

ACC 10000/146/31

LSC/108

LABOR S/C RELATIONS WITH ECONOMICS

Jan. - Aug. 1945

08 LABOR S/C RELATIONS WITH ECONOMICS S/Cs

Jan. - Aug. 1945

file

TRN : 824

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

WHB/sb

REF : LSC/108

2 August 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Economic Problems - Winter 1945.

TO : Chief Staff Officer
Economic Section

1. This report is in reply to Major Smith's request of 1 August 1945, reference SS/1.87.

2. From the point of view of Labor Sub-Commission the most urgent problems facing Italy this winter are:-

- (a) Unemployment
- (b) Supply of Food
- (c) Supply of other Necessities
- (d) Housing of Civilian Population
- (e) Wages Regulation
- (f) Industrial Unrest

3. Comments on these problems follow:-

(a) Unemployment.

It is obvious that since full employment at standard wages makes for a contented population, conversely, unemployment, insufficient employment, or employment at insufficient wages breeds discontent, unrest and disorder. A belligerent country such as the United States which has not suffered war damage is confronted with the serious problem of re-adjustment from war time production to peace time production in the course of which there is necessary but serious unemployment of workers. In Italy the position is aggravated by a number of other factors such as: the damage during the course of military operations of industrial plants and establishments, power stations, railroads, bridges and roads, and public utilities; also by the difficulties of assuring an adequate supply of raw material and fuel; and by the displacement of civilian population. An additional factor is the loss of technical and professional experts who were compromised with the former political regime.

3215

(b) Supply of Food.

Even if the major problem of unemployment is successfully tackled, it will be necessary to insure the availability of food at moderate prices. The working population, through the labor organizations, will demand the best provision possible and the scandal of the open marketing of food at exorbitant prices is a problem calling for immediate attention. Its existence nullifies the benefits of employment at standard wages, places a premium upon crime and illegal activities to purchase this primary necessity of life and affects adversely other attempts to maintain public order and security.

(c) Supply of Other Necessities.

Italy has been living on its capital so far as clothing and other ordinary articles of daily necessity such as pots and pans and household goods are concerned. In some instances the absence of replacements lead to astronomical figures being demanded which place these ordinary articles of life outside the reach of the general public.

(d) Housing of Civilian Population.

The destruction of property and the displacement of the population during the war years have created serious problems which affect the health and contentment of the civilian population.

(e) Wages Regulation.

The devaluation of the currency and the increases in costs of essential commodities lead to discontent among wage earners who demand compensatory increases in earnings. The concession of increases in wages requires to be regulated in order to prevent the development of the spiral of wages and costs increases.

(f) Industrial Unrest.

Discontent among the civilian population finds expression in demonstrations and strikes which may develop into civil disorder. Strikes, or abstinence from work, may be due to political reasons or grievances arising from shortages of commodities and not to discontent with the conditions of employment or protest against the attitude of the employers. Nevertheless, the use of the strike weapon may interfere with the continuance of essential services and public utilities to such an extent as to require government intervention.

4. Following are observations on official plans for coping with these problems so far as they are known with comments:-

(a) Unemployment.

The official plans cover two aspects, viz., ^{inactivation} ~~and activities~~ of industry in North Italy and development of alternative work projects.

The position in industry in Northern Italy was prejudiced by the Fascist-Republican artificially increased labor forces in industry and the ban against discharges. The immediate removal of the ban would have created large scale unemployment outside the ability of social relief schemes. Steps were, therefore, taken to continue the ban for a period during which steps would be taken to drain off from Northern industry its surplus labor. The Italian official plan has, however, developed in favor of the continued attachment of the workers to the industrial establishments with payment of wages to non-productive workers, one-third by industry and two-thirds by the State.

It is thought that, whereas the gradual removal of surplus labor from industry would have assisted the recovery of industrial production on a sound basis, the present policy of freezing surplus labor to industry will seriously impede recovery; will tend to exhaust capital resources of industry; and will adversely affect the habit of work and the morale of the industrial population.

Much publicity is given to schemes for public works and large sums of money ^{are} allocated for these purposes. There is obviously much scope for clearance and reconstruction, but it is desired to offer the comment that too much reliance is placed upon public work schemes as a factor in relieving unemployment. Work of this nature can employ, in the main, a certain number of laborers, but only during daylight hours and in favorable weather and provided that transport for workers and for material, and living accommodation are available. Skilled and semi-skilled factory workers, particularly those who are congregated in large cities, cannot be put onto public work schemes in remote districts.

A measure of the success could be obtained from statistics if they are available, showing what has been achieved in this direction since April. Three of the best months of the year have passed and during the winter months public work schemes will necessarily languish.

To deal with the results of unemployment, social insurance measures must be developed. The present scheme of unemployment insurance gives seven to nine lire per day per worker which is obviously insufficient. It is understood that it is proposed to increase unemployment benefits to fifty lire per day. Unless this is coupled with relief in kind or with special facilities for obtaining necessities at reduced prices, this amount of benefit will be insufficient.

3213

(b) and (c) Supply of Food and other Necessities.

Official plans provide for the availability of food and other necessities at controlled prices. The notoriety of the open market or black market requires no comment except that if it cannot be controlled it will be a major factor in causing civil disorder and unrest.

During the winter increasing numbers of workers will be without income or with much reduced incomes and steps should be taken to insure the continuance of popular restaurants and food kitchens supplying meals at nominal charges. Similar steps should be taken to assure the availability of essential commodities at controlled prices.

(d) Housing of Civilian Population.

Plans have been made for providing shelter for homeless persons and for repairing damaged houses.

(e) Wages Regulation.

Wages regulation has been left to negotiation between organized labor and representatives of industry. Owing to the political aspect in Northern Italy where many industrial leaders were compromised with the former fascist regime, the employers side has not been organized to the same extent as the representatives of labor. The new Parri Government has indicated to Allied Commission its intention of intervening in the interests of general economic order and the consumer; it remains to be seen to what extent the State can successfully operate some measure of wage negotiation. There is so far little evidence of the establishment of appropriate wage regulation machinery in which the State would take an appropriate part.

(f) Industrial Unrest.

As indicated above, strikes and stoppages of work may be used as a political weapon or may develop for reasons not connected with industrial working conditions. To deal with the situation appropriate machinery should be established such as local or national arbitration courts. Proposals to this end have been made but there is no evidence of positive steps being taken to establish the necessary machinery.

3212

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

0139

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

HRS/ee

1 August 1945

Tel: 445
ES/1.27

TO: All Sub-Commissions Economic Section

1. Request your comments on the following Italian economic problems:

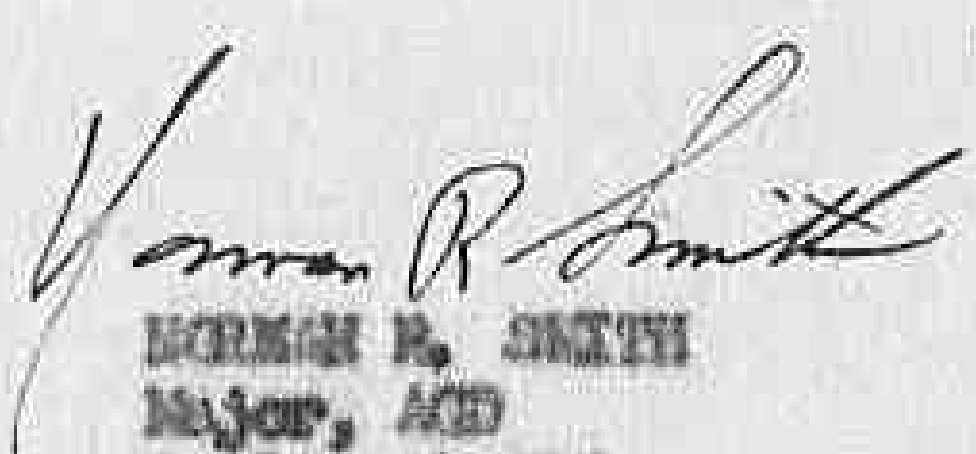
(a) Which are the most urgent problems facing Italy this winter?

1. List them in priority order, commenting appropriately on each one.

(b) What are official plans for coping with those problems and what are your views for prospective fulfillment?

2. Request these questions be answered insofar as they pertain to your Sub-Commission.

3. Your report will be in the office of the Chief Staff Officer, Economic Section, not later than 12 o'clock M. 2 August 1945.


NORMAN R. SMITH
Major, AGO
Assistant CSO
Economic Section

3211

Rec. 8.45 am
on 2/8/45
M. Stevenson

0140

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

REF

TEL : Ext. 204

11 June 1945

REF : LSC/108

SUBJECT: Distribution

TO : Assistant Director of Labor (Civil)
Allied Force Headquarters
Central Mediterranean Force

1. Thank you for your letter of 8 June commenting on LSC/116 of 4 May, 1945, issued by this Sub-Commission. For your information I am enclosing other documents of a similar nature which I feel may be of interest to you. In addition, I am having your office placed on our distribution list for future circulars, memorandas, etc., which we issue.

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

3210

*At: PLS note & comply
Rmcc*

Mr. Braine:

7 June 1945

This letter came in your absence. I showed it to Sachs before he left for Naples since the writer said he would talk with Sachs at the Naples meeting. Mr. Sachs may have a further report for you on it.

FRW

Write & say we will add him
to our distribution list to help 3209 his back-
ground - Tell Braine to send him
copies of recent activities. WJH

Labour Directorate,
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS,
Central Mediterranean Force.

ADL(C)/1/DO

2nd June, 1945.

Dear Mr. Braine,

Many thanks for copies of LSC/116 of 4 May 45
forwarded under your DCS/rmw of 29 May 45.

As you may already know, I have just taken
over from Lt. Col. PEARCE, who is now on the highseas returning
to U.K., and the information contained in LSC/116 completes the
larger picture for me.

Careful reading of LSC/116 convinces me that
Local Sub-Committees set up under AFHQ Admin Memo No. 25 should
take bigger and better advantage of the assistance they can
obtain from local AMG/AC officers, and can cross-check local
industrial information by closer contact with all organisations
from Camera del Lavoro and Ufficio del Lavoro to RIJAC. I am
writing to all our lower formations to this effect.

In other countries in which I have worked there
has been more central governmental control of labour and wages
than at present exists in ITALY, and I am interested to see
that your LSC/116 refers to the implementation of Italian Govern³²⁰⁸
ment Decrees.

To what extent you are prepared to add this
Directorate to your Distribution List I do not know, but it is
a fact that fuller information on local civilian matters is often
circulated within your organisation than we can possibly hope to
obtain through Service channels.

I shall look forward to having a talk with
Mr. SACHS on these matters at next Tuesday's Wages Sub-Committee
meeting in NAPLES, and hope you will be able to spare time for
a talk when I come to ROME for the next meeting of the Labour
& Wages Control Committee.

Yours Sincerely,

E. Owen Wade

Assistant Director of Labour (Civil),
Allied Force Headquarters.

W.H. Braine, Esq.,
Director,
Labour Sub-Commission,
Headquarters, Allied Commission,
A.P.O. 394.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

LCS/rmw

File

TEL : Ext. 416

11 June 1945

REF : LSC/108

SUBJECT: Travel - Mr. Joseph DiFede

TO : Mr. Joseph Hughes
Economic Section

1. In reply to your telephone request, Mr. DiFede will proceed to Milan on official business of this Sub-Commission. He will assume the duties of Regional Labor Officer for a temporary period. Following this he may be requested to visit other cities in the North on business of this Sub-Commission. It is estimated that his travel will consist of approximately two or three weeks.

DAVID C. SACHS
Deputy Director
Labor Sub-Commission

3207

FILE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

THB/rmw

TEL : Ext. 304 26 April 1945
REF : LSC/108
SUBJECT: Memorandum
TO : Economic Section
Attention: Lt. Col. Thompson

1. This is in reply to your LS/20.02 of 11 April, enclosing a newspaper article on the problem of distribution of imported goods.

2. I am opposed to the Einaudi theory of ~~selling~~ ^{scarcity} imported goods, such as motor trucks and machine plant and equipment to private owners at the price of the moment in order that the State may make a fictitious profit over the cost price charged to the State. Apart from the morality or expediency of the State recognizing a scarcity price for an essential article, the purchaser will recoup himself for the inflated price by sufficient increases in his charges which are ultimately reflected in the selling price to the public, and he will find in the State's action a sufficient excuse for passing on the cost. The "tax-paying public" which thinks it would enjoy a "considerable profit" would, in fact, be paying that profit out of its own pocket. Moreover, the first sale from State to purchaser would not be the last. Since these goods are scarcity goods they will change hands or will fall into the hands of speculators and the ultimate price to the last user, on which the costs chargeable to the public will be based, will be considerably in excess of that received by the State as first set up. The result will be that the general public will not only have contributed to the first profit made by the State, but will have contributed to the succeeding profits made by middlemen and speculators. All this out of a fallacious principle that the State should cash in on the scarcity market because it has the privileged position of receiving goods at a low cost from the Allied Nations.

3. If it is desired to raise money out of the public pockets, it had better be done by direct taxation or by a more moral form of indirect taxation which will stop at first imposition. This trafficking in scarcity goods is repeated and does not stop at first transaction.

4. I suggest it would be rather in the interest of the State to retain control of imported capital equipment and plant by selling or leasing them to the users under strict license by which the ownership remains vested in the State, and by which the licensee cannot part with the plant at a profit but if unable to use it can only

- 2 -

return it to the State for reissue to another licensee. This implies examination of the claims of applicants to receive such plant or equipment, and would involve some similar control over already existing similar plant in order to stop a trafficking in present goods, whilst retaining licensed goods. The suggestion applies, of course, only to non-consumer articles.

5. The suggestion of nationalization of credit and establishment of prices, contained in the article of 31 March, seems better than descending to trafficking. The interdependence of wages and prices is recognized by Economic Section, and control of prices rather than deriving a monetary benefit from high prices is preferable.

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

3205

✓

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB COMMISSION

DCS/af

20 February 1945

TEL : EXT.204
REF : LSC/108
SUBJECT : Italian Officers
TO : Economic Section

1. In reply to your ES/2.17 of 19 February, there are no Italian officers serving with this Sub-Commission.

DAVID C. SACHS
Labor Sub-Commission

3204

Tel: 558

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

2401 833 81 CBA/bih

usc/108

Ref: ES/3.17

19 February 1945

SUBJECT: Italian Officers

TO : Agriculture Sub-Commission
 Commerce " "
 Finance " "
 Food " "
 Industry " "
 Labor " "
 P.W. & D. " "
 Transportation "

1. Please forward to this office by 1200 ^{hrs} 20 February 45 the following particulars in respect of any serving officers of the Italian Army employed within your Sub-Commission.

No.
 Rank
 Name
 Corps or Regt.
 Duty on which employed
 Authority for attachment

2. Nil returns required.

C. W. Atkins, Capt. R.A.
 C. W. ATKINS, Capt. R.A.
 S.O.III, (C.A.)
 Economic Section

3203

~~SECRET~~ FILE

ALLIED COMMISSION
440 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

TEL : Ext. 294
REF : LSC/1002 (Your Ref: 7.16) LSC/108 19 February 1945
SUBJECT: Contacts with Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.
TO : Mr. Harlan Cleveland
Executive Director
Economic Section

1. Reference is made to your minute of 14 February 1945 on the above subject.
2. Discussions will shortly be held with Minister Gronchi on the following subjects:

- (a) Labor Offices -- continuance or modification.
- (b) Italian civilian personnel for Labor Offices or labor questions in the North -- previous earmarking.
- (c) Advisability of establishing permanent, national, consultative committees with industry and labor; (instead of ad hoc discussions).
- (d) Some form of control and direction of civilian labor.
- (e) Handling of strikes and threatened trade disputes.

3. These matters will be touched upon informally in the first instance and reports will be rendered to Economic Section. If it is thought advisable to raise questions at the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction, you will be advised and briefing memoranda prepared beforehand.

W. H. BRAIDEN
W. H. BRAIDEN
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

3262

FILE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

JRS/ac

REF : (LSC/304/110) LSC/108

14 February 1945

SUBJECT: Personnel and Chief of Staff Minutes -
Visits made by Director and Deputy Director.

TO : Colonel L.D. Denmore
Economic Section.

In accordance with instructions of the COS, I have, during the months of January and early February, personally visited the Lazio - Umbria and Southern Regions and had contact with the Labour Officers stationed in Bari, Naples and Rome. My Deputy Director, Colonel Smith, in addition to making similar contacts, has visited and conferred with Labour Officers in Marche - Abruzzi, Toscana, 5th and 8th Army areas.

W. H. Braine

W. H. BRAINE
Director,
Labour Sub-Commission

3201

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

HC:mew

9 Feb 45

Ref: ES/

SUBJECT: Information to higher headquarters on labor problems and policies.
TO : Mr. W. H. Braine, Director, Labor Sub-Commission

1. Reference your draft 7.02/ES of 7 Feb 45 in reply to Gen. Spofford's G-5:091.4-1 of 22 November 1944. I believe your draft letter will get us neatly out of the box.

2. Prior to the Sicilian invasion there was a great deal of research and recommendation-writing in Washington, on the subject of Italian labor problems, and how to convert the Fascist system to a democratic one. As a result there are a number of people in the War Department, State Department, Foreign Economic Administration, and Department of Labor, and even in Congress, who have had a continuing interest in Italian labor problems -- the more so because Italy was the first liberated area, and thus automatically became a test case for Allied policy, in this as in other fields.

3. The group in the Industrial Personnel Division of the War Department -- which with the FEA has been responsible for most of the work in this field -- leans heavily on the side of complete freedom in the labor field, and has generally taken the position that the Allies are out of their depth in doing more than abolishing Fascist institutions in the labor field, and then leaving the ^{place} ~~case~~ to the field. Other groups believe that we can help the Italians with advice based on the development and experience of our own institutions for the handling of labor problems.

4. During the early weeks and months of the Sicilian/Italian operations there was a great deal of criticism in Washington of the handling of the labor situation by AMGOT. There was a widespread feeling that AMGOT was "going easy" in the abolition of Fascist institutions; and I remember particularly an extremely critical article on AMG labor policy in the Soviet trade union newspaper, "War and the Working Classes," which was widely quoted and received a good deal of favorable comment.

- 2 -

5. The considerable thirst for information about labor problems in Italy has not, however, been adequately quenched, by the circulation of official reports, which were few and sketchy. The result has been that individual newspaper articles, and isolated reports such as that attached to the War Department memorandum of 26 October 1944, have apparently constituted too large a proportion of the information available in Washington on this subject. The only straight reporting on labor problems, I believe, has been done by Serafius Romaldi, a labor observer for the State Department who is attached to OSS here.

6. Since I arrived in October, I have been struck by the fact that, while information on almost every other part of the Economic Section's work gets back to the CCS (and thus distributed in Washington) on some regular basis, very little in the labor field even gets as far as AFHQ.

7. I am not, of course, in a position to judge whether a similar vacuum exists in London -- or the extent to which you have been able, as Labor Attache of the Embassy, to fill the gap that has not been adequately filled in Washington.

8. For the reasons detailed above, it might be extremely useful to plan definitely on two projects, if time and personnel in the Labor Sub-Commission will permit:

a) The preparation of a status report on Italian labor policy and organization, as of now, for the information of "higher authorities".

b) The use of your monthly report as a medium for keeping this status report up to date as time goes on. (The Finance Sub-Commission has always used its monthly report to summarize policy developments, and important facts and statistics, and has included significant documents prepared during the month. Monthly reports of Sub-Commissions are mimeographed, and a considerable circulation can be managed for them if they are worth circulating. Finance uses its report as the basic document to keep the British and American Treasuries, CCAC, and so on, informed of developments in some detail.)

3199

9. I would appreciate your reaction to these suggestions. If you agree, it might be appropriate to include a promise in respect to 8 (a) as the final paragraph of the letter to G-5 in reply to G-5:091.4-1 of 22 November 1944.


HARLAN CLEVELAND
Executive Director
Economic Section

0152

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

Cross Reference Sheet

File: LSC/1108
Subject: Census for Italian reconstruction
Date: 6 February 1945
To: Economic Sect.
From: Mr. W. H. Braine - Director - Labor Sec
Documents Filed: LSC/1205 3198

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 894
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

COLONEL R.G.B. SPICER

WRB/rac

(4)

TEL : Ext. 804 25 January 1945
REF : LSC/1002 (LSC/108)
SUBJECT: "Commissione Interna" in Prefectures.
TO : Colonel L. D. Densmore
Economic Section

1. The reference of 11 January 1945 from the Italian Ministry of the Interior, over the signature of Prime Minister Bonomi, raises a very important question, and I, therefore, give a full statement of the issues involved.

2. The question raised is whether Internal Commissions in State offices, and in offices under the control of the State, should be permitted; with the comment that the Italian Government does not approve the institution of Internal Commissions in non-industrial Government establishments.

3. The explanatory note from Local Government Sub-Commission, dated 13 January, indicates that Internal Commissions represent workers on social welfare and industrial relations questions, and attempt to control the management of establishments; that they have no legal basis and are not a continuation of the Fascist corporative system.

There is a long history behind Internal Commissions, which were in existence in Italy before the advent of Fascism, which were discouraged by Fascism until recent years when the Fascist authorities tried to revive them, but always on a political and party basis, i.e., the so-called representatives of the workers were selected and appointed from above by the Fascists and were merely another instrument of control, both of workers and of managements. After the down-fall of Fascism in July, 1943, one of the first acts of the representatives of workers and industries was to conclude an agreement for the re-establishment of Internal Commissions in industry. The authors of this agreement are no longer with us -- Buozzi, the veteran Trade Union leader, was killed by the Germans, and Manzoni, the employers representative, was in the North when the Badoglio Government moved out of Rome and has not been heard of. It must be recognized, however, that Internal Commissions in industry have a de-facto existence and the comment of Local Government Sub-Commission that they have no legal basis is merely another reflection of the position resulting from the absence of labor legislation. In enemy-occupied Northern Italy the neo-Fascist authorities are deliberately developing Internal Commissions

- 2 -

and, owing to the peculiar circumstances in the North, are trying to buy off the workers by giving them a greater share in the management of industrial establishments. This will create a great problem when the North is liberated, and the Allied authorities will have to decide, at a very early date, what their attitude will be towards these "managing" Internal Commissions and the extent to which they will support any policy which the Italian Government may wish to develop in this respect. The managements and directors of establishments which have been cooperating with the enemy will undoubtedly flee or disappear and the position which now obtains in France in the Renault Works, and other industrial establishments, may be repeated. Meantime Internal Commissions are becoming firmly established in liberated Italy in non-Government concerns, and with the help of moderating influences we may be successful in restraining them from undue interference with management.

4. The important issues I have just mentioned cannot properly be developed in this particular reference from the Italian Ministry of the Interior to Local Government Sub-Commission, but I think they should be borne in mind when the immediate issue is being considered.

5. Whilst agreeing with the Italian Government that Internal Commissions on the lines of those for industrial establishments are not appropriate to non-industrial Government establishments, and while certainly agreeing that Internal Commissions have, under the present stage of industrial development, no right to interfere with the management of establishments, I do not think that we could support a merely negative attitude such as that indicated in the explanatory minute by Local Government Sub-Commission, which states that Dr. Camera's views are that State servants have their position protected by law and that State officials can't be allowed to form associations to further their interests. After all, these State officials are workers and the Government is their employer. On general principles, workers should be allowed to form associations which can represent them in discussions regarding their wages and conditions of service. The obvious exception to these general principles are members of the Armed Forces of the Nation and, with perhaps a little more latitude, members of the police forces. I, therefore, recommend that the Italian Government should be informed that the Allied Commission agrees with them that Internal Commissions, as such, are not appropriate for non-industrial Government establishments, but that, with the exception of members of the Armed Forces and, for certain questions, members of the police forces, it seems proper to allow freedom of organization of professional, technical, administrative and clerical Government employees for the normal purposes of workers' associations. Because of the particular functions and responsibilities of Government Departments, certain points such as the right to strike and the right

- 2 -

4B

to combine with Trade Unions of non-Government employees and of association with, or sympathetic action in concern with such bodies, might be withheld, but that it would be advisable to establish machinery for negotiation and discussion of salaries, wages and service conditions of Government employees. The details of the organization on a local, provincial and national basis of such negotiation machinery might well be the subject of discussion between the Allied Commission and the Italian Government when the response of the Italian Government to the indications of policy, now suggested, is known. If the Italian Government are immediately favorable, the Allied Commission would be prepared to offer all the guidance and assistance on matters of broad principle and on matters of detail which it is in their power to supply. If, however, the Italian Government sees difficulty in accepting the suggestions offered, the Allied Commission would be grateful to have the opportunity of further discussion before a final decision is taken by the Italian Government.

W. H. Braine

W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labor Sub-Commission

3195

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

FILE LSC/108
cross/512

23 January 1945

SUBJECT: P.W.B. Article
TO : Mr. Allen
Economic Section

Herewith re-written and cleared P.W.B. story,
as requested.

W. H. BRAINE
Director,
Labour Sub-Commission

3194

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

1

17.

Firm.

In view of the legal difficulties preventing the election of a new Board of Directors, it was agreed that for the moment, the workers' part in the management could only be of a consultative character. An agreement was therefore drawn up and signed by which the Company undertakes to examine all technical and administrative problems arising out of the management of the firm, with a factory committee of five members elected by secret ballot as follows: three workmen's delegates, one delegate of the Office Staff, and one of the executives, including the general directors. The Committee will enter on its duties as soon as it is elected.

File

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 294
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

WHS/rhw

Ref. LSC/108

TEL : Ext. 204

22 January 1945

SUBJECT:

TO : Colonel L. D. Densmore
Economic Section

1. This memorandum is for your information only so that you may know my movements.

2. On Saturday, 20 January, I paid a personal call on Minister Gronchi, who has assured me of his personal collaboration and the assistance of his Department.

3. Today, 22 January, I received a visit from Nenni, the leader of the Italian Socialist Party, preliminary to his receiving at his office a visit from the British Members of Parliament who are now touring Italy.

4. There is a Congress of Italian Labor Federations at Naples from Sunday, 23 January to Wednesday, 26 January, inclusive. Observers will be in attendance from this Labor Sub-Commission and I propose to attend, personally, the opening session on 23 January, and the final session on 26 January. At the final session Minister Gronchi will give an address and it will be useful for me to be present. I may also say some words in general terms about labor and industrial relations, but I shall be careful to refrain from saying anything which might appear to be a declaration of policy for this Commission.

5. Accordingly, I shall be absent from Headquarters from P.M., 27 January to A.M., 29 January, and again from A.M., 31 January to P.M., 1 February.

6. I will assume you approve of these movements unless I hear to the contrary.

W. H. Braine

W. H. BRAINE
Director

Labor Sub-Commission 3192

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

WHB/ac

- COPY -

- COPY -

19 January 1945

LSC/108.

SUBJECT: O.R.B.I.S. Press Agency

TO : Col. Densmore, Acting Vice-President Economic Section;
Political Section.

1. "ORBIS" an Italian non-political Press Agency which apparently dates from 15 January 1945, has asked Public Relations Department for a statement in answer to the 7 questions attached, which would in effect be a statement of policy of the Labour Sub-Commission but which, if released, would of course be taken as a statement of policy of the Allied Commission. Public Relations Office has referred the Agency and the questionnaire to Labour Sub-Commission for disposal.

2. The representative of the Agency is Sig. Pedicini, who is sometimes known as Mr. Whittiker. He is of an anglo-italian sicilian family, and suffered for his anti-fascist principles, being imprisoned for a length of time under the Fascist Regime. He may perhaps be regarded as sound politically, but I am very doubtful as to the advisability of giving a statement in reply to the questionnaire. For the purpose of consideration I give in the attached statement an indication of what might be said, but I am inclined to think that the whole questionnaire is wrapped around question 4 "as to the participation of Italian Labour in an International organization", and that it would be dangerous for the Allied Commission to express any opinion that might be quoted on this subject. The reason is that there are two burning questions at the moment:

- (a) The re-admission of Italy into the International Labour Organization;
- (b) The participation of Italy in the Labour Conference at London in February which will be an international gathering of Trade Unions.

On the first point the decision as to the re-admission of Italy to the I.L.O. will be taken by the Governing Body of that Organization on January 28, 1945. The Governing Body

3191

consists of representatives of 6 leading industrial nations, and it is not for this Allied Commission or any other outside authority to express an opinion as to the decision of the Governing Body.

On the second point Italian Labour (CGIL) has already formally requested admission to the International Conference of Trade Unions to be held in London in February 1945. It has received a rebuff which will probably be confirmed in the near future, and there is no doubt that Italian Labour and particularly the Communist section thereof, will do its best to make bad blood out of the rejection. It would therefore be unwise to express any opinion which might be quoted.

3. I recommend therefore that there should be no release to "ORBIS" of a statement of the labour policy of the Sub-Commission, or, alternatively, if it is thought best not to antagonize a Press Agency by refusing to give a statement, I submit for consideration the attached statement. Political Section may wish to express an opinion on this subject.

W. H. BRAINE
Director,
Labour Sub-Commission.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

WHB/ao

19 January 1945

1. As regards Trade Unions, it is now universally recognized that workers should not only be permitted, but should be encouraged to organize themselves for the safeguarding and the betterment of the conditions of employment, and should also be encouraged to take an interest in the development of the industry in which they find employment.

As to whether Trade Unions should be political, much depends upon the definition of the word "political". Trade Unions will undoubtedly have a policy and will wish to express opinions on a national policy. Provided that the action they take in connection with such problems is legal and in accordance with the constitution and the laws of the country in which they operate, there can be little objection to such proper action.

It is possible that the question is intended to ask whether Trade Unions should be organized on a Party basis and, carried to its logical conclusion, this might mean that in a country where there are 6 political parties, there should be 6 Trade Unions for every craft or every industry. It is for the workers themselves to consider whether such a multiple organization could effectively carry out the purposes for which they are organized.

Trade Unions may be organized on the basis of the industries in which the workers find their employment, and an example of this is the Railwaymen's Union which includes workers of all crafts and trades employed in the Railway Industry; or they may be organized on a trade or craft basis such as a carpenters' union which would include carpenters working in any form of industry. There are advantages in both types of organization and some people hold the opinion that the former is the better, but Trade Union organizations developed for different crafts or industries in different countries on a historical basis, and it is for the workers to decide whether they wish to retain the advantages from an earlier organization or to develop new types.

2. The organization of a wages policy is a matter for the industry concerned, including both sides of industry and the Government of the country would probably wish to express an opinion if public interests appear to be disregarded.

3. The relief of unemployment, whether by provision of alternative work or by Social Insurance measures, is a matter for the Government concerned.

4. The participation of Italian Labour in an International Organization is a matter for arrangement between responsible authorities of the Organization and the recognized representatives of Italian Labour.

5. Labour in Italy and in Europe will organize itself as and when the grip of dictatorship is removed. The Democratic nations naturally hope the organization will be on a free democratic basis.

6. Protection of the worker from Black Market speculation is a matter for the Government of the country itself.

7. The question whether there is a plan regarding the re-settlement of workers on return from Germany should be addressed to the Italian Government.

These answers could of course be condensed into much shorter phrases.

W.H.BRAINE
Director,
Labour Sub-Commission.

0163

COPY

Ext: 415

File LSC/108
RED/emg/...

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

12 January 1945

2.17/RS

Subject: Visits to Italy

To : Industry Sub-Commission.

1. Reference your memorandum AC/5545/LMD of 4 January.
2. The policy concerning which you raised the question is set out in AC cable 3918 of 20 December to AFHQ, pertinent part of which is quoted as follows:

"It is further suggested that representatives of private industrial organizations should not at this time be permitted to come to Italy unless it can be shown that such visits are clearly in the interest of the immediate war effort or are essential to reestablishing Italian industry under joint ALCON Italian government program."

3. This policy has been agreed to by AFHQ, as shown by the following extract from letter G-5: 210.462 of 3 January, which letter also referred to a specific case:

"The principle set out in the last paragraph of your cable is agreed, but the case in question was put up to you in accordance with the general policy of seeking your views on visits proposed to be paid to Italy."

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.C.D.
Chief, Adm. & Pers. Div.
Economic Section

cc: All S/C's Econ Sec.

3187

10 Jan. 45

We would be interested in
the following items.

a. Demography

1. Unemployed - Annual Forest
Employers.

b. Industrial Census

c. Shipping on River Conditions

Frank C. Baker.

3186

Mr. SACHS .

I feel that it is useless to
comment unless the forms
referred to in para 4 of the letter
are received by us.

There should be some sign
of importance to the Sub Committee
in the sections

Demography

Unemployment

Industrial

Number of firms & workers

Living Conditions

But till we ^{decide} study the forms
it is impossible to ask for additional
tabulation.

But I wonder if anything in
the Census except the Living Cond
will be any value to us & even that
with a great deal as we want periodic
data & not one people set of figures

John 3185

10 Jan 45

ALLIED COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

5 January 1945

SUBJECT: Census for Italian National Reconstruction

TO : Agriculture Sub-Commission
Food Sub-Commission
Finance Sub-Commission
Labor Sub-Commission
Commerce Sub-Commission

Industry Sub-Commission
Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission
Transportation Sub-Commission
Shipping Sub-Commission
Requisition Division

1. Last fall a Census was instituted to provide a factual basis for future Government and AG planning for liberated Italy. The first tabulations based on complete returns are now expected to be available in printed form on 20 January. In the meantime some individual tables will be available in the form of unverified printer's proofs in Mr. Stauffer's office, Room 36, 6th Floor. Mr. Stauffer will advise all sub-commissions as proofs are received and they may be inspected in his office, but there will not be sufficient copies for distribution.

2. Some preliminary tabulations based on incomplete returns have already been sent to Washington at the urgent request of offices there. These were merely photocopies of hand work tables and copies of them are available for inspection in Mr. Stauffer's office. It is important to note that the material sent was based on incomplete returns and will therefore very considerably from the final tables. The preliminary and incomplete nature of the material forwarded was adequately covered as a warning that final conclusions should not be drawn although it was felt that the material would offer some basis for judging the usefulness of final data and planning for its proper use.

3. An outline of the first printed publication of census data is attached hereto; the tables enumerated are those now becoming available for inspection. It is suggested that each sub-commission study the outlines carefully:

- a. to plan for use of data as they become available;
- b. to plan for careful analysis of data in relation to existing requisitions at AHIQ and Washington; and
- c. as a partial basis for formulating recommendations on what additional tabulations should be included in any further publications.

4. Within the next few days you will receive a complete set of the forms on which the census was taken. It is felt that a knowledge of the

LSC/108

LACOR 3/2 108

Finance Sub-Commission
 Labor Sub-Commission
 Commerce Sub-Commission
 Commission
 Transportation Sub-Commission
 Shipping Sub-Commission
 Requisition Division

1. Last fall a Census was instituted to provide a factual basis for future Government and AG planning for liberated Italy. The first tabulations based on complete returns are now expected to be available in printed form on 20 January. In the meantime some individual tables will be available in the form of unperfected printer's proofs in Mr. Stauffer's office, Room 36, 6th Floor. Mr. Stauffer will advise all sub-commissions as proofs are received and they may be inspected in his office, but there will not be sufficient copies for distribution.

2. Some preliminary tabulations based on incomplete returns have already been sent to Washington at the urgent request of offices there. These were merely photographs of hand work tables and copies of them are available for inspection in Mr. Stauffer's office. It is important to note that the material sent was based on incomplete returns and will therefore vary considerably from the final tables. The preliminary and incomplete nature of the material forwarded was adequately covered as a warning that final conclusions should not be drawn although it was felt that the material would offer some basis for judging the usefulness of final data and planning for its proper use.

3. An outline of the first printed publication of census data is attached hereto, the tables enumerated are those now becoming available for inspection. It is suggested that each sub-commission study the outlines carefully:

- a. to plan for use of data as they become available;
- b. to plan for careful analysis of data in relation to existing requisitions at AFHQ and Washington; and
- c. as a partial basis for formulating recommendations on what additional tabulations should be included in any further publications.

4. Within the next few days you will receive a complete set of the forms on which the census was taken. It is felt that a knowledge of the forms will be necessary in making your recommendations for additional tabulations as only from the basic schedules can you see all the data gathered. You will be asked for these recommendations as to what should be included in a second publication soon after the first publication is in your hands.

Distribution.
 "C"

Harlan Cleveland
 Harlan Cleveland
 Executive Director

3184

SUMMARY OF NEW CENSUS MATERIALGENERALPlan of Census

The over-all census is divided into five major divisions:

1. Personal and Community census (Demographic Census)
2. Agricultural Census
3. Industrial Census
4. Transportation Census
5. Living Conditions Census

There are also the five principal divisions of the first publication which will also include an Introduction with essential qualifying notes and comments. The census provides personal, business, institutional and community data for the 38 provinces and almost all of the 2,700 communes in Liberated Italy, Sicily and Sardinia (Viterbo, Terni, Perugia, Rieti, Teramo and all provinces south). For data on which only a spot-check was necessary, information will be available from a selected list of one-fifth of the communes. Every short-cut which would not lessen the reliability of the data has been used to speed up the collection and tabulation of data.

DEMOGRAPHIC TABLES

Due to transportation and communications difficulties, and to almost total destructions in some localities, reports were not received for certain communes. Data for these communes has been estimated, however and these estimates will be published subject to change upon the receipt of new material in the first publication. The following demographic tables will be included in the first publication.

1. Communes and population present, classified by sex, by province and communes size or groups.
2. Families present, population present and evacuees from other communes, classified by sex, by province, by capital cities and other communes, and by urban and rural communes.
3. Population present, classified by sex; percentage composition, for provinces, capital cities, and for urban and rural communes.
4. Prisoners of war as to the place of capture.
5. Internees, expatriates, and transferees as to present location

3. Industrial Census

4. Transportation Census

5. Living Conditions Census

There are also the five principal divisions of the first publication which will also include an Introduction with essential qualifying notes and comments. The census provides personal, business, institutional and community data for the 38 provinces and almost all of the 2,700 communes in Liberated Italy, Sicily and Sardinia (Viterbo, Terni, Perugia, Rieti, Teramo and all provinces south). For data on which only a spot-check was necessary, information will be available from a selected list of one-fifth of the communes. Every short-cut which would not lessen the reliability of the data has been used to speed up the collection and tabulation of data.

DEMOGRAPHIC TABLES

Due to transportation and communications difficulties, and to almost total destructions in some localities, reports were not received for certain communes. Data for these communes has been estimated, however, and these estimates will be published subject to change upon the receipt of new material in the first publication. The following demographic tables will be included in the first publication.

1. Communes and population present, classified by sex, by province and communes size or groups.
2. Families present, population present and evacuees from other communes, classified by sex, by province, by capital cities and other communes, and by urban and rural communes.
3. Population present, classified by sex; percentage composition, for provinces, capital cities, and for urban and rural communes.
4. Prisoners of war as to the place of capture.
5. Internees, expatriates, and transferees as to present location
6. Unemployed, classified by sex; those employed by the Allied Forces; by province, capital cities and other communes, and special reference to the number of unemployed agricultural workers.
7. Total number of aliases classified by nation in which they have citizenship. Table indicates those with and those without means of subsistence and the cause of refugee status for those who are in concentration camps or interned and for those who are free. Three classifications are given as to cause of refugee status: war refugee, non war refugee, and those coming into Italy who are not refugees.

3183

-2-

8. Alien refugees in Italy because of the war classified by citizenship and by State of habitual residence.
9. Total number of alien refugees in Italy on account of war; classified by citizenship and by year in which they came to Italy. For the year 1944, the table shows those who had been in Italy less than one month, from one month to four months, and over four months at the time the Census was taken in September.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

As was the case in the Demographic Census, returns of the Agricultural Census were not entirely complete, therefore necessitating the same use of estimates for provinces in which all communes were not received. The following 19 tables will be available:

1. Number and acreage of farms per province classified by size of farm.
2. Productive acreage per province not utilized because of war for September 1944. There is a breakdown showing productive acreages in each province not utilized because of floods, mines, bombings, etc., and because of military occupation.
3. Livestock in each province taken by Germans; classified as to type and kind of animal.
4. Livestock of each kind and type in the province as of 15 Sept. 44 compared with the amount in the province 31 July 1942.
5. Rural buildings in each province destroyed or damaged by the war. Information is given for number usable and non-usable of following types of rural buildings; dwelling; livestock shed; granary or store-room; silo and tool-shed.
6. Woods and forests in each province destroyed or damaged by the war. Total acreage.
7. Agricultural tree crops in each province destroyed or damaged by the war. Classified by vines, olive trees, and other trees destroyed and considerably damaged.
8. Total number and horsepower of a selected list of about 40 types of motors; machines and transport attached to farms in existence destroyed by war, or taken by Germans.
9. Total number and horsepower of motors, machines and transport attached for use of farm in each province in September 1944.
10. Condition of drainage and irrigation works in each compartment.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

As was the case in the Demographic Census, returns of the Agricultural Census were not entirely complete, therefore necessitating the same use of estimates for provinces in which all communes were not received. The following 19 tables will be available :

1. Number and acreage of farms per province classified by size of farm.
2. Productive acreage per province not utilized because of war for September 1944. There is a breakdown showing productive acreages in each province not utilized because of floods, mines, bombings, etc., and because of military occupation.
3. Livestock in each province taken by Germans, classified as to type and kind of animal.
4. Livestock of each kind and type in the province as of 15 Sept. 44 compared with the amount in the province 31 July 1942.
5. Rural buildings in each province destroyed or damaged by the war. Information is given for number usable and non-usable of following types of rural buildings; dwelling; livestock shed; granary or store-room; silo and tool-shed.
6. Woods and forests in each province destroyed or damaged by the war. Total acreage.
7. Agricultural tree crops in each province destroyed or damaged by the war. Classified by vines, olive trees, and other trees destroyed and considerably damaged.
8. Total number and horsepower of a selected list of about 40 types of motors, machines and transport attached to farms in existence destroyed by war, or taken by Germans.
9. Total number and horsepower of motors, machines and transport attached for use of farm in each province in September 1944.
10. Condition of drainage and irrigation works in each compartment.
11. Motors, machines, transport per compartment: those in existence, destroyed by war; and taken away by the Germans.
12. Agricultural produce amassed.
13. Quantity of grains retained in each province by farmers during the agricultural season 1943-44. This table gives the quantity of wheat, corn, barley, rye retained for human as well as for livestock consumption, and gives this information for both urban and rural communes.
14. Quantity of wheat and olive oil retained by farmers during the agricultural season 1943-44, giving data for the status of

3182

...

-3-

persons entitled to use the produce (owner, tenant, share-cropper, regular and irregular laborer) and the use to which the produce is put (food seed and fodder).

15. Chemical fertilizers and anti-parasitides purchased by the farmers for each year during the past five years.
16. Seeds (24 different kinds) and fodder-concentrates (10 kinds) purchased by farmers during each year of the past five years.
17. Machines and agricultural equipment purchased by farmers each year during the past five years.
18. Fuels, (oil, gas, and kerosene) and lubricants (oils and grease) used by farmers during each year of the past five years and needed by farmers for 1945.
19. Number of provinces in which there exist surpluses or deficiencies of seeds and the respective quantities. Table also shows, for each kind of seed, the quantity normally planted per hectare.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS

The Institute of Statistics has complete files of the 1937-39 Industrial Census of Italy which consists of 356 different detailed industrial questionnaires. To save time and printing the entire 1937-39 Census was microfilmed and the forms mailed to each of the firms, together with a sample schedule uniform for all industries, describing the urgency of the problem and asking pertinent current questions with space and instructions for answering them. For these schedules, it is believed that a fairly accurate picture has been obtained of Italian industrial needs and the industrial possibilities of those possibilities can be met. The following industrial tables have been prepared and will be available:

1. Value of the firm and amount of damage, in percent and in lire caused by war, classified as to type of damage (bombing, spoliation, taken to North Italy or other) and as to object damaged (building, machinery and/or raw material).
2. Total quantity of precious metal (platinum, gold, silver, copper, alloy and other) removed from the establishment.
3. Value of firms and amount of damage (percent and lire) caused by war to buildings, machines and raw materials for each class of industry.
4. Value of firms and amount of damage (percent and lire) 3181

17. Machines and agricultural equipment purchased by farmers each year during the past five years.
18. Fuels, (oil, gas, and kerosene) and lubricants (oils and grease) used by farmers during each year of the past five years and needed by farmers for 1945.
19. Number of provinces in which there exist surpluses or deficiencies of seeds and the respective quantities. Table also shows, for each kind of seed, the quantity normally planted per hectare.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS

The Institute of Statistics has complete files of the 1937-39 Industrial Census of Italy which consists of 356 different detailed industrial questionnaires. To save time and printing the entire 1937-39 Census was microfilmed and the forms mailed to each of the firms, together with a sample schedule uniform for all industries, describing the urgency of the problem and asking pertinent current questions with space and instructions for answering them. For these schedules, it is believed that a fairly accurate picture has been obtained of Italian industrial needs and the industrial possibilities of those possibilities can be met. The following industrial tables have been prepared and will be available:

1. Value of the firm and amount of damage, in percent and in lire caused by war, classified as to type of damage (bombing, spoliation, taken to North Italy or other) and as to object damaged (building, machinery and/or raw material).
2. Total quantity of precious metal (platinum, gold, silver, copper, alloy and other) removed from the establishment.
3. Value of firms and amount of damage (percent and lire) caused by war to buildings, machines and raw materials for each class of industry.
4. Value of firms and amount of damage (percent and lire) caused by war to buildings, machines and raw materials in each province. 3181
5. Number of firms, personnel and motor power in each province in 1937-39 and in 1944. This data also given for chief city compared to other communes in each province.
6. Number of firms, personnel, motor power, value, and cubic meter of space of firms active, partly active, or inactive in 1944, relative to cause of partial activity or inactivity (bombing, spoliation, requisition, etc.). Also data on firms inactive or partially active due to no electricity or raw materials or raw materials or both.
7. Number of firms, personnel, motor power and value of inactive firms relative to the period during which they became inactive. This data is available for each class of industry.

- 4 -

8. Number and horsepower of hydraulic, gas steam, Diesel, gasoline engines, generators, electric motors, and steam boilers of firms existing and efficient, destroyed or removed in each class of industry.
9. Number and power of each kind of transport belonging to establishments in 1944 compared to 1937-40. Number in working condition, destroyed, and removed.
10. Number of the types of plant and machinery of each class of industry in 1937-39 and in 1944; number in working condition, destroyed and removed.
11. Olive presses, cheese and butter plants, and flour mills with less than ten employees; those in existence per province, those active and those potentially active.
12. Olive presses, cheese and butter plants and flour mills with less than ten employees; buildings, motors and machines in existence, destroyed by war, and removed by Germans.

TRANSPORTATION CENSUS

The following tables have been prepared and will be available:

1. Average prices per province of certain elements relative to transport; prices of gasoline, inner tubes, tires; cost of fodder (grains and horse beans) fed to draft livestock, and cost of auto or truck and animal cart transport. Available for communes of different sizes.
2. Auto transport as to mechanical condition, condition of tires, and weight (in quintals) carried by trucks, trailers and motor-cycle cars.
3. Boats registered in maritime offices of each compartment, classified as to type and use of boats and as to agencies using boats.
4. Ships "laid up" being repaired or damaged:
 - a. Of Italian nationality (registered in a Compartment Maritime Office different from the present port);
 - b. Of foreign (i.e., non-Italian) nationality.

INQUIRY ON LIVING CONDITIONS IN SEPTEMBER 1944

This is only a sample inquiry but the tables will give a fairly reliable picture of the subjects concerned.

A. Nutrition

destroyed and removed.

11. Olive presses, cheese and butter plants, and flour mills with less than ten employees; those in existence per province, those active and those potentially active.
12. Olive presses, cheese and butter plants and flour mills with less than ten employees; buildings, motors and machines in existence, destroyed by war, and removed by Germans.

TRANSPORTATION CENSUS

The following tables have been prepared and will be available:

1. Average prices per province of certain elements relative to transport; prices of gasoline, inner tubes, tires; cost of fodder (grains and horse beans) fed to draft livestock, and cost of auto or truck and animal cart transport. Available for communes of different sizes.
2. Auto transport as to mechanical condition, condition of tires, and weight (in quintals) carried by trucks, trailers and motor-cycle cars.
3. Boats registered in maritime offices of each compartment, classified as to type and use of boats and as to agencies using boats.
4. Ships "laid up" being repaired or damaged:
 - a. Of Italian nationality (registered in a Compartment Maritime Office different from the present port).
 - b. Of foreign (i.e., non-Italian) nationality.

INQUIRY ON LIVING CONDITIONS IN SEPTEMBER 1944

This is only a sample inquiry but the tables will give a fairly reliable picture of the subjects concerned.

A. Nutrition

1. Caloric and nutritive content per consumer unit of foodstuffs consumed by families of office workers compared to families of manual laborers in each compartment and in urban and rural communes.
2. Average weekly expenditure, per consumer unit, of families of office workers and manual laborers, and the percentage purchased from ration cards, from the free or black market, or home-produced. Available for compartments and for urban and rural communes. **3180**
3. Average monthly consumption of rationed foods by persons with ration cards. Available per province and for rural and urban communes for the following foods: bread, wheat flour, corn flour, pasta, rice, olive oil, butter, lard and sugar.

- 5 -

4. Censused population compared with ration card population per province and for urban and rural communes.
5. Number of persons who provided their own bread and food for soup in July 1943 and June 1944. Per province and for urban and rural communes.
6. Child nutrition: daily average consumption of proteins (milk, meats, cheese and eggs) for children of office workers and manual laborers. By age groups, per compartment and for urban and rural communes.
7. Child nutrition: frequency of consumption of some protein foods (milk, meats, cheese and eggs) for different age groups and for children of office workers and manual laborers. Per compartment and for urban and rural communes.
8. Average price of bread, wheat flour, potatoes, sugar, olive oil, cheese, and eggs. Per province and for communes of different sizes.

B. Clothing

9. Material and condition of the principal pieces of clothing, shoes, and bedding materials by provinces and for urban and rural communes.
10. Average condition and average number per 100 persons of certain pieces of winter clothing. Per compartment and for urban and rural communes.
11. Average condition and average number per 100 persons of pieces of bedding materials (blankets, sheets, and woolen mattresses). Per compartment and for urban and rural communes.
12. Average price of men's undershirts, men's winter suits, sewing thread, men's and women's stockings and men's and women's heavy shoes. Per province and for communes of different sizes.

C. Housing Conditions

13. Dwellings destroyed and dwellings damaged and unoccupied; number of rooms, damaged and not habitable, and damaged but habitable. Per province.
14. Dwellings damaged, but still occupied. Per province for capital city and other communes.
15. Undamaged dwellings requisitioned or unoccupied. Number of rooms; occupying authority. Per province.
16. Normal and emergency shelters and dwellings: number, average number of persons per room and hygienic-sanitary conditions. Per compartment and for capital cities and other communes.

foods (milk, meats, cheese and eggs) for different age groups and for children of office workers and manual laborers. Per compartment and for urban and rural communes.

8. Average price of bread, wheat flour, potatoes, sugar, olive oil, cheese, and eggs. Per province and for communes of different sizes.

B. Clothing

9. Material and condition of the principal pieces of clothing, shoes, and bedding materials by provinces and for urban and rural communes.
10. Average condition and average number per 100 persons of certain pieces of winter clothing. Per compartment and for urban and rural communes.
11. Average condition and average number per 100 persons of pieces of bedding materials (blankets, sheets, and woolen mattresses). Per compartment and for urban and rural communes.
12. Average price of men's undershirts, men's winter suits, sewing thread, men's and women's stockings and men's and women's heavy shoes. Per province and for communes of different sizes.

C. Housing Conditions

13. Dwellings destroyed and dwellings damaged and unoccupied; number of rooms, damaged and not habitable, and damaged but habitable. Per province.
14. Dwellings damaged, but still occupied. Per province for capital city and other communes.
15. Undamaged dwellings requisitioned or unoccupied. Number of rooms; occupying authority. Per province.
16. Normal and emergency shelters and dwellings: number, average number of persons per room and hygienic-sanitary conditions. Per compartment and for capital cities and other communes.
17. Dwellings, rooms, average number of persons per room and average rent of dwellings relative to the number of rooms. Per compartment and for capital cities and other communes.
18. Average number of persons per room and average rent as to the house facilities, and as to the occupational status of the head of the family. By compartments and for capital and other communes.

C. Public Health

3179

19. a. General mortality as to cause of death. By compartments, with a comparison with 1939 data.

- 6 -

- b. Infant mortality as to causes of death. By compartments, with a comparison with 1939 data.
- 20. Hospitals active and inactive by cause of inactivity; materials available and removed by Germans. By provinces.
- 21. Average weight of male and female children less than one year old, classified with reference to source of milk supply and whether they live in urban or rural communes.
- 22. Average weight of male and female children at birth and at one, two and three years of age, as to occupational status of parents. By compartments: for all communes; urban communes; rural communes.
- 23. Weight of male and female children at six and at eleven years of age. By compartments.
- 24. Average height of children at six and eleven years of age. By compartments.

E. Elementary and Secondary Education

- 25. Kindergarten and elementary school: (a) total of provinces (b) capital cities.

26. Secondary schools

F. Public Services

- 27. Public buildings by type: pre-war situation and present situation (buildings available, occupied or requisitioned for other uses; unusable because of war).
- 28. Population served by drinking water as to source of supply. By compartments and size of commune for 1939 and 1944.
- 29. Communes and population served by sewer system, length of line and damage done by war. By compartments and size of communes for 1939 and 1944.
- 30. Communes and population served by electric lights. By compartments and size of communes for 1939 and 1944.
- 31. Communes and population served by gas. By compartments and size of communes for 1939 and 1944.
- 32. Communes and population with all, some, or no public service (water, sewage, electric lights and gas). By compartments and size of communes for 1939 and 1944.
- 33. Average salary of communal employees in August 1944. By provinces and compartments; for capital cities and other communes, and by class of employment.

23. Weight of male and female children at six and at eleven years of age. By compartments.
24. Average height of children at six and eleven years of age. By compartments.

E. Elementary and Secondary Education

25. Kindergarten and elementary school: (a) total of provinces (b) capital cities.
26. Secondary schools

F. Public Services

27. Public buildings by type: pre-war situation and present situation (buildings available, occupied or requisitioned for other uses; unusable because of war).
28. Population served by drinking water as to source of supply. By compartments and size of commune for 1939 and 1944.
29. Communes and population served by sewer system, length of line and damage done by war. By compartments and size of communes for 1939 and 1944.
30. Communes and population served by electric lights. By compartments and size of communes for 1939 and 1944.
31. Communes and population served by gas. By compartments and size of communes for 1939 and 1944.
32. Communes and population with all, some, or no public service (water, sewage, electric lights and gas). By compartments and size of communes for 1939 and 1944.
33. Average salary of communal employees in August 1944. By provinces and compartments; for capital cities and other communes, and by class of employment.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Cross Reference Sheet

File: LSC/108
Subject: Regional Organization - Northwest Italy
Date: 5 January 1945
To: Economic Sect.
From: Labor S/c
Documents Filed: LSC/110 3177

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Cross Reference Sheet

File: LSC/108
Subject: Forecast of February Material Movements
Date: 2 January 1945
To: Labr. 1/c
From: Economic Sec.
Documents Filed: LSC/113 3176

EXTRA COPY

LSC/108

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

NLS/TMS

TAL : 478904
REF : LSC/1002
TO : Economic Section

3 January 1945

1. Reference to your memorandum of 2 January 1945. 7.10/50.
2. This draft decree appears satisfactory and raises no questions from the point of view of Labor Sub-Commission.

JUNIUS R. SMITH
Colonel, GMC
Acting Director
Labor Sub-Commission

3175

0183