wing is supplying extra food ration.

4. The three above listed groups of employees total 2,155 -- adding the I.S.S. group makes a grand total for this area of 4,376. Restricting our consideration to I.S.S., it is extremely doubtful whether more than 1,000 employees are in the category for special consideration.

James R. Smith
JAMES R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., U.S.A.,
Deputy Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

JRS/tlw

3018

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
NO 512

File

23 November 1943

I.B.S. Ration

REPORT TO LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

1. On November 19, a Captain Parker from Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission, Allied Commission called in person to report that they had been advised that HQ was that day publishing an order, under authority of AFHQ, to prevent certain civilian employees to purchase "C" Rations.
2. They further stated that Industry and Commerce had written the Labor Sub-Commission setting forth the above facts and that the latter was on the way.
3. Lt. Moffitt called Major Martino at the Economic Directorate, explaining the problem and asking that representation be made through channels to HQ to have the order withheld until it could be discussed at Monday's Labor Conference.
4. At 1600 hrs that day after attending a meeting of the Sub-Commissions comprising the Economic Directorate, Lt. Moffitt inquired of Brigadier Hailyn what steps had been taken in the matter. He said it was not a matter which concerned Labor, and that he did not want the Labor Sub-Commission involved in it. He asked Major Martino why the Labor Sub-Commission had been informed of the matter as he did not wish it.
5. After some discussion between the Brigadier and Major Martino, it was decided to permit Lt. Moffitt to contact I.B.S. and learn the contents of the order.
6. The latter directed to Labor Sub-Commission from Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission was held by the Economic Directorate, and has never been delivered. Lt. Moffitt informed Capt. Leuple, Region I, Labor Division, of the situation about to be created by I.B.S. He called Col. Polletti who referred him to Major Alexander. Major Alexander suggested further investigation.
7. On November 20 Lt. Moffitt called on Major D. A. Dryer, I.B.S. Labor Officer. He took Lt. Moffitt to the Executive Officer of the I.B.S. S-4 Section who allowed Lt. Moffitt to read the basic order.
8. The order stated that when a food emergency existed, I.B.S. officers supervising civilian labor could so certify and draw "C" rations for re-sale to the civilian workers they supervised at 66¢ per ration (12 cans).
9. Lt. Moffitt was informed verbally that in practice each worker who was the head of a family could purchase two rations (12 cans) per day. That any worker purchasing $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ration daily (2 cans) for 25 lire was given free two loaves of bread (1200 grams) per day, the bread coming from I.B.S. bakery.

3041

10. The workers so privileged are (in part):

- a. Employees of I.B.S. Engineering Section (including office workers)
- b. Employees of Utility Section, I.B.S.
- c. Employees of G.E. Corporation, Valencia
- d. Employees of Local Gas Works
- e. Employees of Petrol Pump
- f. Employees of a box factory

11. The General Electric Corporation, we are informed by I.B.S., arranged to contribute 13¢ per day per employee toward the purchase of the 23¢ one third of a "C" ration. The remaining 10¢ is paid by the worker who then is eligible for the two free leaves of bread a day.

12. A copy of the I.B.S. order and the administrative instruction which went with it were requested of I.B.S. Lt. Moffitt was told to make the request in writing. Such formal request has been made by the Adjutant of Region I. To date it has not been received.

/s/ LT. MOFFITT
LT. MOFFITT

3016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Relations Office

21 November 1943

Subject: Proposed Press Release on New Wage Scales

To : Finance, Labor, Industry & Commerce

1. The Chief of Staff has directed the PRO to discuss with you the drafting of a press release for the British and American papers on the subject of the new wage scales.
2. When drafted, a suggested release is to be submitted to the C/S for approval.
3. As a basis for discussion, the following points might be embodied in the release, subject to your correction and amplification:
 - a. The fact that the change was foreshadowed in Proclamation No. 8, which froze existing price, wage, and rationing scales, and provided for future revision. Prices have already been frozen, rationing revised. The new wage scales are the third step.
 - b. The fact that thoroughgoing studies have been made, that the Sicilian Scale had not been revised since 1923, and that the Sicilian system of wages and extra payments was a mass of contradictions and inequalities.
 - c. Specific examples of just what the increase amounts to for individuals in the Carabinieri, typists, dock workers, railroad employees, etc.
 - d. The announcement might also note the fact that the black market is a deeply rooted institution in Sicily, and that the problems faced here, so far as wages, prices, and the spiral of inflation go, are also faced by many other governments.
- h. All suggestions on the form and content of the proposed release will be gratefully received.

8 via Bari, Room 58
Phone: 13933 (outside line)

Charles Moore
Captain, AUS
Public Relations Officer

(23)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 512

CMS/LWS/js

18 November 1943

SUBJECT: Recommendation of Island Resources Board on Wages
and Prices.

TO : Chairman, Island Resources Board.

1. The communication re the above was received in this Headquarters
16th November 1943.

2. For your information the details of a plan for temporary wage
adjustments are being worked out at this HQ and it is hoped to communicate
the results shortly. (These are now embodied in General Order No. 14 which
you will have received.)

3. Copies of this letter are enclosed for distribution at your
discretion.

By Command of Brigadier General McHENRY:

L. W. STARNES,
Capt., A.G.D.,
Actg. Ass't. Adj. Gen.

Incl:

DISTRIBUTION:

Economics Directorate - AOC
Labor Sub-Commission - AOC
Finance Sub-Commission - AOC
Island Resources Board
File

1
1
1
4
1

3014

(21)

To:

Lt. Cidley

1. For study &
recommendation
of house
center

1777
 Allied Military Government
 Sicily Regent HQS

6 Nov 1943

461

Subject: Automechanics' wages

TO: S.C.A.O., Catania

Attention: Capt. Robert Frazer,
 Labor Division

Held
 no uniform
 wage scale
 conference

1. Reference to the request of AMBOT Transport officer to pay mechanics above present uniform Army Wage Scale, payment of maximum of 100 lire per 8 hour day is authorized. As mechanics are stated to be working 9 hours per day, daily wage would equal 119 lire, on basis of time and one half for additional hour.
2. Suggest conditions established ~~for~~ under uniform Army Wage Scale be observed as regards hours and over-time.

David A. Morse,
 Capt. A.C.
 Direct Labor Division 3013

(70)

CATANIA,
Nov. 1, 1943.

Subject: Wages for mechanics and drivers

To: Captain David A. Morse,
Director, Labor Division,
AMGOT HQ - PALERMO

1. The attached letter has just been received from Lt. O. M. Mason, Transport Officer for AMGOT in this city. This is in accordance with our recent conversation about wages for mechanics and drivers.

2. Under the present wage scale a driver gets 100 lire a day and a ~~driver~~ ^{mechanic} 90. I feel that a mechanic must be a higher trained workman and should receive more than a driver. Lt. Mason desires to continue paying his mechanics 120 lire a day. I personally feel that 120 lire may be a bit high but I do think they should get more than the drivers. please let me have your advice.

Robert Frazer
ROBERT FRAZER,
Captain, Labor Division,
AMGOT

3012

Subject: Wages

To: Labour Division (Capt. Fraser)

From: Transport Office

With reference to my recent conversation with you, I have gone into the question of wages paid to mechanics at this garage and find they are paid 120 Lire a day, whereas the maximum as laid down by authority is 90 Lire. Our mechanics have been receiving this rate of pay prior to my taking command and from the date that the garage was opened.

I feel that if I reduce the pay to the authorized scale, then a reduction in the quality of work will be the inevitable result. I would further point out that our men work 9 hours a day (and sometimes longer), for which I pay no overtime.

I notice that in the schedule of wages the maximum rate for a driver is Lire 100 a day; whereas mechanics maximum rate is 90 Lire. It is recognised that mechanics always receive a higher rate of pay than drivers and I strongly recommend that I continue to pay the mechanics at 120 Lire per day.

May I have authority, please.

Omjasa
Lt. R. A.
Transport Officer.

31/10/43

3011

1780

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

Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory PROCLAMATION No. 8

RATIONING, PRICE FIXING, WAG.I., AND AGRICULTURE

I, Harold R. L. G. Alexander, G. C. B., C. S. I., D. S. O., M. C., General, General Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in

ITALY

and Military Governor of the, Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:

Article I

RATIONING

The present system of rationing will remain in force until further order of the Allied Military Government.

Article II

LIMITATIONS ON WAGES AND MAXIMUM PRICES

All rates of wages for labour prevailing and all maximum prices for foodstuffs and goods officially in force in any locality on the 1 st. day of September 1943 shall remain unaltered until further order of the Allied Military Government, and no person shall demand, receive or pay any sum for labour or purchases in excess of such rates or maximum prices.

Article III

MARKING OF PRICES

All persons engaged in the business of selling foodstuffs by retail to the public shall plainly mark the same with the price thereof

Article IV

AGRICULTURAL REGULATIONS

All existing Laws, Decrees and Regulations relating to Agriculture will be strictly enforced and observed.

Article V

PENALTIES

Any person violating any provision of this Proclamation shall, upon conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to punishment by imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

ARTICLE VI

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof ^{within the} occupied territory on the date of this first publication therein.

General

1, Harold R. L. G. Alexander, G. C. B., C. S. L., D. S. O., M. C., General, General
Officer Commanding the Allied Forces in

ITALY

and Military Governor of the, Occupied Territory, hereby proclaim as follows:

Article I

RATIONING

The present system of rationing will remain in force until further order of the Allied Military Government.

Article II

LIMITATIONS ON WAGES AND MAXIMUM PRICES

All rates of wages for labour prevailing and all maximum prices for foodstuffs and goods officially in force in any locality on the 1 st. day of September 1943 shall remain unaltered until further order of the Allied Military Government, and no person shall demand, receive or pay any sum for labour or purchases in excess of such rates or maximum prices.

Article III

MARKING OF PRICES

All persons engaged in the business of selling foodstuffs by retail to the public shall plainly mark the same with the price thereof

Article IV

AGRICULTURAL REGULATIONS

All existing Laws, Decrees and Regulations relating to Agriculture will be strictly enforced and observed.

Article V

PENALTIES

Any person violating any provision of this Proclamation shall, upon conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to punishment by imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

ARTICLE VI

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Proclamation will become operative in each province or part thereof ^{within} the occupied territory on the date of this first publication therein.

Dated September 1, 1943

H. R. ALEXANDER - General

General Officer Commanding the Allied
Forces and Military Governor

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

FILE

461

SUBJECT: Wages - Telephone employees - Catania

FILE No. AMGOT 9008/LAB

CATANIA

AMGOT HQ. ~~SECRET~~

Oct. 29 1943

TO: Capt. David A. Morse,
Director, Labor Division,
AMGOT HQ - PALERMO

1. Your memo of Oct. 20 addressed to me at Catania has just reached me here. Capt. Ed Davis mentioned this matter to me the night before I left Palermo. I am sorry I did not know about it earlier to discuss it with you while I was there.

2. Of course I have not authorized any increase in wages for telephone employees. I realize I have no authority to do so. I believe you understand my position on the matter. I think increases should be permitted at once by AMGOT but I have not attempted to do it without authority.

3. A British Captain by the name of Michel called at my office and showed me the names of some fifteen or eighteen employees of the Royal Signals and asked for wage scales for them. I took the new Oct. 1 wage scale, approved by AMGOT, and gave the Captain the rates for his employees. I do not recall that he even inquired about any employees of the telephone company. If this conversation has been used to increase telephone company wages it was certainly done through a misunderstanding on the part of Captain Michel. I of course realized that utility wages were frozen.

Robert Frazer
ROBERT FRAZER,
Captain, Labor Division, AMGOT

(16)

3009

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

Gross Reference Sheet

File: 461

Subject: Conditions of employment and wages scale for civilians
by the Allied Armed Forces in Italy.

Date: _____

To: _____

From: Major Secretary

Documents Filed: AMI Wages and hours Division

3008

(15)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Cross Reference Sheet

File: AGI

Subject: Civilians employed by Allied Forces in Italy

Date: 13. Oct. 1943

To: Capt. David A. Morse - Director Labor Division - AMGDT HQ Palermo

From: Robert Groom - Captain - Labor Division AMGDT Palermo

Documents Filed: XVI Wages and hours Division

3007
14

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Cross Reference Sheet

File: 461

Subject: Workers employed by the Allied Forces in Italy

Date: 24-Oct-1943

To: ✓

From: Capt. for Lt Col. J.C.A.O. Caranni

Documents Filed: XVI Wages and Hours Division

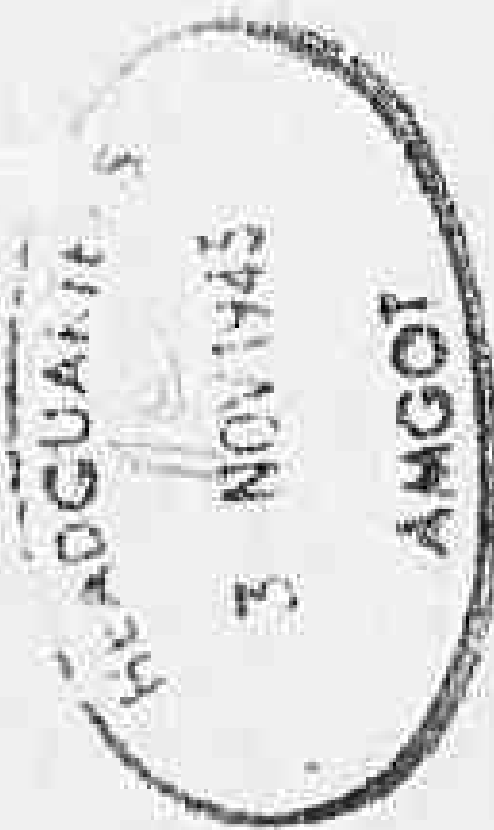
30063

SUBJECT: Labour wages

AMG/111/6

867

26 Oct 43



M.O. A.O.

AMGO Adv Admin Colonel

1. Our representatives with 8 Army advise that difficulty is being caused in their area because of the discrepancy between wages paid by the Army and wages paid by civil agencies for similar work. They point out that at some points on railroads the Army hires common labour at 50 lire per day, while on adjoining sections of the same railroad men doing the same work under the civil authorities are paid 30 lire. Naturally this leads to dissension.

2. AMC 8 Army also advise that 8 Army is issuing a labour directive which differs substantially from the one in force in No. 2 District, causing among other things the length of the probationary period which workers must wait before receiving pay increases.

3. It is of the first importance that a wage and labour policy be adopted which is consistent throughout all Italy. It is requested that this be brought up at the earliest possible moment for action by the Labour Sub Committee of the A.S.I.C. Local Resources (Italian) Board.

4. A copy of this memo is being sent to the Control Commission with the thought that they might get their labour staff here at the earliest possible moment to make a study of the problem as it affects the areas for which they will be responsible, and to get in touch with the labour officers on your staff and 5th and 8th Armies with a view to developing such a coordinated policy.

5. It is suggested that Captain David A. Morse, Labour Officer, HQ IAD, Salerno, be consulted by the Control Commission and the Labour Sub Committee. He has been working for several months on a solution for exactly the same problem which you will remember arose in Sicily.

AMGOI

15 Army Group

C.A.S.

W.B./M

A.J.P. THURGOOD

Colonel,

Senior Staff Officer.

Copy to: Control Commission c/o Lt. Col. McFarlane. ACTION.

M.O.S. A.P.S.C.

HQ AMP, Salerno

AMC 5th Army

AMC 8th Army

AMC Region II

AMC Region III

M.C. No. 2 District

3008

2. The 8 Army also advise that 8 Army is issuing a labour directive which differs substantially from the one in force in No. 2 District, changing among other things the length of the probationary period which workers must wait before receiving pay increases.

3. It is of the first importance that a wage and labour policy be adopted which is consistent throughout all Italy. It is requested that this be brought up at the earliest possible moment for action by the labour sub-committee of the A.P.I.C. Local Resources (Italian) Board.

4. A copy of this memo is being sent to the Control Commission with the thought that they might get their labour staff here at the earliest possible moment to make a study of the problem as it affects the areas for which they will be responsible, and to get in touch with the labour officers on your staff and 5th and 8th Armies with a view to developing such a coordinated policy.

5. It is suggested that Captain David A. Morse, Labour Officer, HQ ASD, Palermo, be consulted by the Control Commission and the labour sub-committee. He has been working for several months on a solution for exactly the same problem which you will remember arose in Sicily.

AMCCT

15 Army Group

C.M.A.
WIE/ET

A.P.I.C. Local Resources

Colonel,

Senior Staff Officer.

Copy to: Control Commission c/o Lt. Col. Montfort. ACTION.

A.C.S., A.P.I.C.
HQ ASD, Palermo
ASG 5th Army
ASG 8th Army
ASG Region II
ASG Region III
A.C. No. 2 District

3005

(12)

Giuseppe Sole
Grande Albergo So
Palermo

Palermo, October 24, 1943

AMSO, Hqs. Labor Division
Via Bari n. 8
Palermo

The undersigned, co-owner and director of the grand hotel Sole, wished to ^{contact} ~~inform~~ the Headquarters in the hope of obtaining some equity and justice believed due him ^{only}.

On the 24th of ~~October~~, this Headquarters occupied the entire hotel and left a receipt of requisition, in case of the Seventh Army, which receipt the undersigned cannot produce at any time. Since that day, he has received no compensation, and hopes that as soon as the proper officials have been notified, as they had agreed in their verbal statement that he will be duly recompensed. Meanwhile, the weekly salaries of the employees had been greatly diminished, thereby placing them in the sorry position of not being able to properly support their families. So verifying this statement, one has only to look at the enclosed letter relative to the weeks from the third (3) to the ninth (9) of October, and from the tenth (10) to the sixteenth (16) in regard to the number of hours worked each day by each person, which statement can be verified at the proper office.

One must note that in the hotel, because of the delicate work involved, two shifts cannot operate as in other jobs, and for this reason everyone would more than eight hours a day.

The undersigned, co-owner and director of the grand hotel sale, wished to inform this Headquarters in the hope of obtaining some equity and justice believed due him.

On the 24th of October, this Headquarters occupied the entire hotel and left a receipt of requisition, in care of the Seventh Army, which receipt the undersigned can produce at any time. Since that day, he has received no compensation, and hopes that as soon as the proper officials have been notified, as they had agreed in their verbal statements that he will be duly recompensed. Meanwhile, the weekly salaries of the employees has been greatly diminished, thereby placing them in the early position of not being able to properly support their families. To verify this statement, one has only to look at the enclosed letter relative to the weeks from the third (3) to the ninth (9) of October, and from the tenth (10) to the sixteenth (16) in regards to the number of hours worked each day by each person, which statement can be verified at the proper office.

One must note that in the hotel, because of the delicate work involved, two shifts cannot operate as in other jobs, and for this reason everyone worked more than eight hours a day.

Also take into consideration the fact that the undersigned together with his brothers Vittorio and Francisco, and his

with an American citizen, and therefore, indispensable in my ^{being} understanding the English language very well, ~~can~~ ^{take} care of duties at the hotel, and making the stay of the officers there as comfortable as if they were in their own home; the reduction of the weekly salary of the undersigned and his associates has made it almost impossible for them to properly support their families. It is true that the undersigned and his associates consider themselves employed, but it is also true that they are the proprietors and as such should be given special consideration.

It must also be understood that the undersigned ~~to~~ continued to pay for the rent of the establishment to various owners and to his own father, who, unable to work, had no other income but that which his son received from the hotel.

It is hoped that the undersigned will be treated with the same equality and justice which distinguished the allied nations.

The undersigned, his wife, and his brother, just from the town of the hotel alone, feel themselves in great need to maintain that social dignity which they have always upheld.

Trusting that justifiable consideration will be rendered, I thank you.

Giuseppe Sole

GIUSEPPE SOLE
GRANDE ALBERGO SOLE
PALERMO

To: *1 m. 7a*
Lt. Culey
Palermo 24 ottobre 1943.

ANGOT HQS. LABOR DIVISION
Via Bari n.8
Palermo

Il sottoscritto, comproprietario e direttore del grande albergo Sole, si permette fare noto a codesto Comando quanto segue nella speranza di potere ottenere quanto equità e giustizia vogliono che sia fatto.

Egli, il 24 luglio ebbe occupato interamente l'albergo e per questo ebbe rilasciata ricevuta di requisizione per conto della 7^a Armata, ricevuta che può esibire in qualsiasi momento. Da quel giorno non ha ricevuto un soldo quale compenso e di questo egli spera che non appena gli uffici competenti si saranno attrezzati, per come ebbe assicurato verbalmente, si provvederà al giusto pagamento. Intanto, da qualche settimana, per quanto riguarda le paghe settimanali degli impiegati e salariati si è verificato una sensibile diminuzione, mettendo così tutti nella triste situazione di non potere più provvedere a quelle che sono le spese indispensabili giornaliere per il mantenimento delle proprie famiglie. Per rendersene conto, basta guardare la tabella alligata, relativa alle settimane 3, 9 ottobre e 10, 16 ottobre, con le relative ore di lavoro giornaliere per ogni persona. Dette paghe, subirono altra diminuzione rispetto a quelle della settimana 26 settembre, 2 ottobre, cosa che può essere verificata all'ufficio competente.

E' notorio che negli alberghi, per *603* mansioni delicate che si esplica, non si può, come in qualsiasi altro lavoro, fare due turni di lavoro, e perciò tutti lavorano più

di 8 or al giorno.

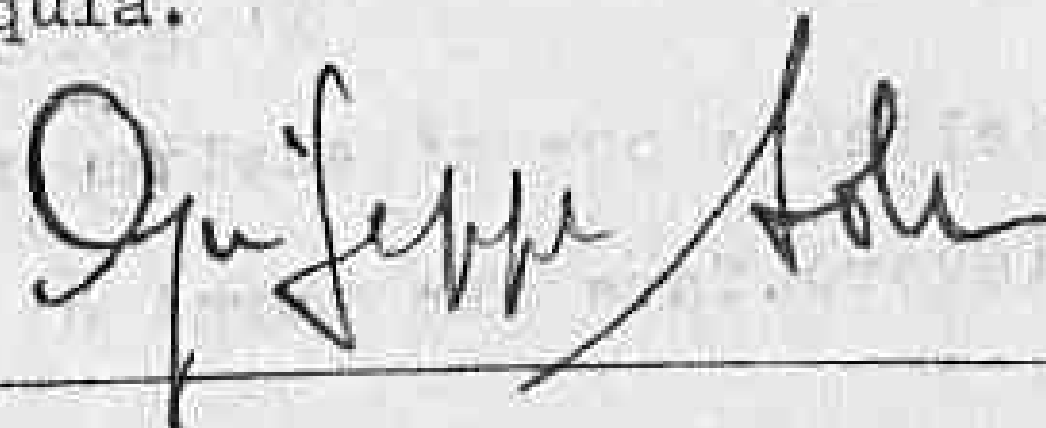
Per quanto poi riguarda in particolare il sottoscritto, unitamente ai propri fratelli Vittorio e Francesco, ed alla propria moglie, di nazionalità Americana e quindi indispensabile nell'esercizio, dato che conosce bene l'Inglese, pur espletando delle mansioni direttive e quindi, non mancando di curare nei particolari tutto l'andamento dell'albergo, al fine di rendere la permanenza dei Signori Ufficiali comoda e gradevole come se fossero a casa propria, la riduzione delle paghe settimanali ha levato al sottoscritto ed ai propri congiunti la tranquillità d'animo non potendo più sopperire a quelle spese indispensabili che il decoro delle famiglie e le relative necessità impongono. Vero è che il sottoscritto ed i propri congiunti si considerano impiegati, ma è anche vero che sono i proprietari e per tale motivo dovrebbero avere un trattamento particolare.

Bisogna pure tenere conto che il sottoscritto continua a pagare l'affitto di casa ai vari proprietari ed al proprio padre, il quale, inabile al lavoro, non ha altro cespite che quello che i figli ritavano dall'albergo.

Per quanto su accennato si spera che si vorrà tenere conto delle particolari contingenze che il momento impone e si provveda con quel senso di giustizia e di equanimità che distingue le Nazioni Alleate, in modo che in ognuno ritorni la fiducia e la tranquillità.

Il sottoscritto, sua moglie ed i propri fratelli in particolare sentono urgente tale bisogno per il decoro personale ed anche perché solo dagli incassi dell'albergo ricavano ciò che è necessario al mantenimento di quel decoro sociale che sempre li ha distinti.

Fiducioso che la presente verrà presa nella giusta considerazione ringrazia ed ossequia.



Wages - Hotel Sole.
Island Base Section
Att: Major Dryer

A 601/9008/LAB

27 Oct. 3

1. Reference your verbal inquiry of this date.
2. Question of amount to be paid the director of subject hotel who is also owner is one which depends entirely upon your estimate of the situation and special considerations which should be acknowledged.
3. A salary scale for the director has been prepared by this Division and has been dispatched to your office. Any amount which your department considers should be paid in excess of scale because of special problems which arise out of ownership is within the judgment and regulations of your department.

DAI/tbw

DAVID A. MORSE,
Capt., A.C.,
Labor Division.

3001

27 Oct 1975

Subject: Hotel Sole Wages

TO - Capt. Moore.

File

1. In discussion with Major Dyer several discrepancies in payment of wages to Hotel Sole employees were satisfactorily corrected. These consisted of:-

(a) Failure to pay time and one half to workers not falling under hotel employee classification - i.e. carpenter & painter.

(b) Wrong classification of "Ass. Head Porter" as "porter".

2. Major Dyer states that he requires a statement in writing to show his finance officer to be authorized ^{to pay} more than fixed scale for director & asst. director in the case of manager-owner, should this procedure be desirable. Will you please consider the desirability of sending such a communication to IBS?

Richard L. Cuddy
and ut

3002

Daily wages - Hotel Sole

	Sept 3 -	Oct 10 - 16	5 ca -
Director -	417	170	166 x min
ass. Dir.	275	150	150 " "
Secretary -	15.6	13.70	13.75
ass. Sec. -	11.3	10	10
Clock clerk -	~~15.2~~ 15.6	~~8.75~~ 13.7	10
x head porter -	10	8.77	10-11
x second porter -	7.10	6.23	10-11
Porter	7.20	6.23	8.75
maid -	5.83	6.2	6.25
Offic. Eng. Jan -	8.27	9.50	6.25
x Painter -	8.44	7.87	8.75-11
me	(vacation)	-	8.70 min
Carpenter	12.1	9.28	8.75-11.25
mother's man	~~18.57~~ 12.00	~~9.43~~ 10.7	8.75-11
	6.86	6.23	8.75-11
Elevator op -			6.25
Bell Boy	5.70	5.20	5
Janitor	8.50	7.50	7
Landscaper		5	5
Ass maid	5.1	-	

also File 9008/Field 2 } Major Dragoon

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Headquarters Region III

FILE
4008
461

SUBJECT: Labour

TO: Captain D.A. Morse
Director, Labour Div.
Amgot H.Q. Sicily.

26th Oct: 1943

I. Reference is made to your memo. 20 october 1943.

- (a) The actions of the Labour Division to date have been confined to the Social Insurance System, the Ufficio Collocamento, and the Italian Port Administration. The policies as outlined in C.A. guide dated Sent: 15th are being followed as far as practicable.
- (b) Unemployment and employment offices have been re-opened.
- (c) General Order N° 8 is not available to this Division. Request has been made for a copy of the Order.
- (d) Uniform wage scales have been established for persons employed by the Army and Navy. The established scales are consistent with the uniform scale established for Sicily.

This was sent
24th

Not

Thomas A. Lane
Thomas A. Lane
Lt. Col. C.E.
Chief Labour Division
A. M. G. Region III

10

2999

MEMO : Carabinieri - Rates of Pay

ASST/1122/13

ASST H.Q. SICILY

22 September, 1945.

TO : Director,
Labour Division.

With reference to the attached copy of a request to the C.C.A.O. for urgent consideration of the pay of the Carabinieri, I send herewith original recommendation received from the Superintendent, Civil Police Section.

I also send recommendations from the Superintendents of the Prisons and Fire and Civil Defence Sections in respect of the services under their control.

These recommendations have my approval in principle, but I would prefer to leave the matter in your hands, at any rate for the present. You are at liberty to call my Section heads into consultation if you so desire.

The pay of the other police agencies should also be considered at the same time. You will probably be receiving suggestions on this from the provinces. Lt. Col. Snook, Superintendent of Civil Police, should be consulted on the subject.

James L. Bolles
JAMES L. BOLLES
Colonel, Infantry,
Commander of
Public Safety.

7

10

SUBJECT : Pay of Carabinieri

Copy for Labour Bureau

AMT 1122/PS

AMMOT H.Q. SICILY

22 September, 1943.

TO : C.C.A.O.

There have been general representations from the provinces as to the inadequacy of the present rates of pay in the CC.RR.

It is unnecessary to reiterate the importance of maintaining the CC.RR. as the backbone of law enforcement in Sicily, as you have stressed this yourself.

The payment of an adequate wage to the police is a matter which, it is submitted, must not be considered solely in relation to wage scales generally. There are, it must be admitted, more complaints and suggestions of graft in the Carabinieri than there should be, and inadequacy of pay exposes them to temptation which might be resisted were the men in receipt of a living wage.

As it is, the average pay of a carabinieri, including allowances, works out at 1235.25 lire per month, which compares unfavourably with the scale for an unskilled labourer authorized in Appendix A to Admin. Instruction No. 23 of 27 June 1943.

It is understood that there is to be no consideration of a revision of wage scales in general before 1 December, 1943, and the object of this memorandum is to request your consent to the waiving of this ruling in favour of the Carabinieri in view of the importance of this force in the maintenance of law and order in Sicily.

The question of the method by which any increase can be given, and of the amount of such increase has not yet been discussed with Finance and Labour Divisions

10

2997
as/

SUBJECT: Carabinieri - Rates
of Pay.

AMGOT HQ., Sicily
Public Safety Division
Civil Police Section
Comando Legione CC. RR.

REF : AMGOT/2/CAR/PSD;

4, September, 1943.

TO : Lt. Colonel Charles R. Spafford, G.S.C.,
Chief Staff Officer. (thru Commissioner of Public Safety)

1. In order to secure to the Allied Military Government the full co-operation and efficiency of officers and men of the Carabinieri, it is recommended that early consideration be given to the question of their rates of pay, with a view to a general increase being granted to all ranks.

The amount of pay and allowances now drawn by the various ranks at the lowest and highest levels of their respective scales is shown in Appendix A. For purposes of comparison the allowances in each case are those payable to a married man with two children.

2. The CC. RR. has been designated as the principal arm of law enforcement in the occupied territory by the Military Government. A great responsibility is thus placed upon the organization and it is necessary to reorganise it in order that it may best serve the Allied Military Government and preserve law and order in the Island. The general opinion of officers competent to judge is that if we are to establish this force on a sound basis the first step to take is to increase the rates of pay which are inadequate in relation to present day prices and the cost of living and to the services required from the police. This measure is essential in order to avoid one of the most serious evils that can beset any such organization, viz., corruption, to which the police service, in its contacts with the public, is always liable, but particularly prone under the conditions at present prevailing in Sicily.

3. Having regard to the numerous rates of pay existing for the various ranks it is recommended that the simplest manner in which an immediate increase could be approved would be in the form of a percentage Supplementary Allowance. In the case of the lower ranks, viz., from Carabinieri to Maresciallo it is suggested that a 33 1/3% increase might be considered and a 20% rise for ranks above that of Maresciallo; The question of reviewing the entire scales of pay may have to be reviewed later. 2996

4. This recommendation is submitted subject to study and agreement with the salaries now applicable, or

1800

1. In order to secure to the Allied Military Government the full co-operation and efficiency of officers and men of the Carabinieri, it is recommended that early consideration be given to the question of their rates of pay, with a view to a general increase being granted to all ranks.

The amount of pay and allowances now drawn by the various ranks at the lowest and highest levels of their respective scales is shown in Appendix A. For purposes of comparison the allowances in each case are those payable to a married man with two children.

2. The CC. RR. has been designated as the principal arm of law enforcement in the occupied territory by the Military Government. A great responsibility is thus placed upon the organization and it is necessary to reorganise it in order that it may best serve the Allied Military Government and preserve law and order in the Island. The general opinion of officers competent to judge is that if we are to establish this force on a sound basis the first step to take is to increase the rates of pay which are inadequate in relation to present day prices and the cost of living and to the services required from the police. This measure is essential in order to avoid one of the most serious evils that can beset any such organization, viz., corruption, to which the police service, in its contacts with the public, is always liable, but particularly prone under the conditions at present prevailing in Sicily.

3. Having regard to the numerous rates of pay existing for the various ranks it is recommended that the simplest manner in which an immediate increase could be approved would be in the form of a percentage Supplementary Allowance. In the case of the lower ranks, viz., from Carabinieri to Maresciallo it is suggested that a 33 1/3% increase might be considered and a 20% rise for ranks above that of Maresciallo; The question of reviewing the entire scales of pay may have to be reviewed later. *29966*

4. This recommendation is submitted subject to study and comparison being made with the salaries now applicable, or likely to be paid in the near future, to other classes of employed personnel.

While this increase for the CC. RR. is urgently sought, the necessity for wages in general being assessed on an equitable basis is appreciated and it is asked that the subject may be examined by the Finance Division, if necessary in collaboration with the Civil Police Section.

R. Russell
RUSSELL A. SHOOK
Lt. Colonel
Supt; Civil Police.

SUBJECT : Pay of Carabinieri*Copy for Labour Bureau*

AMM 1122/73

AMMOT II.2. SICILY

22 September, 1943.

TO : G.C.A.O.

There have been general representations from the provinces as to the inadequacy of the present rates of pay in the CC.RR.

It is unnecessary to reiterate the importance of maintaining the CC.RR. as the backbone of law enforcement in Sicily, as you have stressed this yourself.

The payment of an adequate wage to the police is a matter which, it is submitted, must not be considered solely in relation to wage scales generally. There are, it must be admitted, more complaints and suggestions of graft in the Carabinieri than there should be, and inadequacy of pay exposes them to temptation which might be resisted were the men in receipt of a living wage.

As it is, the average pay of a carabinieri, including allowances, works out at 1253.25 lire per month, which compares unfavourably with the scale for an unskilled labourer authorized in Appendix A to Admin. Instruction No. 20 of 27 June 1943.

It is understood that there is to be no consideration of a revision of wage scales in general before 1 December, 1943, and the object of this memorandum is to request your consent to the waiving of this ruling in favour of the Carabinieri in view of the importance of this force in the maintenance of law and order in Sicily.

The question of the method by which any increase can be given, and of the amount of such increase has not yet been discussed with Finance and Labour Divisions

10

2997
as/

Handwritten: such as the following

-2-

as, at the moment, it is the principle only which it is desired to submit. If a favourable reply is received, details of our proposals will be laid before these Divisions.

The pay of the other police agencies, the Prisons Service and the Fire Service, whilst in urgent need of revision, can be left for consideration later.

[Faint, mostly illegible text]

[Faint, mostly illegible text]

HERBERT L. BOLLEN
Colonel, Infantry
Commissioner of
Public Safety.

[Faint, mostly illegible text]

[Faint, mostly illegible text]

[Faint, mostly illegible text]

rees

ALLOT: Carabinieri - Rates
of Pay.

REF : AMGOT/2/CAR/PSD;

AMGOT HQ., Sicily
Public Safety Division
Civil Police Section
Comando Legione CC. RR.

4, September, 1943.

TO : ~~Lt. Colonel Charles M. Stafford, U.S.C.,~~
~~Chief Staff Officer, (thru Commissioner of Public Safety)~~

1. In order to secure to the Allied Military Government the full co-operation and efficiency of officers and men of the Carabinieri, it is recommended that early consideration be given to the question of their rates of pay, with a view to a general increase being granted to all ranks.

The amount of pay and allowances now drawn by the various ranks at the lowest and highest levels of their respective scales is shown in Appendix A. For purposes of comparison the allowances in each case are those payable to a married man with two children.

2. The CC. RR. has been designated as the principal arm of law enforcement in the occupied territory by the Military Government. A great responsibility is thus placed upon the organization and it is necessary to reorganise it in order that it may best serve the Allied Military Government and preserve law and order in the Island. The general opinion of officers competent to judge is that if we are to establish this force on a sound basis the first step to take is to increase the rates of pay which are inadequate in relation to present day prices and the cost of living and to the services required from the police. This measure is essential in order to avoid one of the most serious evils that can beset any such organization, viz., corruption, to which the police service, in its contacts with the public, is always liable, but particularly prone under the conditions at present prevailing in Sicily.

3. Having regard to the numerous rates of pay existing for the various ranks it is recommended that the simplest manner in which an immediate increase could be approved would be in the form of a percentage Supplementary Allowance. In the case of the lower ranks, viz., from Carabinieri to Maresciallo it is suggested that a $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ increase might be considered and a 20% rise for ranks above that of Maresciallo; The question of reviewing the entire scales of pay may have to be reviewed later. *29/9/43*

4. This recommendation is submitted subject to study and comparison being made with the salaries now payable.

1. In order to secure to the Allied Military Government the full co-operation and efficiency of officers and men of the Carabinieri, it is recommended that early consideration be given to the question of their rates of pay, with a view to a general increase being granted to all ranks.

The amount of pay and allowances now drawn by the various ranks at the lowest and highest levels of their respective scales is shown in Appendix A. For purposes of comparison the allowances in each case are those payable to a married man with two children.

2. The CC. RR. has been designated as the principal arm of law enforcement in the occupied territory by the Military Government. A great responsibility is thus placed upon the organization and it is necessary to reorganise it in order that it may best serve the Allied Military Government and preserve law and order in the Island. The general opinion of officers competent to judge is that if we are to establish this force on a sound basis the first step to take is to increase the rates of pay which are inadequate in relation to present day prices and the cost of living and to the services required from the police. This measure is essential in order to avoid one of the most serious evils that can beset any such organization, viz., corruption, to which the police service, in its contacts with the public, is always liable, but particularly prone under the conditions at present prevailing in Sicily.

3. Having regard to the numerous rates of pay existing for the various ranks it is recommended that the simplest manner in which an immediate increase could be approved would be in the form of a percentage Supplementary Allowance. In the case of the lower ranks, viz., from Carabinieri to Maresciallo it is suggested that a $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ increase might be considered and a 20% rise for ranks above that of Maresciallo; The question of revising the entire scales of pay may have to be reviewed later.

4. This recommendation is submitted subject to study and comparison being made with the salaries now applicable, or likely to be paid in the near future, to other classes of employed personnel.

While this increase for the CC. RR. is urgently sought, the necessity for wages in general being assessed on an equitable basis is appreciated and it is asked that the subject may be examined by the Finance Division, if necessary in collaboration with the Civil Police Section.

R. A. Snook
RUSSELL A. SNOOK
Lt. Colonel
Supt; Civil Police.

Appendix "A,"

Wages & Hos. Division.

I-2-2

SECRET/10004/1000

Railways:- Request for funds to pay
Advance to Workers.

Chief Finance Officer

28 Oct. 3

1. As you are aware the State Railways are dependent upon
Government for funds to insure present continued operations.

2. Railway workers are governmental employees but because
of differing grades of employment it was impossible to consider
them in the study now being completed by Labor Division which
will result in the general increase of governmental employees
wages.

3. Labor Division and the civilian Regional Labor Office
recommend that at the same time the general governmental employees
increase is granted an advance should be given to railway workers
to compensate for the want of increase to them. This would serve
as a stop gap until the study now being made as to what increase
in salary scale should be granted the railways is completed.

4. It is suggested that those earning less than L. 2000
monthly be given an advance equal to 30% of one month's salary,
and those earning L. 2000 or more be given 60%. An advance to
the railways of L. 10,500,000 would be necessary to accomplish
this. Those employees (some 4000) who received a four month's
advance immediately prior to the occupation would not be given
anything further. Those receiving the proposed advance after the entire
required to repay it out of subsequent earnings after the entire
question of salaries has been definitely settled.

5. Request is made that L. 10,500,000 advance be made to
Ing. Dr. Pietro Lucio, Capo Compartimento, Ferrovia dello
Stato. The advance will not be given the workers until the
general increase is granted other general governmental workers.

CRM/tdp

L. D. Devesh
Acting Chief,
Transportation,
Telecommunications,
Shipping.

1. As you are aware the present continued operations of the Government for future to insure present continued operations.

2. Railway workers are governmental employees but because of differing grades of employment it was impossible to consider them in the study now being completed by Labor Division which will result in the general increase of governmental employees wages.

3. Labor Division and the civilian Regional Labor Office recommended that at the same time the general governmental employees increase is granted an advance should be given to railway workers to compensate for the want of increase to them. This would serve as a stop gap until the study now being made as to what increase in salary scale should be granted the railways is completed.

4. It is suggested that those earning less than L. 2000 monthly be given an advance equal to 80% of one month's salary, and those earning L. 2000 or more be given 60%. In advance to the railways of L. 10,500,000 would be necessary to accomplish this. Those employees (some 4000) who received a four month's advance immediately prior to the occupation would not be given anything further. Those receiving the proposed advance would be required to repay it out of subsequent earnings after the entire question of salaries has been definitely settled.

5. Request is made that L. 10,500,000 advance be made to Ing. Dr. Pietro Tuccillo, Capo Compartimento, Peruvia Dello Stato. The advance will not be given the workers until the general increase is granted other general governmental workers.

CRM/scr

L. H. Denney
L. H. DENNEY
Acting Chief,
Transportation,
Telecommunications,
Shipping.

DISTRIBUTION:-

Labor Division 1

(5)

Subject :- Labour - Wages.

H.Q.,
A.M.G.O.T.,
PALERMO.

att: Director of Civilian Supplies, & Resources.

1 Reference your memorandum (5027/CS dated 3 Sept 43, subject as above.

2 The prices of the necessities of life have risen since occupation from 50 to 100 percent and the overall cost of living may well have risen 100 percent, (prices however are still within the maximum specified). A general revision of wages however would not be considered advisable because with the general dearth of food supplies and other consumers goods it is thought that purchasing power must be kept at a minimum if black market activities are to be kept within any bounds. On the other hand it is thought that revision of wages and salaries in certain categories to bring them up to the general level is imperative.

3 The wages of industrial workers was about the same on 1st January 1943 and 9th July 1943. They were approximately as follows (not including war indemnity) :-

Stevedores	-	L.70.
Dock labourers	-	L.60.
Specialists	-	L.70.
Heavy workers	-	L.60.
Common labourers	-	L.50.
Boys & women	-	L.30.

The salaries and wages of commercial workers however were raised substantially between 1st January 1943 and 9th July 1943. A few examples are as follows :-

Waiters	from L.16 to L.30.
Cooks	from L.15 to L.35.
Heavy workers	from L.25 to L.35.

The wages of farm labourers also increased from L.28 to L.60.

4 Many of the above rates of pay have gone even higher since occupation due in large part to large scale army employment. It is also reported that even before occupation many employers paid considerably higher rates than those specified.

5 It is recommended however that every attempt be made to keep the wage scales of the above categories at the 9th July 1943 rates.

6 The wages of others who earned less than the general scale should be raised. For example it is recommended that the wages of the employees of the Electrical company should be at the level of industrial specialists. There also should be a wide scale revision of government salaries. It is thought that heads of services should be paid approximately L.5,000 a month and that other salaries should be graded down from that level to a base minimum of L. 1,000 a month.

7. The salaries of the Carabinieri should be revised and there is a need to adjust the salaries of clerical workers. On this latter point, particular attention is called to the salaries of bank employees.

Syracuse.
30 Sept 43.

Lt. Col.
S.C.A.O.
A.M.G.O.T.

Attorney

39

1808

activities are to be kept within any bounds. On the other hand, it is thought that revision of wages and salaries in certain categories to bring them up to the general level is imperative.

3 The wages of industrial workers was about the same on 1st January 1943 and 9th July 1945. They were approximately as follows (not including war indemnity) :-

Stevedores	-	L. 70.
Dock labourers	-	L. 60.
Specialists	-	L. 70.
Heavy workers	=	L. 60.
Common labourers	-	L. 50.
Toys & women	-	L. 30.

The salaries and wages of ~~commercial~~ workers however were raised substantially between 1st January 1943 and 9th July 1943. A few examples are as follows :-

waiters from L.14 to L.30.
Cooks from L.15 to L.35.
Heavy workers from L.25 to L.35.

The wages of farm labourers also increased from L.28 to L.60.

4. Many of the above rates of pay have gone even higher since occupation due in large part to large scale army employment. It is also reported that even before occupation many employers paid considerably higher rates than those specified.

5 It is recommended however that every attempt be made to keep the wage scales of the above categories at the 5th July 1945 rates.

6 The wages of others who earned less than the general scale should be raised. For example it is recommended that the wages of the employees of the Electrical company should be at the level of industrial specialists. There also should be a wide scale revision of overpayment salaries. It is thought that kinds of services should be paid approximately £5,000 a month and that other salaries should be graded down from that level to a base minimum of £ 2,000 a month.

7. The salaries of the Cavalierieri should be reviewed and there is need to adjust the salaries of clerical workers. On this latter point, particular attention is called to the salaries of bank employees.

Expenditure
to West 43.

Copyright © 2001 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Lit. Cal.
 S. C. A. O.
 A. M. O. O. W.

10.0-10.5%

10.0-0.5%

290327B

5301A

RAD

5

CONFIDENTIAL OPERATIONS PRIORITY

REF NR

TO CG SEVENTH ARMY

OF CIVILIAN LABOUR AND RATES OF PAY AVALANCHE X CONSIDER THAT
 SCALES SHOWN FOR HUSKY IN FORCE 141 ADM INSTS 20 SHOULD BE USED
 AS GUIDE X DO YOU AGREE X FOR FIFTH ARMY REF YOUR 5446 OF 28
 COPY ~~OF~~ OF INSTRUCTIONS REFERRED TO AVAILABLE Q MAINT AFHQ AND
 SOS NATOUA X ADM INSTS 53 TO 57 WHICH ARE APPLICABLE TO AVALANCHE
 HAVE BEEN SENT YOU X FURTHER COPIES BY A ^L S TO BRIG COOKE TODAY
 XXX MSG BEGINS XXX FIFTH ARMY ASKING FOR INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE
TO USE

FROM 15 ARMY GROUP

290005B

(FROM 15 ARMY GROUP TO AMGOT PALERMO INFO 5 ARMY, FOR BASE
 FOR LYDE CITE Q79)

CONFIDENTIAL

D.C.S & R.

7 Army
 8 Army
 15 AG
 Capt Morse

} all agree that our scale is
 a fair guide

? Say we do agree

3

2993
 30/8

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY - OFFICIAL BUSINESS

OUTGOING MESSAGE

Office of Origin AMCOT FILFOE
(Section)

Date 30 AUGUST 1943

Telephone

(Orig. Officer)

Classification CONFIDENTIAL
(Restricted-Confidential-
Secret)

Precedence OPERATIONAL PRIORITY
(Deferred-Routine-Priority-Urgent)

TO: 15 ARMY GROUP.

AGREED THAT CIVIL LABOUR WAGE SCALES SHOWN FOR HUSKY IN 144 FORCE
ARM INSTN 20 SUITABLE AS GUIDE FOR AVALANCHE. PAREN FROM AMCOT
SEVENTH ARMY TO 15 ARMY GROUP CITE AMCOT 481 PAREN. REFERENCE 15
ARMY GROUP MESSAGE 5301A 290005Z TO C.G. SEVENTH ARMY AND H.Q.
AMCOT. RATES SENT A.P.H.Q. BY MAJOR GROSS CONSULE MOSHERAY.

Time Signed _____

Content and classification
authenticated by:

Effort/Hol

File 79/HQ

2662

PHB

②

File 79/49

2692

Authenticated by:
Officer Noel

2/11

1813