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

NCC 10000/146/191 L.S.C./705

PIEMONTE REGION - REPORTS

MAY 1945 - FEB 1946

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

TE REGION 1 - REPORTS

1915 - FEB. PKG

12C/705

ALLIED COMMISSION
LIAISON GROUP
PIEMONTE REGION

CEP/gz

26 February 1945

REF: PR/Food/54

SUBJECT: Labor Situation, Piemonte (February 1945)

TO : Chief Liaison Officer.

General Economic Situation

The general economic situation in Piemonte has not improved in February. From the large stocks of finished and semi-finished products and some raw materials (chemical products especially) some are beginning to be offered for sale, but because of the opinion that prices may still drop, buying is slow.

Wages and Wage control

In most industries salaries have been boosted to the levels fixed by the recently stipulated agreement for North Italy. The minimum daily "take home packets" in Piemonte, scaled according to groups of industries, categories of workers and sex, vary as follows:

INDUSTRIES	HIGHEST PAID GRADES	LOWEST PAID GRADES
Printing trade	394.60 lire	262.88 lire
Building trade	361.37 lire	329.48 lire
Mechanical & Metallurgical Ind'	361.57 lire	267.05 lire
Chemical Industry	353.98 lire	262.25 lire
Paper-making Industry	346.39 lire	258.02 lire
Textile Industry	338.80 lire	251.49 lire

In the textile industry, the minimum rates are even beeing exceeded, probably because of the better organization of the workers in that field.

R.I.J.A.C. dealt with 51 cases involving wage disputes, recommending 50 for approval and rejecting one. (See appendix "A")

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Unemployment

Appendix "B" shows the unemployment situation in the seven provinces. The large increase in Torino is probably explained by the expiration of the Ban on Discharges and a more accurate registration

The number of workers who are actually "surplus" to requirements, according to figures of the "Cassa Integrazione" on the 15th of February, is shown in Appendix "C".

No strikes of any consequence have been reported this month.

Food Situation

The food and monthly expenditure of

of 2
detai

expenditure due to an increased allocation of rationed goods (particularly fats) and to a noticeable downward trend in free market prices.

ALESSANDRIA. Slight increase of the total monthly expenditure due to a slightly decreased allocation of rationed goods (a little more milk but less fats)

CUNEO. In spite of an extra allocation of salt-meat, a considerable increase of the total expenditure is noticed, due to a decreased allocation of rice (5 kilos instead of 10 kilos as in January) and of sugar (750 grams instead of 1000 grams as in January.)

VERCELLI. A 5% increase of the monthly expenditure due to a decreased allocation of rationed goods.

NOVARA and AOSTA. About the same as in January.

ASTI In spite of a slightly decreased allocation of rationed goods, the monthly expenditure for February is equal to that of January, owing to a decrease of the black market.

Charles E. Perry

CHARLES E. PERRY
Captain, C.M.P.
Military officer -in-C

the expiration of the Ban on Discharges and a

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Charles E. Perry
CHARLES E. PERRY
Captain, C.M.P.
Liaison Officer -AC

Copies: U.S. Embassy Rome (Labor Attaché)
British Embassy, Rome (Labor Attaché)
Food & Agriculture S/C, Rome
Labor S/C, Rome.

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APPENDIX "A"

LABOR RELATIONS ACTIVITY 21 JANUARY 1946 TO 20 FEBRUARY 1946.

I = Individual; C = Collective.

PROVINCE	PENDING FROM PREV. MONTH		ARISING BETWEEN 21/1 AND 20/2/46		TOTAL		SETTLED ON 20/2/46		STILL PENDIN ON 20/2/46	
	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C
Torino	36	16	32	6	68	22	43	14	25	8
Alessandria	41		6		47		31		16	
Aosta	30	1	4	2	34	3	5	2	29	1
Asti	23		22	3	45	3	25	3	20	
Cuneo	1		5		6		4		2	
Novara	23	21	30	20	53	41	32	27	21	14
Vercelli	28	8	12	4	40	12	15	5	25	7
TOTALS.....	182	46	111	35	293	81	155	51	138	30

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APPENDIX "B"

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION ON 20 FEBRUARY 1946 FOR PIEMONTE

PROVINCE	REGISTERED ON 20/1/46	REGISTRATION 20/1/46 TO 20/1/46	EMPLOYED FROM 20/1 TO 20/2/46	CANCELLED FROM THE LISTS	REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED ON 20/2/46
6666					
Alessandria	6000	2267	762	175	8130
Aosta	3448	1080	416	53	4059
Asti	2635	754	89	56	3244
CUNEO	5449	1640	801	39	6449
Novara	8821	1920	847	53	9841
Torino	17949	12069	6156	822	23040
Vercelli	7515	2088	940	160	8503
TOTALS.....	52617	22018	10011	1358	63266

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APPENDIX "C"

SITUATION FOR SURPLUS WORKERS IN INDUSTRY.

PROVINCE	WORKERS EMPLOYED LESS THAN 40 HOURS PER WEEK (RECEIVING 77% CASSA INTEGRAZIONE)		WORKERS SURPLUS TO REQUIREMENTS IF FULL WORKING WEEK OF 48 HOURS IS REINTRODUCED	
	15/1/1946	15/2/1946	15/1/1946	15/2/1946
Alessandria	7358	3569	4101	1696
Aosta		7800		4100
Asti	2987	2981	867	700
Cuneo	4000	4500	3300	3300
Novara	22017	21727	13073	10288
Torino	84000	80000	41000	38000
Vercelli	21928	32227	8029	12989
TOTALS	142290	152804	70370	71073

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APPENDIX "D"

SPESA MENSILE PER L'ALIMENTAZIONE DI UNA FAMIGLIA TIPO LAVORATRICE COMPOSTA DI CINQUE PERSONE - 3.73 UNITA' CONSUMATRICI -
No. INDICE (BASE GENNAIO 1946) = 100

-MESE DI FEBBRAIO 1946

Città di TORINO.

a.	Spese per l'Alimentazione	Lire	11781.20
b.	Spesa pe l'affitto	"	342.85
c.	Spesa per cottura cibi	"	393.20
d.	Spesa per Illiminazione	"	35.20
		Lire	12552.55
			94.2

Città di ALESSANDRIA.

a.	Lire		10309.68
b.	"		290.20
c.	"		360.00
d.	"		40.00
	Lire		10999.88
			98.08

Città di ASTI.

a.	Lire		10955.05
b.	"		126.00
c.	"		360.00
d.	"		25.05
	Lire		10866.10
			100.00

Città di CUNEO.

a.	Lire		12265.22
b.	"		290.00
c.	"		364.90
d.	"		23.04
	Lire		12946.16
			110.6

Città di NOVARA.

a.	Lire		10399.40
b.	"		152.00
c.	"		361.20
d.	"		39.60
	Lire		10952.20
			101.6

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Città di VERCELLI.

a.	Lire	9346.80
b.	"	203.00
c.	"	346.50
d.	"	32.40
	Lire	9928.80

Città di AOSTA.

a.	Lire	13180.20
b.	"	350.00
c.	"	76.90
d.	"	33.00
	Lire	13640.10

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FILE COPY

ALLIED COMMISSION
PIEMONTE REGION
LIAISON GROUP

CEP/ez

REF: PR/Food/54 7 February 1946

SUBJECT: Labor Situation, Piemonte (January).

TO : Chief Liaison Officer, Piemonte.

1. Therefollowing observations are largely drawn from a report to the undersigned, made by Mr. I. Schaffer who was employed by the former Regional Labor Officer of Piemonte.

2. General Situation and Wages. -- The general industrial situation has grown worse owing to continued and acute lack of coal and raw materials. Fiat and other mechanical industries are most affected. R.I.J.A.C. dealt with 32 wage agreements during January, approving 29. Most agreements are now concluded on a provincial level. (See Appendix "A").

3. Unemployment. -- Unemployment registration being voluntary, figures are not complete. Increases (see Appendix "B") were greatest in Torino and Novara Provinces and are probably accounted for by returning prisoners of war and internees. The number of surplus workers (unemployables) has increased, (See Appendix "C"), except in Novara Province.

4. Industrial Unrest. -- Industrial unrest has definitely tended to decrease, as compared to previous months. Only three strikes of any consequence were reported:

1) State employees struck for one hour, considering the 3,000 lire government allowance unsatisfactory.

2) Specialized Steel Workers struck to demand admission into the category of "Impiegati" (clerical employees). Still out (29/1/46).

3) Printing Workers struck for increased pay and a "cost of living indemnity" and were still on strike 29/1/46.

5. Food Situation and Labor. -- The January "cost of Food" studies, for the various provinces, compared with those

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for December 1945, show an increase in all provinces, particularly in Torino, Novara and Aosta. (See Appendix "D").

Charles E. Perry
CHARLES E. PERRY
Captain, C.M.P.
Liaison Officer - Food

4 Incl.

Copies: U.S. Embassy Rome (Labor Attaché)
British Embassy Rome (Labor Attaché)

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APPENDIX "A"

LABOR RELATIONS ACTIVITY 20 DECEMBER 1945 TO 20 JANUARY 1946

I = Individual
C = Collective

PROVINCE	PENDING FROM PREVIOUS MONTH		ARISING BETWEEN 20 DEC & 20 JAN		TOTAL		SETTLED		STILL PENDING ON 20 JAN 46	
	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C
Torino	31	23	41	31	72	54	36	38	36	16
Alessandria	40		22		62		21		41	
Aosta	31	1	3	1	34	2	4	1	30	1
Asti	7	1	28		35	1	12	1	23	
Cuneo	1		4		5		4		1	
Novara	25	12	43	16	68	28	45	7	23	21
Vercelli	25	9	15	5	40	14	12	6	28	8
TOTALS - -	160	46	156	53	316	99	134	53	182	46

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APPENDIX "B"

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION ON 20 JANUARY 1946 FOR PIEMONTE

PROVINCE	REGISTERED ON 20 DEC 1945	REGISTRATION FROM 20 DEC 45 TO 20 JANUARY 1946	PLACEMENT FROM 20 DEC 45 TO 20 JANUARY 946	REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED ON 20 JAN
Torino	15963	8361	6375	17949
Alessandria	6157	3640	2997	6800
Aosta	2859	1103	514	3448
Asti	1508	1510	383	2635
Cuneo	4522	1729	802	5449
Novara	6800	2914	893	8821
Vercelli	6015	3327	1827	7515
TOTALS	43824	22584	13791	52617

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APPENDIX "C"

PROVINCES	Workers employed less than 40 hours per week (receiving the "Cassa Integrazione" benefits)		Workers surplus to requirements if full working week of 48 hrs is reintroduced	
	On 15.12.45	On 15.1.46	On 15.12.45	On 15.1.46
Alessandria	2714	7358	1073	4101
Aosta	No figures are being obtained from the autonomous administration of Aosta			
Asti	2494	2987	731	867
Cuneo	3600	4000	3100	3300
Novara	25954	22017	13801	13073
Torino	82000	84000	40000	41000
Vercelli	12390	21929	4259	8029
TOTALS	137880	142290	62964	70370

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APPENDIX "D"

SECRET

MONTHLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IN PIEMONTE FOR A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS:

CITY	RATIONED COMMODITIES		BLACK MARKET COMMOD.		TOTAL		EXPENSE IN LIRE OF PRE=VIOUS MONTHS
	Expense in lire	Daily calories/head	Expense in lire	Daily calories/head	Expense in lire	Daily cal or/head	
1	2	3	4	5	6 (2+4)	7 (3+5)	8
Torino	1444,25	902,47	16246	1497	17691	2400	14741
Alessand.	2519	1218	10500	1181	13020	2400	12751
Aosta	897	985	14043	1414	14941	2400	13761
Asti	2320	1332	9871	1067	12192	2400	11536
Cuneo	1662	1207	11611	1192	13273	2400	13149
Novara	1576	904	10625	1495	12201	2400	10248
Vercelli	1597	1452	9378	947	10975	2400	10560

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LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

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

REMARKS:

1467

CONFIDENTIAL

WSC/105

HEADQUARTERS
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

2 January 1946

REF. : PR/ESO/117.1

SUBJECT : Monthly Report December 1945

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission.

PART I

1. News of the forming of the New Italian Government created no major political repercussions in the Region. The general feeling is that this government will notbe able to fulfil a serious democratic policy.

2. Parties of the left Wing greeted with delight the turning over of Northern Territory to the Italian Govt. Parties on the Right were more sober, seeing in this turnover an open opportunity for the CLN to seize more power.

3. Italian local government officials still show a lack of responsibility towards their civic duties.

4. Lack of Raw Materials is still hampering industry. Food situation seems satisfactory. Rationing of electricity is causing some dislocation of production.

5. Budjets continue to be approved by the Milan Administrative office. These totals some 163 million lire. Shortage of railways wagons is still holding up coal deliveries.

6. Unemployment is on the increase, due mainly to shortage of raw materials.

7. Grain ammassing is still not up to expectation.

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7. Grain ammassing is still not up to expectation.

8. Crime is decreasing throughout the Region, noticeably in Turin province.

EC draft 2 Jan 946

A-EC
1-C Sec
1-PRB Sec to Estab Sec
1-Fr Pol Rep
1-Pol & B
9-Econ Sec
1-Working Copy

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PART II

a. POLITICAL REACTION AND POPULAR OPINION.

Throughout the Region the news of the formation of the new Italian Government created little political repercussion. The handover of AMG territory to the Italian Government was received quietly on the whole. The Leftist Parties are undoubtedly elated that this handover is at last taking place. The Parties of the Right, however, fear that this will create an open opportunity for the CLN to seize more power, with a consequent dismissal of most of the provincial and other officials who have co-operated with AMG. Majority of the people are wishing that AMG had remained until after the elections.

b. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Lack of civic responsibility on the part of Italian Officials is still evident. Corruption is still tending to creep in. On the whole, there is very little to report this month. CLN in Vercelli have attempted to interfere in the case of the Prefect who has been charged with failing to obey an AMG order.

c. ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SKILL

Food: Distribution of rationed commodities has come on smoothly throughout the Region. In Alessandria meat is sold on the free market twice a week. Clandestine pig slaughtering is increasing.

Prices of foodstuffs remain practically unaltered, with the exception of meat, which has decreased to between 300 and 400 lire per kilo.

There is some anxiety in CLNAI over the food situation and SUPPAL has come in for much criticism regarding the unfair distribution of foodstuffs. It is alleged that too much is going to its own employees. Here too, the Black Market flourishes.

Grain threshing continues slowly and, so far, has failed to come up to expectations.

Industry: Shortage of raw material is seriously hampering industry throughout the Region. With the advent of electricity

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c. ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY

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Grain Commission continues slowly and, so far, has failed to come up to expectations.

Industry: Shortage of raw material is seriously hampering Industry throughout the Region. With the advent of electricity rationing this problem has become aggravated. Due to the shortage of railway wagons coal deliveries have been held up, adding to this difficulty. Commerce appears to have come to a standstill in some province, due mainly to the undecided financial policy of the government.

Commerce: During the month I.S.I.C in Alessandria reported that the December allocation of BOL (gasoil) had not been sufficient for all requirements.

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d. AGRICULTURE.

The harvest of winter crops has been satisfactory but snow has seriously hampered outside pastures. Fishing and forestry have also been stopped by snows.

Most farmers are against the amassing of maize. Grain amassing, despite Prefects orders, is proceeding very slowly.

Mainly conditions are satisfactory.

e. LABOUR.

The rationing of electricity has had its effect on the labour market. Some strikes have been reported, but these were only local and no trouble ensued. A strike of some 6 days in Biella, in Vercelli Province, ended by the Camera del Lavoro issuing an order to resume work. The workmen had refused to agree to a new contract drawn up in Rome. Farm labourers have demanded an increase in wages. This matter is still under discussion. Shortages of raw materials, rationing of electricity, and the present fantastic high prices have all contributed towards a critical situation in the labour market.

f. FINANCE.

Budgets continue to be approved by the Milan administrative office and in Vercelli these amounted to some 163 million lire. Credits for corresponding amounts were opened. The new unblocking procedure has been working smoothly.

Savings and investments have increased. In other financial fields however, the uncertainty of the financial situation has caused a reduction. There is a shortage of currency in some provinces due to hoarding of money by farmers, etc. The lack of confidence in AMG currency is still evident, as the percentage of counterfeits is increasing.

g. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

Damage caused by floods in October is now being repaired and the Tenda railway tunnel officially opened on Dec. 4th. Snow has suspended operations in some districts. Gas productions has been resumed in Vercelli Province. Throughout the Region things still continue normal. Elect-

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h. LEGAL.

AMG cases have been turned over to Italian authorities on the departure of Legal Officers in Provinces. Italian Courts continue to function smoothly. Nothing further to report this month.

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1. PUBLIC SAFETY.

An improvement in the CCRR is reported and they are now in a position to deal with any but the most serious disorders. The need of clothing and transport is still acute. These are necessary if the improvement in morale and efficiency is to be maintained.

The training of the Agenti PS continues and under the supervision of IIS.s satisfactory results have been obtained. The energy displayed by the Mobile battalions is far superior to that of other police bodies.

The Guardia Finanza still perform excellent work. In Vercelli Province they have effectively reduced the Black market in Rice. The amassing of this product is now more than ever satisfactory.

More assistance is necessary for the Guardia Forestale. They are performing good work in the control of wood cutting and agricultural damage.

Serious crime has been reduced - considerably in Turin Province. Two men have been arrested for connection with the wholesale murder reported in November Report.

Possession of Firearms by civilians. It appears that we have either seized most of the arms thus held, or they are more cunningly concealed. Nothing to report.

Trouble between civilians and British troops at Novara Transit Camp has been effectively dealt with by APM 2 District: and PrSC. Conduct of the British troops was not up to usual standard.

A satisfactory control has been maintained over VD.

Public morale fluctuates with the times. Foodstuffs in abundance are exhibited for sale, but prices are beyond the means of the ordinary worker.

No public meetings of any importance took place during the month.

1463

The Fire Brigade is in excellent shape. There were no exceptional outbreaks of fire.

A prison disturbance in Turin has been made the subject of a Special Report submitted to Public Safety Sub Commission.

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1463

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J. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.

General health throughout the Region continues good. Incidence rates of communicable diseases show a marked decrease. Sanitation conditions as always are good. Milk supply is still below the needs of children and the aged.

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The Penicillin Centre in Turin Province is not yet functioning owing to the shortage of that drug. A Black Market in Penicillin is flourishing.

k. REFUGEES.

Information Centres in Turin is being handed over to UNRRA at the end of the month. Allied Nationals Camps are still to remain open pending a final decision on their future.

Hospitals are functioning satisfactorily.

Returns:	Italians in Camps 1 Dec 45	-	241
	Arrivals		85
	Evacuated		303
	Remaining - 31 Dec 45		23
	Allied and other Nationals in Camp - 1 Dec 45		131
	Arrivals		52
	Evacuated		174
	Remaining 31 Dec 45		9

Of the Itallialians 8 were POWs.

l. COMMUNICATIONS.

Nothing to Report.

m. TRANSPORTATION.

The tyre shortage still creates a serious problem.

Motor Vehicle Circulations permits have been extended to 31 Jan 46 automatically.

n. FRENCH SITUATION. 1462

Suggestions that, owing to the reopening of the TENDA Tunnel, no AMG and French Officers at TENDA be withdrawn were rejected by higher authority.

W. TURNER - COLES
Colonel
Deputy Regional Commissioner

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

Returns:	Italians in Camps 1 Dec 45	- 241
	Arrivals	85
	Evacuated	303
	Remaining - 31 Dec 45	23
	Allied and other Nationals in Camp - 1 Dec 45	131
	Arrivals	52
	Evacuated	174
	Remaining 31 Dec 45	9

Of the Italialians 8 were POWs.

l. COMMUNICATIONS.

Nothing to Report.

m. TRANSPORTATION.

The tyre shortage still creates a serious problem.

Motor Vehicle Circulations permits have been extended to 31 Jan 46 automatically.

n. FRENCH SITUATION.

1462

Suggestions that, owing to the reopening of the TENDA Tunnel, no AMG and French Officers at TENDA be withdrawn were rejected by higher authority.

W. TURNER - COLES
Colonel
Deputy Regional Commissioner

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

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

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
~~Mr. W.H. BRAINE~~		
Mr. SACHS	I.A	
Mr. HIRD	MK	2/4
Mr. SCOTT	RS	3.1.7
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss. STEVENSON		3.1.7
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

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

LSc/705 + 910

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

REF. : PR/LA/62/209 23 July 1945

SUBJECT : Minutes of R.I.J.A.C. Meetings.

TO : H.Q. Allied Commission
(Attention - Director Labour Sub-Commission).

1. Herewith please find copy of R.I.J.A.C. minutes for meetings held on 26 June 1945 (Special Session) and 13 July 1945 as requested.

E. Scicluna, Major
Regional Labour Officer.

Copy to : - Cav. Carpo, Sec.
File
Reading File.

1460

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

VERBALE DI ADUNANZA TENUTO IL GIORNO 13 LUGLIO 1945 DEL COMITATO CONSULTIVO MISTO ITALIANO "LAVORO ED INDUSTRIA "PER IL PIEMONTE"

Sono presenti i Signori:

Dr. GUGLIELMONE TERESIO	- Presidente
Sig. ROVEDA GIOVANNI	- Rappresentante dei Lavoratori
Ing. FIORIO SANDRO	- Rappresentante dei Datori di Lavoro
Magg. E. SCICLUNA	- Ufficiale Regionale della Divisione Lavoro della A.M.G.
Signor CARPO GIOVANNI	- Segretario

Si è dato lettura ed è stato approvato il verbale della seduta precedente.

Si è passato quindi all'esame delle seguenti questioni all'ordine del giorno:

I°) ACCORDO PER LA CONCESSIONE DI UNA INDENNITA' DI CONTINGENZA AL PERSONALE OCCUPATO NEGLI STABILIMENTI INDUSTRIALI DELLA PROVINCIA DI TORINO

In relazione alle differenze risultanti nei vari contratti provinciali stipulati per la concessione della indennità di contingenza l'Ing. FIORIO informa risultargli che, per quanto concerne la mancanza dell'accordo di Milano della disposizione precisata all'art. 9) dell'accordo di Torino con la quale si esclude dal blocco dei licenziamenti il personale di nuova assunzione, la mancanza stessa verrà eliminata mediante un'accordo aggiuntivo.

L'Ing. FIORIO ha pure reso noto che la sconcordanza tra l'art. 6) dell'accordo di Milano e l'art. 7) di quello di Torino è in rapporto al fatto che le parti stipulanti di quest'ultimo accordo hanno ritenuto opportuno che il rinvio alla regolamentazione a parte del trattamento di indennità di emergenza per i dipendenti degli auto-trasporti e delle sartorie su misura contemplati dall'accordo di Milano, venisse esteso anche al personale dei trasporti in concessione, delle tranvie urbane e dell'industria dello spettacolo data specialmente la necessità di considerare la possibilità o meno di dare all'accordo l'effetto retroattivo al 21 Giugno u.s. nei riguardi dei citati lavoratori nonchè di stabilire modalità speciali per i lavoranti a domicilio e per l'artigianato.

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Peraltro è da rilevare che la regolamentazione per l'industria esercente la confezione di articoli d'abbigliamento non in serie è stata effettuata con accordo in data 13 Luglio corr. anno che forma parte integrante di quello generale del 10 corr. mese. In tale data è stata decisa l'applicazione dell'accordo generale anche all'industria degli auto-trasporti.

Per quanto concerne il personale delle imprese ferrotranviarie e delle tramvie urbane, l'accordo verrà stipulato nei prossimi giorni non appena saranno state approvate le nuove tariffe.

Circa il rilievo dell'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro relativo al fatto che in conseguenza delle modalità stabilite dall'accordo per la concessione dell'indennità di contingenza (la quale assorbe l'indennità di guerra) i capi famiglia con una persona a carico vengano in effetto a fruire di una indennità pari a quella dei non capi famiglia, l'Ing. FIORIO ha riferito che la differenza di trattamento permane almeno in parte in quanto, malgrado la disposizione dello pseudo governo repubblicano per cui l'indennità di guerra era dovuta ai soli capi famiglia, praticamente essa veniva corrisposta, sotto altra forma, dalla maggioranza delle ditte nella misura di L. 10.- a 15 al giorno anche ai non capi famiglia.

L'Ing. FIORIO riferisce che le parti stipulanti hanno ritenuto di apportare all'accordo alcune modifiche chiarificatrici di dettaglio le quali verranno regolarmente comunicate e formeranno parte integrante dell'accordo.

Il Sindaco ROVEDA rileva che, sia nell'accordo di Milano come in quello di Torino, non è contemplato nella sua essenza sostanziale il problema della esuberanza del personale che riveste nell'attuale momento una importanza fondamentale. Circa poi l'impegno assunto con l'accordo di addivenire alla stipulazione dei nuovi contratti di lavoro entro il Settembre p.v. il Signor ROVEDA esprime l'avviso che la complessità tecnica del problema renderà impossibile la stipulazione dei nuovi contratti entro il citato termine.

Il Comitato, tenuto conto di quanto sopra, ha espresso parere favorevole all'accordo confermando peraltro la raccomandazione che accordi del genere vengano stipulati con modalità uniformi per le varie provincie limitando le differenziazioni alle sole clausole che si riferiscono a situazioni speciali delle singole provincie.

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2°) ACCORDO PER LA CONCESSIONE INDENNITA' DI CONTINGENZA AGLI IMPIEGATI ED AGLI OPERAI DELL'INDUSTRIA DELLA PROVINCIA DI ASTI

Poichè l'accordo comprende una clausola con la quale viene stabilito che gli aumenti per carovita, anche se corrisposti con una maggiorazione di paga oraria debbono essere assorbiti dalla nuova indennità di contingenza, il che non si ha negli accordi di Milano e di Torino, il Comitato ha prospettato la opportunità di invitare le parti stipulanti ad esaminare se non sia opportuno uniformare le modalità dell'accordo di Asti a quelle dell'accordo di Torino comunicando in caso contrario le ragioni speciali che giustificano la clausola in questione.

Il Comitato rileva inoltre che, mentre negli accordi di Milano e di Torino per la distinzione dei limiti di età considera gli anni 20, l'accordo di Asti contempla gli anni 21 e pertanto ha segnalato l'opportunità che tale differenza venga eliminata in avvenire adottando il criterio di Asti

E' stato pure rilevato la opportunità di completare la tabella delle indennità con l'indicazione dell'ammontare orario della indennità stessa così come risulta dalla tabella dell'accordo di Torino.

Il Comitato, rilevato che le indennità stabilite sono pressochè uguali a quelle risultanti dall'accordo di Torino, esprime parere favorevole.

3°) ACCORDO SALARIALE RELATIVO AI LAVORATORI DEL RAMO CARTA E STAMPA DI BIELLA.

Il Comitato ha espresso parere favorevole all'approvazione dell'accordo alla condizione che le indennità di carovita e supplemento stabilite dall'accordo stesso vengano assorbite dalla indennità di emergenza che verrà stabilita dall'accordo generale per i lavoratori dell'Industria della Provincia di Vercelli, di prossima stipulazione.

4°) ACCORDO PER L'INDENNITA' DI CONTINGENZA AL PERSONALE DELLE SEDI DELLA PROVINCIA DI VERCELLI, DELLE BANCHE DI INTERESSE NAZIONALE.

L'accordo è pressochè uguale a quello analogo stipulato a Milano dal quale differisce soltanto per il fatto che vengono stabilite due categorie di indennità delle quali una per le piazze da 50.000 e 20.000 abitanti e l'altra per quelle inferiori a 20.000 abitanti per le quali ultime la misura della indennità è lievemente inferiore.

Il Comitato esprime parere favorevole all'accordo, ma con decorrenza dalla data di stipulazione anzichè con effetto retroattivo al I° Gennaio 1945.

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La decorrenza potrà essere retrodatata alla data di inizio delle trattative per l'accennato accordo, od anche al I° Gennaio I945 soltanto se le parti contraenti potranno addurre ragioni speciali in tale senso.

5°) ACCORDO SALARIALE MANIFATTURA ITALIANA DI SCARDASSI- BIELLA

L'Ing. FIORIO fa rilevare che l'accordo non dovrebbe essere tenuto valido in quanto non porta la firma del rappresentante della Unione degli Industriali.

Il Comitato, pure concordando con l'Ing. FIORIO circa l'opportunità che anche gli accordi aziendali siano stipulati con l'intervento dei rappresentanti delle organizzazioni sindacali, non può non riconoscere la validità dell'accordo dato che i datori di lavoro e gli operai hanno la libertà di regolare liberamente i loro rapporti di lavoro.

Le nuove paghe presentano, rispetto a quelle di fatto precedenti aumenti che variano da un massimo del 73% per le donne ad un minimo del 42% per i manovali comuni di seconda categoria.

Il nuovo salario netto per otto ore di lavoro varia da L. 208.= per gli operatori (categoria superspecializzata) a L. I5I. per le donne e L. I34 per gli apprendisti.

Il Comitato esprime parere favorevole dato che trattasi di un'azienda con caratteristiche nettamente diverse dalle altre appartenenti ai principali rami d'industria e le nuove paghe sono da ritenersi eque rispetto alle attuali esigenze.

6°) ACCORDO DI PEREQUAZIONE SALARIALE PER IL PERSONALE DELLA S.A. NAZ. SCHIAPPARELLI DI TORINO - INQUADRATA NEL COMMERCIO.

Il Comitato, pure rilevando che anche in questo caso come per la Manifattura Scardassi di Biella, trattasi di accordo stipulato direttamente fra la ditta e la Commissione Interna senza l'intervento delle organizzazioni di categoria, esprime parere favorevole dato che con lo stesso si raggiunge soltanto una parziale perequazione rispetto alle paghe in atto per il personale della ditta inquadrata nel settore industriale.

Gli aumenti, rispetto alla situazione di fatto preesistente, variano da un massimo del 65,5% ad un minimo del I3% e le nuove paghe variano fra L. 4.473,95 al mese per i capi ufficio a L. I.I40 per i fattorini inferiori ai I8 anni.

Per il personale a paga oraria la paga varia tra un massimo di L. I33,25 per i capi operai a L. 50.I0 per i manovali.

7°) ACCORDO SALARIALE DITTE: S. C. AN. PICHET "Torino = SOC. AN. BARBERO, TORINO

Il Comitato , tenuto conto che i due accordi riguardano ditte del ramo meccanico la cui organizzazione non presenta carat-

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ristiche che le differenzino sistanzialmente dalle altre, conviene di rinviare l'esame alla prossima seduta e di incaricare l'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro a chiamare a colloquio le parti stipulanti al fine di esaminare la opportunità di modificare gli accordi stessi in rapporto alla nuova situazione creata dall'accordo sulla indennità di emergenza.

8°) ACCORDO CIRCA LA CORRESPONSIONE DEL PREMIO DI LIBERAZIONE AI DIPENDENTI DELL'INDUSTRIA EDILIZIA DELLA PROVINCIA DI TORINO

Il Comitato rileva che la questione esula dalla propria competenza e che, in base alle disposizioni della A.M.G., trattandosi di un regolare accordo intervenuto tra le parti, la corresponsione può essere effettuata senza alcuna speciale autorizzazione.

9°) SOC. AN. [illegible] OTECNICA, Torino - RICHIESTA DI AUTORIZZAZIONE AL LICENZIAMENTO DI OPERAI

Il Comitato esprime l'avviso che la ditta, nei riguardi dei licenziamenti, deve attenersi alle disposizioni della Ordinanza del Governo Militare Alleato del 2 Giugno 1945.

Per mancanza di tempo viene rinviato alla prossima seduta l'esame delle questioni poste all'ordine del giorno nel capitolo "Varie".

IL PRESIDENTE

cc/sm

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ADUNANZA STRAORDINARIA DEL COMITATO CONSULTIVO MISTO ITALIANO REGIONALE "LAVORO ED INDUSTRIA" PER IL PIEMONTE TENUTASI IL GIORNO 22 GIUGNO 1945

Sono, presenti i seguenti membri :

SIG. ROVEDA GIOVANNI - Rappresentante dei lavoratori
ING. FIORIO SANDRO - Rappresentante degli Industriali
MAGG. E. SOICLUNA - Ufficiale Regionale della Divisione Lavoro.

Funge da Segretario il
SIG. CARPO GIOVANNI

In considerazione delle circostanze eccezionali contingenti si è ritenuto necessario riunire d'urgenza il Comitato Consultivo per esaminare gli accordi stipulati il 21 Giugno c.e. fra la Unione Industriali e la Camera del Lavoro ed il Sindacato Dirigenti Aziende Industriali della Provincia di Torino e ciò anche in rapporto a quanto è già stato provveduto in altre Provincie.

Tenuto conto della necessità di ristabilire immediatamente un relativo equilibrio tra il crescente costo della vita ed i salari ed allo scopo di calmare il grave malcontento che si va diffondendo nelle masse lavoratrici, si esprime parere favorevole agli accordi stipulati, con i quali si è stabilito di accordare ad ogni lavoratore un acconto di L. 1.000.= (mille) in attesa dell'entrata in vigore dei contratti di lavoro che saranno conclusi nei prossimi giorni e che verranno portati all'esame del Comitato per l'espletamento della procedura.

Si allegano gli accordi.

1454

IL PRESIDENTE
F.to Guglielmone

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

LABOUR S/Section
LSC/705
Maj Stevenson
File

REF: PR/LA/71/35 4 June 1945
SUBJECT : Monthly Report - Labour
TO : D.P.C.A.C. Piemonte Region
onward transmission to S.C.A.C. IV Corps.

1 - Reference is made to instructions contained in Office memo No.4 dated 21 May 1945 asking for weekly and monthly situation reports.

2 - LABOUR DIVISION - PIEMONTE

The T.O. for Labour Division Piemonte consists of a Division Chief one other officer and a Sargent. Undersigned reached Turin on 6 May 1945 on being released from Labour Duties in Milan by S.C.A.C. IV Corps. Sgt. Samuel A. Costa US. Army reported on 9 May 1945 and Lt. James Cantilli on 28 May 45 respectively. The latter was delayed some two weeks in Genoa owing to lack of transportation. The urgency and volume of work with which this Division has been faced makes it evident that a revision of the present T.O. will have to be considered if the efficiency of the Division is not to suffer. A minimum of two more officers for field work is therefore requested with the least possible delay, it being assumed that Provincial Commissioners will continue to provide a Labour Liaison Officer on part - time basis. In order to reduce the handicaps under which P.C.'s are having to labour in the absence of specialist officers in the Province, this Division has been issueing a number of circulars with a view to

a - providing some guidance on policy directives, promulgated labour legislation and Standard operational procedure in labour matters; and
b - suggesting a line of action in matters requireing immediate attention;
c - providing an over-all picture of the labour situation.

1453

3 - SITUATION REPORTS FROM PROVINCES

At the Regional Conference held on 23 and 24 May, hardly any reference was made by Provincial Commissioners to the labour situation or any existing labour problems. It would appear that in the absence of a labour officer and in the throws of a great deal of political and administrative problems facing P.C.'s the importance of attending to the labour field may have escaped their attention in the initial phase of AMG. Gov.nt. There are indications that this has been remedied in most Provinces and that part-time Labour Liaison Officers have been appointed, also that Labour problems are coming up to the surface in some of the Provinces. In the situation report of Provinces for week ending 2400 hours 28 May 45 the following reference are made under the heading of Labour: -

Alessandria : GO 28 and GO 41 should be promulgated without delay.
Aosta : "CLN Aziendali" at the Cogne Works have created a confused situation as a result of action (contemplated and taken) to replace the management
Cuneo : Shortage of Coal is begining to affect Industrial activity.
Novara : Labour and Industry are operating in the [illegible]

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Novara : Labour and Industry are co-operating in the preperation of an over all programme of work.

Torino and Asti have made no reference to Labour and no report was available from Vercelli, though in this latter case the part-time Labour Officer had the occassion of discussing with this Division the situation, with particular reference to Biella, and Lt. Cantilli of this Division has now proceeded to that area to investigate more fully the more recent developments in the wage front confusion created by the unwarranted and high-handed unilateral action of the Provincial C.L.N. acting in concert with the Sindaco and the "Camera del Lavoro"

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4 - ECONOMIC POLICY AND WAGE CONTROL -

The economic policy as set out by Allied Commission provides for a rigid control of wages, allowing for possibilities of adjustment in relation to the increase of controlled prices. This overall policy was, of course, formulated on certain assumption of which not the least important is that wages in the north were uniform and under some form of control when A.M.G. would take over. The situation as it now presents itself would not have warranted that assumption if one is concerned with the "de facto" rather than the theoritical situation. The wide spread practice followed by employers, during the Nazi-Fascist Republican period, of adding surreptitiously varying amounts to the "take home" wage packet has been further complicated by the initiative of (i) Provincial C.L.N.'s (ii) C.L.N. Aziendali and sometimes even (iii) Prefect or Bindaco in giving mandatory directives on wage adjustments and the payment of indemnities. While every effort will be made to repair the damage and to rolo back any such "ultra vires" instructions, it is felt that a new policy on wage control should be in readiness for immediate execution if and when it is considered that the present arrangements and the existing machinery for wage control is no longer equal to the situation. In this connection it is submitted that a new plan might be prepared with the September 43 wage agreements as the basis on which to tie up the wage formula : this suggestion is made because it is felt that uniformity of wages in similar industries as well as regional differentiations were only accounted for objectively prior to that date. It is further submitted in this connection that no effective control on wages will prove effective untill due attention is paid to the effective control of prices for essential commodities - which latter control can be only exercised if the present scale of rations is icreased to provide a sufficient if parsimonious, diet.

Two Price Control Committees have been set up by Commerce and Industry Divisions respectively : on both these Committees a representative of the "Camera del Lavoro" and the Chief of this Division have been given a seat. The main difficulty facing both these Committes is that of

a - ascertaining both the legal and the actual prices prevailing on 3 April 45, and

b - deciding the criterion on which price fixation must be based, considering that so many hypothetical factors come into play in the assessment of the cost of production.

1432

5. COST OF LIVING AND WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

The present standard operational procedure for wage adjustment is through R.I.L.A.C, which is being set up forthwith with "C.L.N. Regionale" providing the representative of the Italian Gov.nt., that has so far failed to notify this Division of their nominee. A number of firms are being faced with requests for increases of wages and in certain instances employers are prepared to grant even the most irrational increases on the mistaken assumption that they would be allowed to transfer this extra expenditure to the cost of production. At the moment there is no limit set for any wage requests and it would appear that in the very near future the peculiar situation will develop

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fact or omission in giving mandatory directives on wage adjustments and the payment of indemnities. While every effort will be made to repair the damage and to rule back any such "ultra vires" instructions, it is felt that a new policy on wage control should be in readiness for immediate execution if and when it is considered that the present arrangements and the existing machinery for wage control is no longer equal to the situation. In this connection it is submitted that a new plan might be prepared with the September 43 wage agreements as the basis on which to tie up the wage formula : this suggestion is made because it is felt that uniformity of wages in similar industries as well as regional differentiations were only accounted for objectively prior to that date. It is further submitted in this connection that no effective control on wages will prove effective untill due attention in paid to the effective control of prices for essential commodities - which latter control can be only exercised if the present scale of rations is icreased to provide a sufficient if parsimonious, diet.

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a - "Arbitration Boards" would have to decide on disputes in which the cleavage between employer and labour will be represented by very marked wage differences; and

b - R.I.J.A.C. will have to turn down pratically every agreement in view of the exagerated increases that will have been obtained. Some requests for increases amount to 400% of existing wages. It is submitted that a ceiling for any wage increases must be fixed with the least possible delay and for this purpose it is submitted that two conditions must be made to prevail viz.

a - Increases in wages must be claimed on a basis of comparison between similar Industries in the same region, and

b)- the increases must be kept within a limited percentage of wages on a given date which is sufficiently remote as to garantee that some effective and uniform control on the wage front was then in operation - say September 43. ./.

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The position of all State employees is precarious, there having been no adjustments made since November 43: As an example the following comparision is submitted: the Director of the "Ispettorato Corporativo" who ranks as a Major General receives a net salary of 6,172 lire per month while the first hall-porter at a first grade Hotel 5,162 lire per month. Immediate attention should be given to this situation and it is submitted that the wages and salaries of state employees in Central and Southern Italy might now be made applicable in the North.

A "cost of living" assessment for a family composed of husband, wife and three children shows food costs per month as twelve thousand lire, approximately/ A close study of the attached proforma of computation will reveal that prices have been reckoned at legal levels for rationed commodities and at "black market" levels for the requisit remainder to make up the average minimum diet. Present wage levels "vis a vis" "Cost of living" forecast a wave of agitation for an increase in wages unless it were possible to increase the quantities of rationed commodities.

6. WAGE STUDIES AND ALLIED FORCES WAGE SCALE

A study of "contractual wage minima" for Turin, Cuneo, Novara and Vercelli has been completed in respect of the more common employment in the textile and metallurgical industries and in agriculture. This study has confirmed the "prima facie" impression that wages in Piemonte were on the whole higher than those allowed by the basic wage of the Allied Forces Wage Scale. At a conference with Col. Gordon-Smith of No. 2 District this difficulty was discussed in detail and an expeditious procedure for the revision of the basic wage of the more common occupations was arranged. Major Robertson, D.A.D.L. 151 Sub Area, has been in close touch with this Division and will be submitting proposals for the desired changes on 6. June 45. It is expected that in the very near future a solution of this problem will be satisfactorily found.

The "Ispettorato del Lavoro" which will in due course, be incorporated with the Regional Labour Office, is at present conducting a spot-check survey of the actual wage situation in the more important industries. The information obtained through this survey will enable this Division to obtain a more realistic picture of the existing relationship between "wages" and "cost of living". 1 1951

7. LABOUR OFFICES AND OTHER STATE LABOUR AGENCIES :

The Provincial Labour Office of Turin came into operation on 1 June 45 and for the Regional Labour Officer an acting General Secretary has been appointed. The difficulty of finding suitable candidates to accept the appointments of Regional and Provincial Directors respectively continues. The transfer of Doctor Luigi Ricci from the Foggia Labour Office may solve the difficulty for the Regional Office and for the time being he would be in a position to direct the Provincial Office. No names have been submitted by Provincial Commissioners for the Directors of the Labour Offices in the other six Provinces and it would appear as if a satisfactory answer to this impasse, will only be found when Doctor La Loggia will reach Torino to undertake the responsability of organising these offices.

Of the State Agencies operating under the Syndical System the following have been retained in operation, viz.

"Ispettorato dell'Industria e del Lavoro"
"Uffici di Collocamento"
"Patronato Nazionale per l'Assistenza Sociale".

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"Cost of living" forcast a wave of agitation for an increase in wages unless it were possible to increase the quantities of rationed commodities.

6. WAGE STUDIES AND ALLIED FORCES WAGE SCALE

A study of "contractual wage minima" for Turin, Cuneo, Novara and Vercelli has been completed in respect of the more common employment in the textile and metallurgical industries and in agriculture. This study has confirmed the "prima facie" impression that wages in Piemonte were on the whole higher than those allowed by the basic wage of the Allied Forces Wage Scale. At a conference with Col. Gordon-Smith of No. 2 District this difficulty was discussed in detail and an expeditious procedure for the revision of the basic wage of the more common occupations was arranged. Major Robertson, D.A.P.M. 151 Sub Area, has been in close touch with this Division and will be submitting proposals for the desired changes on 6. June 45. It is expected that in the very near future a solution of this problem will be satisfactorily found.

The "Ispettorato del Lavoro" which will in due course, be incorporated with the Regional Labour Office, is at present conducting a spot-check survey of the actual wage situation in the more important industries. The information obtained through this survey will enable this Division to obtain a more realistic picture of the existing relationship between "wages" and "cost of living". 1451

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In each of these organisations the process of "epuration" as prescribed by GO 35 has been concluded and a new T.O. is now being prepared with a view to reduction of personnel which would be adequate for the more limited activities that these State Offices will now be discharging. The Ispettorato" has been conducting its usual functions and has been collecting all wage information required. In Piemonte there are two separate "Ispettorati" and steps have been taken to operate these from a central head-quarters in Turin under the new T.O. Budgets for each of these three agencies are now being worked out on the basis of the proposed new T.O

The "Ufficio di Collocamento" is in full functioning order but in order to meet the impending Industrial discharges, arrangements are now being made to organise

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In the immediate future a separate office for Industrial workers. In the other Provinces the "Ufficio di Collocamento" is either in functioning order or about to re-open. The placement of labour through these Offices has been very limited : a new registration is now under way in order to obtain a more accurate indication of the present unemployment figures. The "Civil Labour Unit" of 151 Sub-Area is working in close contact with the Turin Office and all Allied Forces requests are being very satisfactorily channalised through this Labour unit. In the placement of labour, priority is being given to "bona fide" partisans but nothing like the numbers expected to apply for jobs have so far registered at these Offices.

6. SOCIAL SERVICES

The following Social Services are in opuration throughout Piemonte, viz :-

a.)"Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale"
b.)"Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro".
c.)"Istituto Nazionale per l'Assistenza di Malattia ai lavoratori"
d.)"Ente Nazionale di Previdenza e Assistenza per i dipendenti Statali".

Arrangements have been made to un-block bank accounts in respect of the above mentioned agencies and instructions have been issued to proceed with epuration under G.O. 35. In each case the preparation of a new T.O. has been requested with a view to reduction of personnel. Copies of Ministerial Circulars on administration and policy in the future organisation of these agencies have been duly distributed to all branches throughout Piemonte.

Dottore Bargoni of the "Previdenza Sociale" paid a visit to the Turin Head-Office of this Agency and every opportunity was given him to get a clear picture of the present position of this institute and to bring the Piemonte offices into alignment with the present organisational policy of this agency. Dottor Orsini, C.L.N.A.I. Commissario for this Institute, has also paid two visits to Turin. It is to be hoped that Dott. Orsini and Dott. Bargoni are working in close contact to obviate conflicting administrative instructions being given to the Piemonte Head-Office.

The "Previdenza Sociale" has brought to the notice of this Division the main problems it is now facing viz :

a.) A number of their Clinics have gone out of operation and there is a marked shortage of linen and bedding in general. The responsability of catering for tubercular cases of workmen returning from German "forced labour" organisations is likely to create a problem of accomodations apart from further financial embarrassment. The intervention of the Italian Gov.nt. is therefore solicited at the earliest possible time and the immediate necessary repairs to damaged Sanatoria should be undertaken by the "Genio Civile".

b.) Inadequate wages and salaries are making it difficult for the Director to effect the necessary transfers of personnel. An early revision of the present scales is therefore requested.

c.) The unified system of contributions, which is desirable in principle, has however caused administrative difficulties, not the least being due to the defection of the Collecting Agency (Banca Nazionale del Lavoro) to retrieve contributions.

d.) The "Cassa Integrazione Salarii) for Piemonte up to 30 April 45, had accumulated a deficit of approximately 507 million lire. It would appear that this financial responsability should be transfered from the Institute to the State and it is submitted that the possibility of taking this action should be considered without

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9. ORGANISED LABOUR AND EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATIONS.

A "Camera del Lavoro" has been set up in every Province and labour appears to be organising effectively. In order to encourage this organisation, instructions were issued by this Division to allow the Provincial " Camera del Lavoro" to continue their activities in one of the Syndical building, provided receipt were obtained for all furniture and office equipment on the premises. Labour organisers were labouring under the misconception that the Syndical Estates were now to be considered the property of the newly born Trade Unions but, with some tact, the actual situation has been now clarified. A meeting was called in Turin of representatives from all the Provinces and this provided an occassion for this Division to establish

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a first contact and to discuss certain important issues. The following points were discussed :-

a.) The responsibility of labour leaders in maintaining discipline and in ascertaining that industry is not wrecked by irresponsible agitation and unwarranted initiative in the extortion of wage increases;

b.) the expediency of immediate issuance of membership cards with a view to obtaining the requisite funds for Trade Union organisation, emphasis being laid on the fundamental principle that no moral pressure was to be used in inviting workmen to join the Camera del Lavoro;

c.) The essential services that devolved on the Labour Offices, the functions of these offices and the necessity of strict collaboration to be established between the Labour Offices and the Camera del Lavoro;

d.) the advisability of maintaining contact and collaborating with A.M.G., whose mission in Italy was to guarantee a return to democratic methods of organisation;

e.) the advisability of establishing a process of collaboration between the Camera del Lavoro and Employers Associations in the formulation of a plan of economic re-habilitation - emphasis being laid on the expediency of working closely with progressive employers while ignoring futile talk of any possible "reactionaries";

f.) the necessity of ascertaining that "C.L.N. Aziendali" do not encroach upon the functions of the "Commissioni Interne" that these should not bring into the united front of labour & disrupting "party politics" influence on organised labour; mention was also made of the limitations within which the "Commissioni Interne" should be allowed to act at the Industrial level, if these were not to become a menace to the overall organisation of the "Camera del Lavoro".

"Commissioni Interne" have been set up in most factories, in accordance with election directives issued by the "Camera del Lavoro". The procedure followed is not in keeping with British or American election methods and some criticism was made of this fact in the Partito d'Azione newspaper. It would appear, moreover, that in certain instances the interference of "C.L.N. di base" prejudiced more than ever the choice of candidates.

At the conference held for Provincial representatives it was decided to set up a central Executive Committee for Piemonte and the three secretaries of the Turin organisation were delegated with certain regional responsibilities.

The three secretaries, viz :

Vitterio Fochia (Communist)

Luigi Carmagnola (Socialist)

Giuseppe Rapelli (Demo-Christian)

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act in concert and are equal to their task. The Socialist secretary appears to be the leading personality and is closed to the Demo-Christian than to the Communist Secretary. It is of interest to notice that the Demo-Christian secretary politically takes a stand which is more to the left than has been the case in Southern Italy.

Employers Association are in process of effective organisation, especially in the case of Industry. Industrialists have organised on a Provincial basis but have also set up a Regional Committee for purposes of deciding matters of policy. Ingeniere Pierio, appointed Industrial Commissioner by "C.L.N. Regionale" has proved an excellent spokesman for Industry and gives very guarantee that collaboration with organised labour could be maintained.

While many issues are at stake and the views of employers and employees are

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Vittorio Vecchia (Comunist)
Luigi Carnagnola (Socialist)
Giuseppe Rapelli (Demo-Cristian)

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While many issues are at stake and the views of employers and employees are widely divergent (particularly on the question of discharging superfluous industrial labour), labour relations so far have been satisfactory ; discussions have been cordial and on both sides it is fully realised that the return to economic stability must be achieved through concerted and not by unilateral action.

Labour leaders appear to be quite as concerned about the undisciplined exploits of certain workmen in the field of illegal increases of wages. The delayed promulgation of G.O. 41 and the G.O. entitled "Labour Relations" helped create a situation that will be difficult to handle.

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10. POLITICAL FACTORS IN THE LABOUR FIELD.

Every effort is being made by this Division to keep out of the political "imbroglio" that is going on in every field of social activity and the Camera del Lavoro have been showing considerable common sense in handling the situation. The three popular parties have in concert succeeded in taking control of labour organisations to the exclusion of any other political opponents but on the whole the alliance has so far proved a form of guarantee that no party politics are brought to bear on the "Camera del Lavoro". The situation is not quite so rosy at the Industrial level where attempts are being made to bring moral pressure and shock tactics to bear on the individual who is pressed to give his allegience to a party. The Communist elements are the most outstanding offenders in this respect and, in view of the increasing tempo in Turin City, the Provincial Commissioner gave a timely warning against this practice in a broad cast made on 4 June 45. Reliable information has also reached this Division that instructions have been issued to young communist employees to keep a diary in which they were to record the activities and pronouncements of non-communists.

Another unwelcome phase of political activity in the factories, is the practice of holding political meetings for workmen and employees during the normal hours of work. Considering the large number of parties in the field and the distracting effect that meetings of this sort engender in the masses, it is considered that steps would have to be taken to discontinue these meetings if the productive efficiency of Industries is not to suffer. The P.S.C.A.C. during his first meeting with the "Giunta Consultiva di Governo" established the procedure for applying for and holding public political meetings : this was aptly made the occassion to rule out the staging of such political meetings, unless the "Giunta" could submit a report advancing reasons why this practice should be allowed to continue.

Another political aspect of the industrial field is to be found in the activities of "C.L.N. Aziendali" or "C.L.N. di Base" which were created for purposes of conducting a political "epuration" and have, generally speaking, departed irresponsably from their original terms of reference. Ostensibly these Committees were supposed to be appointed by the Provincial C.L.N.'s on a strict party basis of representation, in practice the members of these Committees merely usurped their powers sometimes without even obtaining an official recognition from the Central Committee

In some cases these "C.L.N. Aziendali" have proved to be completely under the control of extreme left elements, who were not even concerned with accepting directives from party organs. A case in point might be sought in a Biella factory where an order was given to the management by the Committee to pay every workman an indemnity ; when the employer obtained a joint letter from the Provincial C.L.N. and the Communist Party that the claim was not legitimate, the factory Committee made it quite clear that they did not intended to accept directives from any quarters. This high-handed attitude does not reach such proportions generally speaking but instances of this type of initiative are wide spread particularly in the Biella area, where the textile industry is centred. Another abusive attitude of "C.L.N. di Base" may be found in the dismissal of Directors and foremen of works on grounds of personal dislike. This has lowered the efficiency of some medium and large industries. Refusal to accede to exagurated and unwarranted requests for indemnities or increases of wages have sometimes been followed up by the "epuration" of the management and the arbitrary nomination of a "giunta di gestione". A uniform poli-

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a.) "C.L.N. di Base" are merely a form of would be "soviets" that have as their specific function the task of keeping the working masses in a permanent, if suppressed, state of agitation; and

b.) "C.L.N. di Base" are a disruptive influence on the legitimate representation of labour - the "Commissioni Interne"- and would tend to undermine the functions of the latter unless they succeed in bringing them under their direct influence;

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it is generally thought that in most instances this has been certainly the case in this first elections which will in most cases run by the "C.L.N. di Base".

11. THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Though unemployment figures are not available it is reasonable to say that present figures are low, it being understood that all superfluous personnal now "blocked" at the industrial level is not to be regarded as unemployed. A survey of the present situation is now under way by the "Ufficio di Collocamento" throughout Piemonte : a new registration was necessary as all the unemployed failed to "check in" for fear of being deported under the Nazi system of compelled labour. A C.L.N.A.I. mandatory order made it incombent on employers to retain all their employees on their respective pay-rolls irrespective of whether work was available or not. The "Providenza Sociale" subsidised the payment of wages, under which scheme financial responsabilities were apportioned as follows :-

a;) Employers were responsable for the payment of

(i) 5% of total wage costs, as contribution to the central subsidisation fund

(ii) 100% of wages due on less than 16 hrs. work per week;

(iii) 25% of wages due on less than 40 hrs. work per week;

(iv) 100% of wages due for unworked time between 40 and 48 hrs. per week

The "Istituto" subsaidised wages at the rate of 75% for unworked time between 16 hrs. and 40 hrs. per week.

This system of subsidisation has been in operation for close on five years but shortage of raw materials and deliberate slowing down of production has accentuated the financial burden borne by the Industrialist.

On 2 June 45 the block in "firing" was due to expire, so "Labour" and "Industrial" employers were brought together to suggest a policy for the regulation of "discharges". This Division planned out an interim solution which was acceptable to both parties, the principal features of which were as follows :-

(i) The block on employment to be extended to 30 June 45, during which time a definitive plan would be worked out;

(ii) Discharges to be allowed in respect of non-industrial workers now employed in industry and of personnel on the pay-roll of severely damaged factories, in which latter case discharge is made conditional on alternative employment or a re-adjustment of unemployment benefits.(The full text of the Ordinance is herewith attached.). The D.S.C.A.O. Piemonte has now set up a Committee composed of three members of the " Giunta Consultiva" di Governo" representing Finance, Industry and Labour respectively and the Division heads of Industry and Labour respectively. On this committee devolves the responsibility of submitting the recommendations for the unemployment plan that is to go into operation on 1 July 45.

Representatives of Industry and Labour have already made a preliminary contact to exchange views on the matter and steps have been taken to prepare their specific recommendations for a public works programme. The present position shows a definite cleavage between the parties concerned as on the one hand Labour insists that there should be no discharges by Industry except when alternative work is made available for the workmen being discharged while Industrialists point out that only an immediate return to normal economic production can save Industry from financial disaster. This Division considers that in order to face up to the problem of mass unemployment it will be necessary to bring about the following

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a;) Approval of a Public works programme on a large scale;

b.) Adequate unemployment benefits to be stabilised at a fixed rate, with family allowances at the existing rates to continue during the period of unemployment;

c.) A welfare programme that would provide at a political, rather than an economic price an adequate diet either through a net work of communal restaurants or of distribution centres of essential commodities; and

d.) The continuation of the "Casse Integrazioni", with a modification of existing criteria of financial responsibility.

With regards to the "Casse Integrazioni", it is submitted that (i) the State should assume the eventual financial burden in lieu of the unemployment benefits

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that would be saved in respect of surplus personnel retained by Industry; and (ii) the State would subsidise Industry at the rate of 100% for unworked time between 24 and 40 hrs. weekly and at the rate of 50% for unworked time between 40 and 48 hrs. weekly.

It is estimated that the discharge of surplus personnel in Industry would affect some 86500 workmen in Piemonte. These figures were obtained by calculations on subsidisation figures now being disbursed by the "Cassa Integrazioni". Of these some 40,000 workmen all in Torino Province, most of them being in Torino City. In order to strike a happy mean it is suggested that (i) Industry might be compelled to retain not more than 20% surplus personnel, thus ensuring that each workman does a minimum of 40 hrs. work a week; and (ii) the State subsidises at the rate of 50% wages due for time unworked between 40 and 48 hours weekly.

A comparative study of financial responsabilities involved has been made by this Division and it is proposed to take this matter up seperately in connection with the overall plan for revision of "unemployment" benefits.

For the S.C.A.C.,

E. Sciolina Maj.

E. Sciolina, Major,
Regional Labour Officer.

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- S.C.A.C. IV Corps	2
- A.M.G. - V Army	2
- R.C.A.C.(Att.n. Director Labour Sub-Commission)	2
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" " -Alessandria	1
" " -Aosta	1
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For the D.E.C.A.C.,

E. Scicluna, Major,
Regional Labour Officer.

DISTRIBUTION :-

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- Provincial Commissioners -Torino 1
- " " -Alessandria 1
- " " -Aosta 1
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- " " -Cuneo 1
- " " -Novara..... 1
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- D.E.C.A.C. Liguria (att.n Labour O)..... 1
- " Lombardia " " ")..... 1
- " Veneto " " ")..... 1
- " Emilia " " ")..... 1

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LABOR SUB-COMMITTEE
A.C.
Routing Slip

FILE

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS	HK	2/15/7
Mr. HIRD	RS	
Mr. SCOTT		2/17
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss. STEVENSON		
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

1445

LSC/705

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

REF. : PR/LA/71/114 3 July 1945
SUBJECT: Monthly Report for June 1945
LABOUR
TO : Regional Commissioner - Piemonte
onward transmission to (i) S.C.A.O. IV Corps; and
(ii) A.C. Labour Sub-Commission

1. Reference is made to instructions contained in Office Memo No. 4 dated 21 May'45, asking for monthly situation report.

2. LABOUR DIVISION - PIEMONTE

There have been no additions to the Military Establishment of the Division during the month of June. The arrival of Dr. La Loggia and Dr. Ricci of the Ministry of Labour, on 15 June, has considerably relieved the situation though the ever increasing tempo of labour problems still makes it incumbent on this Division to repeat the request for at least two more officers to cover field work in the six provinces other than Torino.

On the suggestion of this Division, Provincial Commissioners have now appointed a Labour Liaison Officer - with the exception of P.C. Torino, who prefers to handle this field directly. In most cases direct contact has not as yet been properly established with this Division but, in order to ensure uniformity and correct action as well as to provide better guidance, it is hoped to hold a conference for Labour L.O.'s at H.Q. as soon as all the Provincial Directors have been appointed.

3. SITUATION REPORTS FROM PROVINCES

Summary reference to "Labour" was made in the Provincial reports for week ending 25 June by all Provincial Commissioners except P.C. Torino but no monthly report from Labour L.O.'s have yet reached this Division except from Novara. Information available in respect of Piemonte as a whole has been gleened through visits by Lt. Cantilli of this Division to the Provincial Capitals. The common outstanding problem is undoubtedly that of agitation for wage increases - with the inevitable repercussions on public order which so far has not been seriously impaired. A number of token strikes (Sciopero bianco) have been staged in protest of present wage levels; in some instances these were organised or fomented by Communist elements, none developed any disorderly demonstrations or were prolonged beyond one day's duration. As a result of agitation, employers have been manoeuvered into granting

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4. SOCIAL SERVICES.

All Social Service Agencies have continued to operate satisfactorily.

Some difficulty arose in connection with the financing of (i) "Casse Malattie" and (ii) "Ente Nazionale di Previdenza ed Assistenza dei dipendenti Statali". In both instances action was

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taken to rectify the position.

The "Istituto di Previdenza Sociale", which operated from Torino for both Piemonte and Liguria, has had transportation difficulties : the chief Inspector however, has now been enabled to get about.

All four para-statal Agencies have been instructed

a) to keep their respective Ministerial representatives in Northern Italy fully informed of their activities; and

b) to follow an administrative policy that would render eventual transference to Italian Government responsability as smooth and automatic as possible.

In conference with the newly-appointed National Vice-Commissario of the "Previdenza Sociale" for Northern Italy two urgent questions were discussed, viz

a) the continuance of the "Cassa Integrazioni"; and

b) the urgent necessity of revising present unemployment benefits.

Agreement was reached on the following points : -

a) As long as any ban on discharges of surplus workers remained in operation, it was inconceivable to consider the possibility of discontinuing subsidisation through the Cassa Integrazioni :

b) Unemployment benefits would have to be substancially increased at the financial responsability of the State (and not of the Institute) in the event of increased unemployment; this social responsability was the concern of society at large rather than that of a particular class.

c) the problem was essentially national and not regional : urgent and effective action on both questions should be taken by the Allied Commission in concert with the Italian Government.

d) the solution of the most urgent problem of to-day - namely that of surplus workers - was contingent on a satisfactory settlement of the two questions aforementioned.

5. LABOUR OFFICES AND OTHER STATE LABOUR AGENCIES.

The Regional Labour Office continues to be without a Director and its functions are at present being discharged by the Torino Provincial Office. It has not been possible to find a suitable Director for the latter and both these Offices receive their administrative and other instructions directly from this Division.

The organisational position of the Provincial Labour Offices in Piemonte and their dependant "Uffici di Collocamento" may be stated briefly as follows : -

Province	Director	Organisation	Office space	Collocamento
Torino	not appoint.	Functioning	available	Head Office+ 8 Sub-Offices
Alessandria	appointed	"	available	Head Offices

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The organisational position of the Provincial Labour Offices in Piemonte and their dependant "Uffici di Collocamento" may be stated briefly as follows : -

Province	Director	Organisation	Office space	Collocamento
Torino	not appoint.	Functioning	available	Head Office+ 6 Sub-Offices
Alessandria	appointed	"	available	Head Offices operating & Sub-Offices in process of organisation.
Asti	"	"	inadequate	
Novara	"	"	available	
Vercelli	"	"	"	
Aosta	"	initial stages	inadequate	
Cuneo	not appoint.	not organised	none	

The Table of organisation of the Regional Office and of all Provincial Offices, where a Director has been appointed, have been worked out. The scale of Salaries has been also fixed in conformity with that in operation in Southern Italy (Vide Appendix A). These are inadequate and a revision will be made by the end of July, prior to the formulation of an over - all budget for submission to Regional

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Finance Officer. The grading of employees has been made in conformity with the practice in Southern Italy. Further details in respect of above are being prepared for Labour Sub-Commission, under seperate cover.

Both the "Ispettorato del Lavoro" and the "Uffici di Collocamento" are been made to operate on the former table of organisation and the former salary scales, with due modifications now in process of being introduced both with regards to establishment (aiming at reduction of personnel) and to salary scales (persuent to provision of increases allowed by the implimentation of Italian Government decrees).

Visits to Vercelli and Biella, Alessandria, Asti, Cuneo and Novara have been made by this Division in connection with the organisation of the Provincial Labour Offices. For the same purposes conferences were held at Torino with the Directors of Novara Aosta and Vercelli.

In the organisation of the Regional Labour Office, the absorption of the "Ispettorato del Lavoro" as a subsidiary agency has given rise to the question as to whether it should remain a responsability of the "Ispettorato" to control Industrial activities such as the grant of permits for setting up industrial plants, direct control over milling plants and generally speaking, such functions as are attributed to it by the following laws : L. 12 January 1933 No. 141 and subsequent amendments; L. 23 June 1927 No. 1404; L. 3 May 1934 No. 906; L. 21 July 1938 No. 1609 and L. 5 September 1938 No. 1890.

As the eventual establishment of the "Ispettorato" is contingent on a clear definition of its future functions, no definitive establishment has so far been decided. Labour Sub-Commission ruling on this point is therefore requested.

The Labour Offices have been made the subject of two press attacks, the first coming from an anonymous communication sent from Milan which appeared in the "Avanti" and the second took the shape of an interview with Oreste Lizzadri, joint Socialist Secretary of C.G.I.L. The attitude of the three secretaries of the Turin Camera del Lavoro and of the Piemonte executive Committee has changed in consequence. In order to clear up misunderstandings and to counteract indirectly this disloyal and malicious action, steps were taken by this Division,

a) to give an interview to the Torino press outlining the real functions of the Labour Offices; and

b) to discuss in detail with the three secretaries of the Camera del Lavoro" the respective fields of action of the Labour Offices and of Organised Labour.

At the meeting with the three joint-secretaries, it became apparent that the change of front was not motivated by personal experien-

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At the meeting with the three joint-secretaries, it became apparent that the change of front was not motivated by personal experience but was the outcome of C.G.I.L. directives of non-collaboration with rather than opposition to the Labour Offices. It is significant that, not with standing the suggestion made to the joint secretaries that the question should be officially raised at the Conference of the C.G.I.L. scheduled for June 24th. in Milan, the issue was deliberately avoided, no resolution being passed to clarify the attitude which organised Labour was intending to take up vis a vis Labour Offices. It is reasonable to surmise, however, that the "Camera del Lavoro" in Piemonte are being instructed to avoid all possible contacts with Labour Offices. In this respect it is noteworthy that Carmagnola, Socialist joint-Secretary who was originally enthusiastic about the creation of these

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Offices, has recently given an interview to P.W.B. in which he expressed concern about these offices which "would be considered a new imposition from above" and "which the workers could not understand and learn to respect".

6. ORGANISED LABOUR -EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION - LABOUR RELATIONS.

Labour Relations continue to be satisfactory in Piemonte but as organised Labour continues to gain momentum employers are having to make more substantial concessions in order to maintain cordial relationship. This is particularly true in respect of Industrialists who find themselves increasingly more handicapped as the problem of surplus workers does not find a pratical solution and the possibility of unqualified epuration remains a constant threat. It is reasonable to believe that Industrialists are convinced that their only chance of retaining right of ownership must be sought in a policy of appeasement even if this may involve the risk of financial disaster. The "Unione Industriali" continues outwardly to operate efficiently but on occassions does not in fact succeed in obtaining the collaboration it requires from the individual Industrialist. In this respect, mention might be made of the fact that in four weeks it has not been possible to obtain a census of surplus workers in the various Provinces because Industrialists have not in most cases answered the circular calling for the requisite information. The "Unione Commercianti" has unobtrusively been organising satisfactorily. The "Unione Agricoltori" and that of the "Bancari ed Assicurazioni" still remain rather weak organisations - particularly in the case of the latter who have recently been made to act indipendently of one another in connection with free bargaining over wage increases.

The "Camere del Lavoro" ably led by the three joint-secretaries of Torino have consolidated their organisation. Rapelli (Demo-Cristian), who is responsable for the organisation side, has forcast the following figures of membership : -

Torino 200.000; Novara 80.000; Alessandria 40.000; Cuneo 30.000; Vercelli (including Biella 55.000; Aosta (including Ivrea) 25.000; Asti 10.000. Total 440.000.

These figures are exclusive of associations of State employees.

Apart from the activities of canvasing membership, labour leaders have been very active organising collective bargaining for increases of wages, and are concentrating their efforts on chanallising agitation initiative under the disciplined control of the Camera del Lavoro. The problem of surplus workers remains their principal "bug bear" but the leading labour exponents have shown reluctance to come out into the open facing the issue squarely by stating their point of view and suggesting the solution that would be most acceptable to Labour. Carmagnola who is the chief spokesman on this matter has merely limited himself to vague suggestions of transferance to public works and demolition activities, avoiding meanwhile to outline the practical

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The election of "Commissioni Interne" has continued throughout Piemonte in the Industrial field and it is reckoned that over one thousand factory committees have now been set up. Party influences have come into some play particularly through the intervention of the existing "C.L.N. Aziendali". Communist representatives are in greater evidence amongst manual than amongst black-coated workers. In the larger factories

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the extreme left is more in evidence than in the smaller. The following data in respect of five firms controled by FIAT might be of interest : -

Political group of elected representatives

Firm	Valid votes	Com.	SOc.	Demo.Cris.	P.d'A.	F.d.G.	U.D.I.
FIAT Mirafiore	11376	6	5	1	1	1 (?)	1 (Com
FIAT Grandi Motori	3600	5	4	1	0	1 (Com	0
AERONAUTICA d'Italia	3819	8	1	1	0	0	1 (?)
MICROTECNICA	890	3	3	1	0	0	1 (Soc
SPA.(FIAT	3780	7	1	1	1	1 (Com	1 (Com
	23465	29	14	5	2	3	4

Abbriviations : - Com. = Communist; Soc. = Socialist; Demo.Cris= Demo-Cristians; P.d'A. = Party of Action; U.D.I. = Unione donne Italiane; F.d.G. = Fronte della Gioventù (Youth Movement)
(Women's league)

Note : - Of the above representatives 9 are black-coated and 48 manual workers.

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Under the auspices of the "Camera del Lavoro" of Turin a Congress of the "Commissioni Interne" of Piemonte was held at the Carignano Theatre on 22 June. Giannitelli, Lizzadri and Di Vittorio, joint Secretary of C.G.I.L., were the principal speakers. No permission was asked to hold this meeting; nor was the Labour Division notified or invited to attend. Representatives from Piemonte also attended the C.G.I.L. Congress at Milan on 24 June; resolutions passed at this meeting are not available and, in view of the obvious importance of this meeting, it is submitted that Labour Sub-Commission might possibly obtain for communication to Labour Officers a copy of the more important decisions taken, together with observations and directives on the policy to be followed - by Labour Divisions in Northern Italy - in respect of these decisions.

7. "COST OF LIVING" and "WAGE FRONT"

The cost of living continues to be very high in relation to prevailing wages : the highest index is that of Torino city for which

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AERONAUTICA d'Italia	3819	8	1	1	0	0	1 (?)	
MICROTECNICA	890	3	3	1	0	0	1 (Soc	
SPA.(FIAT	3780	7	1	1	1	1 (Com	1 (Com	
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Note : - Of the above representatives 9 are black-coated and 46 manual workers.

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7. "COST OF LIVING" and "WAGE FRONT"

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The substancial increase in living costs in May as compared to April has given rise to considerable activity in the field of wage adjustments. These wage adjustments generally more than compensate for the difference between the "de facto" and the "contractual" wages of workmen in private employment prior to Allied occupation. This Division has now been able to place at the disposal of Labour Sub-Commission reliable information on the "de facto" wage position on 3 April for most

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of the important firms in Piemonte. A comparision between the new wage scales of recent agreements (submitted and approved by R.I.J.A.C./A.M.G.) and the "de facto" wages mentioned above establishes this point beyond contention.

The "Allied Forces Wage Scale" remains unaltered as no Reviewing Board has as yet been set up by No. 2 District and no specific directive for the payment of the 30 lire "Cost of living bonus" has as yet been received. As there are but few workmen employed by the Armed Forces in this Region, there has not been any organised attempt to bring pressure on the employing units but the good name of the Allied Forces as a good employer has in consequence suffered.

State employees have been making strong representations to the Prefects and Sindacos for increases of wages and the payment of the "Premio di Liberazione". The decision of A.C. to grant an advance of not more than 2000 lire for the month of June came in the nick of time to avert more serious trouble. The implimentation of the two Decrees governing wages of State employees is generally considered as temporarily sufficient to relieve the situation. It is felt, however, that the implimentation of the third Decree (thus bringing State employees in the North in line with those of the South) should not be delayed beyond the end of July.

Wages in Private employment have been increased through various agreements concluded between employers and labour representatives. The technique used has been largely traced out by the "Camera del Lavoro" in Milan. Pressure is brought to bear at the industrial level on the individual employer : this simultaneous action on the various industrialists of a given industry is then taken up by the "Camera del Lavoro" in the "interest of public order and to protect the Industrialists against excessive and undisciplined requests; when the agreement is eventually reached at times cordially and at others through threats of strike and agitation - the terms are given the widest publicity, thus turning the heat on A.M.G.. Through pressure by "C.L.N. Aziendali" and "Commissioni Interne", the agreement is put into immediate effect even if the agreement in question is formally submitted to R.I.J.A.C./A.M.G. for approval. It is obvious that in the event of disapproval, the "de facto" situation makes it impossible to role back the wage increases conceded. Sometimes at the bargaining stage, if the formula of agreement is not easy to come by, a compromise is sought in an advance of cash pending agreement being reached. This system is also part of the technique, since the grant of an advance already presupposes that

(i) the increase in wages will be forthcoming; and 1439

(ii) agreement will have to be reached more or less immediately.

Once Milan has succeeded in breaking the line, other provinces in Lombardia and in other Regions use the agreement as a lever.

In Piemonte a number of agreements have been submitted for approval in the normal way; these agreements have either come from individual

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Once Milan has succeeded in breaking the line, other provinces in Lombardia and in other Regions use the agreement as a lever.

In Piemonte a number of agreements have been submitted for approval in the normal way; these agreements have either come from individual firms without the "Camera del Lavoro" intervening or wherever the agreements were on a Provincial basis, the "Camera del Lavoro" had not become wise to the technique being followed by more "progressive" labour organisations. As greater interchange of ideas has been taking place between the various Provincial Organisations, it is reasonable to expect that the policy of circumventing R.I.J.A.C. and A.M.G. will now spread.

An unusual case has occured at Novara where an Industrial agreement was concluded for an increase of 85 lire (maximum) as "caro vita" indemnity to be paid up to 31 July 1945. The Prefect, unwittingly exceeding his authority, sanctioned by "decreto prefettizio" the enforcement of the agreement, which went into immediate effect. An attempt is being

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made to regularise the position by instructing contracting parties to submit to the procedure outlined by existing legislation. This solution is regarded as the lesser of two evils.

~~A noteworthy agreement was that concluded by organised Labour and Industrialists~~ In Torino, Collective bargaining was under way to set up a "caro vita" indemnity; the figure mentioned was between 50 and 70 lire. When the news reached the "Camera" that Novara had settled for 85 lire and that in Milan agreement had been reached for an indemnity of 120 lire plus 15 lire for each dependant, negotiations were immediately suspended and an advance of 1000 lire was claimed and obtained by Labour representatives. The advance was made forthwith effective and wide publicity was given to it in the Press but in the meantime the agreement was presented to this Division for submission to R.I.J.A.C. and the Regional Commissioner's approval. Broadly speaking, the policy now followed in Torino is that of submitting formally to regular procedures in all major matters while putting into immediate effect the agreement in question without awaiting a decision.

8. ECONOMIC POLICY AND WAGE CONTROL.

A definition of policy is urgently required from A.C. with regards to the applicability of the Spinelli Decrees. In Piemonte a number of firms did not in effect apply the wage provisions contained in these decrees and in view of the present provisions of G.O. 41 freezing wages at the 3 April level, the situation now is such that within the same industries there has arisen a disparity of economic treatment. It is submitted that "in equity" workers who have been denied the benefits of the Spinelli decrees should now be allowed to claim the wage increases involved, even if these increases are not made retroactive to 1st. January 1945 as stipulated by the decrees in question.

In the light of the facts outlined in the preceding para. 7, it is evident that the economic policy to "hold the line" or to "control" wages has failed in Northern Italy and it would appear that, in the interest of national economy, immediate steps should be taken to bring the wage front of Northern Italy into alignment with that of Southern Italy, before greater pressure is exercised by organised labour to obtain wage increases that go even beyond those reached in the South. The problem in Northern Italy becomes more complex because of two new disturbing factors, viz

a) the wage levels within the same industries as well as between one industry and another are completely out of alignment; and

b) the problem of surplus workers, now already a dangerous strain on Italian industry, must be squarely faced before substancial increases of wages come into sudden play to accelerate the process of initial bankruptcy already making itself felt.

1438

The machinery through which it was proposed to control increases of wages has definitely proved ~~shown~~ to be unequal to the occassion in the face of passive resistance and systematic circumvention by

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city was given to it in the Press but in the meantime the agreement was presented to this Division for submission to R.I.J.A.C. And the Regional Commissioner's approval. Broadly speaking, the policy now followed in Torino is that of submitting formally to regular procedures in all major matters while putting into immediate effect the agreement in question without awaiting a decision.

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The machinary through which it was proposed to control increases of wages has definitely proved ~~shown~~ to be unequal to the occassion in the face of passive resistance and systematic circumvention by organised labour, which is being aided and abetted by the quiescence of employers. The joint memorandum of Labour and Industry representatives forwarded for the consideration of Labour Sub-Commission cristallises the present position, when it is known that the Industrial representative subscribed to the request for the virtual elimination of R.I.J.A.C. because "a refusal to do so would have been interpreted as a reactionary attitude". The decision of A.C. on the above mentioned request has not yet been given and it would appear that one way or another, it is not likely to have any serious bearing on the newly developed situation.

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9. "UNEMPLOYMENT" and the problem of "SURPLUS WORKERS"

Unemployment figures available from three Provincial "Collocamento" Offices have been compiled in respect of workmen who have now registered. It should be borne in mind that this does not necessarily represent the actual situation as registration is "voluntary". Inadequate unemployment benefits and very limited possibility of employment are the two principal factors contributing towards the present defection on the part of unemployed workers to register.

No reports are available from Aosta, Asti, Cuneo and Vercelli.

Province	Registered	Sent to work	Registered unemployed
TORINO	3008	141	2957
ALESSANDRIA	3218	493	2725
NOVARA	45904	19055	26849

This figure does not include parts of provinces covered by zone Offices which are either not in function at this time or with which communication is difficult.

The ban on discharges of surplus workers remains the most burning problem of Piemonte and the experiences of the past four weeks have further confirmed the conviction that no effective solution to this problem can be found untill legislative provisions adopted are so devised as to exhonorate Industrialists of any responsability in effecting the discharges. The Advisory committee (Industry and Labour) set up by Regional Commissioner to study and make reccomendations on this question has now submitted its report. (Appendix C.)

The urgent necessity of tackling this problem is predicated by the precarious financial position into which many Industries now find themselves. It is generally thought in Industrial circles that most firms would have been able to face up to the difficulties of the present situation till the end of september ; this position could only be maintained, however, if wage expenditure remained unaltered.

The trend of wage increases that has made itself felt in the last few weeks and the ever increasing claims for cash advances, extraordinary bonuses and "caro vita" indemnities will, of course, accelerate the process of financial embarrasment of Industry. A number of cases have been brought to the notice of the Provincial Commissioner of Torino (as well as others to this Division) from which one may surmise that a state of bancrupty ~~is in the case of~~ already threatens a number of firms.

The Piemonte Ordnance continuing the ban on discharges but allowing industrialists to discharge certain non-industrial workers has given no practical results because of the pressure that has been brought upon the individual industrialists by the "Commissioni Inter-

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The problem of surplus workers which is already acute is likely to assume even graver aspects in the very near future in view of
a) the ever decreasing availability of raw-materials, particularly coal; and
b) the impending all-round increase of wages. It is obvious that the

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definitive solution to be applied to the problems of
a) wage increases; and
b) discharge of surplus workers, must be settled simultaneously and on a national basis and that the continuation of the "Cassa Integrazioni" and an increase in unemployment benefits are 'sine qua non' conditions for the success of any eventual plan, to be put into operation.

The policy of the Allied Commission and the Italian Government in continuing the "ban on discharges" is ostensibly intended to avoid mass unemployment but, unless the gradual unburdening of Industry in Piemonte is effectively initiated in the very immediate future, the very situation which it is desired to avoid must necessarily develop as a result of Industrial bancruptcy - with the added inevitable consequence of total instead of partial discharges of workmen from the defaulting factories.

The approximate number of surplus workers in Industry has been computed by the "Previdenza Sociale", using subsidisation figures of the "Cassa Integrazioni" as a basis for the month of May.

Province	Workers on a schedule of less than 40 hrs. weekly	Surplus workers on 48 hrs. weekly
ALESSANDRIA	7900	5000
AOSTA	12404	6500
ASTI	1233	500
CUNEO	3200	2500
NOVARA	21344	13000
TORINO	80000	40000
VERCELLI	37500	19000
	163581	86500

More recent figures are not yet available but the number of surplus workers has been increasing. In Torino it is now estimated to have reached approximately 45.000.

1436

10. SOCIALISATION AND POLITICAL INFLUENCES IN THE LABOUR FIELD.

The question of socialisation of Industry has been left in abayance in view of the controvertial nature of this matter and perhaps because it is felt by the more ardent advocates of this economy that the Allied Military Government was not likely to consider it sympathetically. The situation is now that a pre-socialisation stage exists in a number of important big industries of which the "FIAT" experiment is being regarded as the pattern. During the interregnum, C.L.N.A.I. promulgated a Decree on 25 April 1945 whereby fascist republican D.L. 18 November 1944 No. 375 and D.L. 12 October 1944 no.

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The process outlined above was the result of political

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action and the maintainance of this equivocal situation is now the responsability of the "C.L.N. Aziendali". Previous reference was made to this political machinary and the advisability of its elimination. The following considerarions are submitted namely

a) "C.L.N. Aziendali" are essentially the agency through which Politics are effectively taking direct control of the economic field - an untenable position under any democratic economic system.

They are interfering with industrial economy, are the source of industrial unrest and are undemocratic agencies imposed from above as well as from outside. These Committees are to-day acting as an insulator between the employers and the legitimate workers' representatives (Commissioni Interne);

b) If in the interest of National Economy, the Italian Government should eventually decide to arrest the process of socialisation, "C.L.N. Aziendali" - instinctivly autonomous and mainly influenced by extreem-left political tendencies - would undoubtedly present the most difficult stumbling block;

c) If the Italian Government should opt for socialisation, "C.L.N. Aziendali", in claiming credit for vindicating this policy, will press for inconsiderate expeditiousness, thus disturbing an objective practical approach in carrying out a hazerdous experiment when Italian Industry is facing its most difficult crises financially, organisationally and productively.

In relation to the question of Socialisation, the veiled reference made by Giannitelli (Demo.Christian joint-secretary of C.G.I.L.) at the Congress of "Commissioni Interne" held in Torino is of some significance since it represents the point of view of the most moderate elements of Italian Trade-Unionism. The "Avanti" of 23.6.45 reported Giannitelli as follows : -

"Oggi non si deve più attendere o chiedere ai dirigenti, cosa ci date?!, ma bisogna essere presenti per prendere parte attive alla costruzione sindacale, bisogna essere presenti in tutti i modi perchè questa preparazione individuale sarà la vigilia della gestione diretta delle aziende".

(Free Translation : "To-day we must no longer wait on employers or ask : What will you give us ?!... rather must workpeople intervene to take an active part in the creation of a Trade Union movement; we must at all costs make ourselves available because this period of individual preperation represents the eve of direct control over private enterprise").

1433

In looking at the present situation from a general viewpoint, it is reasonable to suggest that many symptoms are reminescent of the conditions prevailing between 1919-21 when the Trade Union movement in Italy tended to oppose any attempt at governing the labour field either through formal legislation or even through indirect channelisiation - for fear that any such intervention might have retarded the revolutionary momentum of the movement. In these circumst

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E. Scicluna, Major
Regional Labour Officer.

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Appendix A.

SCALE OF SALARIES

Classification		Class I	Class II	Class III
		Gross Total	Gross Total	Gross Total
Regional Director	min.	9.500		
	mass.	10.000		
Provincial Director	min.	8.000	7.500	7.000
	mass.	8.500	8.000	7.500
Regional executive secretary	min.	8.000	7.500	7.000
	mass.	8.500	8.000	7.500
Provincial Secretary, Sections Heads	min.	6.500	6.000	5.500
	mass.	7.500	7.000	6.500
Functionaries	min.	6.000	5.500	5.000
	mass.	6.500	6.000	5.500
Office Clerks (di concetto)	min.	5.000	4.500	4.000
	mass.	6.000	5.500	5.000
Office Clerks (d'ordine)	min.	4.500	4.000	3.500
	mass.	5.500	5.000	4.500
Chauffeurs - Ushers	min.	4.000	3.500	31000
	mass.	4.500	4.000	3.500

PERSONNEL IN DETACHED SECTIONS
(PERSONALE SEZIONI STACCATE)

Office Clerks (di concetto)	min.	4.000	3.500	
	mass.	4.500	4.000	
Office Clerks (d'ordine)	min.	3.500	3.000	
	mass.	4.000	3.500	
Office boys & nurcers	min.	2.000	1.500	
	mass.	2.500	2.000	

N. B. 1. No family Allowances have been included in the Gross total salary

2. The classification of Provinces in Piemonte are as follows: -

(a) Class I - Torino
(b) Class II - Novara, Vercelli
(c) Class III - Alessandria, Cuneo, Asti, Aosta.

(APPENDIX B)

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HEADQUARTERS PIEMONTE REGION
LABOR DIVISION
Circolare n.2

.....19.....

OGGETTO : Costo della vita

1°)- Considerata la necessità di disciplinare e coordinare in modo uniforme la rilevazione e l'elaborazione dei dati statistici sul costo della vita, questa Sotto-Commissione ha disposto l'unificazione dei criteri tecnici e metodologici cui gli Uffici Regionali del Lavoro dovranno d'ora in avanti attenersi per la determinazione del costo della vita delle categorie lavoratrici.-

2°)- E' stato pertanto stabilito che gli Uffici Regionali del Lavoro si limitino per il momento a calcolare, per ciascuna città capoluogo di Provincia, l'indice della spesa mensile per l'alimentazione di una famiglia tipo lavoratrice composta di 5 persone.-

3°)- A tal fine, gli Uffici Regionali del Lavoro dovranno sollecitamente provvedere a compilare anzitutto un bilancio alimentare-tipo a carattere regionale, sulla cui base verrà quindi calcolato, per ciascuna città capoluogo di Provincia, l'importo della corrispondente spesa mensile.-

4°)- Affinchè il bilancio-tipo regionale risulti essere sufficientemente rappresentativo dell'attuale regime alimentare delle categorie lavoratrici dell'intera regione, gli Uffici Regionali si varranno, nello stabilire la sua composizione quantitativa e qualitativa, degli elementi che dovranno essere forniti dai dipendenti Uffici Provinciali mediante la compilazione di appositi bilanci a carattere provinciale, nei quali dovrà essere tenuto conto delle consuetudini e delle risorse alimentari locali.-

A tali bilanci dovrà essere tuttavia attribuito un mero valore indicativo, in quanto essi non saranno utilizzati per il calcolo dei suddetti indici.-

5°)- La compilazione dei bilanci alimentari dovrà essere effettuata sugli appositi Moduli Bp e Br, allegati alla presente e secondo le istruzioni tecniche riportate a tergo degli stessi. 1432

6°)- Il bilancio alimentare-tipo regionale, stabilito all'inizio della presente rilevazione, dovrà poi restare immutato durante l'intero corso della rilevazione.-

7°)- Sulla base di tale bilancio tipo, gli Uffici Regionali del Lavoro dovranno quindi compilare ogni mese, per ciascuna città

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2°)- E' stato pertanto stabilito che gli Uffici Regionali del Lavoro si limitino per il momento a calcolare, per ciascuna città capoluogo di Provincia, l'indice della spesa mensile per l'alimentazione di una famiglia tipo lavoratrice composta di 5 persone.-

3°)- A tal fine, gli Uffici Regionali del Lavoro dovranno sollecitamente provvedere a compilare anzitutto un bilancio alimentare-tipo a carattere regionale, sulla cui base verrà quindi calcolato, per ciascuna città capoluogo di Provincia, l'importo della corrispondente spesa mensile.-

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6°)- Il bilancio alimentare-tipo regionale, stabilito all'inizio della presente rilevazione, dovrà poi restare immutato durante l'intero corso della rilevazione.-

7°)- Sulla base di tale bilancio tipo, gli Uffici Regionali del Lavoro dovranno quindi compilare ogni mese, per ciascuna città capoluogo di Provincia, il modulo Sp. "allegato alla presente" calcolando, secondo le istruzioni tecniche riportate a tergo dello stesso modulo, l'importo della spesa mensile per l'alimentazione della famiglia-tipo ed i relativi numeri-indici.-

8°)- Gli elementi necessari ad accertare per ciascuna città l'importo di tale spesa saranno forniti dagli Uffici Provinciali,

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i quali dovranno essere incaricati di effettuare le seguenti rilevazioni :

a) Rilevazione settimanale dei prezzi al minuto, ufficiali e non ufficiali, dei principali generi alimentari;

b) Rilevazione settimanale dei quantitativi di generi alimentari distribuiti colla tessera.-

Questi dati dovranno essere raccolti mediante gli appositi moduli Pm. e Dt. allegati alla presente, ed in base alle istruzioni tecniche riportate a tergo degli stessi.-

9°)- I risultati delle elaborazioni relative a ciascuna città dovranno infine essere riassunti nel Modulo Rn. allegato alla presente, il quale, completato dalle sintetiche osservazioni sull'andamento dei numeri-indici della spesa in ciascuna città, dovrà essere comunicato mensilmente agli Enti che successivamente saranno indicati da questa Sotto-Commissione.-

10°)- Pertanto, previa sollecita comunicazione in merito alla fissazione del bilancio alimentare - tipo regionale; che verrà effettuata all'inizio della presente rilevazione, gli Uffici Regionali del Lavoro, alla fine di ogni mese, dovranno far pervenire debitamente compilati a questa Sotto-Commissione, i seguenti moduli :

MOD.Sp. (Calcolo della spesa mensile per l'alimentazione e relativi numeri indici per ciascuna città capoluogo di Provincia).-

MOD.Rn. (Riepilogo della spesa per l'alimentazione relativi numeri indici per tutte le città capoluogo di Provincia, di competenza dell'Ufficio Regionale.-

11°)- Si inviano a parte n..... copie dei MOD. Bp. e Br. per la compilazione dei bilanci alimentari, nonchè un congruo numero di copie dei seguenti moduli :

MOD.Pm. (Prezzi al minuto)

MOD.Dt. (Distribuzione dei generi alimentari con la tessera)

MOD.Sp. (Spese mensili e relativi numeri-indici)

MOD.Rn. (Riepilogo delle spese e relativi numeri-indici)

12°)- Un esemplare di ciascuno dei moduli suddetti si trova allegato alla presente.-

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Mod. 33.

UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL LAVORO

Città di TORINO

Mese di GIUGNO '45

BILANCIO MENSILE ALIMENTARE PER UNA FAMIGLIA-TIPO LAVORATRICE

(Composta di 5 persone - 3,73 unità consumatrice)

Base 2.400 calorie al giorno per unità consumatrice

GENERI ALIMENTARI	Unità di misura	Quantità lorde	% peso netto	Quantità nette	N. medio calorie per Kg.	N. medio calorie Totali
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(5x6)
1 = PANE	Kg.	45	100	45	2800	126.000
2 = GENERI DA MINESTRA (o farina)	Kg.	15	100	15	3400	51.000
3 = LEGUMI SECCHI (o zuppa di verdura)	Kg.	==	100	==	3500	==
4 = PATATE	Kg.	20	95	19	800	15.200
5 = VERDURA	Kg.	32	70	22,400	350	7.840
6 = FRUTTA (Fresca	Kg.	30	80	24	500	12.000
6 = FRUTTA (Secca	Kg.	==	50	==	5000	==
7 = MARMELLATA	Kg.	==	100	==	2300	==
8 = CARNE FRESCA (Bovina	Kg.	3,500	75	2,625	1400	3.675
8 = CARNE FRESCA)Ovina	Kg.	3,000	80	2,400	1000	2.400
8 = CARNE FRESCA (Suina	Kg.	==	75	==	2800	==
9 = CARNE IN SCATOLA (con verdura	Kg.	==	100	==	1900	==
9 = CARNE IN SCATOLA)di porco	Kg.	==	100	==	3000	==
10 = SALUMI	Kg.	0,500	100	0,500	4000	2.000
11 = PESCE (Fresco	Kg.	==	70	==	1300	==
11 = PESCE)Conservato	Kg.	==	85	==	2500	==
12 = LATTE litri 15	Kg.	15,450	100	15,450	650	10.042
13 = FORMAGGIO DA TAVOLA	Kg.	1,000	100	1,000	2800	2.800
14 = UOVA n° pezzi 48	Kg.	2,544	88	2,238	1450	3.245
15 = GRASSI	Kg.	1,500	100	1,500	8450	12.675
16 = FORMAGGIO DA CONDIMENTO	Kg.	0,300	85	0,255	3500	892
17 = CONSERVA DI POMODORO (mesi invernali)	Kg.	1,500	100	1,500	650	975
18 = ZUCCHERO	Kg.	1,000	100	1,000	4100	4.100
19 = SALE DA CUCINA	Kg.	1,000	100	1,000	==	==
20 = VINO COMUNE - litri 20	Kg.	19,000	100	19,000	600	11.400

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GENERI ALIMENTARI	Unità di misura	Quantità lorde	% peso netto	Quantità nette	N.medio calorie per Kg.	N. medio calorie Totali
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(5x6)
1 = PANE	Kg.	45	100	45	2800	126.000
2 = GENERI DA MINESTRA (o farina)	Kg.	15	100	15	3400	51.000
3 = LEGUMI SECCHI (o zuppe di verdura)	Kg.	==	100	==	3500	==
4 = PATATE	Kg.	20	95	19	800	15.200
5 = VERDURA	Kg.	32	70	22,400	350	7.840
6 = FRUTTA (Fresca)	Kg.	30	80	24	500	12.000
6 = FRUTTA (Secca)	Kg.	==	50	==	5000	==
7 = MARMELLATA	Kg.	==	100	==	2300	==
8 = CARNE FRESCA (Bovina)	Kg.	3,500	75	2,625	1400	3.675
8 = CARNE FRESCA)Ovina	Kg.	3,000	80	2,400	1000	2.400
8 = CARNE FRESCA (Suina	Kg.	==	75	==	2800	==
9 = CARNE IN SCATOLA (con verdura	Kg.	==	100	==	1900	==
9 = CARNE IN SCATOLA)di porco	Kg.	==	100	==	3000	==
10 = SALUMI	Kg.	0,500	100	0,500	4000	2.000
11 = PESCE (Fresco	Kg.	==	70	==	1300	==
11 = PESCE)Conservato	Kg.	==	85	==	2500	==
12 = LATTE litri 15	Kg.	15,450	100	15,450	650	10.042
13 = FORMAGGIO DA TAVOLA	Kg.	1,000	100	1,000	2800	2.800
14 = UOVA n° pezzi 48	Kg.	2,544	88	2,238	1450	3.245
15 = GRASSI	Kg.	1,500	100	1,500	8450	12.675
16 = FORMAGGIO DA CONDIMENTO	Kg.	0,300	85	0,255	3500	892
17 = CONSERVA DI POMODORO (mesi invernali)	Kg.	1,500	100	1,500	650	975
18 = ZUCCHERO	Kg.	1,000	100	1,000	4100	4.100
19 = SALE DA CUCINA	Kg.	1,000	100	1,000	==	==
20 = VINO COMUNE - litri 20	Kg.	19,000	100	19,000	600	11.400
TOTALE:	Kg.	192,294	==	173,968	==	266.244

Data 2 Luglio 1945

FIRMA DEL DIRETTORE

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NORME TECNICHE DI COMPILAZIONE Mod.Bp
SECONDO ISTRUZIONI IMPARTITE DAL MAGG.E.SCICLUNA

1°)- Il presente modulo dovrà essere compilato, per la rilevazione sul costo della vita dagli Uffici Provinciali del Lavoro allo scopo di fornire al competente Ufficio Regionale gli elementi necessari a stabilire il bilancio tipo regionale, sulla cui base saranno poi calcolati, per ogni città capoluogo di provincia, i numeri-indici della spesa mensile per l'alimentazione di una famiglia tipo lavoratrice.-

FAMIGLIA TIPO

2°)- Il bilancio dovrà essere riferito ad una famiglia appartenente alle categorie lavoratrici e la cui fonte principale di reddito sia il lavoro del capo-famiglia.- Ai fini della presente rilevazione, la famiglia tipo si suppone composta di 5 persone, e cioè di un uomo adulto (capo famiglia), una donna adulta (moglie, attendente a casa); 3 bambini di età inferiore ai 10 anni.- Tale composizione famigliare, applicando i coefficienti di riduzione del Lusk, risulta essere equivalente ad un complesso di 3,73 unità consumatrice (unità virili).-

LISTA DI CONSUMO (colonna 1)

3°)- La lista di consumo dovrà essere compilata con tutte o parte delle voci indicate nel presente modulo a seconda delle consuetudini e delle risorse alimentari locali.- I generi che non si ritenga opportuno d'includere nella lista di consumo, perchè non abitualmente consumati dalle categorie lavoratrici o perchè irreperibili sul mercato, potranno quindi non essere considerati: non sarà invece consentita la sostituzione di essi con altri generi; in quanto la lista di consumo del bilancio dovrà comprendere soltanto generi di prima necessità.-

QUANTITA' LORDE (colonne 2 - 3)

4°)- Le quantità mensili dei generi considerati nella lista di consumo dovranno essere stabilite in misura tale che il bilancio possa considerarsi come un "bilancio di emergenza", risulti essere sufficientemente rappresentativo dell'attuale regime alimentare delle categorie lavoratrici.-

5°)- Le quantità dovranno essere espresse sempre in KG.- Nel caso di generi che solitamente vengono espressi con unità di misura diverse dal Kg. (litro, pezzo) si effettueranno gli opportuni ragguagli tenendo presente che un litro di latte - Kg.1,030; 1 litro di olio Kg. 0,920; 1 litro di vino - Kg.0,950; 1 uovo col guscio - gr.53.-

6°)- La determinazione delle quantità di ciascun genere dovrà essere

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po lavoratrice.-

FAMIGLIA TIPO

2°)- Il bilancio dovrà essere riferito ad una famiglia appartenente alle categorie lavoratrici e la cui fonte principale di reddito sia il lavoro del capo-famiglia.- Ai fini della presente rilevazione, la famiglia tipo si suppone composta di 5 persone, e cioè di un uomo adulto (capo famiglia), una donna adulta (moglie, attendente a casa); 3 bambini di età inferiore ai 10 anni.- Tale composizione famigliare, applicando i coefficienti di riduzione del Lusk, risulta essere equivalente ad un complesso di 3,73 unità consumatrice (unità virili).-

LISTA DI CONSUMO (colonna 1)

3°)- La lista di consumo dovrà essere compilata con tutte o parte delle voci indicate nel presente modulo a seconda delle consuetudini e delle risorse alimentari locali.- I generi che non si ritenga opportuno d'includere nella lista di consumo, perchè non abitualmente consumati dalle categorie lavoratrici o perchè irreperibili sul mercato, potranno quindi non essere considerati: non sarà invece consentita la sostituzione di essi con altri generi; in quanto la lista di consumo del bilancio dovrà comprendere soltanto generi di prima necessità.-

QUANTITA' LORDE (colonne 2 - 3)

4°)- Le quantità mensili dei generi considerati nella lista di consumo dovranno essere stabilite in misura tale che il bilancio 1430 considerarsi come un "bilancio di emergenza",risulti essere sufficientemente rappresentativo dell'attuale regime alimentare delle categorie lavoratrici.-

5°)- Le quantità dovranno essere espresse sempre in KG.- Nel caso di generi che solitamente vengono espressi con unità di misura diverse dal Kg. (litro, pezzo) si effettueranno gli opportuni ragguagli tenendo presente che un litro di latte - Kg.1,030; 1 litro di olio Kg. 0,920; 1 litro di vino - Kg.0,950; 1 uovo col guscio - gr.53.-

6°)- La determinazione delle quantità di ciascun genere dovrà essere riferita ad un mese di 30 giorni ed essere calcolata in ragione del numero di volte in cui una prestabilita razione individuale si suppone venga consumata durante il mese dalla famiglia-tipo.- Esempi: pane: gr.300 al giorno (per unità consumatrice) x 3,73 - Kg.1,119 x 30 giorni = Kg. 33,570 = carne, gr.100 alla settimana (per unità consumatrice) x 3,73 = gr.373 x 4 settimane = Kg.1,492; verdura : gr.250 al giorno (per unità consumatrice) x 3,73 = gr.932 x 30 giorni = Kg. 27,960 e così via.-

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Sarà tuttavia opportuno procedere all'arrotondamento delle cifre, per evitare che le quantità siano espresse in frazioni di Kg. affatto insignificanti.-

QUANTITA' NETTE (colonne 1-5)

7°)- Le quantità lorde stabilite per ciascun genere dovranno essere ridotte in quantità nette, mediante l'applicazione delle percentuali di peso netto indicate nella colonna 4.-

VALORE ENERGETICO (colonne 6 - 7)

8°)- Il valore energetico medio di ciascun genere, espresso dal numero medio di calorie sviluppate da un Kg. di prodotto netto, è indicato nella colonna 6.

9°)- Moltiplicando tali valori per le rispettive quantità nette di ciascun genere, si otterrà il valore energetico medio complessivo degli alimenti consumati dalla famiglia tipo.-

10°)- N.B. - Tale valore dovrà corrispondere in ogni caso ad una razione giornaliera di circa 2.400 calorie per unità consumatrice, (totale calorie assorbite dalla famiglia : 3,73 unità consumatrice : 30 giorni) Di conseguenza, la determinazione delle quantità di ciascun genere dovrà essere effettuata tenendo sempre presente questo criterio base limitativo; all'uopo è consigliabile procedere a preliminari assaggi di calcolo, prima di stabilire in via definitiva la composizione qualitativa e quantitativa del bilancio.-

TRASMISSIONE DEL MODULO

11°)- Il presente modulo dovrà essere redatto in triplice copia.- Non appena sia stato definitivamente compilato, dovrà esserne trasmessa una copia alla Commissione Alleata (Labor Sub-Commission - Statistical Section) tramite il Comando Regionale dell'A.C.; un'altra copia dovrà essere sollecitamente inviata al competente Ufficio Regionale; la terza copia dovrà essere conservata presso gli archivi dell'Ufficio Provinciale.-

12°)- Su ogni copia dovrà essere apposta la data di definitiva compilazione del modulo e la firma del direttore dell'Ufficio Provinciale.-

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UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL LAVORO

Città di ..TORINO.....

DISTRIBUZIONI DI GENERI ALIMENTARI CON LA TESSERA — Mese di..GIUGNO 1945

GENERI DISTRIBUITI	Categoria dei consumatori	Unità di misura	RAZIONI INDIVIDUALI					Prezzi unitari
			Settimanali				Mensili	
			1^sett.	2^sett.	3^sett.	4^sett		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PANE	Consumatori normali	Kg.	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	4,500	4,==
"	Addetti lavori pesanti	"	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	9,750	4,==
"	Addetti lavori pesantissimi	"	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975	12,750	4,==
"	Ragazzi dai 9 ai 18 anni	"	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	6,750	4,==
RISO	Consumatori normali	"				2,000	2,000	7,30
LARDO FUSO	Consumatori normali	"			0,100		0,100	47,==
LATTE	Bambini fino a 3 anni	litro	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	15,000	6,==
FORMAGGIO DA TAVOLA	Consumatori normali	Kg.				0,100	0,100	57,50

Data/.. 2. luglio 1945.....

FIRMA DEL DICHIE

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UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL LAVORO

Città di ..TORINO.....

Mo 1.Dt

DISTRIBUZIONI DI GENERI ALIMENTARI CON LA TESSERA

Mese di..GIUGNO.1945.

BUITI	Categoria dei consumatori	Unità di misura	RAZIONI INDIVIDUALI Settimanali 1^sett.	2^sett.	3^sett.	4^sett.	Mensili	Prezzi unitari	N O T E
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Consumatori normali	Kg.	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	4,500	4,==	Razione giorn. gr. 150
	Addetti lavori pesanti	"	2,275	2,275	2,275	2,275	9,750	4,==	Id. gr.325
	Addetti lavori pesantissimi	"	2,975	2,975	2,975	2,975	12,750	4,==	Id. gr.425
	Ragazzi dai 9 ai 18 anni	"	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	6,750	4,==	Id. gr.225
	Consumatori normali	"				2,000	2,000	7,30	
	Consumatori normali	"			0,100		0,100	47,==	
	Bambini fino a 3 anni	litro	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	15,000	6,==	Raz.giorn. 1 litro p/i soli bimbi fino a 3 anni di età
AVOLA	Consumatori normali	Kg.				0,100	0,100	57,50	

to/.. 2.luglio.1945.....

P. IL [illegible] DEL PREFETTORE

NORME TECNICHE DI COMPILAZIONE DEL MOD. Dt.
dt/ secondo istruzioni impartite dal Magg. U.S. SOMERVILLE

1) - Nel presente modulo dovranno essere indicate le razioni individuali dei generi alimentari effettivamente distribuiti con la tessera in ciascuna settimana di rilevazione e la cui effettiva distribuzione abbia avuto inizio nella settimana stessa.

2) - Per i generi a distribuzione giornaliera (ad esempio: pane, latte, ecc.) dovrà essere indicata la quantità complessiva delle razioni individuali distribuite in ciascuna settimana di rilevazione.
Per tali generi, la razione giornaliera sarà indicata nella colonna delle note (n. 10).-

3) - Se uno stesso genere è stato distribuito in misura diversa a più categorie di consumatori, saranno indicate prima le quantità distribuite ai consumatori normali: quindi, nelle righe successive, le quantità distribuite ad altre categorie di consumatori: lavoratori, bambini, ammalati, ecc. - Ad esempio: nel caso del pane dovranno essere indicate: nella 1ª riga, le quantità distribuite ai consumatori normali; nella 2ª, 3ª, ecc. riga, le quantità rispettivamente distribuite ai lavoratori, agli addetti ai lavori pesanti, ecc. indicando sempre nella colonna delle note la corrispondente razione giornaliera.

4) - Alla fine del mese dovrà farsi la somma delle razioni settimanali di ciascun genere distribuito e la si indicherà nell'apposita colonna 8 (razioni mensili).

5) - Nella colonna n. 9 dovrà essere indicato il prezzo unitario cui ciascun genere è stato venduto. - Se durante il mese si fossero verificate variazioni nei prezzi ufficiali di vendita dei generi distribuiti, si calcolerà la media mensile dei prezzi relativi alle singole distribuzioni. 1425

6) - Il presente modulo dovrà essere compilato in triplice copia.
Il giorno immediatamente successivo a quello dell'ultima rilevazione, e cioè alla fine del mese, dovrà essere trasmessa una copia alla Commissione Alleata (Labor Sub-Commission Statistical Section) tramite il Comando Regionale dell'A.C.; un'altra copia dovrà essere invista all'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro da cui l'Ufficio Provinciale dipende; la terza dovrà essere conservata in archivio presso l'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro.
In ogni copia dovrà essere apposta la data definitiva di compilazione del modulo e la firma del Direttore dell'Ufficio Provinciale.

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2) - Per i generi a distribuzione giornaliera (ad esempio: pane, latte, ecc.) dovrà essere indicata la quantità complessiva delle razioni individuali distribuite in ciascuna settimana di rilevazione.
Per tali generi, la razione giornaliera sarà indicata nella colonna delle note (n. 10).-

3) - Se uno stesso genere è stato distribuito in misura diversa a più categorie di consumatori, saranno indicate prima le quantità distribuite ai consumatori normali: quindi, nelle righe successive, le quantità distribuite ad altre categorie di consumatori: lavoratori, bambini, ammalati, ecc. - Ad esempio: nel caso del pane dovranno essere indicate: nella 1ª riga, le quantità distribuite ai consumatori normali; nella 2ª, 3ª, ecc. riga, le quantità rispettivamente distribuite ai lavoratori, agli addetti ai lavori pesanti, ecc. indicando sempre nella colonna delle note la corrispondente razione giornaliera.

4) - Alla fine del mese dovrà farsi la somma delle razioni settimanali di ciascun genere distribuito e la si indicherà nell'apposita colonna 8 (razioni mensili).

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1428

6) - Il presente modulo dovrà essere compilato in triplice copia.
Il giorno immediatamente successivo a quello dell'ultima rilevazione, e cioè alla fine del mese, dovrà essere trasmessa una copia alla Commissione Alleata (Labor Sub-Commission Statistical Section) tramite il Comando Regionale dell'A.C.; un'altra copia dovrà essere inviata all'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro da cui l'Ufficio Provinciale dipende; la terza dovrà essere conservata in archivio presso l'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro.
In ogni copia dovrà essere apposta la data definitiva di compilazione del modulo e la firma del Direttore dell'Ufficio Provinciale.

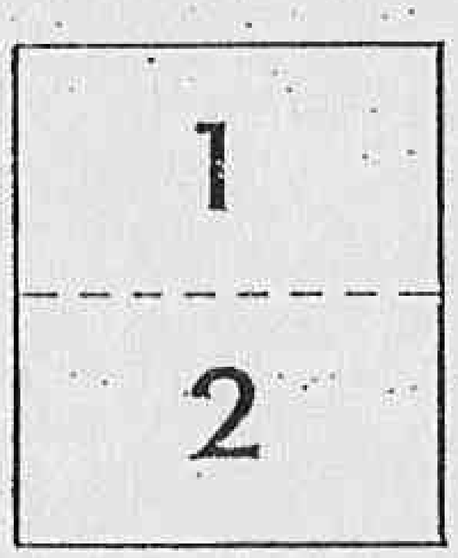
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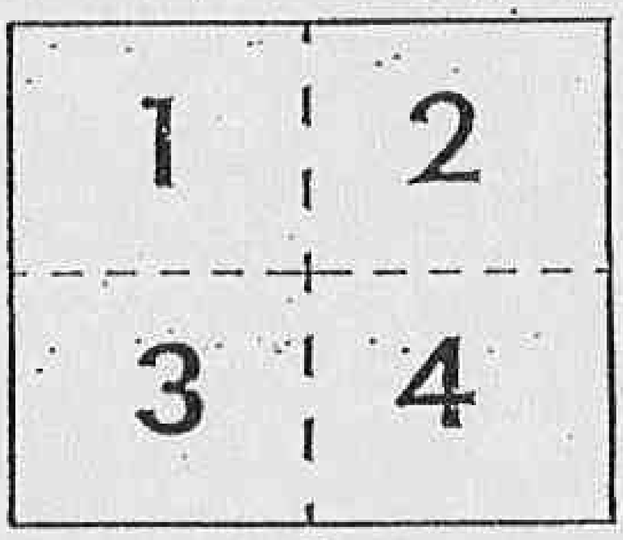
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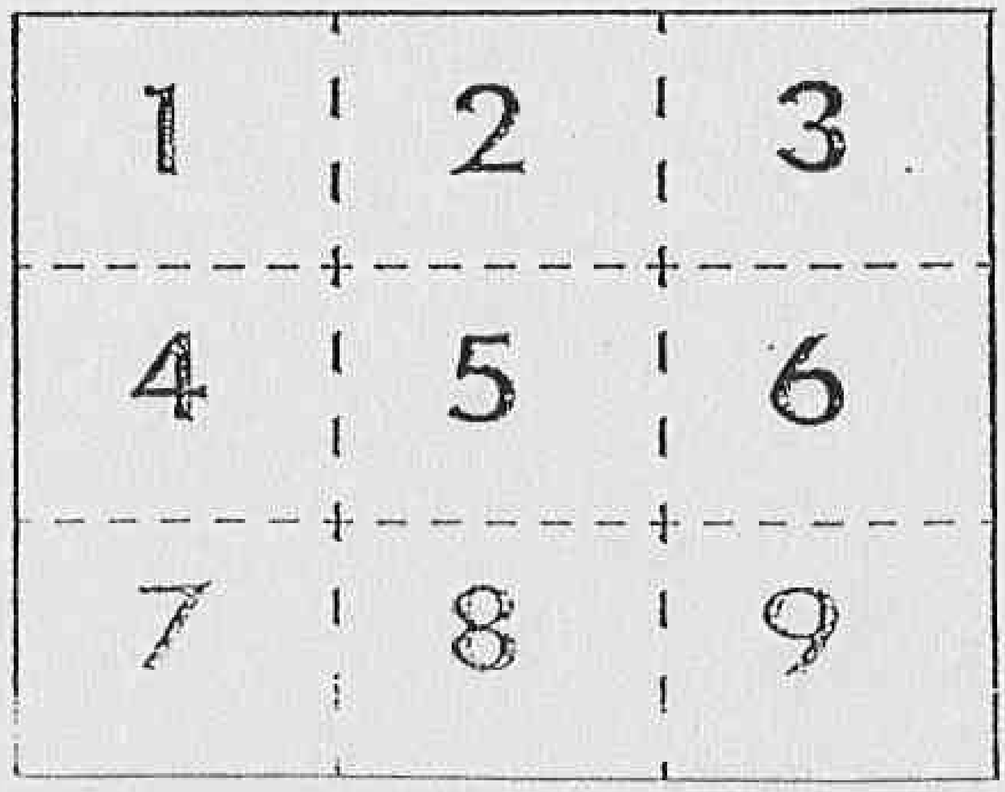
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MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.







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UFFICIO PROVINCIALE D

Città di TORINO

RILEVAZIONE SETTIMANALE DEI P

GENERI (Varietà e specie e qualità)	Unità di misura	PREZZI UFFICIALI I sett.	II sett.	III sett.	IV sett.	MEDIA MENSILE	PREZZI NON UFFICIALI I sett.	II sett.	III sett.	IV sett.	MEDIA MENSILE
Alimenti di origine vegetale											
1) Pane	Kg.	4	4	4	4	4	55	—	57,50	55	55,83
2) Pasta	»	—	—	—	—	—	80,20	80	80	83,12	80,83
3) Riso	»	7,38	7,30	7,30	7,30	7,30	32	25,30	28	26,75	28,57
4) Farina di granoturco	»	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5) Farina frumento	»	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6) Legumi secchi	»										
a)	»										
b)	»										
c)	»										
7) Zuppa di verdura	»	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8) Patate	»	21	21—	38	26,25	24,89	—	—	—	—	—
9) Ortaggi	»										
a) carote	»	18,55	15,83	15	14	15,84	—	—	—	—	—
b) piselli	»	45	52,50	38	52	46,87	—	—	—	—	—
c) cipolle	»	18,50	18,25	17,58	16,61	17,41	—	—	—	—	—
d) fagiolini	»	—	—	80,83	47,11	63,97	—	—	—	—	—
e) fave	»	30,33	30,07	25	25	27,60	—	—	—	—	—
f) insalata	»	11,75	12	16	15,88	13,91	—	—	—	—	—
g) zucchini	»	69,21	36,40	36	30	42,90	—	—	—	—	—
h)	»										
i)	»										
10) Frutta fresca	»										
a) ciliege	»	36,32	36,32	36,32	36,32	36,32	—	—	—	—	—
b) pesche	»	59	36,20	32,28	37,14	40,20	—	—	—	—	—
c) albicocche	»	—	56,20	46,30	32,02	44,84	—	—	—	—	—
d) susine	»	—	—	47,50	47,92	47,71	—	—	—	—	—
e)	»										
11) Frutta secca	»										
a)	»	—	—	—	—	—					
b)	»										
c)	»										
d)	»										
12) Marmellata	»	—	—	—	—	—	240	230	236	—	235,34

GENERI (Varietà e specie e	Unità di misura	PREZZI UFFICIALI I sett.	II sett.	III sett.	IV sett.	MEDIA MENSILE	PREZZI NON UFFICIALI I sett.	II sett.	III sett.	IV sett.	MEDIA MENSILE
Alimenti di origine											
13) Carne fresca											
a) vitello											
b) coniglio											
c) ovina											
14) Carne in scat											
a)											
b)											
c)											
15) Salumi											
a) crudo											
b) cotto											
16) Pesce fresco											
a)											
b)											
c)											
17) Pesce conserv											
a)											
b)											
18) Latte											
19) Formaggio da											
a) tipo gor											
b)											
20) Uova											
Condimenti:											
21) Olio											
22) Burro											
23) Lardo (Luc											
24) Strutto											
25) Formaggio da mento											
a) grana											
b)											
26) Conserva di po											
27) Pomodori fre											

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

VINCIALE DEL LAVORO

Mod. Pm.

TORINO

MESE di GIUGNO 1945

MANALE DEI PREZZI AL MINUTO

UFFICIALI IV sett.	UFFICIALI MEDIA MENSILE	GENERI (Varietà o specie o qualità)	Unità di misura	PREZZI UFFICIALI I sett.	II sett.	III sett.	IV sett.	MEDIA MENSILE	PREZZI NON UFFICIALI I sett.	II sett.	III sett.	IV sett.	MEDIA MENSILE
		Alimenti di origine animale											
85	88,83	13) Carne fresca											
83,12	80,83	*a)* vitello coscia	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	380	380	380	-	380
26,75	28,57	*b)* coniglio	»	-	-	-	-	-	265	266	225	225	24350
-	-	*c)* ovina	»	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	280	280	290
-	-	14) Carne in scatola											
		a)	»										
		b)	»										
		c)	»										
		15) Salumi											
-	-	*a)* crudo	»	-	4	-	-	-	-	665,71	-	-	66571
-	-	*b)* cotto	»	-	80,50	-	80,50	-	-	515	-	-	515
-	-	16) Pesce fresco											
-	-	*a)*	»										
-	-	*b)*	»										
-	-	*c)*	»										
-	-	17) Pesce conservato											
-	-	*a)*	»										
-	-	*b)*	»										
-	-	18) Latte	litro	6	6	6	6	6	25	20	24	25,28	23,57
-	-	19) Formaggio da tavola											
		a) tipo gorgonzola	Kg.	57,50	-	-	-	57,50	425	420	420	41832	41883
		b)	»										
-	-	20) Uova	pezzo	18,04	18,13	18,13	18,25	18,13	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	**Condimenti:**											
-	-	21) Olio	litro	-	-	-	-	-	850	830	800	78856	81714
-	-	22) Burro	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	600	600	600	600	600
		23) Lardo (fuso)	»	-	48	46	-	47	-	630	-	63286	63143
		24) Strutto	»										
		25) Formaggio da condimento	»										
		a) grana	»	-	-	-	-	-	69197	-	-	-	69197
		b)	»										
-	235,34	26) Conserva di pomodori	»	-	-	-	-	-	23667				23667
		27) Pomodori freschi	»	120	100	80	70	92,50	-	-	-	-	-

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9) Ortaggi												
a) cavoli		18,55	15,83	15	14	15,84	–	–	–	–	–	
b) piselli		45	52,50	38	52	46,87	–	–	–	–	–	
c) cipolle		18,90	18,25	17,58	16,61	17,41	–	–	–	–	–	
d) fagiolini		–	–	80,33	47,11	63,97	–	–	–	–	–	
e) fave		30,33	30,07	25	25	27,60	–	–	–	–	–	
f) insalata		11,75	12	16	15,88	13,91	–	–	–	–	–	
g) zucchini		69,21	36,40	36	30	42,90	–	–	–	–	–	
h)												
i)												
10) Frutta fresca												
a) ciliege		36,32	36,32	36,32	36,32	36,32	–	–	–	–	–	
b) pesche		55	36,20	32,28	37,14	40,20	–	–	–	–	–	
c) albicocche		–	56,20	46,30	32,02	44,84	–	–	–	–	–	
d) susine		–	–	47,50	47,92	47,71	–	–	–	–	–	
e)												
11) Frutta secca												
a)		–	–	–	–	–						
b)												
c)												
d)												
12) Marmellata		–	–	–	–	–	240	230	236	–	235,34	

16) Pesce fre
a)
b)
c)
17) Pesce con
a)
b)
18) Latte
19) Formaggio
a) tipo
b)
20) Uova

Condimenti:

21) Olio
22) Burro
23) Lardo
24) Strutto
25) Formaggio mento
a) grana
b)
26) Conserva di
27) Pomodori
28) Zucchero
29) Sale

Bevande

30) Vino

Data 2. 7. 1945

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		16) Pesce fresco											
		a)	»										
		b)	»										
		c)	»										
		17) Pesce conservato											
		a)	»										
		b)	»										
		18) Latte	litro	6	6	6	6	6	25	20	24	25,28	23,57
		19) Formaggio da tavola											
		a) tipo gorgonsola	Kg.	57,50	—	—	—	57,50	425	420	420	418,32	418,33
		b)	»										
		20) Uova	pezzo	18,04	18,13	18,13	18,25	18,13	—	—	—	—	—
		Condimenti:											
		21) Olio	litro	—	—	—	—	—	850	830	800	788,56	817,14
		22) Burro	Kg.	—	—	—	—	—	600	600	600	600	600
		23) Lardo (fuso)	»	—	48	46	—	47	—	630	—	632,86	631,43
		24) Strutto	»										
		25) Formaggio da condimento	»										
		a) grana	»	—	—	—	—	—	691,97	—	—	—	691,97
		b)	»										
	235,34	26) Conserva di pomodori	»	—	—	—	—	—	236,57				236,57
		27) Pomodori freschi	»	120	100	80	70	92,50	—	—	—	—	—
		28) Zucchero	»	—	—	—	—	—	920	920	920	920	920
		29) Sale	»	—	—	—	—	—	150	150	140	120	140
		Bevande											
		30) Vino	litro	80	80	80,80	80	80,20	—	—	—	—	—

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Firma del Direttore

Mod. Pm.

NORME TECNICHE PER LA RILEVAZIONE DEI PREZZI AL MINUTO

SECONDO ISTRUZIONI IMPARTITE DAL MAGG. E. SCICLUNA

=:=

I - NORME DI CARATTERE GENERALE

1) - La rilevazione settimanale dei prezzi al minuto dovrà essere effettuata per i generi indicati nel presente modulo, che risultino essere reperibili sul mercato locale.
2) - Per ciascun genere di cui verrà effettuata la rilevazione dovranno essere indicati esattamente le varietà ~~o specie~~ e la qualità cui i prezzi si riferiscono.
3) - Compatibilmente con la disponibilità dei generi sul mercato, la specie e la qualità considerata all'inizio della presente rilevazione dovranno rimanere invariate, allo scopo di assicurare la comparabilità dei prezzi successivamente rilevati. Per i prodotti a carattere stagionale dovranno essere considerati quelli di piena stagione, con esclusione quindi delle primizie e delle code di produzione.
4) - Tutti i prezzi dovranno essere indicati in lire e centesimi ed essere riferiti alle unità di misura (Kg, litro, pezzo) indicata nel modulo, effettuando gli opportuni ragguagli nei casi in cui per alcuni generi, i prezzi siano localmente espressi in altra unità di misura, ad esempio: a piede, a mazzo, ~~a scatola~~, ecc.

1425

II - RILEVAZIONE DEI PREZZI UFFICIALI

5) - Agli effetti della presente rilevazione si considerano prezzi ufficiali:
   a) - i prezzi fissati dalle Autorità competenti per il prelevamento dei generi distribuiti (regolarmente o saltuariamente) con la tessera;
   b) - i prezzi massimi fissati dalle Autorità competenti (generalmente a mezzo di appositi listini) per i generi a vendita libera, e cioè per i generi legalmente acquistabili sul mercato senza tessera, ma che tuttavia sono soggetti a disciplina di prezzi.
6) - Per tali generi, nelle colonne relative ai prezzi ufficiali, dovranno essere indicati:
   a) - per i generi distribuiti con la tessera, i prezzi fissati per il prelevamento delle razioni effettivamente distribuite durante ciascuna settimana di rilevazione;
   b) - per i generi a vendita libera i prezzi di listino vigenti alla data delle singole rilevazioni settimanali;

Se qualche genere risulta irreperibile al prezzo ufficiale

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reperibili sul mercato locale.

2) - Per ciascun genere di cui verrà effettuata la rilevazione dovranno essere indicati esattamente le varietà ~~o specie~~ e la qualità cui i prezzi si riferiscono.

3) - Compatibilmente con la disponibilità dei generi sul mercato, la specie e la qualità considerata all'inizio della presente rilevazione dovranno rimanere invariate, allo scopo di assicurare la comparabilità dei prezzi successivamente rilevati. Per i prodotti a carattere stagionale dovranno essere considerati quelli di piena stagione, con esclusione quindi delle primizie e delle code di produzione.

4) - Tutti i prezzi dovranno essere indicati in lire e centesimi ed essere riferiti alle unità di misura (Kg, litro, pezzo) indicata nel modulo, effettuando gli opportuni ragguagli nei casi in cui per alcuni generi, i prezzi siano localmente espressi in altra unità di misura, ad esempio: a piede, a mazzo, ~~a scatola~~, ecc.

1425

II - RILEVAZIONE DEI PREZZI UFFICIALI

5) - Agli effetti della presente rilevazione si considerano prezzi ufficiali:

a) - i prezzi fissati dalle Autorità competenti per il prelevamento dei generi distribuiti (regolarmente o saltuariamente) con la tessera;

b) - i prezzi massimi fissati dalle Autorità competenti (generalmente a mezzo di appositi listini) per i generi a vendita libera, e cioè per i generi legalmente acquistabili sul mercato senza tessera, ma che tuttavia sono soggetti a disciplina di prezzi.

6) - Per tali generi, nelle colonne relative ai prezzi ufficiali, dovranno essere indicati:

a) - per i generi distribuiti con la tessera, i prezzi fissati per il prelevamento delle razioni effettivamente distribuite durante ciascuna settimana di rilevazione;

b) - per i generi a vendita libera i prezzi di listino vigenti alla data delle singole rilevazioni settimanali;

Se qualche genere risulta irreperibile al prezzo ufficiale fissato, il prezzo dovrà essere accompagnato dalla sigla N.

7) - Per i generi normalmente prelevabili con la tessera, ma che non siano stati effettivamente distribuiti durante la settimana di rilevazione e per i generi di libera vendita che eventualmente non siano soggetti a disciplina dei prezzi, nelle rispettive colonne dei prezzi ufficiali, dovrà essere apposto un trattino orizzontale (-) senza alcuna indicazione di prezzo.

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III - RILEVAZIONE DEI PREZZI NON UFFICIALI

8) - La rilevazione dei prezzi non ufficiali dovrà essere effettuata, per tutti i generi considerati all'inizio della rilevazione, tanto se trattasi di generi distribuiti con la tessera, o di generi di libera vendita per i quali siano stati fissati dalle Autorità competenti i prezzi massimi, quanto se trattasi di generi di libera vendita per i quali tali prezzi non siano stati stabiliti. Si avranno dunque tre gruppi di genere.

9) - a) = generi distribuiti regolarmente o saltuariamente con la tessera.
Agli effetti della presente rilevazione si considerano prezzi non ufficiali per questi generi quelli praticati al cosidetto "mercato nero" negli acquisti "fuori tessera" effettuati da parte di privati consumatori.
La rilevazione di questi prezzi dovrà essere estesa a diverse zone della città ed essere affidata ad un congr-uo numero di informatori i quali, sia attraverso sopraluoghi nei punti della città dove il mercato nero viene regolarmente praticato, sia attraverso conoscenze personali, siano in grado di raccogliere dati attendibili sulle quotazioni di tali generi. All'uopo sarà necessario fornire ciascun informatore di un apposito modulo di rilevazione predisposto dall'Ufficio nel quale dovranno essere annotati i prezzi settimanali e le quantità dei generi, la data ed il luogo dell'avvenuto acquisto e la figura del venditore (commercianti, corrieri, privato, ecc.).
Nelle colonne riservate ai prezzi non ufficiali si indicheranno per tali generi le medie dei prezzi più frequentemente praticati nel corso di ciascuna settimana di rilevazione escludendo dal calcolo i prezzi che risultassero molto superiori a quelli praticati nella generalità dei casi segnalati o che siano da ritenersi influenzati da circostanze di carattere eccezionale. I dati e le informazioni raccolti in sede di accertamenti di prezzi al "mercato nero" dovranno essere considerati soggetti al segreto d'ufficio e non potranno quindi essere utilizzati per scopi diversi da quelli di carattere statistico per i quali vennero raccolti.

10) - b) = I generi di libera vendita soggetti a disciplina di prezzo.
La rilevazione dei prezzi per questi generi dovrà essere effettuata in un determinato numero di mercati e negozi della città, opportunamente scelti con particolare riguardo alle zone che interessano le categorie lavoratrici. I negozi ed i mercati inizialmente scelti dovranno, salvo casi di forza maggiore, restare invariati nelle successive rilevazioni.
Le rilevazioni di prezzi saranno effettuate alla fine di ciascuna settimana (possibilmente il sabato) del mese solare considerato.
Per ciascuno di questi generi dovrà essere indicata nelle rispettive colonne dei prezzi non ufficiali, la media aritmetica degli

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agli effetti della presente rilevazione si considerano prezzi non ufficiali per questi generi quelli praticati al cosidetto "mercato nero" negli acquisti "fuori tessera" effettuati da parte di privati consumatori.

La rilevazione di questi prezzi dovrà essere estesa a diverse zone della città ed essere affidata ad un congruo numero di informatori i quali, sia attraverso sopraluoghi nei punti della città dove il mercato nero viene regolarmente praticato, sia attraverso conoscenze personali, siano in grado di raccogliere dati attendibili sulle quotazioni di tali generi. All'uopo sarà necessario fornire ciascun informatore di un apposito modulo di rilevazione predisposto dall'Ufficio nel quale dovranno essere annotati i prezzi settimanali e le quantità dei generi, la data ed il luogo dell'avvenuto acquisto e la figura del venditore (commercianti, corrieri, privato, ecc.).

Nelle colonne riservate ai prezzi non ufficiali si indicheranno per tali generi le medie dei prezzi più frequentemente praticati nel corso di ciascuna settimana di rilevazione escludendo dal calcolo i prezzi che risultassero molto superiori a quelli praticati nella generalità dei casi segnalati o che siano da ritenersi influenzati da circostanze di carattere eccezionale. I dati e le informazioni raccolti in sede di accertamenti di prezzi al "mercato nero" dovranno essere considerati soggetti al segreto d'ufficio e non potranno quindi essere utilizzati per scopi diversi da quelli di carattere statistico per i quali vennero raccolti.

10) - b) = I generi di libera vendita soggetti a disciplina di prezzo.

La rilevazione dei prezzi per questi generi dovrà essere effettuata in un determinato numero di mercati e negozi della città, opportunamente scelti con particolare riguardo alle zone che interessano le categorie lavoratrici. I negozi ed i mercati inizialmente scelti dovranno, salvo casi di forza maggiore, restare invariati nelle successive rilevazioni.

Le rilevazioni di prezzi saranno effettuate alla fine di ciascuna settimana (possibilmente il sabato) del mese solare considerato.

Per ciascuno di questi generi dovrà essere indicata nelle rispettive colonne dei prezzi non ufficiali, la media aritmetica semplice dei prezzi effettivi che risultino praticati alla data di ciascuna rilevazione settimanale nei mercati e nei negozi considerati sia nel caso che tali prezzi risultino essere superiori, sia nel caso che risultino essere uguali od inferiori ai prezzi massimi eventualmente autorizzati.

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11) - Generi di libera vendita non soggetti a disciplina di prezzo.
La rilevazione dei prezzi per questi generi, per i quali cioè non sia stato fissato dalle Autorità competenti il prezzo massimo, sarà effettuata presso gli stessi mercati o negozi dove vengono rilevati i prezzi dei generi di libera vendita soggetti a disciplina di prezzo di cui al punto 10 b) e con le stesse modalità di rilevazione.
Nelle rispettive colonne dei prezzi non ufficiali dovrà essere indicata la media aritmetica semplice dei prezzi praticati alla data di ciascuna settimana di rilevazione.

IV - CALCOLO DEI PREZZI MEDI MENSILI

12) - Alla fine di ciascun mese solare considerato dovrà essere calcolata, per ciascun genere considerato, la media aritmetica semplice dei prezzi settimanali rilevati, e dovrà quindi essere indicata nelle rispettive colonne dei prezzi ufficiali e dei prezzi non ufficiali. Qualora per qualche settimana mancasse la rispettiva quotazione (generi tesserati non distribuiti durante il periodo di rilevazione, e generi temporaneamente irreperibili sul mercato) la media si calcolerà dividendo la somma dei prezzi rilevati per il numero effettivo delle rilevazioni effettuate.

V - TRASMISSIONE DEI DATI

13) - Il presente modulo dovrà essere compilato in triplice copia il giorno immediatamente successivo a quello dell'ultima rilevazione e cioè alla fine del mese; una copia dovrà essere trasmessa alla Commissione Alleata (Labor Sub-Commission Statistical Section), tramite il Comando Regionale dell'A.C., un'altra copia dovrà essere inviata all'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro da cui l'Ufficio Provinciale dipende; la terza dovrà essere conservata in Archivio presso l'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro.
In ogni copia dovrà essere apposta la data di definitiva compilazione del modulo e la firma del Direttore dell'Ufficio Provinciale.

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M. L. P. Sp.

U F F I C I O R E G I O N A L E D E L L A V O R O

Città di .TORINO.....

NUMERI-INDICI DEL COSTO DELLA VITA

PER UNA FAMIGLIA TIPO LAVORATRICE COMPOSTA DI 5 PERSONE
3,73 UNITA' CONSUMATRICI

Capitolo: ALIMENTAZIONE

Mese di.....G.I.U.G.N.O.....19.4.3.

Data 2.7.1945

1423

FIRMA DEL DIRETTORE

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

NUMERI-INDICI DEL COSTO DELLA VITA

PER UNA FAMIGLIA TIPO LAVORATRICE COMPOSTA DI 5 PERSONE
3,73 UNITA' CONSUMATRICI

Capitolo: ALIMENTAZIONE

Mese di.....G.I.U.G.N.O.....19.4.5.

Data.....2.7.1945.....

1423

FIRMA DEL DIRETTORE

.....

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

SPESA MENSILE PER L'ALIMENTAZIONE DI UNA FAMIGLIA-TIPO LAVORATRICE

(composta di 5 persone - 3,10 unità consumatrici)

GENERI ALIMENTARI	Unità di Misura	Bilancio tipo pari a 2400 calorie gior. p/unità consumatrice.	Acquisti con la tessera = Pari a 1022,11 calorie gior.p/unità consumatrice			Acquisti senza la tessera = Pari a 1277,89 calorie gior.p/unità consumatrice			
			Quantità	Prezzo	Importo	Quantità	Prezzo	Importo	
1	2	3	4	5	6(4x5)	7(3-4)	8	9(7x8)	
DI ORIGINE VEGETALE :									
1 - Pane	Kg.	45	30	4	120	15	55,83	837,45	9
2 - Generi da minestra	Kg.	15	10	7,30	73	5	80,83	404,15	4
3 - Legumi secchi (o zuppa di verdura)	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 - Patate	Kg.	20	-	-	-	20	24,89	497,80	4
5 - Verdura	Kg.	32	-	-	-	32	35,33	1130,77	11
6 - Frutta fresca	Kg.	30	-	-	-	30	41,35	1241,61	12
6 - Frutta secca	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 - Marmellata	Kg.	1	-	-	-	1	235,34	235,34	2
T o t a l e :	==				193			4347,12	45
DI ORIGINE ANIMALE :									
8 - Carni fresche Bovina	Kg.	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	380.--	1159.--	11
8 - Carni fresche Ovina	Kg.	3.--	-	-	-	3.--	267,75	803,25	
8 - Carni fresche Suina	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 - Carni in scatola con verdura	Kg.	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 - Carni in scatola di porco	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 - Salumi	Kg.	0,500	0,250	80,50	20,12	0,250	655,71	166,42	
11 - Pesce fresco	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11 - Pesce conservato	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 - Latte	l.	15	15	6	90	-	-	-	
13 - Formaggio da tavola	Kg.	1	0,500	57,50	28,75	0,500	418,33	209,16	
14 - Uova	pezzo	48	-	-	-	48	18,13	870,24	
T o t a l e :	==				138,87			3208,07	
CONDIMENTI :									
15 - Grassi da condimento	Kg.	1,500	0,500	47.-	23,50	1.-	665,14	665,14	
16 - Formaggio da "	Kg.	0,300	-	-	-	0,300	691,97	207,59	
Conserva di pomodoro (mesi invernali)	Kg.	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	236,67	355.--	
17 Pomodori da sugo (mesi estivi)	Kg.	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	
18 - Zucchero	Kg.	1.	-	-	-	1.-	920	920	

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DI ORIGINE VEGETALE :									
1 - Pane	Kg.	45	30	4	120	15	55,83	837,45	9
2 - Generi da minestra	Kg.	15	10	7,30	73	5	80,83	404,15	4
3 - Legumi secchi (o zuppa di verdura)	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 - Patate	Kg.	20	-	-	-	20	24,89	497,80	4
5 - Verdura	Kg.	32	-	-	-	32	35,33	1130,77	11
6 - Frutta fresca	Kg.	30	-	-	-	30	41,35	1241,61	12
6 - Frutta secca	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 - Marmellata	Kg.	1	-	-	-	1	235,34	235,34	2
T o t a l e :	==				193			4347,12	45
DI ORIGINE ANIMALE :									
8 - Carni fresche Bovina	Kg.	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	380.--	1159.--	11
8 - Carni fresche Ovina	Kg.	3.--	-	-	-	3.--	267,75	803,25	
8 - Carni fresche Suina	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 - Carni in scatola con verdura	Kg.	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 - Carni in scatola di porco	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 - Salumi	Kg.	0,500	0,250	80,50	20,12	0,250	655,71	166,42	
11 - Pesce fresco	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11 - Pesce conservato	Kg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 - Latte	l.	15	15	6	90	-	-	-	
13 - Formaggio da tavola	Kg.	1	0,500	57,50	28,75	0,500	418,33	209,16	
14 - Uova	pezzo	48	-	-	-	48	18,13	870,24	
T o t a l e :	==				138,87			3208,07	
CONDIMENTI :									
15 - Grassi da condimento	Kg.	1,500	0,500	47.-	23,50	1.-	665,14	665,14	
16 - Formaggio da "	Kg.	0,300	-	-	-	0,300	691,97	207,59	
17 - Conserva di pomodoro (mesi invernali)	Kg.	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	236,67	355.--	
17 - Pomodori da sugo (mesi estivi)	Kg.	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	
18 - Zucchero	Kg.	1.	--	-	-	1.-	920	920	
19 - Sale da cucina	Kg.	1.	-	-	-	1.-	140	140	
T o t a l e :	==				23,50			2287,73	
BEVANDE :									
20 - Vino comune	l.	20.	-	-	-	20.	80,20	1604.--	
TOTALE GENERALE	==				355,37			11446,92	11

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B) SPESE MENSILI PER L'ALIMENTAZIONE DI UNA FAMIGLIA-TIPO LAVORATRICE
(composta di 5 persone - 3,73 unità consumatrici
e
RELATIVI NUMERI-INDICI

MESI	Acquisti con la tessera		Acquisti senza la tessera		TOTALE		NUMERI INDICI DELLA SPESA TOTALE (BASE ..... 1945=100
	Spesa	n.calorie giornaliere p/unità consumatrice	Spesa	n.calorie giornaliere p/unità consumatrice	Spesa	n.calorie giornaliere p/unità consumatrice	
1	2	3	4	5 (7-3)	6(2+4)	7(3+5)	8
GENNAIO 19.						2400	
FEBBRAIO 19.						2400	
MARZO 19...						2400	
APRILE 19..						2400	100
MAGGIO 19.45	333,50	937,40	11511,32	1462,60	11844,82	2400	
GIUGNO 1945	355,37	1022,11	11446,92	1277,89	11802,29	2400	99,640
LUGLIO 19..						2400	
AGOSTO 19..						2400	
SETTEMBRE 19						2400	
OTTOBRE 19.						2400	
NOVEMBRE 19.						2400	
DICEMBRE 19.						2400	

1422

C) - O S S E R V A Z I O N I - SULL'ANDAMENTO DEI PREZZI E DEI NUMERI-INDICI.=

Le patate del vecchio raccolto, esaurite nella 1ª quindicina di giugno sono state sostituite con quelle primaticce, ciò che ha provocato un rialzo nel prezzo. - Per i noti avvenimenti sui mercati la frutta e la verdura hanno subito un ribasso solo nella 2ª quindicina senza per altro influenzare notevolmente la curva discendente di queste derrate.

Contrariamente alle previsioni l'olio tende ad aumentare mentre il sale ha subito un vero tracollo. - Il vino è aumentato del 10%.

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		...ta consu-matrice		...ta consu-matrice		...ta consu-matrice	... 1945=100
1	2	3	4	5 (7-3)	6(2+4)	7(3+5)	8
GENNAIO 19.						2400	
FEBBRAIO 19.						2400	
MARZO 19...						2400	
APRILE 19..						2400	
MAGGIO 19.45	333,50	937,40	11511,32	1462,60	11844,82	2400	100
GIUGNO 1945	355,37	1022,11	11446,92	1277;89	11802,29	2400	99,640
LUGLIO 19..						2400	
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SETTEMBRE 19						2400	
OTTOBRE 19.						2400	
NOVEMBRE 19.						2400	
DICEMBRE 19.						2400	

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Contrariamente alle previsioni l'olio tende ad aumentare mentre il sale ha subito un vero tracollo. - Il vino è aumentato del 10%.

I pomodori da sugo non sono ancora comparsi sui mercati.

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tà/

NORME TECNICHE DI COMPILAZIONE DEL MOD. Sp.
secondo le istruzioni impartite dal Maggiore E. SCICLUNA.

1 - Il presente modulo dovrà essere compilato ogni mese dagli Uffici Regionali del Lavoro per ciascuna città capoluogo di provincia, sulla base degli elementi forniti dai rispettivi Uffici Provinciali, mediante i moduli Ps. (rilevazione settimanale dei prezzi al minuto) ed i moduli Dt. (distribuzione di generi alimentari con la tessera).-

I°.

CALCOLO DELLA SPESA MENSILE (Prospetto A).

BILANCIO TIPO (colonne 1-2-3).-

2 - L'importo della spesa mensile per l'alimentazione della famiglia-tipo dovrà essere calcolato, per ciascuna città capoluogo di provincia, sulla base unica del bilancio-tipo regionale stabilito col modulo Br. all'inizio della presente rilevazione. Tale bilancio dovrà quindi essere mantenuto immutato (nelle voci e nelle quantità) anche nei mesi successivi a quello della prima rilevazione. - Soltanto per la voce "conserva di pomodoro" sarà ammessa, per i mesi estivi, la sostituzione con la voce "pomodori da sugo" il cui quantitativo sarà calcolato secondo il rapporto di equivalenza di 1 a 5.

3 - Le quantità di ciascun genere saranno indicate al lordo ed espresse nell'unità di misura indicata nel modulo.

ACQUISTI DI GENERI ALIMENTARI CON LA TESSERA (colonne 4-5-6).

4 - a) Le quantità dei generi acquistate dalla famiglia-tipo con la tessera dovranno essere calcolate, sulla base delle razioni individuali dei generi effettivamente distribuiti con la tessera in ciascuna città ed indicate nei moduli Dt compilati dagli Uffici Provinciali.

Esempi: se in una città la razione giornaliera di pane distribuita con la tessera è di gr. 200 a persona, la quantità acquistata dalla famiglia-tipo risulterà di Kg. 30 (gr. 200x30 giorni = Kg. 6 x 5 persone = Kg. 30); se nella stessa città si sono avute durante il mese considerato due distribuzioni di carne, ciascuna di gr. 80 a persona, la quantità complessiva acquistata dalla famiglia-tipo risulterà di gr. 800 (gr. 80 x 2 volte = gr. 160 x 5 persone = gr. 800), e così via.

5) - N.B. - Su tali dati dovrà inoltre essere calcolato - a parte - il valore energetico (n° di calorie) corrispondente alla razione giornaliera dei generi distribuiti con la tessera, spettante a ciascuna unità consumatrice.- Tale dato sarà ottenut[illegible]

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CALCOLO DELLA SPESA MENSILE (Prospetto A).

BILANCIO TIPO (colonne 1-2-3).-

2 - L'importo della spesa mensile per l'alimentazione della famiglia-tipo dovrà essere calcolato, per ciascuna città capoluogo di provincia, sulla base unica del bilancio-tipo regionale stabilito col modulo Br. all'inizio della presente rilevazione. Tale bilancio dovrà quindi essere mantenuto immutato (nelle voci e nelle quantità) anche nei mesi successivi a quello della prima rilevazione. - Soltanto per la voce "conserva di pomodoro" sarà ammessa, per i mesi estivi, la sostituzione con la voce "pomodori da sugo" il cui quantitativo sarà calcolato secondo il rapporto di equivalenza di 1 a 5.

3 - Le quantità di ciascun genere saranno indicate al lordo ed espresse nell'unità di misura indicata nel modulo.

ACQUISTI DI GENERI ALIMENTARI CON LA TESSERA (colonne 4-5-6).

4 - a) Le quantità dei generi acquistate dalla famiglia-tipo con la tessera dovranno essere calcolate, sulla base delle razioni individuali dei generi effettivamente distribuiti con la tessera in ciascuna città ed indicate nei moduli Dt compilati dagli Uffici Provinciali.

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Esempi: se in una città la razione giornaliera di pane distribuita con la tessera è di gr. 200 a persona, la quantità acquistata dalla famiglia-tipo risulterà di Kg. 30 (gr. 200x30 giorni = Kg. 6 x 5 persone = Kg. 30); se nella stessa città si sono avute durante il mese considerato due distribuzioni di carne, ciascuna di gr. 80 a persona, la quantità complessiva acquistata dalla famiglia-tipo risulterà di gr. 800 (gr. 80 x 2 volte = gr. 160 x 5 persone = gr. 800), e così via.

5) - N.B. - Su tali dati dovrà inoltre essere calcolato - a parte - il valore energetico (n° di calorie) corrispondente alla razione giornaliera dei generi distribuiti con la tessera, spettante a ciascuna unità consumatrice.- Tale dato sarà ottenuto (previa riduzione delle quantità lorde in quantità nette) dividendo il totale delle calorie assorbito dalla famiglia-tipo mediante le quantità di generi acquistati con la tessera per 30 giorni e dividendo ancora il quoziente per 3,73 unità consumatrice. - Il dato così ottenuto dovrà essere indicato nell'apposito spazio lasciato in bianco sulla testata delle colonne 4-5-6.-

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6 - b) I prezzi unitari dei generi acquistati con la tessera durante il mese considerato dovranno essere desunti dai moduli Ps. sulle rilevazioni settimanali dei prezzi al minuto effettuate dagli Uffici Provinciali. - Saranno applicati, per ciascuna città, i rispettivi prezzi medi mensili indicati nella colonna dei "prezzi ufficiali" dei citati moduli.

7 - c) Gli importi sborsati per l'acquisto dei quantitativi di generi acquistati con la tessera si otterranno moltiplicando le quantità indicate nella colonna 4, per i rispettivi prezzi indicati nella colonna 5.

ACQUISTI DI GENERI ALIMENTARI SENZA LA TESSERA (colonne 7-8-9).

8 - a) Le quantità di ciascun genere che si suppongono acquistate dalla famiglia-tipo - senza la tessera - durante il mese considerato, dovranno essere calcolati per differenza, fra le quantità lorde stabilite nel bilancio-tipo regionale (colonna 3) e le quantità mensili acquistate con la tessera (colonna 4). Le quantità dei generi per i quali durante il mese non vi sia stata alcuna distribuzione con la tessera dovranno ovviamente, corrispondere a quelle stabilite nel bilancio-tipo regionale.

9 - N.B. - Il valore energetico dei generi acquistati senza la tessera sarà sinteticamente calcolato per differenza fra il numero di 2400 calorie al giorno per unità consumatrice, (corrispondente alla razione base del bilancio-tipo regionale) e il numero di calorie giornaliere per unità consumatrice derivante dai generi acquistati con la tessera, calcolato secondo i criteri indicati al paragrafo 5. - Il dato così ottenuto sarà riportato nell'apposito spazio lasciato in bianco sulla testata delle colonne 7 - 8 - 9.

10 - b) I prezzi unitari da applicarsi alle quantità dei generi che si suppongono acquistate senza la tessera saranno anch'essi desunti dai citati moduli Ps. - Saranno applicati i seguenti prezzi: b1) per i generi normalmente prelevabili con la tessera: i prezzi medi mensili non ufficiali (prezzi di "mercato nero) - b2) per i generi di libera vendita soggetti a disciplina dei prezzi; i prezzi medi mensili ufficiali stabiliti dalle autorità competenti, se i generi risultano essere reperibili sul mercato a tali quotazioni e i prezzi medi mensili non ufficiali, se i generi non sono reperibili alle quotazioni ufficiali (nel qual caso il prezzo medio mensile ufficiale risulterà contrassegnato nel modulo Ps. dalla sigla N) - b3) per i generi di libera vendita non soggetti a disciplina dei prezzi, i prezzi mensili medi non ufficiali.

11 - N.B. - Per i generi indicati nel bilancio-tipo regionale sotto una denominazione generica, senza indicazione della specie o della varietà (generi da minestra, verdura, frutta, grassi), si

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ACQUISTI DI GENERI ALIMENTARI SENZA LA TESSERA (colonne 7-8-9).

8 - a) Le quantità di ciascun genere che si suppongono acquistate dalla famiglia-tipo - senza la tessera - durante il mese considerato, dovranno essere calcolati per differenza, fra le quantità lorde stabilite nel bilancio-tipo regionale (colonna 3) e le quantità mensili acquistate con la tessera (colonna 4). Le quantità dei generi per i quali durante il mese non vi sia stata alcuna distribuzione con la tessera dovranno ovviamente, corrispondere a quelle stabilite nel bilancio-tipo regionale.

9 - N.B. - Il valore energetico dei generi acquistati senza la tessera sarà sinteticamente calcolato per differenza fra il numero di 2400 calorie al giorno per unità consumatrice, (corrispondente alla razione base del bilancio-tipo regionale) e il numero di calorie giornaliere per unità consumatrice derivante dai generi acquistati con la tessera, calcolato secondo i criteri indicati al paragrafo 5. - Il dato così ottenuto sarà riportato nell'apposito spazio lasciato in bianco sulla testata delle colonne 7 - 8 - 9.

10 - b) I prezzi unitari da applicarsi alle quantità dei generi che si suppongono acquistate senza la tessera saranno anch'essi desunti dai citati moduli Ps. - Saranno applicati i seguenti prezzi: b1) per i generi normalmente prelevabili con la tessera: i prezzi medi mensili non ufficiali (prezzi di "mercato nero) - b2) per i generi di libera vendita soggetti a disciplina dei prezzi; i prezzi medi mensili ufficiali stabiliti dalle autorità competenti, se i generi risultano essere reperibili sul mercato a tali quotazioni e i prezzi medi mensili non ufficiali, se i generi non sono reperibili alle quotazioni ufficiali (nel qual caso il prezzo medio mensile ufficiale risulterà contrassegnato nel modulo Ps. dalla sigla N) - b3) per i generi di libera vendita non soggetti a disciplina dei prezzi, i prezzi mensili medi non ufficiali.

11 - N.B. - Per i generi indicati nel bilancio-tipo regionale sotto una denominazione generica, senza indicazione della specie o della varietà (generi da minestra, verdura, frutta, grassi), si applicheranno i prezzi di quella specie e varietà di prodotto che risulta essere il più economico, in confronto a quelli di altra specie o varietà; dello stesso gruppo.

12 - Gli importi sborsati per l'acquisto dei generi senza la tessera si otterranno moltiplicando le quantità complessivamente acquistate dalla famiglia-tipo (colonna 7) per i rispettivi prezzi

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unitari di acquisto (colonna 8).

CALCOLO DELLA SPESA TOTALE (colonna 10).

13 - L'importo complessivo della spesa mensile per l'alimentazione della famiglia-tipo si otterrà sommando gli importi della spesa relativa alle quantità dei generi acquistai con la tessera (colonna 6) e gli importi della spesa relativa alle quantità dei generi acquistai senza la tessera (colonna 9).-

II°

NUMERI INDICI DELLA SPESA MENSILE (Prospetto B)

/SPESA MENSILE DELLA FAMIGLIA-TIPO.-

14 - Per ciascun mese considerato e per tutti quelli precedenti, a partire dell'inizio della presente rilevazione, dovrà essere riportato nel prospetto B - l'importo complessivo della spesa mensile sborsato dalla famiglia-tipo per gli acquisti di generi alimentari con la tessera e senza la tessera, nonchè l'importo della spesa mensile totale per l'alimentazione della famiglia-tipo.

VALORE ENERGETICO BASE CORRISPONDENTE AGLI ACQUISTI CON LA TESSERA E SENZA LA TESSERA.-

15 - Analogamente, sarà riportato nel prospetto B) per ciascun mese il valore energetico base (n° di calorie giornaliere per unità consumatrice) corrispondente agli acquisti di generi con la tessera e senza la tessera, che si trovano indicati nella testata delle rispettive colonne 4-5-6-7-8-9 del prospetto A. 1120

NUMERI INDICI DELLA SPESA MENSILE.

16 - Posta come base = 100 la spesa mensile per l'alimentazione della famiglia-tipo relativa al primo mese in cui la rilevazione è stata iniziata in ciascuna città, si misureranno le variazioni della spesa per i mesi successivi mediante il calcolo dei numeri indici. Pertanto, se in una città la rilevazione è stata iniziata nel mese di gennaio, sarà presa come base la spesa relativa a questo mese, se in un'altra città la rilevazione avrà potuto essere iniziata soltanto nel mese di marzo, sarà presa come base la spesa relativa a questo mese, e così via. - I numeri indici saranno calcolati mediante le seguenti proporzioni:

$$S_1 : 100 = S_{2,3} \ldots\ldots : x$$

di cui S_1 è l'importo della spesa mensile per il primo mese di rilevazione, $S_{2,3}$ l'importo della spesa mensile del secondo, terzo, ecc. mese di rilevazione.

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II°

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14 - Per ciascun mese considerato e per tutti quelli precedenti, a partire dall'inizio della presente rilevazione, dovrà essere riportato nel prospetto B - l'importo complessivo della spesa mensile sborsato dalla famiglia-tipo per gli acquisti di generi alimentari con la tessera e senza la tessera, nonchè l'importo della spesa mensile totale per l'alimentazione della famiglia-tipo.

VALORE ENERGETICO BASE CORRISPONDENTE AGLI ACQUISTI CON LA TESSERA E SENZA LA TESSERA.-

15 - Analogamente, sarà riportato nel prospetto B) per ciascun mese il valore energetico base (n° di calorie giornaliere per unità consumatrice) corrispondente agli acquisti di generi con la tessera e senza la tessera, che si trovano indicati nella testata delle rispettive colonne 4-5-6-7-8-9 del prospetto A.

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NUMERI INDICI DELLA SPESA MENSILE.

16 - Posta come base = 100 la spesa mensile per l'alimentazione della famiglia-tipo relativa al primo mese in cui la rilevazione è stata iniziata in ciascuna città, si misureranno le variazioni della spesa per i mesi successivi mediante il calcolo dei numeri indici. Pertanto, se in una città la rilevazione è stata iniziata nel mese di gennaio, sarà presa come base la spesa relativa a questo mese, se in un'altra città la rilevazione avrà potuto essere iniziata soltanto nel mese di marzo, sarà presa come base la spesa relativa a questo mese, e così via. - I numeri indici saranno calcolati mediante le seguenti proporzioni:

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di cui S_1 è l'importo della spesa mensile per il primo mese di rilevazione, $S_{2,3}$ l'importo della spesa mensile del secondo, terzo, ecc. mese di rilevazione.

III°

OSSERVAZIONI.

17 - Nello spazio C) riservato alle osservazioni, dovranno essere indicati i generi alimentari i cui prezzi sono in ribasso e quelli i cui prezzi sono in rialzo; dovranno essere brevemente

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commentate e giustificate le variazioni che si andranno verificando attraverso il tempo sull'importo della spesa mensile per l'alimentazione della famiglia-tipo e l'andamento dei rispettivi numeri indici.
Esempio: "Prezzi non ufficiali" in aumento per i seguenti generi : formaggio da tavola, olio.
Prezzi non ufficiali in ribasso per i seguenti generi: pane, pasta, carne in scatola.

Numeri indici: si è riscontrata in questo mese, in confronto al mese precedente, una diminuzione di ..... unità, dovuta ad una più abbondante distribuzione della pasta. La diminuzione sarebbe stata ancor più sensibile se fosse state effettuata una regolare distribuzione dello zucchero, che invece, è mancata per due settimane.

IV°

TRASMISSIONE DEI DATI:

18 - Il presente modulo dovrà essere redatto in triplicex copia. Il giorno immediatamente successivo a quello della sua definitiva compilazione, dovrà esserne inviata una copia alla Commissione Alleata (Labor Sub-Commission - Statistic. Section) tramite il Comando Regionale all'A.C.; un'altra copia dovrà essere inviata all'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro della città cui il modulo si riferisce; la terza copia dovrà essere conservata in archivio presso l'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro.

19 - In ogni copia dovrà essere apposta la data di definitive compilazione del modulo e la firma del Direttore dell'Ufficio Regionale.

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

FILE 1/5/7/15

REF. : PR/LA/71/114 3 July 1945
SUBJECT: Monthly Report for June 1945
LABOUR
TO : Regional Commissioner - Piemonte
onward transmission to (i) S.C.A.O. IV Corps; and
(ii) A.C. Labour Sub-Commission

1. Reference is made to instructions contained in Office Memo No. 4 dated 21 May'45, asking for monthly situation report.

2. LABOUR DIVISION - PIEMONTE

There have been no additions to the Military Establishment of the Division during the month of June. The arrival of Dr. La Loggia and Dr. Ricci of the Ministry of Labour, on 15 June, has considerably relieved the situation though the ever increasing tempo of labour problems still makes it incumbent on this Division to repeat the request for at least two more officers to cover field work in the six provinces other than Torino.

On the suggestion of this Division, Provincial Commissioners have now appointed a Labour Liaison Officer - with the exception of P.C. Torino, who prefers to handle this field directly. In most cases direct contact has not as yet been properly established with this Division but, in order to ensure uniformity and correct action as well as to provide better guidance, it is hoped to hold a conference for Labour L.O.'s at H.Q. as soon as all the Provincial Directors have been appointed.

3. SITUATION REPORTS FROM PROVINCES

Summary reference to "Labour" was made in the Provincial reports for week ending 25 June by all Provincial Commissioners except P.C. Torino but no monthly report from Labour L.O.'s have yet reached this Division except from Novara. Information available in respect of Piemonte as a whole has been gleaned through visits by Lt. Centilli of this Division to the Provincial Capitals. The common outstanding problem is undoubtedly that of agitation for wage increases - with the inevitable repercussions on public order which so far has not been seriously impaired. A number of token strikes (Sciopero bianco) have been staged in protest of present wage levels; in some instances these were organised or fomented by Communist elements, none developed any disorderly demonstrations or were prolonged beyond one day's duration. As a result of agitation, employers have been maneuvered into granting wages increases in wages. Some agreements were made on a Provin-

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4. SOCIAL SERVICES.

All Social Service Agencies have continued to operate satisfactorily.

Some difficulty arose in connection with the financing of (i) "Casse Malattie" and (ii) "Ente Nazionale di Previdenza ed Assistenza dei dipendenti Statali". In both instances action was

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taken to rectify the position.

The "Istituto di Previdenza Sociale", which operated from Torino for both Piemonte and Liguria, has had transportation difficulties : the chief Inspector however, has now been enabled to get about.

All four para-statal Agencies have been instructed
a) to keep their respective Ministerial representatives in Northern Italy fully informed of their activities; and
b) to follow an administrative policy that would render eventual transference to Italian Government responsability as smooth and automatic as possible.

In conference with the newly-appointed National Vice-Commissario of the "Previdenza Sociale" for Northern Italy two urgent questions were discussed, viz
a) the continuance of the "Casse Integrazioni"; and
b) the urgent necessity of revising present unemployment benefits.

Agreement was reached on the following points : -
a) As long as any ban on discharges of surplus workers remained in operation, it was inconceivable to consider the possibility of discontinuing subsidisation through the Casse Integrazioni :
b) Unemployment benefits would have to be substancially increased at the financial responsability of the State (and not of the Institute) in the event of increased unemployment; this social responsability was the concern of society at large rather than that of a particular class.
c) the problem was essentially national and not regional : urgent and effective action on both questions should be taken by the Allied Commission in concert with the Italian Government.
d) the solution of the most urgent problem of to-day - namely that of surplus workers - was contingent on a satisfactory settlement of the two questions aforementioned.

5. LABOUR OFFICES AND OTHER STATE LABOUR AGENCIES.

The Regional Labour Office continues to be without a Director and its functions are at present being discharged by the Torino Provincial Office. It has not been possible to find a suitable Director for the latter and both these Offices receive their administrative and other instructions directly from this Division.

The organisational position of the Provincial Labour Offices in Piemonte and their dependant "Uffici di Collocamento" may be stated briefly as follows : -

1418

Province	Director	Organisation	Office space	Collocamento
Torino	not appoint.	Functioning	available	Head Office + Sub-Offices
Alessandria	appointed	"	available	Head Offices
Asti	"	"	inadequate	operating &

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missario of the "Previdenza Sociale" for Northern Italy two urgent questions were discussed, viz

a) the continuance of the "Cassa Integrazioni"; and

b) the urgent necessity of revising present unemployment benefits.

Agreement was reached on the following points : -

a) As long as any ban on discharges of surplus workers remained in operation, it was inconceivable to consider the possibility of discontinuing subsidisation through the Cassa Integrazioni :

b) Unemployment benefits would have to be substancially increased at the financial responsability of the State (and not of the Institute) in the event of increased unemployment; this social responsability was the concern of society at large rather than that of a particular class.

c) the problem was essentially national and not regional : urgent and effective action on both questions should be taken by the Allied Commission in concert with the Italian Government.

d) the solution of the most urgent problem of to-day - namely that of surplus workers - was contingent on a satisfactory settlement of the two questions aforementioned.

5. LABOUR OFFICES AND OTHER STATE LABOUR AGENCIES.

The Regional Labour Office continues to be without a Director and its functions are at present being discharged by the Torino Provincial Office. It has not been possible to find a suitable Director for the latter and both these Offices receive their administrative and other instructions directly from this Division.

The organisational position of the Provincial Labour Offices in Piemonte and their dependent "Uffici di Collocamento" may be stated briefly as follows : -

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Province	Director	Organisation	Office space	Collocamento
Torino	not appoint.	Functioning	available	Head Office + Sub-Offices
Alessandria	appointed	"	available	Head Offices operating & Sub-Offices in process of organisation.
Asti	"	"	inadequate	
Novara	"	"	available	
Vercelli	"	"	"	
Aosta	"	initial staged	inadequate	
Cuneo	not appoint.	not organised	none	

The Table of organisation of the Regional Office and of all Provincial Offices, where a Director has been appointed, have been worked out. The scale of Salaries has been also fixed in conformity with that in operation in Southern Italy (Vide Appendix A). These are inadequate and a revision will be made by the end of July, prior to the formulation of an over - all budget for submission to Regional

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Finance Officer. The grading of employees has been made in conformity with the practice in Southern Italy. Further details in respect of above are being prepared for Labour Sub-Commission, under seperate cover.

Both the "Ispettorato del Lavoro" and the "Uffici di Collocamento" are been made to operate on the former table of organisation and the former salary scales, with due modifications now in process of being introduced both with regards to establishment (aiming at reduction of personnel) and to salary scales (pursuant to provision of increases allowed by the implimentation of Italian Government decrees).

Visits to Vercelli and Biella, Alessandria, Asti, Cuneo and Novara have been made by this Division in connection with the organization of the Provincial Labour Offices. For the same purposes conferences were held at Torino with the Directors of Novara Aosta and Vercelli.

In the organisation of the Regional Labour Office, the absorption of the "Ispettorato del Lavoro" as a subsidiary agency has given rise to the question as to whether it should remain a responsibility of the "Ispettorato" to control Industrial activities such as the grant of permits for setting up industrial plants, direct control over milling plants and generally speaking, such functions as are attributed to it by the following laws : L. 12 January 1933 No. 141 and subsequent amendments; L. 23 June 1927 No. 1404; L. 3 May 1934 No. 906; L. 21 July 1938 No. 1609 and L. 5 September 1938 No. 1890.

As the eventual establishment of the "Ispettorato" is contingent on a clear definition of its future functions, no definitive establishment has so far been decided. Labour Sub-Commission ruling on this point is therefore requested.

The Labour Offices have been made the subject of two press attacks, the first coming from an anonymous communication sent from Milan which appeared in the "Avanti" and the second took the shape of an interview with Oreste Lizzadri, joint Socialist Secretary of C.G.I.L. The attitude of the three secretaries of the Turin Camera del Lavoro and of the Piemonte executive Committee has changed in consequence. In order to clear up misunderstandings and to counteract indirectly this disloyal and malicious action, steps were taken by this Division,

a) to give an interview to the Torino press outlining the real functions of the Labour Offices; and

b) to discuss in detail with the three secretaries of the "Camera del Lavoro" the respective fields of action of the Labour Offices and of Organised Labour.

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At the meeting with the three joint-secretaries, it became ap-

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At the meeting with the three joint-secretaries, it became apparent that the change of front was not motivated by personal experiences but was the outcome of C.G.I.L. directives of non-collaboration with rather than opposition to the Labour Offices. It is significant that, not with standing the suggestion made to the joint secretaries that the question should be officially raised at the Conference of the C.G.I.L. scheduled for June 24th. in Milan, the issue was deliberately avoided, no resolution being passed to clarify the attitude which organised Labour was intending to take up vis a vis Labour Offices. It is reasonable to surmise, however, that the "Camera del Lavoro" in Piemonte are being instructed to avoid all possible contacts with Labour Offices. In this respect it is noteworthy that Garmagnola, Socialist joint-Secretary who was originally enthusiastic about the creation of these

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Offices, has recently given an interview to P.W.B. in which he expressed concern about these offices which "would be considered a new imposition from above" and "which the workers could not understand and learn to respect".

6. ORGANISED LABOUR - EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION - LABOUR RELATIONS.

Labour Relations continue to be satisfactory in Piemonte but as organised Labour continues to gain momentum employers are having to make more substantial concessions in order to maintain cordial relationship. This is particularly true in respect of Industrialists who find themselves increasingly more handicapped as the problem of surplus workers does not find a pratical solution and the possibility of unqualified epuration remains a constant threat. It is reasonable to believe that Industrialists are convinced that their only chance of retaining right of ownership must be sought in a policy of appeasement even if this may involve the risk of financial disaster. The "Unione Industriali" continues outwardly to operate efficiently but on occassions does not in fact succeed in obtaining the collaboration it requires from the individual Industrialist. In this respect, mention might be made of the fact that in four weeks it has not been possible to obtain a census of surplus workers in the various Provinces because Industrialists have not in most cases answered the circular calling for the requisite information. The "Unione Commercianti" has unobtrusively been organising satisfactorily. The "Unione Agricoltori" and that of the "Bancari ed Assicurazioni" still remain rather weak organisations - particularly in the case of the latter who have recently been made to act independently of one another in connection with free bargaining over wage increases.

The "Camera del Lavoro" ably led by the three joint-secretaries of Torino have consolidated their organisation. Rapelli (Democrat Cristian), who is responsable for the organisation side, has forecast the following figures of membership : -

Torino 200.000; Novara 60.000; Alessandria 40.000; Cuneo 30.000; Vercelli (including Biella 55.000; Aosta (including Ivrea) 25.000; Asti 10.000. Total 440.000.

These figures are exclusive of associations of State employees.

Apart from the activities of canvassing membership, labour leaders have been very active organising collective bargaining for increases of wages, and are concentrating their efforts on channalising agitation initiative under the disciplined control of the Camera del Lavoro. The problem of surplus workers remains their principal "bug bear" but the leading labour exponents have shown reluctance to come out into the open facing the issue squarely by stating their point of view and suggesting the solution that would be most acceptable to Labour. Carmagnola who is the chief spokesman on this matter has merely limited himself to vague suggestions of transference to public works and demolition activities, avoiding meanwhile to outline the practical means of achieving this end. Roveda the present Sindaco of Torino and

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that Industrialists are convinced that their only chance of retaining right of ownership must be sought in a policy of appeasement even if this may involve the risk of financial disaster. The "Unione Industriali" continues outwardly to operate efficiently but on occassions does not in fact succeed in obtaining the collaboration it requires from the individual Industrialist. In this respect, mention might be made of the fact that in four weeks it has not been possible to obtain a census of surplus workers in the various Provinces because Industrialists have not in most cases answered the circular calling for the requisite information. The "Unione Commercianti" has unobtrusively been organising satisfactorily. The "Unione Agricoltori" and that of the "Banchieri ed Assicurazioni" still remain rather weak organisations - particularly in the case of the latter who have recently been made to act independently of one another in connection with free bargaining over wage increases.

The "Camere del Lavoro" ably led by the three joint-secretaries of Torino have consolidated their organisation. Napolli (Democ-Cristian), who is responsable for the organisation side, has forcast the following figures of membership : -

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These figures are exclusive of associations of State employees.

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The election of "Commissioni Interne" has continued throughout Piemonte in the Industrial field and it is reckoned that over one thousand factory committees have now been set up. Party influences have come into some play particularly through the intervention of the existing "C.L.N. Aziendali". Communist representatives are in greater evidence amongst manual than amongst black-coated workers. In the larger factories

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the extreme left is more in evidence than in the smaller. The following data in respect of five firms controled by FIAT might be of interest : -

Political group of elected representatives

Firm	Valid votes	Com.	Soc.	Demo.Cris.	P.d'A.	F.d.G.	U.D.I.
FIAT Mirafiore	11376	6	5	1	1	1 (?)	1 (Com
FIAT Grandi Motori	3600	5	4	1	0	1 (Com	0
AERONAUTICA d'Italia	3819	8	1	1	0	0	1 (?)
MICROTEC-NICA	890	3	3	1	0	0	1 (Soc
SPA.(FIAT	3780	7	1	1	1	1 (Com	1 (Com
	23465	29	14	5	2	3	4

Abbriviations : - Com. = Communist; Soc. = Socialist; Demo.Cris= Demo-Cristiana; P.d'A. = Party of Action; U.D.I. = Unione donne Italiane; F.d.G. = Fronte della Gioventù (Women's league) (Youth Movement)

Note : - Of the above representatives 9 are black-coated and 46 manual workers.

Under the auspices of the "Camera del Lavoro" of Turin a Congress of the "Commissioni Interne" of Piemonte was held at the Carignano Theatre on 22 June. Giannitelli, Lizzadri and Di Vittorio, joint Secretary of C.G.I.L., were the principal speakers. No permission was asked to hold this meeting; nor was the Labour Division notified or invited to attend. Representatives from Piemonte also attended the C.G.I.L. Congress at Milan on 24 June; resolutions passed at this meeting are not available and, in view of the obvious importance of this meeting, it is submitted that Labour Sub-Commission might possibly obtain for communication to Labour Officers a copy of the more important decisions taken, together with observations and directives on the policy to be followed - by Labour Divisions in Northern Italy - in respect of these decisions.

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7. "COST OF LIVING" and "WAGE FRONT"

The cost of living continues to be very high in relation to prevailing wages : the highest index is that of Torino city for which a special study has been made (Appendix 2). For a family composed of

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Motori	3600	5	4	1	0	1 (Com	0
AERONAUTICA d'Italia	3819	8	1	1	0	0	1 (?)
MICROTEC-NICA	890	3	3	1	0	0	1 (Soc
SPA.(FIAT	3780	7	1	1	1	1 (Com	1 (Com
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Note : - Of the above representatives 9 are black-coated and 45 manual workers.

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7. "COST OF LIVING" and "WAGE FRONT"

The cost of living continues to be very high in relation to prevailing wages : the highest index is that of Torino city for which a careful study has been made (Appendix B). For a family composed of man, wife and two or three children the monthly cost has been estimated at 11.802,29 lire as compared to 11.844,82 lire for the month of May. This shows a negligable decrease of approximately 42 lire.

The substancial increase in living costs in May as compared to April has given rise to considerable activity in the field of wage adjustments. These wage adjustments generally more than compensate for the difference between the "de facto" and the "contractual" wages of workmen in private employment prior to Allied occupation. This Division has now been able to place at the disposal of Labour Sub-Commission reliable information on the "de facto" wage position on 3 April for most

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of the important firms in Piemonte. A comparision between the new wage scales of recent agreements (submitted and approved by R.I.J.A.C./A.M.G.) and the "de facto" wages mentioned above establishes this point beyond contention.

The "Allied Forces Wage Scale" remains unaltered as no Review-ing Board has as yet been set up by No. 2 District and no specific directive for the payment of the 30 lire "Cost of living bonus" ~~has~~ has as yet been received. As there are but few workmen employed by the Armed Forces in this Region, there has not been any organised attempt to bring pressure on the employing units but the good name of the Allied Forces as a good employer has in consequence suffered.

State employees have been making strong representations to the Prefects and Sindacos for increases of wages and the payment of the "Premio di Liberazione". The decision of A.C. to grant an advance of not more than 2000 lire for the month of June came in the nick of time to avert more serious trouble. The implimentation of the two Decrees governing wages of State employees is generally considered as temporarily sufficient to relieve the situation. It is felt, however, that the implimentation of the third Decree (thus bringing State employees in the North in line with those of the South) should not be delayed beyond the end of July.

Wages in Private employment have been increased through various agreements concluded between employers and labour representatives. The technique used has been largely traced out by the "Camera del Lavoro" in Milan. Pressure is brought to bear at the industrial level on the individual employer : this simultaneous action on the various industrialists of a given industry is then taken up by the "Camera del Lavoro" in the "interest of public order and to protect the Industrialists against excessive and undisciplined requests"; when the agreement is eventually reached at times cordially and at others through threats of strike and agitation - the terms are given the widest publicity, thus turning the heat on A.M.G. Through pressure by "C.L.N. Aziendali" and "Commissioni Interne", the agreement is put into immediate effect even if the agreement in question is formally submitted to R.I.J.A.C./A.M.G. for approval. It is obvious that in the event of disapproval, the "de facto" situation makes it impossible to rele back the wage increases conceded. Sometimes at the bargaining stage, if the formula of agreement is not easy to come by, a compromise is sought in an advance of cash pending agreement being reached. This system is also part of the technique, since the grant of an advance already presupposes that

(i) the increase in wages will be forthcoming; and
(ii) agreement will have to be reached more or less immediately.

Once Milan has succeeded in breaking the line, other provinces in Lombardia and in other Regions use the agreement as a lever.

In Piemonte a number of agreements have been submitted for approval in the normal way; these agreements have either over-ride individual

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Once Milan has succeeded in breaking the line, other provinces in Lombardia and in other Regions use the agreement as a lever.

In Piemonte a number of agreements have been submitted for approval in the normal way; these agreements have either come from individual firms without the "Camera del Lavoro" intervening or wherever the agreements were on a Provincial basis, the "Camera del Lavoro" had not become wise to the technique being followed by more "progressive" labour organisations. As greater interchange of ideas has been taking place between the various Provincial Organisations, it is reasonable to expect that the policy of circumventing R.I.J.A.C. and A.M.G. will now spread.

An unusual case has occured at Novara where an Industrial agreement was concluded for an increase of 85 lire (maximum) as "cure mita" indemnity to be paid up to 31 July 1945. The Prefect, unwittingly exceeding his authority, sanctioned by "decreto prefettizio" the enforcement of the agreement, which went into immediate effect. An attempt is being

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made to regularise the position, by instructing contracting parties to submit to the procedure outlined by existing legislation. This solution is regarded as the lesser of two evils.

A notoriously ~~agreement was that concluded by organized Labour and Industrialists~~ in Torino. Collective bargaining was under way to set up a "caro vita" indemnity; the figure mentioned was between 50 and 70 lire. When the news reached the "Camera" that Novara had settled for 85 lire and that in Milan agreement had been reached for an indemnity of 120 lire plus 15 lire for each dependant, negotiations were immediately suspended and an advance of 1000 lire was claimed and obtained by Labour representatives. The advance was made forthwith effective and wide publicity was given to it in the Press but in the meantime the agreement was presented to this Division for submission to R.I.J.A.C. and the Regional Commissioner's approval. Broadly speaking, the policy now followed in Torino is that of submitting formally to regular procedures in all major matters while putting into immediate effect the agreement in question without awaiting a decision.

8. ECONOMIC POLICY AND WAGE CONTROL.

A definition of policy is urgently required from A.C. with regards to the applicability of the Spinelli Decrees. In Piemonte a number of firms did not in effect apply the wage provisions contained in these decrees and in view of the present provisions of C.C. 41 freezing wages at the 3 April level, the situation now is such that within the same industries there has arisen a disparity of economic treatment. It is submitted that "in equity" workers who have been denied the benefits of the Spinelli decrees should now be allowed to claim the wage increases involved, even if these increases are not made retroactive to 1st. January 1945 as stipulated by the decrees in question.

In the light of the facts outlined in the preceding para. 7, it is evident that the economic policy to "hold the line" or to "control" wages has failed in Northern Italy and it would appear that, in the interest of national economy, immediate steps should be taken to bring the wage front of Northern Italy into alignment with that of Southern Italy, before greater pressure is exercised by organised labour to obtain wage increases that go even beyond those reached in the South. The problem in Northern Italy becomes more complex because of two new disturbing factors, viz

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a) the wage levels within the same industries as well as between one industry and another are completely out of alignment; and

b) the problem of surplus workers, now already a dangerous strain on Italian industry, must be squarely faced before substancial increases of wages come into sudden play to accelerate the process of initial bankrupty already making itself felt.

The machinary through which it was proposed to control increases of wages has definitely proved to be unequal to the occasion in the face of passive resistance and systematic circumvention by organised labour, which is being aided and abetted by the quiescence of employers. The joint

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9. "UNEMPLOYMENT" and the problem of "SURPLUS WORKERS"

Unemployment figures available from three Provincial "Collocamento" Offices have been compiled in respect of workmen who have now registered. It should be borne in mind that this does not necessarily represent the actual situation as registration is "voluntary". Inadequate unemployment benefits and very limited possibility of employment are the two principal factors contributing towards the present defection on the part of unemployed workers to register.

No reports are available from Aosta, Asti, Cuneo and Vercelli.

Province	Registered	Sent to work	Registered unemployed
TORINO	3008	141	2957
ALESSANDRIA	3218	493	2725
NOVARA	45904	19055	26849

This figure does not include parts of provinces covered by some Offices which are either not in function at this time or with which communication is difficult.

The ban on discharges of surplus workers remains the most burning problem of Piemonte and the experiences of the past four weeks have further confirmed the conviction that no effective solution to this problem can be found untill legislative provisions adopted are so devised as to exhonorate Industrialists of any responsability in effecting the discharges. The Advisory committee (Industry and Labour) set up by Regional Commissioner to study and make recommendations on this question has now submitted its report. (Appendix C.)

The urgent necessity of tackling this problem is predicated by the precarious financial position into which many Industries now find themselves. It is generally thought in Industrial circles that most firms would have been able to face up to the difficulties of the present situation till the end of september ; this position could only be maintained, however, if wage expenditure remained unaltered.

The trend of wage increases that has made itself felt in the last few weeks and the ever increasing claims for cash advances, extraordinary bonuses and "caro vita" indemnities will, of course, accelerate the process of financial embarrassment of Industry. A number of cases have been brought to the notice of the Provincial Commissioner of Torino (as well as others to this Division) from which one may surmise that a state of bancrupty already threatens a number of firms.

The Piemonte Ordinance continuing the ban on discharges but allowing industrialists to discharge certain non-industrial workers has given no practical results because of the pressure that has been brought upon the individual industrialists by the "Commissioni Interne" and more particularly by the "C.I.N. Aziendali".G.G. 46, which

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TORINO	3068	141	2937
ALESSANDRIA	3218	493	2725
NOVARA	45904	19055	26849

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The problem of surplus workers which is already acute is likely to assume even grever aspects in the very near future in view of
a) the ever decreasing availability of raw-materials, particularly coal; and
b) the impending all-round increase of wages. It is obvious that the

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definitive solution to be applied to the problems of

a) wage increases; and

b) discharge of surplus workers, must be settled simultaneously and on a national basis and that the continuation of the "Cassa Integrazioni" and an increase in unemployment benefits are sine qua non conditions for the success of any eventual plan, to be put into operation.

The policy of the Allied Commission and the Italian Government in continuing the "ban on discharges" is ostensibly intended to avoid mass unemployment but, unless the gradual unburdening of Industry in Piemonte is effectively initiated in the very immediate future, the very situation which it is desired to avoid must necessarily develop as a result of Industrial bancruptcy - with the added inevitable consequence of total instead of partial discharges of workmen from the defaulting factories.

The approximate number of surplus workers in Industry has been computed by the "Previdenza Sociale", using subsidisation figures of the "Cassa Integrazioni" as a basis for the month of May.

Province	Workers on a schedule of less than 40 hrs. weekly	Surplus workers on 48 hrs. weekly
ALESSANDRIA	7900	5000
AOSTA	12404	6500
ASTI	1233	500
CUNEO	3200	2500
NOVARA	21344	13000
TORINO	80000	40000
VERCELLI	37500	19000
	163581	86500

More recent figures are not yet available but the number of surplus workers has been increasing. In Torino it is now estimated to have reached approximately 45.000.

10. SOCIALISATION AND POLITICAL INFLUENCES IN THE LABOUR FIELD.

The question of socialisation of Industry has been left in abeyance in view of the controvertial nature of this matter and perhaps because it is felt by the more ardent advocates of this economy that the Allied Military Government was not likely to consider it sympathetically. The situation is now that a pre-socialisation stage exists in a number of important big industries of which the "FIAT" experiment is being regarded as the pattern. During the interregnum, C.L.N.A.I. promulgated a Decree on 25 April 1945 whereby fascist republican D.L. 18 November 1944 No. 375 and D.L. 12 October 1944 no. 261 on Socialisation were abrogated. C.L.N. Piemonte by way of making

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	163581	86500

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The process outlined above was the result of political

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action and the maintainance of this equivocal situation is now the responsability of the "C.L.N. Aziendali". Previous reference was made to this political machinary and the advisability of its elimination. The following considerations are submitted namely

a) "C.L.N. Aziendali" are essentially the agency through which Politics are effectively taking direct control of the economic field - an untenable position under any democratic economic system.

They are interfering with industrial economy, are the source of industrial unrest and are undemocratic agencies imposed from above as well as from outside. These Committees are to-day acting as an insulator between the employers and the legitimate workers' representatives (Commissioni Interne);

b) If in the interest of National Economy, the Italian Government should eventually decide to arrest the process of socialisation, "C.L.N. Aziendali" - instinctivly autonomous and mainly influenced by extreme-left political tendencies - would undoubtedly present the most difficult stumbling block;

c) If the Italian Government should opt for socialisation, "C.L.N. Aziendali", in claiming credit for vindicating this policy, will press for inconsiderate expeditiousness, thus disturbing an objective practical approach in carrying out a hazardous experiment when Italian Industry is facing its most difficult crisis financially, organisationally and productively.

In relation to the question of Socialisation, the veiled reference made by Giannitelli (Demo.Christian joint-secretary of C.G.I.L.) at the Congress of "Commissioni Interne" held in Torino is of some significance since it represents the point of view of the most moderate elements of Italian Trade-Unionism. The "Avanti" of 23.6.45 reported Giannitelli as follows : -

"Oggi non si deve più attendere o chiedere ai dirigenti, cosa ci date?!, ma bisogna essere presenti per prendere parte attiva alla costruzione sindacale, bisogna essere presenti in tutti i nodi perchè questa preparazione individuale sarà la vigilia della gestione diretta delle aziende".

(Free Translation : "To-day we must no longer wait on employers or ask : What will you give us ?!... rather must workpeople intervene to take an active part in the creation of a Trade Union movement; we must at all costs make ourselves available because this period of individual preparation represents the eve of direct control over private enterprise").

In looking at the present situation from a general viewpoint, it is reasonable to suggest that many symptoms are reminescent of the conditions prevailing between 1919-21 when the Trade Union movement in Italy tended to oppose any attempt at governing the labour field either through formal legislation or even through indirect channelisation - for fear that any such intervention might have retarded the revolutionary momentum of the movement. In these circumstances, it would not appear

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E. Scioluna Maj

E. Scioluna, Major
Regional Labour Officer.

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LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
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Mr. HURD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Miss STEVENSON		
Miss SANSEVERINO		
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REMARKS:

Mr. Cas. Parra

1408

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEMONTE REGION
LABOUR DIVISION
A.P.O. 394 U.S. ARMY

LSC/705

REF. : PR/LA/71/606 31 December 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report (Labour Division) - December 1945.

TO : Regional Commissioner - Piemonte
(onward transmission to Economic Commission for Northern Italy).

1. In conformity with the policy outlined by A.C. Labour Sub-Commission, this Division has throughout December tended to relax all forms of control in the conduct of business in the Labour field and the Regional and Provincial Labour Offices have been able to discharge these duties satisfactorily. Every co-operation has been given to these offices by the "Camere del Lavoro" and the "Unioni Industriali", particularly in the resolution of labour controversies that were still outstanding.-

2. LABOUR RELATIONS - (Appendix "A").-

The data submitted cover the period 20 November to 20 December and during this time 110 individual and 46 collective disputes were satisfactorily settled through the intervention of the Labour Offices. A considerable number of disputes are still outstanding but Directors of Provincial Offices are confident that these will find their solution. There have been no official strikes of any importance and the Inter-regional wage agreement concluded in Rome is gradually finding its practical application in the various branches of Industry.-

3. UNEMPLOYMENT - (Appendix "B") -

The number of "registered" unemployed in Piemonte has increased by approximately 7.000, an increase being noticeable in every province but more particularly felt in Torino, Alessandria, Novara. The categories mostly affected are those in the textile manufacture, building and mechanical trades.-

1407

4. SURPLUS WORKERS IN INDUSTRY - (Appendix "C") -

The number of workers surplus to a 48 hours week have been estimated from subsidisation figures of the "Cassa Integrazione" as of 15 December 1945. There is an improvement noticeable in respect of Alessandria and Novara Provinces with a slight deterioration at Cuneo while Torino and Asti maintain the same position.-

5. COST OF FOOD STUDIES - (Appendix "D") -

The cost of food studies show an increase in Aosta and Cuneo

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5. COST OF FOOD STUDIES - (Appendix "D") -

The cost of food studies show an increase in Aosta and Cuneo owning to a reduced scale of distribution of rationed commodities but in all other provinces there is a lower cost particularly noticeable in Novara and Vercelli where the rationed commodities were distributed on a higher scale and the black market prices have gone lower. It is to be noted that the calorific value of rationed commodities distributed is far below normal levels throughout Piemonte.-

E. Sciciuna major

E. SCICLUNA, Major
Regional Labour Officer

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LABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 20 NOVEMBER TO 20 DECEMBER 1945

PROVINCIE	PENDING FROM PREVIOUS MONTH		ARISING BETWEEN DURING 20 NOVEMBER AND 20 DECEMBER		TOTAL		SETTLED		STILL ON 20
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual
TORINO	28	12	19	19	47	31	16	8	31
ALESSANDRIA	21	-	34	-	55	-	15	-	40
AOSTA	30	6	4	-	34	6	3	5	31
ASTI	10	-	10	3	20	3	13	2	7
CUNEO	7	4	3	-	10	4	9	4	1
NOVARA	13	11	51	20	64	31	39	19	25
VERCELLI	22	11	18	6	40	17	15	8	25
Totals	131	44	139	48	270	92	110	46	160

28/12/1945

F. SCICLUNA Major
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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Appendix

LABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 20 NOVEMBER TO 20 DECEMBER 1945

INCIE	PENDING FROM PREVIOUS MONTH		ARISING BETWEEN DURING 20 NOVEMBER AND 20 DECEMBER		T O T A L		S E T T L E D		STILL PENDING ON 20 DECEMBER 1945	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective
	28	12	19	19	47	31	16	8	31	23
DRIA	21	-	34	-	55	-	15	-	40	-
	30	6	4	-	34	6	3	5	31	1
	10	-	10	3	20	3	13	2	7	1
	7	4	3	-	10	4	9	4	1	-
	13	11	51	20	64	31	39	19	25	12
	22	11	18	6	40	17	15	8	25	9
TOTALS	131	44	139	48	270	92	110	46	160	46

23/12/1945

E. SCICLUNA Major
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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

Allegato

U N E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N O N
20 DECEMBER FOR PIEMONTE

PROVINCE	REGISTERED ON 20 NOVEMBER 1945	REGISTRATION FROM 20 NOVEMBER TO 20 DECEMBER 1945	PLACEMENT FROM 20 NOVEMBER TO 20 DECEMBER 1945	REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED ON 20 DECEMBER
TORINO	13593	9450	7120	
ALESSANDRIA	5107	2095	1045	
AOSTA	2155	1569	865	
ASTI	1449	292	233	
CUNEO	3314	2542	1334	
NOVARA	5960	6430	5590	
VERCELLI	5427	2344	2356	
TOTAL	37005	25362	18543	

OBSERVATION:

1 - The unemployment figures are increasing in all Provinces of Piemonte Region
2 - The highest unemployment is noticed in Turin, Alessandria, Vercelli and Novara
3 - The categories, in which the phenomenon is more acute, are the textiles, edils and mechan

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labour Office
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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Appendix "B"

U N E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N O N
20 DECEMBER FOR PIEMONTE

	REGISTERED ON 20 NOVEMBER 1945	REGISTRATION FROM 20 NOVEMBER TO 20 DECEMBER 1945	PLACEMENT FROM 20 NOVEMBER TO 20 DECEMBER 1945	REGISTARED UNEMPLOYED ON 20 DECEMBER 1945
	13593	9490	7120	15963
	5107	2095	1045	6157
	2155	1569	865	2859
	1449	292	233	1508
	3314	2542	1334	4522
	5560	6430	5590	6000
	5427	2344	2356	6015
	37005	25362	18543	43824

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E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labour Officer
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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SITUATION FOR SURPLUS WORKERS IN INDUSTRY

PROVINCE	WORKERS ON A SCHEDULE OF LESS THAN 40 HOURS WEEKLY		WORKERS IN EXCESS OF 48 HOURS WE	
	ON 15 NOVEMBER 1945	ON 15 DECEMBER 1945	ON 15 NOVE BER 1945	ON 15 DECE
ALESSANDRIA	4755	2714	2915	10
AOSTA	11440	8728	3436	27
ASTI	1254	2454	502	73
CUNEO	3400	3600	2600	310
NOVARA	31392	25954	15089	1380
TORINO	81000	82000	40000	40000
VERCELLI	9758	12390	4234	425
TOTAL	142999	137836	68776	6296 6571

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Appendix

SITUATION FOR SURPLUS WORKERS IN INDUSTRY

WORKERS ON A SCHEDULE OF LESS THAN 40 HOURS WEEKLY		WORKERS IN EXCESS OF 48 HOURS WEELY	
ON 15 NOVEMBER 1945	ON 15 DECEMBER 1945	ON 15 NOVEMBER 1945	ON 15 DECEMBER 1945
4755	2714	2915	1073
11440	8728	3436	2748
1254	2454	502	731
3400	3600	2000	3100
31392	25954	15089	13801
81000	82000	40000	40000
9758	12390	4234	4259
142959	137830	65776	~~62964~~ 65711

LSC/705

HEADQUARTERS
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

CONFIDENTIAL

8th December, 1945.

REFERENCE : PR/ESO/117.1

SUBJECT : MONTHLY REPORT - NOVEMBER 1945.

TO : HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION.

PART 1.

1. The news of the fall of the Italian Government created no major political repercussions in the Region.

2. General Public Opinion is that the recent political manoeuvres were ill-timed and that the time is ripe for politics to be submerged in a genuine attempt to put first the interests of ITALY as a Nation.

3. French propaganda is still observed in the TENDA area (CUNEO Province) and also has been awakened in the Upper Valley of AOSTA Province, consequent upon delay in approval of nominees for the Autonomous Council.

4. Lack of Civic responsibility is still predominant amongst Italian Local Government Officials.

5. Many Communes are encountering difficulty in balancing their Budgets.

6. Non-receipt of grain under approved plans is creating a serious food situation in TURIN Province.

7. Coal supplies for the Region are delayed at GENOA and SAVONA owing to lack of railway waggons.

8. As last month, unemployed returns show an increase and surplus workers a decrease, but the employment situation, as a whole, shows an improvement. 1402

9. Lack of confidence in A.M.G. currency is increasing daily owing to fear of counterfeit, and its circulation is diminishing.

10. The arrival of cold weather, absence of gas supply and acute shortage of fuel, has created, as anticipated, a critical position in the Region's electricity supply.

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1492

9. Lack of confidence in A.M.G. currency is increasing daily owing to fear of counterfeit, and its circulation is diminishing.

10. The arrival of cold weather, absence of gas supply and acute shortage of fuel, has created, as anticipated, a critical position in the Region's electricity supply.

11. Crimes of a serious nature are still on the increase, 195 arrests being made in TURIN City alone during November. In one case, a household of ten persons were murdered with the sole motive of robbery.

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CONFIDENTIAL

PART II

(a) POLITICAL REACTION AND POPULAR OPINION

1. The news of the fall of the Italian Government created no major political repercussions in the Region, but the failure to form a new Government produced a natural depression.

2. The few strikes staged as a result of the Governmental Crisis were unimpressive and the Liberal Party appear to have lost ground as a result of their role in the Crisis.

3. Public Opinion is that political party pressure, with a view to the forthcoming elections, is still the cause of many of the Nation's troubles. Thinking people consider that the recent political manoeuvres were ill-timed and that the time is ripe for politics to be submerged in a genuine attempt to put first the Nation's interests.

4. French propaganda is still observed in the TENDA area of CUNEO Province and also has been awakened in the Upper Valley of AOSTA Province consequent upon the delay in the approval of the nominees for the autonomous Council.

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT

5. Lack of Civic responsibility is still predominant amongst Italian officials who have to be "prodded" consistently to execute their duties promptly. There is still the traditional susceptibility to corruption.

6. The political philosophy of the provincial leaders is in the direction of less governmental control of the citizen and his economic activities. Imposition of Decrees and control organisations from without are not welcomed.

7. Provincial CLNs are watched closely to counteract intimidation activities.

8. Many Communes are finding it increasingly difficult to balance their Budgets, despite the fact that their employees are still underpaid under present conditions. BIELLA (VERCELLI Province) for example has a deficit of 1,000,000 lire monthly.

9. The preparation of Electoral Lists is proceeding as rapidly as possible, subject to delays enumerated previously.

1401

(c) ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY

FOOD

10. Sugar from GENOA arrived during the month in quantities almost sufficient to meet the ration requirements and its issue was a welcome change from the inferior Italian sugar issued previously.

11. The movements of grain under Plans Nos. 2 and 3 ceased during the final ten days of November and it was necessary to "loan" TURIN Province 600 tons of flour from A.M.G. reserve. At the end of the month, consequent

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12. Olive oil allocations are not reaching the Region, the sole receipts being "smuggled" into the territory.

13. The A.M.G. reserve of lardo fuso was almost completely utilised by an issue to five Provinces which received no imported fats.

14. Ration cards for special categories such as "Hospital Patients"; "Sick at Home"; etc., appear to be far too numerous and it is recommended that the appropriate Ministry investigate this matter.

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15. The arrival of UNRRA supplies complicated still further an already confused food situation and, as far as known, the relationship between UNRRA and SEFRAL has not been clarified to date.

INDUSTRY

16. Coal allocation for November was 23,461 tons, approximately 50% of the October allocation, necessitating no allocation to certain branches of industry.

17. The whole of the October allocation and the majority of November allocation of coal arrived in GENOA and SAVONA, but full delivery to Region has not been made owing to lack of railway waggons.

18. It is reported that 37,000 bales of cotton have arrived in GENOA but allocation figures have not been received from the Comitato Messili. Cotton is urgently required by the Piemonte manufacturers to avoid unemployment.

19. Motor car and trailer manufacture increased during the month but a large decrease is anticipated in December due to lack of solid fuel.

20. Shortage of Pitch is critical as this is required for utilising solid fuel dust in the manufacture of ovoids to relieve the serious shortage of domestic fuel.

21. The co-operation of the Comitati representing the various Industries in Northern Italy is unsatisfactory.

COMMERCE

22. Throughout the month, Commerce Division has been administered by Major K. Cooper, an attached officer, whose services fortunately have been retained.

23. Italian agencies' administration continues to improve, with UPICs following a concerted policy. Co-ordination between the Provincial UPICs and C.I.A.I. MILAN showed a marked improvement.

24. November P.O.L. allocation was less than the previous month but serious shortages were alleviated from Regional stock reserves. As from December, there will be no Regional reserves held from the allocations as made in ROME. Each Provincial UPIC has been instructed to hold 15% of its monthly allocation for emergency uses, all unused reserves to be distributed by the 25th of each month.

1400

25. The provision of firewood for deficient Provinces still presents a major problem by reason of transportation and price difficulties.

26. Interviews with many commercialists in regard to the inauguration of foreign trade, etc., reveal a general lack of faith in and knowledge of the various committees of the North Italy Industrial Council and it is strongly recommended that greater publicity of the Committees' activities be instituted.

(d) AGRICULTURE

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27. During the latter part of November, Italian soldiers were used again as aids to the civilian authorities in grain collection with satisfactory results. Total amounts collected (in quintals) as at end of November - Wheat 652,234; Corn.-75,145; Rye.- 21,928; Barley.- 4,802; Rice.-516,846.

28. 90% of the Winter wheat crop has been planted. In almost all instances the crop is above ground but the growth is short due to a dry fall and late planting.

29. The delivery of fertilisers has not been satisfactory but the improved allocation of salt for agricultural purposes has alleviated the position relative to home curing of meat, cheese making and care of livestock.

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(e) LABOUR

30. 105 individual and 36 collective controversies have been settled during November, and whilst there are a considerable number pending, it is anticipated solutions will be found, especially in view of repercussions on wage agreements that the inter-Regional agreement is likely to exert.

31. Unemployed returns show an increase of 9,000 but a proportion of this increase is due undoubtedly to the availability of more accurate statistics. The categories most affected by the increase are textile industry, building trades, mechanical trades and unskilled trades. The increase appears to be distributed evenly amongst the Provinces excepting TURIN where the increase is 4,000.

32. The Surplus Workers position shows an improvement in all but two Provinces, namely NOVARA and TURIN. NOVARA returns show an increase of 2,500 and TURIN figures are substantially the same as October. A marked improvement is noticeable in VERCELLI, where all but some 4,000 workers in industry are working a full time schedule.

33. The general employment situation in Piemonte has improved during the month, a total of some 22,000 workers having found full-time employment.

34. Returns: Unemployed.- Registered 20 Oct - 28,442; Newly registered - 23,635; Placed in employment - 15,072; Registered 20 Nov - 37,005; Surplus workers employed less than 40 hours per week.- 15 Oct - 168,954; 15 Nov - 142,999; Workers surplus to requirements if full working week of 48 hours is re-introduced.- 15 Oct - 91,027; 15 Nov - 68,776.

(f) FINANCE

35. Staff withdrawals created a serious position in this Division at the commencement of the month. For a period there was only one officer with little A.M.G. finance experience. The situation was eased somewhat by the arrival, on the 13 Nov, of an additional officer, although his previous experience had been confined to Provincial Finance administration.

36. The lack of confidence in A.M.G. currency is increasing daily and its circulation is diminishing. The reason is primarily the existence of large amounts of counterfeit. Merchants and others make it a practice to hold employees responsible for the acceptance of counterfeit with the consequent unwillingness on their part to take chances. It is believed that the remedy for this situation is not prosecution but the replacement of A.M.G. currency with normal Italian currency, at least for denominations above 50 lire.

1399

37. Many Italian ex-Pe.O.W. have presented for payment non-negotiable drafts or statements in payment of their services while P.O.W., stating they had been informed that payment could be made at any A.M.G. office. The drafts, on their face, are payable only by Army or Navy Disbursing Officers. To approach the latter involves considerable expense in travelling which applicants are unable to meet. The Region has no directive in this matter.

(g) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

38. The resumption of acceptance of projects for processing has resulted

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(g) PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

38. The resumption of acceptance of projects for processing has resulted in the receipt of a steadily increasing number throughout the month.

39. The electrical situation in the Region has deteriorated considerably consequent upon the arrival of cold weather and the non-availability of gas and fuel to ease the situation. Consumption figures show an increase of 50% over those for November, 1944, and an increase of 22% over those for last month. This demand has forced an increase in production well above the capacity of the normal river flow plants and has necessitated the tapping of the lake storage basins, which has lowered the potential electrical energy supply for the Winter season to the danger point. Overloading has resulted in 44 transformers 3000/220V being burnt out and an average of 300 power failures per day.

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40. It is anticipated that a three hour per day gas supply will be available in the Provinces of ALESSANDRIA, NOVARA and TURIN by 10 Dec 45. TURIN Gas Works will have a supplemental coal allocation to meet requirements of gas for industrial purposes.

(h) LEGAL

41. Only a small number of A.M.G. Courts were held and few cases await trial. Special Courts of Assize continue to sit.

42. In Italian Courts, sentences in arms cases generally indicate that a serious view of the offence is being taken.

43. There have been considerable alterations in Epuration policy in anticipation of Italian Legislative Decrees, but at present it is too early to give an opinion on the reception of these alterations and their working in practice.

44. Regional Order No. 11 (Registration of Enemy Aliens) was published.

(i) PUBLIC SAFETY

45. Carabinieri continue to make steady improvement and their increased confidence is shown by the fact that they are making useful arms raids and carrying out successful anti-bandit operations on their own initiative. On 21 Nov the CC.RR training school at NO CALIERI was re-opened.

46. Lack of transport is a great handicap to Carabinieri and only the willing co-operation of local British military units has enabled a great deal of police work to be executed. The training of Mobile Battalions will be completed by the end of December and, under arrangements with 7 AGRA, ammunition has been supplied. No ammunition has been issued for the 37 m.m. guns in armoured cars, as it is considered undesirable to use this type.

47. Some uniforms, greatcoats and blankets for Carabinieri were received during the month, but there is still an urgent need for more, and in addition, socks, gloves, heavy vests, ski boots (all for personnel at mountain stations) and pullovers for personnel throughout the Region.

48. Agenti P.S. are performing valuable work in checking motor vehicles during hours of darkness to combat attacks by armed criminals from moving cars.

49. The Guardia di Finanza are working well but lack sufficient automatic weapons to deal with strong forces of smugglers working the Italo-Swiss frontier.

1398

50. Crimes of a serious nature are on the increase, 195 arrests being made in TURIN City alone during November. The outstanding crime of the month was the murder of ten adults in a farm house at VILLABASSE (TURIN Province) with the sole motive of robbery. The bound bodies of a 70 years old half blind avvocato and the members of his family and household were found in a disused well with concrete blocks tied to their feet. Half a million lire has been offered as reward for information but, despite all possible enquiries and vast publicity, no arrests have been made up to date.

51. Raids for hidden arms have continued, but on a reduced scale owing to temporary reduction in Public Safety personnel. Reports continue to be received of arms being smuggled into ITALY from FRANCE and of the storing

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51. Raids for hidden arms have continued, but on a reduced scale owing to temporary reduction in Public Safety personnel. Reports continue to be received of arms being smuggled into ITALY from FRANCE, and of the steady movement of arms from the mountains to TURIN and MILAN. All reports are investigated and action taken where possible.

52. No major change in public morale is noticeable, but undoubtedly the well filled shop windows, with goods at fabulous prices beyond the reach of the general public, and the numerous expensive night entertainments frequented by operators on the Black Market tend to have an unsettling influence on the working classes, who see no immediate relief to their personal difficulties.

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(j) PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

53. The health of the population continues to be good generally although the number of diphtheria cases remains high. Present returns:- Typhoid Fever - 184; Diphtheria - 655; Measles - 371; Brucellosis - 26.

54. A Penicillin Centre has been formed in TURIN Province to control the use and distribution of this drug.

55. The departure of the last Public Health Officer at the close of the month has necessitated the closing of the Public Health Division in this Region.

(k) REFUGEES

56. The French Government have commenced the repatriation to FRANCE of Non-French Nationals. There are over 200 Italians in this category.

57. UNRRA Representation in TURIN has now permission to make relief payments to various Allied Nationals not living in Refugee Camps.

58. Returns: Italians in Camps on 1st Nov.- 308; Arrived - 196; Evacuated - 270; Remaining 30 Nov - 234. Allied and other Nationals in Camp 1st Nov - 222; Arrived.- 120; Evacuated.- 183; Remaining 30 Nov.- 159. Of the Italians, 74 were ex-Ps.O.W.

(l) COMMUNICATIONS

59. Roads: Heavy rains in the early days of the month caused considerable damage to highways and bridges. Damage to bridges on State Highways is estimated at 25,000,000 lire. There were approximately 50 road interruptions but traffic has now been restored on all routes. The TENDA tunnel was opened to road traffic on 20 Nov 45.

60. Rail: The rail programme is now carried out by I.S.R. under supervision of the Regional Transportation Officer. Lack of waggons is a constant problem.

61. Telecommunications and Posts: No Officers for these Divisions are stationed in Piemonte Region and no information is available.

(m) TRANSPORTATION

1397

62. The distribution of newly manufactured vehicles has now been turned over to Italian agencies. Prospective purchasers of new vehicles will contact automotive dealers direct without applying through A.M.G. channels.

63. The tyre situation is serious, the Camera di Commercio of TURIN Province having received only 192 tyres since mid-September. Since allocations are handled through the Comitato di Gomme in MILAN, it is suggested that a check be made on this Committee to determine the equity of their allocations. Tyres can still be obtained in the Black Market at prices over 150,000 lire per truck tyre.

(n) PATRIOTS - PROPERTY CONTROL and MONUMENTS & FINE ARTS DIVISIONS are now closed in Piemonte, all personnel having departed.

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EUGENE R. McPHEE.
Colonel. Ord.
Regional Commissioner.

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LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS	[illegible]	
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT	RS	7/12
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss STEVENSON		
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

1396

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEMONTE REGION
LABOUR DIVISION
A.P.O. 394 U.S. ARMY

FILE
REPORTS
LAC/700

REF. : PR/LA/71/554 30th November 1945

SUBJECT : Statistical information for November 1945.-

TO : Regional Commissioner Piemonte
(onward transmission to H.Q. A.C. Labour Sub-Commission).-

1. Reference is made to the monthly report of this Division.-

2. STATISTICAL DATA - The attached statistical data on matters pertaining to Labour are forwarded for your attention, pending the compilation of the aforementioned report.-

3. LABOUR RELATIONS - (Appendix "A") - The data submitted cover the period 20 October to 20 November. The various Provincial Labour Offices continue to exert their influence with considerable practical results in the field of labour relations and more specifically in connection with the conciliation of Labour disputes . 105 individual and 36 collective controversies have been settled in the four weeks under review and while a considerable number are still pending, there is every indication that a solution of these will also be reached, especially in view of repercussions on wage agreements that the Inter-regional agreement is likely to exert.

Except for suspension of work for political reasons, there have been no strikes of an economic nature throughout Piemonte; this was mainly due to the pledge given by Labour leaders that no agitation would be sponsored pending discussions in connection with the Inter-Regional wage agreement which has now been concluded.-

4. UNEMPLOYMENT - (Appendix "B") - The number of unemployed in Piemonte has increased by some 9.000. during the course of the month bringing the total to 37 thousand. The actual increase of 9000. is not however "actual" since a more accurate assessment accounts for a part of this figure. The increased unemployment appears to be evenly distributed amongst the various provinces but for Torino Province which shows a more accentuated increase with a figure of almost 4.000.-

The categories most affected by this increased unemployment are in the textile industry, building trades, mechanical trades, and unskilled trades.-

1393

5. COST OF FOOD STUFFS - (Appendix "C" - The monthly cost of food shows an upward trend throughout Piemonte, the most marked increases being noticeable in the Provinces of Torino, Alessandria, Asti; Torino

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The categories most affected by this increased unemployment are in the textile industry, building trades, mechanical trades, and unskilled trades.-

1395

5. COST OF FOOD STUDIES - (Appendix "C" - The monthly cost of food shows an upward trend throughout Piemonte, the most marked increases being noticeable in the Provinces of Torino, Alessandria, Asti; Torino shows an increase of 2.200. lire, Alessandria of 2.800. lire and Asti of 1800. lire. Both the cost of rationed food stuffs and of black-market commodities have increased. At Torino, Alessandria, Asti, Cuneo and Vercelli the amount of rationed commodities distributed was higher than that of the previous month; it was slightly lower than in October in the Provinces of Aosta and Novara. The quantity of rationed goods distributed in November varied from one Province to another, Alessandria receiving the highest quota and Torino, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Vercelli receiving less in the order stated; the lowest distribution went to Novara.-

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6. SURPLUS WORKERS IN INDUSTRY - The number of workers surplus to a 48 hours week as shown hereunder have been estimated from subsidisation figures of the "Casse Integrazione" as submitted on 15th November 1945. There is an improved situation in all but two provinces, namely Torino and Novara; in the former case the situation remains unchanged and in the latter an increase of some 2.500. surplus workers is registered for November as compared to October. A very marked improvement is noticeable in Vercelli, where all but some 4000. workers in industry have been working a full time schedule. Comparative figures are as follows:-

Province	Workers on a schedule of less than 40 hours weekly.		Workers in excess of 48 hours weekly.	
	On 15 October 45	On 15 Nov. 45	On 15 October 45	On 15 Nov. 45
Alessandria	7.181.—	4.755.	4.728.	2.915.
Aosta	10.140.	11.440.	4.327.	3.436.
Asti	2.000.	1.254.	600.	502.
Cuneo	3.300.	3.400.	2.400.	2.600.
Novara	22.903.	31.392.	13.597.	15.089.
Torino	82.000.	81.000.	40.000.	40.000.
Vercelli	41.430.	9.758.	25.375.	4.234.
Totals	168.954.	142.999.	91.027.	68.776.

The general situation in Piemonte has improved in the last month - a total of some 22.000. workers finding full-time employment.-

E. Scicluna, Major
Regional Labor Officer

Distributions:

1394

- H.Q., A.C. (attention Labour Sub-Commission)
- H.Q., A.C. (" " V.P. Economic Section)
- D.R.C. Piemonte Region
- P.C. Torino (attention Labour Liaison Officer)
- " " Alessandria " " " "
- " " Aosta " " " "
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- " " Novara " " " "
- " " Vercelli " " " "
- Industry Division - Piemonte Region
- Commerce " " "
- Public Works " " "
- 7 A.C.S.A.
- Public Safety Division " "
- D.A.P.I. (No. 2 District)
- P.W.B. (For information only)
- American Embassy (attention Labour Attache)
- File
- Reading File.-

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"APPENDIX A"

- LABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 20 OCTOBER TO 20 NOVEMBER 1945 -

PROVINCIE	PENDING FROM PREVIOUS MONTH		ARISING BETWEEN DURING 20 OCTOBER AND 20 NOVEMBER		TOTAL		SETTLED		STILL PENDING ON 20 NOVEMBER 1945	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective
TORINO	11	14	25	12	36	26	8	14	28	
ALESSANDRIA	17	=	21	=	38	=	17	1 =	21	
AOSTA	8	2	29	4	37	6	7	=	30	
ASTI	7	=	13	=	20	=	10	=	10	
CUNEO	6	5	6	1	12	7	5	3	7	
NOVARA	15	10	35	14	50	24	37	13	13	
VERCELLI	19	8	24	9	43	17	21	6	22	
TOTALE :	83	40	153	40	236	80	105	36	131	

27/11/45

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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

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	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective
	11	14	25	12	36	26	8	14	28	12
	17	=	21	=	38	=	17	=	21	=
	8	2	29	4	37	6	7	1	30	6
	7	=	13	=	20	=	10	=	10	=
	6	5	6	1	12	7	5	3	7	4
	15	10	35	14	50	24	37	13	13	11
	19	8	24	9	43	17	21	6	22	11
	83	40	153	40	236	80	105	36	131	44

E. SOUCLUNE MAJOR
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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

"APPENDIX B1"

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION ON 29 NOVEMBER FOR PIEMONTE

PROVINCE	REGISTERED ON 20 OCTOBER 1945	REGISTRATION FROM 20 OCTOBER TO 20 NOVEMBER 1945	PLACEMENTS FROM 20 OCTOBER TO 20 NOVEMBER 1945	REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED 20 NOVEMBRE 1945
TORINO	10.700	9.685	6.792	13.593
ALESSANDRIA	4.232	1.899	1.024	5.107
AOSTA	1.708	1.189	742	2.155
ASTI	1.356	249	156	1.449
CUNEO	2.219	1.877	782	3.314
NOVARA	5.162	5.230	4.432	5.960
VERCELLI	3.065	3.506	1.144	5.427
TOTALS	28.442	23.635	15.072	37.005

1352

OBSERVATIONS /:

1° - The increase in Piemonte of about 9000 unities as compared to the preceeding month is not only due to a real increase in unemployment, but the fact that more precise statistics are now available.

2° - More or less remarkable increases are registered in all provinces.

3° - The highest unemployment is noticed in Turin, Alessandria, Cuneo and Vercelli.

4° - The categories, in which this phenomenon is more acute, are the textiles, civils, mechanicians and unqualified manpower.

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labour Officer A.M.G. Pie

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"APPENDIX B!"

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION ON 25 NOVEMBER FOR PIEMONTE

	REGISTERED ON 20 OCTOBER 1945	REGISTRATION FROM 20 OCTOBER TO 20 NOVEMBER 1545	PLACEMENTS FROM 20 OCTOBER TO 20 NOVEMBER 1945	REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED ON 20 NOVEMBRE 1945
	10.700	9.685	6.792	13.593
NDRIA	4.232	1.899	1.024	5.107
	1.708	1.189	742	2.155
	1.356	249	156	1.449
	2.219	1.877	782	3.314
LI	5.162	5.230	4.432	5.960
	3.065	3.506	1.144	5.427
TOTALS	28.442	23.635	15.072	37.005

1362

The increase in Piemonte of about 5000 unities as compared to the preceeding month is not only due to a real increase in unemployement, bus also to the fact that more precise statistics are now available.

More or less remarkable increases are registered in all provinces.

The highest unemployment is noticed in Turin, Alessandria, Cuneo and Vercelli.

The categories, in which this phenomenon is more acute, are the textiles, cilils, mechanicians and unqualified manpower.

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labour Officer A.M.G. Piemonte.

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Allegato

MONTLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IN PIEMONTE FOR A FAMILY
OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN
UNDER 10 YRS.

NOVEMBER 1945

CITY	RATIONED COMMODITIES		BLACK MARKET COMMODITIES		TOTAL	
	Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head
1	2	3	4	5	6 (2 + 4)	7 (3 + 5)
TORINO	1478,25	1243,01	13606,95	1156,99	15085,20	2400
ALESSANDRIA	1390,75	1358,11	11476,40	1041,89	12867,15	2400
OSTA	880,25	1270,48	12166.—	1123,52	13046,25	2400
STI	1554,55	1262,08	10463,75	1137,92	12018,30	2400
NEO	1215,85	1241,18	11543,85	1158,82	12759,70	2400
ARA	954,30	990,22	11258,20	1409,78	12212,50	2400
ELLI	1291,40	1279,95	10981,30	1120,05	12272,70	2400

1 CB 1 Ref

TIONS

- In all Provinces of Piemonte Region an increase of the total food expenditure is noted during the month of November as compared to that of October.
- The most marked increases are noted in Torino, Alessandria, Asti, and Cuneo in respect of both allocated and black market goods, in spite of an increase in
- The number of calories allocated by rationing has varied in the different provinces. Alessandria has had the greatest allotment of rationed goods. Tori
and Vercelli follow the least has been received by Novara.

Torino 1945

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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

Allegato

MONTLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IN PIEMONTE FOR A FAMILY
OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN
UNDER 10 YRS.

NOVEMBER 1945

RATIONED COMMODITIES		BLACK MARKET COMMODITIES		TOTAL		EXPENCE IN LIRE OF PREVIOUS MONTH
Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	
2	3	4	5	6 (2 + 4)	7 (3 + 5)	8
1478,25	1243,01	13606,35	1156,99	15085,20	2400	12821,35
1390,75	1358,11	11476,40	1041,89	12867,15	2400	10049,67
880,25	1270,48	12166.—	1123,52	13046,25	2400	12977,60
1554,55	1262,08	10463,75	1137,92	12018,30	2400	10203,85
1215,85	1241,18	11543,85	1158,82	12759,70	2400	11437,60
954,30	990,22	11258,20	1409,78	12212,50	2400	12059,15
1291,40	1279,95	10981,30	1120,05	12272,70	2400	11122,45

TESTO

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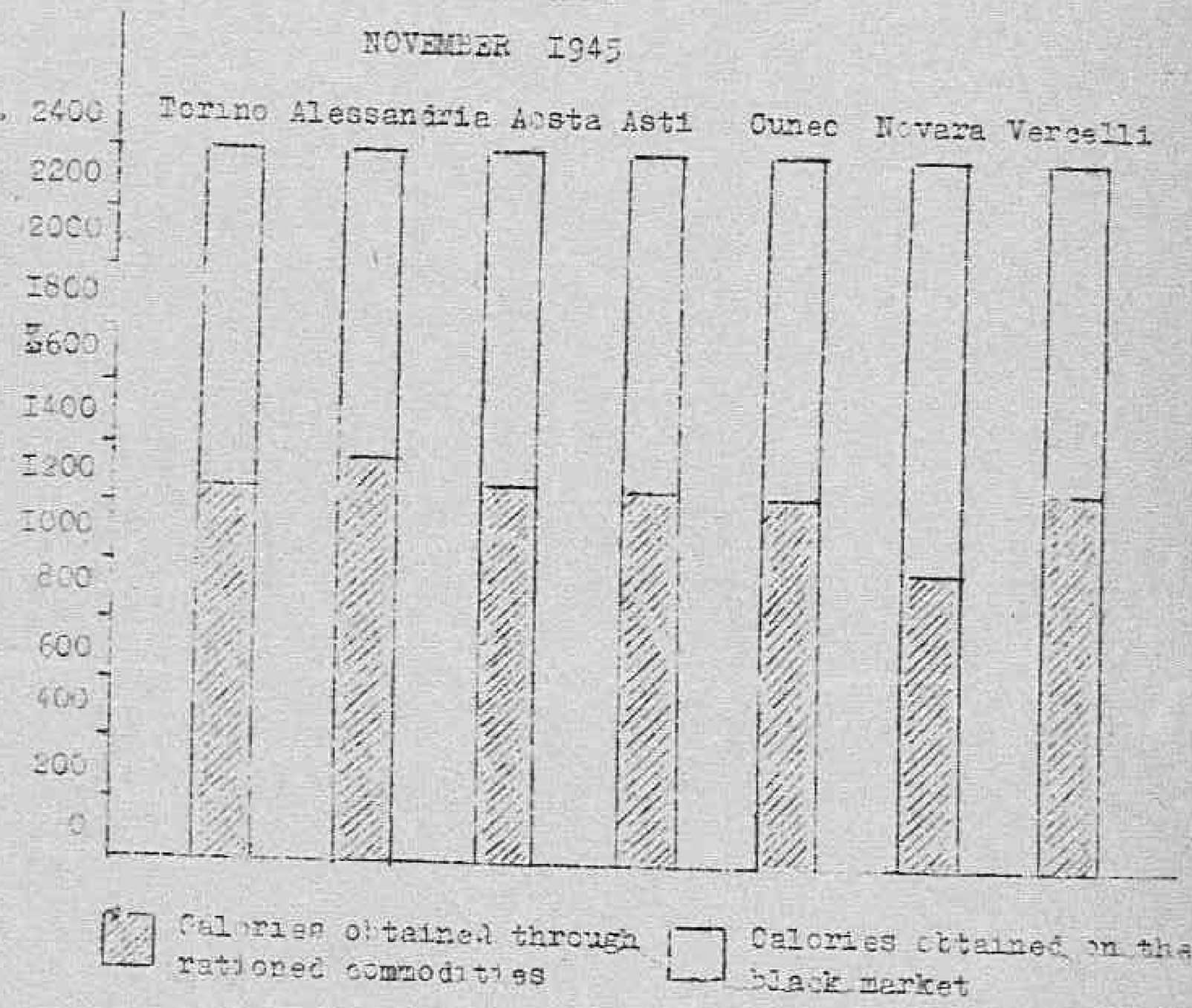
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ow the least has been received by Novara.

E. SCIOLLA MAJOR
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

Appendix C 2

RELATIVE DAILY CALORIFIC QUANTITIES DISTRIBUED
AT OFFICIAL PRICES OR OBTAINED ON THE BLACK MARKET

NOVEMBER 1945



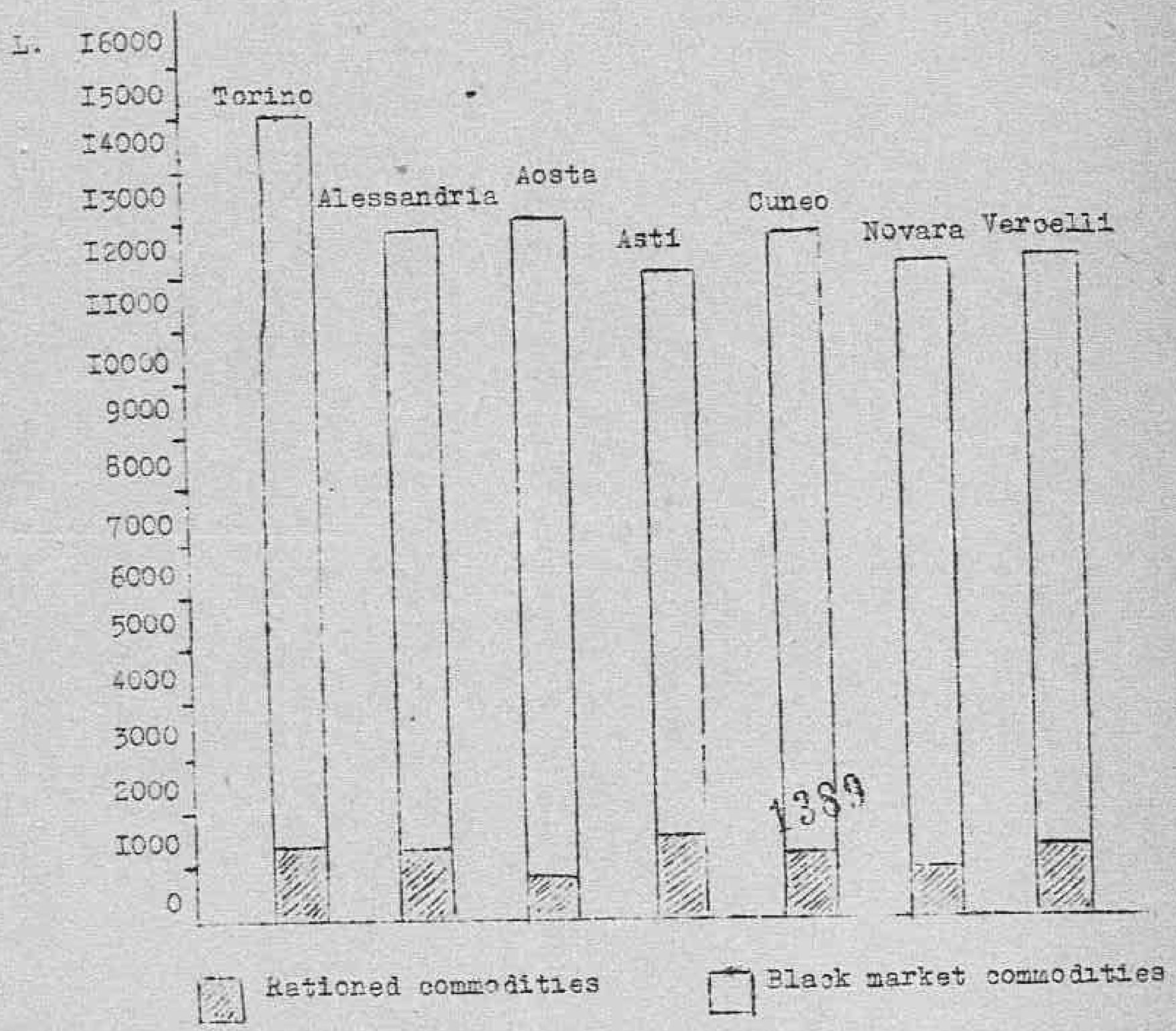
1390

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Appendix C 3

RELATIVE MONTHLY COST OF COMMODITIES OBTAINED AT OFFICIAL PRICES AND ON THE BLACK MARKET FOR A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN UNDER IO YRS.

NOVEMBER I945



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COPY

AMG PIEMONTE REGION

8852 29 NOVEMBER 1945 PRIORITY

RESTRICTED PD
PARA ONE PD REPRESENTATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE ITALIAN MI=
NISTERO DELL'AERONAUTICA TO THE EFFECT THAT THE TURIN ALLIED COMMAND
HAS ORDERED LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROSSANI TO PAY WITHIN A WEEK WAGES DUE
TO CERTAIN NON ROLL CIVILIAN PERSONNEL WHO WERE DISMISSED BY THE
ITALIAN MINISTRY AFTER EIGHT SEPTEMBER ONE NINE FOUR THREE PD
PAREN TO AMG PIEMONTE REGION FOR RPO FROM HQ ALCOM CITE AGFIN PAREN
PARA TWO PD MINISTERO DELL'AERONAUTICA POINT OUT THAT OFFICE PERSONNEL
SO DISMISSED WERE GRANTED ONE MONTH WAGES AND LABOURERS FIFTEEN DAYS
WAGES IN LIEU OF NOTICE PD
PARA THREE PD ORDER ISSUED TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROSSANI TO MAKE
PAYMENT OF WAGES ALLEGED TO BE DUE SHOULD BE SUSPENDED AND YOU
SHOULD REPORT FULL CIRCUMSTANCES TO ALLIED COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS
IMMEDIATELY PD LABOUR SUB COMMISSION CONCURS

FINANCE S/C
478604

G. J. LEONE
CWO, USA.
Asst. Adjutant

Fee
Use/105.

COPY

1388

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Mr. Bowie

1. For proposal to demonstrate strategic appearance (previously for A thru C terminology. (See Sect. D Col. Adc Plan and par. 2 a (2) Sect. II report).

2. Do not recommend adoption for forthcoming purpose of A thru C as short-lived, if would probably adversely affect Admiral King and JCS not back B from their Staff's recommend or they were for part A thru C formed.

3. Preferably the measure should be [illegible] approved at C, before after flying approved, this would keep the point would [illegible] the A thru C units [illegible]

138?

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LSC/705

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEMONTE REGION
LABOUR DIVISION
A.F.O.394 U.S. ARMY

6 NOV 1945

REF. : PR/LA/71/493 31 October 1945

SUBJECT : Report of Labour Division, Allied Military Government, Piemonte Region, for the month of October 1945.-

TO : The Regional Commissioner, Piemonte (onward transmission to H.Q. ALCOM., and Labour Sub-Commission, ALCOM).-

A.- INTRODUCTION.-

1. The most important development during the month concerns the discussions which had been taking place between the Management and Workers of the Fiat group in connection with the latter's claim for an increase in basic wage rates. Apprehensive because of the influence which any "Fiat" agreement would have, other industrial interests asked for and secured the intervention of the Minister of Labour.

The Minister, Sig. Barbareschi, reached Turin on the 8th Oct. and on the following day discussed the position with the interested parties and later saw the Regional Commissioner.

The outcome of the conversations which the Minister had with representatives of both sides of industry was a decision to broaden the basis of the negotiations by inviting representatives of employers and workers from Turin, Milan, Genoa, Venice and Bologna to take part in the discussions with a view to formulating a general wage agreement that would be acceptable to the districts represented and to be applied eventually to the whole of Northern Italy.

The more important of the provisions of the agreement envisaged were the establishment of a revised basic wage scale for all grades of skilled and unskilled workers and of a cost of living bonus (contingency indemnity) that would be variable and bear at all times a direct relation to the cost of living. 1300

The question of the payment of a pieceswork bonus was also to receive consideration but it is probable that any award made in this connection will apply only to workers in the Fiat group.

Negotiations may be prolonged because of the very complex

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Piemonte Region, for the month of October 1949.-

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The question of the payment of a piecework bonus was also to receive consideration but it is probable that any award made in this connection will apply only to workers in the Fiat group.

Negotiations may be prolonged because of the very complex problem being considered and also because of misunderstandings which have arisen in connection with payments to workers under "Cassa Integrazione". It is most unlikely however that any delay which occurs will occasion unrest as payments in anticipation of a satisfactory settlement are being made to workers in engineering and all other industries.

These developments are dealt with more fully later in this report under "Wages".

2. Apart from wage negotiations the industrial position has been

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quiet. There have been few strikes and those which have taken place have been relatively unimportant and shortlived. This is probably due to the fact that the many demands made by the workers have either been conceded or there is every prospect of their being so.

3.- Reference made to the economic position of the workers at the Mass Meeting held at the "Stadio Comunale" on the 13th October, when twenty to twenty five thousand people were addressed by Nenni and Togliatti, were noteworthy in that emphasis was placed on stabilisation of prices rather than increased remuneration.

B.- EMPLOYMENT POSITION.-

4.- The statement appended shows a nett increase of 4.914 in the number of persons wholly unemployed. The increase includes "dilutees" dismissed from engineering establishments in Turin but otherwise is largely accounted for by the fact that more accurate unemployment statistics are now becoming available.

PROVINCE	Registered unemployed 20 Sept.45	Registered unemployed between 20 Sept.45 20 Oct. 45	Placed in employment between 20 Sept.45 20 Oct. 45	Registered as unemployed 20 Oct. 45
Alessandria	3.892	1.580	1.240	4.232
Aosta	1.658	715	665	1.708
Asti	1.100	408	152	1.356
Cuneo	780	2.238	799	2.219
Novara	4.806	4.612	4.266	5.156
Torino	8.686	10.207	8.193	10.700
Vercelli	2.606	876	417	3.065
TOTALS	23.528	20.636	15.722	28.442

1385

1.- To these figures of the wholly unemployed, which should

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ration.

B.- EMPLOYMENT POSITION.-

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TOTALS	23.528	20.636	15.722	28.442

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5.- To these figures of the wholly unemployed, which should be regarded as a minimum, must be added those workers, who, whilst remaining with their present employers are either working short time or are altogether surplus to requirements. The number of such workers on the 15th October according to the subsidisation figures of the "Cassa Integrazione were as follows:

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PROVINCE	Workers employed less than 40 hours per week (Receiving 75% Cassa Integrazione)		Workers surplus to requirements if full working week of 48 hours is reintroduced	
	15 Sept.45	15 Oct. 45	15 Sept. 45	15 Oct. 45
Alessandria	7077	7181	4804	4728
Aosta	11447	10140	6733	4327
Asti	2500	2000	780	600
Cuneo	3100	5300	2500	2400
Novara	29475	22903	22231	13597
Torino	95500	82000	53000	40000
Vercelli	38843	41430	23215	25375
TOTALS	187942	168954	113143	91027

6.- Although the amount of surplus workers still occasions concern the employment position has shown definite improvement during the month.

As had already been suggested the increased numbers registered as wholly unemployed do not reflect any deterioration in the position. There is no doubt too that the problem of the wholly unemployed is eased by the very considerable turnover. It is however in the "Cassa Integrazione" figures that real evidence of improvement is to be found notably in Torino and Novara where better supplies of coal and cotton have stimulated activity in the engineering and textile industries.

7.- Whether the general upward tendency is maintained depends almost entirely on the future supplies of these commodities as well as wool, cellulose (required for production of "rayon"), salt and chemicals.

Public works now getting under way are, on the other hand, dependent on the distribution rather than on the supply of raw materials and progress depends very largely on transportation which though a general problem is one of particular concern to this industry.-

1384

C.- WAGES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.-

8.- Wages.- During the month the upward trend in wage rates which had become more noticeable of late, culminated in a demand

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Asti	2500	2000	786	600
Cuneo	3100	3300	2300	2400
Novara	29475	22903	22291	15597
Torino	93500	82000	53000	40000
Vercelli	38843	41430	23215	25575
TOTALS	187942	168954	113143	91027

6.- Although the amount of surplus workers still occasions concern the employment position has shown definite improvement during the month.

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1384

C.- WAGES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.-

8.- Wages.- During the month the upward trend in wage rates which had become more noticeable of late, culminated in a demand for a general wage agreement the provisions of which will set a new high wage ceiling for Northern Italy. As mentioned earlier in this report this development was the outcome of discussions which had been taking place between the Management and Workers of the Fiat group in connection with the latters claim for an increase in basic wage rates.

9.- These parties had by 27th May 1945 agreed an increase of 5.50 lire an hour in basic rates bringing the hourly basic rate of the skilled engineer up to 15.00 lire an hour as from the 1st of May and although this increase was not approved by AMG. it was nevertheless paid.-

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10.- In August last the workers approached the Fiat Board of Management (Comitato di Gestione) with a request for a further increase in basic wage rates. These demands were agreed to in principle. That effect was not given immediately to such increases as had been agreed ~~was~~ probably due to the fact that Fiat workers had about the same time benefited, in common with other industrial workers, from the general agreement of the 27th July which provided for the payment of a "contingency bonus" and gave the worker head of family a nett increase of 90 lire a day; other categories receiving reduced amounts according to scale.-

11.- This month the Fiat workers made a definite request that their basic rate be increased from 15.00 to 22.50 lire an hour, and the Receiver who had meanwhile taken charge of the Fiat Management felt unable to refuse the claim in view of the assurances given by his predecessors and agreed to the increase.-

12.- The following statement summarises the wage increases secured and now being sought by Fiat workers. It is worked out on the basis of the skilled adult male worker with wife and two children.-

	Hourly rate	Daily rate	War Indem.	Mess Allow.	Cont. Indem.	Family Allow.	Total
CONTRATTO MARCHIANDI 10/11/44 to 27/4/45	9.50	76	20	8	—	16.40	120.40
Average wage actually being paid by 27/4/45	13.0	104	20	8	--	16.40	148.40
Fiat agreement of 1/5/45 (Not approved by AMG.but paid	15.0	120	20	8	—	28.0	176.00
General Industry agreement of 27/7/45	15.0	120	--	8	138	28.0	294.00

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their basic rate be increased from 15.00 to 22.50 lire an hour, and the Receiver who had meanwhile taken charge of the Fiat Management felt unable to refuse the claim in view of the assurances given by his predecessors and agreed to the increase.-

12.- The following statement summarises the wage increases secured and now being sought by Fiat workers. It is worked out on the basis of the skilled adult male worker with wife and two children.-

	Hourly rate	Daily rate	War Indem.	Mess Allow.	Cost. Index.	Family Allow.	Total
CONTRATTO MARCHIANDI 10/11/44 to 27/4/45	9.50	76	20	8	—	16.40	120.40
Average wage actually being paid by 27/4/45	13.0	104	20	8	--	16.40	148.40
Fiat agreement of 1/3/45 (Not approved by ANG.but paid	15.0	120	20	8	--	28.0	176.00
General Industry agreement of 27/7/45	15.0	120	--	8	138	28.0	294.00
Fiat agreement of 1/10/45 (now under consideration	22.50	180	--	8	138	28.0	354.00

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(As an example of the proportionate increases awarded to other categories of workers under the agreement of 1st October it is mentioned that the basic rate of the adult unskilled male worker, who receives the same indemnities and allowances as the skilled

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worker, will be 18.00 an hour as from 1st October as compared with an hourly rate of 7.20 lire in April 1945).-

13.- It was intended that the Fiat agreement of the 1st October 1945 should remain confidential until approved by AMG but shortly after the final meeting of the 3rd. October, and before the order giving effect to the new wage rates had been signed by the Receiver, the terms of the agreement had received wide publicity with result that Fiat workmen were applying for cash advances and workmen in other establishments were seeking similar increases.-

14.- The matter was brought to the notice of AMG on the 4th October by the Commissario of the "Unione Industriali" who submitted

(a) that industrialists could no longer accept the position in which the Fiat group continued to act independently, and

(b) that industrialists in Torino Province had recently signed an agreement bringing the basic wages of skilled workers up to 15 lire an hour, thus following the lead given by "Fiat" and that no further increase could be envisaged in view of the financial strain that would be imposed on smaller establishments.-

15.- The following day the "Unione Industriali" met and decided to ask for Government intervention.

As previously mentioned the Minister of Labour subsequently came to Turin and the result of the discussions which then took place was a decision to broaden the basis of the negotiations with a view to establishing a wage agreement for the whole of Northern Italy.-

16.- It is questionable whether the "Unione Industriali" was entirely correct in asserting that they had previously been obliged to follow the lead given by Fiat. In point of fact industries and even separate establishments had been concluding individual agreements, most of them several months after the Fiat agreement of the 1st May, and it is noteworthy that the rates agreed by many of the smaller industries were in excess of the Fiat scale.-

17.- However this may be, the negotiations have developed in such a way that it is certain that increases in basic wage rates will have to be conceded. Further, it is practically certain that adjustments will not be industry by industry as originally contemplated but by an admission of the Fiat wage claim and the simultaneous application of similar terms to industry generally.-

18.- It seems therefore that as a result of intervention the "Unione Industriali" have precipitated the precise situation they

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18.- It seems therefore that as a result of intervention the "Unione Industriali" have precipitated the precise situation they were seeking to avoid.-

1382

19.- Except that it would have been advisable for the Fiat Management and Workers to have acted in conjunction with the engineering industry as a whole there was nothing about the Fiat negotiations and eventual agreement to which exception need have been taken. It would certainly have been better even as matters stood if the "Unione Industriali" had allowed the Fiat agreement to become effective, and had let the engineering industry solve its

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own particular problem instead of running the risk of having to contribute to a procedure whereby a uniform basic wage increase is imposed on all industries without proper consideration of their individual economic position.-

20.- As will be gathered from the foregoing the Italian Ministry of Labour have not influenced the wage situation. Whilst they may have considered that the workers claims were not unreasonable the certainty is that throughout the negotiations they have been preoccupied in solving the problem which arose from their proposal that there should be no payment under "Cassa Integrazione" for the first 24 hours not worked in each week.-

21.- So far as AMG is concerned the Regional Commissioner has met all the parties concerned and reminded them of their respective responsibilities. He also secured an undertaking from the Receiver of Fiat that effect would not be given to the agreement of the 1st October until it had been approved by AMG.

The position has however been hopelessly compromised in that an interim payment has been authorised by the negotiating parties not only to Fiat but to all other industrial workers and, short of occasioning a general upheaval, there will be no alternative but to approve this agreement when it is submitted; an agreement which for many industries and localities may be quite unsound economically.-

22.- Unfortunately the circumstances which will attend approval of this latest agreement are not unusual. It is understood for instance that effect has already been given to thirty seven wage agreements now awaiting consideration by the RIJAC.

This is not due to any delay on the part of RIJAC or AMG but simply arises from the fact that Italian Industry does not seem to consider AMG approval as a necessary preliminary to wage agreements being put into effect. Indeed it seems that when such agreements are submitted it is to establish the legal position to permit of negotiations for further increases.-

23.- Such evidence that AMG approval has become nothing more than a formality cannot be ignored and as enforcement of the regulations is unadvisable, even if it were practicable at this stage, it is recommended that the necessary steps be taken to permit of AMG approval of wage agreements being dispensed with.-

1381

24.- Hours.-

It is believed that it is the intention of the Government to make provision for a working week of 40 hours in the Decree which is to replace 523, with a view to relieving unemployment.

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for the first 24 hours not worked in each week.-

21.- So far as AMG is concerned the Regional Commissioner has met all the parties concerned and reminded them of their respective responsibilities. He also secured an undertaking from the Receiver of Fiat that effect would not be given to the agreement of the 1st October until it had been approved by AMG.

The position has however been hopelessly compromised in that an interim payment has been authorised by the negotiating parties not only to Fiat but to all other industrial workers and, short of occasioning a general upheaval, there will be no alternative but to approve this agreement when it is submitted; an agreement which for many industries and localities may be quite unsound economically.-

22.- Unfortunately the circumstances which will attend approval of this latest agreement are not unusual. It is understood for instance that effect has already been given to thirty seven wage agreements now awaiting consideration by the RIJAC.

This is not due to any delay on the part of RIJAC or AMG but simply arises from the fact that Italian Industry does not seem to consider AMG approval as a necessary preliminary to wage agreements being put into effect. Indeed it seems that when such agreements are submitted it is to establish the legal position to permit of negotiations for further increases.-

23.- Such evidence that AMG approval has become nothing more than a formality cannot be ignored and as enforcement of the regulations is unadvisable, even if it were practicable at this stage, it is recommended that the necessary steps be taken to permit of AMG approval of wage agreements being dispensed with.-

24.- Hours.- 1381

It is believed that it is the intention of the Government to make provision for a working week of 40 hours in the Decree which is to replace 523, with a view to relieving unemployment.

Such a change is likely to be resisted both by workers and employers. The former object to any measure which will result in a reduced pay packet, whilst the employers on the other hand see in the proposal a further obstacle to the discharge of unprofitable workers and, where additional labour becomes necessary, an increase of administrative problems and expences.-

D.- INDUSTRIAL UNREST.-

25.- A number of strikes of minor importance have occured in the Region during the month. Engineering establishments have

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been chiefly affected though banking, printing and transportation undertakings have also been concerned.

The disputes have been almost entirely connected with requests for increased wages and have in no case been prolonged because in every instance the workers have either had their demands satisfied or have been reassured as to an eventual satisfactory settlement.-

26.- Only two strikes been of any particular interest. One concerned printing workers in Ivrea (Aosta) and was noteworthy in that workers agreed to resume work and defer their demands until the "Unione Industriali" (Employers Federation) for the Aosta Province had been established. The second stoppage of work occured at the Fiat works Turin and was a protest, which lasted two hours, against an ordnance issued by AMG which compelled various political parties to vacate premises occupied by them in Turin.-

27.- Disaffection occasioned by the reduction in the bread ration has been brought to the notice of AMG.-

E.- SOCIAL INSURANCE.-

28.- As a result of the wage negotiations which have taken place in Turin during the month it become known that the Government intended to provide for reduced payments under "Cassa Integrazione".

It is believed that the 5% payable by industrialists and 5% contributed by the Treasury will allow for the two thirds payment on 16 hours only, but reactions have been such that the Government are finding it necessary to revise their proposals and the probability is that arrangements finally agreed will provide for payment on 40 hours.-

29.- There are two matters concerning "Social Insurance" which are likely to call for early attention. Though the Allied Forces are involved in one instance and ordinary industry in the other both questions arise from the basis on which "Social Insurance" benefits are paid.-

1380

30.- These benefits are calculated on the base pay and as increases in wages granted to Allied Force employees are wholly by way of cost of living bonus these workers will now be at a disadvantage as compared with workers in private industry who have received increases in basic pay. For instance a mechanic employed by the Armed Forces will receive payments proportionate to a base pay of 135 lire a day whereas in the case of the worker in private industry in Turin it will proportionate to a base

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31.- The second point is that although workers in Italian Industry have received advances in base pay there is nevertheless a substantial proportion of their wage which is not taken into account when calculating "Social Insurance" benefits. As the total pay constitutes a bare minimum necessary for existence benefits are totally inadequate and it is being suggested that the basis of calculation should be revised to bring benefits into proportion with those paid when the basic pay represented the bulk of the workers wage.-

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F.- Regional Italian Joint Advisory Committee (Labour and Industry).-

32.- If, as has been recommended, arrangements are made to dispense with the necessity of AMG approving wage agreements the functions of RIJAC will have to be modified slightly. It is suggested that whilst they could quite usefully comment on wage changes it would not be necessary for them to recommend approval or disapproval.-

33.- Actually RIJAC are in a similar position to AMG in this matter of wage agreements in that they are invariably considering something to which effect has already been given. It is not recommended however that the Committee be disolved for although their reactions to these Committees are not yet clear the Italian Government may later be interested in their continuation. There is the further consideration that they have functions other than making recommendations on wage agreements.-

34.- Incidentally it is submitted that it would be as well if RIJAC developed these other functions and that proper machinary were set up for dealing with wage problems. At the moment precedents are being created that will make it most difficult to revert the normal methods of wage negotiation and it is recommended that there should be no further delay in establishing joint industrial wages boards, for which RIJAC cannot be a substitute, as although the present economic position of most employers still permits them to withstand the effects of haphazard wage negotiations the opportunities of developing a sound system are fast disappearing.

35.- In reviewing the activities of RIJAC it should be mentioned that if they are now at a disadvantage in this matter of giving effective recommendations on wage agreements it may be due in no small measure to the fact that when the "Contingency Bonus" agreement of the 27th July was submitted to them the existing wage position was shown incorrectly. The wage statement attached to the agreement purported to show the prevailing rate in the mechanical industry but did not take into account the increased basic wage being paid as a result of the Fiat agreement of 1st May, a difference of 44 lire a day. Had this been clear at the time action could probably have been taken that would have prevented wage progression getting beyond AMG control.-

1379

G.- INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.-

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G.- INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.-

1379

36.- Courses of training, for which ex-partisans, ex-soldiers and ex-prisoners are eligible, are being organised by the "Consorzio per l'Istruzione Tecnica" and the "Fondazione Solidarietà Nazionale" as follows:

Commercial - Training of a total of 100 students to commence on 10th November. Courses of training available: Clerical, Typing and Storekeeping.

Industrial - Training of 60 engineering fitters and 80 carpenters will begin on the 10th November.- Courses for bricklayers, electricians, plumbers, painters and paperhangers, in which the "Camera del Lavoro" are also interested are due to commence

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early in November.

It is believed that progress is hampered by a shortage of metriels but further information on this point is being sought.-

H.- COST OF LIVING.-

37.- It will be seen from the comparative figures given in Appendix "A" that there has been some increase in the "cost of living" in most Provinces.-

I.- ORGANISATION OF "UFFICI DI COLLOCAMENTO".-

38.- Provincial Head-Offices (Head-towns of Provinces)

These offices have changed over from the old to the new system and generally speaking are functioning satisfactorily.-

39.- Zone-Offices and Communal Representatives

The position of the Zone-Offices and Communal Representatives at the end of this month is as follows:

Torino Province -: 14 Zone Offices and 47 Communal representatives operating;

Alessandria Province: 8 Zone Offices and 16 Communal representatives operating;

Aosta Province : 11 Zone Offices and 9 Communal representatives operating;

Asti Province : 7 Zone Offices functioning and 7 Communal representatives in process of organisation;

Cuneo Province : 12 Zone Offices functioning; 49 Communal representatives in process of organisation. It is estimated that 7 more Communal representatives will have to be nominated;

Novara Province : 14 Zone Offices functioning. Communal representatives in process of organisation, it is estimated that 46 will be required;

Vercelli Province : 12 Zone Offices and 71 Communal representatives all operating.

Throughout Piemonte there are:

Head-Offices	: 7, all functioning
Zone Offices	:78, " "
Communal representatives	: 252, partly in process of organisation or about to be nominated.

1378

40.- It has been ascertained that some sections of the "Rade-

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Throughout Piemonte there are:

1378

Head-Offices	: 7, all functioning
Zone Offices	:78, " "
Communal representatives	: 252, partly in process of organisation or about to be nominated.

40.- It has been ascertained that some sections of the "Federazione Lavoratori della Terra" (Association of agricultural workers) continue to act as offices for supply of agricultural manpower. This being inconsistent with the provisions of the "Camera Confederale del Lavoro" of Torino and Provinces (agreement stipulated on 27.8.45), assurance has now been obtained that the service in question will be discontinued.-

R. Scott

R. SCOTT
Regional Labour Officer

DISTRIBUTION:-

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DISTRIBUTION:-

- H.Q. A.C. (attention Labour Sub-Commission)
- H.Q. A.C. (" V.P. Economic Section)
- D.R.C. Piemonte Region
- R.C. Lombardia Region (attention Labour Division)
- " " Venezia " " " "
- " " Liguria " " " "
- P.C. Torino (attention Labour Liaison Officer)
- " " Alessandria " " " "
- " " Aosta " " " "
- " " Asti " " " "
- " " Cuneo " " " "
- " " Novara " " " "
- " " Vercelli " " " "
- Industry Division - Piemonte Region
- Commerce " " "
- Public Works " " "
Public Safety "
- 7 A.G.R.A.
- D.A.D.L. (No 2 District)
- American Embassy (attention Labour Attache)
- File
- Reading File

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MONTHLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IN PIEMONTE FOR A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AN[illegible]

UNDER 10 YRS.

ANNEX A

OCTOBER 1945

CITY	RATIONED COMMODITIES		BLACK MARKET COMMODITIES		TOTAL	
	Expense in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expense in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expense in Lire	Daily Calories per head
1	2	3	4	5	6 (2+4)	7 (3+5)
TORINO	2304,--	1212,35	10512,35	1187,94	12921,35	2400
NOVARA	1259,45	1357,29	11713,15	1042,71	12972,60	2400
ASTI	1736,10	1203,42	8867,75	1196,58	10603,85	2400
CUNEO	1431,55	1133,55	10007,05	1266,45	11437,60	2400
NOVARA	936,--	1105,45	11123,15	1294,55	12059,15	2400
VERCELLI	1442,20	1123,80	9680,25	1276,20	11122,45	2400
ALESSANDRIA	1134,77	1111,13	8914,50	1288,87	10049,27	2400

OBSERVATIONS:

1 - In Torino and Alessandria, due to a greater distribution of rationed goods and despite of an ever increasing of black market prices, a market decrease for the family cost of living, is noticed during the Month of October as compared with that of September.

2 - In all the other provinces a more or less marked increase in the total expenditures is noted due to either the decrease or the distribution of rationed goods to black market prices.

3 - The number of calories allocated by rationing has varied in the different provinces. Aosta has had the greatest allotment of rationed goods in the form and Asti follow. The least has been received by Novara.

H. SCOTT
Functional Labour Officer
A.M.G. - Piemonte

25 October 1945

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MONTLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IN PIEMONTE FOR A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE UNDER 10 YRS.

XX APPENDIX A

O C T O B E R 1945

RATIONED COMMODITIES		BLACK MARKET COMMODITIES		T O T A L		EXPENCE IN LIRE
Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	OF PREVIOUS MONTH
2	3	4	5	6 (2+4)	7 (3+5)	8
2309,—	1212,30	10512,35	1187,24	12821,35	2400	13369,05
1259,45	1357,29	11718,15	1142,71	12977,60	2400	11198,71
1736,10	1203,42	8467,75	1196,58	10206,85	2400	9119,40
1431,55	1133,55	10006,05	1206,45	11437,60	2400	10134,15
936,—	1105,45	11123,15	1234,55	12059,15	2400	8047,60
1442,20	1123,60	9680,25	1276,20	11122,45	2400	9625,75
1134,77	1111,13	8914,60	1288,87	10049,37	2400	12315,—

Nov 9 - 45

Price, due to a greater distribution of rationed goods and inspite of an ever increasing of black market prices, a marked decrease of the total expenditure of living is to be noted the month of October as compared with that of September.

Prices a more or less marked increase in the total expenditures is noted due to either the decrease of the distribution of rationed goods or to the rise

The allocated by rationing has varied in the different provinces. Aosta has had the greatest allotment of rationed goods in the month of October, Turin least has been received by Novara.

for 1945

A. SCOTT
Regional Labour Officer
A.M.G. - Piemonte

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

APPENDIX B

LABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 20 SEPTEMBER TO 20 OCTOBER 1945

PROVINCE	PENDING FROM PREVIOUS MONTH		ARISING BETWEEN DURING 20 SEPTEMBER AND 20 OCTOBER		TOTAL		SETTLED		STILL PENDING 20 OCTOBER 19
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual
TORINO	13	10	19	8	32	18	21	4	11
ALESSANDRIA	12	1	19	1	31	2	14	2	17
A O S T A	8	2	14	2	22	4	14	2	8
A S T I	10	-	3	1	13	1	6	1	7
C U N E O	5	-	5	6	10	6	4	-	6
NOVARA	23	2	18	16	41	18	26	8	15
VERCELLI	9	3	11	9	20	12	1	4	19
TOTALE	80	18	89	43	169	61	86	21	83

29/10/1945

R. SCOTT
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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

LABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 20 SEPTEMBER TO 20 OCTOBER 1945

APPENDIX B

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	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective
O	13	10	19	8	32	18	21	4	11	14
INDRIA	12	1	19	1	31	2	14	2	17	-
T A	8	2	14	2	22	4	14	2	8	2
I	10	-	3	1	13	1	6	1	7	-
E O	5	-	5	6	10	6	4	-	6	6
	23	2	18	16	41	18	26	8	15	10
LI	9	3	11	9	20	12	1	4	19	8
TALE	80	18	89	43	169	61	86	21	83	40

1945

R. SCOTT
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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

LABOR SUB COMMISSION
A. C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE ←	Ren.	
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		8/1
~~Mr. SCOTT~~		
Mr. PROCTOR		
~~Miss STEVENSON~~		
~~Miss SANSEVERINO~~		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

Miss Lawrence

Please check with Residencia how many complete benefits payable to ex Employees of Black Tours (see para 30 of Richmond report).

W 15/1314

Photos to Proctor - Monday evening

LSC/705

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEMONTE REGION
LABOUR DIVISION
A.P.O.394 U.S. ARMY

REF. : PR/LA/71/493 31 October 1945

SUBJECT : Report of Labour Division, Allied Military Government, Piemonte Region, for the month of October 1945.-

TO : The Regional Commissioner, Piemonte (onward transmission to H.Q. ALCOM., and Labour Sub-Commission, ALCOM).-

A.- INTRODUCTION.-

1. The most important development during the month concerns the discussions which had been taking place between the Management and Workers of the Fiat group in connection with the latter's claim for an increase in basic wage rates. Apprehensive because of the influence which any "Fiat" agreement would have, other industrial interests asked for and secured the intervention of the Minister of Labour.

The Minister, Sig. Barbareschi, reached Turin on the 8th Oct. and on the following day discussed the position with the interested parties and later saw the Regional Commissioner.

The outcome of the conversations which the Minister had with representatives of both sides of industry was a decision to broaden the basis of the negotiations by inviting representatives of employers and workers from Turin, Milan, Genoa, Venice and Bologna to take part in the discussions with a view to formulating a general wage agreement that would be acceptable to the districts represented and to be applied eventually to the whole of Northern Italy.

1373

The more important of the provisions of the agreement envisaged were the establishment of a revised basic wage scale for all grades of skilled and unskilled workers and of a cost of living bonus (contingency indemnity) that would be variable and bear at all times a direct relation to the cost of living.

The question of the payment of a piecework bonus was also to receive consideration but it is probable that any award made in this connection will apply only to workers in the Fiat group.

Negotiations may be prolonged because of the very complex

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(onward transmission to H.Q. AIGOM.,
and Labour Sub-Commission, AIGOM).-

A.- INTRODUCTION.-

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The question of the payment of a piecework bonus was also to receive consideration but it is probable that any award made in this connection will apply only to workers in the Fiat group.

Negotiations may be prolonged because of the very complex problem being considered and also because of misunderstandings which have arisen in connection with payments to workers under "Cassa Integrazione". It is most unlikely however that any delay which occurs will occasion unrest as payments in anticipation of a satisfactory settlement are being made to workers in engineering and all other industries.

These developments are dealt with more fully later in this report under "Wages".

2. Apart from wage negotiations the industrial position has been

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quiet. There have been few strikes and those which have taken place have been relatively unimportant and shortlived. This is probably due to the fact that the many demands made by the workers have either been conceded or there is every prospect of their being so.

3.- Reference made to the economic position of the workers at the Mass Meeting held at the "Stadio Comunale" on the 13th October, when twenty to twenty five thousand people were addressed by Nenni and Togliatti, were noteworthy in that emphasis was placed on stabilisation of prices rather than increased remuneration.

B.- EMPLOYMENT POSITION.-

4.- The statement appended shows a nett increase of 4.914 in the number of persons wholly unemployed. The increase includes "dilutees" dismissed from engineering establishments in Turin but otherwise is largely accounted for by the fact that more accurate unemployment statistics are now becoming available.

PROVINCE	Registered unemployed 20 Sept.45	Registered unemployed between 20 Sept.45 20 Oct. 45	Placed in employment between 20 Sept.45 20 Oct. 45	Registered as unemployed 20 Oct. 45
Alessandria	3.892	1.580	1.240	4.232
Aosta	1.658	715	665	1.708
Asti	1.100	408	152	1.356
Cuneo	780	2.238	799	2.219
Novara	4.806	4.612	4.256	5.156
Torino	8.686	10.207	8.193	10.700
Vercelli	2.606	876	417	3.065
TOTALS	23.528	20.636	15.722	28.442

1372

to these figures of the wholly unemployed, which should be added those workers, who, whilst

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placed on stabilisation of prices rather than increased remuneration.

B.- EMPLOYMENT POSITION.-

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Torino	8.686	10.207	8.193	10.700
Vercelli	2.606	876	417	3.065
TOTALS	23.528	20.636	15.722	28.442

1372

5.- To these figures of the wholly unemployed, which should be regarded as a minimum, must be added those workers, who, whilst remaining with their present employers are either working short time or are altogether surplus to requirements. The number of such workers on the 15th October according to the subsidisation figures of the "Cassa Integrazione were as follows:

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PROVINCE	Workers employed less than 40 hours per week (Receiving 75% Cassa Integrazione)		Workers surplus to requirements if full working week of 48 hours is reintroduced	
	15 Sept.45	15 Oct. 45	15 Sept. 45	15 Oct. 45
Alessandria	7077	7181	4884	4728
Aosta	11447	10140	6733	4327
Asti	2500	2000	780	600
Cuneo	3100	3300	2300	2400
Novara	29475	22903	22231	13597
Torino	95500	82000	53000	40000
Vercelli	38843	41430	23215	25375
TOTALS	187942	168954	113143	91027

6.- Although the amount of surplus workers still occasions concern the employment position has shown definite improvement during the month.

As had already been suggested the increased numbers registered as wholly unemployed do not reflect any deterioration in the position. There is no doubt too that the problem of the wholly unemployed is eased by the very considerable turnover. It is however in the "Cassa Integrazione" figures that real evidence of improvement is to be found noteably in Torino and Novara where better supplies of coal and cotton have stimulated activity in the engineering and textile industries.

7.- Whether the general upward tendency is maintained depends almost entirely on the future supplies of these commodities as well as wool, cellulose (required for production of "rayon"), salt and chemicals.

Public works now getting under way are, on the other hand, dependent on the distribution rather than on the supply of raw materials and progress depends very largely on transportation which though a general problem is one of particular concern to this industry.-

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C.- <u>WAGES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.-</u>

8.- <u>Wages.-</u> During the month the upward trend in wage rates which had become more noticeable of late, culminated in a demand

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Cunee	3100	3300	2300	2400
Novara	29475	22903	22231	13597
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6.- Although the amount of surplus workers still occasions concern the employment position has shown definite improvement during the month.

As had already been suggested the increased numbers registered as wholly unemployed do not reflect any deterioration in the position. There is no doubt too that the problem of the wholly unemployed is eased by the very considerable turnover. It is however in the "Cassa Integrazione" figures that real evidence of improvement is to be found noteably in Torino and Novara where better supplies of coal and cotton have stimulated activity in the engineering and textile industries.

7.- Whether the general upward tendency is maintained depends almost entirely on the future supplies of these commodities as well as wool, cellulose (required for production of "rayon"), salt and chemicals.

Public works now getting under way are, on the other hand, dependent on the distribution rather than on the supply of raw materials and progress depends very largely on transportation which though a general problem is one of particular concern to this industry.-

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C.- WAGES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.-

8.- Wages.- During the month the upward trend in wage rates which had become more noticeable of late, culminated in a demand for a general wage agreement the provisions of which will set a new high wage ceiling for Northern Italy. As mentioned earlier in this report this development was the outcome of discussions which had been taking place between the Management and Workers of the Fiat group in connection with the latters claim for an increase in basic wage rates.

9.- These parties had by 27th May 1945 agreed an increase of 3.50 lire an hour in basic rates bringing the hourly basic rate of the skilled engineer up to 15.00 lire an hour as from the 1st of May and although this increase was not approved by AMG. it was nevertheless paid.-

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10.- In August last the workers approached the Fiat Board of Management (Comitato di Gestione) with a request for a further increase in basic wage rates. These demands were agreed to in principle. That effect was not given immediately to such increases as had been agreed was probably due to the fact that Fiat workers had about the same time benefited, in common with other industrial workers, from the general agreement of the 27th July which provided for the payment of a "contingency bonus" and gave the worker head of family a net increase of 90 lire a day; other categories receiving reduced amounts according to scale.-

11.- This month the Fiat workers made a definite request that their basic rate be increased from 15.00 to 22.50 lire an hour, and the Receiver who had meanwhile taken charge of the Fiat Management felt unable to refuse the claim in view of the assurances given by his predecessors and agreed to the increase.-

12.- The following statement summarises the wage increases secured and now being sought by Fiat workers. It is worked out on the basis of the skilled adult male worker with wife and two children.-

	Hourly rate	Daily rate	War Indem.	Mess Allow.	Cont. Indem.	Family Allow.	Total
CONTRATTO MARCHIANDI 10/11/44 to 27/4/45	9.50	76	20	8	--	16.40	120.40
Average wage actually being paid by 27/4/45	13.0	104	20	8	--	16.40	148.40
Fiat agreement of 1/5/45 (Not approved by AMG.but paid	15.0	120	20	8	-- 1370	28.0	176.00
General Industry agreement of 27/7/45	15.0	120	--	8	138	28.0	294.00

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	Hourly rate	Daily rate	War Indem.	Mess Allow.	Cost. Indem.	Family Allow.	Total
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General Industry agreement of 27/7/45	15.0	120	--	8	138	28.0	294.00
Fiat agreement of 1/10/45 (now under consideration	22.50	180	--	8	138	28.0	354.00

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(As an example of the proportionate increases awarded to other categories of workers under the agreement of 1st October it is mentioned that the basic rate of the adult unskilled male worker, who receives the same indemnities and allowances as the skilled

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worker, will be 18.00 an hour as from 1st October as compared with an hourly rate of 7.20 lire in April 1945).-

13.- It was intended that the Fiat agreement of the 1st October 1945 should remain confidential until approved by AMG but shortly after the final meeting of the 3rd. October, and before the order giving effect to the new wage rates had been signed by the Receiver, the terms of the agreement had received wide publicity with result that Fiat workmen were applying for cash advances and workmen in other establishments were seeking similar increases.-

14.- The matter was brought to the notice of AMG on the 4th October by the Commissario of the "Unione Industriali" who submitted

(a) that industrialists could no longer accept the position in which the Fiat group continued to act independently, and

(b) that industrialists in Torino Province had recently signed an agreement bringing the basic wages of skilled workers up to 15 lire an hour, thus following the lead given by "Fiat" and that no further increase could be envisaged in view of the financial strain that would be imposed on smaller establishments.-

15.- The following day the "Unione Industriali" met and decided to ask for Government intervention.

As previously mentioned the Minister of Labour subsequently came to Turin and the result of the discussions which then took place was a decision to broaden the basis of the negotiations with a view to establishing a wage agreement for the whole of Northern Italy.-

16.- It is questionable whether the "Unione Industriali" was entirely correct in asserting that they had previously been obliged to follow the lead given by Fiat. In point of fact industries and even separate establishments had been concluding individual agreements, most of them several months after the Fiat agreement of the 1st May, and it is noteworthy that the rates agreed by many of the smaller industries were in excess of the Fiat scale.-

17.- However this may be, the negotiations have developed in such a way that it is certain that increases in basic wage rates will have to be conceded. Further, it is practically certain that adjustments will not be industry by industry as originally contemplated but by an admission of the Fiat wage claim and the simultaneous application of similar terms to industry generally.-

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18.- It seems therefore that as a result of intervention the "Unione Industriali" have precipitated the precise situation they were seeking to avoid.-

19.- Except that it would have been advisable for the Fiat Management and Workers to have acted in conjunction with the engineering industry as a whole there was nothing about the Fiat negotiations and eventual agreement to which exception need have been taken. It would certainly have been better even as matters stood if the "Unione Industriali" had allowed the Fiat agreement to become effective, and had let the engineering industry solve its

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own particular problem instead of running the risk of having to contribute to a procedure whereby a uniform basic wage increase is imposed on all industries without proper consideration of their individual economic position.-

20.- As will be gathered from the foregoing the Italian Ministry of Labour have not influenced the wage situation. Whilst they may have considered that the workers claims were not unreasonable the certainty is that throughout the negotiations they have been preoccupied in solving the problem which arose from their proposal that there should be no payment under "Cassa Integrazione" for the first 24 hours not worked in each week.-

21.- So far as AMG is concerned the Regional Commissioner has met all the parties concerned and reminded them of their respective responsibilities. He also secured an undertaking from the Receiver of Fiat that effect would not be given to the agreement of the 1st October until it had been approved by AMG.

The position has however been hopelessly compromised in that an interim payment has been authorised by the negotiating parties not only to Fiat but to all other industrial workers and, short of occasioning a general upheaval, there will be no alternative but to approve this agreement when it is submitted; an agreement which for many industries and localities may be quite unsound economically.-

22.- Unfortunately the circumstances which will attend approval of this latest agreement are not unusual. It is understood for instance that effect has already been given to thirty seven wage agreements now awaiting consideration by the RIJAC.

This is not due to any delay on the part of RIJAC or AMG but simply arises from the fact that Italian Industry does not seem to consider AMG approval as a necessary preliminary to wage agreements being put into effect. Indeed it seems that when such agreements are submitted it is to establish the legal position to permit of negotiations for further increases.-

23.- Such evidence that AMG approval has become nothing more than a formality cannot be ignored and as enforcement of the regulations is unadvisable, even if it were practicable at this stage, it is recommended that the necessary steps be taken to permit of AMG approval of wage agreements being dispensed with.-

24.- Hours.-

1368

It is believed that it is the intention of the Government to make provision for a working week of 40 hours in the Decree which is to replace 523, with a view to relieving unemployment.

Such a change is likely to be resisted both by workers and employers. The former object to any measure which will re-

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Such a change is likely to be resisted both by workers and employers. The former object to any measure which will result in a reduced pay packet, whilst the employers on the other hand see in the proposal a further obstacle to the discharge of unprofitable workers and, where additional labour becomes necessary, an increase of administrative problems and expences.-

D.- INDUSTRIAL UNREST.-

25.- A number of strikes of minor importance have occured in the Region during the month. Engineering establishments have

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been chiefly affected though banking, printing and transportation undertakings have also been concerned.

The disputes have been almost entirely connected with requests for increased wages and have in no case been prolonged because in every instance the workers have either had their demands satisfied or have been reassured as to an eventual satisfactory settlement.-

26.- Only two strikes been of any particular interest. One concerned printing workers in Ivrea (Aosta) and was noteworthy in that workers agreed to resume work and defer their demands until the "Unione Industriali" (Employers Federation) for the Aosta Province had been established. The second stoppage of work occured at the Fiat works Turin and was a protest, which lasted two hours, against an ordnance issued by AMG which compelled various political parties to vacate premises occupied by them in Turin.-

27.- Disaffection occasioned by the reduction in the bread ration has been brought to the notice of AMG.-

E.- SOCIAL INSURANCE.-

28.- As a result of the wage negotiations which have taken place in Turin during the month it became known that the Government intended to provide for reduced payments under "Cassa Integrazione".

It is believed that the 5% payable by industrialists and 5% contributed by the Treasury will allow for the two thirds payment on 16 hours only, but reactions have been such that the Government are finding it necessary to revise their proposals and the probability is that arrangements finally agreed will provide for payment on 40 hours.-

29.- There are two matters concerning "Social Insurance" which are likely to call for early attention. Though the Allied Forces are involved in one instance and ordinary industry in the other both questions arise from the basis on which "Social Insurance" benefits are paid.-

1367

30.- These benefits are calculated on the base pay and as increases in wages granted to Allied Force employees are wholly by way of cost of living bonus these workers will now be at a disadvantage as compared with workers in private industry who have received increases in basic pay. For instance a mechanic employed by the Armed Forces will receive payments proportionate to a base pay of 135 lire a day whereas in the case of the worker in private industry in Turin it will proportionate to a base pay of 168 lire a day.-

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31.- The second point is that although workers in Italian Industry have received advances in base pay there is nevertheless a substantial proportion of their wage which is not taken into account when calculating "Social Insurance" benefits. As the total pay constitutes a bare minimum necessary for existence benefits are totally inadequate and it is being suggested that the basis of calculation should be revised to bring benefits into proportion with those paid when the basic pay represented the bulk of the workers wage.-

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F.- Regional Italian Joint Advisory Committee (Labour and Industry).-

32.- If, as has been recommended, arrangements are made to dispense with the necessity of AMG approving wage agreements the functions of RIJAC will have to be modified slightly. It is suggested that whilst they could quite usefully comment on wage changes it would not be necessary for them to recommend approval or disapproval.-

33.- Actually RIJAC are in a similar position to AMG in this matter of wage agreements in that they are invariably considering something to which effect has already been given. It is not recommended however that the Committee be dissolved for although their reactions to these Committees are not yet clear the Italian Government may later be interested in their continuation. There is the further consideration that they have functions other than making recommendations on wage agreements.-

34.- Incidentally it is submitted that it would be as well if RIJAC developed these other functions and that proper machinary were set up for dealing with wage problems. At the moment precedents are being created that will make it most difficult to revert the normal methods of wage negotiation and it is recommended that there should be no further delay in establishing joint industrial wages boards, for which RIJAC cannot be a substitute, as although the present economic position of most employers still permits them to withstand the effects of haphazard wage negotiations the opportunities of developing a sound system are fast disappearing.

35.- In reviewing the activities of RIJAC it should be mentioned that if they are now at a disadvantage in this matter of giving effective recommendations on wage agreements it may be due in no small measure to the fact that when the "Contingency Bonus" agreement of the 27th July was submitted to them the existing wage position was shown incorrectly. The wage statement attached to the agreement purported to show the prevailing rate in the mechanical industry but did not take into account the increased basic wage being paid as a result of the Fiat agreement of 1st May, a difference of 44 lire a day. Had this been clear at the time action could probably have been taken that would have prevented wage progression getting beyond AMG control.-

G.- INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.- 1366

36.- Courses of training, for which ex-partisans, ex-soldiers

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G.- INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.- 1366

36.- Courses of training, for which ex-partisans, ex-soldiers and ex-prisoners are eligible, are being organised by the "Consorzio per l'Istruzione Tecnica" and the "Fondazione Solidarietà Nazionale" as follows:

Commercial - Training of a total of 100 students to commence on 10th November. Courses of training available: Clerical, Typing and Storekeeping.

Industrial - Training of 60 engineering fitters and 80 carpenters will begin on the 10th November.- Courses for bricklayers, electricians, plumbers, painters and paperhangers, in which the "Camera del Lavoro" are also interested are due to commence

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early in November.

It is believed that progress is hampered by a shortage of metriale but further information on this point is being sought.-

H.- COST OF LIVING.-

37.- It will be seen from the comparative figures given in Appendix "A" that there has been some increase in the "cost of living" in most Provinces.-

I.- ORGANISATION OF "UFFICI DI COLLOCAMENTO".-

38.- Provincial Head-Offices (Head-towns of Provinces)

These offices have changed over from the old to the new system and generally speaking are functioning satisfactorily.-

39.- Zone-Offices and Communal Representatives

The position of the Zone-Offices and Communal Representatives at the end of this month is as follows:

Torino Province -: 14 Zone Offices and 47 Communal representatives operating;

Alessandria Province: 8 Zone Offices and 16 Communal representatives operating;

Aosta Province : 11 Zone Offices and 9 Communal representatives operating;

Asti Province : 7 Zone Offices functioning and 7 Communal representatives in process of organisation;

Cuneo Province : 12 Zone Offices functioning; 49 Communal representatives in process of organisation. It is estimated that 7 more Communal representatives will have to be nominated;

Novara Province : 14 Zone Offices functioning. Communal representatives in process of organisation, it is estimated that 46 will be required;

Vercelli Province : 12 Zone Offices and 71 Communal representatives all operating.

Throughout Piemonte there are:

Head-Offices	: 7, all functioning
Zone Offices	:78, " "
Communal representatives	: 252, partly in process of organisation or about to be nominated.

1365

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Throughout Piemonte there are:

Head-Offices	: 7, all functioning
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Communal representatives	: 252, partly in process of organisation or about to be nominated.

40.- It has been ascertained that some sections of the "Federazione Lavoratori della Terra" (Association of agricultural workers) continue to act as offices for supply of agricultural manpower. This being inconsistent with the provisions of the "Camera Confederale del Lavoro" of Torino and Provinces (agreement stipulated on 27.8.45), assurance has now been obtained that the service in question will be discontinued.-

R. SCOTT
Regional Labour Officer

DISTRIBUTION:-

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DISTRIBUTION:-

- H.Q. A.C. (attention Labour Sub-Commission)
- H.Q. A.C. (" V.P. Economic Section)
- D.R.C. Piemonte Region
- R.C. Lombardia Region (attention Labour Division)
- " " Venezia " " " "
- " " Liguria " " " "
- P.C. Torino (attention Labour Liaison Officer)
- " " Alessandria " " " " "
- " " Aosta " " " "
- " " Asti " " " "
- " " Cuneo " " " "
- " " Novara " " " "
- " " Vercelli " " " "
- Industry Division - Piemonte Region
- Commerce " " "
- Public Works " " "
Public Safety " " "
- 7 A.G.R.A.
- D.A.D.L. (No 2 District)
- American Embassy (attention Labour Attache)
- File
- Reading File

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APPENDIX B

LABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 20 SEPTEMBER TO 20 OCTOBER 1945

PROVINCE	PENDING FROM PREVIOUS MONTH		ARISING BETWEEN DURING 20 SEPTEMBER AND 20 OCTOBER		TOTAL		SETTLED		STILL PENDING 20 OCTOBER 19	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	C
TORINO	13	10	19	8	32	18	21	4	11	
ALESSANDRIA	12	1	19	1	31	2	14	2	17	
A O S T A	8	2	14	2	22	4	14	2	8	
A S T I	10	-	3	1	13	1	6	1	7	
C U N E O	5	-	5	6	10	6	4	-	6	
NOVARA	23	2	18	16	41	18	26	8	15	
VERCELLI	9	3	11	9	20	12	1	4	19	
TOTALE	80	18	89	43	169	61	86	21	83	

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R. SCOTT
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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

APPENDIX B

ABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 20 SEPTEMBER TO 20 OCTOBER 1945

CE	PENDING FROM PREVIOUS MONTH		ARISING BETWEEN DURING 20 SEPTEMBER AND 20 OCTOBER		TOTAL		SETTLED		STILL PENDING ON 20 OCTOBER 1945	
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective
	13	10	19	8	32	18	21	4	11	14
NDRIA	12	1	19	1	31	2	14	2	17	-
T A	8	2	14	2	22	4	14	2	8	2
	10	-	3	1	13	1	6	1	7	-
O	5	-	5	6	10	6	4	-	6	6
	23	2	18	16	41	18	26	8	15	10
LI	9	3	11	9	20	12	1	4	19	8
ALE	80	18	89	43	169	61	86	21	83	40

1945

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R. SCOTT
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

7th October, 1945

Reference: PR/RSO/117.1

SUBJECT : MONTHLY REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1945

TO : HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

EXCERPT

(e) LABOUR

28. The labour situation has been kept well in hand. No serious industrial unrest has developed except for a sit-down strike amongst textile workers of Torino Province. An agreement was reached after a suspension of work lasting twelve days.

29. The abolition of unified contribution system in the "Previdenza Sociale" has been adversely received by organised labour; it is regarded as a regression in Social policy.

30. Unemployment is on the increase throughout Piemonte; there is also an increase of "surplus workers". Three under-secretaries visited Torino and held a conference in connection with the impending expiration of the ban on discharges.

31. The question of setting up "Giunte di Gestione" in the more important Industries has come to the fore as a result of a mass meeting held at "Fiat Mirafiore" to discuss this question.

(f) FINANCE

32. Government Finance. There has been the expected last minute rush on the part of State Agencies and Communes to obtain supplementary budgets approved for the July/September quarter. No budgets have been accepted for the October-December period yet, in the hope that these will all be dealt with by the Italian Administration Office at Milan.

33. Up to September 15, 1945, a total of L:5.436.269.890 had been approved on S.B. forms and L: 185.541.000 on L.G.B. forms.

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34. Governmental Bonds. At the close of the campaign for the sale of 5% Buoni del Tesoro Quinquennali the total figure for Piemonte Region was L:17.022.144.00.

35. Financial Institutions. Banks continue to function normally with aggregate deposits remaining L:33.000.000.000. Bankers report many requests for loans, mostly involving undue risks however. The cash position of the Bank of Italy appears to be secure, with over L:3.500.000.000 held in the Region.

(o) PROPERTY CONTROL

66. All reports on sequestrated properties have been completed and forwarded to Headquarters and no important work remains to be done. The Division closed on 30th September, 1945.

67. Final figures: Sequestrated properties report upon - 4735 French, 1222 British, 861 American and 155 miscellaneous. Total - 7023. Owners involved - 4,804.

(sgd) FLOYD E. THOMAS

FLOYD E. THOMAS
Col. Inf.
Regional Commissioner

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18 OCT 1945

Col. Moore	Commerce S/C
Col. Lusby	Industry S/C
Col. Smith	Labor S/C
Capt. Schmid	Supply Division
Lt. Eisenberg	Requisition Board
Lt. Parsen	Agriculture S/C
Lt. DiLorato	Food S/C
Lt. Barbee	Transportation S/C
Lt. Sullivan	MD S/C
Lt. Strine	Labor S/C
Lt. Dickson	Fiscal S/C
Lt. Hughes	Chief Commissioner
Asst. Attorney General	Executive Commissioner
Price Control Branch	Civil Affairs Section
Records Center	Entertainment Section
	G-1 (American)
	G-1 (British)
	ATTENTION:
For appropriate action	Necessary action
Recommendation	Prepare reply
Approval	Investigation & report
Information	Note
Call station & return	Comment & return
Please see me	Coordination

REMARKS:

CH

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LABOUR SUB COMMISSION
A. C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		19/
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		19/
Miss STEVENSON		
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

-SC/705

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEMONTE REGION
LABOUR DIVISION
A.P.O. 394 U.S. ARMY

REF. : PR/LA/71/414 2 October 1945

SUBJECT : MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1945 -
Labour Division , Piemonte

TO : REGIONAL COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE
onward transmission H.Q. A.C. Labour Sub-Commission.-

1.- Reference is made to instructions contained in Office Memo Nº 4 dated 21 May 45 asking for a monthly situation report.-

2.- LABOUR DIVISION PIEMONTE. There have been no changes in the Military or Civilian establishment. Undersigned was instructed to report for a short period of leave but, on the request of the Regional Commissioner, it was agreed to ask for a postponement.-

3.- SITUATION REPORTS FROM PROVINCES.-

Situation Reports have reached this Division from ASTI, ACQUI, ALESSANDRIA. The following points are brought out:

FROM ASTI

(a) Allocation of coal and raw materials are likely to produce a beneficial effect on production and employment;
(b) On the expiration of the Ban on Discharges, a good percentage of the unemployed are likely to be engaged in works of public utility which are due to commence shortly - the situation can hardly be regarded as serious in this province;
(c) With the help of the Labour Office, labour relations have been maintained on a satisfactory and cordial basis; a number of agreements have been concluded and labour disputes have been either conciliated or are still under discussion, without serious threat of strikes;
(d) Confidence in the Labour Office continues to grow and Director has been increasingly invited to render his advice both on labour matters and on problems of technical matters; the Labour Office has concluded studies on the following problems:
(i) present situation in the "Mezzadria" system;
(ii) Surplus Workers in industry;
(iii) Damages caused by Nazi-fascists in industrial plants.

A study on the harvesting system in now under review.

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(c) With the help of the Labour Office, labour relations have been maintained on a satisfactory and cordial basis; a number of agreements have been concluded and labour disputes have been either conciliated or are still under discussion, without serious threat of strikes;

(d) Confidence in the Labour Office continues to grow and Director has been increasingly invited to render his advice both on labour matters and on problems of technical matters; the Labour Office has concluded studies on the following problems:

(i) present situation in the "Mezzadria" system;
(ii) Surplus Workers in industry;
(iii) Damages caused by Nazi-fascists in industrial plants.

A study on the harvesting system is now under review.

(e) The re-organisation of the Collocamento Offices has been completed.-

FROM ACSTA

(a) Allocation of coal and raw materials has improved the situation in the mining industries but no appreciable improvement is noticeable in the mechanical, textile and building industries that are still without an allocation;

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(b) Transportation remains a serious problem in connection with the distribution of essential raw materials;

(c) Strikes in the cotton and fibre plants of Caluso and Ivrea respectively were suspended as a result of timely intervention of the Labour Office; wage agreements were eventually concluded;

(d) A number of labour disputes were satisfactorily settled by the Labour Office: the agreement for a contingency indemnity to be paid to employees and workers dependent on commercial firms was also concluded;

(e) While unemployment is on the increase, official statistics do not indicate this upward trend as workers are not bothering to register at the Collocamento Office;

(f) Difficulty is being experienced by the Labour Office in averting unrest as industrialists are reluctant to organise a matter which seriously handicaps joint negotiation and renders impossible collective agreements.-

FROM ALESSANDRIA

(a) Cordial relations continue between Labour Office and organised Labour and Employers associations; strikes in the hat factories and the cement works were rapidly settled as agreements over wages were concluded;

(b) Registration of unemployed steadily increasing for industrial workers; no unemployment amongst agricultural workers;

(c) Camera del Lavoro tends to hold industrialists up to ransom and wage agreements are reached because industrialists have no option but to give in; Labour Office exerting a more decided balancing influence than formerly, owing to prestige of capable Director.

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4.- SOCIAL SERVICES.-

All Social Service Agencies have been functioning satisfactorily and the delay in meeting payments through the "Cassa Integrazione" has been considerably reduced as a result of directives issued towards the end of last month. The "Previdenza Sociale" is still facing the problem of having to deny reimbursements to Industrialists in respect of wages due under the agreement conceding an equal contingency indemnity to women. The Italian Govt. has not as yet given its formal approval. The abolition of the unified system of contributions in the Social Services as a "de - facto" result of the Republican Decree 10 May 1944

(a) has caused some administrative embarrassment to the "Previdenza Sociale" in having to effect a change-over from one

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(e) While unemployment is on the increase, official statistics do not indicate this upward trend as workers are not bothering to register at the Collocamento Office;

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(i) has caused some administrative embarassment to the "Previdenza Sociale" in having to effect a change-over from one system to another at short notice;

(ii) has provoked adverse criticism from the "Camera del Lavoro" which considers the return to the old system as a retrogression.

Disatvantages resulting from retroactive return to the

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former system are the following:

(a) Industrialists are placed in the position of deducting from the wages of their dependents contributions due for the retroactive period;

(b) the amount accruing to the Social Service Agencies from contributions will diminish, partly because of a lower scale and partly because under the prevailing scale of wages all employees now fall outside the "ceiling" of those who are entitled to insurance;

(c) the paybooks of all industrial and commercial firms will once more have to be changed in view of a return to former system of accounting;

(d) a return to the policy of bilateral financial responsibility for contributions may provoke a new wave of wage claims in all sectors of employment on the score that the burden of insurance contributions to be paid by the worker are in fact a reduction in wages.-

5.- "LABOUR OFFICES" - "UFFICI DI COLLOCAMENTO" - "ISPETTORATO DEL LAVORO".

The Labour Offices continue to work efficiently, except at Cuneo where, in consequence of the absence of a suitable Director the administrative organisation has been somewhat retarded. The appointment of Dott. FENOGLIO of the Regional Labour Office with effect from 1st October 1945 should repair the present situation. The intervention of the Labour Offices as an effective means of maintaining industrial peace is increasingly being invited both by organised Labour and Employers' Associations. 288 labour disputes have been handled by the various Labour Offices during the period 1 Aug. and 22 Sept.; of these 190 have been duly settled and 98 are still in process of discussion and negotiation (Appendix "A").

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The "Ispettorato del Lavoro" (Circolo di Torino and Circolo di Novara) have continued their work in accordance with directives from their central Head Office in Roma. The Capo Ispettore of Novara, who had been suspended pending investigation by the Epuration Committee, has now been declared as politically undesirable. His former assistant, Dott. Angelli, has been appointed acting "Capo-Circolo" - the definitive appointment being left to the Italian Gov.nt.

Uffici di Collocamento - The re-organisation of all Provincial Offices has now been completed and the new system of indexing is in force. The inspection and co-ordination of Zone Offices and [illegible] of part-time representatives in the Communes has

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Uffici di Collocamento - The re-organisation of all Provincial Offices has now been completed and the new system of indexing is in force. The inspection and co-ordination of Zone Offices and the appointment of part-time representatives in the Communes has continued satisfactorily; it is reckoned that the end of October the whole area will have been covered.

The situation outside the respective Provincial head-offices is, at present, the following:

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Torino Province - 14 Zone Offices functioning: 37 Communal representatives functioning and 8 in process of organisation;

Aosta Province - 11 Zone Offices functioning: 9 Communal representatives functioning;

Asti Province - 7 Zone Offices functioning: 6 Communal representatives in process of organisation;

Alessandria Prov. - 8 Zone Offices functioning: 13 Communal representatives organised and 4 in process of organisation;

Cuneo Province - 8 Zone Offices functioning and 4 in process of organisation: No Communal representatives as yet nominated;

Novara Province - 13 Zone Offices functioning: No Communal representatives as yet nominated;

Vercelli Prov. - 9 Zone Offices functioning and 2 in process of organisation: No Communal representatives as yet nominated.

The question of services and assistance afforded by the Uffici di Collocamento to workmen returning from Germany has come up again this month as the "Camera del Lavoro" has only in theory taken over these responsibilities. It had been arranged with the "Camera del Lavoro" that the onus of advising and filling up of the necessary forms in respect of such workers would be the sole competence of labour organisations and that the Labour Office would suspend these services with effect from 1 Sept.. A number of workers have applied to the Labour Office for assistance pointing out that the Camera del Lavoro was not prepared to employ the necessary personnel for these services. The "Camera del Lavoro" has now been asked to state in writing whether they would welcome the intervention of the State organisation to ensure the continued social assistance to such workers.-

6.- GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION.

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Broadly speaking, in spite of a limited allocation of coal and raw materials, the general economic situation in Piemonte has not appreciably improved. In Torino there is a slightly increased activity in the mechanical, metalurgical and chemical industries but it is reckoned that the present coal availability represents about 20% of normal requirements.

The last three weeks have witnessed a slump in the price of practically all raw materials particularly the base metals

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Cuneo Province - 8 Zone Offices functioning and 4 in process of organisation: No Communal representatives as yet nominated;

Novara Province - 13 Zone Offices functioning: No Communal representatives as yet nominated;

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The last three weeks have witnessed a slump in the price of practically all raw materials particularly the baser metals with a consequent decrease of whole-sale prices in manufactured goods. This phenomenon has had an immediate repercussion on the commercial field and it is considered that a form of Stagnation has suddenly set in, for fear of further fluctuations in market prices. There is a marked tendency not to place even semi-finished

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products on the market unless it is in exchange for other products. The vicissitudes recently experienced by F.I.M.E.T. (Fabbrica Italiana Motori Elettrici Torino) may illustrate that this tendency is even more marked as between one province and another.

F.I.M.E.T. had obtained all necessary permits for a quantity of magnetic steel plates, required for its continued production; these plates were to be unblocked by "S.A. TERNI" but the Management of the latter firm acting in concert with the "Commissione Interna" refused to part with their steel plates unless the transaction was concluded on a basis of exchange with rice, fats, textiles, salted meat and other food stuffs. F.I.M.E.T. also informs this Division that a representative of the "Commissione Interna" of Cogne offered them steel plating at somewhat reduced black-market rates: the money was required for replenishing the stores of the workmen's "spacci aziendali", as the Cogne management had no liquid cash to advance but was prepared to subsidise the workmen in kind.

The situation is improved in Asti Province in respect of the glass manufacturing and metal works, with a more marked re-activation of the mine industry. In Alessandria Province Cement factories have been working better notwithstanding the delay in initiating public works programmes but all firms producing articles normally exported show very little chance of an early improvement largely because of present policy of controling exportation and of denying exporting firms the possibility of using their credits in foreign exchange. Aosta Province appears to be in a precarious economic situation with very little chance of staging a come-back unless steps are taken not only to provide raw-materials but also transportation for purposes of more expeditious distribution of these materials and of the finished products for markets outside Aosta. Novara Province also shows little sign of reactivation both industrially and commercially. Cuneo Province, essentially an agricultural district, is not faced with any serious economic difficulty at present. In Vercelli Province there has been a slight improvement in the textile activities and in the firms manufacturing agricultural machinary but insistent requests for discharging surplus workers continue to reach the Labour Office.

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7.- "COST OF FOOD" STUDIES

The September "Cost of Food" studies for the various Provinces compared to those for the month of August show an increase in Torino, Vercelli and Alessandria; a decrease in Novara, while Aosta, Asti and Cuneo maintain approximately the same levels.

A higher distribution of rationed commodities explains the decreased expenditure in Novara as well as the maintenance of

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A higher distribution of rationed commodities explains the decreased expenditure in Novara as well as the maintenance of the same level at Aosta and Cuneo, as prices on the free market have continued to rise even in these Provinces.

Higher prices on the free market has been partly offsetted in Alessandria by an increased distribution of rationed commodities but in Torino and Alessandria Province, where the distribution has been almost identical, a monthly increase of approximately

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2000 lire has been noticed.-

Appendix "B 1-2-3" gives a detailed statement of the food costs in the various Provinces; the method and criteria of elaboration of these studies has been that outlined in the appendix of previous monthly reports.-

8.- WAGE FRONT AND WAGE CONTROL.-

Wage agreements concluded in Piemonte during the course of the month show a marked tendency upwards in such a way that in the more specialised trades the basic wages for skilled workmen have now surpassed those obtained in the mechanical industry. The trend upwards has on an average tended to fix itself at a ceiling of 20 or 21 lire per hour while that of the specialised metal worker is pegged at 15 lire.-

Hereunder is a tabulation of "take home packets", inclusive of basic wage, contingency indemnity and family allowance for wife and two children, in respect of

(a) the highest paid specialised worker and
(b) the lowest paid common worker, in certain industries:-

	Specialised Workmen	Common Labour
Mechanical Industry (Torino (Province).....	271.== lire	248.50 lire
Bread-making Trade (Torino Province).....	307.40 "	260.== "
Printing Trade (Aosta Province).....	307.05 "	263.20 "
Photographic Trade (Torino Province).....	319.20 "	264.75 "
Cement Industry (Alessandria Province).....	292.25 "	273.30 "

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R.I.J.A.O. has dealt with 22 wage agreements during September, of which 19 were recommended for approval and 3 were returned for modifications to contracting parties. Of particular interest is the agreement concluded in the Telephone Company (S.T.I.P.E.L.) in which the distinction between manual and clerical workers is eliminated and all personnel is subdivided into a number of groups. Agreements are now largely concluded on a Provincial basis and a certain uniformity is being observed both in the norms followed in the contracts as well as in the wage ceilings being created. This is largely the result of co-related action both by organised Labour and Employers Associations: in this respect Milan agreements were

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R.I.J.A.C. has during the course of the month forwarded to Labour Sub-Commission and the Italian Ministry of Labour a report

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in which its activities during A.M.G. occupation have been outlined: suggestions for its continued existance as an advisory body to contracting parties and to the Italian Ministry have been submitted.-

9.- LABOUR RELATIONS.-

In spite of feverish activity in the field of wage adjustment, labour relations have been satisfactory throughout Piemonte during the current month. The tendency to accompany a request for increased wages with suspension of work is gradually going out of fashion and the process of settling differences through discussion is gaining ground. Greater confidence is being shown by contracting parties in the contribution that Labour Offices can make in the field of conciliation and it augurs well that even Arbitration is not being resorted to, as agreement is always eventually reached.

The increased activity of the Labour Offices in handling labour controversies, both individual and collective can be gauged from the summary presented in Appendix "A".

At Aosta the situation is somewhat difficult in the industrial field as employers are reluctant to join the "Unione Industriali" and to recognise agreements signed by this Agency. The Labour Office, acting on instructions from this Division, has been inviting individual industrialists to meet the representatives of the "Camera del Lavoro" for wage agreement purposes. The "Unione Industriali" of Torino has undertaken to exert its influence on Industrialists in Aosta to organise on the same lines as elsewhere in Piemonte.-

10.- UNEMPLOYMENT AND SURPLUS WORKERS.-

Unemployment registration is still conducted on a voluntary basis and therefore such figures as are available do not necessarily reflect the actual situation but rather represent the minimum figures. The situation as presented in "Appendix C" for the seven provinces of Piemonte, on 20 September 45, shows a total increase of apprex. 2300 unemployed, the most marked increase being registered in Torino Province with some 2000 while a slight decrease is noticeable in Cuneo and Vercelli. It is uncertain whether the expiration of the Ban on Discharges of Surplus workers will in fact put many more unemployed on the labour market, it being generally considered that employers will find it very difficult owing to political and trade-union pressure to effect a reduction in their surplus personnel.-

1352

The number of surplus workers, as estimated from consolidation figures of the "Cassa Integrazione", on 15 September 45, shows an upward trend, as may be gauged from the following figures:-

PROVINCE	WORKERS ON A SCHEDULE OF	WORKERS IN EXCESS OF

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The number of surplus workers, as estimated from subsidisation figures of the "Cassa Integrazione", on 15 September 45, shows an upward trend, as may be gauged from the following figures:-

PROVINCE	WORKERS ON A SCHEDULE OF LESS THAN 40 HRS. WEEKLY		WORKERS IN EXCESS OF 48 HRS. WEEK	
	on 15 Aug.45	on 15 Sept.45	on 15 Aug.45	on 15 Sept.45
Alessandria ..	2237	7077	1404	4884
Aosta	9870	11447	5850	6733
Asti	3280	2500	1334	780
Cuneo	2998	3100	2500	2300
Novara	31794	29475	18955	22231
Torino	94000	95500	53000	53000
Vercelli	34417	38843	20756	23215
TOTALS	178596	187942	103799	113043

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The total figures are on the increase in Piemonte taken as a whole, some 10000 workers becoming surplus in the course of the month. While a very slight improvement is noticeable in Asti and Cunee Provinces, there is a marked deterioration in the Provinces of Alessandria, Novara and Vercelli.

At a meeting arranged by three Under-Segretaries who visited Torino on behalf of the Italian Gov.nt, the question of ways and means to meet the situation developing from the expiration of the "Ban on Discharges" was fully and outspokenly discussed. This Division was invited to attend the conference and data were submitted with regards to the situation in respect of (a) Unemployment and (b) Surplus workers. Directives since received from Labour Sub-Commission indicate that the enforcement of DLL 21 Aug. 1945 No. 523 is to continue till October 14th, pending an agreement being concluded between organised Labour and Industrialists to regulate the gradual discharge of surplus workers. Instructions have been issued by this Division to the "Cassa Integrazione" to continue subsidisations as hitherto.

The official draft of the proposed agreement to be concluded on a National basis on October 14th is not available but the main features of the agreement may be outlined as follows:

(a) the ban on discharges is partially maintained;
(b) the 48 hour week is reduced to 40 hrs., with a view to increasing the possibility of employment by adopting a system of rotations;
(c) it shall be permitted to discharge (i) any worker who has an agent for OVRA; (ii) any worker who has some other source of livelyhood; (iii) workers who have been engaged after 30 June 43;
(d) the subsidisation of "un-worked hours" will continue through the "Cassa Integrazione" but the percentage of payment is reduced from 75 to 66⅔, such payments being entirely borne by the industrialists.

In connection with this system of partial unblocking, the following observations are submitted in respect of Piemonte:

(a) During the period 30 Sept. 1945 and 15 October 1945 the industrialist is legally entitled to discharge freely any dependent since both the Piemonte Ordinance and the Italian Gov.nt DLL 21 August 1945 No. 523 cease to be in force on the former date; it is, of course, understood that no employer will, in fact, be able to take advantage of this possibility;

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(b) The actual discharges permissable will give no practical

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(c) it shall be permitted to discharge (i) any worker who has an agent for CVRA; (ii) any worker who has some other source of livelyhood; (iii) workers who have been engaged after 30 June 43;
(d) the subsidisation of "un-worked hours" will continue through the "Cassa Integrazione" but the percentage of payment is reduced from 75 to 66%, such payments being entirely borne by the industrialists.

In connection with this system of partial unblocking, the following observations are submitted in respect of Piemonte:

(a) During the period 30 Sept. 1945 and 15 October 1945 the industrialist is legally entitled to discharge freely any depen-dent since both the Piemonte Ordinance and the Italian Gov.nt DLL 21 August 1945 No. 523 cease to be in force on the former date; it is, of course, understood that no employer will, in fact, be able to take advantage of this possibility; 1351

(b) The actual discharges permissable will give no practical results under sub-head c (i) and c (ii); under sub-head c (iii), some discharges should be possible but this criterion will not allow discharges in relation to the economic burdens under which the various industries are labouring; nor are the dischar-

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ges likely to be effected in practice until the onus of formulating the nominal roles has been taken out of the hands of "Industrialist" and "Commissione Interna" and placed at the responsibility of a third disinterested party.

(c) The industrialist will receive substantial relief from his present financial burdens in view of the reduction to a 40 hrs. week as this will considerably reduce the number of "un-worked" hours for which he is expected to pay reduced wages; the disadvantage presented by this provision is to be found in the fact that it entails a general reduction in wage levels, which in all probability will cause a new wave of agitation for increased wage scales in all sectors of industrial employment.-

11.- PROPOSED "GIUNTE DI GESTIONE" IN INDUSTRY.-

The covert action of the "C.L.N. Aziendali" have brought into considerable relief - particularly in the local press - the question of creating a system of Industrial Management in which Labour would have a share of responsibility and authority. Particular significance is given to this timely move in view of the impending transfer of Northern Italy to Italian Gov.nt jurisdition.

On 21 September at the "Aeronautica d'Italia" a meeting was called of all the "C.L.N. Aziendali" of the Fiat Group; the purpose of the meeting was to formulate the policy and decide on the functions and constitution of the proposed "Giunte di Gestione" to be set up in the more important industrial firms. Principal spokesmen were Sulletto communist representative of the " C.L.N. Aziendale - Mirafiori", Orlando Action Party representative of the "C.L.N. Aziendale - Aeritalia" and member of the Executive Committee of the "Comitato di Liberazione", Vaccari Action Party C.L.N. Inspector for Torino and the Liberal representative of the"C.L.N. Aziendale - Microtecnica".

Two main policies emerged from the discussion, namely:

(a) Sulletto's thesis - Maintainance of an administrative Council with the creation of its countrepart in the shape of a "Consiglio di Gestione" with an equal number of members for Labour and Capital and presided over by the managing Director of the respective firms in which this scheme would come into operation. The functions of the latter would appear to be vaguely advisory but at the same time no decision of the Administrative Council would have executive force until due approval has been given by the "Giunta di

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that it entails a general reduction in wage levels, which in all probability will cause a new wave of agitation for increased wage scales in all sectors of industrial employment.-

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1350

(b) Orlando's thesis - The creation of a "Giunta di Gestione" entirely representative of Labour, in which would be vested powers of investigation and an advisory function. The Administrative Council and the Management would be in duty bound to refer to this Giunta for information and advice any matter

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of moment or of policy - prior to a decision being taken. The "Giunta di Gestione" would not be vested with powers of management but should take over the direct control of social service facilities and should have an effective say in all matters concerning employment, transfer or discharge of personnel.

It would appear that the general consensus of opinion favoured the Orlando thesis, it being generally considered that the present critical industrial situation calls for a tactful and considerate approach to questions of such paramount importance.-

As I.R.C.I.T." (Industria Nazionale Cave Elettrici - Torino), in the meantime, an agreement was concluded between the President of the "Collegio Commissariale", the "C.L.N. Aziendale" and the "Consiglio Amministrativo, whereby the Administrative Council will take over its former functions alongside a "Comitato di Gestione" composed of an equal number of members representing "Capital" and "Labour".-

12.- POLITICAL INFLUENCES.-

Sporadic instances of political pressure through the "C.L.N. Aziendali" continue to arise particularly in connection with the epuration of personnel from private concerns. Cases are constantly being referred to this Division of infringements of G.O. 46. It is obvious that the enforcement of these provisions or the interpretation thereof are not the responsibility of Labour Division but from recent experiences it has become clear that "C.L.N. Aziendali" have set themselves the task of over-ruling legal provisions and of using in stead their own criterium of judgement, which incidentally varies according to the predominant political influence existing in the particular "Comitato Aziendale".

C.L.N. also continues to receive deputations of demonstrators agitating for increased wages, a case in point recently receiving publicity in the socialist "Avanti". The Vice-Secretary of the "Comitato di Liberazione" - Strobino - on this occasion, not only received the representatives of the employees who had suspended work in the more important "Department Stores" of Torino but also proceeded to make direct arrangements for the conciliation of the wage controversy.- 1315

Another wide-spread agitation of importance organised through "C.L.N. Aziendali" was the suspension of work (varying from 5 to 30 minutes in a number of important industries throughout Piemonte), in protest against the execution of the sentence delivered by an A.M.G. Court in connection with the Schio murders. In a motion adopted unanimously by the "C.L.N.

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the exact impression that at this very moment protection is still afforded to Fascism".-

E. SCICLUNA, Major
Regional Labour Officer

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APPENDIX "A"

LABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 1° AUGUST 45 TO 22 SEPT. 45

PROVINCE	Pending from previous month		Arising between during 1 Aug. and 22 Sept.		Total		Settled		Still pending 22 Sept.
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual
TORINO	1	2	24	20	25	22	12	12	13
ALESSANDRIA	3	1	23	2	26	3	14	2	12
ACSTA	-	-	29	4	29	4	21	2	8
ASTI	1	-	60	3	61	3	51	3	10
CUNEO	-	1	6	4	6	5	1	5	5
NOVARA	-	-	58	4	58	4	35	2	23
VERCELLI	-	-	21	21	21	21	12	18	9
TOTALS	5	4	221	58	226	62	146	44	80

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER -
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

27/9/45

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APPENDIX "A"

LABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 1st AUGUST. 45 TO 22 SEPT. 45

from previous month		Arising between during 1 Aug. and 22 Sept.		Total		Settled		Still pending on 22 Sept. 45	
	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective
2		24	20	25	22	12	12	13	10
1		23	2	26	3	14	2	12	1
-		29	4	29	4	21	2	8	2
-		60	3	61	3	51	3	10	-
1		6	4	6	5	1	5	5	-
-		58	4	58	4	35	2	23	2
-		21	21	21	21	12	18	9	3
4		221	58	226	62	146	44	80	18

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER -
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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APPENDIX "B"

MONTLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IN PIEMONTE FOR A FAMILY
OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN
UNDER 16 YRS

1945 SEPTEMBER

CITY	RATIONED COMMODITIES		BLACK MARKET COMMODITIES		TOTAL	
	Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Espence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expence in Lire	Daily Calo-ries per head
1	2	3	4	5	6 (2+4)	7 (3+5)
NO	1478,--	960,19	11891,05	1439,81	13369,05	2400
OSTA	1166,36	1018,67	10030,35	1381,33	11196,71	2400
STI	2329,55	1609,14	6789,85	790,86	9119,40	2400
NEO	1138,65	1394,22	9296,--	1005,78	10434,65	2400
VARA	1071,15	1357,13	6976,65	1042,87	8047,8[illegible]	2400
RCELLI	1378,--	1714,26	8448,75	685,74	9826,75	2400
LESSANDRIA	1121,--	897,46	11194,05	1502,54	12315,05	2400

OBSERVATIONS:

1 - A better distribution of rationed goods in Aosta, Cuneo and Novara has determined a certain diminution in the expenses for alimentary products during t[illegible] compared with those of August, notwistanding the fact that the prices continued to soar.

2 - In Torino and Alessandria, where the distribution of rationed goods has been nearly identical to that of the previous month, the expense is increased: no, less evident in Alessandria.

3 - In Vercelli, to which a better allocation of rationed goods, compared with August, was made, the expenses have risen due to marked increase of the unof[illegible]

4 - Among the Provincial capitals the highest cost of living was reache in Torino, followed by Alessandria, Aosta, Cuneo and Vercelli; the lowest level wa[illegible] Novara.

E. SCICLUNA [illegible]
Regional Labor O[illegible]

29 - September 1945

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APPENDIX "B-1"

1345

MONTLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IN PIEMONTE FOR A FAMILY
OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN
UNDER 16 YRS

SEPTEMBER 1945

RATIONED COMMODITIES		BLACK MARKET COMMODITIES		TOTAL		EXPENCE IN LIRE
Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Espence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	OF PREVIONS MONTH
2	3	4	5	6 (2+4)	7 (3+5)	8
1478,--	960,19	11891,05	1439,81	13369,05	2400	11625,99
1168,36	1016,67	10030,35	1361,33	11196,71	2400	11228,45
2329,55	1609,14	6789,85	790,86	9119,40	2400	9173,--
1138,65	1394,22	9296,--	1005,78	10434,65	2400	10858,35
1071,15	1357,13	6976,65	1042,87	8047,80	2400	9140,50
1378,--	1714,26	8448,75	685,74	9826,75	2400	8492,88
1121,--	897,46	11194,05	1502,54	12315,05	2400	10473,63

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Alessandria.

h a better allocation of rationed goods, compared with August, was made, the expenses have risen due to marked increase of the unofficial market prices.

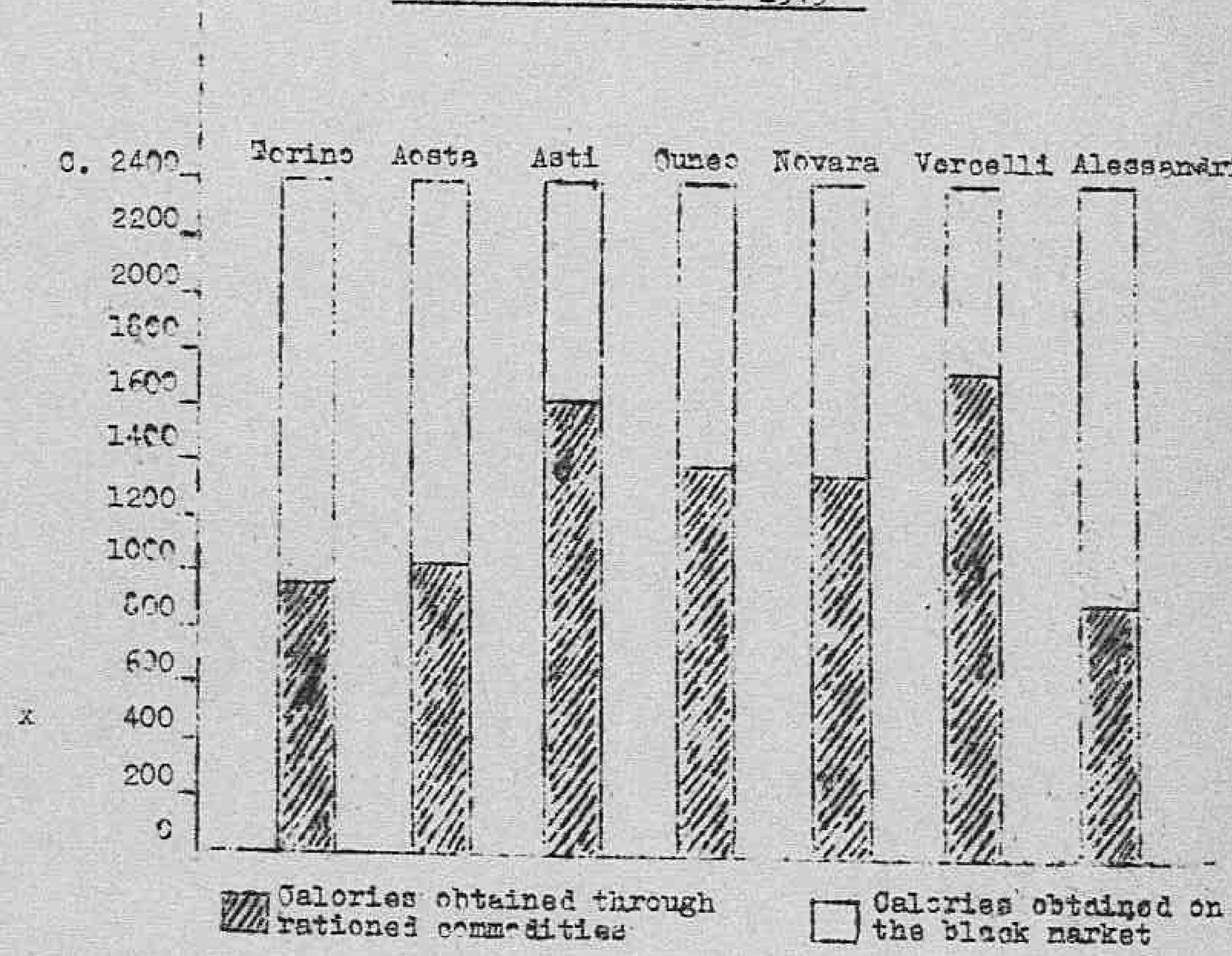
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bor 1945

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labor Officer

RELATIVE DAILY CALORIFIC QUANTITIES DISTRIBUTED AT OFFICIAL PRICES OR OBTAINED ON THE BLACK MARKET

SEPTEMBER 1945



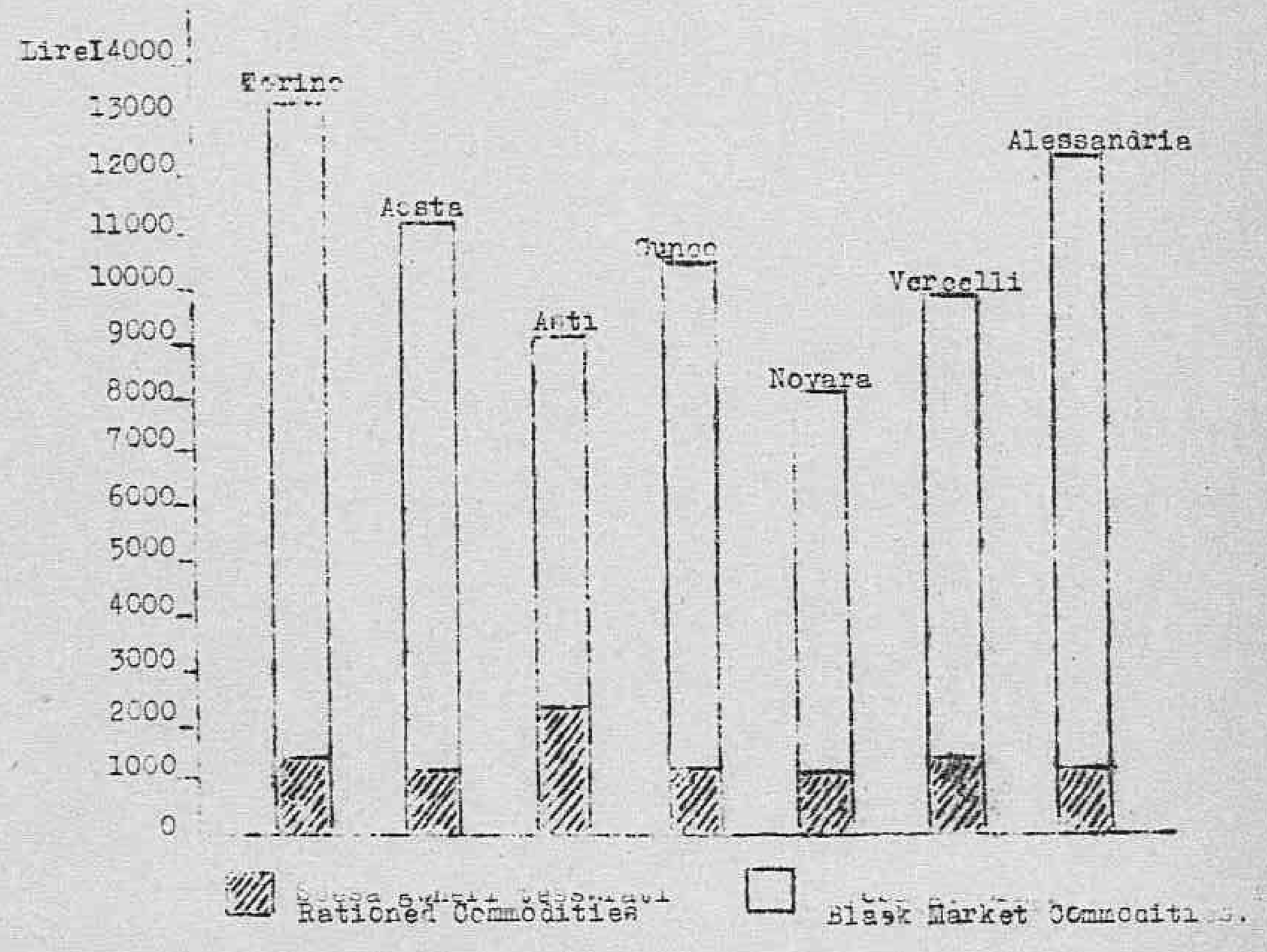
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ANNEX B.2

RELATIVE MONTHLY COST OF COMMODITIES OBTAINED AT OFFICIAL PRICES AND ON THE BLACK MARKET FOR A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN UNDER 10 YRS.

SEPTEMBER 1945



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APPENDIX "C"

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION ON 20 SEPTEMBER 45 FOR PIEMONTE

PROVINCE	REGISTERED ON 31 AUG.45	REGISTRATION FROM 1 SEPTEMBER TO 20 SEPTEMBER 45	PLACEMENTS FROM 1 SEPTEMBER TO 20 SEPTEMBER 45	REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED ON 20 SEPTEMBER
TORINO	6962	8869	7145	8686
CUNEO	809	269	298	780
AOSTA	1540	343	225	1658
VERCELLI	2676	74	144	2606
NOVARA	4506	15546	15246	4806
ASTI	1026	297	223	1100
ALESSANDRIA	3696	1542	1346	3892
TOTALS	21215	26940	24627	23528

2313

OBSERVATIONS:

1 - In Piemonte an increase of 2313 has been noted in the number of unemployed.

2 - Cuneo and Vercelli register a light decrease as compared to the previous month

3 - The other provinces show increases in the number of unemployed, especially in Torino where there has been an increase of about2000.

26/9/1945

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labour Officer
A.M.G.Piemonte

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E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labour Officer
A.M.G.Piemonte

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LABOR SUB COMMISSION
A. C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE Mr. SACHS Mr. HIRD Mr. SCOTT Mr. PROCTOR Miss STEVENSON ← 2 Miss SANSEVERINO Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

1312

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEDMONTE REGION
LABOUR DIVISION
A.P.O. 394 U.S. ARMY

Ex ira Copy for Miss Stevenson

REF. : PR/LA/71/414 2 October 1945

SUBJECT : MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1945 -
Labour Division - Piemonte

TO : REGIONAL COMMISSIONER PIEDMONTE
onward trahsmission H.Q. A.C. Labour Sub-Commission.-

1.- Reference is made to instructions contained in Office Memo Nº 4 dated 21 May 45 asking for a monthly situation report.-

2.- LABOUR DIVISION PIEDMONTE. There have been no changes in the Military or Civilian establishment. Undersigned was instructed to report for a short period of leave but, on the request of the Regional Commissioner, it was agreed to ask for a postponement.-

3.- SITUATION REPORTS FROM PROVINCES.-

Situation Reports have reached this Division from ASTI, ACQUI, ALESSANDRIA. The following points are brought out:

FROM ASTI

(a) Allocation of coal and raw materials are likely to produce a beneficial effect on production and employment;
(b) On the expiration of the Ban on Discharges, a good percentage of the unemployed are likely to be engaged in works of public utility which are due to commence shortly - the situation can hardly be regarded as serious in this province;
(c) With the help of the Labour Office, Labour Relations have been maintained on a satisfactory and cordial basis; a number of agreements have been concluded and labour disputes have been either conciliated or are still under discussion, without serious threat of strikes;
(d) Confidence in the Labour Office continues to grow as Director has been increasingly invited to render his advice both on labour matters and on problems of technical matters; the Labour Office has concluded studies on the following problems:
(i) present situation in the "Mezzadria" system;
(ii) Surplus Workers in industry;
(iii) Damages caused by Nazi-fascists in industrial plants.
A study on the harvesting system is now under review.
(e) The re-organisation of the Collocamento Offices has been comple-

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   (ii) Surplus Workers in industry;
   (iii) Damages caused by Nazi-fascists in industrial plants.
   A study on the harvesting system is now under review.

(e) The re-organisation of the Collocamento Offices has been completed.-

FROM ACSTA

(a) Allocation of coal and raw materials has improved the situation in the mining industries but no appreciable improvement is noticeable in the mechanical, textile and building industries that are still without an allocation;

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(b) Transportation remains a serious problem in connection with the distribution of essential raw materials;

(c) Strikes in the cotton and fibre plants of Caluso and Ivrea respectively were suspended as a result of timely intervention of the Labour Office; wage agreements were eventually concluded;

(d) a number of labour disputes were satisfactorily settled by the Labour Office: the agreement for a contingency indemnity to be paid to employees and workers dependent on commercial firms was also concluded;

(e) While unemployment is on the increase, official statistics do not indicate this upward trend as workers are not bothering to register at the Collocamento Office;

(f) difficulty is being experienced by the Labour Office in averting unrest as industrialists are reluctant to organise a matter which seriously handicaps joint negotiation and renders impossible collective agreements.-

FROM ALESSANDRIA

(a) Cordial relations continue between Labour Office and organised Labour and Employers associations; strikes in the hat factories and the cement works were rapidly settled as agreements over wages were concluded;

(b) Registration of unemployed steadily increasing for industrial workers; no unemployment amongst agricultural workers;

(c) Camera del Lavoro tends to hold industrialists up to ransom and wage agreements are reached because industrialists have no option but to give in; Labour Office exerting a more decided balancing influence than formerly, owing to prestige of capable Director.

1340

4.- SOCIAL SERVICES.-

All Social Service Agencies have been functioning satisfactorily and the delay in meeting payments through the "Cassa Integrazione" has been considerably reduced as a result of directives issued towards the end of last month. The "Previdenziale" is still facing the problem of having to deny reimbursements to Industrialists in respect of wages due under the agreement conceding an equal contingency indemnity to women. The Italian Govt has not as yet given its formal approval. The abolition of the unified system of contributions in the Social Services as a "de-facto" result of the Republican Decree 10 May 1944

(i) has caused some administrative embarrassment to the "previ-

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4.- SOCIAL SERVICES.-

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(i) has caused some administrative embarassement to the "Previdenza Sociale" in having to effect a change-over from one system to another at short notice;

(ii) has provoked adverse criticism from the "Camera del Lavoro" which considers the return to the old system as a retrogression.

Disadvantages resulting from retroactive return to the

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former system are the following:

(a) Industrialists are placed in the position of deducting from the wages of their dependents contributions due for the retroactive period;

(b) the amount accruing to the Social Service Agencies from contributions will diminish, partly because of a lower scale and partly because under the prevailing scale of wages all employees now fall outside the "ceiling" of those who are entitled to insurance;

(c) the paybooks of all industrial and commercial firms will once more have to be changed in view of a return to former system of accounting;

(d) a return to the policy of bilateral financial responsibility for contributions may provoke a new wave of wage claims in all sectors of employment on the score that the burden of insurance contributions to be paid by the worker are in fact a reduction in wages.-

5.- "LABOUR OFFICES" - "UFFICI DI COLLOCAMENTO" - "ISPETTORATO DEL LAVORO".

The Labour Offices continue to work efficiently, except at Cuneo where, in consequence of the absence of a suitable Director the administrative organisation has been somewhat retarded. The appointment of Dott. PERCOLIC of the Regional Labour Office with effect from 1st October 1945 should repair the present situation. The intervention of the Labour Offices as an effective means of maintaining industrial peace is increasingly being invited both by organised Labour and Employers' Associations. 288 labour disputes have been handled by the various Labour Offices during the period 1 Aug. and 22 Sept.; of these 190 have been duly settled and 98 are still in process of discussion and negotiation (Appendix "A").

The "Ispettorato del Lavoro" (Circolo di Vercelli and Circolo di Novara) have continued their work in accordance with directives from their central Head Office in Rome. The Capo Ispettore of Novara, who had been suspended pending investigation by the Epuration Committee, has now been declared as politically unobjectionable. His former assistant, Dott. Angelli, has been appointed acting "Capo-Circolo" - the definitive appointment being left to the Italian Gov.nt.

Uffici di Collocamento - The re-organisation of all Provincial Offices has now been completed and the new system of indexing is in force. The inspection and co-ordination of Zone Offices and the appointment of part-time representatives in the Communes has

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were have to be changed in view of a return to former system of accounting;

(c) a return to the policy of bilateral financial responsibility for contributions may provoke a new wave of wage claims in all sectors of employment on the score that the burden of insurance contributions to be paid by the worker are in fact a reduction in wages.-

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Uffici di Collocamento - The re-organisation of all Provincial Offices has now been completed and the new system of working is in force. The inspection and co-ordination of Zone Offices and the appointment of part-time representatives in the Communes has continued satisfactorily; it is reckoned that the end of October the whole area will have been covered.

The situation outside the respective Provincial Head-offices is, at present, the following:

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Torino Province - 14 Zone Offices functioning; 37 Communal representatives functioning and 8 in process of organisation;

Aosta Province - 11 Zone Offices functioning; 9 Communal representatives functioning;

Asti Province - 7 Zone Offices functioning; 6 Communal representatives in process of organisation;

Alessandria Prov. - 8 Zone Offices functioning; 13 Communal representatives organised and 4 in process of organisation;

Cuneo Province - 8 Zone Offices functioning and 4 in process of organisation; No Communal representatives as yet nominated;

Novara Province - 13 Zone Offices functioning; No Communal representatives as yet nominated;

Vercelli Prov. - 9 Zone Offices functioning and 3 in process of organisation; No Communal representatives as yet nominated.

The question of services and assistance afforded by the Uffici di Collocamento to workmen returning from Germany has come up again this month as the "Camera del Lavoro" has only in theory taken over these responsibilities. It had been arranged with the "Camera del Lavoro" that the onus of advising and filling up of the necessary forms in respect of such workers would be the sole competence of labour organisations and that the Labour Office would suspend these services with effect from 1 Sept.. A number of workers have applied to the Labour Office for assistance pointing out that the Camera del Lavoro was not prepared to employ the necessary personnel for these services. The "Camera del Lavoro" has now been asked to state in writing whether they would welcome the intervention of the State organisation to ensure t continued social assistance to such workers.- 1338

6.- GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Broadly speaking, in spite of a limited allocation of coal and raw materials, the general economic situation in Piemonte has not appreciably improved. In Torino there is a slightly increased activity in the mechanical, metallurgical and chemical industries but it is reckoned that the present coal availability represents about 20% of normal requirements.

The last three weeks have witnessed a slump in the price of practically all raw materials particularly the base metals

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organisation: No Communal representatives as yet nominated;

Novara Province - 13 Zone Offices functioning: No Communal representatives as yet nominated;

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The last three weeks have witnessed a slump in the price of practically all raw materials particularly the baser metals with a consequent decrease of whole-sale prices in manufactured goods. This phenomenon has had an immediate repercussion on the commercial field and it is considered that a form of stagnation has suddenly set in, for fear of further fluctuations in market prices. There is a marked tendency not to place even semi-finished

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products on the market unless it is in exchange for other products. The vicissitudes recently experienced by F.I.A.T. (Fabbrica Italiana Motori Elettrici Torino) may illustrate that this tendency is even more marked as between one province and another.

F.I.A.T. had obtained all necessary permits for a quantity of magnetic steel plates, required for its continued production; these plates were to be unblocked by "S.A. TERNI" but the Management of the latter firm acting in concert with the "Commissione Interna" refused to part with their steel plates unless the transaction was concluded on a basis of exchange with rice, fats, textiles, salted meat and other food stuffs. F.I.A.T. also informs this Division that a representative of the "Commissione Interna" of Cogne offered them steel plating at somewhat reduced black-market rates; the money was required for replenishing the stores of the workmen's "spacci aziendali", as the Cogne management had no liquid cash to advance but was prepared to subsidise the workmen in kind.

The situation is improved in Asti Province in respect of the glass manufacturing and metal works, with a more marked re-activation of the mine industry. In Alessandria Province Cement factories have been working better notwithstanding the delay in initiating public works programmes but all firms producing articles normally exported show very little chance of an early improvement largely because of present policy of controling exportation and of denying exporting firms the possibility of using their credits in foreign exchange. Aosta Province appears to be in a precarious economic situation with very little chance of staging a come-back unless steps are taken not only to provide raw-materials but also transportation for purposes of more expeditious distribution of these materials and of the finished products for markets outside Aosta. Novara Province also shows little sign of reactivation both industrially and commercially. Cuneo Province, essentially an agricultural district, is not faced with any serious economic difficulty at present. In Vercelli Province there has been a slight improvement in the textile activities and in the firms manufacturing agricultural machinary but insistent requests for discharging surplus workers continue to reach the Labour Offices.

1337

7.- "COST OF FOOD" STUDIES

The September "Cost of Food" studies for the various Provinces compared to those for the month of August show a increase in Torino, Vercelli and Alessandria; a decrease in Novara, while Aosta, Asti and Cuneo maintain approximately the same levels.

A higher distribution of rationed commodities explains the decreased expenditure in Novara as well as the maintenance of

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A higher distribution of rationed commodities explains the decreased expenditure in Novara as well as the maintenance of the same level at Aosta and Cuneo, as prices on the free market have continued to rise even in these Provinces.

Higher prices on the free market has been partly offsetted in Alessandria by an increased distribution of rationed commodities but in Torino and Alessandria Province, where the distribution has been almost identical, a monthly increase of approximately

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2000 lire has been noticed.-

Appendix "E 1-2-3" gives a detailed statement of the food costs in the various Provinces; the method and criteria of elaboration of those studies has been that outlined in the appendix of previous monthly reports.-

8.- WAGE FRONT AND WAGE CONTROL.-

Wage agreements concluded in Piemonte during the course of the month show a marked tendency upwards in such a way that in the more specialised trades the basic wages for skilled workmen have now surpassed those obtained in the mechanical industry. The trend upwards has on an average tended to fix itself at a ceiling of 20 or 21 lire per hour while that of the specialised metal worker is pegged at 15 lire.-

Hereunder is a tabulation of "take home packets", inclusive of basic wage, contingency indemnity and family allowance for wife and two children, in respect of

(a) the highest paid specialised worker and
(b) the lowest paid common worker, in certain industries:-

	Specialised Workmen	Common Labour
Mechanical Industry (Torino (Province).....	271.-- lire	248.90 lire
Bread-making Trade (Torino Province).....	307.40 "	260.-- "
Printing Trade (Aosta Province).....	307.05 "	263.20 "
Photographic Trade (Torino Province).....	319.20 "	264.75 "
Cement Industry (Alessandria Province).....	292.25 "	273.30 "

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R.I.C.A.C. has dealt with 22 wage agreements during September, of which 19 were recommended for approval and 3 were returned for modifications to contracting parties. Of particular interest is the agreement concluded in the Telephone Company (S.T.I.P.E.L.) in which the distinction between manual and clerical workers is eliminated and all personnel is subdivided into a number of groups. Agreements are now largely concluded on a Provincial basis and a certain uniformity is being observed both in the norms followed in the contracts as well as in the wage ceilings being created. This is largely the result of co-related action both by organised labour and Employers Associations; in this respect wider agreements were

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R.I.J.A.C. has during the course of the month forwarded to Labour Sub-Commission and the Italian Ministry of Labour a report

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in which its activities during A.M.G. occupation have been outlined: suggestions for its continued existance as an advisory body to contracting parties and to the Italian Ministry have been submitted.-

9.- LABOUR RELATIONS.-

In spite of feverish activity in the field of wage adjustment, labour relations have been satisfactory throughout Piemonte during the current month. The tendency to accompany a request for increased wages with suspension of work is gradually going out of fashion and the process of settling differences through discussion is gaining ground. Greater confidence is being shown by contracting parties in the contribution that Labour Offices can make in the field of conciliation and it augurs well that even Arbitration is not being resorted to, as agreement is always eventually reached.

The increased activity of the Labour Offices in handling labour controversies, both individual and collective can be gauged from the summary presented in Appendix "A".

At Aosta the situation is somewhat difficult in the industrial field as employers are reluctant to join the "Unione Industriali" and to recognise agreements signed by this Agency. The Labour Office, acting on instructions from this Division, has been inviting individual industrialists to meet the representatives of the "Camera del Lavoro" for wage agreement purposes. The "Unione Industriali" of Torino has undertaken to exert its influence on Industrialists in Aosta to organise on the same lines as elsewhere in Piemonte.-

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10.- UNEMPLOYMENT AND SURPLUS WORKERS.-

Unemployment registration is still conducted on a voluntary basis and therefore such figures as are available do not necessarily reflect the actual situation but rather represent the minimum figures. The situation as presented in "Appendix C" for the seven provinces of Piemonte, on 20 September 45, shows a total increase of apprex. 2300 unemployed, the most marked increase being registered in Torino Province with some 2000 while a slight decrease is noticeable in Cuneo and Vercelli. It is uncertain whether the expiration of the Ban on Discharges of Supplus workers will in fact put many more unemployed on the labour market, it being generally considered that employers will find it very difficult owing to political and trade-union pressure to effect a reduction in their surplus personnel.-

The number of surplus workers, as estimated from subsidiaction figures of the "Cassa Integrazione", on 15 September 45, shows an upward trend, as may be gauged from the following figures:-

PROVINCES	WORKERS ON A SCHEDULE OF	WORKERS IN EXCESS OF
	[illegible]	[illegible]

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The number of surplus workers, as estimated from subsidisation figures of the "Casse Integrazione", on 15 September 45, shows an upward trend, as may be gauged from the following figures:-

PROVINCE	WORKERS ON A SCHEDULE OF LESS THAN 40 HRS. WEEKLY		WORKERS IN EXCESS OF 48 HRS. WEEK	
	on 15 Aug.45	on 15 Sept.45	on 15 Aug.45	on 15 Sept.45
Alessandria ..	2237	7077	1404	4884
Aosta	9870	11447	5850	6733
Asti	3250	2500	1334	780
Cuneo	2998	3100	2500	2300
Novara	31794	29475	18959	23931
Torino	94000	95300	53000	53000
Vercelli	34417	38843	20755	23215
TOTALS	178596	187942	103799	113043

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The total figures are on the increase in Piemonte taken as a whole, some 10000 workers becoming surplus in the course of the month. While a very slight improvement is noticeable in Asti and Cuneo Provinces, there is a marked deterioration in the Provinces of Alessandria, Novara and Vercelli.

At a meeting arranged by three Under-Segretaries who visited Torino on behalf of the Italian Gov.nt, the question of ways and means to meet the situation developing from the expiration of the "Ban on Discharges" was fully and outspokenly discussed. This Division was invited to attend the conference and data were sub-mitted with regards to the situation in respect of (a) Unemploy-ment and (b) Surplus workers. Directives since received from Labour Sub-Commission indicate that the enforcement of DLL 21 Aug. 1945 No. 523 is to continue till October 14th, pending an agree-ment being concluded between organised Labour and Industrialists to regulate the gradual discharge of surplus workers. Instruc-tions have been issued by this Division to the "Casse Integra-zione" to continue subsidisations as hitherto.

The official draft of the proposed agreement to be conclu-ded on a National basis on October 14th is not available but the main features of the agreement may be outlined as follows:

(a) the ban on discharges is partially maintained;
(b) the 48 hour week is reduced to 40 hrs., with a view to increasing the possibility of employment by adopting a system of rotations;
(c) it shall be permitted to discharge (i) any worker who has an agent for CPHA; (ii) any worker who has some other source of livelyhood; (iii) workers who have been engaged after 30 June 43;
(d) the subsidisation of "un-worked hours" will continue through the "Casse Integrazione" but the percentage of payment is reduced from 75 to 66⅔, such payments being entirely borne by the industrialists.

In connection with this system of partial unblocking, the following observations are submitted in respect of Piemonte:

(a) During the period 30 Sept. 1945 and 15 October 1945 the industrialist is legally entitled to discharge freely any depen-dent since both the Piemonte Ordinance and the Italian Gov.nt DLL 21 August 1945 No. 523 cease to be in force on the former date; it is, of course, understood that no employer will, in fact, be able to take advantage of this possibility;

(b) The actual discharges permissable will give no practical [illegible] under sub-head c (i) and c (ii); under sub-head c (iii),

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(b) The actual discharges permissable will give no practical results under sub-head c (i) and c (ii); under sub-head c (iii), some discharges should be possible but this criterion will not allow discharges in relation to the economic burdens under which the various industries are labouring nor are the discharges

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ges likely to be effected in practice until the onus of formulating the nominal roles has been taken out of the hands of "Industrialist" and "Commissione Interne" and placed at the responsibility of a third disinterested party.

(c) The industrialist will receive substantial relief from his present financial burdens in view of the reduction to a 40 hrs. week as this will considerably reduce the number of "un-worked" hours for which he is expected to pay reduced wages; the disadvantage presented by this provision is to be found in the fact that it entails a general reduction in wage levels, which in all probability will cause a new wave of agitation for increased wage scales in all sectors of industrial employment.-

11-PROPOSED "GIUNTE DI GESTIONE" IN INDUSTRY.-

The covert action of the "C.L.N. Aziendali" have brought into considerable relief - particularly in the local press - the question of creating a system of Industrial Management in which Labour would have a share of responsibility and authority. Particular significance is given to this timely move in view of the impending transfer of Northern Italy to Italian Gov.nt jurisdiction.

On 21 September at the "Aeronautica d'Italia" a meeting was called of all the "C.L.N. Aziendali" of the Fiat Group; the purpose of the meeting was to formulate the policy and decide on the functions and constitution of the proposed "Giunte di Gestione" to be set up in the more important industrial firms. Principal spokesmen were Sulletto communist representative of the " C.L.N. Aziendale - Mirafiori", Orlando Action Party representative of the "C.L.N. Aziendale - Aeritalia" and member of the Executive Committee of the "Comitato di Liberazione", Vaccaria Action Party C.L.N. Inspector for Torino and the Liberal representative of the"C.L.N. Aziendale - Microtecnica".

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Two main policies emerged from the discussion, namely:

(a) Sulletto's thesis - Maintainence of an administrative Council with the creation of its counterpart in the shape of a "Consiglio di Gestione" with an equal number of members for Labour and Capital and presided over by the managing Director of the respective firms in which this scheme would come into operation. The functions of the latter would appear to be vaguely advisory but at the same time no decision of the Administrative Council would have executive force until due approval has been given by the "Giunte di

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(b) Orlando's thesis - The creation of a "Giunta di Gestione" entirely representative of Labour, in which would be vested powers of investigation and an advisory function. The Administrative Council and the Management would be in duty bound to refer to this Giunta for information and advice any matter

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of moment or of policy - prior to a decision being taken. The "Giunta di Gestione" would not be vested with powers of management but should take over the direct control of social service facilities and should have an effective say in all matters concerning employment, transfer or discharge of personnel.

It would appear that the general consensus of opinion favoured the Orlando thesis, it being generally considered that the present critical industrial situation calls for a tactful and considerate approach to questions of such paramount importance.-

At I.N.C.E.T." (Industria Nazionale Cave Elettrici - Torino), in the meantime, an agreement was concluded between the President of the "Collegio Commissariale", the "C.L.N. Aziendale" and the "Consiglio Amministrativo, whereby the Administrative Council will take over its former functions alongside a "Comitato di Gestione" composed of an equal number of members representing "Capital" and "Labour".-

12.- POLITICAL INFLUENCES.-

Sporadic instances of political pressure through the "C.L.N. Aziendali" continue to arise particularly in connection with the epuration of personnel from private concerns. Cases are constantly being referred to this Division of infringements of G.O. 46. It is obvious that the enforcement of these provisions or the interpretation thereof are not the responsibility of Labour Division but from recent experiences it has become clear that "C.L.N. Aziendali" have set themselves the task of over-ruling legal provisions and of using in stead their own criterium of judgement, which incidentally varies according to the predominant political influence existing in the particular "Comitato Aziendale".

C.L.N. also continues to receive deputations of demonstrators agitating for increased wages, a case in point recently receiving publicity in the socialist "Avanti". The Vice-Secretary of the "Comitato di Liberazione" - Strobino - on this occasion, not only received the representatives of the employees who had suspended work in the more important "Department Stores" of Torino but also proceded to make direct arrangements for the conciliation of the wage controvercy.-

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Another wide-spread agitation of importance organised through "C.L.N. Aziendali" was the suspension of work (varying from 5 to 30 minutes in a number of important industries throughout Piemonte), in protest against the execution of the sentence delivered by an A.M.G. Court in connection with the [illegible] adopted unanimously by the "C.L.N.

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12.- POLITICAL INFLUENCES.-

Sporadic instances of political pressure through the "C.L.N. Aziendali" continue to arise particularly in connection with the epuration of personnel from private concerns. Cases are constantly being referred to this Division of infringements of G.O. 46. It is obvious that the enforcement of these provisions or the interpretation thereof are not the responsibility of Labour Division but from recent experiences it has become clear that "C.L.N. Aziendali" have set themselves the task of over-ruling legal provisions and of using in stead their own criterium of judgement, which incidentally varies according to the predominant political influence existing in the particular "Comitato Aziendale".

C.L.N. also continues to receive deputations of demonstrators agitating for increased wages, a case in point recently receiving publicity in the socialist "Avanti". The Vice-Secretary of the "Comitato di Liberazione" - Strobino - on this occasion, not only received the representatives of the employees who had suspended work in the more important "Department Stores" of Torino but also proceded to make direct arrangements for the conciliation of the wage controvercy.-

1332

Another wide-spread agitation of importance organised through "C.L.N. Aziendali" was the suspension of work (varying from 5 to 30 minutes in a number of important industries throughout Piemonte), in protest against the execution of the sentence delivered by an A.M.G. Court in connection with the Schio murders. In a motion adopted unanimously by the "C.L.N. Aziendali" of the "Fiat Group", the responsibility for the unfortunate incident was placed at the door of "burocratic organs that have been both slow and lacking understanding in meeting justice to fascist culprits" and a protest is further registered against the sentence which "in its excessive severity in respect of the accused partisans, creates

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the exact impression that at this very moment protection is still afforded to Fascism".-

E. Sciclusa maj.

E. SCICLUNA, Major
Regional Labour Officer

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- " " Asti " " " "
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- Industry Division - Piemonte Region
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A. Scrutton, Major
Regional Labour Officer

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APPENDIX "A"

LABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 1st AUGUST 45 TO 22 SEPT. 45

PROVINCE	Pending from previous month		Arising Between during 1 Aug. and 22 Sept.		Total		Settled		Still P... 22 S...
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individu...
TORINO	1	2	24	20	25	22	12	12	13
ALESSANDRIA	3	1	23	2	26	3	24	2	12
AOSTA	-	-	29	4	29	4	27	2	8
ASTI	1	-	60	3	61	3	51	3	10
CUNEO	-	1	6	4	6	5	1	5	5
NOVARA	-	-	58	4	58	4	35	2	23
VERCELLI	-	-	21	21	21	21	12	18	9
TOTALS	5	4	221	58	226	62	146	44	80

27/9/45

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER -
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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LABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 1st AUGUST 45 TO 22 SEPT. 45

Pending from previous month		Arising between during 1 Aug. and 22 Sept.		Total		Settled		Still pending on 22 Sept. 45	
Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective
1	2	24	20	25	22	12	12	13	10
3	1	23	2	26	3	14	2	12	1
-	-	29	4	29	4	21	2	8	2
1	-	60	3	61	3	51	3	10	-
-	1	6	4	6	5	1	5	5	-
-	-	58	4	58	4	35	2	23	2
-	-	21	21	21	21	12	18	9	3
5	4	221	58	226	62	146	44	80	18

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER -
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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

APPENDIX "B-1"

MONTLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IN PIEDMONTE FOR A FAMILY
OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN
UNDER 10 YRS

1323

SEPTEMBER

CITY	RATIONED COMMODITIES		BLACK MARKET COMMODITIES		TOTAL	
	Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Espence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expence in Lire	Daily Cal. per head
1	2	3	4	5	6 (2+4)	7 (3+5)
TORINO	1478,--	960,19	11891,05	1439,81	13369,05	2400
AOSTA	1166,36	1018,67	10030,35	1381,33	11196,71	2400
ASTI	2329,55	1609,14	6789,85	790,86	9119,40	2400
CUNEO	1138,65	1384,22	9296,--	1005,78	10434,65	2400
NOVARA	1071,15	1357,13	6975,65	1042,87	8047,80	2400
VERCELLI	1378,--	1714,26	8448,75	685,74	9826,75	2400
ALESSANDRIA	1121,--	897,46	11194,05	1502,54	12315,05	2400

OBSERVATIONS:

1 - A better distribution of rationed goods in Aosta, Cuneo and Novara has determined a certain diminution in the expenses for alimentary products during th compared with those of August, notwistanding the fact that the prices continued to soar.

2 - In Torino and Alessandria, where the distribution of rationed goods has been nearly identical to that of the previous month, the expense is increased: mo nu, less evident in Alessandria.

3 - In Vercelli, to which a better allocation of rationed goods, compared with August, was made, the expenses have risen due to marked increase of the unoff

4 - Among the Provincial capitals the highest cost of living was reache in Torino, followed by Alessandria, Aosta, Cuneo and Vercelli; the lowest level was Novara.

29 - September 1945

E. SCICLUNA MA
Regional Labor Off

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APPENDIX "B-1"

MONTLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IN PIEMONTE FOR A FAMILY
OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN
UNDER 10 YRS

6231

SEPTEMBER 1945

RATIONED COMMODITIES		BLACK MARKET COMMODITIES		TOTAL		EXPENCE IN LIRE
Expence In Lire	Daily Calories per head	Espence In Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expence In Lire	Daily Cale-r per head	OF PREVIONS MONTH
2	3	4	5	6 (2+4)	7 (3+5)	8
1478,--	960,19	11891,05	1439,81	13369,05	2400	11625,70
1166,36	1018,67	10030,35	1381,33	11196,71	2400	11228,45
2329,55	1609,14	6789,85	790,86	9119,40	2400	9173,--
1138,65	1394,22	9296,--	1005,78	10434,65	2400	10858,35
1071,15	1357,13	6975,65	1042,87	8047,80	2400	9140,50
1378,--	1714,26	8448,75	685,74	9826,75	2400	8492,68
1121,--	897,46	11194,05	1502,54	12315,05	2400	10473,63

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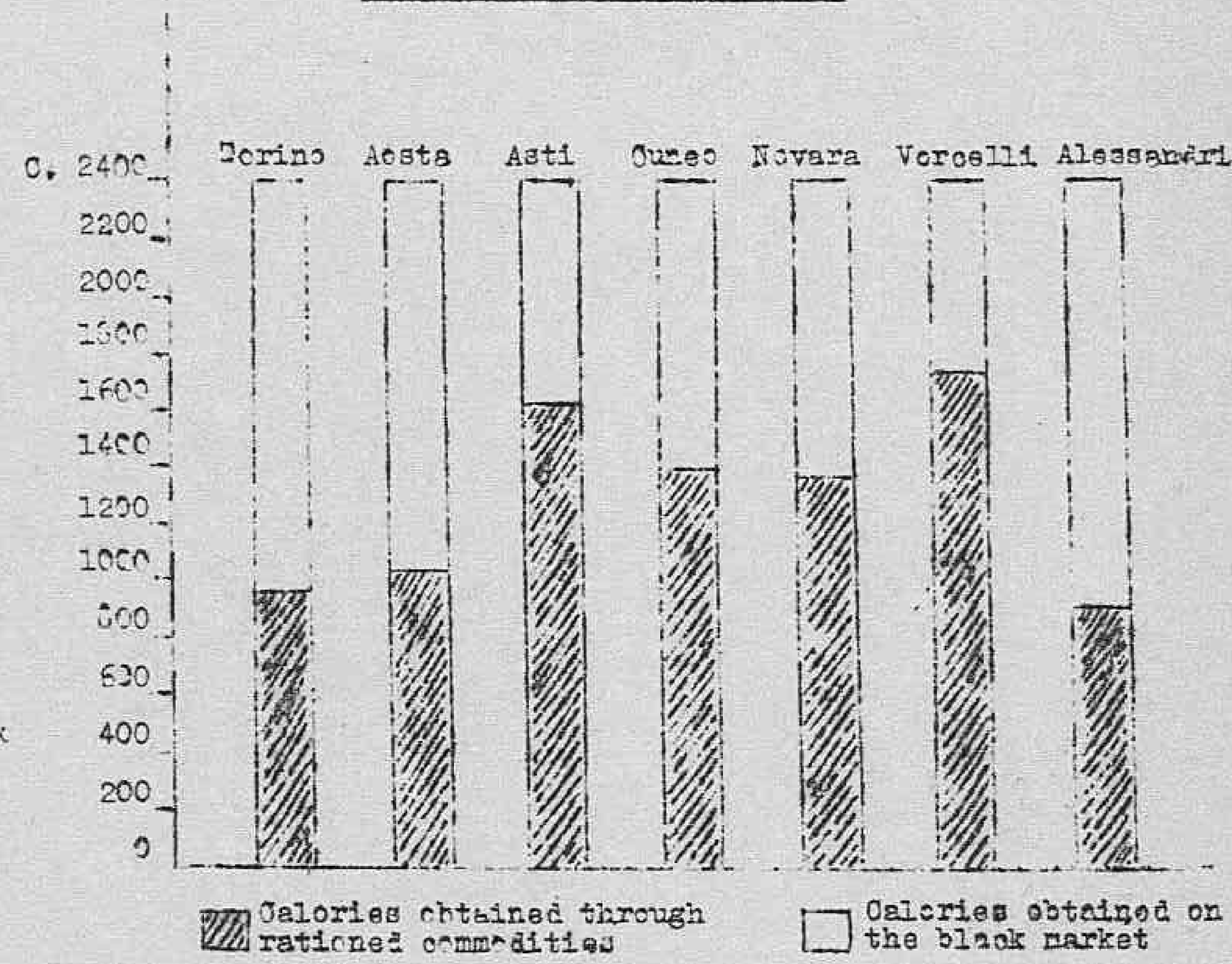
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E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labor Officer

APPENDIX B.2

RELATIVE DAILY CALORIFIC QUANTITIES DISTRIBUTED AT OFFICIAL PRICES OR OBTAINED ON THE BLACK MARKET

SEPTEMBER 1945



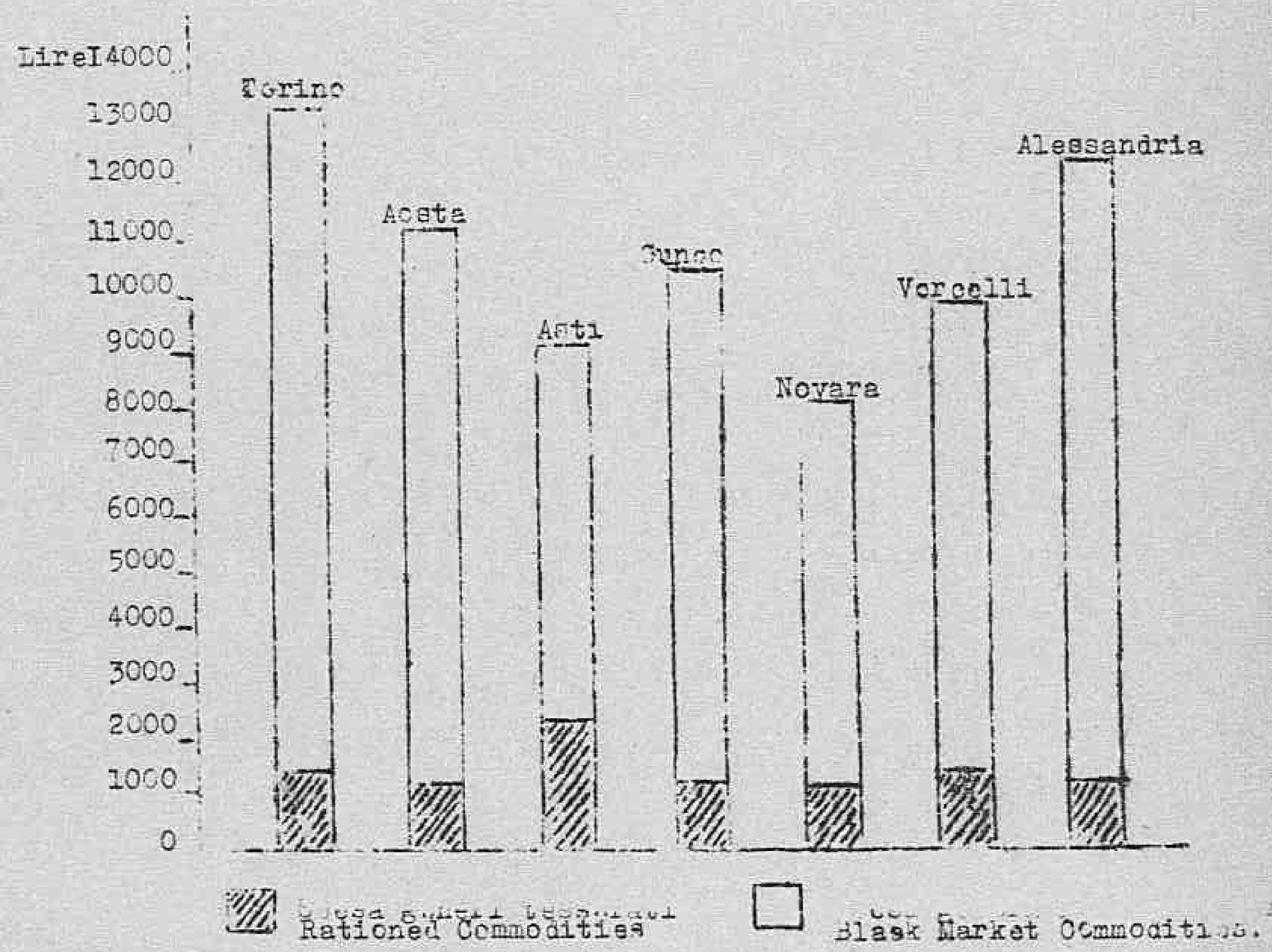
1328

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APPENDIX B.3

RELATIVE MONTHLY COST OF COMMODITIES OBTAINED AT OFFICIAL PRICES AND ON THE BLACK MARKET FOR A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN UNDER 10 YRS.

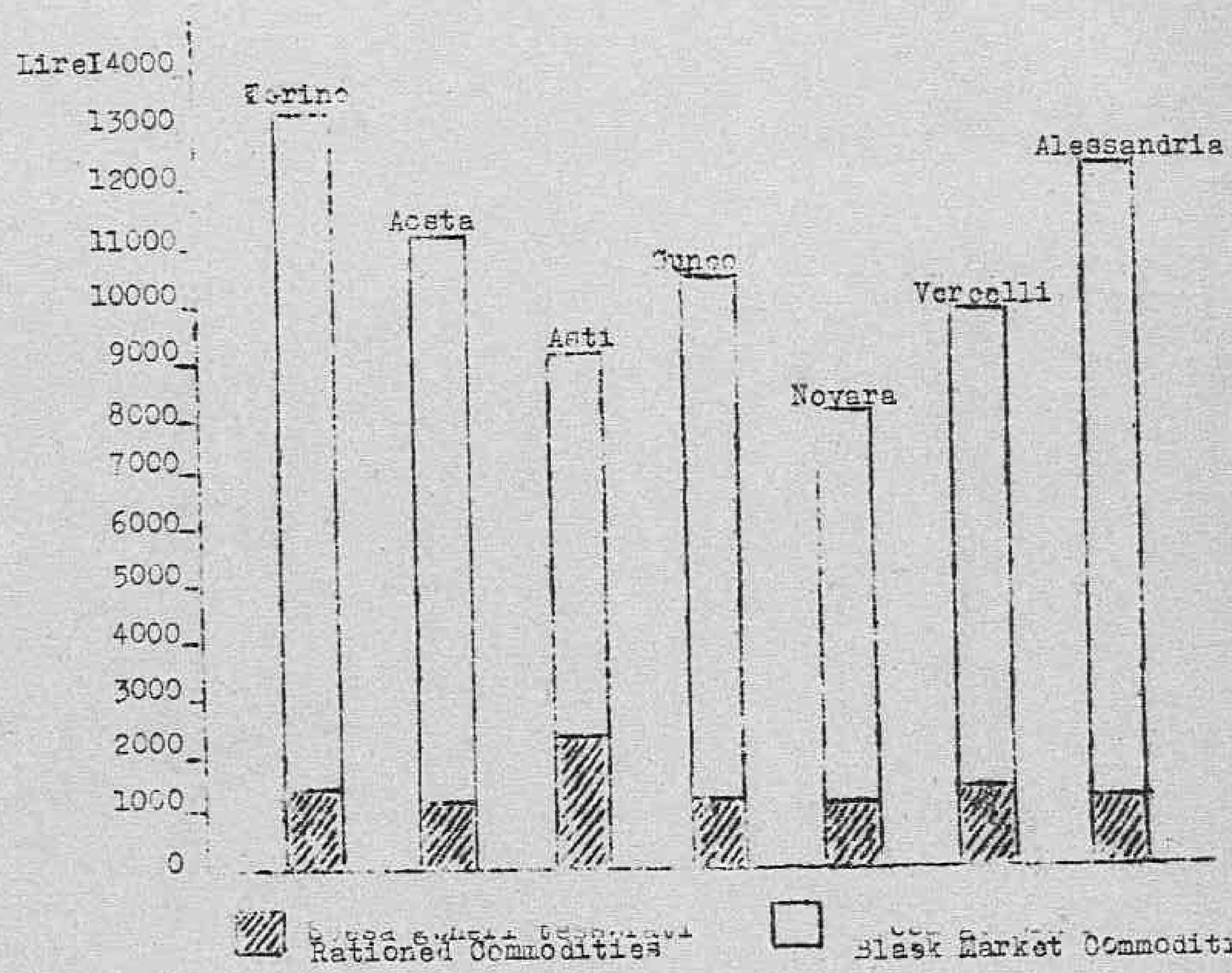
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S E P T E M B E R 1945



1327

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APPENDIX "C"

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION ON 20 SEPTEMBER 45 FOR PIEMONTE

PROVINCE	REGISTERED ON 31 AUG.45	REGISTRATION FROM 1 SEPTEMBER TO 20 SEPTEMBER 45	PLACEMENTS FROM 1 SEPTEMBER TO 20 SEPTEMBER 45	REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED ON 20 SEPT
TORINO	6962	8869	7145	8686
CUNEO	809	269	298	780
AOSTA	1540	343	225	1658
VERCELLI	2676	74	144	2606
NOVARA	4506	15546	15246	4806
ASTI	1026	297	223	1100
ALESSANDRIA	3696	1542	1346	3892
TOTALS	21215	26940	24627	23528

OBSERVATIONS:

1 - In Piemonte an increase of 2313 has been noted in the number of unemployed.

2 - Cuneo and Vercelli register a light decrease as compared to the previous mo

3 - The other provinces show increases in the number of unemployed, especially Torino where there has been an increase of about2000.

26/9/1945

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labour Officer
A.M.G.Piemonte

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945

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labour Officer
A.M.G.Piemonte

HQ/AS Labour S/C FILE

LSC/705

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEMONTE REGION
LABOUR DIVISION
A.P.O.394 U.S. ARMY

REF. : PR/LA/71/414

2 October 1945

SUBJECT: MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1945
Labour Division - Piemonte

TO : REGIONAL COMMISSIONER PIEMONTE
Onward transmission H.Q.A.C. Labour Sub-Commission.-

1.- Reference is made to instructions contained in Office Memo No. 4 dated 21 May1945 asking for a monthly situation report.-

2.- LABOUR DIVISION PIEMONTE.- There have been no changes in the Military or Civilian establishment. Undersigned was instructed to report for a short period of leave but, on the request of the Regional Commissioner, it was agreed to ask for a postponement.

3.- SITUATION REPORTS FROM PROVINCES.-

Situation reports have reached this Division from ASTI, AOSTA, ALESSANDRIA. The following points are brought out:

FROM ASTI

(a) Allocation of coal and raw materials are likely to produce a beneficial effect on production and employment;

(b) On the expiration of the Ban on Discharges, a good percentage of the unemployed are likely to be engaged in works of public utility which are due to commence shortly - the situation can hardly be regarded as serious in this Province;

(c) With the help of the Labour Office, labour relations have been maintained on a satisfactory and cordial basis; a number of agreements have been concluded and labour disputes have been either conciliated or are still under discussion, without serious threat of strikes;

1325

(d) Confidence in the Labour Office continues to grow and Director has been increasingly invited to render his advice both on labour matters and on problems of technical matters; the Labour Office has concluded studies on the following problems:

(i) present situation in the "Mezzadria" system;
(ii) surplus workers in industry;
(iii) damages caused by Nazi-fascists in industrial plants.

A study on the harvesting system is now under review.

(e) The re-organisation of the Collocamento Offices has been completed.

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(iii) damages caused by Nazi-fascists in industrial plants.

A study on the harvesting system is now under review.

(e) The re-organisation of the Collocamento Offices has been completed.-

FROM AOSTA

(a) Allocation of coal and raw materials has improved the situation in the mining industries but no appreciable improvement is noticeable in the mechanical, textile and building indus-

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tries that are still without an allocation;

(b) Transportation remains a serious problem in connection with the distribution of essential raw-materials;

(c) Strikes in the cotton and fibre plants of Caluso and Ivrea respectively were suspended as a result of timely intervention of the Labour Office; wage agreements were eventually concluded;

(d) A number of labour disputes were satisfactorily settled by the Labour Office: the agreement for a contingency indemnity to be paid to employees and workers dependent on commercial firms was also concluded;

(e) While unemployment is on the increase, official statistics do not indicate this upward trend as workers are not bothering to register at the Collocamento Office;

(f) Difficulty is being experienced by the Labour Office in averting unrest as industrialists are reluctant to organise a matter which seriously handicaps joint negotiation and renders impossible collective agreements.-

FROM ALESSANDRIA

(c) Cordial relations continue between Labour Office and organised Labour and Employers associations; strikes in the hat factories and the cement works were rapidly settled as agreements over wages were concluded;

(b) Registration of unemployed steadily increasing for industrial workers; no unemployment amongst agricultural workers;

(c) Camera del Lavoro tends to hold industrialists up to ransom and wage agreements are reached because industrialists have no option but to give in; Labour Office exerting a more decided balancing influence than formerly, owing to prestige of capable Director.

4.- . SOCIAL SERVICES.-

All Social Service Agencies have been functioning satisfactorily and the delay in meeting payments through the "Cassa Integrazione" has been considerably reduced as a result of directives issued towards the end of last month. The "Previdenza Sociale" is still facing the problem of having to deny reimbursements to Industrialists in respect of wages due under the agreement conceding an equal contingency indemnity to women. The Italian Gov.nt has not as yet given its formal approval. The abolition of the unified system of contributions in the Social Services as a "de - facto" result of the Republican Decree 10 May 1944

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(i) has caused some administrative embarrassment to the "Previdenza Sociale" in having to effect a change-over from one system to another at short notice;

(ii) has provoked adverse criticism from the "Camera del Lavoro" which considers the return to the old system as a retrogression.

Disatvantages resulting from retroactive return to the

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former system are the following:

(a) Industrialists are placed in the position of deducting from the wages of their dependents contributions due for the retroactive period;

(b) the amount accruing to the Social Service Agencies from contributions will diminish, partly because of a lower scale and partly because under the prevailing scale of wages all employees now fall outside the "ceiling" of those who are entitled to insurance;

(c) the paybooks of all industrial and commercial firms will once more have to be changed in view of a return to former system of accounting;

(d) a return to the policy of bilateral financial responsibility for contributions may provoke a new wave of wage claims in all sectors of employment on the score that the burden of insurance contributions to be paid by the worker are in fact a reduction in wages.-

5.- "LABOUR OFFICES" - "UFFICI DI COLLOCAMENTO" -"ISPETTORATO DEL LAVORO".-

The Labour Offices continue to work efficiently, except at Cuneo where, in consequence of the absence of a suitable Director, the administrative organisation has been somewhat retarded. The appointment of Dott. Fenoglio of the Regional Labour Office with effect from 1 October 45 should repair the present situation. The intervention of the Labour Offices as an effective means of maintaining industrial peace is increasingly being invited both by organised Labour and Employers' Associations. 288 labour disputes have been handled by the various Labour Offices during the period 1 Aug. and 22 Sept.; of these 190 have been duly settled and 98 are still in process of discussion and negotiation (Appendix "A").

The "Ispettorato del Lavoro" (Circolo di Torino and Circolo di Novara) have continued their work in accordance with directives from their central head office in Rome. The Capo Ispettore of Novara, who had been suspended pending investigation by the Epuration Committee, has now been declared as politically undesirable. His former assistant, Dott. Angelli, has been appointed acting "Capo-Circolo" - the definitive appointment being left to the Italian Gov.nt.- 1324

Uffici di Collocamento - The re-organisation of all Provincial Offices has now been completed and the new system of indexing is in force. The Inspection and coordination of Zone Offices and the appointment of part-time representatives in the Comunes has continued satisfactorily; it is reckoned that the end of October the whole area will have been covered.

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

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The situation outside the respective Provincial head-offices is, at present, the following:

Torino Province - 14 Zone Offices functioning: 37 Communal representatives functioning and 8 in process of organisation;

Aosta Province - 11 Zone Offices functioning: 9 Communal repre-

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sentatives functioning;

Asti Province - 7 Zone Offices functioning: 6 Communal representatives in process of organisation;

Alessandria Prov. 8 Zone Offices functioning; 13 Communal representatives organised and 4 in process of organisation;

Cuneo Province - 8 Zone Offices functioning and 4 in process of organisation: No Communal representatives as yet nominated;

Novara Province - 13 Zone Offices functioning; No Communal representatives as yet nominated;

Vercelli Prov. - 9 Zone offices functioning and 2 in process of organisation: No Communal representatives as yet nominated.-

The question of services and assistance afforded by the Ufficio di Collocamento to workmen returning from Germany has come up again this month as the "Camera del Lavoro" has only in theory taken over those responsibilities. It had been arranged with the "Camera del Lavoro" that the onus of advising and filling up of the necessary forms in respect of such workers would be the sole competence of labour organisations and that the Labour Office would suspend these services with effect from 1st September. A number of workers have applied to the Labour Office for assistance pointing out that the Camera del Lavoro was not prepared to employ the necessary personnel for these services. The "Camera del Lavoro" has now been asked to state in writing whether they would welcome the intervention of the State organisation to ensure the continued social assistance to such workers.-

6.- GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION.-

Broadly speaking, in spite of a limited allocation of coal and raw-materials, the general economic situation in Piemonte has not appreciably improved. In Torino there is a slightly increased activity in the mechanical, metalurgical and chemical industries but it is reckoned that the present coal availability represents about 20% of normal requirements.

The last three weeks have witnessed a slump in the price of practically all raw materials particularly the baser metals with a consequent decrease of whole-sale prices in manufactured goods. This phenomenon has had an immediate repercussion on the commercial field and it is considered that a form of stagnation has suddenly set in, for fear of further fluctuations in market

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Novara Province - 13 Zone Offices functioning; No Communal representatives as yet nominated;

Vercelli Prov. - 9 Zone offices functioning and 2 in process of organisation: No Communal representatives as yet nominated.-

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6.- GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION.-

Broadly speaking, in spite of a limited allocation of coal and raw-materials, the general economic situation in Piemonte has not appreciably improved. In Torino there is a slightly increased activity in the mechanical, metalurgical and chemical industries but it is reckoned that the present coal availability represents about 20% of normal requirements.

The last three weeks have witnessed a slump in the price of practically all raw materials particularly the baser metals with a consequent decrease of whole-sale prices in manufactured goods. This phenomenon has had an immediate repercussion on the commercial field and it is considered that a form of stagnation has suddenly set in, for fear of further fluctuations in market prices. There is a marked tendency not to place even semi-finished products on the market unless it is in exchange for other products. The vicissitudes recently experienced by F.I.M.E.T. (Fabbrica Italiana Motori Elettrici Torino) may illustrate that this tendency is even more marked as between one province and another.

F.I.M.E.T. had obtained all necessary permits for a

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quantity of magnetic steel plates, required for its continued production; these plates were to be unblocked by "S.A. TERNI" but the Management of the latter firm acting in concert with the "Commissione Interna" refused to part with their steel plates unles the transaction was concluded on a basis of exchange with rice, fats, textiles, salted meat and other food stuffs. F.I.M.E.T also informs this Division that a representative of the "Commissione Interna" of Cogne offered them steel plating at somewhat reduced black-market rates: the money was required for replenishing the stores of the workmen's "Spacci Aziendali", as the Cogne Management had no liquid cash to advance but was prepared to subsidise the workmen in kind.-

The situation is improved in Asti Province in respect of the glass manufacturers and metal works, with a more marked re-activation of the mine industry. In Alessandria Province Cement factories have been working better notwithstanding the delay in initiating public works programmes but all firms producing articles normally exported show very little chance of an early improvement largely because of present policy of controlling exportation and of denying exporting firms the possibility of using their credits in foreign exchange. Aosta Province appears to be in a precarious economic situation with very little chance of staging a come-back unless steps are taken not only to provide raw materials but also transportation for purposes of more expeditious distribution of these materials and of the finished products for markets outside Aosta. Novara Province also shows little sign of reactivation both industrially and commercially. Cuneo Province, essentially an agricultural district, is not faced with any serious economic difficulty at present. In Vercelli Province there has been a slight improvement in the textile activities and in the firms manufacturing agricultural machinery but insistent requests for discharging surplus workers continue to reach the Labour Office.-

1323

7.- "COST OF LIVING STUDIES".-

The September "Cost of Food" studies for the various Provinces compared to those for the month of August show an increase in Torino, Vercelli and Alessandria; a decrease in Novara, while Aosta, Asti and Cuneo maintain approximately the same levels.

A higher distribution of rationed commodities explains the decreased expenditure in Novara as well as the maintainance of the same level at Aosta and Cuneo, as prices on the free market have continued to rise even in these Provinces.

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A higher distribution of rationed commodities explains the decreased expenditure in Novara as well as the maintainance of the same level at Aosta and Cuneo, as prices on the free market have continued to rise even in these Provinces.

Higher prices on the free market has been partly offsetted in Alessandria by an increased distribution of rationed commodities but in Torino and Alessandria Province, where the distribution has been almost identical, a monthly increase of approximately 2000 lire has been noticed.-

Appendix "B 1-2-3" gives a detailed statement of the food costs in the various Provinces; the method and criteria of

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elaboration of these studies has been that outlined in the appendix of previous monthly reports.-

8.- WAGE FRONT AND WAGE CONTROL.-

Wage agreements concluded in Piemonte during the course of the month show a marked tendency upwards in such a way that in the more specialised trades the basic wages for skilled workmen have now surpassed those obtained in the mechanical industry. The trend upwards has on an average tended to fix itself at a ceiling of 20 or 21 lire per hour while that of the specialised metal worker is pegged at 15 lire.-

Hereunder is a tabulation of "take home packets", inclusive of basic wage, contingency indemnity and family allowance for wife and two children, in respect of

(a) the highest paid specialised worker and
(b) the lowest paid common worker, in certain industries:-

	Specialised Workmen	Common Labour
Mechanical Industry (Torino Province).....	274.-- lire	248.50 lire
Bread-making Trade (Torino Province).....	307.40 "	260.-- "
Printing Trade (Aosta Province).....	307.05 "	263.20 "
Photographic Trade (Torino Province).....	319.20 "	264.75 "
Cement Industry (Alessandria Province).....	292.25 "	273.30 "

R.I.J.A.C. has dealt with 22 wage agreements during September, of which 19 were recommended for approval and 3 were returned for modifications to contracting parties. Of particular interest is the agreement concluded in the Telephone Company (S.T.I.P.E.L.) in which the distinction between manual and clerical workers is eliminated and all personnel is subdivided into a number of groups. Agreements are now largely concluded on a Provincial basis and a certain uniformity is being observed both in the norms followed in the contracts as well as in the wage ceilings being created. This is largely the result of co-related action both by organised labour and employers associations: in this respect Milan agreements more often than not are resorted to as points of reference to which criteria of percentage are then applied.

R.I.J.A.C. has during the course of the month forwarded

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R.I.J.A.C. has during the course of the month forwarded to Labour Sub-Commission and the Italian Ministry of Labour a report in which its activities during A.M.G. occupation have been outlined: suggestions for its continued existence as an advisory body to contracting parties and to the Italian Ministry have been submitted.-

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9.- LABOUR RELATIONS.-

In spite of feverish activity in the field of wage adjustment, labour relations have been satisfactory throughout Piemonte during the current month. The tendency to accompany a request for increased wages with suspension of work is gradually doing out of fashion and the process of settling differences through discussion is gaining ground. Greater confidence is being shown by contracting parties in the contribution that Labour Offices can make in the field of conciliation and it augurs well that even Arbitration is not being resorted to, as agreement is always eventually reached.

The increased activity of the Labour Offices in handling labour controversies, both individual and collective can be gauged from the summary presented in Appendix "A".

At Aosta the situation is somewhat difficult in the industrial field as employers are reluctant to join the "Unione Industriali" and to recognise agreements signed by this Agency. The Labour Office, acting on instructions from this Division, has been inviting individual industrialists to meet the representatives of the "Camera del Lavoro" for wage agreement purposes. The "Unione Industriali" of Torino has undertaken to exert its influence on Idustrialists in Aosta to organise on the same lines as elsewhere in Piemonte.-

10.- UNEMPLOYMENT AND SURPLUS WORKERS.-

Unemployment registration is still conducted on a voluntary basis and therefore such figures as are available do not necessarily reflect the actual situation but rather represent the minimum figures. The situation as presented in "Appendix C" for the seven provinces of Piemonte, on 20 September 45, shows a total increase of approx. 2300 unemployed, the most marked increase being registered in Torino Province with some 2000 while a slight decrease is noticeable in Cuneo and Vercelli. It is uncertain whether the expiration of the Ban on Discharges of Surplus workers will in fact put many more unemployed on the labour market, it being generally considered that employers will find it very difficult owing to political and trade-union pressure to effect a reduction in their surplus personnel.-

The number of surplus workers, as estimated from subsidiation figures of the "Cassa Integrazione", on 15 September 45, shows an upward trend, as may be gauged from the following figures:- 1322

PROVINCE	Workers on a schedule of less than 40 hrs. weekly		Workers in excess of 48 hrs. week	
	on 15 Aug.45	on 15 Sept.45	on 15 Aug. 45	on 15 Sept.45
Alessandria	2237	7077	1404	4884
Aosta	9870	11447	5850	6733
Asti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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PROVINCE	Workers on a schedule of less than 40 hrs. weekly		Workers in excess of 48 hrs. week	
	on 15 Aug.45	on 15 Sept.45	on 15 Aug. 45	on 15 Sept.45
Alessandria	2237	7077	1404	4884
Aosta	9870	11447	5850	6733
Asti	3280	2500	1334	780
Cuneo	2998	3100	2500	2300
Novara	31794	29475	18955	22231
Torino	94000	95500	53000	53000
Vercelli	34417	38843	20756	23215
TOTALS	178596	187942	103799	113043

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The total figures are on the increase in Piemonte taken as a whole, some 10000 workers becoming surplus in the course of the month. While a very slight ~~improvement~~ is noticeable in Asti and Cuneo Provinces, there is a marked detericration in the Provinces of Alessandria, Novara and Vercelli.

At a meeting arranged by three Under-Secretaries who visited Torino on behalf of the Italian Govt, the question of ways and means to meet the situation developing from the expiration of the "Ban on Discharges" was fully and outspokenly discussed. This Division was invited to attend the conference and data were submitted with regards to the situation in respect of (a) Unemployment and (b) surplus workers. Directives since received from Labour Sub-Commission indicate that the enforcement of DLL 21 Aug. 1945 N° 523 is to continue till October 14th, pending an agreement being concluded between organised labour and Industrialists to regulate the gradual discharge of surplus workers. Instructions have been issued by this Division to the "Cassa Integrazione" to continue subsidisations as hitherto.

The official draft of the proposed agreement to be concluded on a National basis in October 14th is not available but the main features of the agreement may be outlined as follows :

(a) the ban on discharges is partially maintained;
(b) the 48 hour week is reduced to 40 hrs., with a view to increasing the possibility of employment by adopting a system of rotations;
(c) it shall be permitted to discharge (i) any worker who was an agent for OVRA; (ii) any worker who has some other source of livelyhood; (iii) workers who have been engaged after 30 June 43;
(d) the subsidisation of "un-worked hours" will continue through the "Cassa Integrazione" but the percentage of payment is reduced from 75 to 66⅔, such payments being entirely borne by the industrialists.

In connection with this system of partial unblocking, the following observations are submitted in respect of Piemonte :

(a) during the period 30 Sept. 1945 and 15 October 1945 the industrialist is legally entitled to discharge freely any dependent since both the Piemonte Ordnance and the Italian Govt DLL 21 August 1945 N° 523 cease to be in force on the former date; it is, of course, understood that no employer will, in fact, be able to take advantage of this possibility;

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(c) it shall be permitted to discharge (i) any worker who was an agent for CVRs; (ii) any worker who has some other source of livelyhood; (iii) workers who have been engaged after 30 June 43;
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(b) the actual discharges permissable will give no pratical results under sub-head c (i) and c (ii); under sub-head c (iii); some discharges should be possible but this criterion will not allow discharges in relation to the economic burdens under which the various industries are labouring nor are the discharges

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ges likely to be effected in practice until the onus of formulating the nominal roles has been taken out of the hands of "Industrialist" and "Commissione Interna" and placed at the responsibility of a third disinterested party.

(c) The industrialist will receive substantial relief from his present financial burdens in view of the reduction to a 40 hrs. week as this will considerably reduce the number of "un-worked" hours for which he is expected to pay reduced wages; the disadvantage presented by this provision is to be found in the fact that it entails a general reduction in wage levels, which in all probability will cause a new wave of agitation for increased wage scales in all sectors of industrial employment.

11 - PROPOSED "GIUNTE DI GESTIONE" IN INDUSTRY -

The covert action of the "C.L.N. Aziendali" have brought into considerable relief - particularly in the local press - the question of creating a system of Industrial Management in which Labour would have a share of responsibility and authority. Particular significance is given to this timely move in view of the impending transfer of Northern Italy to Italian Gov.nt jurisdiction.

On 21 September at the "Aeronautica d'Italia" a meeting was called of all the "C. L. N. Aziendali" of the Fiat Group; the purpose of the meeting was to formulate the policy and decide on the functions and constitution of the proposed "Giunte di Gestione" to be set up in the more important industrial firms. Principal spokesmen were Sullotta communist representative of the "C.L.N. Aziendale - Mirafiori", Orlando Action Party representative of the "C.L.N. Aziendale - Aeritalia" and member of the Exexutive Committee of the "Comitato di Liberazione", Vaccarino Action Party C.L.N. Inspector for Torino and the Liberal representative of the "C.L.N. Aziendale - Microtecnica".

Two main policies emerged from the discussion, namely :

(a) Sullotto's thesis - Maintainance of an administrative Council with the creation of its countrepart in the shape of a "Consiglio di Gestione" with an equal number of members for Labour and Capital and presided over by the managing Director of the respective firms in which this scheme would come into operation. The functions of the latter would appear to be vaguely advisory but at the same time no decision of the Administrative Council would have executive force until due approval has been given by the "Giunta di Gestione"; 1321

(b) Orlando's thesis - The creation of a "Giunta di Gestione"

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(b) Orlando's thesis - The creation of a "Giunta di Gestione" entirely representative of Labour, in which would be vested powers of investigation and an advisory function. The Administrative Council and the Management would be in duty bound to refer to this Giunta for information and advice any matters

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of moment or of policy - prior to a decision being taken. The "Giunta di Gestione" would not be vested with powers of management but should take over the direct control of social service facilities and should have an effective say in all matters concerning employment, transfer of discharge of personnel.

It would appear that the general consensus of opinion favoured the Orlando thesis, it being generally considered that the present critical industrial situation calls for a tactful and considerate approach to questions of such paramount importance.-

At "I.N.C.E.T." (Industria Nazionale Cavi Elettrici)- Torino), in the meantime, an agreement was concluded between the Presidet of the "Collegio Commissariale", the "C.L.N. Aziendale" and the "Consiglio Amministrativo", whereby the Administrative Council will take over its former functions alongside a "Comitato di Gestione" composed of an equal number of members representing "Capital" and "Labour".-

12.- POLITICAL INFLUENCES.-

Sporadic instances of political pressure through the "C.L.N. Aziendali" continue to arise particularly in connection with the epuration of personnel from private concerns. Cases are constantly being refered to this Division of infringements of G.C. 46. It is obvious that the enforcement of these provisions or the interpretation there of are not the responsibility of Labour Division but from recent experiences it has become clear that "C.L.N. Aziendale" have set themselves the task of over-ruling legal provisions and of using in steed their own criterium of judgement, which incidentally varies according to the predominant political influence existing in the particular "Comitato Aziendale".

C.L.N. also continues to receive deputations of demonstrators agitating for increased wages, a case in point recently receiving publicity in the socialist "Aventi". The Vice-Secretary of the "Comitato di Liberazione" - Strobino - on this occasion, not only received the representatives of the employees who had suspended work in the more important "Department Stores" of Torino but also proceded to make direct arrangements for the conciliation of the wage controversy.-

Another wide-spread agitation of importance organised through "C.L.N. Aziendali" was the suspension of work (varying from 5 to 30 minutes in a number of important industries throughout Piemonte), in protest against the execution of the

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Another wide-spread agitation of importance organised through "C.L.N. Aziendali" was the suspension of work (varying from 5 to 30 minutes in a number of important industries throughout Piemonte), in protest against the execution of the sentence delivered by an A.M.G. Court in connection with the Schio murders. In a motion adopted unanimously by the "C.L.N. Aziendali" of the "Fiat Group", the responsibility for the unfortunate incident was placed at the door of "burocratic organs that have been both slow and lacking understanding in meeting justice to fascist culprits" and a protest is further registered against the sentence which "in its excessive severity in respect of the accused partisans, creates

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the exact impression that at this very moment protection is still afforded to Fascism".

E. SCICLUNA, Major
Regional Labor Officer

DISTRIBUTION:-

- H.Q., A.C. (attention Labour Sub-Commission)
- H.Q., A.C. (attention V.P. Economic Section)
- D.R.C. Piemonte Region
- R.C. Iombardia Region (attention Labour Division)
- " " Venezia " " " " "
- " " Liguria " " " " "
- P.C. Torino (attention Labour Liaison Officer)
- " " Alessandria " " " "
- " " Aosta " " " "
- " " Asti " " " "
- " " Cuneo " " " "
- " " Novara " " " "
- " " Vercelli " " " "
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APPENDIX "A"

LABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 1st AUGUST 45 TO 22 SEPT. 45

PROVINCE	Pending from previous month		Arising between during 1 Aug. and 22 Sept.		Total		Settled		Still 22
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Indivi
TORINO	1	2	24	20	25	22	12	12	13
ALESSANDRIA	3	1	23	2	26	3	14	2	12
AOSTA	-	-	29	4	29	4	21	2	6
ASTI	1	-	60	3	61	3	51	3	10
CUNEO	-	1	6	4	6	5	1	5	5
NOVARA	-	-	58	4	58	4	35	2	23
VERCELLI	-	-	21	21	21	21	12	18	9
TOTALS	5	4	221	58	226	62	146	44	80

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER -
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

27/9/45

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APPENDIX "A"

LABOUR RELATIONS ACTIVITY FROM 1st AUGUST 45 TO 22 SEPT. 45

... from previous month		Arising between during 1 Aug. and 22 Sept.		Total		Settled		Still pending on 22 Sept. 45	
	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective
	2	24	20	25	22	12	12	13	10
	1	23	2	26	3	14	2	12	1
	-	29	4	29	4	21	2	8	2
	-	60	3	61	3	51	3	10	-
	1	6	4	6	5	1	5	5	-
	-	58	4	58	4	35	2	23	2
	-	21	21	21	21	12	18	9	3
	4	221	58	226	62	146	44	80	18

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
REGIONAL LABOUR OFFICER -
A.M.G. PIEMONTE

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APPENDIX "B-1"

"ONTLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IN PIEMONTE FOR A FAMILY
OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN
UNDER 16 YRS."

1946

SEPTEMBER

CITY	RATIONED COMMODITIES		BLACK MARKET COMMODITIES		TOTAL		E
	Expence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Espence in Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expence in Lire	Daily Calo- r per head	O
1	2	3	4	5	6 (2+4)	7 (3+5)	
TORINO	1478,--	960,19	11891,05	1439,81	13369,05	2480	
AOSTA	1166,36	1018,67	10030,35	1381,33	11196,71	2400	
ASTI	2329,55	1609,14	6789,85	790,86	9119,40	2400	
CUNEO	1138,65	1394,22	9296,--	1005,78	10434,65	2400	
NOVARA	1071,15	1357,13	6976,65	1042,87	8047,80	2400	
VERCELLI	1378,--	1714,26	8448,75	685,74	9826,75	2400	
ALESSANDRIA	1121,--	897,46	11194,05	1502,54	12315,05	2400	

OBSERVATIONS:

1 - A better distribution of rationed goods in Aosta, Cuneo and Novara has determined a certain diminution in the expenses for alimentary products during the compared with those of August, notwistanding the fact that the prices continued to soar.

2 - In Torino and Alessandria, where the distribution of rationed goods has been nearly identical to that of the previous month, the expense is increased: no no, less evident in Alessandria.

3 - In Vercelli, to which a better allocation of rationed goods, compared with August, was made, the expenses have risen due to marked increase of the unoffi

4 - Among the Provincial capitals the highest cost of living was reache in Torino, followed by Alessandria, Aosta, Cuneo and Vercelli; the lowest level was Novara.

E. SCICLUNA MA
Regional Labor Offi

28 - September 1945

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

APPENDIX "B-1"

MONTLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IN PIEMONTE FOR A FAMILY
OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN
UNDER 16 YRS

SEPTEMBER 1945

RATIONED COMMODITIES		BLACK MARKET COMMODITIES		TOTAL		EXPENCE IN LIRE
Expence In Lire	Daily Calories per head	Espence In Lire	Daily Calories per head	Expence In Lire	Daily Calories per head	OF PREVIOUS MONTH
2	3	4	5	6 (2+4)	7 (3+5)	8
1478,--	960,19	11891,05	1439,81	13369,05	2480	11625,72
1166,36	1018,67	10030,35	1361,33	11196,71	2480	11228,45
2329,55	1609,14	6789,85	790,86	9119,40	2400	9173,--
1138,65	1394,22	9296,--	1005,78	10434,65	2400	10858,35
1071,15	1357,13	6976,65	1042,87	8047,82	2400	9140,58
1378,--	1714,26	8448,75	685,74	9826,75	2400	8492,88
1121,--	897,46	11194,05	1502,54	12315,05	2400	10473,63

of rationed goods in Aosta, Cuneo and Novara has determined a certain diminution in the expenses for alimentary products during the month of Septembar August, notwistanding the fact that the prices continued to soar.

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a better allocation of rationed goods, compared with August, was made, the expenses have risen due to marked increase of the unofficial market prices.

apitals the highest cost of living was reache in Torino, followed by Alessandria, Aosta, Cuneo and Vercelli; the lowest level was obtained by Asti and

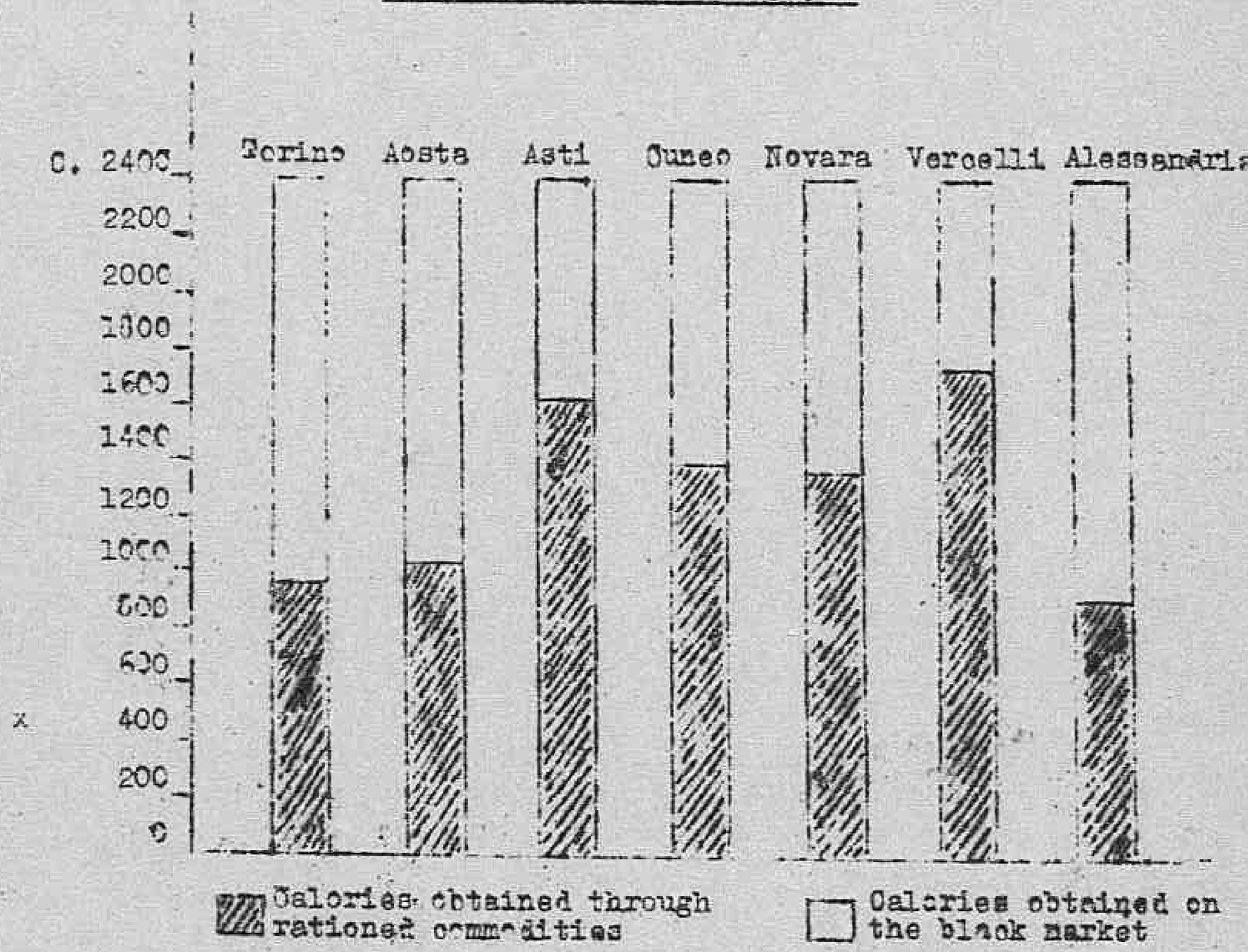
ber 1945

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labor Officer

APPENDIX B.2

RELATIVE DAILY CALORIFIC QUANTITIES DISTRIBUTED AT OFFICIAL PRICES OR OBTAINED ON THE BLACK MARKET

SEPTEMBER 1945

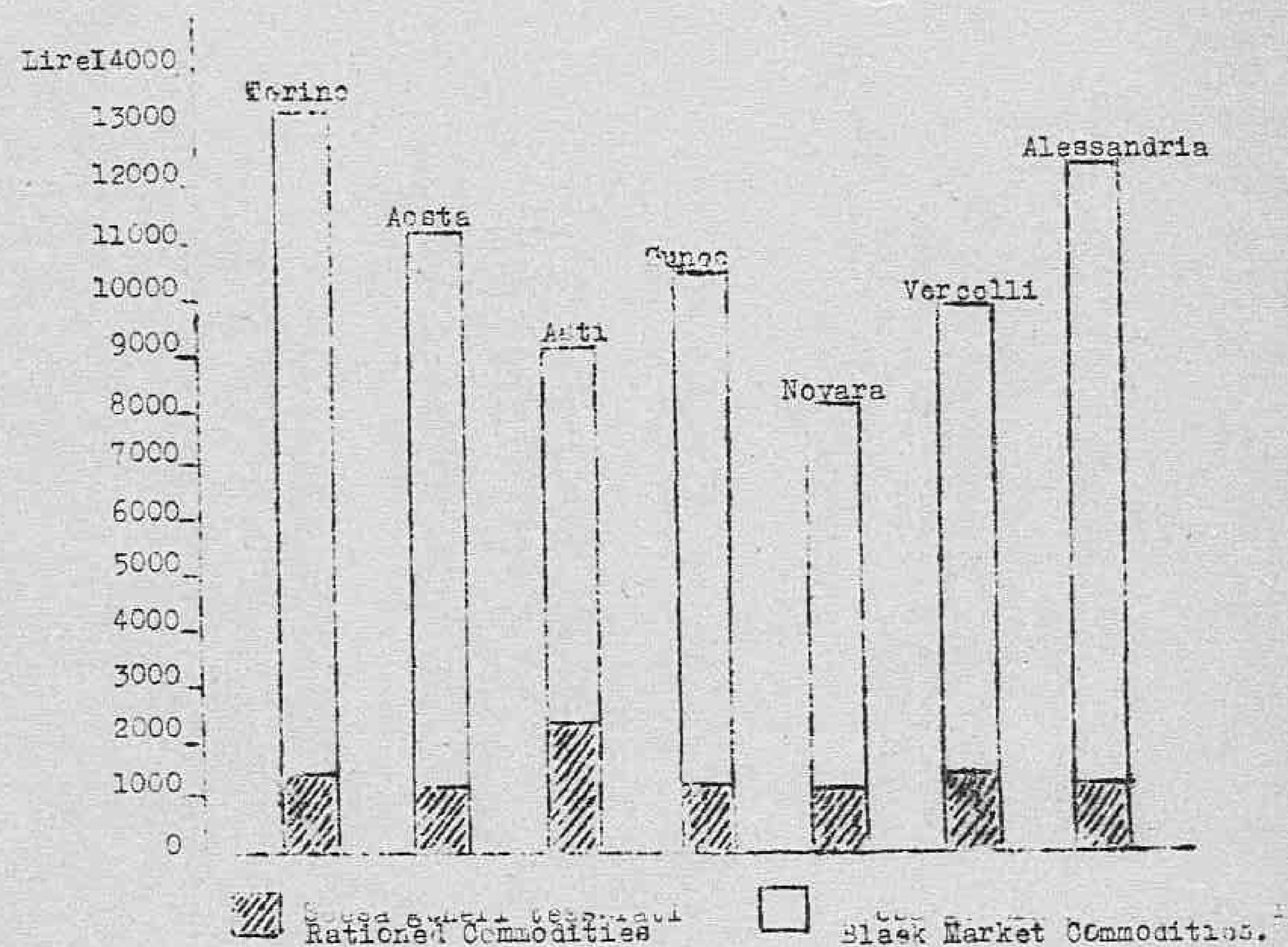


Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

APPENDIX B.3

.ATIVE MONTHLY COST OF COMMODITIES OBTAINED AT OFFICIAL PRICES AND ON
E BLACK MARKET FOR A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS AND THREE CHILDREN UNDER
10 YRS.

S E P T E M B E R 1945



1316

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

APPENDIX "C"

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION ON 20 SEPTEMBER 45 FOR PIEMONTE

PROVINCE	REGISTERED ON 31 AUG.45	REGISTRATION FROM 1 SEPTEMBER TO 20 SEPTEMBER 45	PLACEMENTS FROM 1 SEPTEMBER TO 20 SEPTEMBER 45	REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED ON 20 SEPT
TORINO	6962	8869	7145	8686
CUNEO	809	269	298	780
AOSTA	1540	343	225	1658
VERCELLI	2676	74	144	2606
NOVARA	4506	15546	15246	4806
ASTI	1026	297	223	1100
ALESSANDRIA	3696	1542	1346	3892
TOTALE	21215	26940	24627	23528

OBSERVATIONS:

1 - In Piemonte an increase of 2313 has been noted in the number of unemployed.

2 - Cuneo and Vercelli register a light decrease as compared to the previous mo

3 - The other provinces show increases in the number of unemployed, especially Torino where there has been an increase of about2000.

26/9/1945

E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labour Officer
A.M.G.Piemonte

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

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E. SCICLUNA MAJOR
Regional Labour Officer
A.M.G.Piemonte

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

SEP 10 1945

TYPICAL

	Gen Anderson		Transportation Div
	Col Banmore		Supply Div
	Col Dalton		Agriculture Sub-Comm
	Lt Col Tooby		Commerce " "
	Lt Col Moore		Finance " "
	Lt Hughes		Food " "
	Maj Anson		Industry " "
	Maj Clark		Labor " "
	Maj Smith		PW & D " "
	Capt Crupo		Transportation "
✓	Capt Highland		Chief Commissioner
	Lt Arensberg		Executive Commissioner
	Lt DiLoreto		Civil Affairs Section
	Lt Morgan		Establishment Section
	Admin & Pers. Branch		G-1 (A)
	Requisition Branch		G-1 (B)
	Price Control Branch		Attention:
	Message Center		

	For appropriate Action		Note & Return
	Remarks/Recommendations		Signature
	Dispatch		Investigation & Report
✓	Information		File
	Circulation & Return		Note & Retain

REMARKS: cff

SECRET

1314

254/705

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

7 Sept. 1945.

REFERENCE: PR/ESO/117.1/

SUBJECT: MONTHLY REPORT - AUGUST 1945.

TO: HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION.

E X T R A C T

* * * * * * * *

(e) LABOUR.

20. The Labour Offices continue to gain the confidence of employers and organized labour, and it is due to their activities in the conciliation of labour controversies that a number of strikes have been avoided and labour relations have remained, on the whole, cordial throughout the Region.

21. Unemployed returns show an increase in all Provinces except Turin. The returns for the latter Province show a reduction of more than 2000 which more than counterbalances the increases in remaining provinces. A slight increase is shown in the total of Surplus Workers. Latest Returns indicate the following: Registered Unemployed 18,712; Surplus Workers (Schedule less than 40 hrs weekly) 175,596; Surplus Workers (in excess of 48 hrs week) 103,799.

(f) FINANCE.

22. The situation in regard to Government Finance is becoming more settled but there are too many instances of Provincial Prefects communicating direct with Rome ministries and receiving "authority" to make various payments which have not been cleared through AC/AMG.

23. The revenue position has improved considerably during the month. Bank deposits are still increasing and show an advance of over 3 ½ billion lire on the previous month.

(o) PROPERTY CONTROL.

53. The general situation affecting allied-owned business and industrial firms showed some improvement during the month, due to their participation in the distribution of available coal and raw material.

54. With the exception of approximately 200 properties of minor importance which remain to be recorded, there are no problems affecting Property Control which should handicap the closure of the Division.

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

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* * * * * * * *

1313

FLOYD E. THOMAS
Col. Inf.
Regional Commissioner.

Headquarters
Piemonte Region
7 Sept. 45.

SECRET

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

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

LABOR SUB COMMISSION
A. C.
Routing Slip

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

REMARKS:

1312

454/705

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

REF. :- PR/LA/71/325 30 August 1945

SUBJECT :- Monthly Report for August 1945.

TO :- Regional Commissioner, Piemonte.
Control Commission H.Q., Labour Sub-Commission.

1. Reference is made to instructions contained in the minutes of "Regional Meeting-27 Aug. 45", dated 28 Aug 45 asking for monthly reports by 1st Sept 45. A complete Labour Report is contingent on data, statistics and information that have to be supplied by provincial Labour Offices. Not all this information is available and therefore a supplementary report will be submitted in due course.

2. LABOUR DIVISION PIEMONTE. There have been no additions to the Military or Civilian establishment. First Lt. Cantilli, the only other officer of this Division apart from the undersigned, was released for urgent appointment to Trieste and proceeded to Labour Sub-Commission for detailed instructions on 26 Aug 45.

3. SITUATION REPORTS FROM PROVINCES.

Reports have reached this Division from Vercelli, Asti and Aosta but not from Cuneo, Novara, Alessandria and Torino. The following points are brought out in the aforementioned reports respectively; Viz:-

From Vercelli: (a) Increases of in wages resulting from approved agreements have considerably cleared the atmosphere of industrial unrest previously evident;

(b) Labour Offices functioning efficiently continues to gain prestige and is proving a stabilising influence in the labour relationship;

(c) Though registered unemployment is low, industry is overburdened with surplus workers and is seriously handicapped by shortage of raw materials and coal;

(d) Only two strikes of minor importance took place in August.

From Asti: (a) No strikes to report up to 25 Aug 45 but State Employees suspended work for 24 hrs. No demonstrations.

(b) No unemployment exists in agriculture and the registered unemployed in other sectors are under 1000;

(c) Prefect has set up Committee to study the question of alternative employment for surplus workers in industry;

(d) A slight improvement in industrial production is noticeable as a result of coal allocations;

(e) Labour Relations and collaboration of employers and

1311

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

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(c) Prefect has set up Committee to study the question of alternative employment for surplus workers in industry;

(d) A slight improvement in industrial production is noticeable as a result of coal allocation;

(e) Labour Relations and collaboration of employers and organised workers with Provincial Labour Office satisfactory;

(f) The Labour Office is gaining prestige and has been approached on many occasions by bargaining parties to mediate in wage agreements;

(g) Employment offices with communal representation, have been organised and should go into full operation by first week in September;

(h) Census of ex-P.O.W.'s and Partisans is being carried out by Labour Office;

(i) Some 300 workers have registered for employment in the Far East.

From Aosta: (a) No strikes

1311

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From Aosta: (a) No unemployment in agriculture but increased unemployment in other sectors; if ban on discharges is removed the addition of surplus workers to existing unemployment would increase unemployment to figures to alarming proportions;

(b) Lack of raw materials has accentuated difficulty of industrial reactivation;

(c) State employees went on strike for 24 hrs.;

(d) Associations of Landowners and of Merchants are in the process of constitution;

(e) All Labour disputes have been satisfactorily settled by Labour Office; excellent relationship exists between the latter and "Unione Industriali" and "Camera del Lavoro" respectively.

4. SOCIAL SERVICES.

These agencies have been functioning efficiently from a point of view of services. The "Cassa Malattie", however, has been experiencing some difficulty in obtaining medical supplies at former contracted prices. This difficulty is by way of being overcome and lists of urgent requirements are being compiled for "Welfare Division" in the hope of obtaining some help through their intervention.

The "Previdenza Sociale" acting in liaison with the "Banca del Lavoro" have not been punctual in meeting payments due to industrialists under the "Cassa Integrazioni" scheme. A more expeditious way of operation was arranged by this division and it is hoped that all re-imbursements due up to the end of June will be paid in the very near future.

5. LABOUR OFFICE AND "UFFICI DI COLLOCAMENTO" AND "ISPETTORATO DEL LAVORO." 4310

The Labour Offices continue to gain the confidence of employers and organised labour and it is due to their activities in the conciliation of labour controversies that a number of strikes have been avoided and labour relations have remained on the whole cordial throughout Piemonte.

The directorship of Cuneo Province has become vacant and steps are being taken by the Regional Director to find a suitable substitute.

Budgets in respect of financial year 1945-46 are being worked out in detail for approval of Italian Ministry of Labour in order to avoid delay in authorisation of funds when A.M.G. withdraws from this Region.

The "Ispettorato del Lavoro" has resumed its full activities during the month and may now be said to be functioning normally. The control over Industrial plants which had been suspended pending x instructions has now been re-instituted in conformity with a Ministerial Circular (No. 2/I.1). The relationship between the 'Regional Labour Office' and the 'Ispettorato del Lavoro' has been established in conformity with a Ministerial Circular (No. 2710 of 9 June 45) in order to pave the way for a speedy transference of [illegible]

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

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The Labour Placement Offices have been funtioning satisfactorily in the Provincial capitals and steps have been taken to organise more efficiently the zone offices throughout Piemonte. The system of Communal representations has also been initiated in all provinces and in the Torino Province the whole scheme is now in full operation. The present situation is as follows:-

(a) Seven Provincial Offices in full functioning order.

(b) 74 Zone offices of which 66 fully organised (8 in Alessandria-8 in Aosta - 3 in Asti - 6 at Cuneo-13 in Novara-14 in Torino-4 in Vercelli)

...../.....

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and 18 already set up and now being organised (3 in Aosta-4 in Asti- 5 in Cuneo- 6 in Vercelli).

(c) Communal representatives have been appointed in Alessandria Province (13 functioning); Aosta Province(9 nominated but ~~xxxx~~ still being organised); Torino Province (32 - of which 30 are functioning and 22 set up ~~but~~ in process of re-organisation). Steps are now being taken to set up and organise Communal representation in Asti, Novara, Cuneo and Aosta.

The "Camera del Lavoro" of Torino has now agreed to close down their "Collocamento" office, following a conference at which ~~the following arrangements have been made:-~~ was reached on the following terms:-

(a) The'Camera del Lavoro' will close down its placement services at the end of September;

(b) A joint Committee to supervise placement services of the "Ufficio di Collocamento" will be set up: this committee will be composed of three representatives of the'Camera del Lavoro', the director of the Provincial Labour Office and the Director of the 'Ufficio di Collocamento'.

(c) A technical commission for "grading" artisans and skilled workers will be set up: this Commission will be composed of five technical members of whom three will be nominated by the 'Camera del Lavoro', one by the Provincial Labour Office and one by the 'Unione Industriali'.

It is hoped that this compromise will be effected in all other provincial capitals, thus bringing to an end the equivocal situation of latent rivalry existing over this thorny question. (Appendix A.)

6. LABOUR RELATIONS.

Broadly speaking, labour relations throughout Piemonte have been satisfactorily maintained on a basis of cordial discussions and, whenever agreement was not reached between contending parties, the intervention of the Labour Offices in a mediatory or conciliatory capacity has successfully settled the existing differences.

1309

August has been a particularly quite period in view of the holidays-with-pay conceded to all industrial workers. In former years this was limited to a week; an agreement was reached, however, to extend this period to a forthnight- a matter which gave rise to a dispute between employers and workers in the smaller firms of the metalurgical industry. This matter was eventually settled in favour of the workers through the intervention of the Labour Office and the 'Unione Industriali". The only strike of any importance were the followings-

(a) "Fiat-Grandi Motori" on 23rd, lasting 2 hrs.-in protest of delayed epuration;

(b) "Cogne" works at Aosta on 27th - in protest of black-market

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

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(a) "Fiat-Grandi Motori" on 23rd, lasting 2 hrs.-in protest of delayed operation;

(b) "Cogne" works at Aosta on 27th - in protest of black-market activities still very marked in this district;

(c) Textile Industries of Torino Province on 27th- aiming at an increase of wages. Woolen textiles reached agreement and strike suspended on the same day: Cotton Textiles still on strike, bargaining still in progress. Workmen have been attending their factories and there have been no demonstrations.

(d) Statal and Para-statal Employees throughout Piemonte on 10th and 11th - in protest of failure to implement decrees in wage increases with retroactivity from 1st May 45.

(e) "Co-operativa Partigiana di Ste-Vincent" of Aosta- on 7th-and 8th aiming at payment of "Caro vita" indemnity- 100 workmen involved.

The conciliation services of the various Provincial Labour offices

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has been kept very busy with very satisfactory results. No exact data are available except for Torino. In this case 8 disputes were settled while 14 are still under discussion with only one dispute over the payment of the "Premio di Liberazione" for "Partigiani" reaching a deadlock. The "Rules and Regulations" pursuant to the General Order on "Labour Relations" were published in the various Provinces as a Regional Order. (Appendix B) These rules and regulations provide for:-

(i) the procedure to be followed for mediation in collective contracts, conciliation and arbitration of labour disputes;

(ii) the registration of collective contracts;

(iii) the specific abolition of the "Magistratura del Lavoro" created by the Fascist Regime under the Corporative Syndical system; and

(iv) a definition of the relationship between the Labour Offices and the "Ispettorato del Lavoro."

7. COST OF LIVING.

Cost of living studies for all Provincial Capitals in Piemonte are now being prepared by the labour office; only reports from Torino, Novara and Vercelli are available. The monthly cost of food, on a basis of 2400 calories, for a man with dependent wife and two or three children may be summarised as follows:-

CITY	RATIONED COMMODITIES		BLACK MARKET COMMODITIES		TOTALS	
	Expense in lire	Daily calories per head	Expense in lire	Daily calories per head	Expense in lire	Daily calories per head
1	2	3	4	5	6 (2 + 4)	7 (3+5)
TORINO	1147	940,35	10478,70	1459,65	11625,70	2400
NOVARA	1083,50	1101,19	8057,	1298,81	9140,50	2400
VERCELLI	1654,39	1156,60	6838,49	1243,40	8492,88	2400

OBSERVATIONS:-

1303

(a) the monthly costs in Torino have increased by approximately 1000 lire compared to the previous month. This is due to a decreased issue in rationed commodities at controlled prices. There has been a slight reduction in black-market price of meat.

(b) The monthly expenditure in Novara has been approximately the same for August as it was for July. An increase in cost of rationed commodities has been offsetted by slightly reduced prices in the black market commodities.

(c) The slight monthly increase ~~in the~~ (August over July) in Vercelli, is explained by a reduction in the issue of rationed commodities. The increased costs of certain black market commodities (bread, potatoes,

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

erected by the Fascist Regime under the Corporative Syndical system; and

(iv) a definition of the relationship between the Labour Offices and the "Ispettorato del Lavoro."

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(a) the monthly costs in Torino have increased by approximately 1000 lire compared to the previous month. This is due to a decreased issue in rationed commodities at controlled prices. There has been a slight reduction in black-market price of meat.

(b) The monthly expenditure in Novara has been appreximately the same for August as it was for July. An increase in cost of rationed commodities has been offsetted by slightly reduced prices in the black market commodities.

(c) The slight monthly increase ~~in the~~ August over July, in Vercelli, is explained by a reduction in the issue of rationed commodities. The increased costs of certain black m market commodities (bread, potatoes, fruitsalted commodities) has been off-setted by lower prices for other black market commodities (meat, green vegetable, cheese).

(d) The range in monthly expenditure between the three provinces is more marked than that of the previous month. In August Torino shows a cost of 11.625 lire(approx)and Vercelli 8492 lire (approx), while in July the figures were 10.521 for Torino and 8278 lire (approx) for Vercelli.

The method and criteria in the elaboration of these studies may be gauged from appendix "C" which is the detailed study for Torino.

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WAGE POLICY AND WAGE CONTROL.

The upward trend of wages continues throughout Piemonte with a considerable more disciplined thereight have been expected at the initial stages of Allied Government when there was every indication that a chaotic situation was about to develop. The part played by the Labour Offices under the guidance of this Division and by RLIAS have been largely responsible for such equilibrium as it has been possible to achieve. The wide spread application of a contingency indemnity in all sectors of employment has created an atmosphere of industrial peace than prevailing a short on the ~~wake~~ activities of the less constructive fire-brands that were in the earlier stages succeeding in representing workers to follow a policy of violence in the struggle for better economic treatment in the face of a fast increasing cost of living. A considerable feeling still exists amongst workers in connection with the payment of "contingency" indemnity which is withheld during a period of illness or of suspension work through injury. The plea of social injustice is advanced on the score that this indemnity is payable for unworked hours but not in the event of illness when a workman is likely to have increased expenses to meet. It is submitted that this question might be broached to the Italian Ministry by the Labour Sub-Commission.

The "Camera del Lavoro" and the "Unione Industriali" have made a first attempt at reaching an agreement for an increase of basic wages to all grades of metal workers throughout Piemonte. The 'de facto' situation in "fact", where an agreement for wages increase was put into effect without any reference to RLIAS/AFHQ has more or less prejudiced the issue in favour of organised labour. There are reasons to believe that an agreement will be reached in Torino Province and that a policy of extension to the other provinces will simultaneously be formulated.

The lead given in Torino in giving women equality of treatment in respect of contingency indemnity has been followed in all agreements that have since been concluded in other provinces. The ceiling adopted in these agreement is generally lower than that of Torino but women and juvenile indemnities still surpass the Milan agreement levels. Approval in connection with these agreements has not been given with regards to all indemnities above Milan ceiling, this being made contingent on the eventual decision of the Italian Government. There has been no pressure to seek an early reply from the Italian Government on the equality of indemnity for women this can be explained by the fact that for practical purposes the indemnity is being paid anyhow; some trouble is likely to arise, however, when the employers will place higher claims of reimbursement from the "Cassa Integrazioni"; as a result of a general delay in meeting such claims, the 'best case' has not as yet arisen.

1307

There has been no directive from the Italian Gov't. in respect of policy to be followed in the field of wage control when A.M.G. ceases to an end. In view of this defection, it is assumed that no other system is to replace the existing machinery - RLIAS and National Commissioner - and that all agreements would enter into effect as soon as concluded between contracting parties.

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of living. A considerable feeling still exists amongst workers in connection with the payment of "contingency" indemnity which is withheld during a period of illness or of suspended work through injury. The plan of social injustice is attempted on the score that this indemnity is payable for overtime hours but not in the event of illness when a workman is likely to have increased expenses to meet. It is submitted that this question might be broached to the Italian Ministry by the Labour Sub-Commission.

The "Camera del Lavoro" and the "Unione Industriali" have made a first attempt at reaching an agreement for an increase of basic wages to all grades of metal workers throughout Piemonte. The 'de facto' situation in "Fiat", where an agreement for wages increases was put into effect without any reference to RIAO/AMG has more or less prejudiced the issue in favour of organised labour. There are reasons to believe that an agreement will be reached in Torino Province and that a policy of extension to the other provinces will simultaneously be formulated.

The lead given in Torino in giving women equality of treatment in respect of contingency indemnity has been followed in all agreements that have since been concluded in other provinces. The ceiling adopted in these agreement is generally lower than that of Torino but women and juvenile indemnities still surpass the Milan agreement levels. Approval in connection with these agreements has not been given with regards to all indemnities above Milan ceiling, this being made contingent on the eventual decision of the Italian Government. There has been no pressure to seek an early reply from the Italian Government on the equality of indemnity for reasons this can be explained by the fact that for practical purposes the indemnity is being paid anyhow; some trouble is likely to arise, however, when the employers will place higher claims of reimbursement from the "Cassa Integrazioni": as a result of a general delay in meeting such claims, the 'last case' has not as yet arisen.

1307

There has been no directive from the Italian Gov't. in respect of policy to be followed in the field of wage control when A.M.G. comes to an end. In view of this definition, it is assumed that no other system is to replace the existing machinery - RIAO and Regional Commissioner - and that all agreements would enter into effect as soon as concluded between contracting parties.

RIAO has reviewed 20 wage agreements during the month of August, of which 19 were eventually approved, some with certain reservations, and one was rejected. Five agreements were also approved by Regional Commissioner without reference to RIAO; these agreements were substantially and formally stipulated on the lines of previously approved agreements.

During the course of its meetings, RIAO discussed certain points of general interest, on which the following recommendations are submitted for attention of Regional Commissioner and of Labour Sub-Commission:-

.../....

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(a) A wage dispute in the Printing Trade led to the disbandment of the Employers association. This rendered impossible any further attempt at conciliation or mediation and in a number of printing firms a prolonged shutdown again has been the result. It is no longer possible to conclude a collective contract ~~agreement~~ that could be binding on a wide basis and such agreements in this industry would now have to be negotiated on the basis of separate firms. This once more raised the question of the juridicial status of Associations and Unions and the urgent necessity of facing up to the necessity of drafting legislation to govern the field of Collective Contracts. The Italian Government should be advised not to delay the solution of this problem.

(b) Agreements for 'contingency' ~~age~~ indemnity in which equality of treatment is conceded to women continue to reach RIAO for consideration. The Italian Government might be invited to expedite giving their decision on this question which has been outstanding for over six weeks.

(c) A number of wage agreements often differ radically in substance and in form from the general trend and wage norms normally followed in this country. This brings into relevance the necessity of providing on a national basis collective contracts for mines; these contracts then might serve as a pattern for subsidiary local contracts in accordance with local exigencies. It is submitted that Labour Sub-Commission might bring this difficulty to the notice of the Italian Ministry with a view to drafting the necessary legislation to give organised labour and industrialists a legal standing and recognition on a national basis.

5. "UNEMPLOYMENT" AND "SEEKERS WORKING".

Registered unemployment figures are available from all provinces for 20th Aug 45, and may be summarised as hereunder:-

Province	Registered on 31/7/45	Registrations from 1/8/45 to 20/8/45	Placements from 1/8/45 To 20/8/45	Registered Unemployed on 21/8/45
Alessandria	2097	1500	1535	2072
Asti	865	837	732	793
Vercelli	610	1041	725	926
Cuneo	797	559	453	869
Aosta	1220	785	989	996
Novara	4640	1340	1474	5506
Torino	7961	5533	7684	5810

From the above it is relevant that there is an upward trend in the number of unemployed throughout Piemonte, with the exception of Torino Province

1396

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(b) Agreements for 'contingency' wage indemnity in which equality of treatment is conceded to women continue to reach RLAS for consideration. The Italian Government might be invited to expedite giving their decision on this question which has been outstanding for over six weeks.

(c) A number of wage agreements often differ radically in substance and inform from the general trend and wage norms normally followed in this country. This brings into relevance the necessity of providing on a national basis collective contracts for mining; these contracts then might serve as a pattern for subsidiary local contracts in accordance with local exigencies. It is submitted that Labour Sub-Commission might bring this difficulty to the notice of the Italian Ministry with a view to drafting the necessary legislation to give organised labour and industrialists a legal standing and recognition on a national basis.

9. "UNEMPLOYED" AND "CASUAL WORKERS".

Registered unemployment figures are available from all provinces for 20th Aug 45, and may be summarised as hereunder:-

Province	Registered on 31/7/45	Registrations from 1/8/45 to 20/8/45	Placements from 1/8/45 to 20/8/45	Registered Unemployed on 21/8/45
Alessandria	2837	1500	1525	2872
Asti	850	837	734	793
Vercelli	510	1041	725	926
Cuneo	707	555	453	809
Aosta	1200	785	989	996
Novara	4640	1340	1474	4506
Torino	7961	5533	7684	5810

From the above it is relevant that there is an upward trend in the number of unemployed throughout Piemonte, with the exception of Torino Province where substantial decrease of over 2000 has been effected as a result of considerable placements. The public works division has been very active in the preparation of works projects and in obtaining authority for the necessary funds; the immediate future should provide a greater number of jobs as a result of this initiative.

A more detailed analysis available in respect of Torino province is summarised hereunder:-

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	Registered on 31/7/45	Registrations from 1/8/45 to 20/8/45	Placements from 1/8/45 to 20/8/45	Registered unemployed on 21/8/45
Torino City	5726	4578	6510	3794
Remainder of Torino Prov.	2235	955	1174	2016
Torino Prov.	7961	5533	7684	5810

The registered unemployed on the 21 /8/ 45 for the Province of Torino may be grouped as follows:-

(a) Arts and Professionals	96
(b) Administrative Grades	599
(c) Commercial Grades	124
(d) Public Utilities Workers	463
(e) Agricultural Workers	30
(f) Unskilled (common labour)	3498
Total	5810

The number of surplus workers in industry has been computed approximately from subsidisation claims made to Previdenza Sociale up to 15 Aug. The situation can best be gauged from the schedule hereunder:-

PROVINCE	WORKERS ON A SCHEDULE OF LESS THAN 40hrs. WEEKLY		WORKERS IN EXCESS OF 48 HRS WEEK	
	on 15 July 45	on 15/8/45	On 15/7/45	on 15/8/45
Alessandria	5171	2237	2600	1404
AOsta	11615	9870	5820	5850
Asti	3224	3280	1392	1334
Cuneo	3200	2598	2500	2500
Novara	32214	31794	19484	18558
Torino	98000	94000	90000	53000
Vercelli	37212	34417	21559	20756
Totals	184636	178596	103535	103799

The total figures of surplus workers are only slightly higher for August but an appreciable improvement in industrial activity is noticeable in Alessandria and Vercelli where some 3000 more workers in each case are

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The registered unemployed on the 21 /8/ 45 for the Province of Torino may be grouped as follows:-

(a) Arts and Professionals	96
(b) Administrative Grades	599
(c) Commercial Grades	194
(d) Public Utilities Workers	463
(e) Agricultural Workers	30
(f) Unskilled (common labour)	310
Total	5810

The number of surplus workers in industry has been computed approximately from subsidisation claims made to Previdenza Sociale up to 15 Aug. The situation can best be gauged from the schedule hereunder:-

PROVINCE	WORKERS ON A SCHEDULE OF LESS THAN 40hrs. WEEKLY		WORKERS IN EXCESS OF 48 HRS WEEK	
	on 15 July 45	on 15/8/45	On 15/7/45	on 15/8/45
Alessandria	5171	2237	2680	1404
Aosta	11615	9870	5820	5350
Asti	3224	3280	1392	1334
Cuneo	1200	2998	2500	2500
Novara	32214	31794	19484	18958
Torino	92000	94000	50000	53000
Vercelli	37212	34417	21559	20735
Totals	184636	178596	103535	103279

1305

The total figures of surplus workers are only slightly higher for August but an appreciable improvement in industrial activity is noticeable in Alessandria and Vercelli where some 3000 more workers in each case are working on a schedule of 40 hrs. or over and, in Aosta which shows approximately 2000 workers on an improved work schedule. This is largely due to an improvement in the availability of raw materials particularly coal and to an improvement in transportation facilities. The problem of surplus workers in industry in consequence of the ban on discharges up to 30th Sept still remainsthe most thorny question of the Region and particularly of Torino where over 61% of wage earners are dependent on industry. The "Camera del Lavoro" of Torino has called a conference of all representatives of organised labour in Piemonte mainly with a view to formulating a common policy and some plan to put into operation on the expiration of the ban. It is noted that

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Labour leaders have now realised that the Italian Gov't at is not likely to extend this ban beyond the end of September and that therefore it will be necessary to come to some agreement with industrialists for the gradual demobilisation of surplus workers in Industry. It is expected that an early meeting will be arranged between Cammagnola and Fiorio to formulate a tentative plan for their respective organisations to consider. In this connection the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee(Industry and Labour) submitted for consideration as of the Regional Commissioner and Labour Sub-Commission in mid-June may play a part in the tentative scheme to be agreed upon by Industry and Labour representatives.

10. POLITICAL SITUATION.

The internal political crisis of the Socialist Party has had definite repercussions in the labour field in this Region. This is particularly evident in Torino. The Labour front in the more important factories is tending to split into four rather more important than three tendencies, with the two socialist factions collaborating respectively with the Communists on one side and the Demo-Christians on the other.

At a recent conference held by Umberto Calosso of GL fame, the Demo-Christian party leader in a short but impressioned speech appealed for closer political and Trade Union contact between Socialists and Demo-Christians. Calosso spoke of the Labour Party in U.K. as a Socialist Party at with very clear cut ideas of what it intended to achieve and how it was going to achieve it in the course of time. He emphasised the absurdity of vague and dramatic reference to Socialisation which is so common in Italy today. If Socialisation of certain sectors of Industry was an objective of the Italian Socialist Party, it was time that steps were taken to define clearly the meaning of Socialisation, to prepare a definite practical plan and to bring together the men who are capable of putting the plan into execution No serious attempt has so far been made in Italy to tackle the problem realistically and instead we have merely created an atmosphere of diffidence in making a bug-bear of the word "Socialisation". Calosso,who is a member of the Fabian Society of many years standing, has taken a definite stand against fusion with the Communists. He has been offered the Editorship of the Piemonte "Avanti" and, in the event of taking it on, is determined to obtain regular newspaper contributions from Labour Party sources in U.K.

1394

Labour Leaders are beginning to raise the question of the future management of private industry. They have come out into the open, claiming a share in its management, both on the plea of social justice as well as on the score of having materially defended the industrial plants against Neo-Fascist reprisal. Camagnola speaking on behalf of the "Camera del Lavoro" broached this question at some length to the British Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, on the latter's recent visit to Torino. The presence of the British Ambassador in Torino has made quite an impression amongst both workingclasses and Industrialists; the new departure of the British Embassy to take a more direct interest in the Industrial and Labour field is welcomed not only as a

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The recent pronouncement of the British Foreign Secretary has also been very much discussed in Labour circles, emphasis being made on the statement that Socialist Great Britain will not tolerate attempts to set up any form of totalitarianism. This rebuff to Pool-Party Communists is commented upon as an explicit guarantee that democratic groups in Italy will be protected against a seizure of power by force of arms.

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The "C.L.T."Interests" continue to consolidate their position in the various formations. It is generally agreed that any bid at taking over management of private industry, on a total or partial basis, will be effected through this machinery. The 'Fiat' experiment with its "Giunta di Gestione" is commented upon in labour circles as a successful experiment both from a technical as well as a tactical point of view. A general manager has recently been appointed but "C.L.T." appears to be making a successful bid to consolidate the position of the present "Giunta di Gestione" as a form of collective responsibility for the management of Fiat - the arranging Minister becoming "primus inter pares". Once this is confirmed, the next step is likely to be a claim for similar action in all the leading factories. In connection, it would be reasonable to say that while political intrigue in the industrial and labour field has in no way diminished, a policy of tactful and effective methods of approach has superseded the aggressive ways formerly in vogue and more subtly expressed in terms of "show of force" and direct abusive action against any person or group that stood in the way.

E Sciduna Maj
E. Sciaduna, Major
Regional Labour Officer

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it would be regrettable to say that while political interest in the industrial and labour field has in no way diminished, a policy of control and coercive methods of approach has superseded the aggressive ways formerly in vogue and mainly expressed in terms of "show of force" and direct obstructive action against any person or group that stood in the way.

Sincerely yours,

H. Schlesak, Major
Regional Labour Officer

1303

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Appendix A

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

Il giorno 27 agosto 1945 alle ore 15 in una sala dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro di Torino, si sono riuniti i rappresentanti degli Enti sottoindicati :

- CARBONI ULISSE- Direttore Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro -
- CAMMAGNOLA LUIGI- Camera del Lavoro di Torino -
- RAPELLI GIUSEPPE- Camera del Lavoro di Torino-
- ROMANO ANDREA - Ufficio Assistenza ex Internati ed ex Partigiani -
- Dott. GATTI ARDUINO- Segretario dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro -
- Dott. ANTONSO ANGELO- Segretario dell'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro del Piemonte -
- Sig. VIVALDI ARMANDO- Capo Servizio Ufficio Collocamento -
- Dott. GIORSETTI RENATO- Ispettore dell'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro-

Assisteva pure alla riunione il Dott. Benedetto Magnetta - Direttore dell'Ufficio Regionale del Piemonte.-

I suddetti rappresentanti hanno esaminato l'opportunità dell'Ufficio di Collocamento dipendente dall'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro assorta quello della Camera Confederale del Lavoro .- La questione viene risolta in senso affermativo per evitare dualismi e conseguenti eventuali dannose interferenze.- Viene però riconosciuto che le Organizzazioni sindacali torinesi a seguito dell'abolizione del loro Ufficio di Collocamento debbono esercitare un controllo sulla funzione esercitata dall'Ufficio di Collocamento dipendente dall'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro.

Al fine di esercitare questo controllo tutti i componenti hanno deliberato all'unanimità che sia nominata una Commissione di controllo composta di tre persone scelte dalla Commissione esecutiva della Camera del Lavoro, che funzionerà in unione al Direttore dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro e del Capo Servizio Ufficio Collocamento o chi per esso.

Viene inoltre deliberata la nomina di una Commissione tecnica di qualificazione professionale composta di cinque persone di cui tre nominate dalla Camera Confederale del Lavoro, una dall'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro ed una dall'Unione degli Industriali.

1302

Viene poi preso atto e confermato che in virtù di una deliberazione presa nella riunione del 31 luglio 1945 è stata costituita una Commissione per il rilascio dei certificati di residenza, composta dai rappresentanti dei seguenti Enti:
- Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro -R.Questura- R.Prefettura- Municipio- Camera Confederale del Lavoro- Camera di Commercio.

Viene successivamente esaminato il problema dell'Ufficio Assistenza ex internati ed ex partigiani.

A questo proposito viene deliberato che il predetto Ufficio continuerà ad esplicare il suo lavoro assistenziale segnalando all'Ufficio di Collocamento le qualifiche di ex internati ed ex partigiani. L'Ufficio di Collocamento a sua volta invierà all'Ufficio Assistenziale suddetto gli ex internati ed ex partigiani che si presenteranno direttamente all'Ufficio stesso privi di documentazione, affinchè istruisca la pratica nei loro confronti accertando le reali condizioni e la qualifica di ex partigiano o di ex internato.

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Assisteva pure alla riunione il Dott. Benedetto Rognetta - Direttore dell'Ufficio Regionale del Piemonte.-

I suddetti rappresentanti hanno esaminato l'opportunità dell'Ufficio di Collocamento dipendente dall'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro assorba quello della Camera Confederale del Lavoro .- La questione viene risolta in senso affermativo per evitare dualismi e conseguenti eventuali dannose interferenze.- Viene però riconosciuto che le Organizzazioni sindacali torinesi a seguito dell'abolizione del loro Ufficio di Collocamento debbano esercitare un controllo sulla funzione esercitata dall'Ufficio di Collocamento dipendente dall'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro.

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In ordine alla qualifica professionale degli ex internati ed ex partigiani che si presenteranno all'Ufficio Collocamento direttamente o indirettamente a mezzo dell'Ufficio Assistenza , resta inteso che questa sarà fissata ed inquadrata a seconda delle norme sindacali che verranno comunicate dalla Commissione esecutiva della Camera del Lavoro in obbedienza ai futuri contratti di lavoro.

Letto, approvato e sottoscritto.

Torino, 27 agosto 1945.

Carbone Ulisse- Carmagnola Luigi
Napelli Giuseppe - Romano Andrea- Gatti Arnaldo-
Anfosso Amadio- Vivaldi Armando - Giorsetti Renato.

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APPENDIX "B"

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEMONTE REGION

Regional Order

RULES AND REGULATIONS ON LABOUR RELATIONS

Whereas the Provisions of Article IV of General Order entitled "Labour Relations" provide for the issuing of rules and regulations

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

ARTICLE I

THE procedure to be adopted by the Regional or Provincial Labour Officer in the performance of duties under Art. V (c) and Art. VI (d) of said General Order shall be as follows:

(a) Any collective Contract between employer and employees shall be in writing, and shall not be valid unless a copy thereof shall be filed in the Regional or Provincial Labour Office;

(b) If the result of direct discussion between the parties concerned is not productive of a common understanding, than the matter will be laid before the Director of the Regional or Provincial Labour Office. Such Director, or such person as he may empower, will act as conciliator and will attempt impartially to adjust the difference between the disputants. If adjusted, the agreement will be reduced to writing under (a) above;

(c) When such procedure has been resorted to and failed to produce agreement, then the Director of the Regional or Provincial Labour Office shall, on the request of the two contending parties , refer the dispute to an arbitration Board to be set up in accordance with Art. 2 thereof.

ARTICLE 2

ARBITRATION PROCEDURE

1301

(a)Arbitration Boards shall be set up with an equal number of representatives of the contending parties and in addition a Chairman who shall be chosen by agreement of the said parties and, in the event of disagreement, by the Director of the Regional or Provincial Labour Office. The Director shall also be empowered to appoint all members of the Board, if, after due notice by him being given, the said parties shall not have proceeded to such nomination.

(b) The Regional or Provincial Labour Office shall provide all secretarial services for the arbitration Board, shall furnish the requisite accomodation and defray necessary expenses, including the fees payable to the arbitrators.

(c) Arbitration boards shall decide the issue at hand by majority of votes, in equity and without being bound by any form of limitation of pro-

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

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

ARTICLE I

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(b) The Regional or Provincial Labour Office shall provide all secretarial services for the arbitration Board, shall furnish the requisite accomodation and defray necessary expenses, including the fees payable to the arbitrators.

(c) Arbitration boards shall decide the issue at hand by majority of votes, in equity and without being bound by any form of limitation of procedure. The findings shall be set forth in the form of a written order. This shall be deposited at the Regional or Provincial Labour Office, which, after seeing that the decision does not violate existing laws or regulations, shall register the said findings, which shall be delivered to each party involved in the dispute and shall be final and binding upon each.

ARTICLE 3

ABOLITION OF LABOUR MAGISTRACY

In conformity with the provisions of the General Order, the Labour Magistracy forming part of the Italian Courts of Appeal shall no longer deal with collective labour disputes or any other collective dispute concern-

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

ed with such matters as are governed by provisions of the General Order or by these Regulations.

ARTICLE 4

"ISPETTORATO DEL LAVORO"

The Corporative Inspectorate shall cease to function as such and will assume the name of "Ispettorato del Lavoro". This agency will discharge limited functions of Labour inspection under the jurisdiction of the Regional Labour Office of which it will form a section.

ARTICLE 5

DATE OF ENFORCEMENT

The order shall apply and be effective in the Provinces of Alessandria, Aosta, Asti, Cuneo, Novara, Torino and Vercelli on the date of its first publication therein.

DATED: August 1945

Robert P. Marshall
Colonel, F.A.
Regional Commissioner

1300

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

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DATED: August 1945

Robert P. Marshall
Colonel, F.A.
Regional Commissioner

1360

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

F 0 6 31

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

LABOR SUB COMMISSION
A. C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE Mr. SACHS Mr. HIRD Mr. SCOTT Mr. PROCTOR Miss STEVENSON Miss SANSEVERINO Chief Clerk	RS	2/6

REMARKS:

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

(EXTRACT COPY)

705

HEADQUARTERS
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

RESTRICTED

TO : Headquarters Allied Commission

Monthly Report
July 1945

(e) LABOUR

25. It is anticipated that a slight increase will be recorded in registered unemployed throughout the Region during July, with a more substantial increase in numbers of surplus workers due to slump in industrial activity.

26. Employers' Associations are beginning to take more definite shape. Professional classes have been slow in getting together and the trend in their case is to organize independently of one another.

27. The Piemonte Ordnance banning discharges of surplus workers in private employment has been extended to 30 September 45 in order to conform with the line of action taken by the Italian Government in undertaking to finance the "cassa Integrazioni".

(f) FINANCE

28. The general situation in regard to Revenue remains good but difficulty is experienced due to the time lag which occurs between the date a decree is implemented and the date interested parties are aware of changes in taxation.

29. It is considered that, consequent upon the implementation of D.L.L. n.116 the income of State Employees will reach the present cost of living figures.

30. Travelling allowances are under constant reference, but the implementation of the 70% increase in Indenita di Missione promised for Aug 1 should ease this situation.

(g) PROPERTY CONTROL

59. Conditions during the month have been relatively static and emphasis was placed on preparation of reports on properties.

60. The fears held that individual sequestrators for allied owned personal and miscellaneous property in Torino Province had disposed of such property and taken the proceeds have been confirmed. The original sequestrators were largely Fascist Officials who have fled.

ROBERT P. MARSHALL
Col. F.A.
Regional Commissioner

1298

Headquarters
Piemonte Region
7 Aug. 45

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

AUG 14 1945

INTERNAL

Fr		To
	Vice President	
	Brig. Anderson	
	Col. Demmore	
	Col. Walton	
	Lt Col Moore	
	Lt Col Tooby	
	Mr Hughes	
	Maj Anson	
	Maj Clark	
	Maj Rively	
	Maj Smith	
	Capt Crupo	
✓	Capt Highland	
	Capt Williams	
	Lt Arensberg	
	Lt DiLoreto	
	Lt Morgan	
	Requisition Branch	
	Price Control Branch	
	Message Center	

EXTERNAL

Fr		To
	ECONOMIC SECTION	
	Production Div	
	Supply Div	
	Agriculture Sub-Comm	
	Commerce " "	
	Finance " "	
	Food " "	
	Industry " "	
✓	Labor " "	
	FW & U " "	
	Transportation "	
	Chief Commissioner	
	Executive Commissioner	
	Civil Affairs Section	
	Establishment Section	
	C-1 (A)	
	C-1 (B)	
	Attention:	

	For appropriate Action		Note & Return
	Remarks/Recommendations		Signature
	Dispatch		Investigation & Report
✓	Information		File
	Circulation & Return		Note & Retain

REMARKS:

1297

10661

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

...R SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

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

REMARKS:

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

ASC/705

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION

Tel. 489081, Ext. 328

AHG/tks

Ref. AC/5587/IND

13 August 1945

SUBJECT: Return of Industrial Equipment to Turin.

TO: Ministry of Industry and Commerce,
Italian Government,
ROME.

1. Labor Sub-Commission, this Headquarters, has reported that a large number of industrial firms in Turin had removed part of their plant from the city, and are now expressing a wish to reinstall the machinery in its original position.

2. The Sindaco in Turin has opposed this movement of machinery on account of a shortage of food, and up to date the local Military Government has screened all such demands and only allowed a movement of the plant which they consider as absolutely necessary. The Regional Labor Officer, Turin, requests that your Ministry arrange to continue to exercise some similar control after Piemonte Region has been handed back to your Government.

A. H. GLENDINNING
Lt. Colonel
Acting Director
Industry Sub-Commission

cc:
Labor S/C
Regional Labor Officer
Piemonte Region

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

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

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

REMARKS:

1295

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

4 file

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

KH/rmw

TEL : Ext. 416

10 August 1945

REF : LSC/705

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of July

TO : Regional Commissioner, Piemonte Region
Attention: Regional Labor Officer

1. Reference is made to our memorandum of 8 August and to Paragraph 4 (a) of your monthly report.

2. The position regarding "Messa in Aspettative" has now been modified by the Italian Government which has withdrawn the draft Decree to which we referred in our memorandum and has substituted an alternative draft for our approval.

3. The present proposals reinstate the waiting list. Industrial undertakings shall institute a "Ruolo in aspettativa" to include the names of all workers attached to the undertaking who are registered on the "ruolo di temporanea disponibilita'". A copy of this waiting list must be forwarded to the Previdenza Office and to the Provincial Labor Office within three days of the publication of the Decree. Workers registered on the waiting list shall be entitled to:

(a) A daily allowance, to be paid by the employer, of 10 lire adult males, 7 lire adult females, 4 lire juveniles;

(b) Family allowances to be paid by Cassa Unica;

(c) A daily allowance to be paid by Assicurazione Contro la Disoccupazione of 20 lire adult males, 14 lire adult females, 8 lire juveniles.

4. The new draft Decree makes no change in the proposals for payments to "sospesi" or to those who work less than 48 hours each week. These workers -- whose names will be agreed by the internal commission and by the firm -- will receive 75% of full-time pay, in accordance with the Milan Agreement.

5. It is anticipated that a final Decree embodying the foregoing provisions will be passed by the Italian Government at an early date.

DAVID C. SACHS
Deputy Director
Labor Sub-Commission

1294

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

fra

TEL : 416 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION DCS/ab
APO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

REF : L20/705 6 August 1945

SUBJECT: Monthly report of July.

TO : Regional Commission, Piemonte Region
Attn: Regional Labor Officer.

1. Reference is made to paragraph 4(a) of your report referring to instructions concerning "Messe in Aspettativa". These "waiting lists" were a part of the original Milan agreement of 29 May providing for unemployment benefits. At the meeting of 8 July in Milan which resulted in the contingency indemnity, no reference was made to these "waiting lists" and it was a matter of considerable doubt whether the parties intended to have such lists. It appears reasonably clear from a draft decree which has been forwarded to us from the Italian Government that there will be no "waiting lists". This draft decree provides for lists for those suspended from work, "Sospesi". Persons on such lists will draw 75% of full time pay in accordance with the Milan agreement of 8 July. Although the Italian Government has not passed a final decree disposing of this problem, the status of the question is being forwarded to you for information.

2. Reference is made to paragraph 4(b) of your report concerning reimbursement from Cassa Integrazione. It is our understanding that instructions have already been forwarded to local offices of Previdenza concerning the payment of reimbursement and advances if necessary. This has been done both through the Italian Government and Regional Finance Offices.

DAVID C. SACHS
Deputy Director
Labor Sub-Commission

1293

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

file

FROM : 416 HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION DOS/sb
AFO 394
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

REF : Lsc/705 8 August 1946

SUBJECT: Return of Industrial Equipment to Turin.

TO : Industry sub-Commission

1. It appears from a report of the Regional Labor Officer, Piemonte Region, that a number of industrial firms had removed part or all of their machinery out of Turin. They now desire to return to their normal premises.

2. The Finance has taken a position opposing such return because of shortage of food and accommodations in Turin.

3. It appears that the local policy of AMG is to screen each case on its own merits.

4. The Regional Labor Officer suggests that the Italian Government be requested to formulate a policy upon this question so that they will be prepared to take action at the time of turnover to the Italian Government.

5. This matter is referred to you for such action as you may deem necessary and this sub-commission requests that we be advised of what action is taken.

DAVID O. DOBBS
Deputy Director
Labor Sub-Commission

Copies to:
Economic Section
Regional Labor Officer, Piemonte Region.

1292

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

File
LSC/706

REF : PR/LA/2/258 7 August 1945

SUBJECT : Appointment of l'Avv. Enrico Ferraris di Celle to Unione Agricoltori di Cuneo

TO : Director Labour Sub-Commission

1. Reference is made to LSC/806 dated 23 July 45 forwarding the letters of C.G.I.L. for the appointment of Avv. Ferraris di Celle as Receiver in Cuneo.

2. It has not been possible to proceed with this appointment as the arrangements on a Regional and Provincial basis had already been completed. The present pannel is constituted as follows :

Regional Receivers: Luigi Carmagnola
Assistant " " : Giuseppe Rapelli (Industry)
Alighieri Costantini (Agriculture)
Leandro Scamuzzi (Commerce)
Oreste Bertero (Credito-Assicurazioni)

Provincial Receivers:
ASTI - Saglietti Carlo
ALESSANDRIA - Francesco Boris
AOSTA - Ghio Renzo
CUNEO - Garavagno Giuseppe
NOVARA - Dott. Antonio Bussi
VERCELLI - Giuseppe Ferraris

No appointment has been made for Torino as the Regional Receivers have also assumed direct responsibility for this Province.

1291

3. Mr. Carmagnola has been in touch with the National Liquidators in Rome and is discharging his duties as Regional Receiver in conformity with their directives.

4. Attached please find letters of appointment in respect of Avv. Ferraris Di Celle.

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

Unione Agricoltori di Cuneo

TO : Director Labour Sub-Commission ✓

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

Distribution : Director Labour S/C
Mr. Carmagnola
File
Reading File

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

Tel: 204

Ref: LSC/806

23 July, 1945.

Subject: Appointment of l'Avv. Enrico Ferraris di Celle to Unione Agricoltori di Cuneo.

To: Regional Labour Officer,
Piemonte, Region.

1. This Sub-Commission and Agriculture Sub-Commission see no objection to the above appointment, and perhaps therefore you will have the two attached letters despatched.

W.R. Braine

W.R. BRAINE

Director,
Labour Sub-Commission

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

CONFEDERAZIONE DEGLI AGRICOLTORI

COMITATO DI LIQUIDAZIONE

Roma. .....

EC.AS. 1653

OGGETTO= Nomina a conservatore dei beni patrimoniali della dessata Unione Agricoltori di Cuneo

AVV. ENRICO FERRARIS DI CELLE
Presidente della Federazione Agricoltori di

C U N E O

Ci é gradito comunicarLe che - essendoci Ella stata indicata come persona competente e di fiducia- abbiamo deciso di nominarLa in data odierna conservatore dei beni della disciolta Confederazione Agricoltori, siti in provincia di Cuneo. Fiduciosi nella Sua accettazione - che Ella vorrà confermarci con cortese sollecitudine - Le trasmettiamo, qui acclusa, la lettera circolare con le istruzioni inerenti al mandato affidatole, accompagnata da un congruo numero di questionari che Ella vorrà restituirci dopo che saranno stati debitamente riempiti dagli ex dipendenti della disciolta Unione.

In attesa di cortese riscontro.

CONFEDERAZIONE degli AGRICOLTORI - COMITATO di LIQUIDAZ.ne

1289

IL COMITATO

Allegati: lettera istruzioni e n° 30 questionari

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

CONFEDERAZIONE DEGLI AGRICOLTORI

COMITATO DI LIQUIDAZIONE

Roma, 1 GIUGNO 1945

EC.AS. 1654

OGGETTO= Nomina conservatore dei beni patrimoniali della cessata Unione degli Agricoltori di Cuneo

ILL.MO SIG. PREFETTO
della Provincia di

C U N E O

Lo scrivente Comitato si pregia portare a conoscenza della S.V. Ill.ma che, in esecuzione del mandato conferitogli con Decreto Luogotenenziale del 23 novembre 1944 n° 369 e successivo del 6 febbraio 1945, ha nominato in data odierna l'Avv. Enrico Ferraris di Celle, di costì, conservatore dei beni patrimoniali della disciolta Confederazione degli Agricoltori, siti in provincia di Cuneo.

Ciò, come di dovere, comunicato, ci rivolgiamo alla Sua cortesia affinché voglia concedere al predetto conservatore il Suo autorevole appoggio nell'azione che questi andrà a svolgere per la tutela e la salvaguardia dei beni patrimoniali della cessata Unione Agricoltori.

Nel ringraziarLa vivamente, porgiamo distinti saluti.

CONFEDERAZIONE degli AGRICOLTORI · COMITATO di LIQUIDAZ.ne ·

IL COMITATO ... ;

1288

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

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		6/6.
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss. STEVENSON		12
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

Miss Cacciola

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

LS c/905 + 910

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PIEMONTE REGION
LABOUR DIVISION
A.P.O. 394 U.S. ARMY

REF. : PR/LA/62/239 2 August 1945

SUBJECT : Minutes of R.I.J.A.C. Meetings.

TO : H.Q. Allied Commission
(Att'n Labour Sub-Commission)

1. Herewith please find copy of R.I.J.A.C. minutes for meetings held on 21 July 1945, 23 July 1945 and 30 July 1945 as requested.

E. Scicluna

E. SCICLUNA, Major
Regional Labor Officer

Copy to : Cav. Carpo, Sec.
File
Reading File.

VERBALE DELL'ADUNANZA TENUTA IL GIORNO 27 LUGLIO 1945 DAL COMITATO ESECUTIVO "LAVORO ED INDUSTRIA PER IL PIEMONTE"

Sono presenti i Sigg.

DOTT. MIGLIARDI LEONE - Presidente in sostituzione dell'Avv. Guglielmone

SIG. NOVERA GIOVANNI - Rappresentante dei lavoratori

ING. PIGNIO MARIO - Rappresentante dei datori di lavoro

MAGG. E. SCICLUNA - Ufficiale Regionale della Divisione Lavoro dell'A.M.G.

SIG. CARPO GIOVANNI - Segretario

Si è dato lettura ed è stato approvato il verbale della seduta precedente.

Prima di passare all'esame delle questioni all'ordine del giorno il Sig. Novera ha ritenuto di segnalare che l'atteggiamento assunto dalla Unione Industriale con la deliberazione del 17 corr. mese comportante la sospensione delle trattative contrattuali con la Camera del Lavoro è causa di gravi preoccupazioni per le autorità locali specie nella attuale complessa e delicata situazione politica e sociale.

L'Ing. Pignio fa rilevare al riguardo che la posizione assunta dall'Unione Industriale è precisata nell'ordine del giorno votato dall'assemblea degli industriali del 17 corr. mese e tende ad ottenere che vengano ripristinate le condizioni di normalità necessarie per il libero svolgimento dei rapporti tra le due organizzazioni.

Il Dott. Migliardi esprime l'avviso che, qualora la Unione Industriale persistesse nell'accennato atteggiamento, verrebbero a risultare ritardate le definizioni di urgenti problemi sindacali determinando un alterabile perturbamento nelle masse lavoratrici.

Al riguardo il Magg. Scicluna ha informato che, per iniziativa dell'A.M.G. la situazione dei rapporti tra l'Unione Industriale e la Camera del Lavoro verrà esaminata oggi stesso in una riunione dei rappresentanti sindacali.

Si passa in seguito all'esame delle seguenti questioni di carattere generale :

1285

a) trattamento economico e posizione giuridica degli impiegati e degli operai che hanno preso parte alla lotta per la liberazione

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

SIG. CARPO GIOVANNI - Segretario

Si è dato lettura ed è stato approvato il verbale della seduta precedente.

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L'Luca Figario fa rilevare al riguardo che la posizione assunta dall'Unione Industriale è precisata nell'ordine del giorno votato dall'assemblea degli industriali del 17 corr. mese e tende ad ottenere che vengano ripristinate le condizioni di normalità necessarie per il libero svolgimento dei rapporti tra le due organizzazioni.

Il Dott. Migliardi esprime l'avviso che, qualora la Unione Industriale persistesse nell'accennato atteggiamento, verrebbero a risultare ritardate le definizioni di urgenti problemi sindacali determinando un ulteriore perturbamento nelle masse lavoratrici.

Al riguardo il Sogg. Spiclano ha informato che, per iniziativa dell'A.M.G. la situazione dei rapporti tra l'Unione Industriale e la Camera del Lavoro verrà esaminata oggi stesso in una riunione dei rappresentanti sindacali.

1285

Si passa in seguito all'esame delle seguenti questioni di carattere generale :

a) trattamento economico e posizione giuridica degli impiegati e degli operai che hanno preso parte alla lotta per la liberazione

Il Comitato, tenuto conto che il Decreto N° 13 in data 17 Gennaio 1945 del C.L.N. ha avuto finora scarse e disparate applicazioni ritiene che sia opportuno che il problema del trattamento economico stabilito a favore dei lavoratori che hanno preso parte alla lotta per la liberazione venga disciplinato in modo uniforme per tutto il Nord Italia, o quantomeno per il Piemonte, mediante un regolare accordo sindacale.

L'onere finanziario derivante dal citato decreto del C.L.N. non dovrebbe però ricadere sulle singole aziende presso le quali erano in forza i citati lavoratori prima del loro passaggio al

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

Corpo Volontario della Libertà ma venire ripartito proporzionalmente fra tutte le aziende o preferibilmente essere assunto dallo Stato o dalla Cassa Sussidi ai richiamati alle armi.

Peraltro, allo scopo di non ritardare ulteriormente l'attuazione del citato provvedimento, si dovrebbe stabilire che il compenso dovuto dovrebbe essere pagato dai datori di lavoro salvo rivalsa verso lo Stato o la citata Cassa.

Nei casi speciali di aziende che abbiano un elevato numero di partigiani e si trovino in difficoltà finanziarie, dovrebbe essere loro consentito prelevare i fondi necessari presso un fondo da istituire a tale scopo presso qualche Istituto di Credito.

Il Magg. Salvini rileva la opportunità di addivenire alla stipulazione di un accordo regionale da sottoporre immediatamente agli organi centrali del C.L.N., del Governo Italiano e dell'A.M.G.

Per quanto concerne l'obbligo della riassunzione in servizio dei citati lavoratori, l'Ing. Fiorio esprime l'avviso che, in attesa che vengano emanate al riguardo norme definitive da parte degli organi centrali di Governo, i datori di lavoro siano autorizzati a licenziare un numero di lavoratori in forza uguale a quello dei volontari da riassumere.

Il Sig. Rovida e il Dott. Migliorini ritengono che, nell'attuale situazione, non sia opportuno [illegible] la decisione sui licenziamenti che eventualmente si rendessero necessari in conseguenza della riassunzione degli ex-partigiani venga lasciata alla sola discrezione dei datori di lavoro in che modo invece da adottare la procedura prevista dall'Ordinanza dell'A.M.G. del 2 Giugno u.s. concernente le deroghe alla proroga al blocco dei licenziamenti e cioè che la distinta dei nominativi dei lavoratori da licenziare, venga compilata d'accordo con le Commissioni Interne in seno alla quale si dovrebbe pronunciare la Sezione Economica del C.L.N. Regionale. [illegible]

Il Comitato ha espresso a maggioranza, dissenziente l'Ing. Fiorio, il parere che per i citati licenziamenti venga seguita la procedura stabilita dalla suaccennata ordinanza militare.

Il Comitato rileva l'opportunità che la questione venga esaminata in senso nazionale dagli organi competenti.

b) Disciplina del rientro in sede degli stabilimenti 1284 dei Ministeri decentrati.

Il Comitato, tenuto conto che il problema del rientro in sede degli stabilimenti, dei depositi e degli uffici decentrati, deve essere esaminato e risolto tenendo conto sia del trattamento da usare nei confronti dei lavoratori come delle esigenze delle aziende nonchè delle condizioni urbanistiche dei grandi centri, ritiene che il citato rientro venga subordinato, caso per caso, [illegible]

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dito.

Il Magg. Scigliano, rileva la opportunità di addivenire alla stipulazione di un accordo regionale da sottoporre immediatamente agli organi centrali del C.L.N., del Governo Italiano e dell'A.M.G.

Per quanto concerne l'obbligo della riassunzione in servizio dei citati lavoratori, l'Ing. Fiorio esprime l'avviso che, in attesa che vengano emanate al riguardo norme definitive da parte degli organi centrali di Governo, i datori di lavoro siano autorizzati a licenziare un numero di lavoratori in forza uguale a quello dei volontari da riassumere.

Il Sig. Rovedo e il Dott. Migliardi ritengono che, nell'attuale situazione, non sia opportuno ~~[illegible]~~ la decisione sui licenziamenti che eventualmente si rendessero necessari in conseguenza della riassunzione degli ex-partigiani venga lasciata alla sola discrezione dei datori di lavoro ma che sia invece da adottare la procedura prevista dall'Ordinanza dell'A.M.G. del 2 Giugno u.s. concernente le deroghe alla proroga al blocco dei licenziamenti e cioè che la distinta dei nominativi dei lavoratori da licenziare, venga compilata d'accordo con la Commissione Interna in mancanza del quale si dovrebbe pronunciare la Sezione Economica del CLN. Regionale. (l'apposito Comitato costituito presso)

Il Comitato ha espresso a maggioranza, discendente l'Ing. Fiorio, il parere che per i citati licenziamenti venga seguita la procedura stabilita dalla accennata ordinanza militare.

Il Comitato rileva l'opportunità che la questione venga esaminata in senso nazionale dagli organi competenti.

b) Disciplina del rientro in sede degli stabilimenti dei reparti decentrati. 1284

Il Comitato, tenuto conto che il problema del rientro in sede degli stabilimenti, dei reparti e degli uffici decentrati, deve essere esaminato e risolto tenendo conto sia del trattamento da usare nei confronti dei lavoratori come delle esigenze delle aziende nonchè delle condizioni urbanistiche dei grandi centri, propone che il citato rientro venga subordinato, caso per caso, alla autorizzazione del Governo Militare Alleato, sentito il parere del Sindaco del Comune di sede normale dell'azienda e nel quale si trovino gli impianti prima del decentramento, della Sezione Economica del C.L.N. Regionale e delle Organizzazioni Sindacali competenti per le due parti.

L'eventuale autorizzazione dovrebbe stabilire l'obbligo di trasferire il personale che ha seguito l'azienda qualora ciò venisse richiesto, avendo nei loro confronti un trattamento analogo a quello adottato in occasione del decentramento.

Dovrebbe inoltre venire stabilita la facoltà del datore di

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lavoro di licenziare il personale assunto in loco corrispondendo allo stesso, oltre alle normali indennità di licenziamento e di preavviso, anche un compenso di smobilitazione pari ad una mensilità di stipendio ed a 192 ore di lavoro comprensive l'indennità di contingenza recentemente concessa.

Il datore di lavoro dovrebbe assumere [illegible] numero di operai di quelli licenziati, prelevandoli dal personale esuberante delle ditte cessate.

Si è passato in seguito all'esame del seguente accordo salariale :

Accordo salariale per il personale dipendente dalla Cassa di Risparmio Lotteria di Torino

Tenuto conto della speciale situazione della Cassa di Risparmio di Torino la quale non aveva accordato in passato le indennità adottate da altre Aziende di Credito, il Comitato esprime parere favorevole all'accordo anche per quanto concerne la decorrenza dal 1° gennaio 45 e ciò in considerazione del fatto che i nuovi stipendi fissati dall'accordo risultano in linea di massima inferiori a quelli in atto presso le altre Banche e che la Cassa di Risparmio ha giurisdizione limitata nel Piemonte.

A causa di impegni d'ufficio improrogabili dei membri Sigg. Giovanni Novaro ed Ing. Fiorio la continuazione dell'esame delle questioni all'ordine del giorno, è stata rinviata a lunedì 23 corr. mese alle ore 21.

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VERBALE DELLA ADUNANZA TENUTA LA SERA DEL 23 LUGLIO 1945 DAL COMITATO CONSULTIVO "LAVORO ED INDUSTRIA" PER IL PIEMONTE

Sono presenti i Sigg.:

DOTT. MIGLIARDI LEONE	- Presidente in sostituzione dell'Avv. Guglielmone
SIG. ROVEDA GIOVANNI	- Rappresentante dei Lavoratori
ING. FIORIO SANDRO	- Rappresentante dei Datori di Lavoro
MAGG. E. SCICLUNA	- Ufficiale Regionale della Divisione Lavoro dell'A.M.G.
SIG. CARPO GIOVANNI	- Segretario.

Si è data lettura del verbale della seduta precedente che è stato approvato dopo che sono state apportate alcune rettifiche.

Si è ripresa in seguito in esame la questione relativa al trattamento economico ed alla posizione giuridica dei lavoratori che hanno preso parte alla lotta per la liberazione. Al riguardo si è convenuto di rinviare la formulazione delle eventuali proposte del Comitato alla prossima seduta in attesa di prendere visione del Decreto Luogotenenziale che estende ai volontari della libertà il trattamento stabilito per i militari richiamati alle armi.

Circa la questione del rientro in sede degli impianti e degli uffici decentrati durante la guerra, dopo nuovo esame dei diversi aspetti tecnici, economici e sociali del problema, il Comitato ha espresso l'avviso che, nelle attuali condizioni di crisi di attività industriale il rientro degli impianti non riveste in linea di massima alcun carattere d'urgenza e che pertanto non è opportuno favorire in alcun modo il citato rientro il quale, d'altra parte, è vietato da una ordinanza del Sindaco di Torino ed in ogni caso è controllato dalla Sezione Industria dell'A.M.G.

Circa il trattamento dei lavoratori assunti in loco si ritiene sia opportuno che anche per essi siano da osservare le disposizioni sul blocco dei licenziamenti.

Si è passato in seguito all'esame dei seguenti accordi salariali:

ACCORDO DIPENDENTI AZIENDE COMMERCIALI DI BIELLA.

L'accordo fissa stipendi relativamente bassi rispetto a quel-

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=li in atto presso altri rami d'attività e contempla anche in= dennità di carovita con la clausola che le stesse verranno assor= bite dagli accordi provinciali in corso di stipulazione per la cor= responsione di una indennità di contingenza. In tali condizioni il Comitato ha espresso parere favorevole alla omologazione del= l'accordo anche per quanto concerne la decorrenza dal 1° Maggio 1945.

ACCORDO SALARIALE PER DIPENDENTI DI ORTOFRUTTICOLTORI E VIVAISTI DI BIELLA.

Il Comitato esprime parere favorevole alla omologazione del= l'accordo con la condizione che le indennità di carovita e supple= mento contemplato dall'accordo stesso vengano assorbite dalla in= dennità di contingenza che verrà istituite dall'accordo provincia= le in corso di stipulazione.

ACCORDO OPERAI DITTA PIAGGIO - BIELLA

Il Comitato esprime parere favorevole dato che i minimi di paga stabiliti non superano quelli contemplati dai contratti col= lettivi generali per l'industria meccanica e le indennità di ca= rovita sono da considerare assorbite dalla indennità di contin= genza stabilite in varie provincie e che sarà con ogni probabili= tà fissata anche per la Provincia di Vercelli.

ACCORDO SALARIALE PER I METALMECCANICI DI BIELLA.

Il Comitato decide di rinviare l'esame dell'accordo alla prossima seduta in quanto non è stato possibile espletare comple= tamente l'istruttoria relativa.

ACCORDO SALARIALE PER GLI ADDETTI ALL'INDUSTRIA EDILE DI BIELLA.

L'accordo manca della data di stipulazione e fissa per i giovani una indennità di carovita superiore a quella contemplata dall'accordo di Milano sulla indennità di contingenza. Si rileva inoltre che per i datori di lavoro vi sono sette firme senza che sia precisato se essi rappresentano soltanto le rispettive aziende o se invece sono stati delegati a stipulare l'accordo dalla Camera dell'Industria di Biella per tutta la categoria dei datori di la= voro dell'edilizia.

Il Comitato ha pertanto deciso di rinviare l'esame dell'ac= cordo con l'incarico all'Ufficio Regionale di eseguire un supple= mento di istruttoria.

ACCORDO SALARIALE PER I DIPENDENTI DALLE FERROVIE ELETTRICHE BIEL= LESI.

Il Comitato esprime parere favorevole alla condizione che la indennità di carovita in esso stabilita venga assorbita dalla nuova indennità di contingenza.

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La decorrenza dell'accordo dal 1° Gennaio 1945 è subordinata all'accertamento da parte dell'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro, che le trattative per l'accordo siano state effettivamente iniziate alla fine del 1944.

ACCORDO SALARIALE PER I DIPENDENTI AZIENDE DI TRASPORTO DI BIELLA.

Manca l'accordo originale con le firme degli stipulenti e non è indicata la data di stipulazione. Il Comitato decide pertanto di rinviare l'esame dello accordo con l'incarico all'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro di eseguire un sipplemento di istruttoria.

ACCORDI SALARIALI: DITTA BARBERO & C. - OFFICINA MECCAN. - TORINO
S.A. OFFICINE SANT'AMBROGIO - Torino
S.A. FABBRICA CASSEFORTI "FICHET" - TORINO

Su proposta dell'Ing. Fiorio il Comitato, tenuto conto che sono in corso trattative fra le due parti per la stipulazione di un regolare contratto di lavoro per i dipendenti della industria metallurgica, decide di rinviarne l'esame ad epoca successiva alla conclusione delle trattative citate.

ACCORDO PROVVISORIO FRA I RAPPRESENTANTI DEGLI INDUSTRIALI E COMMERCIALI E I RAPPRESENTANTI DEGLI IMPIEGATI ED OPERAI.

Poichè l'accordo ha carattere provvisorio e le indennità di carovita fissate dallo stesso sono inferiori ed assorbite dalla indennità di contingenza recentemente istituita dall'accordo per la Provincia di Asti il Comitato esprime parere favorevole.

ACCORDO PER I DIPENDENTI DALL'ISTITUTO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO

L'accordo contiene una disposizione che prevede la revisione della indennità di caroviveri ogni tre mesi in relazione alle variazioni del numero indice del costo della vita. Ciò è in contrasto con la disposizione del Comando Alleato relativa al regime di preventiva approvazione delle variazioni salariali. Mancano le firme originali.

Nell'accordo si stabilisce la decorrenza dal 1° Gennaio 1945 in contrasto con le direttive adottate dall'AMG nei riguardi dell'accordo dei bancari di Milano e contempla la facoltà (e non l'obbligo) dell'Istituto di assorbire gli anticipi precedentemente accordati.

Si decide pertanto di rinviare l'esame dell'accordo alla prossima seduta chiamando ad intervenire alla stessa i rappresentanti della Direzione e della Commissione Interna. 1280

SOCIETA' ITALIANA ELETTRODI - TORINO - Licenziamento personale.

Il Comitato esprime l'avviso che per l'allontanamento dall'azienda dei cinque lavoratori che si sarebbero resi colpevoli di denuncia dei dirigenti dell'azienda ai sindacati fascisti per l'azione ostruzionistica effettuata dai dirgenti dell'azienda per non lavorare per i tedeschi la Ditta deve sottoporre il caso alla Commis-

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mione per l'epurazione nell'industria privata.

Per gli altri operai, e per quelli sopra citati qualora l'accusa risultasse infondata, la Ditta è tenuta ad osservare le disposizioni vigenti in materia di ordine dei licenziamenti.

IL PRESIDENTE

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DALLE DELLA CAMERA TENUTA LA SERA DEL 7 LUGLIO 1945 DAL COMITATO CONSULTIVO "LAVORO ED INDUSTRIA" PER IL PIEMONTE.

Sono presenti i Sigg.

Dott.	GUGLIELMONE Teresio	Presidente.
Sig.	ROVEDA Giovanni	Rappresentante dei Lavoratori.
Ing.	FICMIO Sanaro	Rappresentante dei Datori di Lavoro.
Magg.	E. MOTOLONA	Ufficiale Regionale della Divisione Lavoro dell'A.M.G.
Sig.	CAMPO Giovanni	Segretario.

Si sono presi in esame i seguenti accordi salariali:

Accordo salariale dipendenti Istituto San Paolo. - Torino -

L'Istituto svolge la sua attività principalmente nel Piemonte con 120 filiali ed un altro 40 filiali nelle altre Regioni. L'accordo stabilisce la decorrenza dei nuovi stipendi ed indennità al 1° Gennaio 1945 e la revisione trimestrale riferita alle variazioni dei numeri indici del costo della vita del Comune di Torino.

Poichè gli organi centrali dell'A.M.G. d'accordo col Governo Italiano hanno stabilito che nel settore bancario gli adeguamenti salariali abbiano decorrenza non anteriore al 1° Giugno corrente anno sono state invitate le parti a sostituire l'accordo presentato con altro nel quale si fissi una eventuale indennità globale per il periodo fino al 31 maggio ed i nuovi stipendi ed indennità per il periodo successivo.

Accordo salariale industrie metalmeccaniche Biella.-

Tenuto conto che le nuove paghe non differiscono sensibilmente da quelle in vigore in altre Province del Piemonte esprime parere favorevole nella condizione che nella indennità di contingenza istituita dai recenti accordi provinciali vengano assorbite l'indennità di caro-vita e supplementi contemplati dall'accordo in esame.

Accordo salariale aziende industriali non comprese nelle regolamentazioni salariali attuali con decreti della fine 1944 e principio 1945.

Si tratta di 21 contratti riguardanti rami d'industria di scarsa importanza. Poichè tali accordi mirano ad una perequazione salariale a favore dei lavoratori di aziende che non hanno fruito dei

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DALLE DELLA A. MANCA TENUTA LA SERA DEL 1 LUGLIO 1945 DAL COMITATO CONSULTIVO "LAVORO ED INDUSTRIA" PER IL PIEMONTE.

Sono presenti i Sigg.

Dott.	GUGLIELMONE Teresio	Presidente.
Sig.	ROVEDA Giovanni	Rappresentante dei Lavoratori.
Ing.	FICKIC Sandro	Rappresentante dei Datori di Lavoro.
Magg.	E. BOTTIGLIERA	Ufficiale Regionale della Divisione Lavoro dell'A.M.G.
Sig.	CARPO Giovanni	Segretario.

Si sono presi in esame i seguenti accordi salariali:

Accordo salariale dipendenti Istituto San Paolo. - Torino -

L'Istituto svolge la sua attività principalmente nel Piemonte con 120 filiali ed ha altre 40 filiali nelle altre Regioni. L'accordo stabilisce la decorrenza dei nuovi stipendi ed indennità al 1° Gennaio 1945 e la revisione trimestrale riferita alle variazioni dei numeri indici del costo della vita del Comune di Torino.

Poichè gli organi centrali dell'A.M.G. d'accordo col Governo Italiano hanno stabilito che nel settore bancario gli adeguamenti salariali abbiano decorrenza non anteriore al 1° Giugno corrente anno sono state invitate le parti a sostituire l'accordo presentato con altro nel quale si fissi una eventuale indennità globale per il periodo fino al 31 maggio ed i nuovi stipendi ed indennità per il periodo successivo.

Accordo salariale industrie metalmeccaniche Biella.-

Tenuto conto che le nuove paghe non differiscono sensibilmente da quelle in vigore in altre Province del Piemonte esprime parere favorevole sulla condizione che nella indennità di contingenza istituita dai recenti accordi provinciali vengano assorbite l'indennità di caro-vita e supplemento contemplati dall'accordo in esame.

Accordo salariale aziende industriali non comprese nelle regolamentazioni salariali attuali con decreti della fine 1944 e principio 1945.

Si tratta di 21 contratti riguardanti rami d'industria di scarsa importanza. Poichè tali accordi mirano ad una perequazione salariale a favore dei lavoratori di aziende che non hanno fruito dei

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miglioramenti apportati dalle citate regolamentazioni il Comitato esprime parere favorevole alla omologazione dei citati accordi.

Per quanto concerne gli accordi salariali concernenti gli operai delle Ditte Barbero "Fichet" e Sant'Ambrogio di Torino si conviene di rinviare nuovamente l'esame alla prossima seduta al fine di confrontarne la portata economica con il recente accordo "A.M.M.A." - "F.I.O.M.".

La nuova riunione è stata fissata per le ore 16 del giorno 31 corrente mese.

IL PRESIDENTE

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LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BLAINE		
Mr. SACHS	RS	2/6
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss. STEVENSON		
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

Take on file

LSC/705

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

REF. : PR/LA/71/237 2 August 1945

SUBJECT : MONTHLY REPORT FOR JULY 1945 - LABOUR.

TO : REGIONAL COMMISSIONER - PIEMONTE
onward transmission to A.C. Labour Sub-Commission.

1. Reference is made to instructions contained in Office Memo No. 4 dated 21 May 45 asking for monthly situation report.

2. Labour Division - Piemonte.

There have been no additions to the Military or Civilian Establishment of this Division during the month of July and the difficulty of coping with an ever increasing pressure of work has only been overcome through a greater and more efficient collaboration of the various Provincial Labour Offices. The Provincial Labour Liaison Officers have rendered valuable service in giving this Division a timely warning of any urgent problem calling for the direct intervention of a specialist officer. Lt. Cantilli accompanied by Dottore Ricci have spent most of their time in the field, thus

(i) organising the administration and functioning of the Provincial Labour offices and their dependant "Ufficio di Collocamento";

(ii) Conciliating outstanding Labour disputes; and

(iii) mediating in the formulation of wage agreements that had remained in suspense for reasons of formal disagreement.

3. SITUATION REPORTS FROM PROVINCES -

Provincial Commissioners were invited to make arrangements with their respective Labour Liaison Officers to forward to this Division a summary monthly report on the Labour situation. A specimen report was submitted for their attention, outlining the heads under which the requisite information might be sent. Alessandria, Aosta, Asti and Vercelli have complied with this request; no report is at hand from Torino, Cuneo and Novara. From Alessandria the following information is noteworthy :

(a) Agitation for "Liberation bonus" by State employees;

(b) Conditions of Industry gradually deteriorating;

(c) unemployment gradually increasing in Industry but no unemployment in Agriculture;

(d) Labour relations satisfactory and organisations of employers and employees are collaborating with Provincial Labour Office.

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2. Labour Division - Piemonte.

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(d) Labour relations satisfactory and organisations of employers and employees are collaborating with Provincial Labour Office.

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From Aosta the following points are brought out in the report : -

(a) No problem of unemployed or Labour relations exists in Agriculture mainly due to small holding system prevalent in this Province;

(b) Shortage of raw materials has reduced considerably industrial activities except for Olivetti whose output is two-thirds of normal;

(c) Labour Office has efficatiously intervened to settle disputes and eliminate threats of strike at Cogne Plant in connection with

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(i) a demand for an increase in bread ration by the clerical employees, and

(ii) requests for a "caro vita" indemnity on the lines of the Torino and Milano agreements;

(d) return of partisans and interesses are aggrevating the unemployment situation;

(e) Excellent relationship exists between Provincial Labour Office and organisations of Labour and of Employers;

(f) Commercial Employers are not organised and Labour Office has taken the initiative to bring this group together in order to create the necessary conditions of representation for the conclusion of collective agreements of "caro vita" and wage adjustments;

(g) a much - needed reorganisation of the "Ufficio di Collocamento" is now being effected by the Director of the Provincial Labour Office.

From Vercelli and Biella the following information is forwarded :

a) Labour relations in the agricultural field were only disturbed by a temporary suspension of work on the part of gardners; agreement for a wage adjustment was reached;

(b) Four important industries have been making attempts to discharge surplus workers in accordance with the provisions of the Piemonte Ordinance; some 1600 workers are involved;

(c) seven strikes, lasting one day or less, were staged during the course of the month, at Biella - all these were related to wage disputes and agreement was eventually reached through the intervention of the Labour Office;

(d) Unchanged situation in unemployment;

(e) Labour relations improving and Labour Office intervention welcomed by both employers and workpeople;

(f) Large number of wage agreements covering every field of employment have been concluded or are about to be concluded; particularly active is Biella.

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From Asti the following information is submitted : -

(a) There is a shortage of agricultural workers, a census is now being made to ascertain number of agricultural workers employed in Industry;

(b) Lack of raw materials has reduced industrial activity; glass industry totally inactive and workers at present employed in repairing air-raid damage to plants; wine industry reduced owing to lack of transportation facilities; building trade has not undertaken winter programme of work owing to lack of building materials; unemployment increasing gradually;

(c) Relationship between Labour Office and Employers' and workpeople's

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(g) a much - needed reorganisation of the "Ufficio di Collocamento" is now being effected by the Director of the Provincial Labour Office.

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(d) Unchanged situation in unemployment;

(e) Labour relations improving and Labour Office intervention welcomed by both employers and workpeople;

(f) Large number of wage agreements covering every field of employment have been concluded or are about to be concluded; particularly active is Biella.

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From Asti the following information is submitted : -

(a) There is a shortage of agricultural workers, a census is now being made to ascertain number of agricultural workers employed in Industry;

(b) Lack of raw materials has reduced industrial activity; glass industry totally inactive and workers at present employed in repairing air-raid damage to plants; wine industry reduced owing to lack of transportation facilities; building trade has not undertaken winter programme of work owing to lack of building materials; unemployment increasing gradually;

(c) Relationship between Labour Office and Employers' and workpeople's organisations is good, Labour relations satisfactory; (d) agreements reached on wide scale for "caro vita" indemnity both for Industrial and Commercial workers and employees; agreement between employers and workers of brick factories is also in course;

(e) numerous applications for work in the far east have been filed with the Provincial Labour Office.

4. SOCIAL SERVICES.

All Social Service Agencies from a point of view of administration,

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have continued to operate satisfactorily. They have followed the policy laid down by this Division to work in close touch with their respective National Head Offices. In view of the limited time that Military Government was to operate in this territory, no changes in personnel and establishment was undertaken, with the exception of suspensions on political grounds. It was considered more appropriate to leave this to the Italian Authorities. The financial situation of all these agencies remains their principal preoccupation and as a definitive remedy can only be applied on a national basis, the respective Directors were instructed to bring these problems to the notice of their head offices for transmission to the Bonomonetti Commission now preparing a plan for a general reform on the basis of a unified organisation.

The "Previdenza Sociale" has been temporarily placed in a precarious situation in connection with the operation of the "Cassa Integrazioni". In this respect two problems have arisen, namely

(a) No directive has been given to the Institute as to whether payments should be made in respect of the system established by the Milan agreement for the "messa in aspettativa" -- Instructions on this point are urgently required from Labour Sub-Commission as an agreement on the Milan lines is being contemplated in the Biella district (Vercelli Province);

(b) Organised Labour has succeeded in obtaining immediate application of the agreement conceeding women equal treatment for "caro vita" indemnity, while approval by A.C./Italian Government is still pending; employers will be claiming re-inbursement from the "Cassa Integrazioni" on the basis of the increased "caro vita". The difficulty has arisen as to whether these payments should be made in order to avoid possibility of any new agitations, considering that at an early date the Italian Government will, for obvious political considerations, give its approval. The policy laid down by this Division is to let "sleeping dogs lie", procrastinating the effective payment; in the event of pressure for immediate settlement of claims, the Institute has been instructed to withhold the extra payments involved on the plea that at an early date these will be paid as soon as formal instructions from Rome arrive. It is hoped that approval will not be delayed and the intervention of Labour Sub-Commission is invited to expedite the Italian Government decision on this agreement.

5. LABOUR OFFICES AND "UFFICI DI COLLOCAMENTO". 1274

The Directorship of the Regional Labour Office has in the past month been occupied provisionally by Dott. Enrico La Loggia pending the appointment of a suitable candidate. Dott. Benedetto Rognetta, former personal assistant of the Prefect of Torino and an outstanding personality in Regional C.L.N. circles has now taken over. During the course of the month all Provincial Labour Directorships have been filled and detailed instructions have been issued from the Regional Office with regards to establishments, administrative services, procedure for conciliation mediation and arbitration, organisation and functioning of Uffici di Collocamento, registration of Collective Contracts and other similar matters. A conference of the Provincial Directors was held in Torino on

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A concise definition of the functions provided the skeleton for discussion and special attention was given to
(i) pit-falls to be avoided by Labour Offices in the discharge of duties;

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(ii) ways and means for overcoming difficulties of accomodation and transport;
(iii) Financing and establishment of Labour Offices;
(iv) procedure for "individual" and "collective" Labour disputes;
(v) particular situation in Vercelli Province, where a subsidiary Labour Office is required at Biella; and
(vi) Placement of Labour and possible solution of difficulty arising from claim of organised Labour to take over this service.

With the appointment of all Directors of the Labour Offices, it is reasonable to believe that the efficient functioning of this service is now guaranteed. These nominations were submitted for approval to Prefect, Provincial C.L.N., Camera del Lavoro, and "Unione Industriali". Except for Torino Province, where the attitude of the "Camera del Lavoro" remains equivocal, these offices have been accepted as a useful and welcome contribution to a democratic form of government and experience has led both employers and organised Labour to avail themselves more frequently of their services. It is significant that even in Torino when a position of "dead lock" ensued, the parties to the dispute were compelled to resort to the Labour Office for the solution of an undesirable "impasse" through the intervention of an indipendent and unbiased third part adequately equipped to tackle the specific labour problem. The Budget for the financial year 1945-46 has been worked out and approved by Finance Division and definitive T.O.'s for the various Provinces have been put into operation with effect from 1 July 1945.

The "Uffici di Collocamento" throughout Piemonte have been taken in hand by the respective Provincial Labour Directors. A technical reform aiming at a simplification of the filing system distinguishing between "employed" and "unemployed" has been initiated. A circular reviewing the criteria of operating Labour placement and outlining technical changes desirable has been circulated to the Provincial Directors. It is hoped that during the coming month the whole of this service will have been overhauled and put on to a more efficient working basis, with a reduction of personnel. In connection with this service, it is significant that the "Camera del Lavoro" of Torino without any notice and in spite of former agreement to the contrary, has now opened a Labour supply Office in competition with the "Ufficio di Collocamento".

1273

Roveda, Sindaco of Torino and an outstanding communist Labour leader, invited the Director of this office to attend a meeting with representatives of the "Camera del Lavoro" in order to decide whether it was the function of the "Collocamento" office or that of the "Camera" to certify if a person, entering Torino and therefore seeking accomodation, was employed or not. A letter from this Division clarified the legal position to the Sindaco and, in fact, when the meeting was held it was decided that the Camera del Lavoro should get in touch with the Provincial Labour Office to find a practical solution of the over-all question of labour supply offices - the suggestion being made that it might perhaps be possible

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6. "ISPETTORATO DELL'INDUSTRIA E DEL LAVORO".

The "Ispettorato dell'Industrie e del Lavoro" has been left to

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operate on its former establishment, and salary scales in view of

(i) lack of a specific directive on its future functions; and

(ii) its eventual Ministerial dependence as a result of the creation of a separate Ministry of Labour.

The policy so far followed has been that of limiting the activities of the "Ispettorato" to industrial inspection, compilation of Industrial statistics, vigilance over labour and social service legislation. An attempt has been made to relax the direct stringent control on Industry which has been a feature of this agency. One difficulty, however, has arisen for which a directive from the Italian Government and A.C. is urgently required. A number of Industrial firms had deployed part or the whole of their machinery out of Torino; a number of firms are now wanting to return to their normal premises partly because of economic reasons and also in order to take advantage of this period of reduced production to effect the transfer. The Sindaco of Torino (Roveda) who is the C.G.I.L. representative on R.I.J.A.C. has taken a definitive stand opposing their return on grounds of shortage of food and of accomodation in Torino City. The policy now adopted by this Division in concert with Industry Division is to take each case on its own merits and permission to re-enter Torino has been granted only in very exceptional cases and when the employers undertook to settle on an amicable basis the question of placing their employees and workers in some other job or of continuing to shoulder the burden of their employment. This line of action however will no longer be possible when A.M.G. is withdrawn from the Region and it is submitted that this question calls for the attention of the Italian Government.

7. ORGANISED LABOUR - EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATIONS - LABOUR RELATIONS.

Employers associations are begining to take more definitive shape throughout Piemonte and following the pattern of the Fascist Syndicates in each Province the organisations have grouped up as Unione Agricoltori, Unione Commercianti, Unione Bancarii and Unione Industriali. The Professional classes have been slow in getting together and the trend in this case is to organise indipendently of one another. The "Unione Industriali" is experiencing some difficulty in fusining all industrialists into one organisation, presenting a common front with a common policy. This is due to the indipendent attitude of 1272

(i) the Fiat Combine under the present "Giunta di Gestione" and

(ii) the newly constituted A.M.M.A. which groups up the smaller mechanical industries, who formally belong to the "Unione Industriali" but in effect consider themselves autonomous.

The policy followed by Fiat has been responsable for jeopardising the interests of the Industrialists of Torino Province. This has been certainly the case in two instances, namely

(a) when concluding an agreement for an increase in basic wages, without

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(i) when concluding an agreement for an increase in basic wages, without reference to the "Unione Industriali" and

(ii) in conceeding two weeks holidays with pay to all workers and employees, when collective contracts only allowed for one week. In the former case base wages were increased for all grades on an hourly basis (Appendix A), thus setting a new "ceiling" which other industrialists are now being expected to concede on grounds of equivalence. The "Fiat" agreement has never been submitted to R.I.J.A.C. and Regional Commissioner for approval but never the less in the A.M.M.A. - F.I.O.M. wage dispute labour representatives made use of the Fiat wage "ceiling" as a lever. A.M.M.A. has forwarded a memorandum to this Division explaining their point of view ./.

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on the general aspect of the problem (Appendix B.).

The "Camere del Lavoro" in the various provinces have succeeded - except in the case of Vercelli - in regimenting the great majority of workpeople into one organisation. In Vercelli Province, Biella continues to act indipendently and it will be only with some difficulty that some sort of collaboration will eventually be achieved. Torino is looked up to as the centre from which the lead must come and the organisation here has not only gained prestige with workpeople but has tended to take under its wings all clerical workers including those of Banking organisations. State employees have also joined the "Camere"in an equivocal sort of way. Unfortunately in Torino there are indications that the newly-gained power is going to the head of some of the Labour leaders and instances have occured where the "Camera del Lavoro" addressed peremptory instructions to employers. P.C. Torino Province in the report for week ending 9 July 1945 makes the following statement : "Labour situation becoming more and more acute. Employers and employees cannot seem to negotiate due to the apparent strong hand and free rein given to labour through A.M.G. labour policies. It appears that labour has considerably more power than they are in a position to use properly, resulting in arbitrary and abusive position being taken when negotiating with industry".

Activities in the field of Labour relations have been very intense throughout the month, particularly in Torino where for a number of overdue important wage disputes no satisfactory solution could be found by the contracting parties. This deadlock eventually led representatives of labour to seek the intervention of the Labour Office and agreement was eventually reached on a basis of conciliation for four groups, viz.

Building Trade, mechanical industries, stone and marble workers, mining. This has led to an increase of prestige of the Provincial Labour Office and the practical advantages provided by this state agency are begining to dawn on labour leaders who are obviously still being instructed to keep away. Similar successes were achieved in other Provinces and worthy of particular mention are the agreements concluded through the conciliation services of the Labour Offices, at Asata for the "contingency indemnity" and the "Cogne Works" labour dispute, at Novara for the "contingency indemnity" in the case of industrial as well as commercial workers and at Vercelli and Biella in connection with a large variety of wage disputes. Two important strikes were staged in Torino both of which were organised by political agencies and not by the Camera del Lavoro. The first was organised by "Unione donne Italiane" without previous notice to the "Camera del Lavoro" but aiming at better economic conditions for female workers - this was reported fully at the time : the second was organised by C.L.N. for purely political reasons in connection with the publication of "La Stampa". This misuse of "strike" for purely political ends is one more indication that the trade-union movement is returning to the political affiliations of pre-fascist days. The definite stand taken by A.M.G. in connection with both these strikes has had a stabilising effect

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3. COST OF LIVING AND WAGE FRONT.

1271

Cost of Living studies for all Provincial capitals in Piemonte are now being made by the Labour Offices but only the reports of Torino Asti and Cuneo have so far reached this Division for the month of July. The monthly costs, for a family of man with dependent wife and two or

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three children has been estimated at approximately 10.520 lire for Torino, 10.386 lire for Cuneo and 7.950 lire for Asti. The lower cost of living in Asti is largely due to

(a) lower prices for agricultural produce and

(b) a slightly higher distribution of rationed commodities.

Appendix "C" shows the cost of living study for Torino, a supplimentary report for the other provinces will be forwarded in due course.

Cost of living figures are available in respect of Torino for June; a comparison shows that there has been a decrease of 1.281 lire, which is explained through a higher distribution of rations rather than to lower prices of black market commodities. Agreements for a contingency indemnity and for leveling up of basic wages have contributed during this month towards co-relating more adequately cost of living to wage levels.

A "cost of living" bonus of 75 lire per day and equivalent amounts for the monthly wage groups was put into operation with effect from 1 July as an increase of the existing "Allied Forces Wage Scale". While this bonus was sufficient to offset the higher wage levels of workers in private industry, a new difference was created as a result of the contingency indemnity now conceeded to the latter. At the second meeting of the "Control of wages" Sub-Committee of No. 2 District authority was requested from A.F.H.Q.S. for further cost of living allowances. It is expected that a favourable answer will reach the Sub-Committee in time to conceed a second bonus with effect from 1 August' 45.

State employees are still agitating in most provincial capitals for the payment of a liberation bonus as well as for an increase of wages. Provincial Commissioners have been informed that the present policy of the Italian Government is not to pay the former and that an Italian Decree conceeding the full indemnities now available for State employees in the South is likely to be implimented in Northern Italy in the very near future.

The upward trend of wages and salaries has made itself more felt during July by way of wide-spread agreements for "contingency indemnity", equality of this indemnity for various grades of female workers and also through a number of agreements altering basic wages. It is significant that in Torino, pressure for a revision of basic wages was put on the "Unione Industriali" by the "Camera del Lavoro" as soon as agreement had been reached and signatures were appended to the agreement for a "high cost of living" bonus. The extent to which organised labour has succeeded in obtaining increases of base wages can be gauged from the number of agreements which have gone through R.I.J.A.C. during the latter half of this month.

9. ECONOMIC POLICY AND WAGE CONTROL.

1270

The policy of creating a "ceiling" through the Milan Agreement

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9. ECONOMIC POLICY AND WAGE CONTROL.

The policy of creating a "ceiling" through the Milan Agreement for contingency indemnity has, in effect, been jeopardised by the pressure tactics used in Torino in connection with the grant of an equivalent bonus to female workers but on the whole this policy has tended to limit the range of bargaining and to create some uniform criterion in the conclusion of this type of agreement. Two problems, however, call for attention in this connection namely:

(a) Can a "ceiling" be set for increases of basic wages ? The State has undertaken to subsidise the Casse Integrazioni to the extent of 50% of amounts paid for unworked hours in private industry - it would appear

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that this financial responsability makes it incumbent on the Italian Government to apply some sort of limitation to the eventual increases that might be agreed upon by representatives of Labour and of employers.

(b) R.I.J.A.C. and Regional Commissioner provide a control over increases of wages : with the withdrawal of A.M.G. at the end of the current month some other machenery will have to be created to replace this procedure, unless it is the intention of the Italian Government to remove all controls over wage salary levels.

The attitude of the "Camera del Lavoro" towards the existing control on wage agreements continues to be that of submitting formally to all legal procedures whilst proceeding immediately with the enforcement of the agreement in question. This is more than conclusively proved by a letter sent from the Camera del Lavoro in Torino on 25 July to the brick - makers Association. (Appendix B.). This has created a difficult situation for the "Previdenza Sociale" operating the "Cassa Integrazioni". The dilemma arises as to whether re - imbursements should be made on the strength of the agreement, once employers are forced into a position of paying up or should these re - imbursments be withheld until formal approval of the agreement is forthcoming, thus penalising the employers who are being given no option but to pay up. It would appear that an effective control and a greater uniformity of wage levels can only be achieved through a closer collaboration on the part of organised labour and, in turn, this could only be attained through the intervention of C.G.I.L. imposing greater discipline on Provincial organisations and taking into its own hands the onus of discussing and concluding agreements on a national basis and in consultation with the Ministry of Labour. There are two serious drawbacks in this connection, namely

(a) Industrialists and other employers are <u>not</u> as yet organised on a national level; and

(b) Legittimacy of representation, for purposes of agreements binding on an industry as a whole, has no basis in law. Both these difficulties can only be eliminated if and when the Italian Government is in a position to enact legislation governing this aspect of the Labour field.

R.I.J.A.C. has held five meetings during the course of the month; in these meetings 28 agreements were examined and the relative recommendations made to the Regional Commissioner. The following questions were also examined, viz : -

(a) The desirability of discouraging indipendent action in wage agreements and in fostering the stipulation of such agreements on uniform lines. The Committee was unanimously in favour of such a policy and suggested ways and means of obtaining the co-operation of organised contracting parties to follow this practise.

1269

(b) A C.L.N. Decree No. 13 dated 13 January'45 lays down the principles that
(a) partisans would receive their respective wages from their former

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(b) A C.L.N. Decree No. 13 dated 13 January'45 lays down the principles 1269 that
(i) partisans would receive their retroactive wages from their former employers, and
(ii) they would be entitled to return to their former employment.

These provisions have not been observed in most cases and R.I.J.A.C. expressed the views that

(i) The Italian Government acting in concert with C.G.I.L. should regularise this situation on a national basis;

(ii) the financial burden should be made to devolve on the "Casse Integrazioni" rather than on the individual firm; and

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(iii) the Italian Government Decree conceeding partigiani military pay for that period is an inadequate provision since it falls considerably short of the C.L.N. decree.

(c) The request of a number of Industries to return to Torino was considered and the problem arising therefrom has been outlined in another part of this report.

10. "UNEMPLOYMENT" AND "SURPLUS WORKERS" IN INDUSTRY.

The exact unemployment situation for July has not yet been communicated to this Division from the Provincial Labour Offices but a slight increase in registered unemployed is expected from all centres. The figures on 24.7.1945 in Turin Province were as follows :

	Registered on 30.6.45	Registrations from 1.7.45. to 24.7.45.	Placements from 1.7.45 to 24.7.45	Registered unemployed on 25.7.45.
Torino City	2810	6600	5695	3715
Remainder of Torino Province	3275	4820	3954	4141
Torino Province	6085	11420	9649	7856

The approximate number of surplus workers in Industry - computed from subsidisation payments of the "Casse Integrazioni" for the month of June are as follows : -

Province	Workers on a schedule of less than 40hrs weekly	Workers in excess of 48 hour week -
Alessandria	5386	3000
Aosta	11615	5820
Asti	3671	1740
Cuneo	3781	3000
Novara	23439	12719
Torino	90000	50000
Vercelli	35171	17.000
Totali	173063	93279

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	Registered on 30.6.45	Registrations from 1.7.45. to 24.7.45.	Placements from 1.7.45 to 24.7.45	Registered unemployed on 25.7.45.
Torino City	2810	5600	5695	3715
Remainder of Torino Province	3275	4820	3954	4141
Torino Province	6085	11420	9649	7856

The approximate number of surplus workers in Industry - computed from subsidisation payments of the "Cassa Integrazioni" for the month of June are as follows : -

Province	Workers on a schedule of less than 40hrs weekly	Workers in excess of 48 hour week -
Alessandria	5386	3000
Aosta	11615	5820
Asti	3671	1740
Cuneo	3781	3000
Novara	23439	12719
Torino	90000	50000
Vercelli	35171	17.000
Totali	173063	93279

The figures
up to 15 July 1945, are as follows : - 1268

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Provinces	Workers on a schedule of less than 40hrs. weekly.	Workers in excess of 48 hour week
Alessandria	5171	2680
Aosta	11615	5820
Asti	3244	1392
Cuneo	3200	2600
Novara	32214	19484
Torino	92000	50000
Vercelli	37212	21559
Totals :	184656	103535

From the above figures, it becomes relevant that

(i) Industrial activity has slumped in the first half of July to account for an increase in surplus workers of approximately 10,250 for the whole of Piemonte; and

(ii) While industrial activity has increased very slightly in Alessandria, Asti and Cuneo, there has been an appreciable slow-down in Novara and Vercelli, with Aosta and Torino remaining unchanged.

The Piemonte Ordinance banning discharges of surplus workers in private employment has been extended to 30 September' 45 in order to confore with the line of action taken by the Italian Government in undertaking to finance the "Casse Integrazioni". The same situation prevails with regards to discharges of surplus workers allowed by the Ordinance, namely no discharges have been made owing to pressure brought upon employers by "C.L.N. Aziendali" and by organised labour. The peculiar situation is now developing in which contractors are unable to find the requisite common labour for the execution of works progresses and similarly in agricultural areas there is a shortage of agricultural labour while Industry continues to foot the bill for its unproductive labour.

An equally unsatisfactory situation is being created by some of the minor industries that are not only working the full normal week of 48 hours but have instituted an overtime schedule bringing up their production activities to 56 and sometimes 60 hours weekly. This is the case in the curing and tanning of leather, in the wood working and furniture industry, in the smaller concerns of specialised metal works and to a lesser degree in some pharmaceutical factories. Raw materials in these instances are either available in view of existing stock or

1,267

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Novara	32214	19484
Torino	92000	50000
Vercelli	37212	21559
Totals :	184696	103535

From the above figures, it becomes relevant that

(i) Industrial activity has slumped in the first half of July to account for an increase in surplus workers of approximately 10.250 for the whole of Piemonte; and

(ii) While industrial activity has increased very slightly in Alessandria, Asti and Cuneo, there has been an appreciable slow-down in Novara and Vercelli, with Aosta and Torino remaining unchanged.

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An equally unsatisfactory situation is being created by some of the minor industries that are not only working the full normal week of 48 hours but have instituted an overtime schedule bringing up their production activities to 56 and sometimes 60 hours weekly. This is the case in the curing and tanning of leather, in the wood working and furniture industry, in the smaller concerns of specialised metal works and to a lesser degree in some pharmaceutical factories. Raw materials in these instances are either available in view of existing stock or are obtained at black - market prices. In the latter circumstances the expenditure is justified in view of the high prices which finished products command on the open market. In this connection it is submitted that in order to ensure that the maximum number of workers is usefully employed, the Italian Government should fix the maximum number of hours per man per week at not more than 48, providing at the same time that temporary transference of workers be regulated by the "Unione Industriali".

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11. POLITICAL INFLUENCES IN THE LABOUR FIELD.

The influence which party politics has been exerting on the working masses in regimenting them for demonstrations and suspension of work for purely political motives has been mentioned earlier in this report. This direct contact with the masses is maintained mainly through the "C.L.N. Aziendali" but sometimes also through the "Commissione Interna". The former has been extended even to the smaller factories and, working in close touch with the latter, is often responsable for initiating action in the field of economic requests. The principal advocates of "C.L.N. Aziendali" in the labour field are Revoda (now Sindaco of Torino) and Fiecchia (joint secretary of the "Camera del Lavoro" both of whom are regarded as leading personalities in Communist circles of Torino. Fiecchia has in the last month been taking a more prominent part both by way of public appearances (speeches, conferences, discussion of wage agreements) as well as by way of expounding the policy of organised Labour in conformity with extremist methods of intransigence and of "show of strength". His recent endeavours appear to suggest that he is not so much interested in obtaining for organised groups of workers better economic conditions as he is in keeping the working classes in a continued state of agitation. No sooner is a formula found for a wage agreement he immediately suggests to the same group some other objective.

Two political events in the latter part of this month have had some repercussion on the labour field namely

(a) the success of the Labour Party at the General elections in U.K.;and

(b) Nenni's success at the Socialist party meeting in connection with the proposed fusion of Socialist and Communist Party. Of the two, the former found concrete expression in a favourable mass demonstration of workers from every factory of Torino and it was made the occasion for many public speeches in which every party - not excluding the Liberal - considered it opportune to say that their programme was more or less the same as that of the Labour Party. Certainly the advent of a strong Labour Government in G.B. has raised considerable hopes in the Italian working class for

(i) increased material aids and new concessions to "quasi-allied Italy;

(ii) an early solution to the problem of raw materials for the re-habilitation of Italian Industry; and

(iii) a more expeditious nationalisation and socialisation of Italian Industry, with a solution of the problem of ownership on lines of confiscation.

1266

Another political strike of some significance was also staged in Alessandria by some 1800 workers of "I.L.V.A." steel works in protest against Pro-monarchist posters which had been put up in the town.

The elections for the Administrative Council of the "Cassa Mutua Fiat", conducted on the usual party system by proportional representation

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Another political strike of some significance was also staged in Alessandria by some 1800 workers of "I.L.V.A." steel works in protest against Pro-monarchist posters which had been put up in the town.

The elections for the Administrative Council of the "Cassa Mutua Fiat", conducted on the usual party system by proportional representation has given the results listed hereunder : -

Communists 24109 votes Socialists 10973 votes Democristian 4749 votes.

As it was proposed to have 18 members in the council, the "quota" on 39831 votes was fixed at 2210 votes and the membership of the Council therefore was allocated as follows : 11 Communists, 5 Socialists, 2 Democristians. Comparing these results to those of last month for the "Commissioni Interne", the Communist Party has gained at the expence of the Democristian

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and other Parties, with the Socialists maintaining their ground.

Comparative statement of Party representation at "FIAT" elections :

Election for	Communist	Socialist	Demo-Crist.	others
"Commissioni Interne"	33	15	5	4
"Cassa Mutua Fiat"	11	5	2	0

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

DISTRIBUTION : - H.Q. A.C. (Attention Labour Sub-Commission)
- H.Q. A.C. (Attention V.P. Economic Section)
- R.C. Piemonte Region
- D.R.C. Piemonte Region
- R.C. Lombardia (Attention Labour Division)
- " Venezia " " "
- " Liguria " " "
- " Emilia " " "
- P.C. Torino (Attention Labour Liaison Officer)
- " Alessandria " " " "
- " Aosta " " " "
- " Asti " " " "
- " Cuneo " " " "
- " Novara " " " "
- " Vercelli " " " "
- Industry Division - Piemonte Region
- Commerce Division " "
- Public Works " " "
- Public Safety " " "
- D.A.D.L. (No. 2 Dist.)
- P.W.B. (for information only)
- American Embassy (Attention Labour Attache)
- File
- Reading File

1265

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E. SCICLUNA, Major
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1265

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APPE

SPECCHIO RETRIBUZIONE GIORNALIERA CONTRATTUALE E DI FATTO IN BASE AL PRECEDENTE CONTRATTO DI LAVORO

CATEGORIA UOMINI	Salario contrattuale orario	Salario contrattuale giornal.	Indennità mensa	Indennità Carovita	Totale lordo	Ritenute R.M.	Ritenute ecc.	Tota net
Operai specializzati								
Capi famiglia	9.50	76	8	IIO	I94	8.07	2.08	I83.
Non capi famiglia	9.50	76	8	92	I76	7.=	I.75	I67.
Operai qualificati								
Capo famiglia	8.50	68	8	IIO	I86	8.I3	2.03	I75.
Non capi famiglia	8.50	68	8	92	I68	6.99	I.74	I59.
Apprendisti I° assunz								
dai I6 ai I8 anni	4.30	34.40	8	62	I04.40	4.32	I.08	99.
Sotto i I6 anni	3.60	28.80	8	52	88.80	3.68	0.92	84.
Manovali specializzati								
Oltre I8 an.Capi Famig.	7.60	60.80	8	IIO	I78.80	7.4I	I.6I	I69.
Non capi famiglia	7.60	60.80	8	92	I60.80	6.68	I.67	I52.
" " " dai I8-20an.	7.60	60.80	8	72	I40.80	5.86	I.46	I33.
" " " " I6-I8an.	5.30	42.40	8	62	II2.40	4.66	I.I6	I06.
Sotto i I6 anni	3.85	30.80	8	52	90.80	3.76	0.94	86.
Manovali comuni								
Capi famiglia oltreI8an.	7.20	57.60	8	IIO	I75.60	7.28	I.82	I66.
Non capi famiglia	7.20	57.60	8	92	I57.60	6.54	I.63	I49.
Dai I8 ai 20 anni	7.20	57.60	8	72	I37.60	5.73	I.45	I30.
Dai I6 ai I8 anni	4.70	37.60	8	62	I07.60	4.45	I.II	I02.
Sotto i I6 anni	3.65	29.20	8	52	89.20	3.69	0.92	84.

Gli assegni famigliari verranno conteggiati a parte

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APPENDIX " A1"

ECCHIO RETRIBUZIONE GIORNALIERA CONTRATTUALE E DI FATTO IN BASE AL PRECEDENTE CONTRATTO DI LAVORO

Salario contrattuale		Indennità		Totale	Ritenute		Totale	Osservazioni
orario	giornal.	renza	Carovita	lordo	R.M.	ecc.	netto	
9.50	76	8	II0	I94	8.07	2.08	I83.91	
9.50	76	8	92	I76	7.=	I.75	I67.25	
8.50	68	8	II0	I86	8.I3	2.03	I75.84	
8.50	68	8	92	I68	6.99	I.74	I59.27	
4.30	34.40	8	62	I04.40	4.32	I.08	99.00	
3.60	28.80	8	52	88.80	3.68	0.92	84.20	
7.60	60.80	8	II0	I78.80	7.4I	I.6I	I69.58	
7.60	60.80	8	92	I60.80	6.68	I.67	I52.45	
7.60	60.80	8	72	I40.80	5.86	I.46	I33.48	
5.30	42.40	8	62	II2.40	4.66	I.I6	I06.58	
3.85	30.80	8	52	90.80	3.76	0.94	86.I0	
7.20	57.60	8	II0	I75.60	7.28	I.82	I66.50	
7.20	57.60	8	92	I57.60	6.54	I.63	I49.45	
7.20	57.60	8	72	I37.60	5.73	I.45	I30.44	
4.70	37.60	8	62	I07.60	4.45	I.II	I02.04	
3.65	29.20	8	52	89.20	3.69	0.92	84.59	

verranno conteggiati a parte

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APPE

SPECCHIO RETRIBUZIONE GIORNALIERA E DI FATTO IN BASE AL PRECEDENTE CONTRATTO DI LAVORO

CATEGORIA DONNE	Salario contrattuale orario	Salario contrattuale giornalier	Indennità Mensa	Indennità Carovit	TOTALE LORDO	Ritenute R.M.	Ritenute ecc.	TOTALE NETT
Iº Categoria								
Capi famiglia	5.50	44	8	II0	I62	6.60	I.65	I53.7
Non capi famiglia	5.50	44	8	92	I44	5.87	I.46	I36.6
IIº Categoria								
Capi famiglia oltre I6 an.	5.==	40	8	II0	I58	6.44	I.6I	I49.9
Non capi " " 20 "	5.=	40	8	92	I40	5.7I	I.42	I32.8
Dai I8 ai 20 anni	5.=	40	8	72	I20	4.89	I.22	II3.8
Dai I6 ai I8 anni	5.=	40	8	62	II0	4.48	I.I2	I04.5
Sotto i I6 anni	3.75	30	8	52	90	3.73	0.93	85.3
IIIº Categoria								
Capi famiglia oltre I6 an.	4.50	36	8	II0	I54	6.28	I.57	I46.I
Non capi famiglia	4.50	36	8	92	I36	5.54	I.38	I29.6
Dai I8 ai 20 anni	4.50	36	8	72	II6	4.73	I.I8	II0.0
Dai I6 ai I8 anni	4.50	36	8	62	I06	4.32	I.08	I00.6
Sotto i I6 anni	3.45	27.60	8	52	87.60	3.62	0.9I	83.0

Gli assegni famigliari verranno conteggiati a parte.

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APPENDIX "A1"

SPECCHIO RETRIBUZIONE GIORNALIERA E DI FATTO IN BASE AL PRECEDENTE CONTRATTO DI LAVORO

	Salario contrattuale		Indennità		TOTALE LORDO	Ritenute		TOTALE NETTO	OSSERVAZIONI
	orario	giornaliero	Mensa	Carovita		R.M.	ecc.		
	5.50	44	8	II0	I62	6.60	I.65	I53.75	
	5.50	44	8	92	I44	5.87	I.46	I36.69	
6an.	5.==	40	8	II0	I58	6.44	I.6I	I49.95	
0 "	5.=	40	8	92	I40	5.7I	I.42	I32.87	
	5.=	40	8	72	I20	4.89	I.22	II3.89	
	5.=	40	8	62	II0	4.48	I.I2	I04.50	
	3.75	30	8	52	90	3.73	0.93	85.34	
6 an.	4.50	36	8	II0	I54	6.28	I.57	I46.I5	
	4.50	36	8	92	I36	5.54	I.38	I29.68	
	4.50	36	8	72	II6	4.73	I.I8	II0.09	
	4.50	36	8	62	I06	4.32	I.08	I00.60	
	3.45	27.60	8	52	87.60	3.62	0.9I	83.0I	

ari verranno conteggiati a parte.

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SPECCHIO RETRIBUZIONE GIORNALIERA CONTRATTUALE IN BASE AL NUOVO ACCORDO SALARIALE

CATEGORIE UOMINI	Salario contrattuale orario	Salario contrattuale giornal.	Indennità Carovita	Indennità Mensa	TOTALE LORDO	Ritenute R.M.	Ritenute Ecc.	TOTALE NETTO
Operai specializzati								
Capi famiglia	I5	I20	II0	8	238	9.95	2.40	225.
Non capi famiglia	I5	I20	92	8	220	9.22	2.25	208.
Operai qualificati								
Capi famiglia	I4	II2	II0	8	230	9.6I	2.35	2I8.
Non capi famiglia	I4	II2	92	8	2I2	8.87	2.I5	200.
Apprendisti I° assunz.								
Dai I6 -I8 anni	8	64	62	8	I34	6.8I	I.35	I25.
Sotto i I6 anni	7.25	58	52	8	II0	4.50	I.I5	I04.
Manovali specializzati								
Capi famiglia oltreI8an.	I3	I04	II0	8	222	9.26	2.20	2I0.
Non capi " " " "	I3	I04	92	8	204	8.53	2.I0	I93.
" " " dai I8-20 "	I3	I04	72	8	I84	7.5I	I.90	I74.
Dai I6 ai I8 anni	I0	80	62	8	I50	6.I2	I.55	I42.
Sotto i I6 anni	8.50	68	52	8	I28	5.22	I.35	I2I.
Manovali comuni								
Capi famiglia oltreI8an.	I2	96	II0	8	2I4	8.85	2.20	I92.
Non capi " " I8 "	I2	96	92	8	I96	8.I0	2.=	I85.
Dai I8 ai 20 anni	I2	96	72	8	I76	7.28	I.80	I66.
Dai I6 ai I8 anni	9.50	76	62	8	I46	6.=	I.50	I38.
Sotto i I6 anni	8.25	66	52	8	I26	5.20	I.30	II9.

Gli assegni famigliari verranno cinteggiati a parte

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APPENDIX "A2"

SPECCHIO RETRIBUZIONE GIORNALIERA CONTRATTUALE IN BASE
AL NUOVO ACCORDO SALARIALI

Salario contrattuale orario	Salario contrattuale giornal.	Indennità Carovita	Indennità Mensa	TOTALE LORDO	Ritenute R.M.	Ritenute Ecc.	TOTALE NETTO	OSSERVAZIONI
I5	I20	II0	8	238	9.95	2.40	225.60	
I5	I20	92	8	220	9.22	2.25	208.53	
I4	II2	II0	8	230	9.6I	2.35	2I8.04	
I4	II2	92	8	2I2	8.87	2.I5	200.98	
8	64	62	8	I34	6.8I	I.35	I25.85	
7.25	58	52	8	II0	4.50	I.I5	I04.35	
I3	I00	II0	8	222	9.26	2.20	2I0.54	
I3	I04	92	8	204	8.53	2.I0	I93.36	
I3	I04	72	8	I84	7.5I	I.90	I74.59	
I0	80	62	8	I50	6.I2	I.55	I42.38	
8.50	68	52	8	I28	5.22	I.35	I2I.43	
I2	96	II0	8	2I4	8.85	2.20	I92.95	
I2	96	92	8	I96	8.I0	2.=	I85.90	
I2	96	72	8	I76	7.28	I.80	I66.92	
9.50	76	62	8	I46	6.=	I.50	I38.50	
8.25	66	52	8	I26	5.20	I.30	II9.50	

ri verranno conteggiati a parte

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APPEN

SPECCHIO RETRIBUZIONE GIORNALIERA CONTRATTUALE IN BASE AL NUOVO ACCORDO SALARIALE

CATEGORIA DONNE	Salario contrattuale orario	Salario contrattuale giornaliero	Indennità Carovita	Indennità mensa	TOTALE LORDO	Ritenute R.M.	Ritenute Ecc.	TOTALE NETTO
I° categoria								
Capi famiglia	9.50	76	II0	8	I94	7.87	I.97	I84.I2
Non capi famiglia	9.50	76	92	8	I76	7.I8	I.79	I67.03
II° Categoria								
Capi famiglia oltre 20 an.	9.=	72	II0	8	I90	7.75	I.93	I80.32
Non capi " " " "	9.=	72	92	8	I72	7.03	I.75	I63.22
Dai I8 ai 20 anni	9.=	72	72	8	I52	6.20	I.55	I44.55
Dai I6 ai I8 anni	9.=	72	62	8	I42	5.79	I.44	I34.77
Sotto i I6 anni	7.50	60	52	8	I20	4.89	I.22	II3.89
III° Categoria								
Capi Famiglia	8.=	64	II0	8	I82	7.42	I.85	I72.73
Non capi famiglia	8.=	64	92	8	I64	6.69	I.67	I55.64
Dai I8 ai 20 anni	8.=	64	72	8	I44	5.87	I.46	I36.67
Dai I6 ai I8 anni	8.=	64	62	8	I34	5.46	I.46	I27.I8
Sotto i I6 anni	7.=	56	52	8	II6	4.75	I.I8	II0.09

Gli assegni famigliari verranno conteggiati a parte

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APPENDIX "A2"

SPECCHIO RETRIBUZIONE GIORNALIERA CONTRATTUALE IN BASE AL NUOVO ACCORDO SALARIALE

Salario contrattuale		Indennità		TOTALE LORDO	Ritenute		TOTALE NETTO	OSSERVAZIONI
orario	giornalier.	Car. Vita	mensa		R.M.	Ecc.		
9.50	76	II0	8	I94	7.87	I.97	I84.I2	
9.50	76	92	8	I76	7.I8	I.79	I67.03	
9.=	72	II0	8	I90	7.75	I.93	I80.32	
9.=	72	92	8	I72	7.03	I.75	I63.22	
9.=	72	72	8	I52	6.20	I.55	I44.55	
9.=	72	62	8	I42	5.79	I.44	I34.77	
8.50	60	52	8	I20	4.89	I.22	II3.89	
8.=	64	II0	8	I82	7.42	I.85	I72.73	
8.=	64	92	8	I64	6.69	I.67	I55.64	
8.=	64	72	8	I44	5.87	I.46	I36.67	
8.=	64	62	8	I34	5.46	I.46	I27.I8	
7.=	56	52	8	II6	4.75	I.I8	II0.09	

...uri verranno conteggiati a parte

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SPECCHIETTO COMPARATIVO CON PAGHE INDUSTRIA METALLURGICA PER LE CATEGORIE SIMILARI

CATEGORIA UOMINI	Salario netto precedente (specchio 1)	Salario netto in base nuovo contratto (specchio 2)	Differenze paga	Percent.	Categorie simi lari industrie metallurgiche	Sale netto
Operai specializzati						
Capi famiglia	I83.9I	225.65	4I.74	22.6		
Non capi famiglia	I67.2I	208.55	4I.28	24.6		
Operai qualificati						
Capi famiglia	I75.84	208.04	32.20	I8.3		
Non capi famiglia	I59.27	200.98	4I.7I	26.I		
Apprendisti I° assunzione						
Dai I6 ai I8 anni	99.60	I25.85	26.25	26.3		
Sotto i I6 anni	84.20	I04.35	20.I5	23.9		
Manovali specializzati						
Capi famiglia oltreI8 an.	I69.58	210.54	40.96	24.0I		
Non capi " " " "	I52.43	I93.36	40.9I	26.I		
Dai I8 ai 20 anni	I33.48	I74.59	4I.II	30.8		
Dai I6 ai I8 anni	I06.58	I42.30	35.72	33.5		
Sotto i I6 anni	86.I0	I25.45	39.43	45.7		
Manovali comuni						
Capi famiglia oltreI8an.	I66.50	I92.95	25.45	I5.3		
Non capi " " " "	I49.45	I83.90	34.45	23.5		
Dai I6 ai I8 anni	I02.04	I38.50	36.46	35.9		
Sotto i I6 anni	84.59	II9.50	34.9I	4I.5		

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APPENDIX "A3"

SPECCHIETTO COMPARATIVO CON PAGHE INDUSTRIA METALLURGICA PER LE CATEGORIE SIMILARI

Salario netto precedente (specchio 1)	Salario netto in base nuovo contratto (specchio 2)	Differenza paga	Percent.	Categorie similari industrie metallurgiche	Salario netto	OSSERVAZIONI
I83.9I	225.65	4I.74	22.6			
I67.2I	208.55	4I.28	24.6			
I75.84	208.04	32.20	I8.3			
I59.27	200.98	4I.7I	26.I			
99.60	I25.85	26.25	26.3			
84.20	I04.35	20.I5	23.9			
I69.58	2I0.54	40.96	24.0I			
I52.45	I93.36	40.9I	26.I			
I33.48	I74.59	4I.II	30.8			
I06.58	I42.30	35.72	33.5			
86.I0	I25.45	39.43	45.7			
I66.50	I92.95	25.45	I5.3			
I49.45	I83.90	34.45	23.5			
I02.04	I38.50	36.46	35.9			
84.59	II9.50	34.9I	4I.5			

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SPECCHIETTO COMPARATIVO CON PAGHE INDUSTRIA METALLURGICA PER LE CATEGORIE SIMILARI

CATEGORIA DONNE	Salario netto precedente (specchio 1)	Salario netto in base nuovo contratto (specchio 2)	Differenza paga	Percen.	Categorie similari industrie metallurgiche	salar netto
I° Categoria						
Capi famiglia	I53.75	I84.I2	30.37	I9.9		
Non capi famiglia	I36.69	I67.03	30.34	22.2		
II° Categoria						
Capi famiglia oltre I6 anni	I49.95	I80.32	40.37	26.9		
Non capi famiglia oltre 20 anni	I32.87	I63.22	30.35	23.2		
Dai I8 ai 20 anni	II3.89	I44.25	30.36	27		
Dai I6 ai I8 anni	I04.50	I34.77	30.27	29		
Sotto i I6 anni	83.34	II3.89	30.25	36.7		
III° Categoria						
Capi famiglia oltre I6 anni	I46.I5	I72.75	26.58	I8.2		
Non capi famiglia oltre 20 anni	I29.68	I55.6[illegible]	25.96	20		
Dai I8 ai 20 anni	II0.09	I36.67	26.58	2[illegible]		
Dai I6 ai I8 anni	I00.60	I27.I8	26.58	25.8		
Sotto i I6 anni	83.06	II0.09	27.03	32.5		

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APPENDIX "A3"

SPECCHIETTO COMPARATIVO CON PAGHE INDUSTRIA METALLURGICA PER LE CATEGORIE SIMILARI

Salario netto precedente (specchio 1)	Salario netto in base nuovo contratto (specchio 2)	Differenza paga	Percen.	Categorie similari industrie metallurgiche	salario netto	OSSERVAZIONI
I53.75	I84.I2	30.37	I9.9			
I36.69	I67.03	30.34	22.2			
I49.95	I80.32	40.37	26.9			
I32.87	.I63.22	30.35	23.2			
II3.89	I44.25	30.36	27			
I04.50	I34.77	30.27	29			
83.34	II3.89	30.25	36.7			
I:6.I5	I72.75	26.58	I8.2			
I29.68	I55.6:	25.96	20			
II0.09	I36.67	26.58	2:			
I00.60	I27.I8	26.58	25.8			
83.06	II0.09	27.03	32.5			

(ENCLOSURE No.) Translation

CONFEDERAZIONE DEGLI INDUSTRIALI
UNIONE PROVINCIALE DI TORINO

TO LABOUR OFFICE
Via Cioberto 5 - TORINO

Turin, 30th. July 1945.

The "A.N.M.A." (Associazione Industriali Meccanici Metallurgici ed Affini) having examined the condition of mechanical industry in Torino makes the following points :

1. In the actual abnormal situation of the mechanical industries of Turin certain practices are being resorted to which are causing anxiety in to the medium and smaller industry and also to the minor great industry, already over-burdened by the onus of having to employ more workers than they could possibly absorb.

Several concessions of wages, bonuses or contingency indemnities, granted after the liberation, have, in fact, been agreed upon by some of the big firms and especially by the FIAT, the NEBIOLO, the LANCIA, the VIBERTI firms, without previous notice or consultation with the majority of Industrialists. Having obtained such concessions from the aforementioned big industries, Organised Labour then largely use this situation to bring pressure on the other industries in order to obtain similar treatment, threatening violent reactions in the event of unfavorable decisions.

Thus several concessions of wages, bonuses or contingency indemnities, granted after the liberation, were conceded by some of the big firms, without even previous notice to the other industrialists.

This system, which developed through coercion applied by the workers on the directors, has created the following inconveniences :

1) Minor industrialists (who in effect employ the majority of workers) find that their freedom of action and of discussion is always jeopardised by accomplished facts and by the fear of being a cause of disorders; moreover, these minor industrialists, apart from having to take up negotiations in an irritated and untractable frame of mind, are considered by the workers as reluctant to concede the same concessions and so they fail to get the credit and moral advantage which is due to them.

2) The concessions, having been almost imposed by a minority, are lacking of an impartial examination of the particular conditions of the different categories and bring about an equality of treatment which, owing to the different conditions of work in the various industries, in effect creates a disparity in the real position of the various grades.

For instance : In the wage increases urgently requested in these last few days and approved under threats of strike made by organised Labour, in view of increases agreed upon by the same big industries, we have had to accept a wages' equalisation between specialized workers and specialised laborers which makes their earnings nearly equal.

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This equalisation is exceedingly dangerous to the worker's mentality, which misses the stimulation to study drawing to improve his ability and to develop a desire to work on more complicated machinery.

We therefore request intervention of your office in this case so that negotiations by these larger firms do not continue to be made independently but in agreement with existing industrial organisations.

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possibly absurd.

Several concessions of wages, bonuses or contingency indemnities, granted after the liberation, have, in fact, been agreed upon by some of the big firms and especially by the FIAT, the EDISON, the LANCIA, the VIBRACI firms, without previous notice or consultation with the majority of Industrialists. Having obtained such concessions from the aforementioned big industries, Organized Labour then largely use this situation to bring pressure on the other industries in order to obtain similar treatment, threatening violent reactions in the event of unfavorable decisions.

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2) The concessions, having been almost imposed by a minority, are lacking of an impartial examination of the particular conditions of the different categories and bring about an equality of treatment which, owing to the different conditions of work in the various industries, in effect creates a disparity in the real position of the various grades.

For instance : In the wage increases urgently requested in these last few days and approved under threats of strike made by organized Labour, in view of increases agreed upon by the same big industries, we have had to accept a wages' equalisation between specialised workers and specialised laborers which makes their earnings nearly equal.

This equalisation is exceedingly dangerous to the worker's mentality, which misses the stimulation to study dreading to improve his ability and to develop a desire to work on more complicated machinery.

We therefore request intervention of your office in this case so that negotiations by these larger firms do not continue to be made indipendently but on agreement with existing industrial organisations

Best regards.

A.N.M.I.
Il Comitato Direttivo

Sig. GIOVANNINI L.A.

Ing. ROSSI PAOLO

Ing. CARDANO VINICIO

1261

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ENCLOSURE B.

CAMERA DEL LAVORO DI TORINO E PROVINCIA

Segreteria Generale Torino, 25th. July 45.

To the CONSORZIO TRA I MARRICIANTI LATERIZI
Via Botero 17 - TORINO

By request of your Ing. Cai we confirm to you that our Camera del Lavoro and Unione Industriali agree that the contracts freely stipulated between the recognised representatives of the two organisations must have full validity without any other formality.

The procedure now in force for the ratification of labour contracts and which is followed by the syndical organisations does not in any way preclude this line of action.

For this reason we suggest that the last paragraph $ suggested by you be not added to the bricklayer's contract.

Best regards.

PER LA CAMERA DEL LAVORO

Signature not readable.

$ In this paragraph it is agreed that the contract would be enforced only on the approval of the Allied Government.

CAMERA DEL LAVORO DI TORINO E PROVINCIA

Segreteria Generale Torino 25 Luglio 1945

314 GL/ ac.

Spett. CONSORZIO TRA I MARRICIANTI LATERIZI
Via Botero 17 - TORINO

1760

A richiesta del Vs/ Egr. Sig. Ing. CAI confermiamo che la nostra Camera del Lavoro e l'Unione Industriale hanno d'accordo che i contratti liberamente stipulati fra le riconosciute rappresentanze dei due organismi devono avere piena validità senza alcun altro formalismo.

La procedura vigente per la ratifica dei contratti di lavoro ed alla quale i due organismi sindacali si attengono di fatto, non infirma tale modo di considerare i loro rapporti.

Per questo motivo consigliamo di non aggiungere alcun contratto per i lavoratori laterizi l'ultimo comma da Voi suggerito $

Restiamo a disposizione per ogni ulteriore schiarimento.

PER LA CAMERA DEL LAVORO

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any way preclude this line of action.

For this reason we suggest that the last paragraph $ suggested by you be not added to the bricklayer's contract.

Best regards.

PER LA CAMERA DEL LAVORO

Signature not readable.

$ In this paragraph it is agreed that the contract would be enforced only on the approval of the Allied Government.

CAMERA DEL LAVORO DI TORINO E PROVINCIA

Segreteria Generale — Torino 29 Luglio 1945

114 GL/ mc.

Spett. UFFICIO TRA I PARTITI LAVORATORI
Via Botero 17 - TORINO

A richiesta del Vs/ Egr. Sig. Ing. G[illegible] confermiamo che la nostra Camera del Lavoro e l'Unione Industriale sono d'accordo che i contratti liberamente stipulati fra le rispettive rappresentanze dei due organismi devono avere piena validità senza alcun altro formalismo.

La procedura vigente per la ratifica dei contratti di lavoro ed alla quale i due organismi sindacali si sono uniformati di fatto, non impone tale modo di considerare i loro rapporti.

Per questo motivo consigliamo di non aggiungere alcun tratto per i lavoratori laterizi l'ultimo comma da Voi suggerito $

Distinti saluti.

PER LA CAMERA DEL LAVORO

Pto. illeggibile

$ In questo comma si stipula che il contratto entra in vigore quando il Governo Alleato ha dato la sua approvazione.

PRO COPIA

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APPENDIX B

CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE DEGLI IMPRENDITORI DELLA PROVINCIA DI TORINO

A.M.M.A.

Torino, 30 Luglio 1949
Via Massena 30

Spett. UFFICIO DEL LAVORO
Via Gioberti N° 5
T O R I N O

L'A.M.M.A. (ASSOCIAZIONE INDUSTRIALI MECCANICI METALLURGICI ED AFFINI) avendo preso in esame la situazione nella quale si trova l'Industria meccanica torinese si pregia esporre quanto segue:

1° - nell'attuale anormale andamento delle industrie meccaniche torinesi si sono rivelati sistemi che turbano profondamente lo stato d'animo della media e piccola industria e della minore grande industria già assai gravate dal dover impiegare mano d'opera esuberante alle proprie possibilità di assorbimento.

Infatti è accaduto che le varie concessioni sia di salario, che di premi o di indennità di contingenza accordate dopo la liberazione, siano state deliberate in anticipo (e cioè senza che venisse in alcun modo resa edotta ed interpellata la massa industriale) da parte di alcune grandi aziende fra le quali particolarmente la Soc. FIAT, la Soc. NEBIOLO, la Soc. LANCIA, la Soc. VITERBI,

Le organizzazioni operaie dopo aver ottenuto dette concessioni dalle suddette grandi industrie, si fanno forti di tale stato di fatto e premono sulle altre industrie per ottenere uguale trattamento minacciando in caso contrario violente reazioni.

Così infatti le varie concessioni sia di salario, che di premi o di indennità di contingenza accordate dopo la liberazione sono state date in anticipo, (senza che la massa industriale ne fosse resa edotta) da alcune grandi aziende.

Questo sistema, che ha potuto svilupparsi per la coercizione che la massa operaia ha potuto effettuare sui dirigenti, ha creato i seguenti inconvenienti:

1° - Gli industriali minori(che per sono in maggioranza anche per il numero dei dipendenti) vedono la loro libertà d'azione e di discussione sempre dominata dai fatti compiuti e dalla tema di essere causa di disordini, e così essi, oltre ad essere irritati ed indisposti nelle conseguenti trattative, vengono ad essere considerati dagli operai come restii alle concessioni stesse e non ne ricavano pertanto quel vantaggio morale che pure sarebbe dovuto.

2° - Le concessioni essendo state così imposte da una minoranza, mancano di un equo esame delle condizioni particolari delle varie categorie di aziende e portano ad eguaglianza di trattamento che, per le diverse condizioni della mano d'opera nelle varie industrie, finiscono in definitiva col creare disuguaglianze nello stato effettivo delle varie categorie.
Ad esempio l'aumento di paga richiesto con urgenza in questi ultimi

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proprie possibilità di assorbimento.

Infatti è accaduto che le varie concessioni sia di salario, che di premi o di indennità di contingenza accordate dopo la liberazione, siano state deliberate in anticipo (e cioè senza che venisse in alcun modo resa edotta ed interpellata la massa industriale) da parte di alcune grandi aziende fra le quali particolarmente la Soc. FIAT, la Soc. REMIOLO, la Soc. LANCIA, la Soc. VIBERTI.

Le organizzazioni operaie dopo aver ottenuto dette concessioni dalle suddette grandi industrie, si fanno forti di tale stato di fatto e premono sulle altre industrie per ottenere uguale trattamento mingegiando in caso contrario violentazioni.

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2° - Le concessioni essendo state quasi imposte da una minoranza, mancano di un equo esame delle condizioni particolari delle varie categorie di aziende e portano ad eguaglianza di trattamento che, per le diverse condizioni della mano d'opera nelle varie industrie, finiscono in definitiva col creare disuguaglianza nello stato effettivo delle varie categorie.

Ad esempio l'aumento di paghe richiesto con urgenza in questi ultimi giorni e dovuto approvare sotto minaccia di sciopero dalla organizzazione operaia, (dopo che esse lo avevano ottenuto da parte delle solite grandi industrie) si deve lamentare un livellamento delle paghe fra operai specializzati e manovali specializzati tali da rendere quasi uguali i loro guadagni. Questo livellamento è oltremodo dannoso alla mentalità dell'operaio al quale viene a mancare lo stimolo allo studio del disegno, al miglioramento delle sue capacità, al desiderio di lavorare su macchine complesse.

Si desidererebbe pertanto un intervento di codesto Ufficio presso le grandi Industrie citate per ottenere che non continuino a svolgere ulteriori trattative per via diretta, ma sempre solo a mezzo ed in accordo con le organizzazioni esistenti.

Distinti saluti.

A.N.M.A.

F.to Dirig.: GIOVANNINI L.; ING. DEROSSI PAOLO; ING. GASPARO VINICIO

Labour Sub-Comm.
ENC 156/705

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

REF : PR/LA/69/21 29 May 1945
SUBJECT : Weekly report
TO : D.S.C.A.O. Piemonte Region
onward transmission to S.C.A.O. IV Corps

/ Reference is made to instructions contained in office memo N° 4 dated 21 May 1945 asking for weekly situation reports by 1200 hrs. Tuesday.

2. Labour Offices - The difficulty of finding suitable candidates to accept the posts of Regional and Provincial Labour Directors has retarded the efficient organisation of Labour Offices; a skeleton staff has however been set up for the Provincial Office in Turin and the functions of a Regional General Secretary are being carried out by an Inspector of the "Ispettorato del Lavoro e dell'Industria". The Collocamento Office in Turin has been actively engaged in (a) registering unemployed and (b) placing a limited number of unemployed with Allied Forces and in private employment. With reference to the latter, the following placements have been effected viz :

Period : 21st to 26th May
Industry : 343 (278 men and 64 women) (50% of the men went to the metallurgical industries and some 25% to the building trades).
Commerce : 84 (64 men and 20 women) (40% of these placement went to Hotels and Messes).

The "Civil Labour Unit" of 151 Sub-Area has reported to Turin and arrangements have been made to link up all their labour supply to the Collocamento Office and to chanalise all Allied Military requirements through C.L.U. An Office has been put at the disposal of the C.L.U. on the same premises as the "Ufficio di Collocamento".

3. Wage Studies - A study of the contractual wage structure has been completed for "minimum" wages in private industry. Torino and Cuneo have been used as proto-types, the former being a town of first and the latter of second category respectively. This information has been forwarded to Labour Sub-Commission and another copy is available for consultation at this Division. The "Labour and Wages Control Committee" for Piemonte has not as yet been set up and the difficulty of "hiring" certain types of workmen at prevailing rates in private industry still continues. Officer i/c C.L.U. 151 Sub-Area has undertaken to expedite the formation of this wage-reviewing board and it is anticipated that a "caro-vita" indemnity or an increase in the basic wage of certain grades will have to be effected forthwith in order to bring Allied

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4. D.S.C.A.O. has authorished the formulation of a policy for reducing unemployment to a minimum for submission to higher authority : Re: For this purpose industry, Labour, Welfare and Public Works Divisions will be meeting under the chairmanship of the D.R.C. as soon as it has been established whether the "Camera del Lavoro" and the "Unione degli Industriali" have a common plan to submit to A.M.G. A first meeting of representatives from every province in Piemonte for both these organisations is scheduled for Tuesday 29th May. (vide PR/LA31/19 of this Divisionto D.S.C.A.O. dated 26.5.45.)

5. "Cassa integrazione salari"- The Director of the "Previdenza Socia-

./.

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le" has brought to my notice a circular N° 14649 GS/447 of this institute over the signature of "Mazzetti", Direttore Generale, which authorises the continuation of wage subsidisation up to 31 May 45. He pointed out that as no further instructions had reached him this subsidisation would now have to be discontinued. In view of the onus which is already being borne by industrialist and in view of the chaotic situation that would likely ensue if this subsidisation were to be discontinued when there is no other provision to replace it, I have assumed the responsability of continuing this scheme pending instructions to the contrary. The subsidisation scheme is part and parcel of the problem for demobilisation of excess personnel on the pay-roles of private industry and it is submitted that any alteration of the Subsidisation scheme should only be undertaken as part of a general review of the situation. This general question will be considered at the meeting of "Labour" and "Industry" representatives as well as by A.M.G. Piemonte in the course of this week.

6. Unemployment - It is reckoned that if and when industry proceeds with the "firing" of excess personnel, in Torino alone there will be some 50.000 workpeople and their dependants affected. This figure does not take into account any "firing" that might have to be done as Industries shut down trough shortage of raw-materials. In order to reduce unemployment, it will be necessary for public works projects to be undertaken, such projects being sanctioned on a basis of numerical employment rather than essential service to the community. The present policy of Public Works Division only allows for expediture on essential works.

7. Unemployment benefits and welfare - The present rates of unemployment benefits amount to 7 Lire per day for a bachelor, 7.60 Lire for a workman with wife and child, 7.80 Lire for a man with wife and two or three children and 8 Lire for a man with wife and four or more children. No family Allowance are made available by Previdenza Sociale during the period of unemployment and the payment of these benefits are made conditional on (a) contributions having been made for 12 months out of the preceding 24 months; and (b) a daily act of presence at a specifi-c Office Payment is automatecally suspended after 180 days. That these benefits are in-adequate is obvious-suffice it to say that for the whole of Turin province only 195 men and 1770 women have bothered to claim their indemnity during the month of May. It is submitted that a revision of these scales or the institution of another source of State benefits, to be operated by Relief Agency, will have to be instituted immediately in order to avoid general discontent and agitation as we enter into the phase of mass unemployment in this Region.

8. C.L.N. - The Regional C.L.N. is considering the question of an official notice to the press, directing al"Provincial Committees" and "Industrial Committees" to desist from making financial claims on behalf of workmen in private industry or in anyway interfering in matters affecting wages. The question of issuing a decision being communicated to this Division by A.C. The President of the Regional Economic Section

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tuation. This general question will be considered at the meeting of "Labour" and "Industry" representatives as well as by A.M.G. Piemonte in the course of this week.

6. Unemployment - It is reckoned that if and when industry proceeds with the "firing" of excess personnel, in Torino alone there will be some 50.000 workpeople and their dependants affected. This figure does not take into account any "firing" that might have to be done as Industries shut down trough shortage of raw-materials. In order to reduce unemployment, it will be necessary for public works projects to be undertaken, such projects being sanctioned on a basis of numerical employment rather than essential service to the community. The present policy of Public Works Division only allows for expenditure on essential works.

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9. Cost of living and Wage adjustments - The cost of living appears to be on the increase and it is to be expected that as labour gets better

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organised considerable pressure will be brought on industrialists to revise existing contracts. R.I.J.A.C., the Advisory Board on Wage adjustments, has not as yet been set up because the representative for the Italian Government has not been yet communicated to this Division nor has that of the Industrialists. It is submitted that, as a provisional measure, Regional C.L.N. will be asked to nominate the Italian Government representative and the "Unione Industriali" of Turin will be asked to nominate the employers' representative. The ex-officio seat of the Regional Labour Officer will be filled by the "Ispettore Capo" of the "Ispettorato del Lavoro" pending appointment of the Regional Labour Director.

10. "Labour Relations" ordnance and G.O.41 -

Authority to promulgate these ordnances has only just reached D.S.C.A.O. The only check on prices and wages up to date has been Article 9 of Proclamation N° 2, which does not appear to have made much impression judging by the all-round increase of prices and the many instances of unauthorised wage increases irresponsably by labour on Industry. In connection with G.O. 41, two joint Committees have been set up by Industry and Commerce Divisions respectively. These two Committees will have the function of advising on (a) Blocking of materials and allocation of same and (b) the fixation of prices. Labour Division and the Camera del Lavoro will be represented on both these Committees.

E. Sciciluna Maj

E. SCICLUNA, Major
Regional Labour Officer

DISTRIBUTION : 1 S.C.A.O. IV Corps
1 D.S.C.A.O. Piemonte Region
1 D.R.C. " "
1 Director Labour S/C
1 A.M.G. 5 Army (att.n Lt.Col. Lane)
1 Industry Division
1 Commerce Division
1 File

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SECRET

EXCERPT

HEADQUARTERS IV CORPS
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
APO 394

CJC/705 File

Sitrep No. 1 24 May 1945

PIEMONTE: 20 May 1945

Food:
In Torino Province, all communes are temporarily attended to. Prices seem to be increasing on unrationed foods. Some communes are purchasing unrationed foods illegally and absorbing the difference after sale at legal price to consumer. This has been stopped.

Industries:
An inevitable lack of material will suspend the operation of several large plants and increase thereby the unemployment situation.

Finance:

In the Tonda, Briga and Breglio areas of Cuneo Province the occupational troops are French. AMG Officers do not visit these areas. A French Civil Committee has closed the Banks and decreed that only French Francs are legal currency. Lire are being taken up by the French at the rate of two lire to one franc.
In parts of Aosta and Torino provinces French francs are being substituted for lire through the tradesmen. A certain amount of compulsion is used by the French in order to force these transactions.
When the foregoing areas come under proper AMG control a difficult situation will arise as the presence of francs in appreciable quantity will conflict with our ban of the importation, or dealing in, foreign currency. It may be mentioned that the Banks show little concern over this matter as there is a considerable amount of French currency circulating in these areas in normal times. They suggest that the rate should be L 1.5 equals fc 1.

LIGURIA: 21 May 45
Situation remains the same in La Spezia and other provinces. Banks in Genoa, Savona and Imperia now open. Genoa province postal services resumed and postcard service to other parts of Italy. Labour liberation premium is being paid in many instances.

PIEMONTE: Political 22 May 1945
Communist activity continues unabated. They are especially active in large Industrial plants and busily engaged in attempts to organize workers. Political Parties are at present feeling their way to see how far AMG are prepared to allow them to go. The Political Parties are not unduly troublesome. It is reported from Cuneo that French are looting at ARGENTARA, BERGEMIO and PIETRA PORZIO, taking foodstuffs and clothing. Italian civilians have been struck.

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Food.

Prices in Cuneo tending to rise owing to exports to Torino and Liguria. Control necessary to prevent illegal export of goods with consequent rise in prices.
In Turin Province, food status in satisfactory. Rationing in all communes is progressing well. Lack of reserve foodstuffs remains as reported heretofore.

Industry:
In Vercelli the urgent need is for Industrial organization involving adequate arrangements for the supply of raw materials for the textile industry and a certain amount of coal and petrol for that and agriculture. The latter commodities are of course in general demand.

Finance:
In Vercelli, irregular levies of taxes are being made by CLN bodies without the consent of the Provincial Committee. The Prefect is arranging for a suitable warning to the Public by means of the press.

Labour:

A project for preventing further erosion of the banks of the Senia has been completed in Vercelli. Execution would provide a good safety valve for unemployment.

FOR THE SENIOR CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER:

E. DONAHUE
WOJG USA
Admin. Officer

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FILE LSC/705

TURIN

Report of 22 May, 1945

Housing - 100,000 rooms out of 620,000 destroyed.

Industry - 303,700 industrial workers. Trade union organisation progressing quickly.

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HEADQUARTERS
PIEMONTE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

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CONFIDENTIAL

LSC/705

MONTHLY REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1945

E X T R A C T

LABOUR.

38. The economic policy of A.C. provides for a rigid control of wages allowing for possibilities of adjustment in relation to the increase of controlled prices. This policy was, of course, formulated on the assumption that wages in the North of Italy were uniform and under some form of control when AMG would take over. The present situation in Piemonte does not warrant that assumption. The widespread practice followed by employers during the Nazi-Fascist Republican period of adding surreptitiously varying amounts to the wage packet has been further complicated by the initiative of (i) Provincial CLNs (ii) CLN Aziendali and sometimes even (iii) Prefect or Sindaco in giving mandatory directives on wage adjustments and the payment of indemnities.

While every effort will be made to repair the damage, it is felt that a new policy of wage control should be in readiness for immediate executive if and when it is considered that the present arrangements and existing machinery for wage control are no longer equal to the situation. It is felt that no control on wages will prove effective until due attention is paid to the control of prices for essential commodities.

39. The present standard operational procedure for wage adjustments is through R.I.J.A.O. which is being set up forthwith with "CLN Regionale". A number of firms are being faced with requests for increases of wages and in certain instances, employers are prepared to grant even the most irrational increases on the mistaken assumption that they would be allowed to transfer this extra expenditure to the cost of production.

40. It is considered that in Piemonte wages are on the whole higher than those allowed by the basic wage of the Allied Forces Wage Scale.

41. A Camera del Lavoro has been set up in several Provinces and labour appears to be organizing effectively.

PROPERTY CONTROL.

1232

69. Conditions affecting property control in Piemonte Region were found to be very satisfactory. Real properties are being managed by the Istituto di S. Paolo di Torino and management standards conform to those previously experienced. Most properties in Turin have suffered damage but the damage is of a minor nature. The one Allied owned Bank was damaged but has since been repaired. The bank is in a sound financial condition and well managed.

70. In Turin there are many problems affecting business and industrial concerns. The records in possession of the Ministry of Corporation have been destroyed by bombing. In many instances the Fascist Republican Government appointed new sequestrators for such properties. To date no attempt has been made to clarify the legal position when the sequestrator originally appointed has been supplanted by a Fascist Republican appointee. Except for legal implications the problem is not serious because in most instances, normal management has not been interfered with by the sequestrators. No retail establishment has been closed since it was

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1252

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With regard to personal and miscellaneous property, initial information indicates that there is a possibility that the Fascist appointed individual sequestrators may have converted certain of this property to their own use and then fled. As in the case of industrial properties, local records are very confused and no final determination can be made at the present time.

ROBERT P. MARSHALL
Colonel, F. A.
D.C.A.A.C. IV Corps
Piemonte Region
2 June 1945

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ECONOMIC SECTION

CIC/705

Date 18/6

Internal

Fr		To
	Vice President	
	Brig Anderson	
	Col Walton	
	Col Belser	
	Col Dersmore	
	Lt Col Moore	
	Mr Hughes	
	Maj Smith	
	Maj Clark	
	Maj Dollard	
	Lt Toeby	
	Capt Aikins	
	Capt Williams	
✓	Capt Highland	
	Lt DiLeretto	
	Lt Morgan	
	Lt Arcrsberg	
	Requisition Br	
	Price Control Br	
	Message Center	

External

Fr	ECONOMIC SECTION	To
	Production Division	
	Supply Division	
	AGRICULTURE SUB-COMM	
	COMMERCE	
	FINANCE	
	FOOD	
	INDUSTRY	
✓	LABOR	
	PW & U	
	TRANSPORTATION	
	CHIEF COMMISSIONER	
	EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER	
	CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION	
	ESTABLISHMENT SECTION	
	ATTENTION:	

	For Appropriate Action		Note & Retain
	Remarks/Recommendations		Signature
	Dispatch		Investigation & Report
	Information ✓		File
	Circulation & Return		Note & Return

REMARKS: ggm

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LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS		
~~Mr. DI FEDE~~		
~~Mr. ALBEY~~		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss STEVENSON	AB	19/6
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

Return to Mr Braine
after circulation
Rmc 19/6

1230

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

FILE LSC/105

PE/LA/69/10

22 May 1945

SUBJECT : Labour - Weekly Report
TO : D.S.C.A.O. Piemonte Region
Onward transmission to : S.C.A.O. IV Corps

1. Reference is made to instructions contained in office Memorandum No. 4 dated 21 May 45 asking for weekly situation reports by 1200 hrs. Tuesday.

2. - The situation outlined in the present report is based on information obtained in Turin only, no direct contact with other Provincial Capitals in Piemonte being possible in view of lack of transport and the absence of other officers in this Division.

3. - Social Services have been re-activated and are conducting their activities in full efficiency. Their work is only impaired by lack of transportation - the cars at the disposal of these Agencies having been requisitioned by Partisan groups. All efforts to recover these vehicles have so far proved fruitless.

4. - The Labour Supply Office is now in efficient running : the personnel of this agency has been vetted and a new Table of organisation, with a view to reducing the over all number of employees, is now being prepared and will go into effect next month. Records in this office have been preserved but it is considered that any statistical information available in respect of the unemployment situation is unreliable as workpeople have been evading registration in order to escape recruiting for services abroad.

5. - The industrial situation presents a number of burning problems which the following are the most urgent :

(a) Industrialist have for a considerable time been carrying on their payrolls many more employees than were required for their reduced production. An order of the Regional CLN made it incumbent on employers to retain all their employees on a system of wage integration which is operated through the "Previdenza Sociale". It is reckoned that some 87.000 workmen in Turin are drawing their wages from this service. The financial position of this Agency shows a deficit of 355 million lire which is increased at the rate of some 60 million per month. The freezing of employees in accordance with CLN instructions will expire on June 2nd. and this is likely to cause a sudden mass unemployment that might lead to some unrest. A conference of Industrialists from the various provinces of Piemonte has been arranged for the 29th. Representatives from the Provincial

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(B) The Fiat situation and the experiment which is being there conducted through the C.L.N. "Commissionedi Gestione" is being carefully watched by both Industrialists, and Labour representatives as it is considered that the outcome of this situation will eventually form the pattern for the future of large and medium industries. The situation in "Fiat" from a point of view of Labour relations is not at present disconcerting and when AC/AMG have formulated a policy, it should present no serious difficulty of application, provided that the situation is handled tactfully and a clear statement is made by the Allied Gov.nt. to justify the solution we might apply to the present impasse.

(C) There is every indication that uncoordinated and unauthorised action by the Provincial C.L.N.'s, the Provincial Labour Unions and individual initiative at the factory level is seriously prejudicing the economic policy of "holding the line" as outlined by A.C.

G.O. 41 has not as yet been promulgated as this Order covers both Prices and Wages and it has not been as yet decided whether the provisions in connection with Prices would have a beneficial effect on the situation. The only reference to the freezing of wages contained in G.O. 4 appears to have made no impression what so ever and the C.L.N.A.I. order for a general bonus of 3000 lire to be paid to all employees appears to have been the signal for irresponsable requests for the payment of indemnities and of wage increases. A press notice to clarify the position and to outline the procedure for the approval of any wage increases was forwarded by this Division to all P.C.'s, for the widest possible circulation.

6 - The wage situation in Piemonte presents a more confused picture than AMG has ever yet come across. Collective Contracts which were concluded for the various industries present a wide range of levels as between one industry and another. These contracts were not always applied. The "Contratti Integrativi" which are binding on certain groups of factories within the same industry did not only create differences in wage levels but were also stipulated with a difference in criterion.

A further complication arises when "piece work" payments were, in some industries only, commuted into a percentage of the base wage. The final disturbing factor in the wage field is met in the practice of adding to the "wage packet" of the individual employee extra emoluments which varied from firm to firm and were not recorded in the Accountancy books. On broad general lines, however, it can be stated that even the Minimum contractual wages are well above the basic wage of the Armed Forces wage scale. The absence of District Command has so far made it impossible to constitute the Regional Committee on whom a rivision of the Armed Forces wage depends.

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7 - Cost of Living and Wages are not properly correlated in the larger towns. It is rekoned that an inadeguate diet obtained from official sources but implimented by black-market commodities works out at an approximate minimum of 2000lire per head. When it is reckoned that an unskilled workman earns from 100 to 120 lire for 26 days a month, it becomes amply clear that a more effective control of prices and more abundant supply of rationed commodities are a "sine qua non" for the maintenance of the present wage levels.

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8- The "Camera del Lavoro" in Turin is in efficient functioning as a "Defacto" organisation. The Labour Relations Ordinance - equivalent to G.O.26 - has been destributed for promulgation throughout Piemonte. The employers in Turin have also constituted their association and representatives of the Industrialists have been brought into constant touch with Labour representatives. At present cordial relations and a spirit of co-operation exists : both sides appear to be determined on saving Industry in Piemonte by dint of formulating a common policy for rehabilitation. both employers and employees insist that success will largely depend on Wether AMG can come to their rescue in the supply of essential raw materials of which coal is the most urgent essential requirement.

9- Labour Offices have not yet been brought into operation, the principal difficulty in this field being the choicke of Directors. Suitable candidates have shown reluctance to accept the post as the idea of becoming a State employee does not appeal to the average Piedmontese and the financial remuneration offered does not provide a living wage. The "Ispettorato del Lavoro" has been put into functioning order, elimination being made of all undesiderable elements on political grounds. Statistical work and investigation in the labour field in general, is so far, being conducted through this Office.

10 - C.L.N. Committees at the industrial level are causing much anxiety to the Industrialists both because these agencies have tended to extend their epuration activities beyond political considerations and also because there is every indication of retaining them in operation, thus becoming a continued interference with management as it is felt that these Committees are no more than a means of keeping workmen in a permanent state of agitation. It is submitted that, attention should be given to this question at the earliest possible time with a view to either eliminating them on completion of their specific mission of epuration or at any rate defining their duties and jurisdiction "vis a vis"

(I) the management and
(II) the "Commissioni Interne" (Works Committees).

L.Sciclura Maj

L.SCICLURA, Major
Regional Labour Officer

1247

COPY TO :

I DMG.
I Industry
I Commerce

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E.Scicluna Maj

E.SCICLUNA, Major
Regional Labour Officer

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COPY TO :

I DRO.
I Industry
I Commerce
I Lab.S/C
I File

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

HQ AC - DIRECTOR V/S
L-BOOK SUB-COMMISSION

FILE LSC 705

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

PR/LA/31 14 May 1945

SUBJECT:- Labour

TO :- All Provincial Commissioners

1. The Labour Division of this Region only disposes of two Officers and it will therefore not be possible to place at the disposal of P.C.'s a Labour Officer to handle directly labour matters in the field. With a view to reducing as far as possible the handicap resulting from this discrepancy, it is proposed

(a) to visit periodically the various Provincial Commissioners thus affording them an opportunity of refering to a specialist Labour Officer, for advice or necessary action, any specific difficulty that might have arisen;

(b) to issue, with the approval of the RC., informative and mandatory directive as occasion demands.

2. The abolition of the Corporative-Syndical System devolves on this Division the responsibility of

(a) protecting and eventually handing over to the Italian Government the Estate of the Corporative-Syndical Agencies;

(b) creating Regional and Provincial Labour Offices as the State machinery through which all Labour matters would be handled; and

(c) maintaining in full efficient function
(I) all Social services,
(II) Cooperative State Agencies,
(III) "Ufficio di Collocamento" (Labour Supply Offices)
(IV) the "Ispettorato Corporativo" - the two last mentioned organisations being brought under the supervision of the newly created Labour Offices.

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3. General Order 28 (now under revision) and the "Rules and Regulations" persuent thereto will provide the basic authority for this Change - over in the Labour Field. Sufficient Copies of this Order will be forwarded for promulgation in due course and in the meantime Provincial Commissioners should accept the "defacto" situation of Labour organising freely through the "Camera del Lavoro".

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Officers and it will therefore not be possible to place at the disposal of P.C.'s a Labour Officer to handle directly labour matters in the field. With a view to reducing as far as possible the handicap resulting from this discrepancy, it is proposed

(a) to visit periodically the various Provincial Commissioners thus affording them an opportunity of refering to a specialist Labour Officer, for advice or necessary action, any specific difficulty that might have arisen;

(b) to issue, with the approval of the RC., informative and mandatory directive as occasion demands.

2. The abolition of the Corporative-Syndical System devolves on this Division the responsebility of

(a) protecting and eventually handing over to the Italian Government the Estate of the Corporative-Syndical Agencies;

(b) creating Regional and Provincial Labour Offices as the State machinary through which all Labour matters would be handled; and

(c) maintaining in full efficient function
(I) all Social services,
(II) Cooperative State Agencies,
(III) "Ufficio di Collocamento" (Labour Supply Offices)
(IV) the "Ispettorato Corporativo" - the two last mentioned organisations being brought under the supervision of the newly created Labour Offices.

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4. Pending a visit from the Labour Division, Provincial Commissioners are invited to cause the following action to be taken:

(a) Safe-guard the buildings, documents and Estate in general of all Corporative-Syndical Agencies (Appendix A); (the Labour Office and the Ufficio di Collocamento will have to be set-up in the premises formerly occupied by these agencies - The Camera del Lavoro and the "Employers Association" being given facilities to organise by putting at their disposal, against proper receipts, such buildings furniture and other equipment as may be spared after furnishing adequately the State Agencies.)

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(b) Call in the present responsible Directors or CLN Commissarii of

(I) the four Social Services, (II) the Ispettorato Corporativo

(III) the Ufficio di Collocamento and

(IV) the State Cooperative agency (Appendix "D")

instructing them to carry on with their former functions - ascertaining at the same time that they are in a position to do so financially (Arrangements have been made with Regional Finance Officer to have those Bank accounts unblocked). Future policy and administrative Directives will be communicated to these organisations directly by this Division and/or by their respective Regional Head Office.

(c) Consult the Secretariat of the "Camera del Lavoro" the C.L.N. and the Prefect at the earliest possible time for nominations in connection with the appointment of a suitable Director for the Provincial Labour Office - it being borne in mind that the candidate should be above all acceptable to organised Labour, due consideration being given to advice of CLN and other local authorities (Civil and Ecclesiastic) on political and moral grounds. The nomination for the post should take into account both professional qualifications (legal and economic) as well as sufficient strength of character to transcend party politics in the discharge of duties and in the general trend of organisation and administration of the Labour Office. It would be desiderable that Provincial Commissioners afford the future Regional Labour Director an opportunity to interview suitable candidates before the appointment is made: if it is decided to follow this procedure, notice to that effect should be given to this Division at the earliest possible time, stating by what date the candidate or candidates will be available for enterview and forwarding to this Division

(I) a "Pro-memoria" prepared by the candidate, and

(II) a "Scheda personale" duely entered.

(d) Nominate - on "part time" duty only - an Officer to act as "Liaison" with the Labour Division, the Secretariat of the "Camera del Lavoro" and, in due course, with the Provincial Labour Office. While realising that personnel inthe various provinces is very limited, it is submitted that ultimately Provincial Commissioners will personally be faced with considerable pressure from organised labour unless this safeguard is adopted and, moreover, labour problems are likely to come to the notice of Provincial Commissioners only when it is too late to use preventative measures.

5. With a view to expediting the creation and efficient functioning of the Provincial Labour Offices, the Labour Division is now preparing a series of circulars on the policy, objectives, functions and administration of these Offices. These circulars

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(c) Consult the Secretariat of the "Camera del Lavoro" the C.L.N. and the Prefect at the earliest possible time for nominations in connection with the appointment of a suitable Director for the Provincial Labour Office - it being borne in mind that the candidate should be above all acceptable to organised Labour, due consideration being given to advice of CLN and other local authorities (Civil and Ecclesiastic) on political and moral grounds. The nomination for the post should take into account both professional qualifications (legal and economic) as well as sufficient strength of character to transcend party politics in the discharge of duties and in the general trend of organisation and administration of the Labour Office. It would be desiderable that Provincial Commissioners afford the future Regional Labour Director an opportunity to interview suitable candidates before the appointment is made: if it is decided to follow this procedure, notice to that effect should be given to this Division at the earliest possible time, stating by what date the candidate or candidates will be available for enterview and forwarding to this Division

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5. With a view to expediting the creation and efficient functioning of the Provincial Labour Offices, the Labour Division is now preparing a series of circulars on the policy, objectives, functions and administration of these Offices. These circulars are being written in Italian and will be forwarded direct to the respective Directors of the Provincial Labour Offices in the shape of mandatory instructions, with a copy to the proposed "Labour Liaison Officers" or the "Provincial Commissioners" for information. It is hoped that this procedure will relieve Provincial Commissioners or their Labour Liaison Officers from any specialist responsabilities or undue burden in the running of these Offices.

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6. Provincial Commissioners are invited to refer to this Division with the least possible delay any difficulties arising in the labour field, for which the direct intervention of the specialist Officer is considered likely. Any question on policy or any information required on Labour matters should also be refered to this Division if there should exist any doubt as to the correct line of action that should be followed.

FOR THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER,

E. Scicluna Major

E. SCICLUNA, Major, G.S.O. II
Regional Labour Officer

COPY TO :- Regional Commissioner
D/Regional Commissioner
H.Q.A.C., Director Labour Sub-Commission

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PRESS NOTICE

The Allied Military Government communicates the following:

This Command has been informed that in certain areas and in some industrial firms requests for wage adjustments of various kind have been forwarded although they are not contemplated by the contracts and regulations actually in force.

Such requests cause a further serious disorder of the wage situation which must instead be normalized in the interest of industrial resumption as well as of workers.

Therefore, it is absolutely forbidden for any unauthorized person or Institute to request wage increases of any kind and employers shall be held responsible for the inobservance of the present order.

The directives of this Command aim to establish free negotiations in regards to prices and wages but at the same time to impede inflation and the consequent unfavourable repercussions in the economic field in general as well as in the labour field in particular. Therefore, while prices of food stuffs and industrial articles are being disciplined, wage adjustment that eventually will be agreed upon by the competent syndical organisations shall be subordinate to the approval of the Allied Military Commission, assisted by an Advisory Commission composed of representatives of the Allied Military Command, by delegates of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour as well as by the representatives of employers and workers. Experts in syndical and social economy may be called from time to time as members of the Commission.

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