

ACC 10000/146/655 091.477 A PENSIONS

NOV. - DEC. 1943

c. 1943

Problem I

Insurance in provinces of those who have
retired from public employees.

1. Rate established in 1923 - as low as
500 lire per month.

2. It is individual up to level 7, direct
relief recipients.

3. Proposed adjustment included in proposed
wage system - still limited by Provincial
Division as legislation is for further study.

Work with Dr. La Ruggia: Director of Regional
Public Office for Sicily.

Has Palermo provincial data; - has written
other provinces.

70% increase - for much cost.

Problem II

Constitution of Sections Insurance -

to have a fee schedule for Med cases or visit
new measures.

Moya Mitte - Public House (A)

Capt. Reed - Province (A)

Gen. Zampieri - Labor Region II

Dr. La Ruggia - & Signor Moschella.

6733

Project I JOB 11-Dec.

Pension Adjustments.

1. Mission: Prepare memo on needed adjustments in pension schedule to conform to wage adjustment schedule and "cava vita".

A. Sources. Dr. La Loggia.

1. Capt. Sicichina will secure data on other provinces than Palermo which has already been furnished.
2. Copies of Palermo report made and distributed in the office.

2. Define "direct" and "indirect" pensioners.

A. Can "indirect" pensioners receive pension and do other work as well.
Is it customary?

3. When are the schedules from the other provinces expected?

A. If not soon can an estimate be made?

4. What suggestions do you have for an increase, if any?

UFF. II- REGISTRO DEL LAVORO
PROVINCIA DI PALERMO

PROSPETTO DELLE PENSIONI PERMESSI CIVILI E DI MIRITE

Per month		PENSIONI DIRETTE		PENSIONI INDIRETTE	
Scala degli importi delle pensioni	Numero delle pensioni dirette	Importo compl. delle pensioni dirette	Numero delle pensioni indirette	Importo compl. delle pensioni indirette	
sin. 6 L.	190	19.000	245	24.800	
	200	27.000	232	26.400	
	237	42.000	126	17.800	
	443	62.000	201	80.400	
	159	133.000	2.00%	100.000	
	256	192.000	101	64.600	
	321	114.800	58	40.600	
	154	173.800	24	19.200	
	212	72.000	10	9.000	
	80	36.000	7	7.000	
1.000	36	57.000	4	4.400	
1.100	52	45.600	2	1.400	
1.200	38	80.600	2	2.600	
1.300	62	33.600	1	1.400	
1.400	24	21.000			
1.500	14	17.000			
1.600	4	6.800			
1.700	11	19.800			
1.800	1	1.900			
1.900	1	2.000			
2.000	2	4.800			
2.100	1	2.700			
2.200	9	20.700			
2.300	2	3.200			
2.400	1	2.000			
	2.042	1.214.500	1.216	436.600	

6731

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
AFO 394

468
24 December 1943

TO: Antivio Repace
Pensioned Communal Secretary
Frasiane Catarratti di Messina - contrada Mulinazzo

Dear Sir:

Your letter of December 12, 1943, concerning the inadequacy of the pension you are now receiving, is acknowledged.

You may be assured that this matter is receiving close attention.

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

6730

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

24 December 1943

TO: Speciale Salvatore
Via Umberto No. 8
Nicosia (Cyprus)

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 7 December 1943 concerning the inadequacy of the pension you are now receiving, is acknowledged.

You may be assured that this matter is receiving close attention.

J. T. R. Hain
J. T. R. HAIN,
Colonel,
Labor Sub-Commission,
Director.

6729

1st Letter:

To: Speciale Salvatore
Via Umberto No. 8.
Nicosia (Enna)

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 7 December 43 ~~regarding my pension~~ concerning the inadequacy of ~~your pension~~ the pension you are now receiving, is acknowledged.

You may be assured that this matter ^{is receiving} close attention.

Charles M.

Spofford.

Colonel, U. S. C.,

Chief Civil Affairs

2nd Letter:

To: Antonio Repace

Pensioned Communal Secretary

Via Catarratti di Mercina, - Contrada Mulinarazzo
#10.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 12 December 43 concerning the inadequacy of the pension you are now receiving, is acknowledged.

You may be assured that this matter is receiving close attention.

Charles M. Spofford,
Colonel, U. S. C.,
Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

Table III

12012 111
 Estima. of Cost of American Rev. W. 18th
 of Government Pensions
 Directe ed Indirecte
 Province of Palermo

24 Dec. '35

J. O. B.

4. Cost Per Pension, old Rate = 5074 per Month

11. - New Proposed Rate = 8.75 % per month

Rate proposed: 70% on 1st 1000 h; 60% on 2nd 1000 h; 30% on 3rd 1000 h.

6727

26 Dec 43

J.O.B.

Table IVEstimated Cost of Snowmass Per Month
of Military Pensioners

Direct and Indirect

Province of Palermo

Live Amount Received	Total Pensioners	Approx. Cost of Pensions in Live	Est. Cost of Pensions at New Proposed Rate	Est. Increase in Cost at New Rate Live.
Under 100 per month	5089	508,900	865,100	356,200
do 101 in paper 100	2261	252,200	408,600	156,400
300	837	251,100	406,900	155,800
400	173	69,200	115,600	46,400
500	107	53,500	90,900	37,400
600	70	42,000	71,400	29,400
700	40	28,000	47,600	19,600
800	32	30,400	51,700	21,300
do 801 in paper 900	13	11,700	19,900	8,200
1000	15	15,000	25,500	10,500
1100	19	20,900	35,300	14,400
1200	5	6,000	15,500	9,500
1300	13	16,900	28,300	11,400
1400	4	6,600	10,400	3,800
1500	6	9,000	15,000	6,000
1600	6	9,600	16,000	6,400
1700	2	3,400	5,600	2,200
1800	2	3,600	6,000	2,400
Total	8,702	1,338,000	2,235,300	897,300

Av. Cost Per Pensioner - old Rate = 156 Live per month

" " " - New Proposed Rate = 268 Live per month.

Rate (New) = 70% on 1st 1,000 live; 60% on 2nd 1,000 live or fraction thereof.

6726

464

Pensio		<u>5 lire</u>		<u>8 lire</u>
1000		<u>800</u>		

600	1200	bread
	<u>2000</u>	
20	62	<u>65 - 150</u>

Magistrato	<u>Presidente</u>
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Intendente di Finanza

Direttore del Tesoro

Profillo o suo delegato

Intendente pro Direttore di Sanità

Direttore dell'Ufficio di Sanità

Un rappresentante della pubblica opinione.

Pneum

600

~~2000~~

20

62

65-150Magistrato Proscrittore

Intendente di Finanze

Direttore del Genere

Prefetto o suo delegato

Medico per Direttore di Sanità

Direttore dell'Off. Gen. Sanità

Un rappresentante della pubblica opinione.

ATTED WILLYBAI COMEYINEM 6725

Regional Labor Office

To The A. M. G.

Region I - Labor Division
Palermo

Document No. 350

Subject: Pensions

This office has completed the studies regarding increases of the direct and indirect Government pensions.

The conclusions to which the special commission constituted by the same office, arrived, are shown in the attached Verbal (A).

This office also sends 2 tables (B & C) listing the direct and indirect pensions paid by the Provincial Office of the Treasury of Palermo, and the pensions that would be paid if the increases shown in the tables were applied.

This office believes it not advisable to apply the table with great differences in favor of the smaller pensions, because these generally do not represent the main income of the pensioner, but are usually the minimum pensions given after a relatively short period of service, which the pensioner left, after its completion, in order to engage in more profitable activities.

It is pointed out that application of the increases on the basis of the table contained in General Order No. 14 would mean, for the Province of Palermo, a compensative payment for the direct pensions of less than L339,000 and for the indirect cases of less than L305,400. Indeed these numbers should be corrected because of the error made by increasing the numbers of some findings to round figures in order to make easy and speed up the investigation.

An approximate computation based on the relation between the population of the Province of Palermo and the total population of Sicily, would show that the total payment of pensions with increases as formulated in the General Order No. 14, are as follows:

Direct pensions L3,700,000
Indirect pensions L1,750,000

Increase of pensions cannot be limited to the categories of pensions that have been evaluated. But as for special war pensions it would be necessary that this command previously decided on problems of general political character, as with regard to the pensioners of the fascist cause or the Spanish war etc.

In the same way, in connection with the pensioners of "para-statal", autarchic and public agencies, there must be taken into consideration the particular situation of the relative funds for pensions.

The conclusions to which the special commission constituted by the same office, arrived, are shown in the attached Verbal (A).

This office also sends 2 tables (B & C) listing the direct and indirect pensions paid by the Provincial Office of the Treasury of Palermo, and the pensions that would be paid if the increases shown in the tables were applied.

This office believes it not advisable to apply a table with great differences in favor of the smaller pensions, because these generally do not represent the main income of the pensioner, but are usually the minimum pensions given after a relatively short period of service, which the pensioner left, after its completion, in order to engage in more profitable activities.

It is pointed out that application of the increases on the basis of the table contained in General Order No. 14 would mean, for the Province of Palermo, a comprehensive payment for the direct pensions of less than L339,000 and for the indirect ones of less than L305,000. Indeed these numbers should be corrected because of the error made by increasing the numbers of some findings to round figures in order to make easy and speed up the investigation.

An appropriate computation based on the relation between the population of the Province of Palermo and the total population of Sicily, would show that the total payment of pensions with increases as formulated in the General Order No. 14, are as follows:

Direct pensions L3,730,000
Indirect pensions L1,350,000

Increase of pensions cannot be limited to the categories of pensions that have been examined. But as for special war pensions it would be necessary that this command previously decided on problems of general political character, or with regard to the pensioners of the fascist cause or the Spanish war etc.

In the same way, in connection with the pensioners of "parastatale", autarchic and public agencies, there must be taken into consideration the particular situation of the relative funds for pensions.

In the meantime, this office proposes the issue of a provision saying as follows:

Article I--All direct and indirect government pensions have been increased in the way indicated by General Order No. 14, starting 1 November 1943.

Nothing has been decided about war pensioners.

Article II--Regional or Provincial Directors of parastatale agencies and Prefects in connection with Provincial Administration, Communes and other public agencies subject to their (the Prefects) protection or control, will immediately submit to the Allied mili-

- 2 -

tary Command a place for increases, providing all elements necessary for the valuation and solution of the relative financial problems.

The Command of Region I is authorized to issue provisions for increases for the pensions for the above-mentioned agencies, fixing the amount which will not exceed the limits established in the table of General Order No. 14.

Article III--Pensions, the payment of which is due to start after the application of the present General Order will be liquidated on the basis of the organic wages and methods preceding the present Order but there will be applied to these pensions the increases established in Article I, or increases to be established by Region I command with reference to Article II.

/S/ ENRICO LA LONGIA
THE DIRECTOR

present order but there will be applied to these pensioners and
increases established in Article I, or increases to be established
by Region I command with reference to Article II.

17/ ENRICO LA LOGGIA
THE DIRECTOR

6723

Regional Labor Office

To The A. M. G.

Region I - Labor Division
Palermo

Document No. 354

Subject: Pensions

This office has completed the studies regarding increases of the direct and indirect Government pensions.

The conclusions to which the special commission constituted by the same office, arrived, are shown in the attached Verbal (A).

This office also sends 2 tables (B & C) listing the direct and indirect pensions paid by the Provincial Office of the Treasury of Palermo, and the pensions that would be paid if the increases shown in the tables were applied.

This office believes it not advisable to apply a table with great differences in favor of the smaller pensions, because these generally do not represent the main income of the pensioner, but are usually the minimum pensions given after a relatively short period of service, which the pensioner left, after its completion, in order to engage in more profitable activities.

It is pointed out that application of the increases on the basis of the table contained in General Order No. 14 would mean, for the Province of Palermo, a compensative payment for the direct pensions of less than L339,000 and for the indirect ones of less than L305,440. Indeed these numbers should be corrected because of the error made by increasing the numbers of some findings to round figures in order to make easy and speed up the investigation.

An approximate computation based on the relation between the population of the Province of Palermo and the total population of Sicily, would show that the total payment of pensions with increases as formulated in the General Order No. 14, are as follows:

Direct pensions L3,700,000
Indirect pensions L1,350,000

Increase of pensions cannot be limited to the categories of pensions that have been examined. But as for special war pensions it would be necessary that this command previously decided on problems of general political character, as with regard to the pensioners of the fascist cause or the Spanish war etc.

In the same way, in connection with the pensioners of "parastatal", autarchic and public agencies, there must be taken into consideration the particular situations of the relative funds for pensions.

This office also sends a memorandum to the Provincial Office of the Treasury of indirect pensions paid by the Provincial Office of the Treasury of Palermo, and the pensions that would be paid if the increases shown in the tables were applied.

This office believes it not advisable to apply a table with great differences in favor of the smaller pensioners, because these generally do not represent the main income of the pensioner, but are usually the minimum pensions given after a relatively short period of service, which the pensioner left, after its completion, in order to engage in more profitable activities.

It is pointed out that application of the increases on the basis of the table contained in General Order No. 14 would mean, for the Province of Palermo, a compensative payment for the direct pensions of less than 1839,000 and for the indirect ones of less than 1305,440. Indeed these numbers should be corrected because of the error made by increasing the numbers of some findings to round figures in order to make easy and speed up the investigation.

An approximate computation based on the relation between the population of the Province of Palermo and the total population of Sicily, would show that the total payment of pensions with increases as formulated in the General Order No. 14, are as follows:

Direct pensions L3,700,000
Indirect pensions L1,350,000

Increase of pensions cannot be limited to the categories of pensions that have been examined. But as for special war pensions it would be necessary that this command previously decided on problems of general political character, as with regard to the pensioners or the fascist cause or the Spanish war etc.

In the same way, in connection with the pensioners or "parastatale", autocratic and public agencies, there must be taken into consideration the particular situations of the relative funds for pensions.

In the meantime, this office proposes the issue of a provision saying as follows:

Article I--All direct and indirect government pensions have been increased in the way indicated by General Order No. 14 **6722** starting 1 November 1943.

Nothing has been decided about war pensioners.

Article II--Regional or Provincial Directors of parastatale agencies and Prefects in connection with Provincial Administration, Communes and other public agencies subject to their (the Prefects) protection or control, will immediately submit to the Allied will-

- 2 -

tary Command a place for increases, providing all elements necessary for the valuation and solution of the relative financial problems.

The Command of Region I is authorized to issue provisions for increases for the pensions for the above-mentioned agencies, fixing the amount which will not exceed the limits established in the table of General Order No. 14.

Article III--Pensions, the payment of which is due to start after the application of the present General Order will be liquidated on the basis of the organic wages and methods preceding the present Order but there will be applied to these pensions the increases established in Article I, or increases to be established by Region I command with reference to Article II.

/s/ ENRICO LA LOGGIA
THE DIRECTOR

ted on the basis of the organic wages and methods preceding the present Order but there will be applied to these pensions the increases established in Article I, or increases to be established by Region I command with reference to Article II.

/S/ ENRICO LA LOGGIA
THE DIRECTOR

6721

UFFICIO REGIONALE DEL LAVORO

PROT. N.

354

OGGETTO Pensioni.

PALERMO, U

VIA SANIPIA, 2 - 90133 PALERMO

ALL' A. R. G.

REGIONE N.1 - LABOR DIVISION

P A L E R M O

Questo Ufficio ha ultimato gli studi per le proposte di aumento delle pensioni statali dirette ed indirette.

Esso fa sue le conclusioni a cui è pervenuta la speciale Commissione costituita presso l'Ufficio stesso e che risultano dall'allegato verbale. (allegato A)

Unisce altresì n.2 prospetti (allegati B e C) da cui risultano le pensioni dirette ed indirette corrisposte dall'Ufficio Provinciale del Tesoro di Palermo, e quelle che verrebbero corrisposte se si applicassero le tabelle di aumento che sono segnate nei prospetti stessi.

Questo Ufficio è d'opinione che per quanto riguarda le pensioni non sia d'applicare una tabella con forti scarti a favore delle pensioni più basse, perchè queste in genere non rappresentano la fonte principale di sostentamento del pensionato, ma spesso corrispondono alla liquidazione minima raggiunta dopo un relativamente breve periodo di servizio, abbandonato poi per darsi a più proficue attività.

Si fa rilevare che l'applicazione delle maggiorazioni sulla base della tabella contenuta nell'Ordine Generale n.14 importerebbe per la provincia di Palermo una erogazione complessiva per le pensioni dirette di una somma inferiore a L. 839.800 e per le indirette inferiore a L. 305.440 -

./.

6720

UFFICIO REGIONALE DEL LAVORO

PROT. N.

OGGETTO:

PALERMO LI

VIA ARANCERA, 2 - 00100 ROMA

(3)

" privilegiato di guerra.

Art.2) Le Direzioni Regionali o Provinciali degli Enti parastatali, e i Prefetti per quanto riguarda le Amministrazioni Provinciali, i Comuni e gli altri Enti pubblici sottoposti alla loro tutela o controllo avanzeranno immediatamente al Comando Militare Alleato le proposte di aumento, corredate da tutti gli elementi necessari per la valutazione e la soluzione dei problemi finanziari relativi.

Il Comando della Regione n.1 è autorizzato a emanare i provvedimenti di aumenti delle pensioni per i suddetti Enti, fissandone l'ammontare che non potrà superare i limiti delle tabelle contenute nell'Ordine Generale n.14-

Art.3) Le pensioni che matureranno successivamente all'applicazione del presente Ordine Generale saranno liquidate sulle basi degli stipendi organici e dei criteri antecedenti al presente Ordine, ma ad esse si applicheranno gli aumenti disposti nell'art.1 o quelli che saranno disposti dal Comando della Regione n.1 in applicazione dell'art.2-.

IL DIRETTORE

(Avv. Enrico La Loggia)

6719

Allegati n. 3

II/GP

UFFICIO REGIONALE DEL LAVORO

PROT. N.
OGGETTO

PALERMO, LI
VIA SANTELLA, 2 - TEL. 100.110.110

(2)

Invero tali cifre vanno corrette dallo scarto in più causato dal fatto che le rilevazioni sono state per comodità e rapidità delle indagini arrotondate al centesimo.

Procedendo ad un calcolo grossolano basato sopra il rapporto fra la popolazione della provincia di Palermo e la popolazione totale della Sicilia si perverrebbe alle seguenti cifre di importo totale derivante dall'eventuale aumento conforme all'Ordine Generale n. 14 :

Pensioni Dirette L. 3.700.000
" Indiratte " 1.350.000

L'aumento delle pensioni non può limitarsi soltanto alle categorie di pensioni prese in esame. Ma per quanto riguarda le pensioni privilegiate di guerre occorre che Codesto Comando risolva preliminarmente dei problemi di carattere generale politico, come sono quelli che riguardano i pensionati per la causa fascista o per le guerre di Spagna, ecc.-

Così per quanto riguarda i pensionati degli Enti parastatali, autarchici e pubblici in genere, occorre che siano prese considerazioni le particolari situazioni dei relativi fondi pensioni.

Pertanto questo Ufficio propone la emanazione di un provvedimento che potrebbe essere del seguente tenore:

" Art. 1) Tutte le pensioni dirette ed indirette a carico dello Stato sono aumentate nella misura indicata dello Ordine Generale n. 14 con decorrenza del 1 novembre 1943. Nulla per ora si dispone per quanto riguarda invece le

6718

Regional Labor Office

Document No. 354

Subject: Pensions

To the H. M. C.
Region 1 - Labor Division
Palermo

This Office has completed the studies regarding increases of the direct and indirect Government pensions.

The conclusions to which the Special Commission, constituted by the same Office, arrived, are shown in the attached Verbal (A).

This Office also sends 2 tables (B+C) listing the direct and indirect pensions paid by the Provincial Office of the Treasury of Palermo, and the pensions that would be paid if the increases shown in the tables were applied.

This Office believes it not advisable to apply a table with great differences in favor of the smaller pensions, because these generally do not represent the main income of the pensioner, but are usually the minimum pensions given after a relatively short period of service, which the pensioner left, after its completion, in order to engage in more profitable activities. It is pointed out that

10 the H.M.C.
Region 1 - Labor Division
Palermo

This office has completed the studies regarding increases of the direct and indirect Government pensions.

The conclusions to which the special Commission, constituted by the same office, arrived, are shown in the attached Verbol (A).

This office also sends 2 tables (B+C) listing the direct and indirect pensions paid by the Provincial Office of the Treasury of Palermo, and the pensions that would be paid by the increases shown in the tables were applied.

This office believes it not advisable to apply a Table with great differences in favor of the smaller pensions, because these generally do not represent the main income of the pensioner, but are usually the minimum pensions given after a relatively short period of service, which the pensioner left, after its completion, in order to engage in more profitable activities.

It is pointed out that application of the increases on the basis of the table contained in General Order No 14 would mean, for the province of Palermo, a compensative payment for the direct ~~pensions~~ ^{pensions} of less

than £ 839.800 and for the indirect ones of less than £ 305.440 -

Indeed these numbers should be corrected because of the error made by increase of the ^{of some findings} numbers to ~~2~~ hundred figures in order to make easy and speed up the investigation.

An approximate computation based on the relation between the population of the province of Palermo and the total population of Sicily, would show that the total payment of pensions with increases as formulated in the General Order n. 14, ~~are~~ are as follows

Direct pensions £ 3.700.000

Indirect " £ 1.250.000

Increase of pensions cannot be limited to the categories of pensions that have been examined. But as for special war pensions it would be necessary that this Command previously decided on problems of general political character, as with regard to the pensioners of the fascist cause or the Spanish war etc.

In the same way ~~with~~ in connection with the pensioners of "parastatal", antorchic and public agencies, there must be taken into consideration the particular situations of the relative funds for pensions.

In the meantime this Office proposes the issue of a provision saying as follows:

Art. 1) All direct ~~and indirect~~ pensions

hundred pages in order to make easy and speed up the investigation.

An approximate computation based on the relation between the population of the province of Palermo and the total population of Sicily, would show that the total payment of pensions with increases as formulated in the General Order n. 14, ~~are~~ are as follows

Direct pensions £ 3.700.000

Indirect " £ 1.550.000

Increase of pensions cannot be limited to the categories of pensions that have been examined. But as for special war pensions it would be necessary that this Command previously decided on problems of general political character, as with regard to the pensioners of the fascist cause or the Spanish war etc.

In the same way ~~with~~ in connection with the pensioners of "paral. stat.", autarchic and public agencies, there must be taken into consideration the particular situations of the relative funds for pensions.

In the meantime this Office proposes the issue of a provision saying as follows:

Art. 1) All direct and indirect government pensions have been increased in the way indicated by General Order n. 14, starting from 1st, 1943. Nothing has been decided about war pensioners.

Art. 2) Regional or Provincial Directions of ~~para~~ ^{pro} ~~statel~~ ^{statel} agencies and Prefects in connection with Provincial Administration, Communes and other public agencies subject to them (the Prefects) protection or control, will immediately submit the Allied Military Command a plan for increases, providing all elements necessary for the valuation and solution of the relative financial problems.

The Command of Region I is authorized to issue provisions for increases of the pensions for the above mentioned agencies, fixing the amount which will not exceed the limits established in the table of General Order n. 14.

Art. 3) Pensions, the payment of which is due to start after the application of the present General Order will be liquidated on the basis of the organic wages and methods preceding the present Order, but there will be applied to these pensions the increases established in art. 1), or increases to be established by Region I Command with reference to art. 2.

The director
 Luigi Enrico La Loggia

mediately submit to the Allied Military Command a plan for increases, providing all elements necessary for the volutation and solution of the relative financial problems.

The Command of Region I is authorized to issue provisions for increases of the pensions for the above mentioned agencies, fixing the amount which will not exceed the limits established in the table of General Order n. 14.

Art. 3) Pensions, the payment of which is due to start after the application of the present General Order will be liquidated on the basis of the organic wages and methods preceding the present Order, but there will be applied to these pensions the increases established in art. 1), or increases to be established by Region I Command with reference to art. 2.

The director
Léopold Enrico La Loggia

6716

MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO PROPOSED COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF PENSIONS FOR STATE EMPLOYEES =====

The recent increases of wages and salaries granted to employees of Italian governmental units were intended to compensate for the increase in cost of living during our occupation. Clearly higher prices have created difficulties not only for active workers but for those whose work, for one reason or another, has been interrupted. Not unnaturally, therefore, pressure has also been exerted to bring about corresponding adjustments in the benefit scales of those social insurance schemes which are not automatically adjusted because based on the rate of compensation. The status of pensioners is only one example of this pressure.

It will be recalled that the original wage proposal by the Labor Sub-Commission included a proposed adjustment of pension rates. On motion of this Sub-Commission, the latter adjustment was separated for individual consideration. This report and the accompanying documents are intended to assist in this individual consideration.

There is no doubt about the plight of the pensioners. Their pensions are based on the 1923 value of the lire, and unlike wages, they have not been adjusted at all during the war period. If they ever were adequate now. Table I sets forth shows briefly the distribution of pensioners residing in Palermo province by monthly pension individual and total. Appendix III shows this distribution in detail. From Table I it appears that more than one-fourth of the pensioners.

- TABLE I -

Distribution of Direct Pensions to Former State Employees in Palermo Province

	Number	P.C.	Amount	P.C.
(92) 300 lire or less per month	570	27.9	L.109,300	9.0
(522) 400-600 lire per month	742	36.3	387,600	31.9
(782) 700-900 " " "	461	22.6	360,400	29.7
(1328) 1000 " or more per mon.	269	13.2	357,200	29.4

Monthly Range L.100 to L. 2800= 2042 100.0 L.1214,500 100.0

Source: Raw data supplied by Labor Office, Regione I

receive 300 lire or less monthly, and nearly two-thirds receive 600 lire or less monthly. From the point of view of daily needs, these figures represent daily payments of 10 lire or 20 lire respectively. Less than one-seventh of pensioners, on the other hand, receive 1000 or more lire monthly, or more than 30 lire daily. At current prices, this distribution indicates clearly the desperate situation of the average pensioner.

An upward adjustment of pension rates obviously raises certain financial questions. What will such an adjustment cost? Can it be met out of available funds? Will the actuarial status of the pension fund be disturbed?

The adjustment asked will result in an increase of ⁽²⁾ about 70 per cent in pension outlays. In Palermo province, this amounts to from 830,000 to 1,000,000 lire. Since funds for pension payments were supplied centrally from Rome, the current amounts are being largely supplied by AMFA. Clearly any increase would be met, at first, by advances from AMFA.

The actuarial question requires separate consideration. True, the system of pensions for public employees is contributory; that is, deductions are made from the wages and salaries of the employees. There is nothing to indicate, however, that the amount of these contributions was ^{ever} fixed by reference to estimates of contingent liabilities accruing. On the contrary, the Italian treasury apparently advanced the payments as required from general funds. The system, though contributory, was accordingly on a cash disbursement rather than an actuarial basis.

We have no way of knowing what funds are at present available, ^{apart from the small volume of recent collections,} to meet either ^{present or} prospective payments of pensions. ^{Properly occupied} The funds were remitted to Rome; ^{they will} ~~are~~ not be available in any event before the fall of Rome; and may have been sequestered and withdrawn by the enemy by that time. This makes largely academic any appraisal of the relationship between past contributions and current disbursements. A temporary cost of living bonus may accordingly be made without raising the issue for workers ^{already} retired. A permanent adjustment, however, would

automatically increase the long-run demands on the Italian budget without supplying any portion of the required funds. The present request, moreover, may be a preliminary to

further such requests for private employees. It will be disastrous, from the point of view of assuring payment of their pensions, to ignore the relationship of contributions to disbursements; and there is no sound reason for discriminating in favor of public employees. We should incur a heavy responsibility if, as a result of unwise orders or counsel on our part, permanent adjustments were made without careful study of their long-run effect on the relationships of contributory income to accruing liabilities.

Even if only a temporary adjustment is made, the desirability of adjusting contributions rates to a corresponding degree should be explored. If disbursements in respect of governmental units are increased without compensating increases in governmental receipts, the effect is inflationary. No class of persons has more to lose from inflationary developments than pensioners. If we are not to be confronted periodically with requests of the sort now under consideration, such tendencies must be faced and overcome. It is well to bear in mind that relief of the nature of that furnished by a cost-of-living adjustment is necessarily belated and therefore inadequate.

Note on Inflation.

The position is taken in some quarters that this Sub-Commission should oppose any adjustment of pensions on the ground that it would be inflationary. Overt opposition of this character is of doubtful wisdom. The need for benefit adjustments is not, as such, primarily the concern of this Sub-Commission. On the other hand, need for an adjustment of contributions rates is primarily the concern of this Sub-Commission. Inflation of considerable magnitude has taken place, notwithstanding a policy of resistance to wage and price adjustments. It is doubtful that eventual acquiescence in wage and (some) price increases has contributed as much to inflation as (a) delinquency in tax collections, including social insurance contributions and (b) spending by our troops, the effect of which was enhanced by the extremely low value originally placed on the lire.

But whatever the causes of inflation, if it is not successfully restrained, adjustments will be legitimately requested. The real hiatus between this Sub-Commission and other Sub-Commission on this matter is based on a difference of approach.

We have usually argued from the standpoint of the economy as a whole, and therefore have contended that concessions are fruitless and only increase prices further. They have usually argued from the standpoint of segments of the economy the income of which has not kept pace with the general price level, and therefore have contended that concessions are necessary to avoid distortion and restore balance. Both points of view, and not just one, should be taken into account. We accomplish nothing by a policy of adamant resistance to needed adjustments. They accomplish nothing, by a policy of blind nonrecognition of the inflationary danger.

Reinforcing the inflationary argument, some have held that (a) pensioners receive other income or (b) are beneficiaries of Fascist patronage rather than Bona fide retired state employees. The contention is that the present needs of pensioners would better be met out of relief funds on the basis of established need. It was precisely with a view to avoiding such a status that pensions as a matter of right were set up. Bona fide pensioners should receive an adequate pension as a matter of right. No supporting evidence for the arguments regarding pensioners has been adduced, but it may well be that pension rolls contain cases of both types. Questions of this nature should be settled by investigation, however, and not by innuendo.

A constructive approach to the inflationary danger consist of three lines of inquiry: (a) the desirability of raising contributions rates; (b) the possibility of increasing collections of contributions which are still halting in many areas; and (c) the possibility of paring pension rolls by eliminating flagrant cases of pensioners with no legitimate claim. Acquiescence in an increased pension creates an addition to the inflationary gap - there is no blinking this fact. The bona fide pensioners nevertheless need an adjustment - this fact cannot be blinked, either. The addition to the inflationary gap may be reduced or closed by action flowing from one or more of the suggested avenues of investigation. We may then be meeting needed payments out of additional contributions, or offsetting them by closing underserving cases.

We conclude: a) that an upward revision of pension rates for retired public employees will temporarily increase demands on AMFA in proportion to the rate of increase decided upon; b) that, in the nature of the case such revision would temporarily disturb the relationship of contributory income to

contingent liabilities, even under the soundest system, because one cannot alter retroactively contributions made by or for workers already retired; c) that immediate study of the desirability of higher contributions, enforcement of collections and eliminations of underserving pensioners be made with an eye to offsetting any inflationary tendency in the proposed adjustment; and d) that such an adjustment may reduce or eliminate the increase in demands on ASEA.

HOW SHOULD PENSIONS BE ADJUSTED?

The Labor and Welfare Sub-Commission have requested the writer to investigate alternative proposals for higher pensions. An increase of about 70 per cent in pension outlays is asked on the ground that the cost of living has increased. Such an adjustment can be made a) a flat percentage, b) a flat absolute or c) a graduated increase. It appears that the need occasioned by rising living costs varies inversely with income. The lower the income, the harder is the impact of rising living costs, for two reasons. The lower the income, the higher is the proportion of income expended; and also the greater is the percentage devoted to necessities, especially foodstuffs, prices of which have risen most sharply. If a flat percentage of increase is applied, those receiving the largest pensions will benefit most. Either a flat absolute increase or graduated scale of per cents of increase can effect a distribution under which greater percentages of increase are granted to those receiving small pensions.

The effects of each type of increase are presented in quantitative outline in Tables II, III and IV. Full details on which these tables are based appear as Appendixes IV to VII inclusive.

Table II.
Effect of a Flat 70 per cent Increase in
State Pensions.

(1) Now Receiving	(2) Number in Palermo	(3) Amount Now Paid	(4) P.C. of Total	(5) Suggested Increases	(6) Amount to be Paid	(7) Range of Daily Pension
£.100-500	991	£ 304.300	25.0	£ 70-350	£ 517.310	5.67-28.33
600-1000	818	589.000	48.5	420-700	1001.300	34.00-56.67
1100-1500	190	238.000	19.6	770-1050	404.500	62.33-85.00
1600-1500	28	48.100	4.0	1120-1400	81.770	90.67-113.33
2100-3000	15	35.100	2.9	1470-1960	59.670	119.00-158.67
Total	2,042	£1214.500	100.0	£ 416	£ 2,064.650	33.70 %

* Arithmetic mean -

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Table II presents in outline the effect of a flat 70 per cent increase in pensions. The intervals in column (1) were formed with a view to subsequent comparisons with corresponding intervals in Table V. The effect is estimated, as indicated by the caption of columns (2), with reference to the distributions of pensioners in Palermo province. Other distributions are not available at present, but the scale of compensation of state employees is not believed to have varied materially from area to area. The daily pensions in column (7) were computed on the assumption of a 30 day month ($365 : 12 = 30.4$).

Comparisons with Tables III to V inclusive establish that large pensioners benefit most by a flat percentage of increase. Thus, as shown in column (5), the smallest pension would be increased by £ 70, but the largest pension (£ 2800) by £ 1,960. The daily pension after the increase would be only £ 5.67 for those now receiving £ 100; but would be 158.67 lire for one now receiving £ 2800. Under a flat 400 lire increase (See Table III) on the other hand, the lowest daily pension would amount to 16.67 lire, while the highest daily pension would be only 106.67 lire. Under the graduated scale used in the temporary wage adjustment (See Table IV) the largest increase would be confined to £ 1,540, and the largest daily pension to 114.67 lire. Under a more steeply graduated scale analyzed in Table V, increases would range from £ 80 to £ 1,280 and revised daily pensions from £ 6.00 lire to £ 136.00. In each case, the position of pensioners in the lower brackets is relatively more favorable than under a flat 70 per cent increase.

Table III presents in statistical outline, the effect on the distribution of Palermo pensioners of a sharply different

Table III.
Effect of a Flat 400 Lire Increase in
Monthly Pensions.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Present Pension	Number in Palermo	Suggested Rate of Increase	Revised Pension	Amount to be Paid	P.C. of Total	Daily Pension
£ 100-500	991	80-400%	£ 500-900	£ 700.700	34.5	£ 16.67-30.00
600-1000	818	40-400%	1000-1400	916.200	45.1	33.33-46.67
1100-1500	190	27-36%	1500-1900	314.000	15.8	50.00-63.33
1600-2000	28	20-25%	2000-2400	59.300	2.9	66.67-80.00
2100 and over	15	14-19%	2500-3200	41.100	2.0	83.33-106.67
Totals	2042	67%	£ 995	£ 2,031,961	100	£ 33.17
* Arithmetic mean						

type of adjustment. In this case the absolute increase in pension is the same, regardless of present payments: £ 400 more to one now receiving 100 lire monthly, and £ 400 more to one now receiving 2800 lire monthly. The effect on the distribution is striking, as is shown by comparing columns (6) and (7) with the analogous columns of Table II. Those in the lowest bracket of pensioners who now receive 25.0 of pension payments would receive 34.9 per cent under this plan. Those in the highest bracket, who now receive 2.9 per cent, would receive only 2.0 per cent under this plan. Substantial reductions in percent of total payments would be experienced by those in all other brackets as well, but the higher the present pension, the stronger would be this tendency. As already pointed out, the distribution of daily pensions would be altered drastically under a flat absolute increase. The minimum and maximum would be £ 16.67 and £ 106.67 respectively, instead of £ 5.67 and £ 158.67 as under a flat 70 per cent increase.

Neither of the above exhibits has been presented with the purpose of arguing for it, but rather to show the two alternative methods, which can be applied in raising pensions. The proposed temporary adjustment falls between the methods in its effect on the distribution of pension payments. It does not pay the same rate of increase regardless of one's present pension, but it falls far short of paying as high an absolute increase to the low-paid as to the high-paid pensioner. The rate of increase is however larger in the lower brackets than in the upper brackets.

Table IV.
Effect of Wage Adjustment Scale on Distribution
of State Pension.

(1) Present Pension	(2) Number in Palermo	(3) Suggested Rate of Increase	(4) Revised Pension	(5) Amount Paid to be	(6) P.C. of Total	(7) Daily Pension
£ 100- 500	991	70%	£ 170-850	£ 517.310	25.2	£ 5.67-28.33
600-1000	818	70%	1020-1700	1001.300	48.7	34.00-56.67
1100-1500	190	68%	1860-2500	399.800	19.5	62.00-83.33
1600-2000	28	66%	2660-3300	79.760	3.9	88.67-110.00
2100 and over	12	60%	3430-4340	56.130	2.7	114.33-140.67
Totals	2042	68.1%	£ 1001	£ 2054.300	100.0	£ 33.37
* Arithmetic mean.						

One may, in fact, follow the distribution of rates of increase in General Order no. 14, under which a temporary wage adjustment

was effected. The nature and effect of such a procedure are outlined, in Table IV. On the first £ 1000 of one's monthly pension, an increase of 70% is ordered; on the second £ 1000, 60%; and the third £ 1000, 30%. No higher pensions are being paid in Palermo province, but at higher levels, the rates of increase would fall to 20% (£ 3.100 - 4.000), 10% (£ 4.000 - 5.000), while the total increase would not be permitted to exceed 1.360 lire in any case. Up to £ 1000 then, the suggested rate of increase is 70 per cent. At £ 1500 it is 66 2/3% (70% of £ 1000 plus 60% of £ 500) and at £ 2000, 65% (70% of £ 1000 plus 60% of £ 1000). At £ 2500 it is 58% (70% of £ 1000 plus 60% of £ 1000 plus 30% of £ 500).

As appears from column (5) the amounts paid would be the same up to £ 1000 as under the flat 70% increase outlined in Table I. The effect of the lower increase in the upper brackets is evidenced not only in column (5) but in column (6). There it appears that the percent of payments to pensioners now receiving £ 1100 - 2000 would fall from 23.6 per cent to 23.3 per cent. Similar drops from 2.2 per cent to 2.1 per cent, and from 0.7 per cent to 0.6 per cent would affect the still higher brackets. The daily pension of those now receiving over £ 1000 would range from £ 62.00 to £ 44.57 instead of from £ 62.33 to £ 158.67 as under a flat 70 per cent increase. But the range would be wider than under the flat 400 lire increase outline in Table III. In the lower brackets the daily pension would be the same as under the flat 70 per cent increase, but for the most part lower than under a flat 400 lire increase.

That the distribution of pension payments is not more substantially altered under the wage adjustment plan is due to the small number of pensioners in the upper bracket. Some will contend that the precedent of the temporary wage adjustment order should be followed in determining the graduation of pension adjustments. Actually the wage order had a more profound effect on the general wage distribution, because the proportion of wage payments in excess of £ 1000 is much higher than the corresponding proportion of pension payments. Even if it appears wise to use the percents listed in General Order no.14, it would appear more equitable to apply them to different areas of the distribution of pensions. On the average, pensions roughly approximate one-half the wage, and the graduations, might according by better occur at £ 500 intervals rather than at £ 1000 intervals as regards pensions.

An additional concession might well be made before following the wage order percentages. Wages have been raised during the war period, as pointed out before; pensions have remained the same as under the 1923 scale. Under the circumstances a larger average increase may be justified in this case. If the first £ 500 is raised 80%, and increases of 70%, 50%, 30%, 20%, and 10% are introduced at £ 500 intervals thereafter, the Palermo distribution indicates an average increase of 75% in pension payments. This compares favorably with the 68% average increase that would be effected under the wage adjustment scale.

Table V.
Effect of a Steeper Graduation of
Increases in Pensions.

(1) Present Pension	(2) Number in Palermo	(3) Suggested Increase	(4) Revised Pension	(5) Amount to be Paid	(6) % of Total	(7) Daily Pension
£ 100- 500	991	80%	£ 180- 900	£ 547.740	25.8	£ 6.00- 30.00
500-1000	818	77%	1070-1750	1042.200	49.0	35.67- 58.33
1100-1500	193	70%	1900-2500	404.500	14.0	63.22- 83.33
1600-2000	28	64%	2630-3150	78.930	3.7	87.33-105.00
2100 and over	12	49%	3270-4080	52.320	2.5	109.00-136.00
Totals	2.042	75% ±	£ 1.041 ±	£ 2125.690	100.0	£ 34.70 ±
± Arithmetic mean.						

How such an adjustment of state pensions would result is estimated using the Palermo distribution, in Table V. Observe that the proportion of payments to pensioners at present receiving £ 100 to £ 500 would rise from 25.0 per cent to £ 25.8 per cent; and to those receiving £ 600 to £ 1000, from 48.5 per cent to 49.0 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion going to those receiving £ 2100 and over would decline from 2.9 per cent to 2.5 per cent; to those receiving from £ 1600 to £ 2000, from 4.0 per cent to 3.7 per cent, and to those receiving from £ 1100 to £ 1500, from 19.5 per cent to 19.0 per cent. This alteration of the distribution represents a genuine recognition of the principle enunciated above: namely, that a cost-of-living adjustment should allow for differences in need. The daily pension is a minimum of £ 6.00 and cannot, on the other hand, exceed £ 136.00. This range and distribution appears a reasonable compromise between the alternative methods originally outlined: a flat percentage and a flat absolute increase.

INSURANCE SECTION,
FINANCE SUB COMMISSION, H.Q., A.M.G.

ARTHUR H. REEDE,
Capt., A.U.S.

Appendix I

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED MILITARY COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

28 November 1945

SUBJECT: Proposed Increase in Pensions

TO : Finance Sub-Commission (Attention: Capt. Reed)

1. In our past discussions on the original proposal submitted by the Labor Sub-Commission for a general wage and salary increase (29 October 45 -- ARSOT/9014/1A2) the question of pensions was temporarily separated from the proposal, for further study by the Finance Sub-Commission. Subsequently, the proposal for the wage increase has become the policy of A.M.C. Headquarters as embodied in General Order No. 14, upon the theory that "the fundamental object of the wage increase.....was.....to enable the poor to obtain food...." (telegram SACCO to FOLM). Persons dependent upon pensions face an economic situation even more serious than salaried and wage workers, as pensions are still based upon levels stabilized in 1923, when the buying power of the lire was many times higher than at present.

2. The Labor Sub-Commission is directly interested in the progress made by the Finance Sub-Commission in their study of pensions agreed upon some four weeks ago. Capt. J. A. Robertson has been assigned by the Labor Sub-Commission to cooperate with your sub-commission on this question, and to be of all possible assistance.

JLP/vm

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

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APPENDIX II

PENSARE AI PENSIONATI

PENSARE AI PENSIONATI

I recenti aumenti di salari e di stipendi concessi agli impiegati dello Stato non hanno tenuto conto di una larga categoria di cittadini ex dipendenti dello Stato ed in pensione da lungo tempo. Non v'è dubbio che questi "aumenti" non costituiscano un premio o un riconoscimento di un lavoro in atto; ma vogliono segnare un adeguamento, o un primo tempo verso l'adeguamento fra l'attuale costo della vita ed i salari e stipendi. In poche parole: apostatosi, per ragioni che qui non è il caso di esporre, l'asse di equilibrio fra i due fattori - costo della vita e guadagno medio - il Governo Militare Aliento è intervenuto per sanare lo squilibrio.

Ma lo squilibrio non colpisce solamente i lavoratori di oggi; c'è una estesa categoria di cittadini che "è stata" al lavoro per decenni, che ha lavorato così a lungo da meritare - in base a un riconosciuto diritto - un compenso, una "pensione".

È un problema grave, come in fondo tutti quelli che mirano a sanare le questioni del passato; ma siamo sicuri che verrà affrontato. Si tratta di una questione di giustizia: ci sono pensioni di 300 lire al mese, pensioni di fame, stabilite su tabelle del passato e che mettono una grande categoria di lavoratori nella impossibilità di fronteggiare le esigenze basilari della vita quotidiana.

Si tratta, ripetiamo, di una questione di giustizia; il governo fascista non guardò mai al passato, mai ebbe un provvedimento equanime per chi lungamente aveva servito lo Stato. Migliorare i pensionati - e quindi i ferrovieri, i postelettrografici ecc. - voleva dire migliorare le condizioni economiche di chi aveva avversato il fascismo. Il regime dittatoriale aveva ben altro da fare: doveva premiare i "suoi" uomini, gli squadristi, gli clericali, i manovellatori. Dopo ogni Consiglio di Ministri venne sbandierato un aumento delle pensioni, ma attraverso operazioni algebriche di raffinate crudeltà chi guadagnava trecento lire continuava a guadagnare trecento! La dimostrazione sta nel fatto che oggi, quasi tutti i pensionati, - benemeriti ex dipendenti statali - percepiscono mensilmente da 300 a mille lire!

Noi invociamo per questa categoria un adeguamento al costo della vita, in fondo perché è stata concessa una "pensione"? per assicurare nella vecchiaia la vita al lavoratore. Che cosa si assicura invece con le pensioni in atto? Non è gente che sorge, sono uomini che tramontano; e non è bello che proprio negli ultimi anni di servizio lo Stato debba dire che lo Stato mancherà alle promesse e non saprà garantirgli quello che è in effetti un reddito del lavoro. Perché il lavoro, quello di ieri e quello di oggi, sia benedetto, è essenziale che sappia assicurare la vita e mantenere le promesse.

APPENDIX II.

THINKING ABOUT PENSIONERS FROM
SICILIA LIBERATA,
25 November 1943.

The recent increases of wages and salaries granted to employees of the state did not take account of a large category of citizens formerly employed by the state and on pension for a long time. There is no doubt that these increases do not actually constitute a reward or recognition of work; but were intended to represent an adjustment or a first step toward adjustment between the actual cost of living and wages or salaries. In a few words, the axis of equilibrium between the two factors - cost of living and average earnings - having been disturbed for reasons which it is not important to set forth, the Allied Military Government has intervened to make good the deficiency.

But the deficiency does not only strike at the workers of today: there is an extensive group of citizens who "have been" at work for decades, who have worked long enough to deserve - on the basis of a recognized right - a compensation, a "pension".

It is a serious problem as surely all those know who have given attention to the problem in the past; but we are sure that it will be faced. We are dealing with a question of justice; there are pensions of Lire 300 per month, pensions of hunger, based on price tables of the past, and which make it impossible for a large group of workers to obtain the basic necessities of daily life.

We are dealing, we repeat, with a question of justice; the Fascist Government never looked after it in the past, never had an equitable provision for those who had served the State a long time. Improving the lot of the pensioners - and therefore of the railroad, communications, etc., workers, would have meant to improve the economic condition of those who opposed Fascism. The dictatorial regime had something else to do: it had to reward its own men, the squadristi (those who do violence), the olioricini (oil

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dispensers), the manzanellisti (those who carried the stick). After each council of Ministers an increase of pensions was officially proclaimed, but through algebraic operations of refined cruelty, the three hundred lire gained remained three hundred. The proof consist in the fact that almost all pensioners - well deserving former employees of state - receive monthly from 300 to 1000 lire!

We ask for this group an adjustment to the cost of living. In essence why has been granted a pension? to assure in oldage the living of the worker. What is assured instead with the present pension? These are not people who are growing, they are men at the sunset of life; it is not fair that in their last years we should say to those who served the State that the State fails in its promise and will not guarantee them what is in effect a recompense for work. Because work whether of yesterday or today, is blessed, it is essential to assure a living and to keep the promise.

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APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF A PLAT 70 PER CENT INCREASE IN STATE PENSIONS

Now Receiving	Number in Palermo	Amount Now Paid	PG of Total	Suggested Increase	Revised Pension	Daily Pension
L. 100	190	L. 19,000	1.6	L. 70	L. 170	L. 5.67
200	237	47,400	3.9	140	340	11.33
300	143	42,900		210	510	17.00
400	155	62,000		280	680	22.67
500	266	133,000		350	850	28.33
600	321	192,600		420	1,020	34.00
700	164	114,800		490	1,190	39.67
800	217	173,600		560	1,360	45.33
900	80	72,000		630	1,530	51.00
1000	36	36,000		700	1,700	56.67
1100	32	57,200		770	1,870	62.33
1200	38	45,600		840	2,040	68.00
1300	60	80,600		910	2,210	73.67
1400	24	33,600		980	2,380	79.33
1500	14	21,000		1050	2,550	85.00
1600	11	17,600		1120	2,720	90.67
1700	4	6,800		1190	2,890	96.33
1800	11	19,800		1260	3,060	102.00
1900	1	1,900		1330	3,230	107.67
2000	1	2,000		1400	3,400	113.33
2100	2	4,200		1470	3,570	119.00
2200	1	2,200		1540	3,740	124.67
2300	9	20,700		1610	3,910	130.33
2400	2	5,200		1680	4,080	136.00
2500	1	2,800		1750	4,250	141.67
	2,012	1,214,500				

APPENDIX V.

EFFECT OF A FLAT 400 LIRA INCREASE IN MONTHLY PENSION.

<u>Now Receiving</u>	<u>Number in Palermo</u>	<u>Pension af- ter Increase</u>	<u>Rate of Increase</u>	<u>Amount to be Paid</u>	<u>P.C. of Total</u>	<u>Daily Pen- sion after Increase</u>
£ 100	190	500	400%	£ 95.000	4.7%	£ 16.67
200	237	600	300%	142.200	7.0%	20.00
300	143	700	133%	100.100	4.9%	23.33
400	155	800	100%	124.000	6.1%	26.67
500	266	900	80%	239.400	11.8%	30.00
600	321	1000	67%	321.000	15.8%	33.33
700	164	1100	57%	190.400	8.9%	36.67
800	217	1200	50%	260.400	12.8%	40.00
900	80	1300	44%	104.000	5.1%	43.33
1000	46	1400	40%	50.400	2.5%	46.67
1100	52	1500	36%	78.000	3.8%	50.00
1200	38	1600	33%	60.800	3.0%	53.33
1300	62	1700	31%	103.400	5.2%	56.67
1400	24	1800	29%	43.200	2.1%	60.00
1500	14	1900	27%	26.600	1.3%	63.33
1600	11	2000	25%	22.000	1.1%	66.67
1700	4	2100	24%	8.400	0.4%	70.00
1800	11	2200	22%	24.200	1.2%	73.33
1900	1	2300	21%	2.300	0.1%	76.67
2000	1	2400	20%	2.400	0.1%	80.00
2100	2	2500	19%	3.000	0.2%	83.33
2200	1	2600	18%	2.600	0.1%	86.67
2300	9	2700	17%	24.300	1.2%	90.00
2600	2	3000	15%	6.000	0.3%	100.00
3000	1	3200	14%	32.000	0.2%	106.67

APPENDIX VI
 WAVE ADJUSTMENT SCALE ON DISTRIBUTION OF
 Effect of a Gratuaded Per Cent of Increase in State Pensions

Now Receiving	Number in Palermo	Suggested Increase	Revised Pensions	Amount to be Paid	P C of Total	Daily Pene sion if Revised
L. 100	190	L. 70	L. 170	L. 37,300	1.6	L. 5.67
200	237	140	340	80,580	3.9	11.33
300	143	210	510	72,930	3.5	17.00
400	155	280	680	105,900	5.1	22.67
500	266	350	850	226,100	11.1	28.33
600	321	420	1020	327,420	15.9	34.00
700	161	490	1190	185,160	9.5	39.67
800	217	560	1360	295,120	14.4	45.33
900	80	630	1530	122,400	5.9	51.00
1000	36	700	1700	61,200	3.0	56.67
1100	22	760	1860	96,720	4.7	62.00
1200	38	820	2020	76,760	3.8	67.33
1300	62	880	2180	135,160	6.6	72.67
1400	24	940	2340	56,140	2.7	78.00
1500	14	1000	2500	35,000	1.7	83.33
1600	11	1060	2660	29,260	1.1	88.67
1700	4	1120	2820	11,280	0.5	94.00
1800	11	1180	2980	32,780	1.6	99.33
1900	1	1240	3140	3,140	0.2	107.67
2000	1	1300	3300	3,300	0.2	110.00
2100	2	1330	3430	6,860	0.3	114.33
2200	1	1360	3560	3,560	0.2	118.67
2300	9	1390	3690	33,210	1.6	123.00
2600	2	1480	4080	8,160	0.4	136.00
2800	1	1540	4340	4,340	0.2	144.67
Totals	2,042	2406*	21,001*	2,064,300	100.0	233.37*

* Arithmetic mean

APPENDIX VII.Effect of a More Steeply Graduated Increase in State Pensions

(1) Present Pension	(2) Number in Palermo	(3) Suggested Increase	(4) Revised Pension	(5) Amount to be Paid	(6) P.C. of Total	(7) Daily Pension
£ 100	190	£ 80	£ 180	£ 34.200	1.6	£ 6.00
200	237	160	360	85.320	4.0	12.00
300	143	240	540	77.220	3.6	18.00
400	155	320	720	111.600	5.3	24.00
500	266	400	900	232.400	11.3	30.00
600	321	470	1.070	343.470	16.2	35.67
700	164	540	1.240	203.360	9.6	41.33
800	217	610	1.410	305.270	14.4	47.00
900	80	680	1.580	126.400	5.3	52.57
1000	36	750	1.750	63.000	3.0	58.37
1100	52	800	1.900	98.800	4.6	63.33
1200	38	850	2.050	77.900	3.7	68.33
1300	52	900	2.200	136.400	5.4	73.33
1400	24	950	2.350	56.400	2.7	78.33
1500	14	1000	2.500	35.000	1.6	83.33
1600	11	1030	2.630	28.930	1.4	87.67
1700	4	1060	2.760	11.040	0.5	92.00
1800	11	1090	2.890	31.790	1.5	96.33
1900	1	1120	3.020	3.020	0.1	100.67
2000	1	1150	3.150	3.150	0.1	105.00
2100	2	1170	3.270	6.540	0.3	109.00
2200	1	1190	3.390	3.390	0.2	113.00
2300	3	1210	3.510	31.590	1.5	117.00
2600	2	1260	3.860	7.720	0.4	128.67
2800	1	1280	4.080	4.080	0.2	136.00
Totals	2.042	£ 446	£ 1.041	£ 2.135.690	100.0	£ 34.70

£ Arithmetic mean.

Mr. Major Babcock
Sub Control Commission

Palmer
via Bari's

PL 468

As per your verbal request we enclose:
A list of pensions in effect paid to survivors
of the F.F.S. in Palermo Province.

One copy of the R.O. 2 10/3/1948 to 126 for
pension increases and contributions of the
Survivability and Old age Insurance.

2 enclosures

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of the F.F.S.S. in Palermo Province.

One copy of the R.O.L. 18/3/1948 no 126 for
pension increases and contributions of the
Solvability and Old age Insurance.

2 enclosures

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Royal Decree ~~to~~ March 18, 1948 - 88. no 126
 Increase of pensions and contributions of the Invalidity
 and Old age Insurance.

Vittorio Emanuele III

by the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation
 King of Italy etc. etc.

Seen article 48 of the Law January 19, 1939, xviii,
 no 129, on the institution of the House of Peers
 and Corporations; Considered the state of emergency
 due to war;

Heard the Council of Ministers on the proposal
 of the Duke of Genoa, Chief of the Government,
 Prime Minister, Secretary of State, Secretary for the
 Interior and Secretary of State for Corporations in
 agreement with the Secretary of the Party and with
 the Secretaries for Finance, for Italian Africa, for
 Justice, for Public Works, for agriculture and forests
 and for communications.
 We have deemed and we decree:

seen article 48 of the law January 14, 1939, xxv,
no 429, on the institution of the House of Peers
and corporations; considered the State of emergency
due to war;

Heard the Council of Ministers on the proposal
of the Council of Ministers, Chief of the Government,
Prime Minister, Secretary of State, Secretary for the
Interior and Secretary of State for corporations in
agreement with the Secretary of the Party and with
the Secretaries for Finance, for African Affairs, for
Justice, for Public Works, for agriculture and forests
and for communications.

We have deemed and we decree:

Art. 1

The rate of contributions for the obligatory
Survivability and Old age Insurance, fixed by
the A, B, c, & tables, attached to the R. T. L. April
14, 1939 no 636, connected with ~~contributions~~ in

the law of July 6, 1939 xxiii no 1272, is augmented ¹² by 50%.

The contributions for the compulsory invalidity and old age insurance are for $\frac{2}{3}$ charged to the employer and one third to the worker.

The provisions as for previous paragraphs will take effect for the contributions relative to pay periods with expiration after 31.5.1943. xxi

Art. 2

The previous liquidated in the obligatory or facultative ^(Optional) five insurance for invalidity and old age, in effect prior to April 1, 1943 xxi are augmented, as of that date, ^{by} an amount equal to 25% of their amount.

The rise by 25% is applied also to the pension amounts paid for every son dependent on the pensioner in the cases foreseen by ^{the} law but one paragraph of 63 art. of the R. & S. October 4, 1935, no 1027 converted with modifications, in the law April 6, 1956 xxi, no 1155, and by last two paragraphs of 12 art. of the R. & S.

with expiration after 31. 8. 1943. xx

Art. 2

The pension liquidated in the obligatory or facultative
(Optional)
five V. insurance for invalidity and old age, in effect
prior to April 1, 1943 xx are augmented, as of
that date, ~~of~~ ^{by} an amount equal to 25% of their
amount.

The rise by 25% is applied also to the pension
amounts paid for every son dependent on the pensioner
in the cases foreseen by ^{the} law but one paragraph of
63 art. of the R. & L. October 4, 1935, no 1027 enacted
with modifications, in the law April 6, 1936 xv, no 1155,
and by last two paragraphs of 12 art. of the R. & L.
April 14, 1939 xvii, no 636.

The increase as ~~the~~ ^{per} the first paragraph, is not
applicable to the amount contributed by the State,
as per art. 59 first paragraph ^{letter A)} of the R. & L.
October 4, 1935. xiii no 1027 at the immediate life
amounts constituted by the facultative insurance

(3)
and by the income deriving from the collective insurances as per art. 86 of the same R.D.L.

Art. 3-

As of April 1, 1945 xxi, the minimum amount of the contribution for the right to fixed pension, is augmented by 50% for every category of insured, by art. 41 of the R.D.L. April 14, 1939 xvii u. 636.

Art. 4

As to the effects of the right to pension and of its rate, for the liquidations with successive maturity to March 31, 1945 xxi, the contributions of the obligatory insurance for invalidity and old age are computed:

- a) at 2.70 lire for every lire of contributions, if paid on the basis at the R.D.L. October 4, 1935 xiii, u. 1827 and previous regulations.
- b) On the basis of lire 1.50 for each lire of contribution if paid during periods of work prior to April 1, 1943 xvi, on basis of R.D.L. April 14, 1939, xvii u. 636.

by art. 11 of the R.D.S. April 14, 1939 xvii no. 636.

Art. 4

to the effects of the right to pension and of its rate, for the liquidations with successive seniority to March 31, 1943 xvi, the contributions of the obligatory insurance for invalidity and old age are computed:

a) at 2.70 lire for every lire of contributions, if paid on the basis at the R.D.S. October 4, 1935

xvii, no 1827 and previous regulations.

b) On the basis of 2.50 for each lire of contribution if paid during periods of work prior to April 1, 1943 xvi, in basis of R.D.S. April 14, 1939. xvii no. 636.

Art. 5

The annual amount of the pensions to liquidate in the obligatory insurance for invalidity and Old age, due after March 31, 1943 xvi is fixed:

a) for the insured employees at the ~~66.95~~^{rate} of 45%

of first 2250 lire ~~of~~ contribution, of 53% of the ⁴ successive 2250 lire and at 20% of the remaining amount of the contribution;

b) for the insured workmen, at the rate of 15% of the first 1050 lire of contribution, 53% of the successive 1050 lire and at 20% of the remaining amount of contributions. ~~and~~

c) for the insured women employees at the rate of 50% of first 2250 lire of the contributions 26% of the successive 2250 lire, and 16% of the remaining amount of the contributions.

d) for the insured women workers at the rate of 36 for the first 1050 lire, by 26% of the successive 1050 of the contribution, and 16% of the remaining amount of the contributions.

The premium to ~~be paid~~ ^{be paid} in the obligatory insurance for invalidity and old age, with maturity from the years 1943 and 1944, are augmented respectively, by 8% and by 13% of their amounts, enclosing the amount contributed by the State.

- of contributions. ~~and~~
- c) for the insured women employees at the rate of 36% of first \$250 less of the contributions 26% of the successive \$250 less, and 16% of the remaining amount of the contributions.
- d) for the insured women workers at the rate of 36 for the first \$250 less, by 26% of the successive \$250 of the contributions, and 16% of the remaining amount of the contributions.
- The amounts to be paid ~~in~~ in the obligatory insurance for invalidity and old age, with maturity from the years 1943 and 1944, are augmented respectively, by 8% and by 4% of their amounts, excluding the amount contributed by the State.

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Art. 6

The indemnity foreseen by art. 14 of the Royal decree of Law 14 of April 1936 XVII n. 636 for events which will take place after the 31 of March 1943 XXI shall be neither inferior to 500 lire, nor exceeding 1500 L.

Art. 7

The yearly amount of the pensions of the optional insurance, payable the 1st of April 1943 XXI, shall be augmented by 25%.
The augmentation mentioned in the preceding paragraph is neither applied to the compulsory quota at the charge of the State, mentioned in the art. 59 E) of the Royal decree Law: 4 October 1935 XIII n. 1927, nor to the immediate life annuities which are included in the same optional insurance, nor to the income deriving from the collective insurances mentioned in the art. 86 of the same preceding Decree of Law.

Art. 8

When, calculating the monthly payments of pensions which are paid according to the rules of the insurance against the invalidity and old age, of the optional or obligatory insurance, or according to the rules of both these insurances, results in a fraction of a lira, payments are made in round figures eliminating the fractions which are inferior to cents 50, or increasing ~~to~~ one ~~lira~~ the fractions in excess. The order mentioned in the preceding paragraph is applied from the 1st of April 1943 XXI also to the pensions ~~that~~ are in effect on the same date.

Art. 9

Reserving to it-self the right to emanate the deliberations which concern the special funds for compulsory benefits that are administered by the National Fascist Institution for Social Benefits, the Royal Government is authorized according to ~~the law of 31 January 1926 n. 180, to coordinate the rules of the present decree with those that must be issued in application of the art. 42 of the Royal Law decree 14/4/1939 XVII n. 636.~~ art. 3 n. I

Art. 10

The present decree goes into effect on the day of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom and will be presented to the Legislative Assemblies for the conversion into law. The Minister for Corporations is authorized to present the relative draft of the proposed law.

We order that the present decree, affixed with the State Seal, be inserted in the official register of laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, ordering whom this may concern to comply and obtain compliance therewith.

Given at Rome, March 18, 1943 XXI.

Art. 8

When, calculating the monthly payments of pensions which are paid according to the rules of the insurance against the invalidity and old age, of the optional or obligatory insurance, or according to the rules of both these insurances, results in a fraction of a lira, payments are made in round figures eliminating the fractions which are inferior to cents 50, or increasing ~~to~~ ^{to} on: ~~the~~ ^{the} fractions in excess. The order mentioned in the preceding paragraph is applied from the 1st of April 1943 XXI also to the pensions ~~that~~ ^{that} are in effect on the same date.

Art. 9

Reserving to it-self the right to emanate the deliberations which concern the special funds for compulsory benefits that are administered by the National Fascist Institution for Social Benefits, the Royal Government is authorized according to ~~the law of 31 January 1926 n. 180, to coordinate the rules of the present decree with those that must be issued in application of the art. 42 of the Royal Law decree IL/4/1939 XVII n. 636.~~ ^{art. 3 n. I}

Art. 10

The present decree goes into effect on the day of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom and will be presented to the Legislative Assemblies for the conversion into law. The Minister for Corporations is authorized to present the relative draft of the proposed law.

We order that the present decree, affixed with the State Seal, be inserted in the official register of laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, ordering whom this may concern to comply and obtain compliance therewith.

Given at Rome, March 18, 1943 XXI.

UFFICIO REGIONALE DEL LAVORO

PROT. N. 676

OGGETTO:
Pensioni

Exon Sec.
(for Babcock)

PALERMO, li 27 Gennaio 1944

VIA SANLUCA, 2 - TEL. 15151000

Al Sig. Magg. Babcock
SottoCommissione di Controllo

Palermo
Via Bari 8

Come da Vostra richiesta verbale si rimettono compiegati :
1 elenco delle pensioni in atto pagate ai pensionati delle FF.SS.
nella Provincia di Palermo.

1 Copia del R.D.L. 18/3/1943 n° 126 sull'aumento pensioni e contri-
buti dell'Assicurazione Invalidità e Vecchiaia.

2 allegati

D/v

6692 DIRETTORE
(Avv. E. La Loggia jr)



7/1/44

Recapitulation of Pensions - Railroads
 RIEPILOGO DELLE PENSIONI = FERROVIE
 AL 1° GENNAIO 1944

Provincia

Frattone SCAGLIONI (I)			PENSIONI					Totale delle col. 2+4 (5)	Tot col 6
			DIRETTE			INDIRETTE			
			Numero (2)	Importo (3)		Numero	Importo (5)		
da L.01	a L.	100	-	-		13	765	13	
"	101	200	18	3010	-	104	17240	122	-
"	201	300	63	16091	-	192	42899	255	
"	301	400	145	50446	-	208	71465	353	
"	401	500	236	104668	-	149	66703	385	
"	501	600	429	250126	70	55	26769	484	
"	601	700	205	131014	-	203	13438	228	
"	701	800	126	106960	-	7	5251	133	
"	801	900	70	59419	-	2	1720	72	
"	901	1000	54	50952	-	-	-	54	
"	1001	1100	16	16849	-	-	-	16	
"	1101	1200	20	22966	-	-	-	20	
"	1201	1300	7	8697	-	-	-	7	
"	1301	1400	3	4034	-	-	-	3	
"	1401	1500	1	2983	-	-	-	1	
"	1501	1600	2	3067	-	-	-	2	
"	1601	1700	1	1678	-	-	-	1	
"	1701	1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	1801	1900	1	1821	-	-	-	1	
Totale			1397	834701	70	753	246250	2150	



Recapitulation of Pensions - Railroads
 RIPILOGO DELLE PENSIONI = FERROVIE
 AL 1° GENNAIO 1944

Provincia di Palermo

	PENSIONI					Totale delle col. 2+4 (6)	Totale delle col. 3+5 (7)	
	DIRETTE			INDIRETTE			(7)	
	Numero (2)	Importo (3)		Numero	Importo (5)			
100	-	-		13	765	13	765	-
200	18	3010	-	104	17240	122	20250	-
300	63	16091	-	192	42859	255	58950	-
400	145	50446	-	208	71465	353	121911	-
500	236	104668	-	149	66703	385	171371	-
600	429	250126	70	55	26769	484	276895	70
700	205	131014	-	203	13438	228	144452	-
800	126	106960	-	7	5251	133	112211	-
900	70	59419	-	2	1720	72	61139	-
1000	54	50952	-	-	-	54	50952	-
1100	16	16849	-	-	-	16	16849	-
1200	20	22966	-	-	-	20	22966	-
1300	7	8697	-	-	-	7	8697	-
1400	3	4034	-	-	-	3	4034	-
1500	1	2903	-	-	-	1	2903	-
1600	2	3067	-	-	-	2	3067	-
1700	1	1678	-	-	-	1	1678	-
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1900	1	1821	-	-	-	1	1821	-
Totale	1397	834701	70	753	246250	2150	1080951	70



REGIO-DECRETO LEGGE 18 MARZO 1943 XXI n°126
AUMENTO DELLE PENSIONI E DEI CONTRIBUTI DELL'ASSICURAZIONE INVALIDITA' E
VECCHIAIA.

VITTORIO EMANUELE TERZO

per grazia di Dio e per Volontà della Nazione

RE D'ITALIA ETC ETC

Visto l'art.18 della legge 19 gennaio 1939, XVII, numero 129, sulla istituzione della Camera dei Fasci e delle Corporazioni;

Ritenuto lo stato di necessità per causa di guerra;

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Duce del fascismo, Capo del Governo, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato, Ministro per l'interno e del Ministro Segretario di Stato per le corporazioni, di concerto con il Ministro Segretario del Partito e coi Ministri per le finanze, per l'Africa Italiana, per la grazia e giustizia, per i lavori pubblici, per l'agricoltura e le foreste e per le comunicazioni

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo :

Art.1

La misura dei contributi per l'assicurazione obbligatoria invalidità e vecchiaia, stabilita dalle tabelle A,B,C,D, allegate al R.D.L.14 aprile 1939 n°636, convertito, con modificazioni, nella legge 6 luglio 1939 XVII, n°1272, è aumentata del 50 per cento.

I contributi per l'assicurazione obbligatoria invalidità e vecchiaia sono per due terzi a carico del datore di lavoro e per un terzo a carico del lavoratore.

Le disposizioni di cui ai commi precedenti avranno applicazione per i contributi relativi ai periodi di paga con scadenza successiva al 31/3/1943 XXI.

Art.2

Le pensioni liquidate nell'assicurazione obbligatoria o facoltativa per l'invalidità e la vecchiaia con decorrenza anteriore al 1° aprile 1943 XXI sono aumentate, a decorrere dalla data stessa, di un importo pari al venticinque per cento del loro ammontare.

L'aumento del venticinque per cento si applica anche alle quote di pensione corrisposte per ogni figlio a carico del pensionato nei casi previsti dal penultimo comma dell'art.63 del R.D.L. 4 ottobre 1935, n°1827, convertito, con modificazioni, nella legge 6 aprile 1938 XIV, n°1155, e dei due ultimi commi dell'art.12 del R.D.L. 14 aprile 1939 XVII, numero 636.

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L'aumento di cui al primo comma non si applica alla quota di concorso dello Stato di cui all'art. 59, primo comma, lettera a) del R.D.L. 4 ottobre 1935 XIII n°1827 alle rendite vitalizie immediate costituite nell'assicurazione facoltativa e alle rendite derivanti dalle assicurazioni collettive di cui all'art. 86 dello stesso R.D.L.

ART. 3

A decorrere dal 1° aprile 1943 XXI, l'importo minimo di contribuzione per il diritto a pensione stabilito, per ogni categoria di appartenenza degli assicurati, dall'art. 11 del R.D.L. 14 aprile 1939 XVII, numero 636, è aumentato del 50 per cento.

ART. 4

Agli effetti del diritto alla pensione e della misura di essa, per le liquidazioni con decorrenza successiva al 31 marzo 1943 XXI, i contributi dell'assicurazione obbligatoria per l'invalidità e la vecchiaia sono computati :

- a) in ragione di lire 2,70 per ciascuna lira di contribuzione, se versati in base al R.D.L. 4 ottobre 1935 XIII, n°1827 e precedenti disposizioni
- b) in ragione di L.L. 50 per ciascuna lira di contribuzione, se versati per periodi di lavoro anteriori al 1° aprile 1943 XXI, in base al R.D.L. 14 aprile 1939, XVII n°636.

ART. 5

L'ammontare annuo delle pensioni da liquidarsi nell'assicurazione obbligatoria per l'invalidità e la vecchiaia, spettanti con decorrenza successiva al 31 marzo 1943 XXI è determinato :

- a) per gli assicurati impiegati, in ragione del 45 per cento delle prime duemiladuecentocinquanta lire di contribuzione, del 33 per cento delle successive duemiladuecentocinquanta lire e del 20 per cento del rimanente importo dei contributi;
- b) per gli assicurati operai, in ragione del 45 per cento delle prime millecinquanta lire di contribuzione, del 33 per cento delle successive millecinquanta lire e del 20 per cento del rimanente importo dei contributi;
- c) per le assicurate impiegate, in ragione del 36 per cento delle prime duemiladuecentocinquanta lire di contribuzione, del 26 per cento delle successive duemiladuecentocinquanta lire e del 16 per cento del rimanente importo dei contributi;
- d) per le assicurate operai, in ragione ~~668~~ 36 per cento delle prime

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millecinquanta lire, del 26 per cento delle successive millecinquanta lire di contribuzione, e del 16 per cento del rimanente importo dei contributi.

Le pensioni da liquidarsi nell'assicurazione obbligatoria per l'invalidità e la vecchiaia, spettanti con decorrenza degli anni 1943 e 1944, sono aumentate rispettivamente, dell'8 per cento e del 4 per cento del loro ammontare, esclusa la quota di concorso dello Stato.

ART.6

L'indennità prevista dall'art.14 del R.D.L. 14 aprile 1939 XVII n°636 per gli eventi che si verificheranno successivamente al 31 marzo 1943 XXI non potrà essere inferiore a lire 500, nè superiore a lire 1.500.

Art.7

L'ammontare annuo delle pensioni dell'assicurazione facoltativa, liquidate a partire dal 1° aprile 1943 XXI, sarà aumentato del 25 per cento.

L'aumento di cui al comma precedente non si applica alla quota complementare a carico dello Stato, di cui all'art.59 lettera e) del R.D.L. 4 ottobre 1935 XIII n°1827, nè alle rendite vitalizie mediante costituite nell'assicurazione facoltativa stessa, nè alle rendite derivanti dalle assicurazioni collettive di cui all'art.86 del Regio decreto legge predetto.

ART.8

Quando del calcolo delle rate mensili di pensioni liquidate secondo le norme dell'assicurazione per l'invalidità e la vecchiaia, obbligatoria o facoltativa, oppure secondo le norme, di entrambe le dette assicurazioni, risulti una frazione di lire, le rate stesse sono arrotondate eliminando le frazioni di lira inferiori a 50 centesimi, ovvero aumentando ad una lira quelle non inferiori.

La disposizione di cui al comma precedente si applica, a decorrere dal 1° aprile 1943 XXI, anche alle pensioni in corso di godimento alla data stessa.

ART.9

Con riserva di emanare le disposizioni concernenti i fondi speciali di previdenza obbligatoria gestiti dall'Istituto Nazionale Fascista della previdenza sociale, il Governo del Re è autorizzato, ai sensi dell'art.3, N°1 della legge 31 gennaio 1926 IV n°100 a coordinare le norme del presente decreto con quelle da emanarsi in applicazione dell'art.42 del R.D.L. 14/4 1939 XVII, n°636.

Art.10

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno della sua pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno e sarà presentato alle Assemblee legislative per la conversione in legge. Il Ministro per le Corporazioni è au-

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torizzato alla presentazione del relativo disegno di legge.

Ordiniamo che il presente decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserito nella Raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

Dato a Roma addì 18 marzo 1943 XVI

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
AFO 394

24 December 1943

TO: Antivio Repace
Pensioned Communal Secretary
Frazione Catarratti di Messina - contrada Mulinazzo

Dear Sir:

Your letter of December 12, 1943, concerning the inadequacy of the pension you are now receiving, is acknowledged.

You may be assured that this matter is receiving close attention.

HEADQUARTERS
5 DEC 1944
A. C. C.

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

Catarratti di Messina 23.1.1944 -
Ricevuto conforme esemplare, sento il dovere
di esternare all'On. Consesso i più sentiti
ringraziamenti per lo accoglimento in
massima della mia petizione -
Sto in attesa del benefico provvedimento, e,
con profonda osservanza, ossequio

Devotissimo
Antonio Repace *fr. Giuseppe*
6686/12

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMITTEE
AGO 394

24 December 1943

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Colonel C. E. Speerford, Chief of Staff.

SUBJECT: Temporary Pension Increase

1. A Temporary Pension Increase is proposed for all direct and indirect pensioned employees of the State, Province, Communes, Anti Para-States, and Public Institutions and Agencies (Aziende) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units, and, for persons receiving direct and indirect war pensions.

2. This proposal follows closely in applicability the provisions of General Order No. 14 entitled "Temporary Wage Adjustment."

3. The justifications in support of this proposal are, for the most part, the same as those supporting the "Temporary Wage Adjustment." Specifically, the reasons are as follows:

(a) The total increase for all of Sicily is not large. Making liberal estimates for all of Sicily based on a knowledge of the pension situation in Palermo we find that the increase for "Government" pensioners is only 45,341,000 per month, (See Table I) and for military pensioners is only 45,577,500 per month (See Table II). Expressed in terms of dollars, the total proposed increase will not exceed \$107,103 per month.

1. This estimate is liberal because it was made on the basis of two Palermo studies. Palermo has long been the center of governmental activity in Sicily and we are reliably informed that the proportion of pensioners to the total population is much greater in the Palermo province than elsewhere in Sicily. In making the estimate, however, it was assumed that the proportion of pensioners to population was the same as that for Palermo, throughout Sicily.

11. The estimate does not include a small number of Pensioners, doctors, and other communal employees since such information could not be furnished without a special study which would consume several weeks. The majority (about 75%) of such pensioners are reflected in Table I, however,

2. This proposal follows closely in applicability the provisions of General Order No. 14 entitled "Temporary Wage Adjustment."

3. The justifications in support of this proposal are, for the most part, the same as those supporting the "Temporary Wage Adjustment." Specifically, the reasons are as follows:

(a) The total increase for all of Sicily is not large. Making liberal estimates for all of Sicily based on a knowledge of the pension situation in Palermo we find that the increase for "Government" pensioners is only L5,341,000 per month. (See Table I) and for military pensioners is only L5,277,300 per month (See Table II). Expressed in terms of dollars, the total proposed increase will not exceed \$107,183 per month.

1. This estimate is liberal because it was made on the basis of two Palermo studies. Palermo has long been the center of governmental activity in Sicily and we are reliably informed that the proportion of pensioners to the total population is much greater in the Palermo province than elsewhere in Sicily. In making the estimate, however, it was assumed that the proportion of pensioners to population was the same as that for Palermo, throughout Sicily.

11. The estimate does not include a small number of Teachers, Doctors, and other communal employees since such information could not be furnished without a special study which would consume several weeks. The majority (about 75%) of such pensioners are reflected in Table I, however, since many communes receive a substantial proportion of their funds for the payment of pensioners through the central pension agency which furnished the information for Table I.

111. As a cross-check on this estimate, it was determined that the total cost of all pensions, except military pensions, listed in the proposed order represented only 18% of the cost of all wage increases prior to the "Temporary Wage Adjustment," and exclusive of the various war indemnities.

(b) The increase is only large enough to partially adjust

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- 2 -

to the increase in the cost of food. It is well known that the costs of other items of living have also increased, but it is believed that the Allied Military Government should consider only the item of food in making any such proposal.

i. A sample group of "Government" pensioners in the Province of Palermo was studied from the standpoint of average pension income. It was found that these pensioners now receive a total of only L307 per month. (See Table III) The proposed increase would raise this average to L375 per month per pensioner. Expressed on a daily basis the present average pension income is about L16.9 per day while the proposed increase will provide only L23.2 per day.

ii. A second sample group of "Military" pensioners in the Province of Palermo was studied from the same standpoint and it was found that they now receive only L156 per month on the average. (See Table IV) The proposed increase would raise this average to L263 per month. Expressed on a daily basis the present average is L5.2 per day, while under the proposed increase it would only average L8.93 per day.

iii. A recent study (5 Dec 43) of family living costs in the City of Catania at Black Market prices reveals that for a family of five L1038 are required for one week. This is an average requirement of L35.9 per day; per person. Making a comparison of costs of living with pensions on a daily basis we find that the following relationship exists:

	Cost of food per person per day	L35.9
Av. Proposed pension per pensioner per day (Govt)	L29.9	
Av. Proposed pension per pensioner per day (Mil)	L8.93	
Av. Present pension per pensioner per day (Govt)	L16.9	
Av. Present pension per pensioner per day (Mil)	L5.2	

iv. The above comparison assumes that each pensioner has only himself to support. Information is not available in regard to the average number of persons each pensioner has to support, but it is known, from interviews, that many of them are required to support several persons on their small pension.

(c) The majority of the pensioners, about 70% for "Government" pensioners and 98% for military pensioners, receive less than L400 per month or less than L30 per day. Many within this large group undoubtedly have some other and additional means of support. Several letters have been received, however, that indicate that for many of this group the pension is the sole means of support for aged persons with at least one other person dependent on them. The larger pensions available to such a small number represent, for the most part, pensions for persons who have either served the state throughout their lifetime or are seriously handicapped as a result even under the proposed increase for the per-

Province of Palermo was studied from the same standpoint and it was found that they now receive only L155 per month on the average. (See Table IV) The proposed increase would raise this average to L263 per month. Expressed on a daily basis the present average is L5.7 per day, while under the proposed increase it would only average L8.93 per day.

iii. A recent study (5 Dec 43) of family living costs in the City of Catania at Black Market prices reveals that for a family of five L1058 are required for one week. This is an average requirement of 423.9 per day; per person. Making a comparison of costs of living with pensions on a daily basis we find that the following relationship exists:

	Cost of food per person per day	L35.9
Av. Proposed pension per pensioner per day (Govt)	L29.2	
Av. Proposed pension per pensioner per day (Mil)	L8.93	
Av. Present pension per pensioner per day (Govt)	L16.9	
Av. Present pension per pensioner per day (Mil)	L5.2	

iv. The above comparison assumes that each pensioner has only himself to support. Information is not available in regard to the average number of persons each pensioner has to support, but it is known, from interviews, that many of them are required to support several persons on their small pension.

(c) The majority of the pensioners, about 70% for "Government" pensioners and 90% for military pensioners, receive less than L500 per month or less than L20 per day. Many within this large group undoubtedly have some other and additional means of support. Several letters have been received, however, that indicate that for many of this group the pension is the sole means of support for aged persons with at least one other person dependent on them. The larger pensions available to such a small number represent, for the most part, pensions for persons who have either served the state throughout their lifetime or are seriously handicapped as a result of military service. Even under the proposed increase for the persons receiving the larger pensions, it is evident that the increase barely adjusts to the costs of living under present conditions, even assuming only one or two persons dependent on the pension for support. (See Tables III and IV)

(d) Pensioners have never received an increase, in the form of various war indemnities as did the wage earners. The basic pension rate was set in 1903 and has remained unchanged.

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LIBOR ONE-30-19-1-1
Aug 34

GENERAL ORDER NO. _____

TEMPORARY PENSION INCREASE

Whereas by General Order No. 14, entitled "Temporary Wage Adjustment", and issued by the Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the Allied Military Government of Sicily, employees of the State, Province, Commune, Anti Para-State, and Public Institutions and Agencies (Aziende) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units, received a temporary wage adjustment under authority of Article II of Presidential Decree No. 8.

Now, therefore, I _____
hereby order as follows:

ARTICLE I

(a) All persons receiving direct or indirect pensions as former employees of the State, Province, Commune, Anti Para-State, and Public Institutions and Agencies (Aziende) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units, and military pensioners shall receive a Temporary Pension Increase which shall be calculated on the basis of present pensions as prescribed in Article III below.

(b) Increases set forth in Article I, sub-division (a) above shall become effective as of 1 November 1943.

ARTICLE II

Until otherwise ordered, pensioners, the payment of which is due to start after the application of this General Order will be paid on the basis of the organic law and in accordance with the provisions of Article III below.

ARTICLE III

The foregoing provisions shall be applied in accordance with the following schedule:

(A) Schedule:

On 1st Lt, 1,000 per month (or fraction thereof) --- 75%
On 2nd Lt, 1,000 per month (or fraction thereof) --- 50%
On 3rd Lt, 1,000 per month (or fraction thereof) --- 30%

Now, therefore, I hereby order as follows:

(a) All persons receiving direct or indirect pensions as former employees of the State, Province, Companies, Semi Para-statal, and Public Institutions and Agencies (Agiencias) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units, and military pensioners shall receive a temporary pension increase which shall be calculated on the basis of present pensions as described in Article III below.

ARTICLE II

Until otherwise ordered, pensions, the payment of which is due to start after the application of this General Order will be paid on the basis of the organic statute and in accordance with the provisions of Article III below.

The foregoing provisions shall be applied in accordance with the following schedule:

: stopped :

On 1st	\$1,000	(or fraction thereof)	---70%
On 2nd	\$1,000	(or fraction thereof)	---50%
On 3rd	\$1,000	(or fraction thereof)	---30%

(b) There shall be one salary pension increase of \$1,500 per month for all persons exceeding \$5,000 per month.

ATTITUDE IS

This order will become operative within the territory of Sicily on the date of its first publication therein.

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TABLE I

Estimated Cost of Insurance Per Month

26 December 1944

Penal and Indirect

(Government)

Table

Province	Population (1936)	Estimated Cost of Insurance Per Month	Estimated Cost of Insurance Per Month at new rate of 100%	Estimated Cost of Insurance Per Month at new rate of 100% --all--	Estimated Increase in Costs for all of Sicily
Agrianto	107,739	1301	761,000	1,317,000	556,000
Calataniusca	230,058	971	457,000	806,000	349,000
Catania	701,942	2351	1,000,000	2,750,000	1,050,000
Enna	212,133	795	273,000	697,000	224,000
Messina	617,112	2353	1,440,000	1,577,000	737,000
Palermo	607,022	2753	1,501,000	2,351,000	1,000,000
Ragusa	217,088	751	403,000	600,000	244,000
Syracuse	272,497	1017	515,000	800,000	275,000
Trapani	260,400	1376	400,000	1,204,000	504,000
Total	4,557,004	1497	7,900,000	17,580,000	5,541,000

1. Estimated costs are presented here to persons concerned.
Estimated indirect costs are presented here to survivors of those penalized.
Estimated indirect costs are presented here to the Office, Palermo.

	Wire	Used Rate	Wire
Argentina	407,759	1511	711,000
Batavia	50,000	901	457,000
Catania	701,047	951	1,200,000
Gene	513,155	735	375,000
London	615,118	855	1,145,000
Palermo	657,159	855	1,651,000
Rome	217,038	710	405,000
Siracusa	276,450	1017	415,000
Tripoli	36,600	1575	500,000
Total	3,392,444	1047	7,300,000

1. Total of direct wire payments made to persons mentioned.
 Total of indirect wire payments made to survivors of these persons.
 Source: Basic Information on Nazi and Labor Office, Palermo.

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26 Decembo 1943

TABLE II

Estimated Cost of Increases Per MonthMilitary PensionsDirette ed IndiretteSICILY

Province	Est Military Pensions	Est Cost of Present Pensions in Lire	Est Cost of Pensions at New Proposed Rate in Lire	Est Increases in Costs for all of Sicily in Lire
Agrigento	4070	634,900	1,052,000	417,100
Caltanissetta	2500	300,000	675,000	375,000
Catania	7000	1,052,000	1,890,000	738,000
Enna	2130	332,300	585,000	252,700
Messina	6100	951,600	1,647,000	695,400
Palermo	8700	1,358,000	2,235,000	877,000
Ragusa	2150	332,300	585,000	252,700
Siracusa	2760	450,600	745,000	294,400
Trapani	3600	574,000	993,000	419,000
Total	39070	6,075,700	10,453,000	5,377,300

Province of Agrigento
 Province of Caltanissetta
 Province of Catania
 Province of Messina
 Province of Palermo
 Province of Ragusa
 Province of Siracusa
 Province of Trapani

Province	Present Pensioners	Present Pensioners in Lire	New Proposed Rate in Lire	Costs for all of Sicily in Lire
Agrigento	4070	634,900	1,028,000	463,100
Caltanissetta	2500	390,000	675,000	285,000
Catania	7000	1,092,000	1,800,000	708,000
Messina	2130	332,300	535,000	202,700
Palermo	6100	951,600	1,647,000	695,400
Ragusa	8700	1,335,000	2,235,000	897,000
Siracusa	2130	332,300	535,000	202,700
Trapani	2760	430,600	745,000	314,400
	3600	574,000	913,000	419,000
Total	39070	6,073,700	10,453,000	5,377,300

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TABLE III 26 December 1945

Estimated Cost of Increases Per Monthof Government PersonnelProvince of Palermo

Amount of Pension Lire	Total Pension Lire	Approx Cost of Pension Lire	Est Cost of Pension at New Proposed Rate	Est Increase in Cost at New Proposed Rate in Lire
Sino a				
100	428	53,800	74,460	
200	469	63,800	159,460	
300	769	80,700	137,190	
400	356	147,400	245,080	
500	466	233,000	306,100	
600	422	253,000	457,440	
700	370	153,400	264,100	
800	241	192,000	377,760	
900	90	81,600	137,700	
1000	40	42,000	73,100	
1100	56	61,600	104,160	
1200	40	43,000	80,800	
1300	64	83,700	139,520	
1400	25	35,000	53,500	
1500	14	21,000	33,000	
1600	11	17,600	29,260	
1700	4	6,800	11,280	
1800	11	19,800	32,780	
1900	1	1,900	3,140	
2000	1	2,000	3,200	
2100	2	4,200	6,360	
2200	1	2,200	3,560	
2300	9	20,700	33,710	
2400	-	-	-	
2500	-	-	-	
2600	2	5,200	8,160	
2700	-	-	-	
2800	1	2,800	4,340	
Total	3,258	1,651,100 L	2,953,340 L	1,302,240 L

Average Cost per Pensioner, old rate=507 L per month
 Average Cost per Pensioner, New Proposed Rate=875 L per month
 Rate proposed=70% on 1st 1,000L; 60% on 2nd 1,000L; 30% on 3rd 1,000 L

L 100	428	22,800	159,450
200	455	23,800	157,150
300	565	20,700	242,000
400	356	14,400	245,100
500	466	23,000	457,400
600	455	23,800	254,150
700	309	155,400	377,750
800	341	192,000	157,700
900	90	81,000	72,100
1000	42	42,000	104,100
1100	50	51,600	80,800
1200	45	43,000	135,520
1300	64	33,700	55,500
1400	35	35,000	25,000
1500	14	21,800	29,250
1600	11	17,600	11,280
1700	4	6,300	32,710
1800	11	19,800	3,140
1900	1	1,900	3,20
2000	1	2,100	6,150
2100	2	4,200	3,550
2200	1	2,200	33,210
2300	9	20,700	---
2400	-	---	---
2500	2	5,000	---
2600	-	---	4,340
2700	-	---	---
2800	1	2,800	---
Total	3,258	1,651,100 L	2,253,340 L
			1,707,240 L

Average Cost per Pensioner, old rate=507 L per month
 Average Cost per Pensioner, New Proposed Rate=875 L per month
 Rate proposed=70% of 1st 1,000L; 60% on 2nd 1,000L; 30% on 3rd 1,000 L

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TABLE IV
6 December 1943Estimated Cost of Increase Per Monthof Military PensionersDiretto ed IndiretteProvince of Palermo

<u>Lire</u> <u>Amount</u> <u>Received</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Pensioners</u>	<u>Approx Cost</u> <u>of Pensioners</u> <u>in Lire</u>	<u>Est Cost of</u> <u>Pensioners at</u> <u>New Proposed</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Est Increase</u> <u>in Cost</u> <u>At New Rate</u> <u>Lire</u>
Under 100 per month	5089	503,900	365,400	
da 101 in				
popol 200	2261	232,200	403,600	
300	837	251,100	406,900	
400	173	69,200	115,600	
500	127	53,500	95,900	
600	70	42,000	71,400	
700	40	23,000	47,600	
800	38	30,400	51,700	
da 901 in				
popol 900	13	11,700	12,900	
1000	15	15,000	25,500	
1100	19	20,900	35,300	
1200	5	6,000	9,500	
1300	13	15,900	28,300	
1400	4	6,600	10,400	
1500	6	9,000	15,000	
1600	6	9,600	16,000	
1700	2	3,400	5,600	
1800	2	3,600	6,000	
Total	8,702	1,355,000	2,035,500	897,500

Average Cost per Pensioner—old Rate=156 L. per month
 Average Cost per Pensioner—New Proposed Rate=263 L. per month
 Rate (New)=70% on let 1000 L; 60% on 2nd 1000 L or fraction thereof.

Received In Life New Proposed Elre
Rate

Under 100	5089	508,900	265,100
per month			
on 101 in			
popul 700	3261	252,200	403,600
300	837	251,100	406,900
400	173	69,200	115,600
500	107	53,500	90,900
600	70	42,000	71,400
700	40	28,000	47,600
800	35	30,400	51,700
on 801 in			
popul 900	13	11,700	12,200
1000	15	15,000	35,200
1100	19	20,900	38,300
1200	5	5,000	9,500
1300	13	15,900	28,300
1400	4	6,600	13,400
1500	6	9,100	15,000
1600	6	9,600	16,000
1700	2	3,400	5,600
1800	2	3,600	6,000
Total	8,702	1,338,000	2,235,500
			897,300

Average Cost per Pensional-old Rate=156 L per month
 Average Cost per Pensional-New Proposed Rate=268 L per month
 Rate (New)=70% on 1st 1000 L; 60% on 2nd 1000 L or Fraction thereof.

6673

Headquarters Allied Military Government

General Order No. _____

Temporary Pension Increase

Whereas by General Order No. 14, entitled "Temporary Wage Adjustment", ^{and amended by} of the Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the Allied Military Government of Sicily, employees of the State, Province, Communes, Enti Para-Statali, and Public Institutions and Agencies (Aziende) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units, received a Temporary Wage Adjustment under authority of Article II of Proclamation No. 8,

Now, therefore, I _____,

hereby order as follows:

Article I.

(a) All persons receiving Direct or Indirect pensions as former employees of the State, Province, Communes, Enti Para-Statali, and Public Institutions and 667 Agencies (Aziende) which are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units, ^{and military pensioners} shall receive

(2)

A Temporary Pension Increase which shall be calculated on the base of present pension as described in Article III below:

(b) All persons receiving Direct and Indirect war pension who substantiated their claims for pension prior to ~~the~~ 28 October, 1922 shall receive a Temporary Pension Increase which shall be calculated on the base of present pension as described in Article IV below:

(c) All persons receiving Indirect war pension ~~to~~ who have established their claims for pension at any time shall receive a Temporary ~~Age Adjustment~~ Pension Increase which shall be calculated on the base of present pension as described in Article IV.

(d) All persons receiving Direct war pension who established their claims subsequent to 28 October, 1922 may be given a Temporary Pension Increase ^{individual} only after an examination of each ^{individual} claim, which increase, if granted, shall be calculated on the base of present pension as described in Article IV.

for persons prior to the ~~1942~~ 1942. shall receive a Temporary Pension Increase which shall be calculated on the base of present pensions as described in Article IV below.

(C) All persons receiving Direct war pensions ~~to date~~ who have established their claims for pensions at any time shall receive a Temporary ~~stage adjustment~~ Pension Increase which shall be calculated on the base of present pensions as described in Article IV.

(D) All persons receiving Direct war pensions who established their claims subsequent to 28 October, 1942 may be given a Temporary Pension Increase ~~only after an examination~~ ^{individual} of each claim, which increase, if granted, shall be calculated on the base of present pensions as described in Article IV.

(E) Increases set forth in Article I, subdivisions (a), ~~(b) and (c)~~ above shall become effective as of 1 November 1943.

(F) The examination of war pension claims as described in Article I, subdivision (d) above shall be accomplished by means of special examining

(3)
~~Provisionary~~ ~~organization~~ board ~~to~~ be organized
 on a Provincial basis, and controlled by a
 Regional Committee to whom will be referred all
 doubtful cases. This Provincial Board of Pension
 Claims shall consist of:
 1. The Magistrate, Chairman.
 2. The Prefeto, o sus delegato.
 3. The Director del Ufficio del Lavoro o sus delegato.
 4. The Direttore del Tesoro
 5. The Intendente di Finanze.

Article III.

The foregoing provisions shall be
 applied in accordance with the following
 schedule:

(a) Schedule:

On 1 st	L 1,000	per month (or fraction thereof) -	70%
" 2 nd	"	"	60%
" 3 rd	"	"	30%

(b) There shall be one maximum pension
 increase of L ^{1,000} ~~1,500~~ per month for all pensions
 exceeding L 3,000 per month.

3. *Indirizzo del Ufficio*
4. *Indirizzo del Tesoro*
5. *Intendente di Finanze.*

Article III

The foregoing provisions shall be applied in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) Schedule:

On 1 st	L 1,000	per month (or fraction thereof) - 70%
" 2 nd	" "	" " 60%
" 3 rd	" "	" " 30%

(b) There shall be one maximum pension increase of L ^{1,500}~~1,000~~ per month for all pensions exceeding L 3,000 per month.

Article ~~III~~ IV

This order will become operative within the occupied Territory of Sicily on the date of its first publication therein.

Distribution

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/S/

14 December 1945

Dear Sir:

TO: Colonel S. E. S. OFFICE, CHIEF OF STAFF.

SUBJECT: Temporary Pension Increases

1. Temporary Pension Increase is proposed for all direct and indirect pensioners of the State, Province, Communes, City, Districts, and Public Institutions and Agencies (including) which are administered by one of the following Governmental Units, and, for persons receiving direct and indirect pension.

2. This proposal follows closely in applicability the provisions of General Order No. 14 entitled "Temporary Wage Adjustment."

3. The justification in support of this proposal are, for the most part, the same as those supporting the "Temporary Wage Adjustment." Specifically, the reasons are as follows:

(a) The total increase for all of Sicily is not large. Existing liberal estimates for all of Sicily, based on a maximum of 100 percent attention in order to find that the increase for "Government" pensioners is only \$1,000,000 per month, (see Table I) and for "Military" pensioners is only \$1,000,000 per month (see Table II). When increased in terms of dollars, the total proposed increase will not exceed \$107,113 per month.

1. The estimate is liberal because it was made on the basis of two Palermo studies. Palermo has long been the center of governmental activity in Sicily and we are reliably informed that the proportion of pensioners to the total population is much greater in the Palermo province than elsewhere in Sicily. In making the estimate, however, it was assumed that the proportion of pensioners to population was the same as that for Palermo, throughout Sicily.

2. The estimate does not include a small number of teachers, doctors, and other comparable employees since such information could not be furnished without a special study which would consume several weeks. The majority (about 75%) of such pensioners are reflected in Table I. However, since many of these receive a substantial proportion of their funds for the payment of pensioners through the

Domestic, international, and foreign military and naval forces (including) which are administered by way of the foreign exchange control units, and, for persons receiving direct and indirect war pensioners.

2. The present follows closely in its presentation, for the purpose of the report, in the presentation of the "Economic Survey of Sicily" for 1942.

3. The presentation in summary of this report, for the most part, the same as the presentation in "Economic Survey of Sicily" for 1942. Specifically, the figures are as follows:

(a) The total increase for all of Sicily is not large. The increase for all of Sicily based on a 1942 basis of the pension situation in Sicily to find that the increase for "Governmental" pensioners is 13.4% or more. (See Table I) and for "Military" pensioners is only 13.7% or more. (See Table II). Expressed in terms of dollars, the total projected increase will not exceed \$127,113 or more.

1. This estimate is liberal because it was based on the basis of two major studies. Sicily has long been the center of governmental activity in Sicily and as are reliably informed that the position of pensioners in the total population is not better in the Palermo province than elsewhere in Sicily. In making the estimate, however, it was assumed that the position of pensioners in population was the same as that for Palermo, throughout Sicily.

11. The estimate does not include a small number of pensioners, because, another cannot be included since such information could not be furnished with the existing study which would require several weeks. The estimate (about 75%) of each pensioner are reflected in Table I. However, since the estimate receives a substantial proportion of their funds for the payment of pensioners through the central pension agency which furnished the information for Table I.

111. As a cross-check on this estimate, it was determined that the total cost of all pensions, except military pensions, listed in the present report is reflected in the cost of the cost of all other pensions prior to the "Economic Survey of Sicily" and exclusive of the various war indemnities.

(b) The increase is only three cents to actually adjust

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to the increase in the cost of food. It is well known that the costs of other items of living have also increased, but it is believed that the United Military Government should consider daily the item of food in making any such proposal.

i. A case in group of "Government" pensioners in the Province of Palawan was studied from the standpoint of average pension income. It was found that these pensioners now receive a total of only L27 per month. (See Table III) The proposed increase would raise this average to L375 per month per pensioner. However, on a daily basis the present average pension income is about L16.3 per day while the proposed increase will provide only L27.5 per day.

ii. A second sample group of "military" pensioners in the Province of Palawan was studied from the same standpoint and it was found that they now receive only L15 per month on the average. (See Table IV) The proposed increase would raise this average to L265 per month. Extrapolated on a daily basis the present average is L15.7 per day, while under the proposed increase it would only average L26.5 per day.

iii. A recent study (3 Dec 47) of family living costs in the City of Cebu at Black Market prices reveals that for a family of five adults are required for one week. This is an average requirement of L23.2 per day; per person, including a 10 percent of costs of living with pensions on a daily basis we find that the following relationship exists:

Cost of food per person per day	L27.5
iv. Proposed pension per pensioner per day (Govt)	L27.5
iv. Proposed pension per pensioner per day (MIL)	L26.5
iv. Present pension per pensioner per day (Govt)	L15.7
iv. Present pension per pensioner per day (MIL)	L16.3

iv. The above comparison assumes that each pensioner has only himself to support. Information is not available in regard to the average number of persons each pensioner has to support, but it is known, from interviews, that many of them are required to support several persons in their small pension.

(c) The majority of the pensioners, about 70% for "Government" pensioners and 90% for military pensioners, receive less than L500 per month or less than L20 per day, many within this large group undoubtedly have some other and additional sources of support. Several letters have been received, however, that indicate that for many of this group, the pension is the sole source of support for aged persons with at least one other person dependent on them. The largest pension available to such a small number of pensioners, for the most part, pensions for persons who have either served the state through their military service or are early and handicapped as a result of military service. Even under the present conditions, the increase in pension for the military pensioners is to be considered as a very small increase.

Province of Palermo was studied from the same standpoint and it was found that they now receive only L150 per month on the average. (See Table IV). The proposed increase would raise this average to L200 per month. Worked on a daily basis the proposed average is L25.7 per day, while under the proposed increase it would only average L16.3 per day.

iii. Recent study (Dec 48) of family living costs in the City of Catania at black market prices reveals that for a family of five adults are required for one week. This is an average requirement of L20.3 per day; for prison, pending a comparison of costs of living with pensions on a daily basis we find that the following relationship exists:

- Cost of food per person per day L15.7
- iv. Proposed pension per pensioner per day (Govt) L17.7
- iv. Proposed pension per pensioner per day (MIL) L16.3
- iv. Present pension per pensioner per day (Govt) L16.3
- iv. Present pension per pensioner per day (MIL) L5.7

iv. The above comparison suggests that each pensioner has only himself to support. Information is not available in regard to the average number of persons each pensioner has to support, but it is known, from interviews, that many of these are required to support several persons in their small pension.

(c) The majority of the pensioners, about 70, for "Government" pensioners and 95, for military pensioners, receive less than L100 per month or less than L20 per day. While within this large group individuals have some other and additional means of support. Several persons have been received, however, that indicate that for some of this group, the pension is the sole source of support for aged persons with at least one other person dependent on them. The larger pension available to such a small number represents, for the most part, pensions for persons who have either served the state or military service. Even after the proposed increase for the persons receiving the larger pension, it is evident that the increase barely adjusts to the costs of living under present conditions, even allowing only one or two persons dependent on the pension for support. (See Tables III and IV)

(d) Pensioners have never received an increase, in the form of various war indemnities as did the wage earners. The basic pension rate was set in 1937 and has remained unchanged.

Handwritten: 272
 J. J. J. J. J.
 Colonel,
 Major Sub-Commission,
 Director 6674

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GENERAL ORDER NO. 1

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT

Whereas by General Order No. 14, entitled "Temporary
 Employment", and issued by the Deputy Chief Civil Service
 Officer of the Illinois Military Department of State, employees
 of the State, Province, Counties, and Municipalities, and sub-
 sidiary institutions and agencies (hereinafter referred to as
 "employees") which are administered
 by any of the foregoing governmental units, received a temporary
 employment under authority of Article II of the Constitution of
 the State.

Now, therefore, I, _____
 hereby order as follows:

ARTICLE I

(a) All persons receiving direct or indirect pay as an
 officer or employee of the State, Province, Counties, and Municipalities,
 State, and public institutions and agencies (hereinafter referred to as
 "employees") who are employed by any of the foregoing governmental units,
 are administered by any of the foregoing governmental units, shall receive a temporary
 employment under authority of Article II of the Constitution of the State,
 which shall be calculated on the basis of present conditions
 as described in Article III below.

(b) Thereafter set forth in Article I, sub-division (a)
 above shall become effective as of November 1, 1917.

ARTICLE II

Until otherwise ordered, conditions, the amount of which is
 due to state after the application of this General Order will be
 paid on the basis of the original order and in accordance with the
 provisions of Article III below.

ARTICLE III

The foregoing provisions shall be applied in accordance with
 the following schedule:

(a) Schedule:

On 1st 11,000 per month (or fraction thereof) --- 70
 On 2nd 11,000 per month (or fraction thereof) --- 80
 On 3rd 11,000 per month (or fraction thereof) --- 90

Now, therefore, I
hereby order as follows:

ARTICLE I

(a) All orders receiving direct or indirect subsidies as
for- of the State, provinces, cities, and all other
state, and all institutions and agencies (including) which
are administered by all of the Federal Government, and
and military, and shall receive a four per cent increase in
costs, which shall be calculated on the basis of present values
as described in Article III below.

(b) Increases set forth in Article I, sub-division (a)
above shall become effective as of 1 November 1955.

ARTICLE II

All orders ordered, pending, the amount of which is
due to start after the expiration of this General Order will be
paid on the basis of the original costs and in accordance with the
provisions of Article III below.

ARTICLE III

The foregoing provisions shall be applied in accordance with
the following schedule:

(a) Schedule:

- On 1st 11,000 per month (or fraction thereof) --- 70
 - On 2nd 11,000 per month (or fraction thereof) --- 50
 - On 3rd 11,000 per month (or fraction thereof) --- 30
- (b) There shall be no maximum ceiling increase of 11,000
per month for all pensions exceeding 11,000 per month.

ARTICLE IV

This order will become operative within the specified Terri-
tory of 1955 on the date of its first publication therein.

DISPOSITION:

STOW, THE

6673

TABLE I

Detached Cost of Increases Per Month

26 December 1944

Detached Direct and Indirects 1

(Government)

Sicily

Province	Population (1936)	Detached Indirects	Det Cost of Detachment at new Proj. used Rate in Lire	Det Cost of Detachment at new Proj. used Rate in Lire	Net Increase in Costs for all of Sicily --Lire
Agirgento	407,759	1501	761,000	1,217,000	556,000
Caltanissetta	350,758	921	467,000	806,000	559,000
Catania	701,445	2851	1,266,000	2,238,000	1,050,000
Caserta	213,105	785	336,000	687,000	289,000
Cassino	612,118	2453	1,445,000	1,377,000	738,000
Palermo	407,639	3753	1,661,000	2,331,000	1,200,000
Ragusa	217,083	779	403,000	690,000	284,000
Siracusa	276,459	1017	515,000	840,000	375,000
Trapani	565,430	1376	690,000	1,204,000	515,000
Total	2,990,444	14,417	7,746,000	12,589,000	5,344,000

1. Detached Directs are payments made to German prisoners.
 Detached Indirects are payments made to survivors of those mentioned.
 Source of basic information: Regional Labor Office, Palermo.

Province	Popolazione Diretta ed Indiretta (1956)	of reason of pensioning in Costa for pensioning at age 65 - all of Sicily	Life	aged 65	Life
Agrigento	407,759	1501	761,000	1,317,000	556,000
Caltanissetta	256,792	991	467,000	866,000	359,000
Catania	701,107	2851	1,200,000	2,752,000	1,050,000
Enna	213,165	725	331,000	657,000	239,000
Messina	617,118	2759	1,105,000	2,377,000	732,000
Palermo	807,059	3053	1,601,000	3,351,000	1,200,000
Ragusa	217,088	770	405,000	699,000	204,000
Siracusa	276,450	1017	515,000	895,000	375,000
Trapani	267,480	1376	612,000	1,204,000	516,000
Total	3,397,419	14,067	7,702,000	12,589,000	5,341,000

1. Pensioni Dirette are payments made to person pensioned.
 Pensioni Indirette are payments made to survivors of those pensioned.
 Source of Basic Information: Reg. del Labor Office, Palermo.

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26 Dec 1968 1445

TABLE II

Estimated Cost of Increased Per AnnuityMilitary PensionsDirect and IndirectSICILY

Province	Est. Military Pension	Est. Cost of Present Pension in Life New Proposed Rate in Life	Est. Cost of Pension in Life New Proposed Rate in Life	Est. Increase in Costs for all of Sicily in Life
Agrigento	4070	634,900	1,032,000	467,100
Caltanissetta	7300	300,000	675,000	385,000
Catania	7000	1,027,000	1,350,000	798,000
Enna	2130	322,350	535,000	337,750
Mazara	6100	151,600	1,647,000	635,400
Messina	3700	1,335,000	2,235,000	397,200
Palermo	7130	332,300	505,000	357,700
Siracusa	7700	420,600	745,000	314,400
Trepani	3200	574,000	113,000	815,000
Total	36670	6,073,700	19,455,000	3,377,300

Penalty of Present Conditions of In Costs for
 Penalties in Lira New Proposed All of Sicily
 Note in Lira in Lira

Agriporto	1070	600,900	1,000,000	453,100
Salvatorelli	750	30,000	675,000	587,000
Casale	750	1,000,000	1,500,000	790,000
Enna	7130	300,000	500,000	300,700
Corleone	6120	951,600	1,647,000	605,400
Algeria	3700	1,000,000	2,000,000	807,000
Palermo	2430	300,000	500,000	200,700
Miraflores	2760	400,000	745,000	314,400
Tra. Rai	2500	500,000	1,000,000	410,000
Total	30070	6,077,700	10,000,000	5,377,300

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Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
1. 1000	1000	1.00	1000.00
2. 500	500	0.50	250.00
3. 250	250	0.25	62.50
4. 125	125	0.125	15.625
5. 62.5	62.5	0.0625	3.90625
6. 31.25	31.25	0.03125	0.9765625
7. 15.625	15.625	0.015625	0.244140625
8. 7.8125	7.8125	0.0078125	0.06103515625
9. 3.90625	3.90625	0.00390625	0.015234375
10. 1.953125	1.953125	0.001953125	0.0038134765625
11. 0.9765625	0.9765625	0.0009765625	0.00095703125
12. 0.48828125	0.48828125	0.00048828125	0.00023828125
13. 0.244140625	0.244140625	0.000244140625	0.000119140625
14. 0.1220703125	0.1220703125	0.0001220703125	0.0000595703125
15. 0.06103515625	0.06103515625	0.00006103515625	0.00002978515625
16. 0.030517578125	0.030517578125	0.000030517578125	0.000014892578125
17. 0.0152587890625	0.0152587890625	0.0000152587890625	0.0000074462890625
18. 0.00762939453125	0.00762939453125	0.00000762939453125	0.00000372314453125
19. 0.003814697265625	0.003814697265625	0.000003814697265625	0.000001861572265625
20. 0.0019073486328125	0.0019073486328125	0.0000019073486328125	0.0000009307861328125
21. 0.00095367431640625	0.00095367431640625	0.00000095367431640625	0.00000046539306640625
22. 0.000476837158203125	0.000476837158203125	0.000000476837158203125	0.000000232696533203125
23. 0.0002384185791015625	0.0002384185791015625	0.0000002384185791015625	0.0000001163482666015625
24. 0.00011920928955078125	0.00011920928955078125	0.00000011920928955078125	0.00000005817413330078125
25. 0.000059604644775390625	0.000059604644775390625	0.000000059604644775390625	0.000000029087066650390625
26. 0.0000298023223876953125	0.0000298023223876953125	0.0000000298023223876953125	0.0000000145435333251953125
27. 0.00001490116119384765625	0.00001490116119384765625	0.00000001490116119384765625	0.00000000727176666259765625
28. 0.000007450580596923828125	0.000007450580596923828125	0.000000007450580596923828125	0.000000003635883331298828125
29. 0.0000037252902984619140625	0.0000037252902984619140625	0.0000000037252902984619140625	0.0000000018179416656494140625
30. 0.00000186264514923095703125	0.00000186264514923095703125	0.00000000186264514923095703125	0.000000000908970832824703125
31. 0.000000931322574615478515625	0.000000931322574615478515625	0.000000000931322574615478515625	0.0000000004544854164123515625
32. 0.0000004656612873077392578125	0.0000004656612873077392578125	0.0000000004656612873077392578125	0.0000000002272427082061792578125
33. 0.00000023283064365386962890625	0.00000023283064365386962890625	0.00000000023283064365386962890625	0.00000000011362135410308962890625
34. 0.000000116415321826934814453125	0.000000116415321826934814453125	0.000000000116415321826934814453125	0.000000000056810677051544814453125
35. 0.0000000582076609134674072265625	0.0000000582076609134674072265625	0.000000000582076609134674072265625	0.0000000000284053385257724072265625
36. 0.00000002910383045673370361328125	0.00000002910383045673370361328125	0.0000000002910383045673370361328125	0.00000000001420266926288620361328125
37. 0.000000014551915228366851806640625	0.000000014551915228366851806640625	0.00000000014551915228366851806640625	0.000000000007101

Average Cost, or conditional, old rate 307 L per 475 L
Average Cost, or conditional, New proposed rate 375 L per 475 L
Neto proposed 75 L less 1, 300 L; Or on old 1, 000 L; 50% on new 1, 000 L

26 December 1963

TABLE IV

Estimated Cost of Increased Per Month

of Military Personnel
Stationed at Insurrection
Province of Palermo

<u>Life</u> <u>Count</u> <u>Received</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Personnel</u>	<u>Approx Cost</u> <u>of Personnel</u> <u>in Life</u>	<u>Est Cost of</u> <u>Personnel at</u> <u>New Rate</u> <u>Life</u>	<u>Net Increase</u> <u>in Cost</u> <u>at New Rate</u> <u>Life</u>
Under 100	375	508,900	559,100	
per month				
on 101 in				
proposed	375	508,900	559,100	
500	375	508,900	559,100	
400	375	508,900	559,100	
300	375	508,900	559,100	
200	375	508,900	559,100	
100	375	508,900	559,100	
0	375	508,900	559,100	
on 101 in				
proposed	375	508,900	559,100	
1000	375	508,900	559,100	
1100	375	508,900	559,100	
1200	375	508,900	559,100	
1300	375	508,900	559,100	
1400	375	508,900	559,100	
1500	375	508,900	559,100	
1600	375	508,900	559,100	
1700	375	508,900	559,100	
1800	375	508,900	559,100	
Total	3,700	1,335,000	1,735,000	400,000

Average Cost per Personnel-month: 15% per month
 Average Cost per Personnel-month: 15% per month
 Note: (New) 70% on 1st 1000; 50% on 2nd 1000; 40% on 3rd 1000; 30% on 4th 1000; 20% on 5th 1000; 10% on 6th 1000; 0% on 7th 1000; 0% on 8th 1000; 0% on 9th 1000; 0% on 10th 1000.

Under 400 per month on 1st in	500-600	650-700	750-800	850-900
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
1300	1300	1300	1300	1300
1400	1400	1400	1400	1400
1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
1700	1700	1700	1700	1700
1800	1800	1800	1800	1800
1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
2100	2100	2100	2100	2100
2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
2300	2300	2300	2300	2300
2400	2400	2400	2400	2400
2500	2500	2500	2500	2500
2600	2600	2600	2600	2600
2700	2700	2700	2700	2700
2800	2800	2800	2800	2800
2900	2900	2900	2900	2900
3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
3100	3100	3100	3100	3100
3200	3200	3200	3200	3200
3300	3300	3300	3300	3300
3400	3400	3400	3400	3400
3500	3500	3500	3500	3500
3600	3600	3600	3600	3600
3700	3700	3700	3700	3700
3800	3800	3800	3800	3800
3900	3900	3900	3900	3900
4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
4100	4100	4100	4100	4100
4200	4200	4200	4200	4200
4300	4300	4300	4300	4300
4400	4400	4400	4400	4400
4500	4500	4500	4500	4500
4600	4600	4600	4600	4600
4700	4700	4700	4700	4700
4800	4800	4800	4800	4800
4900	4900	4900	4900	4900
5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
5100	5100	5100	5100	5100
5200	5200	5200	5200	5200
5300	5300	5300	5300	5300
5400	5400	5400	5400	5400
5500	5500	5500	5500	5500
5600	5600	5600	5600	5600
5700	5700	5700	5700	5700
5800	5800	5800	5800	5800
5900	5900	5900	5900	5900
6000	6000	6000	6000	6000
6100	6100	6100	6100	6100
6200	6200	6200	6200	6200
6300	6300	6300	6300	6300
6400	6400	6400	6400	6400
6500	6500	6500	6500	6500
6600	6600	6600	6600	6600
6700	6700	6700	6700	6700
6800	6800	6800	6800	6800
6900	6900	6900	6900	6900
7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
7100	7100	7100	7100	7100
7200	7200	7200	7200	7200
7300	7300	7300	7300	7300
7400	7400	7400	7400	7400
7500	7500	7500	7500	7500
7600	7600	7600	7600	7600
7700	7700	7700	7700	7700
7800	7800	7800	7800	7800
7900	7900	7900	7900	7900
8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
8100	8100	8100	8100	8100
8200	8200	8200	8200	8200
8300	8300	8300	8300	8300
8400	8400	8400	8400	8400
8500	8500	8500	8500	8500
8600	8600	8600	8600	8600
8700	8700	8700	8700	8700
8800	8800	8800	8800	8800
8900	8900	8900	8900	8900
9000	9000	9000	9000	9000
9100	9100	9100	9100	9100
9200	9200	9200	9200	9200
9300	9300	9300	9300	9300
9400	9400	9400	9400	9400
9500	9500	9500	9500	9500
9600	9600	9600	9600	9600
9700	9700	9700	9700	9700
9800	9800	9800	9800	9800
9900	9900	9900	9900	9900
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Total	3,707	1,323,500	3,523,100	397,500

Average Cost per Sustained-Old Rate-15¢ L per month
 Average Cost per Sustained-Old Rate-15¢ L per month
 Rate (1000) = 70¢ on 1st 1000 L; 60¢ on 2nd 1000 L or fraction thereof.

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Regional Labor Office

Verbal No.

Attached (A)

Meeting of December 15th, 1943

Present: 1) Tocco; 2) Palumbo; 3) Margiotta; 4) Garuso; 5) Di Bartolo (Int; of Finance); 6) Gargano (chief-accountant of Prefecture); 7) Intendant delegate to the A.M.S.C.F. - President lawyer Enrico La Loggia]. The committee, after examining the proposal for the increase of pensions, firstly points out the urgency with which the problem of pensions must be solved, in order to put an end to the extremely poor economical conditions in which the pensioners found them-selves.

In fact while living cost very speedily increases, pensions have remained unchanged. As for the system to be used, the assembly believes it advisable to follow the method recently employed for the increases of salaries. It is a fact that nearly no pension is greater than L. 2000 monthly, so that the 70% increase on the first 1000 lire and the 60% on the second 1000 lire should be granted to the pensioners. It may be thought that the pensioners will be in a privileged situation in comparison with the employees, but it is to be observed that the pensioners do not enjoy any indemnities and that the living cost, as shown by official numbers, at present results to have increased more than 150%. - The assembly points out also that the pensioners constitute a well deserving social class which dedicated all its energies serving the public administration, and that it is impossible to abandon it in this important moment of economical trouble determined by the war. And it cannot be said that the increase of the pension has not a counter factor in contribution payments because the State must provide with his funds to complete the balance as it has to do every time that it was forced to increase the pensions.

Moreover it is to be noticed that the deductions toward pensions from salaries of the employees now pensioners, took place in times when the money had a different value in comparison with the present time, and that the State granting the increase, makes an act of great morality and justice repaying with the pension increases the corresponding decreases of the value of the money. In order to avoid difficulties about the system to use which would bring delays, the Commission unanimously expresses the opinion that the pensions be increased according to the rules of the General Order No. 14. =

Regional Labor Office

Attached (A)

Verbal Memo

Meeting of December 15th, 1943

Guests: 1) Toso; 2) Calimbo; 3) Marzietto; 4) Canoso; 5) Dr. Bartolo (Int. of Finance); 6) Languo (Chief - Accountant of Superintendence); 7) Intendant delegate ~~to~~ the A.M.G.O.T. - Caudat ^{larger} Enrico La - Loggia.

The committee, after examining the proposal for the increase of pensions, firstly points out the urgency with which the problem of pensions must be solved, in order to put an end to the extremely poor economical conditions in which the pensioners found them-selves.

Due to the fact that very rapidly increases, pensioners have remained unchanged. As for the system to be used, the assembly believes it advisable to follow the method usually employed for the increases of salaries. It is a fact that nearly no pensioner in quarter place £ 2000 monthly, so that the 60% ^{increase} for the first 1000 lire and the 60% for the second 1000 lire should be granted to the pensioners. It may be thought that the pensioners will be in a privileged situation in comparison with the employees, but it is to be observed that the pensioners do not enjoy any indemnities and that the living cost, as shown by official numbers, at present results to have increased more than 150%.

The assembly points out also that the pensioners constitute a well deserving social class which dedicated all its energies serving the public administration and that it is impossible to abandon it in this important moment of economical trouble determined by the war. And it cannot be said that the increase of the pensioners has not a counter factor in contribution payments because the State must provide with his funds to complete the balance so as it had to do every time that it was forced to increase the pensions.

Moreover, it is to be noted that the deductions toward pensioners from salaries of the ^{employees} now pensioners, took place in times when the money had a different value

Argue (Chief - Accountant of Superintendence); (f) Intendant delegate ~~to~~ the A.M.G.T. - Grandeur lower Enrich La - Loggia.

The committee, after examining the proposal for the increase of pensions, firstly points out the urgency with which the problem of pensions must be solved, in order to put an end to the extremely poor economical conditions in which the pensioners found them-selves. On the fact that while living cost very speedily increases, pensioners have remained unchanged. As for the system to be used, the country believes it advisable to follow the method recently employed for the increase of salaries. It is a fact that nearly no pension is granted there £ 2000 annually, so that the 60% ^{increase} for the first 1000 lire and the 65% on the second 1000 lire should be granted to the pensioners. It may be thought that the pensioners will be in a privileged situation in comparison with the employees, but it is to be observed that the pensioners do not enjoy any indemnities and that the living cost, as shown by official numbers, at present results to have increased more than 150% - The assembly points out also that the pensioners constitute a well trending social class which dedicated all its energies serving the public administration and that it is impossible to abandon it in this important moment of economical trouble determined by the war. And it cannot be said that the increase of the pensioners has not a counter factor in contribution payments because the State must provide with his funds to complete the balance so as it had to do every time that it was forced to increase the pensions. Moreover it is to be noticed that the deductions toward pensioners from salaries of the ^{employees} new pensioners, took place in times when the money had a different value in comparison with the present time and that the State, granting the increase, makes an act of great morality and justice repaying with the pensioners increases the corresponding decreases of the value of the money. In order to avoid difficulties about the system to use which would bring delays, the Commission unanimously expresses the opinion that the pensioners be ^{increased} according to the rules of the General Order No 14 -

6667

UFFICIO REGIONALE DEL LAVORO

VERBALE N.

Seduta del 15/12/1943

Presenti: 1) Tocco; 2) Palumbo; 3) Margiotta; 4) Camuso; 5) Di Bartolo (int. di finanza); 6) Gargano (Rag. Capo Prof.); 7) Intendente distrettuale presso l'A.M.G.C.T. - Presiede l'Avv. Enrico La Loggia.

Il comitato, preso in esame la proposta dell'aumento delle pensioni, preliminarmente rileva l'urgenza con cui il problema delle pensioni va risolto, per non fare perdurare lo stato di gravissimo disagio economico in cui si dibattono i pensionati. Invero mentre il costo della vita aumenta vertiginosamente, le pensioni sono rimaste invariate.

In merito al sistema da adottare la Commissione è del parere che sia opportuno estendere integralmente il criterio seguito da recente per gli aumenti degli stipendi. Vero è che quasi tutte le pensioni non superano le lire quemila mensili, per cui si verrebbe a concedere alla massa dei pensionati il 70% sulle Prime 1000, il 60% sulle seconde 2.1000, per cui si potrebbe pensare che si verrebbe a mettere il pensionato in situazione di privilegio rispetto agli impiegati, ma in contrario si osserva che i pensionati non fruiscono di alcuna indennità e che il costo della vita, stando ai numeri indici ufficiali, in atto risulta aumentata di oltre il 150%.

La Commissione rileva inoltre che i pensionati costituiscono una classe benemerita della società, che ha dedicato tutte le proprie energie al servizio della pubblica amministrazione e che non possono essere abbandonati in questo grave momento di disagio economico determinato dalla guerra. Ma si dice che gli aumenti delle pensioni non trovano un contropartita in alcun versamento di contributi, perché lo stato ha il dovere di provvedere con fondi propri ad integrare il bilancio, così come ha fatto tutte le volte in cui è stato costretto ad aumentare le pensioni. Non va tacita peraltro la circostanza che le ritenute fatte agli impiegati, oggi pensionati, si riferiscono a tempi in cui la moneta aveva un diverso potere di acquisto rispetto al momento presente e che lo stato nel concedere l'aumento compie un atto di alta moralità o di giustizia, pagando sotto forma di aumenti la corrispondente svalutazione della moneta.

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Il comitato, preso in esame la proposta dell'aumento delle pensioni, preliminarmente rilevava l'urgenza con cui il problema delle pensioni va risolto, per non fare perdersi lo stato di gravissimo disagio economico in cui si dibattano i pensionati. Invero mentre il costo della vita aumenta vertiginosamente, le pensioni sono rimaste invariate.

In merito al sistema da adottare la Commissione è del parere che sia opportuno estendere integralmente il criterio seguito da recente per gli aumenti degli stipendi. Vero è che quasi tutte le pensioni non superano le lire duecento mensili, per cui si verrebbe a concedere alla massa dei pensionati il 170% sulle Prime 1000, il 160% sulle seconde 5.000, per cui si potrebbe pensare che si verrebbe a mettere il pensionato in situazione di privilegio rispetto agli impiegati, ma in contrario si osserva che i pensionati non fruiscono di alcuna indennità o che il costo della vita, stando ai numeri indici ufficiali, in atto risulta aumentata di oltre il 150 %.

La Commissione rileva inoltre che i pensionati costituiscono una classe benemerita della società, che ha dedicato tutte le proprie energie al servizio della pubblica amministrazione e che non possono essere abbandonati in queste gravi momenti di disagio economico determinato dalla guerra. Nè si dice che gli aumenti delle pensioni non trovino un contropartita in alcun versamento di contributo, perchè lo stato ha il dovere di provvedere con fondi propri ad integrare il bilancio, così come ha fatto tutte le volte in cui è stato costretto ad aumentare le pensioni. Non va tacita peraltro la circostanza che le ritenute fatte agli impiegati, oggi pensionati, si riferiscono a tempi in cui la moneta aveva un diverso potere di acquisto rispetto al momento presente e che lo stato nel concedere l'aumento compie un atto di alta moralità e di giustizia, pagando sotto forma di aumenti la corrispondente svalutazione della moneta.

Perchè non sergano difficoltà sul sistema da adottare, che potrebbero dar luogo a ritardi, la Commissione ad unanimità di voti, espone il parere che le pensioni siano aumentate estendendo ad esse l'Ordine Generale N. 14



13

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SIDE MEMO

76 477

1. At Salerno Capt. Heide I conferred at length with Col. Stephan regarding the pension question. Each of us detailed to the other the way in which he had ~~been~~ involved and all actions he had taken relative to (a) R.D.L. n. 85, the pension increase bill, and (b) R.D.L. n. 102, the Fascist Militia Pension Bill. Following extensive discussion of alternative proposals the nature of which is set forth in the following paragraphs, we agreed to the following:-

- a. It is best to combine action regarding the two pension measures, as abolition of Fascist pensions will automatically preclude increases in them.
- b. the progress of the Ministry for repealing R.D.L. 102 and abolishing Fascist pensions is satisfactory.
- c. It should be completed in a day or two, and I agreed to seek immediate extension of the abolition provisions to AMG territory.
- d. after that, extension of R.D.L. 85 to AMG territory will no longer involve the dangers we feared, and immediate extension can be sought.
- e. Stephan will keep me informed of development in Salerno; I will keep him informed of progress in AG and AMG section.

2. A detailed analysis of the amendments proposed by La Loggia showed clearly the parallel nature of the two currents of opposition: (a) to increases in Fascist pensions; (b) to continuance of Fascist pensions. Lt. Col. Stephan reported that when an appropriation for paying pensions to the several militia organizations had been presented for his approval, he cut out this item, and that ever since no payments of pensions to these classes had taken place in Italian Government territory. Upon our insistence the Ministry were preparing to repeal R.D.L. n. 102 which provided reinstitution of militia pensions on more favorable terms, and to abolish pensions resulting from Fascist activities. Once this purpose was achieved we could see no objection to the pension increase bill, except possibly the limit which, unlike the wage adjustment, was 1600 lire on the first 3000 lire monthly. I promised to investigate this latter circumstance.

3. He then reported in detail the agreements thus far reached with the Ministry regarding abolition of pensions resulting from Fascist activities. The Ministry had favoured outright abolition of pensions to any adjudged to have engaged in Fascist activities, but at his instance had agreed that for service with regular army or other public service organizations not judged to be necessarily Fascist in character, such persons might receive pensions to which they are normally entitled. They have considered the militia under the sixfold heading of the several titles of R.D.L. n. 16/B of 6 December 1943 which disbanded them. They are:

M.V.S.N., the volunteers or Fascist Militia
 Milizia Ferroviaria, the railway militia
 Milizia Poste e Telegrafica, the communications militia
 Milizia Stradale, the highway militia
 Milizia Portuaria, the port militia

- 2 -

Milizia Forestale, the forest militia

4. The question is how administratively to separate "militans" from the "necessitans" in these organizations. They are convinced that the "volunteers" were the squadristi and few if any injustices will be done if all pensions on account of membership in the MVSN are ended forthwith. Membership in the other organizations, however, was required of all technical personnel on railways, highways, ports, forests and in communications services. The Ministry believes that all of the forest militia should continue to receive pensions, and that only the leadership of the other organizations should be excluded. As a convenient rule of thumb "it has been suggested that all personnel of 6th grade or higher (6 to 1, that is) be compelled to prove that they were not beneficiaries of Fascist activity. As this accords rather well with the analysis by our own Security Branch (4 Dicembre 1943), I agreed.

5. I reported on the action taken in Rome, and commented that it violated the Adams telegram covering separate regional action on social insurance benefits (20 April 1944). Present efforts looking to similar action in other regions, I added, seemed unwise pending settlement of the status of Fascist pensions. Lt. Col. Stephan agreed, pointing out that there was no assurance that such pensions were not being paid in Military Government territory. He said final agreement of the Ministry, might be expected in one or two days that he would notify me immediately and send the text of the measure and that it would then be up to me to take necessary action in RG and AG section relative to both pensions increases and Fascist pensions. I said I would act promptly on receiving information, and would keep him fully informed on the steps taken and their outcome.

6. During our conference, an inquiry by an Italian reporter working for PRS was made of the Lt. Col. He was asked if pensions increases were being extended to Region III, and was referred to Region III Hq. This illustrates the nature and strength of the pressure which resulted from ill-considered action in Rome, and may be having similar results elsewhere.

A. H. REID
Capt. A. U. S.

6664

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 512

15 December 1943.

SUBJECT: Pensioners

TO : Lt. Colonel Smith, Labor Sub-Commission

The attached two letters with translations from two aged pensioners are forwarded for your information and whatever action you consider necessary.

[Signature]
CHARLES M. SPOFFORD,
Colonel; G.S.C.,
Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

Incl-2

6663

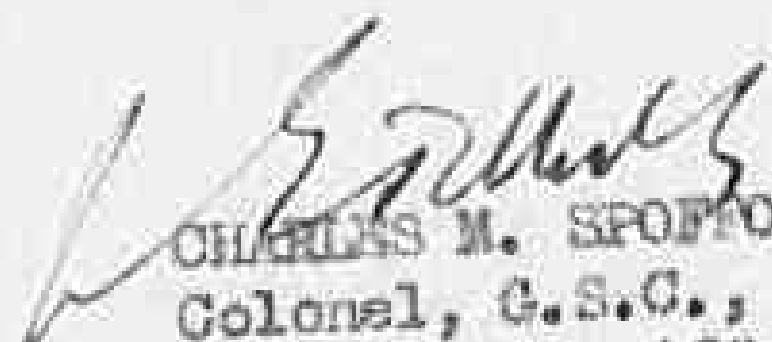
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Incl-2

6662

Wicoria December 7. 1943Mr. FRANK J. Mc SHERRYGeneral Deputy U.S.A.CIVIL AFFAIRSPALERMO

Your Excellency with a recent provision justly ordered that, because of the great increase of living cost, increases in salaries should be granted in favour of all the State, Provincial, Communal and public employees, beginning November 1st 1943, and this provision obtained the applause of all the employees and their families for the welfare it was bringing. But the pensioned employees were disillusioned because after giving their work to the services of the State, of the Provinces, of the Commons etc. for many years, now in the old age with their miserable pensions, are forced to starve to death living in the greatest misery. One of these humble pensioned employees is the writer who is 71 years old and after having worked for the Common of Trionfa (Enna) for 30 years and four months in the year 1925 was relieved of his job because of sickness and was given a monthly pension of £ 250 which at that time was possible to live on. But now that all the prices have increased, 10 to 100 times, one can imagine how with £ 8.30 daily it is impossible to live as this amount of money is hardly sufficient to buy 25 gr. of bread and nothing else -

The writer thinks useless insist on the subject, but knowing the good heart of Your Excellency and how Your Excellency understands the necessities of life, he prays you, if you think it advisable to issue a decree increasing the pensions of the class of the humble pensioned employees, or at least, to consider my miserable conditions, authorizing the Mayor to grant me an adequate increase of my pension which is being paid to me from the Communal Balance. Hoping that you will accept favorably my petition I extend my ~~with~~ heartly thanks

Devotedly
 Spiride Salvatore Via Umberto No 8 (ENNA)
 NICOSIA

Nicosia 7 Dicembre 1943

Signor Frank J. McSherry
 Brigadiere Generale U.S.A.
 Sottocapo degli Affari Civili
Palermo

La Signoria Vostra giustamente ha con recente provvedimento disposto che dato l'enorme rincaro della vita, di emettere a favore di tutti gli impiegati dello Stato, Provinciali, Comunali ed Enti Pubblici, a partire dal 1° Novembre u.s., un congruo aumento sui loro stipendi dato non possono vivere, e tale provvedimento ha toccato il piano di tutti gli impiegati e le loro famiglie per il bene apporritogli.

Resta dolosa la classe dei pensionati i quali dopo aver prestato la loro opera ai servizi dello Stato, delle Province, dei Comuni ecc. per tanti anni, ora nella vecchiaia con le loro misere pensioni sono costretti a morire di fame e vivere nella più squalida miseria.

Uno di questi umili pensionati è lo scrivente, di anni 71, che dopo di avere prestato servizio nel comune di Nicosia (Canea) per ben 30 anni e 4 mesi, nel 1925 è stato collocato a riposo, per malattia, e gli è stata liquidata una pensione mensile di £ 250 che a quei tempi poteva tirare avanti la vita.

Ora che tutti i generi sono aumentati da 10 a 100 volte, lascia pensare se con £ 8.30 al giorno può tirare avanti la vita, non bastando tale cifra a comprare soli grammi 250 di pane e null'altro.

Non mi dilungo di più perché sarebbe ozioso, solo che prego la Signoria Vostra, ove lo crede, perché sa che ha un cuore nobile, e che comprende le necessità della vita, di voler emettere a favore della classe degli umili pensionati, un decreto di aumento delle loro pensioni; o quanto meno, date le mie miserevoli condizioni, di autorizzare questo Signor Sindaco a concedermi un congruo aumento della pensione.

6666

la quale mi viene pagata sul bilancio del Comune -
e Nella speranza che provvederete a quanto io chiedo, ne anticipo i
miei sentiti ringraziamenti.

Devoto
Speciale Salvatore
Via Umberto 1° 878
Cassino Chiusa

To H.E. Francisco Sherry, Brigadier General, Deputy
Chief of Civil Affairs, Messina

Excellency,

I have served for 50 years with the Communal Office
of Messina (Reggio Cal.) as assistant, Vice Secretary and
Secretary and at the age of 65, I have been granted a net pension
of L. 332 per month, later raised to L. 369.00.

With it, up to last year, I succeeded to manage,
if not an overly comfortable life, at least free of worries,
while beginning with the first few months of the current
year the prices of all vital merchandise assumed such increases
that I had to suffer terrible privations, in spite of the help
of my daughter Maria, married to Luigi Stornicola, with
whom I am living, and who today is no longer able to
continue to help me, due to bad harvest caused by persistent
dry spells, as is well known, and who must bring outboard of
sacrifices to meet the heavy taxes on the family property.

Excellency, I am 80 years old and on February 7th
I shall reach the 81st, and after having devoted the best
years of my life to work, which I did with everything that is
in me, I have won praise and even money gratifications
from the ordinary Administrations, as also from the
extraordinary ones for zeal and industriousness, as I could
attest to the Government ^{Executive} employees with whom I had the
honor of collaborating that is Franco Emanuele ⁶⁶⁵⁹
(over)

former Vice Governor of Rome, Senator of the Kingdom, Commune.
 Salvatore Portelli Ministerial Inspector Commune Giuseppe Fico,
 Head Accountant at the R. Prefettura of Naples - in mission
 to the role of Ischia, the Cav. Achille Teresi, former Accountant
 of the former Sub-Prefettura of Palermo, now Tax Collector in
 that city, and many others, whose present whereabouts I
 ignore, now and the most terrible condition of not being
 able to live on the meager pension of 6 L. per day.

And for this reason I turn to your Excellency, asking
 for the benevolence ^{and urgent} measures which you will be kind
 enough to adopt for an old employee, who has rendered
 long service with zeal and industriousness so that he may
 live during the few days which still are left to him ~~at~~
 without the hard privations which he undergoes at present.

That I hope from the noble and just heart of V.E. with
 assurance of my eternal devotion and gratitude, with
 profound respect, I remain.

Prozime Catavatti of Messina - Contrada Malinara No. 16
 December 12, 1942

Your most humble servant.

Antonio Ripace - Pensioned Communal Secretary

A. S. E. Frank Mc Sherry -
 Brigadiere Generale - Sottocapo degli affari
 civili

Messina

2
 Eccellenza

Ho prestato 30 anni di servizio presso l'Ufficio Com-
 munale di Sanmaria (Reggio Calabria) quale applicato,
 Vice-Segretario e Segretario, e al 6° anno di età, mi è
 stata concessa la pensione nella di £332 mensili, suc-
 cessivamente elevata a £369, 00 -

Per essa, fino all'anno scorso son riuscito a condur-
 re una vita, se non abbastanza comoda, almeno esente
 di preoccupazioni, mentre sin dai primi mesi del cor-
 rente anno i prezzi di tutti i generi di prima necessità
 assunsero tale elevatissima che mi condussero a patire ter-
 ribili privazioni, nonostante gli aiuti prodigati dalla
 mia figliuola Maria - coniugata Sturiale Luigi
 su Michele con la quale convivo, e che oggi non nel-
 la possibilità di continuare a prodigarmi per gli al-
 tri ricolti a causa della persistente siccità - come è no-
 toriamente conosciuto, e che dove compiere variegati
 manditi per corrispondere le non lievi imposte che
 gravano sulla proprietà familiare -

Eccellenza

Conto 80 anni di età e il 9 febbraio p. verrà a compie-

2
Eccellenza

Ho prestato 50 anni di servizio presso l'ufficio bi-
mensuale di Sanimara (Reggio Cal.) quale apflicato,
Vice-Segretario e Segretario, ed al 62° anno di età, mi è
stata concessa la pensione nella di £332 mensili, suc-
cessivamente elevata a £369, 00 -

Per essa, fino all'anno scorso son riuscito a condur-
re una vita, se non abbastanza comoda, almeno esente
di preoccupazioni, mentre sin dai primi mesi del cor-
rente anno è prezz^o di tutti i generi di prima necessità
assunsero tale elevat^ozza che mi condussero a patire ter-
ribili privazioni, nonostante gli aiuti prodigati^o dalla
mia figliuola Maria - coniugata Sturiale Luigi
Lu^o Michele - con la quale conviv^o, e che oggi non è nel-
la possibilità di continuare a prodigarmi per sollie-
vi ricolti a causa della persistente siccità - come è no-
toriamente conosciuto, e che dove compiere sacrificii
inavanti per corrispondere le non lievi imposte che
gravitano sulla proprietà familiare -

Eccellenza

Conto 80 anni di età e il 9 febbraio p. vorrei a compie-
re l'81^{mo}, e, dopo aver consacrato i migliori anni della
mia vita al lavoro, disimpegnato con tutto il traspirato
dell'anima mia, da meritate^o lodi ed encomii duo-
qualificazioni in denaro, sia dalle Amministrazioni ordi^o //

varie, come nelle straordinarie, per lo zelo e diligenza ab-
 tati, come potrebbe esserlo, e lo stato i funzionari governati,
 i cui quali ho avuto l'onore di collaborare, cioè il Priore,
 fu D. Francesco Pautie, già Vice-Governatore di Roma, ora
 Vice del Regno, il Conte Salazar, Duca di S. Pietro, il Principe,
 il Conte, Giuseppe, Luigi, Capo Raymondo, e l'altro, di
 Napoli, in unione all'isola di Sicilia, il Cav. Antonio De-
 celi, già Segretario della Torre, e l'altro, che ora è in un
 ora di allora delle Imprese, in di Ma, e in tutti, dei qua-
 li sono l'attuale loro residenza, ora verso nella terribile
 terribile condizione di non poter conseguire il sostenta-
 mento con la modesta pensione di L. 12 al giorno.

Ormai è che rivolgo la presente alla Gr. alla C.,
 invocando i benedetti solleciti provvedimenti che cre-
 dia e si aggrava di adottare a più di un vecchio giurista-
 uario, che ha prestato un lungo servizio con zelo e diligen-
 za, affinché possa vivere i pochi giorni che ancora
 gli restano, esenti dalle dure privazioni alle quali
 attualmente soggiace.

Tanto spero dal cuore nobile ed equanime della C.,
 nella risposta della mia dedizione di eterna gra-
 zitudine, con profonda osservanza mi dichiaro
 Frangione Giuseppe di Messina - Contrada M. u.
 Anno 10 di 12 dicembre 1743.

Dei Vostri unitissimi - Servo

Antonio De pace per Giuseppe - Segre.

Palermo 11 dicembre 1943

Ill.mo Signor FRANK J. McSherry

Generale di Brigata

Sette Capo Ufficiale Degli Affari Civili

Palermo

Un gruppo di grandi invalidi inellocabili della guerra 1915 - 1918 la maggior parte di essi hanno numerosa famiglia a carico, sono disoccupati e vivono di sola pensione - negli irri seria di guerra perciò versano in tristissime condizioni finanziarie. Data la loro grave infermità occorre loro uno speciale e dispendioso sostentamento, con l'attuale pensione l'enorme rincaro della vita d'oggi non possono più continuare a vivere, si sono scheletrici per mancanza di nutrimento, questo è un cattivo esempio per le nuove generazioni.

Per tanto essi pregano caldamente la V. S. ILL.ma affinché si intereggi onde aumentare loro la pensione in modo da bastare al loro dispendioso sostentamento.

Sicuri dell'interessamento della Preodata S. V. ILL. ringraziare anticipatamente.

Ungruppo di grandi invalidi inellocabili.

Un gruppo di grandi invalidi incollocabili della guerra 1915 - 1918 la maggior parte di essi hanno numerosa famiglia a carico, sono disoccupati e vivono di sola pensione nei irri seria di guerra perciò versano in tristissime condizioni finanziarie. Data la loro grave infermità occorre loro uno speciale e dispendioso sostentamento, con l'attuale pensione l'enorme rincaro della vita d'oggi non possono più continuare a vivere, si sono scheletrici per mancanza di nutrimento, questo è un cattivo esempio per le nuove generazioni.

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Siguri dell'interessamento della Prelodata S. V. ILL. ringraziavano anticipatamente.

Ungruppo di grandi invalidi incollocabili.

6627

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
AFO 512

12 December 1943

SUBJECT: Regional Labor Office and Labor Relations -- Catania
TO : O.C. Labor Sub-Commission, AMG, ACC
FROM : Captain E. Scicluna, Labor Sub-Commission

Reference above subject.

1. Following the preliminary investigation of Capt. Robertson, I have to report that the Regional Labor Office, Catania, does NOT, in practice, exist. The actual position is as follows:

a. Avvocato Isola, the Director of the P.L.O., was only appointed on 10 November 1943 and was not even in time to attend the conference held in Palermo on 11th and 12th November.

b. When Capt. Frazer, the Labor Sub-Commission representative in the field, was ordered to proceed to Naples, he was not afforded sufficient time to effect a hand-over and Avv. Isola had not as yet been nominated. This has given rise to a serious discontinuity, which has practically rendered fruitless the good work which Captain Frazer had done in this district.

c. AMGOT Catania, where the shortage of officers is very marked, could not afford to nominate a C.A.O. to supervise and guide the newly appointed Director. No directives either from R.C.A.O. or from the R.L.O. have ever reached Avv. Isola, who consequently experienced the greatest difficulty in setting up the R.L.O. Not the least handicap to Avv. Isola was the loss of time he had to put up with in the waiting-rooms of both AMGOT and Civil Officers, where he was often disposed of by being told that he was to call again.

d. Avv. Isola was never informed as to the personnel he was to have engaged, nor of the sources from which such personnel was to be paid.

The a/m difficulties have now largely been overcome. Premises have been requisitioned and a furniture allotment from the Enemy Property Pool has been authorized. Major Elves, 2 i/c AMGOT Catania is to take a personal interest in the organization of the P.L.O. and Avv. Isola has now been introduced to the heads of the various departments with which he is likely to come into contact.

2. Personal Qualities of Avvocato Isola, Director P.L.O.

Avv. Isola was nominated by the Prefetto of Catania primarily because of his legal and political background. At all times he has been regarded as a man of integrity with moderate socialist sympathies and as a friend of the people. He is intellectually, if not physically, a very active man and has shown some initiative in taking in hand -- in spite of many difficulties and no direct in-

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The a/m difficulties have now largely been overcome. Premises have been requisitioned and a furniture allotment from the Enemy Property Pool has been authorized. Major Elvas, 2 i/c AMGOT Catania is to take a personal interest in the organization of the P.L.O. and Avv. Isola has now been introduced to the heads of the various departments with which he is likely to come into contact.

2. Personal Qualities of Avvocato Isola, Director P.L.O.

Avv. Isola was nominated by the Prefetto of Catania primarily because of his legal and political background. At all times he has been regarded as a man of integrity with moderate socialist sympathies and as a friend of the people. He is intellectually, if not physically, a very active man and has shown some initiative in taking in hand -- in spite of many difficulties and no direct instructions -- a number of somewhat delicate cases placed before him for conciliation, as an aftermath of General Order No. 14. He was successful in bridging differences between employers and employees in three instances, and is at the moment engaged in finding an acceptable formula for (i) the telephone employees, and (ii) workmen connected with milling and baking. To my mind the all important attribute making Avv. Isola suitable for the post of Director lies in the fact that he is acceptable to the mass of workmen who appear to have implicit faith in his sense of fairness and in his integrity. Every care should be exercised, however, in the choice of his General Secretary, who would have to provide not

shows that while AFROT should be making arrangements to relieve the Army of such work as possible through reliable local agencies, in actual fact the reverse has been happening in that D.A.D.I. has been padded labor requirements for Civil Departments.

The only available statistical information concerning the labor situation in Catania was supplied to me by Major Manno, D.A.D.I. for Catania and Messina District, for the week ending 29/11/45 as follows:

Employed by Army and Civil Dept., through D.A.D.I.
 listed unemployed in D.A.D.I. {skilled and unskilled}
 " " (clerical and professional)

10,575
 471
 229

The above figures are in no way an indication of the actual state of unemployment (no effort, of course, is being made by D.A.D.I. to curtail registration of unemployed). Present unemployment figures are estimated to run into tens of thousands, and on further investigation, I have been able to form some idea of the main factors contributing to an abnormal increase in unemployment since the occupation. The main causes are as follows:

(1) Suspension of building trade. No public works are being undertaken except those of a purely essential and urgent nature. Private enterprises are at a standstill mainly because of scarcity of essential construction materials and the disproportionate increase in the cost of raw materials (iron, cement, wood, etc.). The workmen in this class are obtaining employment through D.A.D.I. on (1) Army works (2) demolition, clearance and minor repairs to damaged buildings. There is some indication of the possible formation of a limited liability company that would advance the requisite monies to the proprietors of damaged houses who are willing to undertake immediate steps on a rebuilding program. If AFM were to sponsor this scheme, it would provide work for a considerable number of unemployed masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc.

(ii) Suspension of (a) tramway services, (b) bus services.
 (iii) Limitation of mills, bakeries and paste-making factories.

Of 200 bakeries only 51 are working; none of the 51 paste-making factories are functioning and the six leading mills have been shut down. It is reckoned that there are 800 workmen connected with these activities, of these only 200 are now employed.

(iv) Reduced clerical and professional requirements. The workmen employed in this category is on a progressive increase owing to (a) suspension of local factories (b) a number of shops not having reopened, (c) insurance companies have closed down their agencies, (d) The Banca del Lavoro and the Banco di Sicilia have dismissed and continue to dismiss their employees (in some instances personnel on the establishment being discharged in order to make room for temporary employees of a lower salary), (e) the Comune is dispensing with the services of many auxiliary clerks, (f) the suppression of Fascist organizations and institutes.

C. Wages paid by D.A.D.I. are in conformity with AIC Wage Scales, but all workmen (with exception of those working on overgrowth) are allowed, free of charge, a supplementary diet of 100 grams of bread. The flour for

* Statistical 425; Artisans 318; Skilled 1961; Unskilled 6755.

only the technical ability of the Statistician and Administrator, but also the 'I have'. It is so desired, I am in a position to submit the name of a suitable candidate.

3. D.A.D.L. (Deputy Assistant Director of Labor ...) as Civil Labor Exchange.

a. D.A.D.L. Catania has in point of fact filled the gap created by the absence of Labor Exchanges in the Catania District. This office is efficiently acting as Labor Supply Center both for Army requirements as well as for Civil, so that when A.M.C. is in need of skilled or unskilled labor, an application is made for these requirements to D.A.D.L. This state of affairs shows that while A.M.C. should be making arrangements to relieve the Army of as much work as possible through reliable local agencies, in actual fact the reverse has been happening in that D.A.D.L. has been saddled with labor requirements for Civil Departments.

b. The only available statistical information concerning the labor situation in Catania was supplied to me by Major Payne, D.A.D.L. for Catania and Messina District, for the week ending 29/11/43 as follows:

Employed by Army and Civil Depts. through D.A.D.L. 10,573 +
 listed unemployed in D.A.D.L. (skilled and unskilled) 471
 " " (clerical and professional) 229

The above figures are in no way an indication of the actual state of unemployment (no effort, of course, is being made by D.A.D.L. to carry out a variation of unemployment). Present unemployment figures are estimated to run into tens of thousands, and on further investigation, I have been able to form some idea of the main factors contributing to an abnormal increase in unemployment since the occupation. The main causes are as follows:

(i) Suspension of building trade. No public works are being undertaken except those of a purely essential and urgent nature. Private enterprises are at a standstill mainly because of scarcity of essential construction materials and the disproportionate increase in the cost of raw materials (iron, cement, wood, etc.). The workmen in this class are obtaining employment through D.A.D.L. on (1) Army works (2) demolition, clearance and minor repairs to damaged buildings. There is some indication of the possible formation of a limited liability company that would advance the requisite monies to the proprietors of damaged houses who are willing to undertake immediate steps on a rebuilding program. If A.M.C. were to sponsor this scheme, it would provide work for a considerable number of unemployed masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc.

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and poor diet has lowered the power of resistance particularly among the laboring classes. Health Insurance has returned to its normal activities, collecting contributions and effecting payments. During November lire 125,244.30 were paid out to 458 persons in respect of illness, while lire 491,478.50 was paid out to 625 persons as family allowances. A further sum of lire 11,594 was paid to 4,370 persons as relief.

6. Unemployment Benefits and Compensation. The Istituto di Previdenza Sociale is also functioning normally. During November it paid in Catania proper, lire 185,000 to approximately 500 workmen and 300 clerical employees; a further sum of approximately lire 50,000 was paid in the rest of the Province.

The "Istituto Nazionale per l'assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro" (Cassa Infortuni) is carrying on its normal functions. The following is a summary of its payments:

	September	October	November
Accidents reported :	44	55	103
Total Payments Made: L	62,781.90	L 92,882.70	: Payments still being made

7. General Economic Situation and Relief. The economic situation of Catania does not appear to be altogether unsatisfactory, and I am led to believe that the conditions have been improving steadily mainly due to the following factors:

a. The Army has been employing on an increasing scale considerable numbers of skilled and unskilled laborers.

b. Army personnel have been spending considerable sums in purchasing gifts, food, etc.

c. Seasonal agricultural work on the orange and lemon farms have temporarily absorbed a number of unemployed.

d. E.C.A. (ENTE Comunale di Assistenza) was assisting some 25,000 persons in October and some 20,000 in November.

e. Payments are now being resumed by unemployment, social, and accident insurance agencies.

E.C.A.'s October activities for the City of Catania might be summarized as follows:

Approximate population	258,400
Number of persons Assisted Financially in October	22,405
Percentage of Population	8.66%
Amount Paid in Lire	3,104,306

Compared to figures for September the above shows increases as follows:

Increase in % of Population Being Assisted	2.20%
" " number of persons assisted	9,340

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Total Payments Made:	L. 62,781.90	L. 92,382.70	Payments still being made

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- Payments are now being resumed by unemployment, social, and accident insurance agencies.

E.C.A.'s October activities for the City of Catania might be summarized as follows:

Approximate population	258,450
Number of persons Assisted Financially in October	22,425
Percentage of Population	8.69%
Amount Paid in Lire	3,104,398

Compared to figures for September the above shows increases as follows:

Increase in % of Population Being Assisted	2.20%
" " number of persons assisted	9,540
" " cash payments	L. 1,323,744

On AUGST instructions E.C.A. temporarily suspended payments as from 29 October 1943 onwards in order to scrutinize more fully the needs of the persons receiving relief. Payments were resumed on 29 November 1943, arrears being met, but the opportunity was taken to make payments payable in arrears instead of, as previously, in advance.

The following are the data for November:

Approximate population	257,194
Number of persons receiving financial help	3,005
Sum paid in lire	624,643
% of population receiving relief	1.20%

6653

cards and other relevant papers when available. Agents are to be made aware of the fact that the P.L.O. and employment officers are brought into action.

4. General Order No. 14 and Trade Union Movement.

This General Order has been well received by the working classes in the Catania District, and it appears to have been the signal for more intensive activity in the field of collective organization. Proclamation No. 2 prohibits the holding of meetings -- a fact which would preclude the possibility of constituting unions and electing representatives. My policy in Catania has been to overlook this fact, and, in taking cognizance of the facts as they are, the tendency is to accept, if unofficial, the existence of the Trade Union Movement. This spontaneous movement is, however, being tainted with political influences, and, in the absence of a properly constituted P.O., politicians are successfully invading the field for their own ulterior motives quite unconnected with the welfare of the working classes, and irresponsibly ignoring the fundamental economic and social aims which should form the basis of such collective associations.

In view of the reluctance with which private firms are tending to accept the recommendations of General Order No. 14, there is some ferment brewing among a large section of the working classes. As this was making itself felt at MGOF Hq, an "unofficial" meeting of representatives from some fifteen unions at different stages of organization was called by the Director of the P.L.O., accompanied by Staff Captain MGOF, I presided over the meeting and answered questions arising from the address made by Mr. Isola. The purpose of this meeting was primarily to afford a "safety valve" and to drive home the service which P.L.O.'s are likely to render in the field of labor relations. Stress was placed on the necessity of (i) keeping the Trade Union movement completely divorced from Party politics; (ii) securing the selective civic and ethical responsibilities that are part and parcel of individual and collective rights; (iii) good will on the part of both employers and employees in the settlement of disputes through independent judicial machinery to be provided by the P.L.O. It was also suggested to representatives that contact should be immediately established with the Director of the P.L.O. However it is proposed to approach employers to seek adherence to the wage increases sanctioned by General Order No. 14.

The question of setting collective contracts set up by the Fascist Syndicates was raised. My directive in this matter to the Director was that those should be honored while a revision on the basis of mutual agreement might be undertaken at the earliest practicable date. It appears to me, however, that before this can be undertaken on a strictly legal basis, the rescinding of the veto on meeting and recognition of the right of representation would have to be approved by MG. I strongly suggest that action in this direction be taken, firstly, because P.L.O.'s under present conditions are not able to conduct legally either conciliation or arbitration in labor disputes; secondly, to avoid driving underground the Trade Union movement which is surely, if unobtrusively, gaining momentum among the laboring classes.

5. Public Health and Health Insurance.

Public Health is at a low ebb -- a considerable number of typhoid cases and of other infections -- fevers being on the upgrade. A protected insufficient

those engaged by the Services is provided by the Army, while that for employees in civil departments is supplied by the Commune. A water-tight system of control on both the bakers and distributors is responsible for keeping consumption at the lowest possible level. The system of "spot check report" is in force to insure that the wages being paid are consonant with the work being performed by the workmen. D.A.D.L. is in agreement with the fundamental principle that it is dangerous to differentiate between Service and Communal employees in respect of extra food allowances, but naturally it will not be possible for D.A.D.L. to continue the issue of free bread when the employment exchange is taken over by the P.L.O. When this transfer of workmen from the D.A.D.O. roster to that of the P.L.O. is effected, I envisage the probability of some resentment being shown by the workmen concerned.

d. Major Mayne has undertaken to show the Director of the P.L.O. the system prevalent in his department, with a view to eventual handing over of all index cards and other relevant papers when D.A.D.L. moves out of the area. Avv. Isola has also been assured of all possible cooperation and help when the P.L.O. and employment offices are brought into action.

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In view of the reluctance with which private firms are tending to accept the recommendations of General Order No. 14, there is some ferment brewing among a large section of the working classes. As this was making itself felt at MGOH Hq, an "unofficial" meeting of representatives from some fifteen unions at different stages of organization was called by the Director of the P.L.O. accompanied by Staff Captain MGOH, I presided over the meeting and answered questions arising from the address made by Avv. Isola. The purpose of this meeting was primarily to afford a "safety valve" and to drive home the service which P.L.O.'s are likely to render in the field of labor relations. Stress was placed on the necessity of (i) keeping the Trade Union Movement completely divorced from Party politics; (ii) securing the effective civic and ethical responsibilities that are part and parcel of individual and collective rights; (iii) and will on the part of both employers and employees in the settlement of disputes through independent judicial machinery to be provided by the P.L.O. It was also suggested to representatives that contact should be immediately established with the Director of the P.L.O. whenever it is proposed to approach employers to seek adherence to the wage increases sanctioned by General Order No. 14.

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In view of the reluctance with which private firms are tending to accept the recommendations of General Order No. 14, there is some ferment brewing among a large section of the working classes. As this was making itself felt at AMGOT Hq, an "unofficial" meeting of representatives from some fifteen unions at different stages of organization was called by the Director of the P.L.O. accompanied by Staff Captain AMGOT, I presided over the meeting and answered questions arising from the address made by Avv. Isola. The purpose of this meeting was primarily to afford a "safety valve" and to drive home the service which P.L.O.'s are likely to render in the field of labor relations. Stress was placed on the necessity of (i) keeping the Trade Union movement completely divorced from Party politics; (ii) accepting the relative civic and ethical responsibilities that are part and parcel of individual and collective rights; (iii) good will on the part of both employers and employees in the settlement of disputes through independent judicial machinery to be provided by the P.L.O. It was also suggested to representatives that contact should be immediately established with the Director of the P.L.O. whenever it is proposed to approach employers to seek adherence to the wage increases sanctioned by General Order No. 14.

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5. Public Health and Health Insurance.

Public Health is at a low ebb -- a considerable number of typhoid cases and of other infections -- fevers being on the upgrade. A protracted insufficient

receiving and not on the average of his salary during his period of service. To my mind it would be advisable to create a distinction in respect of this indemnity, between the amount due to an employee for services rendered before the publication of General Order No. 14 and the amount that would be due to him for the period of service following the increase in salary as a result of this order. I believe that an arrangement of this sort is likely to induce many private firms to grant the increases stipulated -- thus providing immediate relief to many employees who are still in the same precarious position as before the issue of this General Order.

c. Collective Contracts. It would appear that the existing Collective Contracts, which were imposed from above by the now dissolved Fascist Syndicates, should no longer be considered valid from a judicial standpoint. For practical purposes and in so far as it is in the interest of the two contracting parties, these contracts are being honored by both employers and employees. I have been led to believe, however, that employees are through their representatives agitating for a revision of their respective contracts and, what is more important, a number of these contracts have recently lapsed and many are due to lapse in the very near future.

I want to submit that there should not be the least delay in communicating to the Directors of the P.L.O.s; (i) the AIG policy in this matter, which, I take it, would be based on concepts of "free associations" and the principle of "collective bargaining"; and (ii) instructions as to the part which P.L.O.'s will play both in the revision of contracts as well as in the draft of new ones. These instructions can be only issued, of course, after the vote on action has been rescinded and the right of representation has been conceded to the free associations of workmen.

d. Reprisals. In order to stem any tendency on the part of employers to penalize workmen who act as spokesmen for their colleagues, it would be desirable to provide protection through and intervention of the P.L.O.s. I suggest that specific instructions in this respect be issued, through S.C.A.O.s, to the Directors of the P.L.O.s.

10. Action. The following suggestions have been submitted for consideration and necessary action, viz:

a. That AIGOT Catania appoint a C.A.O. to advise and help the Director of the P.L.O. in organizing his Department;

b. That the General Secretary to be appointed for the Catania P.L.O. have qualifications that are complimentary to those of the newly appointed Director;

c. That P.A.D.L. Catania, transfer to the P.L.O. the onus of supplying labor requirements for Civil Departments and that a uniform 'modus operandi' on region-wide basis be previously evolved in respect of supplementary bread rations to be issued to workmen;

d. That AIGOT Catania should consider the question of sponsoring the formation of the Limited Liability Company that intends to undertake the rebuilding of damaged areas;

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d. That AIGOT Catania should consider the question of sponsoring the formation of the Limited Liability Company that intends to undertake the rebuilding of damaged areas;

e. That AIGOT Catania might consider the question of allowing more bakeries to reopen in order to relieve unemployment in this particular trade.

f. That AIGOT Catania tactfully approach the banks and leading private firms in order to impress upon the Directors the advisability of coming into line with General Order No. 14, and of using the utmost discretion in the discharging of personnel in the permanent establishment.

g. That AIG rescinds the articles of Proclamation No. 2 whereby meetings are prohibited and that at the same time it be made known that permission is granted in respect of the organization of free Trade Associations and the right of officially recognized representation.

6654

2. Cost of living. Approaching the question of cost of living from an actual rather than a theoretical angle we have to admit that an accurate assessment is not really possible. In order to obtain a cost of living index we have to refer to the present prices of essential commodities to those obtaining prior to the occupation. It is a well-known fact that under the Fascist Regime the Nation System and price control only existed on paper, most of the essential commodities never being made available through the ration card, and the cost of those to the individual being fixed by the law of supply and demand rather than by official control price lists. Under present conditions when no attempt is made by AR to supply a minimum of essential commodities on a rationed basis, the price of such commodities is constantly fluctuating on the open market. In such circumstances, one is faced with the problem of having to co-relate values that do not actually have a definite stability.

For purposes of obtaining a cost of living index a specimen weekly family budget for husband, wife and three minor children has been drawn out for September 1942 and September 1943. (Appendix A) For the former, the assessment is made according to official prices of the Catania "Ufficio Statistica", while for the latter the prevalent prices are taken. In order to stabilize quantities, the bread ration for September 1942 has been reckoned at gr. 150 per person -- this being the quantity now being issued in this district. Appendix A gives as the total weekly family budget L. 165.21 for September 1942 and L. 637.31 for September 1943. Thus we obtain an index of 384. This shows that even on the basis of an inadequate and fictitious diet the cost of living has, in the last year, risen by nearly four times.

Working on the accepted assumption that the average Sicilian is prepared to forfeit any part of his diet provided a sufficiency of bread and pasta are available, and fixing the minimum average quantity of bread at 400 grs. and pasta at gr. 100 (supplemented by 500 grs. of butter, margarine, etc.) but excluding, therefore, the budget today (vide Appendix B) would work out at over lire 1500. The black market price for part of the bread is reckoned at 42 lire per kg. and no account has been taken of the cost of fuel which would be required for cooking this diet. On this total the weekly cost of bread and pasta represents over 50% -- a fact which suggests (i) that this item represents the ruling influence on the cost of commodities, and (ii) that an adequate bread and pasta ration is likely to defeat, in a large measure, black market activities.

It were well to consider that stabilization and control of prices for essential commodities is a "sine qua non" for return of economic equilibrium, and for the scientific coordination of wage scales to cost of living.

9. Some other problems requiring attention.

a. Table of Organization. A table of organizations for P.L.O.'s and employment offices does not yet exist, and this is likely to cause both delay in properly setting up these offices as well as some eventual difficulties in uniformity of organization. Appendix C represents a scheme which is regarded as suitable by the Regional Director (Avvocato La Loggia) subject to certain modifications in respect of the smaller provinces.

b. Non-adherence to General Order No. 14 and Discharges of Employees. Private firms are tending to evade the issue of salary and wage increases in respect of their employees. Workmen have pointed out that in many cases the cost of living has risen by nearly four times in the last year, while the wages have remained the same.

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Working on the accepted assumption that the average Sicilian is prepared to forfeit any part of his diet provided a sufficiency of bread and pasta are available, and fixing the minimum average quantity of bread at 300 gr. and of pasta at gr. 100 (supplemented by 50 gr. of butter, margarine, etc. a weekly allowance of 100 gr. of oil), the budget today (vide Appendix B) would work out at over lire 1500. The black market price for part of the bread is reckoned at 42 lire per kg. and no account has been taken of the cost of fuel which would be required for cooking this diet. On this total the weekly cost of bread and pasta represents over 50. -- a fact which suggests (i) that this item represents the ruling influence on the cost of commodities, and (ii) that an adequate bread and pasta ration is likely to defeat, in a large measure, black market activities.

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B. Non-adherence to General Order No. 14 and Discharges of Employees. Private firms are tending to evade the issue of salary and wage increases in respect of their employees. Workmen have pointed out that as long as AIG does not sanction the right of representation, employees can take the attitude of refusing even to discuss the question. There is also some indication that some employers are adopting a system of reprisals against the unofficial spokesmen of the employees. I wish to submit that an AIG press notice authorizing workmen to nominate their representatives for purposes of seeking a "modus operandi" over the application of General Order No. 14, should provide a temporary solution to this difficulty. It appears that many private firms and banks continue to show reluctance in complying with the increase authorized by General Order No. 14, not in view of the immediate financial liabilities involved, but rather because of the considerable commitments to which they would make themselves open in respect of the "Indennita di quiescenza" normally paid to an employee on the last salary or wage which he was

h. That authority be given to P.L.O.'s to protect workmen's representatives against any possible reprisals by employers;

i. That AIG formulates, without delay, the procedure to be followed by P.L.O.'s in respect of (i) the revision, and (ii) the drawing up of Collective contracts -- definite instructions being issued to Directors of P.L.O.'s as to (1) the initiative they may take in such matters, and (2) the jurisdiction which it is proposed that they should exert in the handling of Collective Contracts.

j. That AIG approves forthwith a Table of Organization for P.L.O.'s, and for Employment Exchanges.

k. That a new scale for the "Indennita di Quie. onza" be drawn up, with a view to reducing the employers' financial liabilities towards their employees in respect of money due for the period of service prior to the promulgation of General Order No. 14.

l. That every effort be made to increase at the earliest possible date the stocks of flour in the island in order to increase substantially the ration of bread and pasta.

DISTRIBUTION:

CCAO	1
Economic Directorate	1
RCAG	2
Labor Sub-Commission	5
MLL	1
RAMB, Catania	1
ACC Supplies Sub-Commission	1
CCAO, Catania	1
Major Elwes, AMOT Catania	3
Director, RLO	1
File	1
	12

E. SCIALUNA,
Captain,
Labor Sub-Commission, ACC.

2. That a new scale for the "Indennita di Quicquenza" be drawn up, with a view to reducing the employers' financial liabilities towards their employees in respect of money due for the period of service prior to the promulgation of General Order No. 14.

3. That every effort be made to increase at the earliest possible date the stocks of flour in the island in order to increase substantially the ration of bread and pasta.

DISTRIBUTION:

CCAO	1
Economic Directorate	1
CCAO	2
Labor Sub-Commission	6
MLL	1
MLL, Catania	1
ACC Supplies Sub-Commission	1
CCAO, Catania	3
Major Elves, ANGOI Catania	1
Director, RMO	1
File	12

E. SCIOLOTTI,
Captain,
Labor Sub-Commission, ACC.

Appendix "A"

WEEKLY FAMILY BUDGET (HUSBAND, WIFE & 3 CHILDREN)
(City of Ontario)

				Quantity	Average Price Sept/42	Average Price Sept/43	Weekly Cost Sept/42 - Sept/43	
1	Bread	Current	Kg	5,950	2.35	3.60	15.98	21.42
2	Rice	Gasoline	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Pasta	Seasoned	Kg	2,385	2.75	45.---	7.93	129.62
4	Dry Beans	Common	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Beef	2nd Quality	Kg	1.---	19.50	55.---	19.50	55.---
6	Cheese	Pecorine	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Salt Fish	Wet	Liter	0.462	14.25	80	6.58	36.96
8	Olive Oil	Pure	Liter	4	5.38	12	21.52	48.
9	Wine	Rosso	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Green Veg.	-	Kg.	6	2.37	8.90	14.22	53.40
12	Fruit	Current	Kg.	3	3.35	9.---	11.55	27.---
13	Fresh Fish	2nd Quality	Kg.	2	17.61	55.---	31.22	110.---
14	Eggs	-	No.	10	2.50	8.---	35.	80.---
15	Condensed Milk	-	Liter	1.50	2.90	14.---	4.35	16.---
16	Sugar	-	Kg.	0.646	8.30	35.---	5.36	54.91
17	Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Lard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

6652

Appendix "A"

WEEKLY FAMILY BUDGET (HUSBAND, WIFE & 3 CHILDREN)
(City of Catania)

		Quantity	Average Price Sept/42	Average Price Sept/43	Weekly Cost Sept/42 - Sept/43	
Meat	Kg	5,950	2.55	3.60	13.95	21.42
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kg	2,885	2.75	45.---	7.93	129.62
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kg	1.---	19.50	55.---	19.50	55.---
Dairy	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liter	0.462	14.25	80	6.58	36.96
	Liter	4	5.38	12	21.52	48.
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	Kg.	6	2.37	8.90	14.22	53.40
	Kg.	3	3.85	9.---	11.55	27.---
	Kg.	2	17.61	55.---	35.22	110.---
	No.	10	2.50	8.---	35.	80.---
	Liter	1.50	2.90	12.---	4.35	18.---
	Kg.	0.646	8.50	85.---	5.36	54.91
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
					Total	
					541.31	

Appendix "B"

WHEATLY FAMILY BUDGET (HUSBAND, WIFE & 3 CHILDREN)

(Black Market Prices on 5 Dec/43 - City of Catania)

<u>Bread</u>	gr. 400 x 5 persons x 7 days { Kg 5,250 at Lit 3.60 Total 14 kg. { " 8,750 at " 42.	- Lit 18.90 - " 155.00	Lit. 173.90
<u>Pasta</u>	gr. 100 x 5 persons x 7 days { Kg 0.500 at Lit 4.20 Total 3,500 Kg. { Kg 3.000 at " 65.00	- Lit 2.10 - " 195.00	Lit. 197.10
<u>Legumes</u>	dry bean and vetch Kg 2,000 at Lit 45.00 tax beans Kg 1,000 at Lit 30.00	- - - - -	120.00
<u>Meat</u>	Kg 4,000 at Lit 90.00	- - - - -	90.00
<u>Cheese</u>	Kg 0.500 at Lit 120.00	- - - - -	60.00
<u>Olive Oil</u>	Kg 0.800 at Lit 80.00	- - - - -	64.00
<u>Wine</u>	Liters 4,000 at Lit. 12.00	- - - - -	48.00
<u>Green Veg</u>	Kg 6,000 at Lit. 8.00	- - - - -	48.00
<u>Dried Fish</u>	Kg 1,500 at Lit 80.00	- - - - -	120.00
<u>Milk</u>	Liters 1,500 at Lit 20.00	- - - - -	30.00
<u>Sugar</u>	kg 0.500 at Lit 15.00	- - - - -	7.50
Weekly Cost ----- Lit.			<u>1258.50</u>

6654

Appendix "B"

WEEKLY FAMILY BUDGET (HUSBAND, WIFE & 3 CHILDREN)

(Black Market Prices on 5 Dec/43 - City of Catania)

persons x 7 days { Kg 5,250 at Lit 3.60	- Lit 18.90		
kg. { " 8,750 at " 42.	→ " 455.00	Lit.	473.90
persons x 7 days { Kg 3,500 at Lit 4.20	- Lit 2.10		
500 Kg. { Kg 3,000 at " 65.00	- " 195.00	Lit.	197.10
vetch Kg 2,000 at Lit 45.00			
1,000 at Lit 30.00			120.00
Lit 90.00			90.00
Lit 120.00			50.00
Lit 80.00			60.00
at Lit. 12.00			45.00
Lit. 8.00			18.00
Lit 80.00			120.00
0 at Lit 20.00			30.00
Lit 15.00			7.50
Weekly Cost ----- Lit.			<u>1258.50</u>

TO: Taber

EM

464

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NASOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 300

11 December 1943

TO : Gov. Barbagallo
Via Cortiglione, 12
Catania

DEAR SIR:

Your letter of 3 December 1943 signed by yourself and others, concerning the inadequacy of pensions now being received by those who have retired from the State service, is acknowledged.

You may be assured that this matter is receiving my close attention.

JRS/tbr

AB

FRANK J. McFARLANE,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs
Officer.

*Cont. House
Your information
at Palermo -
Dec 10
F.D.*

6650

TO : His Excellency Frank J. McSherry
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Civil Affairs Head, Palermo

The Pensioners of State, Province and Communities, in view of the benevolent measures taken by your Excellency in favor of all employees of Sicily freed by the glorious Allied Forces, chasing the infamous Germans from our homeland, reunited for the third time in a large and numerous meeting (more than a thousand attended) beg of your Command to kindly extend also to the above Pensioners the measures adopted for employees in active service.

The liberal measures founded on humane justice, as to the Pensioners had been accorded at the time a ridiculous pension, which today, with the prices of sharks and war profiteers, can only suffice to fill one's hunger once every 24 hours, given that the bread ration is 150 grams, in these grave moments are vital, because so many poor soldiers who gave their all in the war 1914-1918, today for the most part have their sons under arms to chase the infamous Germans from Italy, which work, in the name of God, at present is being sustained by your glorious Fifth and Eighth Armies.

The Pensioners -- We all thank you and with reverent gratitude and esteem, remain,

Catania, December 3, 1943

(Signatures)

6649

REPLY SLIP
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTION SHEET

Suspense _____ Date _____

FROM	TO
G.C., A.M.C.	
G. of Staff	
☒ D.C. of Staff for (G.S.I.)	
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-2	
Adjutant General	
Personnel	
Publications	
Miscellaneous	
Supply Officer	
Billeting Officer	
Transportation Off.	
Hq. Commandant	
Camp Commandant	
Message Center	
Sub-Commission on:	
Finance	☒

For: Signature _____
 Recommendation ☒
 Information _____
 Approval or Disapp. _____
 Appropriate action _____
 Investig. cont. _____
 File _____
 Return to Cont. Files _____
 Transmitted _____

Remarks 6648

Please return
to A.C.S.(O.V.I.) with
Recommendations

Ask to be forwarded to Com. Sec. by 2. Forward comments to Com. Sec.

REQUEST FROM A
GROUP OF PENSION-
HOLDERS FOR AN
INCREASE IN PENSION RATES
COMPARABLE TO INCREASE
GRANTED EMPLOYEES.

SIGNED:
CAV. BARBAGELLO
VIA CORTILLITTO 126617
CATANIA

TO HIS EXCELLENCY FRANK J. MCSHERRY
Brigadier General USA
Civil Affairs Head
Palermo

The Pensioners of State, Province and Communities, in view of the benevolent measures taken by your Excellency in favor of all employees of Sicily freed by the glorious allied Forces, chasing the infamous Germans from our home land, reunited for the third time in a large and numerous meeting (more than a thousand attended) beg of your Command to kindly extend also to the above pensioners the measured adopted for employees in active service.

The liberal measures founded on humane justice, as to the pensioners had been accorded at the time a ridiculous pension, which today, with the prices of sharks and war profiteers, can only suffice to fill one's hunger once every 24 hours, given that the bread ration is 150 grams, in these grave moments are vital, because so many poor oldsters who gave their all in the war 1914, 1918, today for the most part have their sons under arms to chase the infamous German from Italy, which work, in the name of God, at present is being sustained by your glorious Vth & VIII th Armies.

The Pensioners.- We all thank you and with reverent gratitude and esteem, remain

Catania, December 3, 1943.

(Signatures)

67

6646

Am -
Dec 11/43
See file

A S. Ecc. FRANK J MESCHERRY.
 Brigadiere Glo. U.S.A.
 Sotto Capo degli Affari Civili -

P A L E R M O

I pensionati dello Stato, della Provincia, e del Comune in vista del benevolo provvedimento dalla Ecc. Vostra ordinato a favore di tutti gl'impiegati della Sicilia liberata dalle gloriose Forze Alleate, scacciando gli infami tedeschi del nostro Patrio Suolo, riunitesi per la terza volta, in una grande e numerosa assemblea (più di mille aderenti) supplicano codesto Comando di volersi compiacere di estendere anche ai pensionati suddetti il provvedimento adottato per gli impiegati in servizio attivo.

Il liberale provvedimento fondato ad umana giustizia, dato che ai pensionati, è stata a suo tempo liquidata una irrisoria pensione, che oggi, coi prezzi dei pescocani ed approfittatori della guerra, non può bastare che per sfamarsi una volta ogni 24 ore, dopo che la razione del pane è di gr. 150, in questi gravi momenti s'impone, perchè tanti poveri vecchierelli che diedero le loro forze nella guerra 1914-1918, oggi tengono in maggioranza i loro figliuoli impegnati sotto le armi per scacciare l'infame tedesco dall'Italia, la quale opera, nel nome di Dio, attualmente, stanno sostenendo le gloriose Vestre Armate V ed VIII.

pei pensionati. - Noi tutti ringraziamo e con riverente gratitudine e stima devotamente ci firmiamo

Catania, 3 dicembre 1943

Donatello Porcetta
Via C. G. M. 12 6645
Colonnello Porcetta Eugenio.
Gianni Santoro Valizpatasio
Panorazio Ponturo

Piccioppoli Giuseppe
Mio Garofano
Kortail Corrado
Rosario Inazio
Luminari Edoardo
Morbido Giovanni
Maggi Giovanni
Caruso Salvatore
Di Bella Francesco
Condorelli Ruggero

TO : His Excellency Frank J. McSherry
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Civil Affairs Head, Palermo

The Pensioners of State, Province and Communities, in view of the benevolent measures taken by your Excellency in favor of all employees of Sicily freed by the glorious Allied Forces, chasing the infamous Germans from our homeland, reunited for the third time in a large and numerous meeting (more than a thousand attended) beg of your Command to kindly extend also to the above Pensioners the measures adopted for employees in active service.

The liberal measures founded on humane justice, as to the Pensioners had been accorded at the time a ridiculous pension, which today, with the prices of shocks and war profiteers, can only suffice to fill one's hunger once every 24 hours, given that the bread ration is 150 grams, in these grave moments are vital, because so many poor soldiers who gave their all in the war 1914-1918, today for the most part have their sons under arms to chase the infamous Germans from Italy, which work, in the name of God, at present is being sustained by your glorious Fifth and Eighth Armies.

The Pensioners -- We all thank you and with reverent gratitude and esteem, remain,

Catania, December 3, 1943

(Signatures)

6644

506A SLIP

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2113

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RESULTS

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✓	U.S. Army	
	D. of S.	
	Exec Off	
	Economic Director	
	Industry & Commerce	
	Fuel	
	Agriculture	
	P. W. & Utilities	
	Labor	
	Interior	
	Information	
	Public Health	
	Legal	
	Public Safety	
	Property Control	
	Education	
	Fine Arts	
	Shipping	
	Internal Transportation	
	Telecommunications	
	Hq Commandant	
	C of Secretariat	
	Message Center	
	G-1	
	G-1.	
	Displaced Persons	
	Adjutant	
	Personnel Office	

100

_____ Signature and return
 _____ Recommendation & Remark
 _____ Information & Guidance
 _____ Approval or Disapproval
 _____ Necessary Action
 _____ Investigation & Report
 _____ To note and return
 _____ File
 _____ Dispatch

6

6643

1971-1972: 1000
1973-1974: 1000

To his Excellency Frank J. Mc Sherry Brigadier
General - Substitute Chief of the Civil Affairs in
Sicily

Palermo

Excellency!

I and all the numerous mine companions of misfortune beg You to accept the our eternal gratitude for the assumed acknowledgment of the inadequacy of the pensions assigned at the placement retired from the State service.

We all are expecting with great faithfulness and anxiety the your Ordinance with that You will decide the proportional increase of the pensions.

As for me I am expecting some your word of hope for the grant of work like writer or translator of English language into any office under the your dependence.

I humbly beg your indulgence if the want makes me excessively troublesome.

If you will help me, I pray You take into consideration that I besides to be Doctor in law, I was of the Police Marshal and I am son of Procurator General of the King - double Commander of the Italian Crown and of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus - and during the last mondial war I was very much extimated by two the captains of the Youngman Christian Association; Thomas Harris and Prashmore the that wished have me with them in

excellency.

I and all the numerous mine companions of misfortune beg You to accept the our eternal gratitude for the assured acknowledgment of the inadequacy of the pensions assigned at the placement retired from the State service.

We all are expecting with great faithfulness and anxiety the your Ordinance with that You will decide the proportional increase of the pensions.

As for me I am expecting some your word of hope for the grant of work like writer or translator of English language into any office under the your dependence. I humbly beg your indulgence if the want makes me excessively troublesome.

If you will help me, I pray You take into consideration that I besides to be Doctor in law, I was of the Police Marshal and I am son of Procurator General of the King - double Commander of the Italian Crown and of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus - and during the last mondial war I was very much extimated by two the captains of the Youngman Christian Association; Thomas Harris and Rooshmore the that wished have me with them in Washington.

Thanking you for the polite answer - believe me

Your always grateful
Doctor Anthony Avellone
Vicolo Paterna 17 u.p.

Palermo 8 Dicembre 1943

Censins

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 512

File

3 December 1943

Mv. Anthony Avallone,
Viale Poterna, 17,
Palermo.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 30 November 1943, concerning the inadequacy of pensions presently being received by those who have retired from the State service, is acknowledged.

In reply thereto, you may be assured that this matter will receive consideration.

FRANK J. McSHERRY,
Brigadier General, USA
D.C.C.A.O.

6641

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
AFO 512

Avv. Anthony Avellone,
Vicolo Poterna, 17,
Palermo.

3 December 1943

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 30 November 1943, concerning the inadequacy of pensions presently being received by those who have retired from the State service, is acknowledged.

In reply thereto, you may be assured that this matter is now receiving and will continue to receive attention until the proper solution is reached. *Consideration.*

As mentioned in your letter, I authorized a wage increase so as to alleviate the condition of the workers, but that does not mean that the situation of others like yourself, who might also be in need, will be overlooked.

You may expect a decision on this important question in the near future.

JAR/tbw

FRANK J. McSHERRY,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.,
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

6640

To the Minister Frank J. Moosberry - Officer Substitute
Chief of the Civil Affairs in Sicily -

Palermo

With your wise and provident Ordinance (dated on twenty No^o venber) You have augmented (of the seventy for hundred) the stipends to the State's placemen and salaries to the workmen.

We have admired this your order of true equity !!

For that is incomprehensible as you have omitted to augment the pensions to the State's placemen - that constitute the numerous class of the squeezed lemons that agonize in the most horrible conditions of misery increased by the economic congestion of the war - for that the pensioned placemen are obliged to live, with your family, a life of pains with few dollars to the month : real pensions of hunger !!

We are expecting by the your sageness the reparation at this omission - that we are sure you will execute in homage at the American justice that wisely knows how to govern the subjected peoples without make disparity among the socials classes specially if exists homogeneity as in this case. With very great respect manifesting to you beforehand the ours gratitude Doctor in law Anthony Avellone (i)

of the Police Mareshall in pension
 authorized by all the pensioned of State

VI. 1 P.T. #47 u.s.

When your wife (verbor) You have augmented (of the seventy for hundred) the stipends to the State's placemen and salaries to the workmen.

We have admired this your order of true equity !!

For that is incomprehensible as you have omitted to augment the pensions to the State's placemen - that constitute the numerous class of the squeezed lemons that agonize in the most horrible conditions of misery increased by the economic congestion of the war - for that the pensioned placemen are obliged to live, with your family, a life of pains with few dollars to the month: real pensions of hunger !!

We are expecting by the your sageness the reparation at this omission - that we are sure you will execute in homage at the American justice that wisely knows how to govern the subjected peoples without make disparity among the socials classes specially if exists homogeneity as in this case. With very great respect manifesting to you beforehand the ours gratitude believe me yours

Doctor in law Anthony Avellone (1)
of the Police Marshall in pension
authorized by all the pensioned of State
habitant in Palermo Vicolo Paterna #17 u.p.

(1) Since that I cannot live with monthly five dollars with the my family - I implore you to save me by the missing assuming me like writer's translator in whatever American or English office.

Palermo 30 November 1943
6639

1925

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

Message Center:

Please send this copy of a letter
to Col. Smith of the Labor Subcommittee
on Via Selimo.

(C33)

To the Honorable Frank J. Robinson - Officer Substitute

Chief of the Civil Affairs in Sicily

Palermo

With your wise and provident Ordinance (dated on twenty November) you have suggested (of the seventy per hundred) the stipends to the State's placemen and salaries to the workmen.

We have admired this your order of true equity!! For that is incomprehensible as you have omitted to augment the pensions to the State's placemen - that constitutes the numerous class of the squashed lazzaroni that aspires in the most horrible conditions of misery increased by the economic congestion of the war - for that the pensioned placemen are obliged to live, with your family, a life of pains with few dollars to the month: real periods of hunger!!

We are expecting by the your sagacity the reparation at this omission - that we are sure you will execute in homage at the American justice that wisely knows how to govern the subjected peoples without make dissension among the social classes specially if exists homogeneity as in this case. With very great respect manifesting to you beforehand the ours gratitude believe me yours

Doctor in Law Anthony Avallone (1)
of the Police Municipality in pension
authorized by all the pensioned of State
habitant in Palermo Vicolo Paternò N.º 9.

Palermo 30 November 1943

(1) Since that I cannot live with monthly five dollars with the my family - I implore you to save me by the misery assuming me like writer - translator in what-ever American or English office.

With your wise and provident Ordinance (dated on twenty November) you have augmented (of the ninety for hundred) the stipends to the State's placement and salaries to the workmen.

We have admired this your order of true equity!! For that is incomprehensible as you have edited to augment the pensions to the State's placement - that constitutes the numerous class of the squeezed lemons that equalize in the most horrible conditions of misery increased by the economic congestion of the war - for that the sentenced prisoners are obliged to live, with your family, a life of pains with few dollars to the month: real penions of hunger!!

We are expecting by the year augments the reparation at this occasion - that we are sure you will execute in homage at the American justice that wisely knows how to govern the subjected peoples without make severity among the social classes specially if exists homogeneity as in this case. With very great respect manifesting to you beforehand the ours gratitude believe me yours

Doctor in Law Anthony Avellone (1)
of the Police Marshalli in pension
authorized by all the pensioned of State
Resident in Palermo Vicolo Paterna N.º 2.

Palermo 30 November 1942

- (1) Since that I cannot live with monthly five dollars with the my family - I implore you to save me by the misery assuming me like writer - translator in what-over American or English office.

6697

The present status of Italian Social Insurance and Social Office is disorganized and uncertain.

From the stand point of funds, and but small reserves were regularly sent to Rome and few, if any, Social Office places can be without special releases of funds from Rome.

From the stand point of organization many of the Administrative Agencies - including Post Offices, Civil Service Offices (Policia di Sicurezza) and Banks have been partially or partially out of control. Most of the agencies were controlled by Fascists in Rome, and 25 agencies and more have been out of control.

From the stand point of the importance of the Social Office from the point of view of the Government of the Fascist Government, and an administrative responsibility and control.

At the present time, Social Office is in a state of confusion in Section 1, 11, 12 and 13. It is not possible to state reader actual payment available to the Social Office.

Division 10 is not a Social Office. Social Office has not sufficient resources to pay Social Office. Social Office is being made in their hands. Social Office is not in the Social Office. There is not sufficient difference to Social Office to make individual payments. Social Office would have to include Social Office and employee's shares. Social Office is not in the Social Office. Social Office is not making individual payments, with the exception of Social Office. Social Office is not making individual payments, with the exception of Social Office. It is estimated that at least 30,000 Italian civilians are now employed by Allied Military Forces in the mainland.

3. Present Insurance of Social Insurance:

The present status and organization of Social Insurance and Social Office is a matter of extreme importance at the present time for the following reasons:

- a) The present and future of Italy will present an enormous period of expense to all the risks against which Social Insurance is known: war, sickness, industrial accidents, sickness and all the other conditions which are increased or increased by natural causes, emergency work, industrial production adjustment.
- b) The Italian wage has been so low as to permit low if any savings (except in Social Insurance funds) for sickness, accidents, or other emergencies. The low wage and the high costs of living during recent months have not only caused a loss of savings and all financial reserves but have necessitated the sale of all property and other resources of all kinds.

- c) Security Benefits have become a regular part of Italian family life and family economy, and regular dependence is placed on them rather than in other forms of savings or services.
- d) Because of the great need for these benefits and because of the long and accustomed dependence on them, it appears important to the Armed Forces of the United States Commission to make possible the continuation of at least as favorable a Social Security program for the Italian people as they have enjoyed under the Italian Regime.

4. Recommendations:

- a) That the United Military Forces be requested to submit definite proposals, for the approval of the United States Commission on:
 - 1) The administrative organization for directing and control of Social Insurance benefit transfer on National, Provincial and Local levels.
 - 2) To be effected by whereby United Military Forces contribute to a single Italian Agency to cover unified industries and social risks of their civilian employees.
 - 3) The elimination of requirements, taxes and types of benefits which are related to politics rather than to basic needs.
- b) That the Finance Sub-Commission be requested to make a study of the administrative costs and the relation between contributions and benefits under the present Italian system.
- c) That it be the established policy of the United States Commission and United Military Forces officers to encourage and facilitate the re-opening of all Italian Agencies concerned with collection and payment of Social Security benefits, and to release the necessary funds to re-instate operation of the system.
- d) That it be the established policy of the United Military Forces to pay contributions on all civilian workers who would be insured if employed in similar work by Italian industries or agencies.

5. An outline of the principal features of the recent Italian Social Security Program is attached.

REGIO DECRETO LEGGE 2 DICEMBRE 1943, N. 12/B

444

NORME PER UNA LIQUIDAZIONE PROVVISORIA DELLE PENSIONI A CARICO DELLO STATO.

VITTORIO EMANUALE III

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE

RE D'ITALIA

Visto il R.D. 27 giugno 1933 n. 703;

Ritenuta la necessità assoluta ed urgente di provvedere ad una liquidazione delle pensioni civili e militari a carico dello Stato durante le attuali contingenze di guerra.

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Sottosegretario di Stato alle Finanze;

Visto gli articoli 18 della legge 19 gennaio 1939, n. 129

Visto il R.D.L. 30 ottobre 1943 n. 2/B;

Visto il R.D.L. 10 novembre 1943 n. 5/B;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. I

Fino a quando non sarà possibile il funzionamento degli organi ai quali per legge è demandata la definitiva liquidazione di tutte le pensioni civili e militari, ordinario e privilegiato, assegni ed indennità per una sola volta a carico dello Stato e delle amministrazioni autonome di Stato, la concessione relativa che sarà fatta in via provvisoria, con tutti i poteri de l'Amministrazione Centrale, e della Corte dei Conti, da una Commissione provinciale presieduta dal Presidente del locale Tribunale o da un magistrato da lui designato di grado non inferiore al VI e composto dall'Intendente di Finanza, dal Comandante del Presidio Militare o da un suo delegato di grado non inferiore al VI dal Direttore dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Tesoro, dal Direttore di Ragioneria dell'Intendenza di Finanza e da un uf-

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Art. 2

Tanto le pensioni dirette quanto per quelle di reversibilità si provvede su domanda degli interessati documentata nei modi ordinari.

Art. 3

La decisione di detta Commissione è senz'altro definitiva e

./.

viene notificata all'interessato e comunicata all'Ufficio provinciale del Tesoro, che accende una partita provvisoria ed inizia i pagamenti, previo rilascio di un certificato di iscrizione provvisorio da consignarsi a mezzo del podestà.

Art. 4

Fermo restando i diritti di opporsi nelle forme e nei termini previsti dalle leggi vigenti allorché gli organi centrali funzionanti in Roma avranno provveduto in via definitiva, avverso la decisione della Commissione speciale provinciale non è ammesso alcun gravame.

Art. 5

Tostoche l'Amministrazione dello Stato rifunzionerà a Roma nella pienezza della sua organicità, a cura dell'Intendenza di Finanza, verranno trasmesse alle competenti amministrazioni centrali le decisioni della Commissione opportunamente documentate, per il riesame della liquidazione definitiva.

Art. 6

I titoli emessi per i pagamenti della specie, saranno, dalle sezioni di R. Tesoreria, contabilizzati in conto sospeso tra i "collettivi", salvi ad essere posti in esito non appena pervenga all'Ufficio Provinciale del Tesoro il normale ruolo conto corrente relativo.

Art. 7

Il presente decreto entrerà in vigore il giorno successivo alla sua pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno - serie speciale.

Esso sarà presentato alle Assemblee legislative per la sua conversione in legge.

Il Sottosegretario di Stato proponente è autorizzato a presentare il relativo progetto di legge.

Perme restando i diritto di opporri nelle forme e nei termini previsti dalle leggi vigenti allorchè gli organi centrali funzionanti in Roma avranno provveduto in via definitiva, avverso la decisione della Commissione speciale provinciale non è ammesso alcun gravame.

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Il Sottosegretario di Stato proponente è autorizzato a presentare il relativo progetto di legge.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dal Comando Supremo, 2 dicembre 1943

VITTORIO EMANUELE

BADOLIO - IUNG

Visto (ai sensi del R.D. 30 ottobre 1943 n. I/B)

6632

Captain Robertson
Army, developments
R?

12/1/44

We are following
up closely

6631

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

File

28 November 1943

SUBJECT: Proposed Increase in Pensions

TO : Finance Sub-Commission (Attention: Capt. Reed)

1. In our past discussions on the original proposal submitted by the Labor Sub-Commission for a general wage and salary increase (29 October 43 --- AMMOT/9C14/lab), the question of pensions was temporarily separated from the proposal, for further study by the Finance Sub-Commission. Subsequently, the proposal for the wage increase has become the policy of A.M.G. Headquarters as embodied in General Order No. 14, upon the theory that "the fundamental object of the wage increase.....was.....to enable the poor to obtain food...." (telegram 28003 to Head). Persons dependent upon pensions face an economic situation even more serious than a landed and wage workers, as pensions are still based upon levels stabilized in 1923, when the buying power of the lire was many times higher than at present.

2. The Labor Sub-Commission is directly interested in the progress made by the Finance Sub-Commission in their study of pensions agreed upon some four weeks ago. Capt. J. A. Robertson has been assigned by the Labor Sub-Commission to cooperate with your sub-commission on this question, and to be of all possible assistance.

RLC/tbr

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

6630

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

28 November 1943

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PIC/tbw

JENNIE E. SMITH,
Lt. Col., A.M.G.,
Deputy Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

6629

TRANSLATION

Cal. Smith

451

ARTICLE IN "SIGILLIA LIBERATA" DATED THURSDAY, 25 NOVEMBER 1943

LET US THINK OF THE PENSIONERS

The recent increases of salaries or wages conceded to State employees have not taken into account the large category of citizens who were at the dependence of the State, and have been on pension for a long time. There is no doubt that these "increases" are not intended as a reward or a recognition for services being rendered, but are meant to represent a co-relation, or a first step towards the co-relation of the actual cost of living and the salaries or wages. In a few words, in view of a dislocation in the axis of equilibrium of these two factors -- cost of living and average earnings -- for reasons which in this instance it is unnecessary to enumerate, the Allied Military Government has intervened to readjust this lack of equilibrium.

But this lack of equilibrium does not affect solely the worker of today; there is an extensive group of citizens who "has been" at work for decades, and who has worked for so long, as to merit, on the basis of a recognized right, certain compensation namely a "pension".

It is a thorny problem, like all those other problems that aim at healing the illnesses of the past, but we are positive that it will be met. It is a question affecting a point of justice: there are pensions of 300 lire a month, pensions hallmarked with famine, fixed on past schedules and which place a large group of workmen in the impossible position of meeting the daily basic necessities of life.

It is, we repeat, a question revolving on the principles of justice: the Fascist Government never looked back on the past, and never provided for an equitable provision for those who have served the State for a long time. To ameliorate the position of the pensioner, and therefore of such employees as Railway men, Postmen, etc., meant improving the economic conditions of those who had opposed Fascism, and the dictatorial regime had other plans to look after: it was concerned with rewarding their own hirelings -- the Squadristi, the Administrators of Castor Oil, the Trancheon -- welders! Every council meeting of Ministers, an increase in pensions was flauntily announced, but the increase was worked on such algebraic basis of refined cruelty that whoever enjoyed a pension of three hundred lire continued to get three hundred! The proof is to be found in the fact that today all pensioners -- well deserving ex-employees of the State -- are receiving monthly pensions varying from 300 to 1000 lire!

We plead on behalf of this group a readjustment in conformity with the cost of living. In ultimate analysis, why has a "pension" been allowed to them at all? It is to insure a livelihood, in old age, of the workman. What sort of livelihood is insured in point of fact? They are not people who are at the beginning of their trail, but rather men approaching the end: and it is not pleasant that whoever served the State should in his last years have to say that the State had failed in its promises, and did not see its way to guaranteeing that which in point of fact is a due return on one's work.

In order that work -- that which was done yesterday as well as that which is being done today -- might be ever blessed; it is essential that it should guarantee life and that it should keep its promises. 6626

SICILIA LIBERATA

CRONACA DI PALERMO

Pensare ai pensionati / Il Natale dei bimbi

I recenti aumenti di salari o no fascista non guardò mai al di stipendi concessi agli impiegati dello Stato non hanno tenuto conto di una larga categoria di cittadini ex dipendenti dello Stato ed in pensione da lungo tempo. Non v'è dubbio che questi «aumenti» non costituiscano un premio o un riconoscimento di un lavoro in atto; ma vogliono segnare un adeguamento, o un primo tempo verso l'adeguamento fra l'attuale costo della vita e i salari o stipendi. In poche parole: spostatosi, per ragioni che qui non è il caso di esporre, l'asse di equilibrio fra i due fattori — costo della vita e guadagno medio — il Governo Militare Alleato è intervenuto per sanare lo squilibrio.

Ma lo squilibrio non colpisce solamente i lavoratori di oggi: c'è una estesa categoria di cittadini che «è stata» al lavoro per decenni, che ha lavorato costoso a lungo da meritare — in base a un riconosciuto diritto — un compenso, una «pensione».

È un problema grave, come in fondo tutti quelli che mirano a sanare le questioni del passato: ma siamo sicuri che verrà affrontato. Si tratta di una questione di giustizia: ci sono pensioni di 300 lire al mese, pensioni di fame, stabilite su tabelle del passato e che mettono una grande categoria di lavoratori nella impossibilità di fronteggiare le esigenze basilari della vita quotidiana.

Si tratta, ripetiamo, di una questione di giustizia: il gover-

no fascista non guardò mai al passato, ma ebbe un provvedimento equanime per chi lungamente aveva servito lo Stato. Migliorare i pensionati — e quindi i ferrovieri, i postelegrafonici ecc. — voleva dire migliorare le condizioni economiche di chi aveva avversato il fascismo. E il regime dittatoriale aveva ben altro da fare: doveva premiare i «suoi» uomini, gli squadristi, gli oltranzisti, i manganellatori. Dopo ogni Consiglio di Ministri venne sbandierato un aumento delle pensioni, ma attraverso operazioni algebriche di raffinata crudeltà che guadagnava trecento lire continuava a guadagnarne trecento! La dimostrazione sta nel fatto che oggi quasi tutti i pensionati — benemeriti ex dipendenti statali — percepiscono mensilmente da 300 a mille lire!

Noi invochiamo per questa categoria un adeguamento al costo della vita. In fondo perché è stata concessa una «pensione»? per assicurare nella vecchiaia la vita del lavoratore. Che cosa si assicura invece con le pensioni in atto? Non è gente che sorge, sono uomini che tramontano; e non è bello che proprio negli ultimi anni di servizio lo Stato debba dire che lo Stato mancherà alle promesse e non sapeva garantirgli quello che è in effetti un reddito del lavoro. Perché il lavoro, quello di ieri e quello di oggi, sia benedetto è essenziale che sappia assicurare la vita e mantenere le promesse.

Enti da eliminare

La nostra segnalazione «Enti da eliminare», relativa al Consiglio Anticoccidico, come era naturale, ha riscosso molti consensi ed anche delle proteste.

Le proteste ci sono giunte anche in forma molto vivace.

È nostro costume non correre

E poiché gli agricoltori hanno il diritto di veder chiaro nelle cose loro, pensiamo che essi debbano esser lasciati liberi di praticare il sistema più conveniente per la lotta contro la cocciniglia, che siano lasciati liberi

Elenco N. 24 pro «Natale dei bimbi»:

Riparto L. 343.069.

Sacco G. osu L. 20; Fioravanzo L. 1; Guerco Giovanni L. 1; Grimaldi Guido L. 1; Curran L. 1; Marchese Giuseppe L. 1; Sant'Antonio L. 1; Matranga L. 5; Monsignore G. L. 4; Lo Jacone Nicolò L. 5; Core Filippo L. 15; Taccaro L. 15; Serretta Maria L. 15; Zivall Giuseppe L. 15; Lenze L. 15; Di Marzo Nino L. 15; Fusa Antonino L. 15; Clares L. 15; Cozzo Concetta L. 10; Ade L. 10; Consale L. 10; Ferro Antonino L. 10; Zane Luigi L. 10; La Mendola L. 15; Terzo Caterina L. 15; Salvo L. 15; Scacciano L. 15; Anastasi Gaetano L. 15; Camilleri Eduardo L. 15; Giuseppe L. 15; Cianelli G. L. 15; Arcuri Giovanni L. 15; Bono Michele L. 15; Lo Prencelo L. 15; Cocopodi Pietro L. 25; Scaglia L. 25; Pellegrini Ernesto L. 25; Achille L. 25; Virani Sa L. 5; Milazzo Andrea L. 10; ne Giuseppe L. 5; Randazzo L. 5; Coullis Antonino L. 100; Società «Ira» L. 100; Par Giuseppe L. 10; Giuseppina L. 15; Bellante Vincenzo L. 1; Antonino L. 5; Triggli Diego L. 1; Paredes Filippo L. 1; Pitti Salvatore L. 2; Ales Nicolò L. 3; Antonac L. 3; Pennali Sebastiano L. 5; Preally L. 5; Preally L. 2; De Paolo Enri L. 10; Di Girolamo Michele L. 10; Francesco L. 5; Ousluano G. L. 5; Montaina Amedeo L. 5; almano Girolamo L. 5; Cu Natale L. 2; Geraci Saverio L. 2; De Cenzo L. 2; Piravani L. 4; Giunta Rosari L. 5; Vita L. 5; Soldati L. 2; Patti Alfredo L. 2; el Antonino L. 1; Bruno An L. 1; Mangia Giuseppina L. 1; Caruana L. 1; Abate Pro L. 1; Fava Maria L. 1; Me Oscar (in memoria del fratello) L. 25; Vizzini Salvatore L. 10; Milazzo Andrea L. 10; Pippito L. 5; Randazzo L. 5; Antonino L. 2; Andò Ites L. 10; Misti Antonino L. 5; Messina Salvatore L. 5; no Vincenza L. 2; De

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 512

27 November 1943

To: Roberto Trancheta
34 Via Calderai, PALERMO
From: AGC Hq. A.M.G.

Pregiatissimo Signore,

Accuso ricezione della sua lettera in data del 22 novembre in riguardo alla questione dell'aumento delle pensioni.

Il Comando sta studiando questo problema con lo scopo di sanzionare quest'aumento e la tua lettera è stata inoltrata presso il Direttore dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro. Voglia rivolgersi a quest'ufficio per ulteriori informazioni sul riguardo e per qualunque ulteriore spiegazione che lei dovesse credere opportuno di comunicare alle autorità.

Mi creda

Captain
AGC A.M.G. Hq.
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

6626

Subject: Translation of letter, November 22, 1943

To : Frank J. McSherry, Brigadier General, USA,
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Palermo

For twelve months I have obtained no funds from the pension due me after twenty-seven years of work as "Applicato Grade 2" in the Palermo Gas Works. This company, after much insistence on my part gave me, in the month of November of this year, an allowance of Lit. 400 per month while waiting for liquidation of the total amount due me.

Your Honor will understand that with Lit. 400 per month, I, 68 years old, and my wife, 64 years old, will not have enough to live on, considering the exchange established by the American Government and that the Black Market is abusing our new liberty.

For this reason I earnestly beg you to oblige the Gas Company to return my documents and to liquidate the pension on the basis of the present needs, as has very properly been done for employees.

I have two sons born and residence in America "New York" whose names are Frank and Peter Franchella, who used to send monthly remittances to meet the needs of my family, but who, during the period of the war, have not been able to give me this assistance, so that I have been obliged to sell our most cherished possessions in order to feed my family.

I feel sure of your interest and of your help.

Roberto Franchella
Via Caldarai 34
Palermo

I request confirmation of your having received this letter.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 512

File
27 November 1943 *LSI*

to: Dr. Liberio Lo JACOMO
Direttore Provinciale del Tesoro (a riposo)
Via Catania 25, CATANIA.

Egregio Dott. Lo JACOMO,

La sua lettera in riguardo al bisogno dell'aumento delle pensioni per gli impiegati del governo è stata riferita da noi all'ufficio del Generale McSherry. Al presente facciamo uno studio del problema di aumentare le pensioni. Conosciamo le grave condizioni dei pensionati, a lei può essere certo che noi faremo tutto il possibile per migliorare queste condizioni.

Distintamente,

J.R. SMITH
Lt. Col.
Deputy Director, Labor Sub-Commission

6624

(Translation of letter from Dr. Lo Jacono)

TO : His Excellency, Frank J. McSherry, Brigadier General, Deputy Civil Affairs Officer, AMST.

I should like to present to your Excellency the following:-

During the Fascist regime retired State employees received no consideration and were always overlooked. I have been retired on a pension since 1935. From that time the active employees have had some six increases in salary; there has been only one increase for those who were retired. My increase was five per cent beginning April 1, 1940.

A pension has the judicial and economic effect of permitting an employee who has put all his efforts into the service of the State to live peacefully in his old age.

In yesterday's Sicilia Liberata I read your Excellency's decree augmenting wages and salaries by seventy per cent. No increase is given to holders of pensions, unless a separate decree is in process of preparation. The holders of pensions are, for the most part, old and infirm, and deserve some consideration. Can the Liberating Government help them?

I have returned to Palermo after nine months spent as an evacuee and I find that the cost of living is at least three times as high as it was a year ago. The profiteers, without any regulation or control, are growing in geometric proportion. For this reason one can no longer live on one's pension, especially if one is sick.

Therefore I beg your Excellency to examine the unfortunate conditions of the poor pension holders, and to help them with a supplementary decree. You will have the gratitude of them all and the benediction of God.

Forgive me for troubling you and allow me to thank you for a favorable response.

Faithfully,

20 November 1943

Dr. Liberio Lo Jacono
Provincial Director of the Treasury (Retired)
Via Catania, 25
Palermo

6623

T. J. C. French W. McCreary,
Brigadiere Generale, Collocato negli Stati Uniti.
Sergeant

Mi permetto rivolgervi all'U. S. inviando il pre-
sente esposto.

Il regime fascista i pensionati statali non
abbia facilitazioni, ma furono sempre trascurati. Lo sono puniti
nati dal 1935. Da quell'epoca gli impiegati di ruolo hanno ave-
to circa sei aumenti, e quelli invece in quiescenza uno solo. Il mio
aumento fu del 5 per cento dal primo aprile 1940.

La pensione ha il carattere giuridico ed economico
di far vivere pacificamente nella vecchiaia il pensionario, che
ha speso tutte le sue energie in servizio dello Stato.

Nel giornale "Sicilia liberata", chi ieri ha letto il docu-
to dell'U. S. col quale si aumentano del 40% stipendi e salari.
Nessun aumento è accordato ai poveri pensionati, tranne che
non sia in corso qualche altro debito separato. I pensionati sono
quasi tutti vecchi e pieni di anni e meritano considerazione.

Il Governo Liberatore può venire loro in aiuto?

Sono stato sposato ed ora, dopo nove mesi sono tornato a

1944
Mi permetto rivolgermi all' E. U. inviando il presente esposto.

La regione basilica i pensionati statali non ebbe privilegi, ma furono sempre trascurati. Io sono pensionato dal 1935. Da quell'epoca gli impiegati di questo hanno avuto circa sei aumenti, e quelli invece in pensione uno solo. Il mio aumento fu del 5 per cento dal primo aprile 1940.

La pensione ha il carattere punitivo ed economico di far vivere miseramente nella vecchiaia il pensionario, che ha speso tutte le sue energie in servizio dello Stato.

Nel giornale "Liberazione liberata", di ieri ho letto il dato dell' E. U. col quale si aumentano del 20% stipendi e salari. Nessun aumento è accordato ai poveri pensionati, tranne che non sia in corso qualche altro decreto separato. I pensionati sono quasi tutti vecchi e pieni di ammalie e meritano considerazione.

Il Governo Liberatore può venire loro in aiuto?

Sono stato spollato ed ora, dopo nove mesi sono tornato. Oramai è noto che il prezzo dei viveri è per meno triplicato in confronto di quello di un anno fa. Gli accaparratori, a mia conoscenza e vigilanza, crescono, crescono in progressione geometrica. Quindi non si può più vivere con la sola pensione, specie quando si è ammalati.

6622

Supplico pertanto V. E. V. di ponderare le misere condizioni dei poveri pensionati ed aiutarli con un decro to supplitivo. Ne avrà la gratitudine dei medesimi e la benedizione di Dio.

Chiedo senza del disturbo e rimprovero scritta mente V. E. V. per un favorevole accogliimento.

Palermo - 20. 11. 1943

Devotissimo

Geo. Masone Dr. Eulorico
Direttore Provinciale del Benessere a riposo
Via Catania - 25
Palermo

TRANSLATIONARTICLE IN "LAVORAZI LAVORATORI" A. 270, 15 NOVEMBRE 1943THE LACK OF BALANCE

The recent increases of salaries or wages awarded to State employees have not taken into account the large category of citizens who were at the apex of the State, and have been an pension for a long time. There is no doubt that these "increases" are not intended as a reward or a recognition for services being rendered, but are meant to represent a correlation, or a first step towards the correlation of the actual cost of living and the salaries or wages. In a few words, in view of a dislocation in the scale of equilibrium of these ^{Two} factors -- cost of living and average earnings -- for reasons which in this instance it is unnecessary to enumerate, the Allied Military Government has intervened to readjust this lack of equilibrium.

But this lack of equilibrium does not affect solely the worker of today; there is an extensive group of citizens who "has been" at work for decades, and who has worked for so long, as to merit, on the basis of a recognized right, certain compensation namely a "pension".

It is a theory problem, like all those other problems that aim at healing the lacerations of the past, but we are positive that it will be met. It is a question affecting a point of justice: there are pensions of 500 lire a month, pensions halimarked with famine, fixed on past conditions and which place a large group of workmen in the impossible position of meeting the daily basic necessities of life.

It is, we repeat, a question revolving on the principles of justice: the Fascist Government never looked back on the past, and never provided for an equitable provision for those who have served the State for a long time. To ameliorate the position of the pensioners, and therefore of such employees as Railway men, Post men, etc., meant improving the economic conditions of those who had opposed Fascism, and the dictatorial regime had other plans to look after: it was concerned with regarding their own hired men ^{And} the Benito, the main structure of the State, the Fascism -- wealthers! Every council meeting of Ministers, an increase in pensions was flimsily announced, but the increase was worked on such algebraic basis of refined cruelty that we ever enjoyed a pension of three hundred lire continued to get three hundred! The proof is to be found in the fact that today all pensioners -- well deserving ex-employees of the State -- are receiving monthly pensions varying from 500 to 1000 lire!

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6621

In order that work -- that which was done yesterday as well as that which is being done today -- might be ever blessed; it is essential that it should guarantee life and that it should keep its promises.

CRONACA DI PA

Pensare ai pensionati

I recenti aumenti di salari e no fascista non guardò mai al passato, ma ebbe un provvedimento equanime per chi lungamente aveva servito lo Stato. Migliorare i pensionati — e quindi i ferrovieri, i postelegrafonici ecc. — voleva dire migliorare le condizioni economiche di chi aveva avversato il fascismo. E il regime dittatoriale aveva ben altro da fare: doveva prendere ai suoi uomini, gli squadristi, gli oltranzisti, i manganellatori. Dopo ogni Consiglio di Ministri venne stanziato un aumento delle pensioni, ma attraverso operazioni algebriche di raffinata crudeltà chi guadagnava trecento lire continuava a guadagnarne trecento! La dimostrazione sta nel fatto che oggi quasi tutti i pensionati — benemeriti ex dipendenti statali — percepiscono mensilmente da 300 a mille lire!

Ma lo squilibrio non colpisce solamente i lavoratori di oggi: c'è una estesa categoria di cittadini che «è stata» al lavoro per decenni, che ha lavorato così a lungo da meritare — in base a un riconosciuto diritto — un compenso, una «pensione».

È un problema grave, come lo fondo tutti quelli che mirano a sanare le questioni del passato: ma siamo sicuri che verrà affrontato. Si tratta di una questione di giustizia: ci sono pensioni di 300 lire al mese, pensioni di fame, stabilite su tabelle del passato e che mettono una grande categoria di lavoratori nella impossibilità di fronteggiare le esigenze basilari della vita quotidiana.

Si tratta, ripetiamo, di una questione di giustizia: il gover-

Non invociamo per questa categoria un adeguamento al costo della vita. In fondo perché è stata concessa una «pensione»? per assicurare nella vecchiaia la vita del lavoratore. Che cosa si assicura invece con le pensioni in atto? Non è gente che sorge, sono uomini che tramontano; e non è bello che proprio negli ultimi anni chi servì lo Stato debba dire che lo Stato mancò alle promesse e non seppe garantirgli quello che è in effetti un reddito del lavoro. Perché il lavoro, quello di ieri e quello di oggi, sia benedetto è essenziale che sappia assicurare la vita e mantenere le promesse.

"Sicilia Libera" 24.11.43.

CRONACA DI PA

Per gli aumenti degli stipendi e dei salari

Siamo lieti di dover dare atto (pagati privati) e in forma chiara a una buona maggioranza dei datori di lavoro della prontezza con la quale essi hanno subito accordati gli aumenti dei salari nella misura predisposta dal Governo Alleato.

Alcune grandi Ditte e molte piccole non hanno potuto corrispondere gli aumenti perché la notizia ufficiale è stata data dal nostro giornale solo sabato mattina, quando cioè i settimanali erano stati già predisposti.

Da tutti abbiamo avuto assicurazione, che in ogni modo gli aumenti saranno corrisposti con retroattività dal 1.º novembre.

Questo alto spirito di comprensione dei datori di lavoro deve essere apprezzato dai lavoratori, così come è giusto che i datori di lavoro apprezzino e tengano conto dei duri sacrifici sopportati in questi ultimi mesi dalle classi operaie e delle gravi difficoltà in cui essi ancora vivono.

È dovere degli uni e degli altri nel clima della riconquistata libertà, compiere ogni sforzo per il riassetto ed il ritorno, sia pur graduale, alla normalità della vita economica e sociale, senza di che non è possibile l'ordinato sviluppo del lavoro: che è, e lo sarà vieppiù in avvenire, l'elemento primo ed unico della nostra libertà.

Dobbiamo rilevare, che per la prima volta gli impiegati dello Stato godono di un aumento di stipendio in misura così larga (ciò diciamo non in linea assoluta: ma solo in relazione agli aumenti consentiti per gli im-

L'aumento provvisorio, è, infatti, calcolato sulla base dei tagli delle somme comunque ed a qualsiasi titolo in questo momento percepite mensilmente.

Nessuna deroga, nessuna eccezione, nessuna possibilità di dubbi.

Uguualmente chiare sono le disposizioni per gli impiegati ed i salariati privati.

Per gli impiegati l'aumento va fatto sugli stipendi stabiliti dai contratti di lavoro in vigore il 1.º settembre 1942, maggiorati dalla indennità di presenza.

La indennità di presenza dovrà essere considerata ai fini dell'aumento: ma non sarà corrisposta.

Lo stesso dicasi per i salari.

Per la maggior chiarezza facciamo un esempio: Supponiamo, che il salario base dell'operaio sia di L. 150 settimanali. Aggiungendo L. 60 per la presenza (ove si tratti di un adulto) si ha L. 210 settimanali, pari a L. 10520 annue e L. 910 mensili. L'aumento è di L. 637 mensili. Il salario mensile è dunque di L. 1547, e quello settimanale di L. 297, ogni altro chiarimento è superfluo.

Concludiamo esprimendo la speranza che questa « sistemazione provvisoria » dei salari e degli stipendi possa venire attuata senza che per alcuno sia necessario l'intervento dell'Ufficio del Lavoro.

Sarà questa una buona affermazione civile e sociale.

"Scilicet" 20-11-43.

PERAZZA

ORMAZIONI

Sabato, 20 novembre 1943

Palermo: Via Stabile Una Lira

SISTEMAZIONI PROVVISORIE DEGLI STIPENDI E DEI SALARI

Forché col Proclama N. 8 del Comandante Generale delle Forze Armate.

Art. III — Il presente Ordine non è applicabile agli impiegati diretti, né ai dipendenti della Forza Armata o Governo Militare Alleato o di lavoro che svolgono la loro attività alle dipendenze delle Forze Alleate.

Art. IV — Le disposizioni suddette saranno applicate in base al seguente prospetto:

Sulle prime Lire 1000 (o frazione) di L. 1000 al mese aumento del 50 per cento (settantacinque).

Sulle seconde L. 1000 (o frazione) aumento del 60 per cento (sessantacinque).

Sulle terze L. 1000 (o frazione) aumento del 30 per cento (trentacinque).

Sulle quarte L. 1000 (o frazione) aumento del 20 per cento (venticinque).

Sulle quinte L. 1000 (o frazione) aumento del 10 per cento (dieci).

b) Per quei stipendi o salari che eccedono Lire 5.000 al mese vi sarà una indennità massima di Lire 1.000 al mese.

Art. V — Quest'Ordine avrà effetto in ogni Provincia o parte di Provincia entro il Territorio occupato della Sicilia nella data in cui verrà pubblicato.

FRANK J. MCSHERRY
Brigadiere Generale U.S.A.
Sotto Capo degli Affari Civili

Come è detto nell'Ordine Generale, la Sicilia soltanto di cui è in vigore provvisoria, perché per la sistemazione definitiva dovranno essere tenuti presenti molti fattori.

E' ovvio, considerare che non si può definitivamente correre dietro ad aumenti di stipendi e di salari, in quanto da questa sistema il costo della vita trarrebbe gli elementi per un continuo rialzo. Dovranno stabilizzarsi gli stipendi e i salari e contemporaneamente dovrà stabilizzarsi il costo della vita. Solo così si potrà raggiungere quella normale.

Art. VI — Al datore di lavoro provati e consentiti di accordare aumenti di salari e stipendi, a partire dalla data suddetta, e gli aumenti non dovranno eccedere la percentuale indicata nell'Art. IV.

Gli aumenti saranno applicati sulla base dei salari e stipendi stabiliti dal Contratto di Lavoro già in effetto al 1. settembre 1942. Comunque, nel caso delle città di Palermo, Catania e Messina, la percentuale massima di aumento sarà basata sul contratto di paga così stabilito più l'indennità di presenza. Questi aumenti non dovranno avere alcun effetto sugli assegni familiari se dovranno questi ultimi in base agli aumenti stessi.

1) Gli aumenti degli stipendi e dei salari dovranno essere applicati in base agli aumenti stessi.

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Corse Alleate.

Art. IV - Le disposizioni suddette saranno applicate in base al seguente prospetto:

Sulle prime Lire 1000 (o frazione) di L. 1000 al mese aumento del 50 per cento (cinquanta).

Sulle seconde L. 1000 (o frazione) di L. 1000 al mese aumento del 30 per cento (trenta).

Sulle terze L. 1000 (o frazione) di L. 1000 al mese aumento del 20 per cento (venti).

Sulle quinte L. 1000 (o frazione) di L. 1000 al mese aumento del 10 per cento (dieci).

b) Per quei stipendi o salari che eccedono Lire 5.000 al mese vi sarà una indennità massima di Lire 1.000 al mese.

Art. V - Quest'Ordine avrà corso in ogni Provincia o parte di Provincia entro il Territorio occupato della Sicilia nella data in cui verrà pubblicato.

FRANK J. MCSHERRY
Brigadiere Generale U.S.A.
Sotto Capo degli Affari Civili

Come è detto nell'Ordine Generale L. in tutta soltanto di sistemazione provvisoria, perché per la determinazione definitiva dovranno essere tenuti presenti molti fattori.

E, ovvio, considerare che non in tutti definitivamente occorre dietro ad aumenti di stipendi e di salari, in punto da questo sistema di costo della vita attraverso gli elementi per un continuo rialzo. Dovranno stabilizzarsi gli stipendi e i salari e contemporaneamente dovrà stabilizzarsi il costo della vita. Solo così si potrà raggiungere quella normale situazione che è l'equilibrio equivo-

Dobbiamo altresì chiarire un punto dell'Ordine Generale che riguarda i datori di lavoro privato.

Nell'Art. 2 dell'Ordine Generale è detto che «ai datori di lavoro privati e consenzienti di accordare aumenti di salari e stipendi».

Bisogna rifarsi al contesto informativo e basarsi sulla seguente considerazione: all'epoca per prendere lo spirito della disposizione, la regime di libertà - costituzionale - naturalmente gli Alleati - lo Stato, datore di lavoro, può dare aumenti ai suoi dipendenti, ma non può obbligare i privati a stabilire lo stesso aliquota di aumento. Lo Stato, democraticamente, può consigliare - come nel caso per il lavoro - lavoratori e datori di lavoro - a stabilire accordi per gli aumenti e solo se contrattano contrattive (come si dice nell'Art. 2) saranno data ai gli uffici del lavoro, comunque a decidere le vertenze, la presenza della controversia, anche impropriamente che i datori di lavoro devono dare gli aumenti e il «consenso» in un valore normale in quanto intende annullare una legge precedente sui blocchi degli stipendi e dei salari.

Nessun equivoco dunque e nessuna interpretazione restrittiva: gli aumenti sono generali per tutti gli impiegati e i lavoratori statali, pubblici e privati.

Il presente Ordine, d'urgenza, lo si applica ai lavoratori nei loro rispettivi uffici.

Ora, Io, Frank J. McSherry, Brigadiere Generale, Sotto Capo degli Affari Civili, ordino quanto segue:

Art. I - a) Gli impiegati di ruolo, provinciali, comunali, enti parastatali, ed istituti ed Aziende Pubbliche, i quali sono dipendenti da qualsiasi ufficio governativo, nazionale, provinciale, regionale o aziendale, riceveranno una sistemazione provvisoria degli stipendi e dei salari che saranno calcolati sulla base del presente tavolo di paghe per le diverse categorie di personale che normalmente rappresentano una parte integrante dello stipendio o salario totale per come specificato nel seguente Art. IV.

b) La sistemazione menzionata nell'Art. I, comma a), avrà effetto dal 1° Novembre 1942.

Art. II - a) Ai datori di lavoro privati e consenzienti di accordare aumenti di salari e stipendi, a partire dalla data suddetta, e gli aumenti non dovranno eccedere la percentuale indicata nell'Art. IV.

b) Gli aumenti saranno applicati sulla base dei salari e stipendi stabiliti dal Contratto di Lavoro già in effetto al 1° settembre 1942. Comunque, nel caso delle città di Palermo, Catania e Messina, la percentuale massima di aumento sarà basata sul contratto di paga così stabilito più l'indennità di presenza.

Questi aumenti non dovranno avere alcun effetto sugli assegni familiari che dovranno questi ultimi continuare sugli aumenti stessi.

1) Gli aumenti degli stipendi e salari percepiti dagli impiegati ed operai dopo la data del 1° settembre 1942 non concorreranno nella determinazione dello stipendio o salario che deve subire la sistemazione di cui all'Art. IV.

2) Quando gli aumenti degli stipendi e salari percepiti dopo il 1° settembre 1942 superano l'ammontare non verranno applicate in aumento di cui all'Art. IV, non verrà tenuto conto di dette percentuali che non verranno applicati in aumento.

3) Qualsiasi controversia che potrà sorgere fra datori di lavoro e lavoratori riguardante quest'Articolo, sarà decisa dagli uffici provinciali del lavoro creati con l'Ord-

Art. III - a) Ai datori di lavoro privati e consenzienti di accordare aumenti di salari e stipendi, a partire dalla data suddetta, e gli aumenti non dovranno eccedere la percentuale indicata nell'Art. IV.

b) Gli aumenti saranno applicati sulla base dei salari e stipendi stabiliti dal Contratto di Lavoro già in effetto al 1° settembre 1942. Comunque, nel caso delle città di Palermo, Catania e Messina, la percentuale massima di aumento sarà basata sul contratto di paga così stabilito più l'indennità di presenza.

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2) Quando gli aumenti degli stipendi e salari percepiti dopo il 1° settembre 1942 superano l'ammontare non verranno applicate in aumento di cui all'Art. IV, non verrà tenuto conto di dette percentuali che non verranno applicati in aumento.

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CRONACA

Per l'aumento delle pensioni

Ritengo che ormai sia matura la favorevole soluzione per tutti gli Enti pubblici, dell'importante argomento, invocata già con benemerita sollecitudine da "Sicilia Liberata". Ritengo anzi che una vera questione dubitativa su di esso non fosse concepibile sin da quando venne emanato con alto senso umanitario l'Ordine generale n. 14 sulle paghe corrisposte da detti Enti.

Infatti è ovvio che se gli aumenti agli stipendi e loro accessori furono disposti per lenire lo impetuoso carovita, evidentemente tale «ratio legis» è in se stessa valvole ed operativa — tanto economicamente quanto giuridicamente e moralmente — anche per le pensioni.

La pensione legata non è un donativo che l'Ente fa al giubilato; essa è una «continuazione del corrispettivo» a questo dovuto. Il rapporto giuridico che, con l'assunzione dell'impiegato si crea fra esso e l'Ente comporta contrattualmente un compenso in due tempi: durante il servizio attivo, ed ecco lo stipendio in senso stretto; e dopo di esso, ed ecco la pensione. Perciò anche questa costituisce una continuazione dello stipendio, una specie di saldo di quanto è dovuto, una paga prorogata nel tempo.

Notevole in proposito che il clero provvedimento si riferisce a «paghe», espressione che abbraccia tanto il compenso a chi è in servizio attivo quanto quello a chi non lo presta più; il quale intanto è professionalmente «impiegato in pensione» e la qualifica «impiegato» lo riguarda pure (salvo che non sia espressamente limitata al dipendente in servizio attuale).

Non dimentichiamo infine che esamando il potere d'acquisto della moneta, l'aumento del prezzo delle cose o quello delle paghe è semplicemente nominale. Negli acquisti di cose il numero «lire» tende automaticamente ad elevarsi di altrettanto restando so-

una vera questione dubitativa su di esso non fosse concepibile sin da quando venne emanato con alto senso umanitario l'Ordine Generale n. 14 sulle paghe corrisposte da degli Enti.

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La pensione legale non è un donativo che l'Ente fa al giubilato; essa è una « continuazione del corrispettivo » a questo dovuto. Il rapporto giuridico che con l'assunzione dell'impiegato si crea fra esso e l'Ente comporta contrattualmente un compenso in due tempi: durante il servizio attivo, ed ecco lo stipendio in senso stretto; e dopo di esso, ed ecco la pensione. Perciò anche questa costituisce una continuazione dello stipendio, una specie di saldo di quanto è dovuto, una paga prorogata nel tempo.

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Adunque il duplice fatto che sostanzialmente si tratta di aumento nominale e che, per quanto generoso esso sia, resta a carico di inevitabili necessità inferiori alla diminuzione del potere della lira, non può non condurre riguardo al pensionato di ogni sorta al desiderato chiarimento di doversi intendere esteso ad essi il solo beneficio dello Ordine Generale n. 14.

106/9017

SECRET

SECRET

SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS FILE NO. 14.

MEMORANDUM TO:

ALL S.O.A.'s, F.O's, and C.O's.

SUBJECT:

Payment of Salaries and Pensions to State Recipients.

1. The following information is given as to the Italian State method of paying salaries, pensions, etc:

The Ufficio Provinciale del Tesoro receives orders from Rome for these payments, that when a person is entitled to certain salaries or pensions. Particulars of the salaries or pensions authorized by Rome are entered on cards or in large books from which each month the Ufficio Provinciale issues either:

- (a) Nota Nominativa - lists containing the names of various clerks sent to Ufficio di Registro or local post offices, etc., who make the payment.

- (b) Ordini di Pagamento - individual orders for payment sent to the Banca d'Italia.

Payments for official residences and similar items are paid similarly.

Payment data of salaries, Pensions, and other payments are made in varying dates depending on type of payment to State employees in each province is the 27th of each month.

2. The following types of payments are made by the Ufficio del R. Tesoro and should be continued to the extent approved for the next month:

- (a) Basic wages or salaries, with exception of:

Salaries or other expenses of any corporation, consideration or syndicate previously maintained by contributi sindacali (funds; useful and necessary local duties formerly undertaken by any Fascist organizations may be carried on by a referred non-Fascist organization or other local arrangements made, financed where necessary from communal or Provincial funds.

- (b) Pensions, with exception of family allowances to dependents of:

- (i) those engaged in military service.
- (ii) unwarmed prisoners of war.
- (iii) Italian workers in Germany or other Axis territories.

- (c) Payment of rent on residences of certain officials

- (d) The following additional or supplementary payments beyond wages and salaries, such as:

- (i) Assegno Familiare (family allowances)
- (ii) Indennita' Giornaliere (bonus for being at work (Presidio di Presenza).

(a) Nota Nomination - lists containing the names of various clerks sent to Ufficio di Registro or local post offices, etc., who make the payment.

(b) Ordini di Pagamento - individual orders for payment sent to the Banca d'Italia.

Payments for official residences and similar items are paid similarly.

Payment data of salaries, pensions, and other payments are made on varying dates depending on type of payment to State employees in each Province is the 27th of each month.

2. The following types of payments are made by the Ufficio del R. Tesoro and should be continued to the extent approved for the next month:

(a) Indicazioni di Pagamento, with exception of:

Salaries or other expenses of any corporation, confederation or syndicate previously maintained by constituent individuals (Note: useful and necessary local duties formerly undertaken by any Fascist organizations may be carried on by a performed non-Fascist organization or other local arrangements made, financed where necessary from municipal or Provincial funds).

(b) Pensioni, with exception of family allowances to dependents of:

- (i) those engaged in military service.
- (ii) unrepatriated prisoners of war.
- (iii) Italian workers in Germany or other Axis territories.

(c) Payment of rent on residence of certain officials

(d) The following additional or supplementary payments beyond wages and salaries, such as

- (i) Assegni Familiari (family allowances)
- (ii) Indennità Giornaliere (bonus for being at work (Pensione di Presenza))
- (iii) Pensione di Operosità (bonus for efficiency)
- (iv) Lavoro Straordinario (overtime work beyond normal hours)
- (v) Possibly other bonuses or pay allowances.

Further violation of this class of payments may be made, but until such time, they will be continued, with the exceptions noted above.

3. In order to standardize procedure, payments made for the purpose of ending these payments should be deposited in the R. Ufficio Provinciale (Province of Italy) to the credit of the Ufficio Provinciale del R. Tesoro for the province of Reggio.

This Office will then make the salary and other payments as in the past, using Ufficio Registro, Post Offices, etc., or such channels as are customary or immediately available, in some cases the Bank of Italy.

In the early stages, on account of inadequate communication and other interferences, State and Provincial employees may have to be paid directly by C.C.O.'s and P.C.O.'s, in areas for which they are responsible, applying the customary agencies, i.e., post offices, Ufficio Registro, etc., or through personal pay rolls. If even agencies appear too numerous for efficient handling in any particular area, the P.C.O. or C.C.O. may appoint the Ufficio Registro as the one agency which shall distribute the sums due to the other payment agencies. In this connection it may be noted that pensions and teachers' salaries are customarily paid to the individual involved. Salaries of band leaders and other organized bodies are frequently made to the chief official of such bodies, who then makes the individual payments. In order to avoid duplication of payments that might arise at a later date when the provincial Ufficio del F. Tesoro may make direct payments to the local payment agencies as mentioned in paragraph 1 above, the P.C.O. and C.C.O. should instruct these agencies, i.e., branches of post offices, Ufficio Registro, etc., that they must not duplicate any earlier payments which have been made in early stages by P.C.O.'s or C.C.O.'s, under penalty of drastic action, and that credit established with them by the Ufficio del F. Tesoro must be returned if duplications occur.

4. The following classes of employees or benefits are paid by the Ufficio del F. Tesoro.

- (a) Impiegati di ruolo statale (paid of state employees)
- (b) Fondi per il Culto (religious pensions and allowances etc)
- (c) Maestri elementari
- (d) Pensione ordinaria
- (e) Pensione straordinaria
- (f) Pensione di guerra
- (g) Istituto Provvidenza

In addition, certain other payments including the following, were made direct from Rome, and should now be handled as stated in paragraph 3 above. Credits should be established in the F. Provinciali Tesorieri (Bank of Italy) for the benefit of the Ufficio del F. Tesoro for the province, who will then make, under your instructions, payments through the customary channels:

- (a) Camminanti (Formerly direct from Ministero of Interior to the Carabinieri through the Bank of Italy).
- (b) La Guardia di Finanza (Formerly direct from Ministero of Finance to Legion Commandants through Bank of Italy).
- (c) Prigioni Staff (Formerly direct from Ministero di Giustizia to Director of each Prison through Bank of Italy).
- (d) Others. Other similar bodies should be handled as above.

agency which shall distribute the same and to the other payment agencies. In this connection it may be noted that pensions and teachers salaries are customarily paid to the individual involved. Salaries of Gambetta's and other organized bodies are frequently paid to the chief official of such bodies, who then makes the individual payments. In order to avoid duplication of payments that might arise at a later date when the provisions of paragraph 1 above, the payments to the local payment agencies as mentioned in paragraph 1 above, the P.O. and C.A.O. should instruct these agencies, i.e., branches of post offices, Ufficio Registro, etc.; that they must not duplicate any earlier payments which have been made in early stages by P.O.'s or C.A.O.'s, under penalty of arrest action, and that receipt established with them by the Ufficio del F.Tesoro must be returned if duplication occurs.

4. The following classes of employees or benefits are paid by the Ufficio del F.Tesoro.

- (a) Impiegati di ruolo statali (roll of state employees)
- (b) Fondi per il Culto (religious pensions and allowances etc)
- (c) Maestri elementari
- (d) Pensione ordinaria
- (e) Pensione temporaria
- (f) Pensione di guerra
- (g) Istituto Previdenza

In addition, certain other payments including the following, were made direct from Rome, and should not be handled as stated in paragraph 5 above. Credits should be established in the F. Provvisorio Tesoro (Bank of Italy) for the benefit of the Ufficio del F.Tesoro for the previous year, this will then make, under your instructions, payments through the customary channels:

- (a) Comandanti (Formerly direct from Ministry of Interior to the Comandanti through the Bank of Italy).
- (b) La Guardia di Finanza (Formerly direct from Ministry of Finance to Legion Comandante through Bank of Italy)
- (c) Prison Staff (Formerly direct from Ministero di Giustizia to Director of each Prison through Bank of Italy)
- (d) Giamai. Other similar bodies should be handled as above.

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15-11-50
7-12-50

REGIO DECRETO LEGGE 2 DICEMBRE 1943, N. 12/B
NORME PER UNA LIQUIDAZIONE PROVVISORIA DELLE PENSIONI A CARICO DELLO

STATO.

VITTORIO EMANUALE III

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTA' DELLA NAZIONE

RE D'ITALIA

Visto il R.D. 27 giugno 1933 n. 703;
Ritenuta la necessità assoluta ed urgente di provvedere ad una liquidazione delle pensioni civili e militari a carico dello Stato durante le attuali contingenze di guerra.

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Sottosegretario di Stato alle Finanze;

Visto gli articoli 13 della legge 19 gennaio 1939, n. 129

Visto il R.D.L. 30 ottobre 1943 n. 2/B;

Visto il R.D.L. 10 novembre 1943 n. 5/B;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. I

Fino a quando non sarà possibile il funzionamento degli organi ai quali per legge è demandata la definitiva liquidazione di tutte le pensioni civili e militari, ordinarie e privilegiate, assegnate ed indennità per una sola volta a carico dello Stato e delle amministrazioni autonome di Stato, la concessione relativa che sarà fatta in via provvisoria, con tutti i poteri de l'Amministrazione Centrale, e della Corte dei Conti, da una Commissione provinciale presieduta dal Presidente del locale Tribunale o da un magistrato da lui designato di grado non inferiore al VI e composto dall'Intendente di Finanza, dal Comandante del Presidio Militare o da un suo delegato di grado non inferiore al VI del Direttore dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Tesoro, del Direttore di Ragioneria dell'Intendenza di Finanza e da un uf-

Visto il R.D. 27 giugno 1933 n. 703;

Ritenuta la necessità assoluta ed urgente di provvedere ad una liquidazione delle pensioni civili e militari e carino dello Stato durante le attuali contingenze di guerra.

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Sottosegretario di Stato alle Finanze;

Visto gli articoli 10 della legge 19 gennaio 1939, n. 129

Visto il R.D.L. 30 ottobre 1943 n. 2/B;

Visto il R.D.L. 10 novembre 1943 n. 5/B;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. I

Fino a quando non sarà possibile il funzionamento degli organi ai quali per legge è demandata la definitiva liquidazione di tutte le pensioni civili e militari, ordinarie e privilegiate, assegnate ed indennità per una sola volta a carico dello Stato e delle amministrazioni autonome di Stato, la concessione relativa che sarà fatta in via provvisoria, con tutti i poteri de l'Amministrazione Centrale, e della Corte dei Conti, da una Commissione provinciale presieduta dal Presidente del locale Tribunale o da un magistrato da lui designato di grado non inferiore al VI e composto dall'Intendente di Finanze, dal Comandante del Presidio Militare o da un suo delegato di grado non inferiore al VI dal Direttore dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Tesoro, dal Direttore di Ragioneria dell'Intendenza di Finanza e da un ufficiale medico designato dal Comando di Presidio.

Art. 2

Tanto le pensioni dirette quanto per quelle di reversibilità si provvede su domanda degli interessati documentata nei modi ordinari.

Art. 3

La decisione di detta Commissione è senz'altro esecutiva e

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viene notificata all'interessato e comunicata all'Ufficio provinciale del Tesoro, che accende una partita provvisoria ed inizia i pagamenti, previo rilascio di un certificato di iscrizione provvisoria da consegnarsi a mezzo del podestà.

Art. 4

Fermo restando il diritto di opporsi nelle forme e nei termini previsti dalle leggi vigenti allorché gli organi centrali funzionanti in Roma avranno provveduto in via definitiva, avverso la decisione della Commissione speciale provinciale non è ammesso alcun gravame.

Art. 5

Tostoché l'Amministrazione dello Stato rifunzionerà a Roma nella pienezza della sua organicità, a cura dell'Intendenza di Finanza, verranno trasmesse alle competenti amministrazioni centrali le decisioni della Commissione opportunamente documentate, per il riesame della liquidazione definitiva.

Art. 6

I titoli emessi per i pagamenti della specie, saranno, dalle sezioni di R. Tesoreria, contabilizzati in conto sospeso tra i "collettivi", salvi ad essere posti in esito non appena pervenga all'Ufficio Provinciale del Tesoro il normale ruolo conto corrente relativo.

Art. 7

Il presente decreto entrerà in vigore il giorno successivo alla sua pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno - serie speciale.

Esso sarà presentato alle Assemblee legislative per la sua conversione in legge.

Il Sottosegretario di Stato proponente è autorizzato a presentare il relativo progetto di legge.

ad osservare il presente decreto e

visti delle leggi vigenti allorchè gli organi centrali funzionanti in Roma avranno provveduto in via definitiva, avverso la decisione della Commissione speciale provinciale non è ammesso alcun gravame.

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Il Sottosegretario di Stato proponente è autorizzato a presentare il relativo progetto di legge.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dal Comando Supremo, 2 dicembre 1943

VITTORIO EMANUELE

BADOLIO - IUNG

Visto (ai sensi del R.D. 30 ottobre 1943 n. 1/B)

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