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NOV. 1944 - JAN. 1946

REGIONAL REPORTS

1944 - Jan. 1946

FILE
134/708

Statistical - Economic Service

Naples, January 26, 1946

MONTHLY REPORT

about the labor situation in the territory
under the jurisdiction of the Regional Labor
Office of Campania (Month of December 1945)

- I) - GENERAL ECONOMICAL SITUATION -
a) - Industrial Situation -

In Naples the equilibrium between the possibilities of work and the supply of labor is unchanged as in private industry for the reasons many times repeated in these reports, and first among all, the persistency of requisitions, no sign of revival is noticed. Naturally this leads to a growing dissatisfaction among the masses of unemployed especially the veterans who often riot also against this labor office.

To eliminate in part the lack of work Civilian Authorities try any kind of means to start public works for which is necessary a contribution from the State.

We have already hinted in our previous report to the planned construction of the Circumflegrea Railroad. In the prefecture the problems about the supply of coal for industry and those about the derequisition of some plants have been discussed with Minister Gronchi.

The Prefect has discussed with the ministers of Industry and Commerce the supply of a greater quantity of coal for the Neapolitan Gas Company.

Unsuccessful attempts have also been made by this Prefecture to obtain the allotment for the Cotoniere Meridionali of a load of cotton arriving at Civitavecchia.

Also the future destination of the Mostra d'Oltremare (Fair Ground) which has purposes of public interest has been the subject discussed by a special Committee that met at the Comune. All these problems, if solved favorably would certainly assure a request of labor.

Nevertheless no improvement is noticed in the production of electric power.

AT AVELLINO - The wanting of electric power has compelled the Mineral Company S.A.I.M. of Altavilla Irpina to discharge a large number of people who were hired at the beginning of the month to meet the need of a greater production. Also the Di Marzio Company-Mineral Industry- always on account of the wanting of electric power has been unable to reach a regular production of this month is inferior to that of December 1945.

The cement plant of Ariano Irpino goes on working with a slow rhythm inferior to the capacity of production of the plants, on account of the deficiency-(already reported in previous reports)- of coal, paper bags, additional parts for cement mills, steel cables for cable ways, etc.

The industry of Solofra skins is always in a bad condition on account of the competition of the North which it is compelled to meet.

AT SALERNO - The industrial activity is normal compared with that of the last month. It has to be noticed the inauguration of new automatic equipments

in clothing department at the Manifatture Cotoniere Meridionali. The said department has 96 looms which can produce in eight hours 1400 meters of sheets and can employ in two shifts 140 laborers.

In the textile industry the production, it is noticed, is normal also for the hemp plants. Smaller wool and cotton plants have a lesser activity.

The flour mill industry and that of pasta (macaroni) on account of the deficiency of wheat have a limited activity.

The tomato jam industry due to the season is completely stopped.

AT BENEVENTO - The industrial situation is unchanged and not bright; all difficulties reported in previous reports are still existing.

AT CAMPORASSO - Here also the industrial life is not getting better and to the difficulties stated during the previous months must be added another one due to the season; the fall of snow blocking the few roads makes more and more difficult the communications with nearby places.

B) - FARMING SITUATION -

The weather conditions have been rainy with an unsettled temperature.

The growing condition of wheat seems normal and the surface is slightly increased compared to that of last year with those of Naples and Salerno.

Agricultural products have been good, particularly cabbages and cauliflowers for which there has been a reduction of price.

The growing of grass and hay is good.

It is confirmed that the production of olives has not been good on account of the olearia fly.

The production of fruits has been good in all provinces.

The sanitary conditions of cattle is not so bad, but chickens have suffered a great loss on account of sickness (morla).

C) - COMMERCIAL SITUATION -

Commerce is still affected by present difficulties and the uncertain provisions made by about the financial situation.

On the market is noticed a greater supply of goods compared with the past, but the buying and selling are slow because of the uncertainty of investments.

The directors of the large stores UPIM, Rinascenza, Standa, Rambino-polli intended to purchase for this winter large quantities of goods from Northern Italy to keep a level on prices.

With the exception of a branch of UPIM, whose possibilities of space (room) are very limited, all the other stores are at present requisitioned by the Allied Authorities. A step of the Superior Ministry towards the Central Allied Authorities to accelerate the derequisition of the said premises would be very useful.

In Campobasso province it is reported that workers are dissatisfied with the fact that commodity products allotted by the Ministry of Industry have not been withdrawn by the offices in charge for the distribution.

As to communication it is reported that the line Cagliari-Naples-Palermo which was operated every 10 days, while in the Gulf of Naples, the line Naples-Procida-Porto d'Ischia-Casamicciola has been operating again.

From Naples to Fuorigrotta-Soccavo-Pianura a Bus service for passengers has been established.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES OF FOOD STUFF PRICES OCCURRED IN DECEMBER
COMPARED WITH THOSE OF NOVEMBER 1945 AND JANUARY 1944

Food stuffs	Average prices Dec. 1945	Average prices Nov. 1945	Changes Compared Nov. 1945	Average prices Jan. 1944	Changes compared Jan. 1944
Bread	131.78	126.94	3.81	120.00	9.81
Pasta	254.81	247.92	2.78	243.00	4.86
rice	188.88	206.60	-9.56	256.25	-26.79
Beans	205.48	192.32	6.34	170.80	20.30
Meat	495.06	471.09	6.00	224.95	120.07
Cheese	836.25	775.24	7.86	372.00	124.80
Oil	543.08	541.87	0.22	188.25	188.49
Potatoes	43.06	42.49	1.34	38.35	13.28
Fish	174.62	145.50	20.01	163.00	7.13
Eggs	34.59	33.54	3.13	21.40	61.63
Milk	62.51	67.08	-6.82	20.00	212.55
Sugar	337.42	810.86	3.27	231.16	262.26
Lard	666.79	691.53	-3.72	295.70	125.15
Vegetables	38.48	4940.	22.11	38.20	0.73
Fruits	45.23	35.83	26.23	20.00	126.15

CITY OF LIVING AND WAGESThe cost of living

CITY OF NAPLES - This office in December has continued to record the prices of food stuffs, both on black market and free market, in the various places of the city. With the average of prices recorded weekly and considering as usual the foods distributed with ration cards in the month, the weekly average cost for feeding the family (type of 5 people husband, wife and 3 children from 8 to 10 ~~which~~ has given, in the four weeks of the above mentioned month the following results:

1st week	:3920.41	
2nd "	:5933.70	average 3969.51
3rd "	:3986.40	
4th "	:4018.50	

The average weekly expenses for the month of December compared with that of November, 7.28% less than November. The decrease of the expense is due to better rations distributed with ration cards and to the fact that, while in November only the ration of a fortnight was distributed. In December a monthly ration has been given (ration belonging to the month of November.) This besides avoiding the increase of the average price of pasta, which has been during the month 2.78%, has limited the request, from consumers, of rise whose price, during the month up to the average decrease of 9.55%, due also to the bringing into the market of new quantities, has decreased to 9.55%.

The extra distributions of milk powder and evaporated milk in occasion of Christmas must also be accounted for in the reduction of expense. The quantities of these items have substituted the quantity of milk considered in the balance; the salmon and herring rations which have covered in part the quantity of fish and the distribution of vegetables. It must also be noticed the distribution, during the month, of a greater quantity of rationed sugar () and the non-distribution of oil.

The price of food stuffs, except that of rice for the above said reasons have a tendency to increase, the price of cheese has increased 7.86%; beans increased 6.64%; meat increased 5.09%. Also the price of bread has increased 3.81% compared with November. The price of fruit has increased 26.23% on account of the Winter season, while the price of vegetables has decreased 22.11%.

In the following form #3 are recorded the average weekly expenses of January 1944 and index numbers referred to June 1940 figured equal to 100.

Form # 3

AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENSE FOR ALIMENTATION AND INDEX NUMBER (June 1940 made equal to 100) from January 1944 to December 1945.

	<u>Weekly Average Expense</u>	<u>Index No.</u>
June 1940	124.97	100
January 1944	3458.18	2767.20
February	-	-
March	3579.40	2884.20
April	3371.66	2697.97
May	3483.73	2787.65
June	3453.28	2703.23

	<u>Weekly Average Expense</u>	<u>Index No.</u>
July	2336.78	1869.87
August	2768.11	2215.02
September	3481.18	2785.61
October	3243.35	2595.30
November	3140.01	2512.61
December	2618.88	2225.64
January 1945	3800.-	3040.72
February	4072.34	3258.65
March	3814.04	3051.36
April	4539.99	3632.26
May	4361.61	3430.12
June	3172.49	2538.60
July	3851.21	2281.51
August	3242.01	2594.23
September	3236.51	2589.81
October	4059.94	3246.73
November	4281.24	3425.81
December	3969.51	3176.37

CITY OF AVELLINO, BENEVENTO AND SALERNO-

Weekly expenses for alimentation in the mentioned towns figured on the same criteria followed for Naples in December are the following:

	<u>Avellino</u>	<u>Benevento</u>	<u>Salerno</u>
1st Week	3315.10	3286.56	3577.55
2nd "	3331.10	3375.66	3536.35
3rd "	3326.10	3397.41	3664.30
4th "	3348.70	3426.18	3671.30
	<u>Average</u> 3330.25	<u>Average</u> 3371.45	<u>Average</u> 3624.87

The above average show:

At Avellino The average expense has remained unchanged compared with that of November, showing only an increase of 0.86%. This is due to the fact that in December a full ration of pasta has been distributed, while in November only the ration for a fortnight was given. The prices of pasta, cheese and potatoes have increased respectively 11.11%; 21.16%; 20.71%, while the prices of bread, beans, meat, oil, milk and sugar have remained unchanged. The average price of fruit has increased 45.38%.

At Benevento The average expense for December shows an increase, always compared with that of the previous month, of 9.55%. A general increase in prices is noticed for all food stuffs except for meat and sugar whose prices have remained unchanged. The prices of bread and pasta have increased respectively 9.30% and 12.90%; the price of cheese has increased 13.27%; the price of eggs increased 14.16%.

price of potatoes increased 8.75%. The average price of fruit has increased 25.72%.

At Salerno On the contrary, the average expense is 1.54% less as compared with that of November. This is due to the decrease in prices of food stuffs of greater consumption as bread and pasta which are 13.09% and 8.67%. The prices of meat, sugar and oil have remained unchanged, those of beans, potatoes, and the average price of vegetables have increased respectively 8.10%, 8.68% and 22.01%. We bring to your knowledge about the increase of prices of rationed oil in the three above mentioned provinces: Avellino 226 lire; Benevento 224 lire; Salerno 245 lire. On the following form comparisons are made of the average expenses of December in the three provinces with those of Naples in the same month.

Form # 4

Average weekly expense for alimentation in the month of December 1945 at Avellino-Benevento and Salerno with index numbers compared with the expense of Naples.

	<u>Expense</u>	<u>Index No.</u>
Naples	3969.51	100
Avellino	3330.25	83.89
Benevento	3371.45	84.93
Salerno	3624.87	91.32

Therefore the expenses compared with those of Naples are less at Avellino by 16.11%; at Benevento 15.07% and at Salerno 8.68%.

The average of expenses of the said four provinces are figured and made equal to 100. We have the following index numbers.

<u>Naples</u>	<u>Avellino</u>	<u>Benevento</u>	<u>Salerno</u>
111.07	95.18	94.33	101.42

On ~~page~~ Form # 5 are recorded the average weekly expenses and their index numbers of Avellino, Benevento and Salerno, making 100 the expenses met by these provinces in June 1940.

Here after are reported the food stuffs and their quantities distributed with ration cards in December 1945 in the provinces of Campania.

Form # 6

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List of food stuffs and their quantities distributed with ration cards in the cities of Naples, Avellino, Benevento and Salerno in December 1945.

	<u>Naples</u>	<u>Avellino</u>	<u>Benevento</u>	<u>Salerno</u>	<u>Campebasao</u>
Bread	200	200	200	200	200
Pasta	2000	1900	2000	2000	1000
Rice	-	100	100	100	
Oil		dl. 3	dl. 3	dl. 2	dl. 2
Lard		100	200		
Sugar	200	200	200	200	200

	<u>Naples</u>	<u>Avellino</u>	<u>Benevento</u>	<u>Salerno</u>	<u>Campobasso</u>
Vegetables	250		250		
Salt	500				
Herrings	100		150		
Hog's Lard	150				
Powder Milk	100				
Evaporated Milk 1					
Salmon	150				
Soft cheese				100	

(1) Daily ration.-

WAGES

Here are reported the averages of wages per day for workers and of monthly salaries for clerks obtained from the checking made in December in the principal industrial branches of the province of Naples.

In the said month the checking of wages and salaries has been extended to the industrial centers of Castellammare di Stabia and Frattamaggiore taking the wages of the most important industrial firms; tomato plants, flour mills and textile of the said communes.

Such a fact has led to some decreases of the average wages of tomato industry and flour mills, while in the textile industry is recorded a little increase due to the inclusion of the figuring of the average of some particularly important hemp firms.

In the mechanical branch following the bringing up to date of wages according to the last agreement made between the concerned parties, the average wages, always compared to the previous month, have been increased.

In other industrial branches no changes are reported.

The average wage situation is the following:

WAGES FIXED BY CONTRACT AND AVERAGE WAGES GIVEN DAILY FROM INDUSTRIAL FIRMS OF THE PROVINCE OF NAPLES.

<u>INDUSTRIAL SECTION</u>	<u>Wages fixed by contracts</u>		<u>Effective Wages</u>	
	<u>minimum</u>	<u>maximum</u>	<u>minimum</u>	<u>max.</u>
A) <u>Alimentation</u>				
1) <u>Tomato workers</u>				
Skilled workers	281.43	293.80	294.66	311.22
Qualified "	263.03	276.28	261.80	303.88
Common Labor	228.92	255.72	264	270
" "			247.05	252.70
Juveniles 16-18 years	128.31		127.25	136.50
Juveniles under 16	97.76		97.45	104
Women	128.31	173.52	141.00	175.55
	<u>Contract Pays</u>	<u>minimum</u>	<u>maximum</u>	<u>Effective Wages</u>
			<u>minimum</u>	<u>maximum</u>
2) <u>Flour Mills</u>				
Skilled	191.72	195.62	188.27	203.08
Qualified	185.64	187.96	184.04	190.95
Common	172.95	183.68	171.91	181.02
" laborers	184.17		173.80	183.70
Juveniles 16-18 years	111.24		105.95	
" under 16 "	99.95		98.90	109.50
Women			104.05	124.28
				1669
3) <u>Baking</u>				
Skilled	192.33	194.02		
Qualified	185.49	187.55	187.15	189.69
Common	173.12	182.84	171.63	188.80
" laborers	184.17		173.80	
Juveniles under 16 years	100.14		96.90	101.26
Women			117.80	124.28
B) <u>Chemistry</u>				

<u>Pharmaceuticals, wax plant, soap-wort</u>					
Skilled	177.79	188.96	219.91	281.44	
Qualified	174.07	177.29	214.51	219.96	
Common	167.32	171.43	182.88	195	
" laborers	170.28	171.40	203		
Juveniles 16-18 years	104.37	108.36	178		
" under 16 "	97.96	100.73	140.25		
Women	113.44	118.85	124.29	158.55	
2) <u>Oil-Mills</u>					
Skilled	169.42		298.60	302.60	
Qualified	166.16		286.68	290.64	
Common laborers	163.26		274.50	278.63	
Juveniles under 16 years	96.45		189.15		
Women	95.45	99.34	212.20		
C) <u>Aedile</u>					
Skilled	304.61	321.63	295.65	327.34	
Qualified	260.85	274.12	271.32	308.50	
Common laborers	213		219.36	235.76	
Juveniles 16-18 years	144.51		143.90	190	
" under 16 "	135.54		130	144.25	
Women			191.10		
D) <u>Textile Workers</u>					
Skilled			348.08	371.39	
Qualified			299.13	325.84	
Common			269.80	277.80	
" laborers			272.79	282.94	
Juveniles 16-18 years			177.86		
" under 16 "			153.17	154.95	
Women			146.04	201.56	
E) <u>Ironplants</u>					
1) <u>Metallurgy, Skilled</u>					
Skilled	303.14		357.17	429.65	
Qualified	279.70		313.26	368.61	
Common	260.98		265.16	340.86	
" laborers	237.53		258.19	262	
Juveniles 16-18 years	180.43		159.75	259.82	
" under 16 "	133.87		159.70	259.82	
Women	148.26	167.06	182.44	209.08	
2) <u>Mechanics</u>					
Skilled	303.14		364.66	385.13	
Qualified	279.70		326.44	375.30	
Common	260.98		296.85	331.63	
" labor	237.53		279.90	345.97	
Juveniles 16-18 years	180.43		259.20	276.53	
" under 16 "	133.87		186.02	204.91	
Women	148.26	167.06	210.25	245.76	

	<u>Contract salaries</u>		<u>Salaries paid</u>	
	min.	max.	min.	max.
F) <u>Wood</u>				
Skilled	173.18	180.08	426	
Qualified	167.33	172.29	228.33	257.20
Common	150.03	167.33	196.48	215.46
Juveniles 16-18			85	100

CONTRACT SALARIES AND SALARIES GIVEN TO EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRIAL FIRMS IN THE PROVINCE OF NAPLES.

<u>INDUSTRIAL SECTION</u>	<u>Contract salaries</u>		<u>Salaries paid</u>	
	min.	max.	min.	max.
A) <u>Alimentation</u>				
1) <u>Tomato workers</u>				
1st category	9495.85		9107.50	9495.85
2nd "	5662.73	7811.35	8241.25	8695.90
3rd " a)	6561.13		6542.45	6657.65
3rd " b)	4854.17	6377.95	5750.00	6497.45
2) <u>Flour-Mills</u>				
1st category	5985.18		6732.27	12584.75
2nd "	5319.10		6305.50	6511.05
3rd " a)	4716.82		5265.05	5927.90
3rd " b)	4468.68		5150.25	5787.75
3) <u>Baking</u>				
1 category	5985.18		6722.27	12584.75
2nd "	5319.10		6183.00	6909.85
3rd " a)	4716.82		5549.47	5830.55
3rd " b)	4468.68		5365.75	5767.75
b) <u>Chemistry</u>				
1) <u>Pharmaceuticals, wax plant, soap-wort</u>				
1st category	5985.18		8465.90	8495.53
2nd " "	5319.10		6226.26	7064.62
3rd " " a)	4716.82		5293.37	6082.26
3rd " " b)	4468.68		5443.80	6375.00
2) <u>Oil plants</u>				
1) <u>Category</u>	5985.18		11640.00	12230.00
2nd "	5319.10		9461.85	10276.85
3rd " a)	4716.82		8573.90	9473.40
3rd " b)	4468.68		7882.35	8485.35
c) <u>Constructions</u>				
2nd Category	5319.10		11515.00	13265.00
3rd " a)	4716.82		7298.85	8330.66
d) <u>Textile plants</u>				
1st Category			13787.90	14690.30
2nd "			11350.50	11839.40
3rd " a)			9258.50	10181.85
3rd " b)			8577.55	9896.70

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	<u>Contract salaries</u>		<u>Salaries paid</u>	
	min.	max.	min.	max.
1) <u>Iron plants</u>				
1a) <u>Metallurgy</u>				
1st Category	12211.05		14022.54	17504.31
2nd " "	9965.05		11372.15	14425.34
3rd " " a)	7908.73		8414.80	11430.92
3rd " " b)	7279.85		8392.75	9303.17
2) <u>Mechanics</u>				
1st Category	12211.05		15605.50	16050.00
2nd " "	9975.05		13990.15	14382.15
3rd " " a)	7908.73		11676.15	14676.60
3rd " " b)	7379.85		9399.95	9385.30

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WAGES AND SALARIES FOR EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN THE CITY
OF NAPLES

THERE ARE NO CHANGES IN COMPARISON WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

DAILY MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM WAGES PAID TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

Provinces	Skilled		Steady workers		Common labores	
	minimum	maximum	minimum	maximum	Minimum	maximum
Naples	302.00	364.22	212.97	254.00	256.42	320.19
Avellino	200.00	240.00	160.00	200.00	160.00	170.00
Benevento			150.00	200.00	250.00	300.00
Campobasso	320.00		220.00		200.00	
Salerno	200.00	500.00	144.00		130.00	400.00

WEEKLY AVERAGE EXPENSES AND INDEX NUMBERS (JUNE 1940-made-100) IN THE
PROVINCES OF : AVELLINO, BENEVENTO, SALERNO

Form 4

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Salerno

	Avellino		Benevento		Salerno	
June 1940	112.71	100.-	114.65	100.00	114.25	100.--
April 1944	3089.92	2741.47	2466.22	2151.08	2067.53	1809.65
May	2724.00	2416.82	2524.90	2202.26	2420.10	2118.25
June	2532.00	2246.47	2571.77	2243.14	2409.52	2108.98
July	1775.35	1575.14	1549.82	1351.78	2179.08	1907.29
August	2006.28	1780.03	1562.19	1362.57	1644.30	1439.21
September	2031.50	1802.41	1877.95	1637.98	2348.96	2055.98
October	2130.68	1890.40	2206.59	1924.63	2298.91	2012.17
November	2702.80	2398.01	2773.43	2419.04	2305.40	2017.85
December	2439.09	2164.04	2573.00	2244.59	2730.82	2390.21
January 1945	2739.09	2430.31	2943.95	2567.77	2765.11	2420.20
February	2828.69	2509.70	3026.87	2640.09	3164.00	2769.36
March	3303.82	2931.25	3166.59	2761.96	3742.77	3275.94
April	3342.90	2965.93	3102.46	2706.02	4040.14	3536.22
May	3038.12	2695.51	3199.03	2710.25	3182.72	2785.75
June	2686.11	2383.20	2743.49	2392.92	2938.85	2572.29
July	2446.29	2170.42	2433.62	2122.65	3026.70	2649.19
August	2501.61	2219.51	2459.75	2145.44	3104.23	2717.05
September	2688.30	2385.14	2780.68	2443.08	3273.11	2864.86
October	3243.47	2877.71	3018.59	2632.87	3494.22	3058.40
November	3301.56	2929.25	3077.50	2684.25	3681.67	3222.46
December	3330.25	2954.70	3371.45	2940.64	3624.87	3172.75

WEEKLY AVERAGE EXPENSES AND INDEX NUMBERS (JUNE 1940-made-100) IN THE
PROVINCES OF : AVELLINO, BENEVENTO, SALERNO

Form 4

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Avellino

Benevento

Salerno

June 1940	112.71	100.-	114.65	100.00	114.25	100.--
April 1944	3089.92	2741.47	2466.22	2151.08	2067.53	1809.65
May	2724.00	2416.82	2524.90	2202.26	2420.16	2118.25
June	2532.00	2246.47	2571.77	2243.14	2409.52	2108.98
July	1775.35	1575.14	1549.82	1351.78	2179.08	1907.29
August	2006.28	1780.03	1562.19	1362.57	1644.30	1439.21
September	2031.50	1802.41	1877.95	1637.98	2348.96	2055.98
October	2130.68	1890.40	2206.59	1924.63	2298.91	2012.17
November	2702.80	2398.01	2773.43	2419.04	2305.40	2017.85
December	2439.09	2164.04	2573.00	2244.59	2730.82	2390.21
January 1945	2739.09	2430.31	2943.95	2567.77	2765.11	2420.20
February	2828.69	2509.70	3026.87	2640.09	3164.00	2769.36
March	3303.82	2931.25	3166.59	2761.96	3742.77	3275.94
April	3342.90	2965.93	3102.46	2706.02	4040.14	3536.22
May	3038.12	2695.51	3199.03	2710.25	3182.72	2785.75
June	2686.11	2383.20	2743.49	2392.92	2938.85	2572.29
July	2446.29	2170.42	2433.62	2122.65	3026.70	2649.19
August	2501.61	2219.51	2459.75	2145.44	3104.23	2717.05
September	2688.30	2385.14	2780.68	2443.08	3277.11	2864.86
October	3243.47	2877.71	3018.59	2632.87	3194.22	3058.40
November	3301.56	2929.25	3077.50	2684.25	3681.67	3222.46
December	3330.25	2954.70	3371.45	2940.64	3624.87	3172.75

III) - EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENTA) - Problems about organization and general character

Nothing important to report for the considered month.

As it was already reported last month in the provinces of Benevento the under sections of Morosano, Vitulano and Montesarchio are about to be reconstructed. In this last commune difficulties are met about finding the office and the purchase of furniture. This office follows with attention the activities of the agents after the recent giving of prizes.

The province of Salerno except in all the rest of the region unemployment has increased for the reasons several times specified.

As it has been other times said the persistency of requisitions is a big hindrance to the revival of many enterprises and therefore to major possibilities of labor employment.

Also in commercial branches, some big firms as Rinascente, Upim, Standa, Benetton, Etc. are still requisitioned.

It is stated that if such places could be given back to normal activity many hundreds of laborers could be employed

* * *

The regional office keeps on controlling internal migration, the movement of embarkations and arrivals of workers to and from Sicily and Sardinia.

Better ways of assistance are being studied in favor of migrated laborers.

From Benevento is reported that the Sardinian coal Company has requested another group of workers from that provincial office.

B) Labor Movement.

As it has already been reported in previous reports, the data about labor movements, here recorded, are those resulting from the registration and sending to work of laborers made through the control of each labor office of the region.

Starting this month the statistical form about unemployment of the provincial office of Naples includes in each category of productive activities, also the movements of laborers in the provinces.

In the provinces of Campania the situation is the following:

In Naples- The number of unemployed in Naples and province has increased compared with the previous month, of 7918 people.

The reason which have caused such increase are always the same as already reported previously. The principal reasons are: the continuous and increasing coming back of veterans and discharges of employees working for the Allies.

Common laborers and clerks are more affected by this situation. The percentage of people sent to work shows a little improvement of 6.10% compared with that of the previous month which was 5.10%

In each category of production the percentages of people sent to work (compared with registered unemployed) have been high in the agricultural branch (50.19%) and less in industrial branches (4.98%). Considering the situation of each branch of production we notice (in Naples and province) a higher percentage of people sent to work, industry 31.83%; agriculture 44.28%.

At Salerno The number of people registered as unemployed is less than that of the previous month by 152 people. There has been a reduction of unemployment in the branch of agriculture on account of a greater demand of labor due to the farming of derelict land.

More people have been sent to work in December compared with November.

The percentages are: December 15.73%; November 10.21%.

Figuring the percentages of people sent to work in reference to the general total of people sent to work we have a higher percentage in industrial branches (respectively 34.40% and 39.16%).

At Avellino In December the number of unemployed has increased by 94 people in reference to previous month. This increase is chiefly due to the coming back of veterans.

In December the total number of people sent to work has been small, that is 3.40%. In November was 7.95%.

The highest percentages of people sent to work have been recorded in the branches of industry (5.28%) and commerce (4.69%).

Considering each category of production, the percentages of people sent to work, figured on the total of people sent to work, are higher in the branches "Various" (40.75%) and industry (38.31%) and less in other branches.

At Benevento At Benevento in December unemployment has increased of 149 people compared with November.

The highest number of unemployed has been recorded in the branches of agriculture and industry.

The number of people sent to work has decreased compared with the previous month. Indeed the percentage of people sent to work has been 13.69% in December and 25.78% in November.

At Campobasso A report will be made as soon as the Superior Ministry makes clear the data about labor followed by the office of Campobasso.

VETERANS STATISTIC

Hereafter is reported a general minute about unemployment of Veterans at the end of the month of December 1945 and comparison of totals with those recorded at the end of previous month.

Provincial labor offices	Registered			Sent to work	Cance- lled.	Available at the end of the month	Differences compared with previous month
	Previous	New	Total				
Naples	11961	3321	15282	862	23	14397	2236
Salerno	1529	216	1745	52	-	1693	164
Avellino	1309	707	2016	80	7	1929	620
Benevento	734	242	976	5	-	971	237
Campobasso	2249	300	2549	113	-	2436	259

LABOR CONTROVERSIESGeneral Observations

The Regional Office has given rules about the solution of controversies which are still numerous in provincial offices, especially for effectiveness of the law Nov. 2, 1944 # 303 about the cost of living indemnity and the increase of 70% set by this Allied Govt. Regional Order.

It has been established that the representatives of classes who belong to the Committee appointed to set disputes cannot be judges because they have already taken part in the discussions and have expressed their opinions about the problems.

A procedure has been set to be followed by arbitrators to collect their salaries from the parties jointly obliged, previous to the ascertaining of what is due to them; their salaries are set by them and if they are not accepted by the parties the matter will be settled by the President of the tribunal by an order for which no expense is due.

It is up to the Regional Office to solve the controversy between the doormen union and the owners union in order to state the reduction of the cost of living on account of the benefit that doormen have for lodging etc, and all this with reference to art. # 3 of the said decree # 303.

Being this an important problem which applies to a great number of workers, this office has thought to take care of it and, as no agreement has been reached the parties have requested an arbitrate which will shortly give its opinion.

A) Collective Controversies.

The following prospect shows the collective controversies dealt with by the Regional Office.

Previous	Started during the month	Total	Settled		Left out	are under
			Affirmative	Negative		
4	3	7	2	1	—	4

The following is a minute of the controversies dealt with.

1)- CIRIO COMPANY - Totori property

The controversy spoken of in the previous reports, has been settled by the following statement issued by the Office on request of the parties: That the monthly allotment of wheat to workers of Totori property, although it cannot be considered an important part wages, is certainly a complimentary part of wages. Quantities of wheat are given by the Company, by individual contract according to the law, which provides that the producer must give the cereals to the Government keeping the quantities set by law for sowing and the need of his employees; that Cirio, having collected from July to October 1944 the new price of wheat and corn, respectively at 500 lire and 325 lire, just when it could have asked a higher price, that is 900 lire and 650 lire per quintal according to the above said decree has willing by said to offer better conditions to

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employees, and this both in consideration of the hard general conditions of life of all workers and of these particular ones of its own employees working in a field undergoing drainage; that owing to the well organized administration of the company the hypothesis of a mistake claimed by the Direction is not to be considered, a mistake which was repeated for 4 months; that it is clear that the Cirio employees suffering the higher prices of cereals just when they were entitled to get the indemnity for the cost of living set by the Decree 2/11/944, # 303 got a reduction of such indemnity because of higher prices of cereals.

It is not the case to refer to Art. 5 of Decree 2/11/1944 because this says that the indemnity of cost of living can cover the previous increases of wages, but only if granted after 15/7/944, and if given as an advance or with reference to future increases granted by law.

For these reasons the opinion is that Cirio should give its employees of Totari property the cereals at the prices of 500 lire and 325 lire for the wheat and corn till the reexamination of the provincial contract for laborers.

2) MAZZINI COOPERATIVE (COMPANY)-Torre Annunziata

The preparation of the form about the determination of conventional average wages to be effective for the Mazzini Cooperative of Torre Annunziata with the purpose of following the rules about family indemnities is underway.

3) SMALL FISHING

The work for bringing up to date the conventional average wages for workers of small fishing with the purpose of contribution for family indemnities is underway.

4) C.I.P.

The controversy spoken of in the previous report has been set in the negative because the parties-after the answer of the Prefecture of Naples, which has confirmed the provision dates March 23, 1943 about the reduction of working hours in public and private offices of the city, on account of air raids-have not reached an agreement.

5) CONTINENTAL COMPANY BRUNY

Is underway

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6) EMPLOYEES OF THE GIDONIO COMPANY-DEPOTS OF CANCELLO ARNONE AND BAGNOLI

The following controversies are underway: payment for normal and overtime work; payment of family indemnities; delivery of insurance booklets; delivery to personnel with the note of 6% payment of retribution.

7) O.C.R.E.N.

By judgment of this office the controversy having for subject the following problems have been settled:

- a) whether the O.C.R.E.N. activity is to be considered a public service to the purpose of making effective collective economical work agreements recently agreed on; b) subordinately whether the same activity be auxiliary of public services.

whether the same activity be iron mechanical or electrical to the purpose of making effective collective work contracts.

This office has judged:

That the O.C.R.E.M. activity is not a public service and so the collective work agreements recently signed for companies carrying on public services cannot be applied to the said Company and its employees.

That the O.C.R.E.M. activity is in part auxiliary of public services, but from this no juridical rule can be set.

That the O.C.R.E.M. activity is similar to the mechanical one and so the work relations between the said company and its employees must be ruled by the national collective contract dated July 30, 1936 for steel industry.

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Individual controversies have been taken from the Regional office # 4, one had been kept there since last month. Of the five controversies, one has been settled in the negative and the other four have been sent to the competent provincial office.

B) INDIVIDUAL CONTROVERSIES

The following form shows individual controversies discussed during the month of December 1945 by the Provincial Labor offices of Campania and Campobasso.

Provincial Offices	Number of quarrels			Dealt in the Month				
	Previous	Collected in the month	Total	In the affirmative	In the negative	Left out	To be settled	Under- way by the end of month
Naples	599	316	915	126	148	170	444	471
Avellino	308	65	373	39	24	25	88	285
Benevento	238	49	277	31	16	42	89	198
Salerno	176	121	297	45	13	41	90	198
Campobasso	96	47	143	28	14	5	47	96

The controversy activity has been, compared with the previous month, less intense. The number of controversies collected in December has increased at Salerno while in other provinces a little decrease has been noticed. The amounts recovered have marked an increase in Naples, Benevento and Campobasso and a decrease at Avellino and Salerno.

In Naples	L. 596353	in December	L. 591650	in November
In Avellino	126563	" "	" 148246	" "
In Benevento	58326	" "	" 422461	" "
In Salerno	150741	" "	" 452800	" "
In Campobasso	46775	" "	" 36832	" "

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the above data we can understand that in all provinces, except Campobasso, we had in comparison with the previous month a decrease of controversy percentages settled in the affirmative.

In all provinces, except Campobasso, it has been noticed an increase of the number of controversies unsolved and transferred to other offices.

Considering the situation of each province according to economical branches it is remarked:

In Naples- The highest number of controversies has been collected in the branches of industry and Commerce where the highest percentages of settled controversies are respectively 15.55% and 16.18%.

At Avellino- There has been a higher number of controversies in the agricultural and industrial branches recorded during the month, while in the commercial and industrial branches there has been recorded a higher percentage of settled controversies respectively 10% and 11%.

At Benevento- Also in the province of Benevento in the agricultural and industrial branches the number of controversies recorded in the month has been higher. The highest settled controversies have been recorded in the same branches: Industry 12.43% and agriculture 10.16%.

At Salerno- The number of controversies during December is exceptionally higher in the branches of Commerce and agriculture and the percentage of controversies solved favorably show an increase in almost all branches.

At Campobasso- During the month spoken of the number of controversies collected has been rather high in the agricultural and industrial branches and there has been a higher number of settled controversies (respectively 15.38% and 24%).

V) COLLECTIVE LABOR CONTRACT.

The following agreements about wages have been reached.

A) Agreement between the Grafic Section of the Industrial Section of Caserta province and the Grafic Union of the province of Caserta. On Oct. 29, 1945 in the office of the Industrial Union of the province of Caserta, with reference to the requests presented by the printers Union, considered the present particular economic need, the following temporary agreement has been reached:

1st) Keeping unchanged the indemnities of presence, cost of living and contingency set by the present law, the minimum wages for graphic workers at the service of the graphic industries of the province of Caserta, set by the present collective contract of work, are increased of 129% to be effective 22/10/1945.

2nd) For the firms located in the province of Caserta the new minimum wages so obtained are understood to be reduced of 10%.

3rd) Workers who are enjoying an economical treatment of better favor with reference to the above said agreements, will keep unchanged their present retributions.

4th) Eventual future rules of general character however set in favor of industry employees, cover the present increase up to the completion of the amount given to workers.

B) Agreement between the industrial theater Section of the province of Caserta and the provincial Theater workers Section associated to the Labor Union of Caserta.

On December 5, 1945 at the office of Industrial Union of the province of Caserta with reference to the requests presented by the above said Union the following agreement has been reached. Keeping unchanged the indemnity of presence of 10 lire per day, the indemnities of cost of living and contingency whose measures are respectively set by the Decree 2/11/1944, #303 and by the agreement dated 1/3/1945; the minimum wages for workers at the service of Theater industry of the province of Caserta are set in the following measure, for places of the 3rd category:

- Operator	L. 10	per hour
- Operator Assistant	" 6.65	" "
- Machinist	" 4.25	" "
- Machinist Assistant	" 2.60	" "
- Usher	" 2.35	" "
- Electrician	" 6.75	" "

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The above said minimum refer to theater workers located in the communes of Caserta, Maddaloni, S. Maria C.V., Aversa and Marcianise.

For the other towns of the province they are reduced of 20%. For all other clauses not mentioned in this agreement the parties refer to the collective national labor contract for employees at the service of movies and vaudevilles published on the G.Uff. #34 of Feb. 10, 1934.

For ushers the indemnity of contingency modifying the previous agreement 1/8/1945, is set at 65 lire per day, in consideration of their extra earnings (tips), and this to avoid sperequations in comparison with other categories.

The indemnities of presence, cost of living and contingency are affective on the dates set by the above said dispositions, while the minimum wages are

Effective 3/12/1945.

For the city of Caserta, it is moreover agreed that the agreement 4/6/1945, made for the places of the same city, is covered by the preceding agreement 3/12/1945, also for what refers to the indemnities of presence, cost of living and contingency.

C) At Benevento, on December 1 between the Confederal Labor Union and the Merchants Union the provincial agreement about the measure of the indemnity of contingency for employees at the service of Commercial firms.

In such agreement have also been set several measures of indemnities for special kind of workers at the service of bars or other public firms and for barbers.

VI) PROFESSIONAL UNIONS

A brief minute about the activity in the province of Naples is hereafter reported.

Constitution of a National Union

In the National Labor Office of Naples has taken place the first National meeting of labor office employees with the attendance of 31 Provincial Unions, in which the National Labor Office Employees Union has been created.

An order about the juridical settlement of labor offices and organization of the personnel at their service has been voted (approved).

Strikes

As the payment of wages and indemnities has not been made and on account of the bad situation in which hospital workers are, the Committee of the said personnel has decided to go on strike in order to get the payment of 3000 lire for all personnel, as already established by Ministerial Agreements; the payment of increases granted by the Council of Ministers; granting of a thirteenth month salary.

High school students are continuing their strike on account of the law that provides written exams in the coming June. They fear that the going back to normality is interpreted by teachers to be more strict.

Election Shop Committees

At the S.E.T. in Naples the election for a new shop committee has taken place. The operations have been carried on with discipline.

VII) SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Social assistance is carried on with increasing activity in all provincial offices and at the regional one. The latter records a great number of cases about pension revisions.

The provincial offices (particularly that of Benevento) inform us about the swiftness with which the insurance institutes take care of the cases.

This office has already warned the institutes of the region about the necessity of working with greater swiftness. It must be considered that especially for old cases great difficulties are met for their reconstructions with satisfactory proofs of the facts happened in exceptional conditions due to the war and its unavoidable consequences.

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From Campobasso it is requested to aggravate fines against employers who have not followed the law about social assistance.

This office thinks that the matter can be eased by a more continuous and strict control.

Intense has been the work of the offices of Naples and Campobasso to recover the remittances of workers once employed in Germany.

In all provinces has continued on the part of competent offices the work for forming the agricultural worker lists being entitled to insurance benefits.

In the following forms are reported the statistical figures about the cases dealt with during the month in the Regional and provincial Offices.

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ASSISTANCE STATISTIC - December 1945
Regional Labor Office of Naples

Kind of assistance	Number of cases			Solved during the month			Underway by the end of the month.
	Underway up to the previous month	Started during the month	Total	In the affirmative	In the negative	Total	
Social ins.	19	60	79	44	—	44	35
Accid. insur.	87	162	249	145	—	145	104
" Agric.	29	63	92	52	—	52	40
Ass. sickness	16	58	72	57	2	59	15
Fin. Offices	100	123	231	122	—	122	109
ECA, etc.							
	259	466	725	420	2	422	303
<u>Provincial Labor Office of Naples</u>							
Soc. Ins.	700	264	964	297	7	304	660
Accid. Ind.	44	28	72	19	1	20	52
" Agric.	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sick. Ass.	55	49	104	34	2	36	68
Fin. Off.	262	111	373	132	—	132	241
ECA, etc.							
	1062	452	1514	483	10	493	1021
<u>Provincial Labor Office of Avellino</u>							
Soc. Ins.	573	134	707	48	23	71	636
Accid. Ind.	19	2	21	4	—	4	17
" Agric.	31	4	35	5	1	6	29
Sick. Ass.	16	5	21	5	3	8	13
Fin. Off.	6	—	6	1	1	2	4
ECA, etc.							
	645	145	790	63	28	91	699
<u>Provincial Labor Office of Benevento</u>							
Soc. Ins.	182	40	222	39	9	48	174
Acc. Indust.	34	1	35	2	1	3	32
" Agric.	28	—	28	3	—	3	25
Sick. Ass.	9	—	9	—	1	1	8
Fin. Offices	45	2	47	7	—	7	40
ECA, etc.							
	298	43	341	51	11	62	279

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Provincial Labor Office of Salerno

Kind Of Assistance	Number of cases		Solved during the month				Underway by the end of month
	Underway Till previous month.	Started during the month	Total	In the affirmative	In the negative	Total	
Social Insurance	910	6	916	26	21	47	869
Acc. Ind. & Agri.	34	-	34	-	-	-	34
Sickness Assistance	155	-	155	-	-	-	155
Finance Office etc.	63	-	63	-	-	-	63
	533	5	538	-	-	-	533
	1695	9	1704	26	21	47	1657

Provincial Labor Office of Campobasso

Social Insurance	556	145	701	114	5	119	582
Acc. Ind.	20	32	53	3	-	32	50
Acc. Agri.	31	1	32	3	-	3	29
Sickness Assistance	84	2	86	5	-	5	81
Finance Office	537	227	764	102	1	103	661
Etc.							
	1228	408	1636	227	6	233	1403

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HEADQUARTERS
FACILITY GROUP
AMERICAN SOCIETY

MONTHLY REPORT
CANAL 46

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1991

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HEADQUARTERS
AIR LIAISON GROUP
AIRTEL COMMISSIONMONTHLY REPORT
JANUARY 46

IR / 65

13 February 1946

REV/ 65

(1) The undersigned took over charge of the BAL Liaison Group on 1st February 1946 from Major LOWERY proceeding on release.

(2) GENERAL CONDITIONS

No change.

(a) Political

The Political Parties exhibiting most energy are the Communist and Socialist Parties, and these have organized public meetings in connection with the coming elections. There have been no incidents during the meetings. It is my opinion that the Communist Party do not have so much support as they had, nor do they carry as much weight, in fact there appears to be more display of feeling against the Communist Party than previously was the case. This is an important point and will be closely watched by obtaining information in the towns as well as in the out-lying areas. Concerning Italian Branches from RUSSIA are most actively hostile to the Communist Party.

(b) Security and Public Safety

Nothing to report with regard to Military Security. In connection with security of personnel, on the 10th January 1946 a British Officer was shot and wounded and is recovering well in hospital, and a British soldier was also shot, but seriously, on the same date. In the first case the culprits are known and are being searched for and in the second the culprits are under arrest awaiting trial. The situation of Public Safety is good in every Province, with the exception of Lodi, in respect of which the situation is worse than before. The Police Force are generally insufficiently mobile. More transports are needed. On the 15 January 46 two British troops were sent to ANFEL and MINERVINO areas. They will remain there. The British investigating detachment of the Royal Guard of Finance in BAL has discovered a big quantity of UN Mined Mail. Secretariat stated is being kept so avoid the petrol being sold in the black market.

(c) Aircraft travelling in 1946

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Copy No. 10

(1) The undersigned took over charge of the DAW Liaison Group on 1st February 1946 from Major HENRY proceeding on release.

(2) GENERAL CONCLUSION

No change.

(a) Political

The Political Parties exhibiting most energy are the Communist and Socialist Parties, and these have organized public meetings in connection with the coming elections. There have been no incidents during the meetings. It is my opinion that the Communist Party do not have as much support as they had, nor do they carry as much weight, in fact there appears to be more display or feeling against the Communist Party than previously was the case. This is an important point and will be closely watched by obtaining information in the towns as well as in the outlying areas.

Concerning Italian Prisoners from ALBA are most actively hostile to the Communist Party.

(b) Security and Public Safety

Nothing to report with regard to Military Security. In connection with security of personnel, on the 10th January 1946 a British Officer was shot and wounded and is now doing well in hospital, and a British soldier was also shot, not seriously, on the same date. In the first case the culprits are known and are being searched for and in the second the culprits are under arrest awaiting trial. The situation of Public Safety is good in every Province, with the exception of Bari, for respect states that the situation is worse than before. The Police Forces are generally insufficiently mobile. More transports are needed. On the 15 January 46 the 28th tanks were sent to ALBA, and HINTERVINO areas. They will remain there. The Special Investigating Section of the Royal Guard of Finance in Bari was discovered by a group of 100 Italian GIs. Constant watch is being kept to avoid any possible being held in the Black Bank.

(c) Black Travelling in Italy

Persons wishing to get out of Italy, if they can pay the necessary money, are provided with facilities to do so, indirectly assisted by persons with money and in the necessary position to afford such facilities. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get a passage on a recognized ship due to a close vigilance being maintained at the ports. The GIs, have not had time to go into this matter but I hope by the next report I will be able to obtain some useful information on this subject.

(d) Law and Order

The Carabinieri are feeling more sure of themselves and have greatly improved in their organization and efficiency. Murders have been few and far between, as robberies have decreased. There are approximately 500 Carabinieri in Bari, 15 in

- 2 -

ability and only 5 in number. Endeavour are being made to get the Carabinieri to assist, there being all told 700 in East Province. The Carabinieri are being active of intended measures of property and demonstrations and are present at a number of meetings with any situation which might arise. The four Officers Commanding the units of the Carabinieri in 1971 have been to see us and they will keep us in touch with events.

(c) Elections

There is a distinct attitude of indifference displayed by the average man in the street, with regard to the elections, and the two political parties are trying to make the only endeavour to stimulate interest in the election was the 'Janets' and 'Socialists'. This may be due to the fact that generally speaking the impression is that there's 'lots of time to get going' before the elections, and that the necessary propaganda will be 'put across' by other political parties, and that it is to have their desired effect, and that they will gain the upper hand over the opponents. The people as a whole are in favour of the compulsory vote.

(d) Economic

There is no change in the economic situation which is still oriented to a shortage of raw materials and transport. There is a tendency for prices of commodities other than food to come down. Markets have been adequately supplied with food, fruits and vegetables.

(e) Position of the people

The disappointment of the pasta ration has not had a very noticeable effect on the black market. Those who can afford it, obtain their pasta regularly. And the black market and those who are unable to do so are living on what they have hidden. Farmers have hidden their flour and pasta for selling at a profit to the people living in areas around the farms. When this latter source of supply becomes exhausted it is likely, undoubtedly there will be demonstrations and clamouring for the pasta. Help is being extended to the poorer classes by the INMI (Ministry of Internal Affairs) which is set up in each town or village. The funds of this distributing agency are supplied by the Italian Government.

(f) Displaced Persons

The following number of Displaced Persons were already in the transit camp during the month of January:-

YUGOSLAVIA	24
GERMANY	23
RUSSIA	3

total 50

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During the month of January displaced persons were injured. After the Russian outbreak he visited the camp personally, it was possible to provide food, which was made to the camp.

and in the street, with regard to the elections, and the two political parties who appear to make the only movements of substantial interest in the elections are the Communists and Socialists. This may be due to the fact that generally speaking the Italian is not a "vote of time to get going" before the elections, and that the necessary propaganda will be "put across" by other political parties in addition to the Communist Party, and that they will win the upper hand over the Communists. The people as a whole are in favour of the compulsory vote.

(2) Economy

There is no change in the economical situation which is still critical due to shortages of raw materials and transport. There is a tendency to price fix commodities other than food to come down. Markets have been adequately supplied with food, clothes and vegetables.

(3) Feeding of the people

The displacement of the pasta ration has not led to any serious malnourishment other than protests. Those who can afford it, obtain their pasta through the black market and those who are unable to do so are living on what they have stolen. Farmers have hidden flour and grain and are selling the flour to the people living in areas around the farms. When this hidden source of supply ceases to exist it is likely, undoubtedly there will be demonstrations and clamouring for the government to be better organized to the poorer classes by the Italian Communist Party. Action is being set up in each town and village. The funds of this distribution money are supplied by the Italian Government.

(4) Displaced Persons

The following number of Displaced Persons were directly repatriated during 1946.1

YUGOSLAVIA	24
GERMANY	24
FRANCE	1
total	1649

During his time in infectious diseases were reported. A few of the Italian refugees have visited the camp personally, it was possible to purchase a few items with local money from the camp.

(5) Agricultural Products

The prospects are unfortunately not so bright during the month of May. A lack of rain during May will cause a failure of the crop. There is a shortage of foodstuffs with the exception of fresh vegetables and fruits. There is a shortage of fish in the lake, but at a price. The fishing boats are fishing along the coast, and the catches brought in are eagerly bought up. There is a shortage of fodder and fertilizer.

(6) Social Health

General health is good, the epidemic of smallpox (22 cases reported in

all surviving animals, non-pregnant culled and all cubs have been isolated.

(a) Factor Concentration

The latter position is KALL Ahoft is satisfactory, but in the early days district there is a "large amount of" unemployment and this is on the increase. It is noted in the near future to employ some 4,000 workers in the Concord Synagogue.

who Public Works Dept. on their attempt to find as much employment as they can, and two enterprises are assisted by a subsidy from the Italian Government, and also, money granted by the Government to the distributing agency, the *Reale Comunque Accademia*, is given to these unemployed women families who are mostly in need of help.

As is common knowledge, the high cost of living in the negroes' ghettos is a fact, and this high cost is, as is well known, due to the fact that decent housing material which should be available to the people through direct agency, came their way to the people through the black market. Until a few weeks ago, in the unbalanced diversion of stuff to the black market, the high cost of living did remain. Improved stuff is blatantly and openly sold by black marketers.

L. E. VANDEK, Lt. Col.
Chief Jackson Office
AC BARI

POSTER ABSTRACTS

1618

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COPY No. 18 : HQ, 54 Area

COPY No. 19 : Acting British Consul, HAN

COPY No. 20 : Chief Liaison Officer, AG NILES

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COPY No. 23 - 24 : Spare

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In Recd of 16

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10. Part 100, 100, 100,
Allied Council, 100, 100.

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CHIEF OF STAFF

In Letter of 17.16

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TO: HQ, 52nd Air Force Group
 Allied Command, C.E.

For your information, please refer to the report of the
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Date: _____
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LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE	<i>h</i>	<i>8/1</i>
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		<i>2/1</i>
Miss STEVENSON		
Miss SANSEVERINO	<i>h</i>	
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

Feb
189/708

(UNCLASSIFIED)

ARMED COMMISSION
LIAISON OFFICE
ECOI

MONTHLY REPORT
DECEMBER 45

1646

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED COMMISSION
BRITISH OFFICE
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20.11.65

- The people as a whole are impatient of the present situation. Their minds revert to the order and prosperity of Fascist days. While they do not desire a dictatorship they incline in the large majority to the right.
- (2) There is a marked improvement in the preparation of Electoral Lists.
 - (3) The stock of grain is very low and sufficient until only the 20th January 46.
 - (4) Food prices are still rising. The price of clothing appears to be stationary or in some cases actually dropping.
 - (5) The economical situation is still critical owing to shortage of raw materials and transport.
 - (6) Grain discontent is being shown by all Civil Servants owing to present high cost of living and insufficiency of Xmas Bonus.
 - (7) The state of Public Safety still gives ground for concern. CC, MR and Public Safety Agents are insufficient mobile for their tasks.
 - (8) Pilfering of Allied foodstuffs imported for civilian consumption and raiding of warehouses by armed bands has reached such proportions in Bali Province, that special measures are being planned to protect the supplies.
 - (9) The general state of public health among the population is satisfactory. One further case of plague has been reported from TALANTO. Some cases of small-pox have been reported in BALI City.
 - (10) The situation of education has been improved by the derequisitioning of school buildings in every Province.

3613

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(4) Prod prices are still rising. The price of clothing appears to be stationary, or in some cases actually dropping.

(5) The economical situation is still critical owing to shortage of raw materials and to export.

(6) Grave discontent is being shown by all Civil Servants owing to present high cost of living and inefficiency of Xmas bonus.

The state of Public Safety still gives ground for concern. OCIA and Public Safety agents are insufficient mobile for their tasks.

(8) Pillaging of allied foodstuffs imported for civilian consumption and raiding of warehouses by armed bands has reached such proportions in Salt Province, that special measures are being planned to protect the supplies.

(9) The general state of public health among the population is satisfactory. One further case of plague has been reported from LAANAO. Some cases of small-pox have been reported in BAI City.

(10) The situation of education has been improved by the demarcation of school buildings in every Province.

(71) Ship discharges of commodities continued satisfactorily.

(*)2 Fuel watch availability continues to be acute due to increased utilization requirements.

(15) The attitude of the civilians towards the Allies remains friendly.

U.S. DEPARTMENT, Bureau
Acting Chief Clerk
Attending Commission.

(1) The people are taking an interest in the situation at the moment, the elements of rehabilitation and security but in the main revert to the usual and property of socialist life. While they do not consider themselves in the large majority to the right, and in the future, particularly in the case of the party which seems to be offering the people a new, healthy, stability and a new order.

(2) The political situation is relatively stagnant. Policy is being apparently working for their own ends, and not for the benefit of the people.

(3) The Communist Party is particularly interesting and is working for the people.

(4) The party is strongly interested in the land and currency in the Communist.

LOCAL HOUSING AND - ECONOMIC

(5) The functioning of the GILDED CHURCH is very much in the hands of the people, the lack of movement between its members, also their apparent unwillingness to do their allotted task, being indicated only upon the recommendation of the Committee of Labor.

(6) The party is out of 244 in the local which are under the control of the Communist Party.

(7) No noticeable improvement has been observed in the financial situation.

(8) The party has been very unfavorable received.

THE PARTY IS NOT

(9) There is a marked improvement in the presentation of the party in the

THE PARTY IS NOT

(10) The party is not in the hands of the people, the lack of movement between its members, also their apparent unwillingness to do their allotted task, being indicated only upon the recommendation of the Committee of Labor.

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1964

- (13) Food prices are still rising. The prices of clothing appear to be stationary or in some cases actually dropping.
- (14) The recreational situation is still critical owing to shortage of the materials and transport.
- (15) The production of tobacco in the Province of Manabí is diminishing considerably (approx. 65%).
- (16) The rum distillery at GUAYACIL has had to be closed owing to lack of fueling gear.
- (17) Electric power and light has been reduced in JALMA owing to materials being necessary at sub stations and cable lines.

ANALYSIS

- (18) The (cane) harvest is at present being gathered in, but generally, the crop is poor.
- (19) Unprecedented quantities of fresh fish have been distributed to the population during the past month, but the price is still high.

CONCLUSIONS

(20) Cane harvest is being shown by all Civil Servants, owing to payment with cost of living. Also owing to insufficiency of cane fields, in 1952 between 2300 - 2350. Besides all civil servants of the Municipality, Provincial Administration, Civil Police and the local went out on strike for the above stated reasons. Also the workers of the Port Manopoly in MARIQUITA DE LA VALLIA (Esmeraldas Province) struck for the same reasons. An increase of 35% on their wages was granted.

- (21) The following figures in regard to unemployment are submitted:-

MANABITO	5,000
LEONCE	50,000
PAZCITA	27,000

(22) The ranks of unemployed are daily being swelled on account of workers being dismissed by the Armed Military Authorities.

(23) In LEONCE Province the Prefect though 304 dismissed 103,000 kilos of clothing and 7750 pairs of shoes to persons in need.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

(24) Ex soldiers are being slowly absorbed into Civilian life, owing to the Public Works Service, which are being inaugurated in all Provinces. The Government having granted large subsidies for this purpose.

1643

(16) The tuna fishery at HAWAII has had to be closed owing to lack of fishing gear.

(17) Electric Power and light has been reduced in HAWAII owing to repairs being necessary at sub stations and cable lines.

AGRICULTURE

(18) The Cane harvest is at present being gathered in, but unusually low crop is produced.

(19) The quantity production of fresh fish have been distributed to the population during the past month, but the price is still high.

INDUSTRY

(20) Cane harvest is being shown by all Civil Servants, owing to present cost of living. Also owing to the deficiency of cane found, in HAWAII between 22nd - 23rd December all civil servants of the Municipality, Provincial Administration, Civil Service and HCA went out on strike for the above stated reasons. Also the workers of HCA (Hawale) in HAWAII (HAWAII Province) strike for the same reasons. A increase of 50% on their wages was granted.

(21) The following figures in regard to unemployment are submitted:-

TOTAL	5,000
INDUSTRY	59,000
AGRICULTURE	27,000

(22) The ranks of unemployed are daily being swelled on account of workers being dismissed by the Civil Authority Authorities.

(23) In HAWAII Province the Prefect though HCA distributed 100,000 items of clothing and 750 pairs of shoes to persons in need.

ARMED FORCES AND DEFENSE

1643

(24) The soldiers are being slowly absorbed into Civilian life, however owing to the Public Works scheme, which are being inaugurated in all provinces. The Government having granted large subsidies for this purpose.

(25) All Prefects report the seriousness of very families being without lodgings.

PUBLIC SAFETY

(26) The state of Public Safety still gives ground for concern. The HCA and Public Safety Agents are insufficiently mobile for their task. More transport is urgently required.

(27) The crime wave in HAWAII City has reached such proportions that Commander 54 HCA has instructed the Prefect to enforce adult curfew from 2400 hrs to 0600 hrs and for juvenile from 1930 hrs to 0600 hrs.

(22) All Prisons report that prostitution has increased.

DISSENT

(23) The general state of health among the population is satisfactory. The number of deaths has been reported from 10,000 (not total).

(24) During December 30 (thirty) cases of small pox, have been reported in the city.

(25) All necessary precautionary measures have been taken, including vaccination, this being compulsory.

RELATIONS

(26) The situation has been improved by the derogation of the buildings in every province, the exception being the City.

REMARKS

(27) The number of displaced persons moving North by rail from this zone during the month was 663.

(28) During the month the two security compounds of No. 1 Transit Camp were closed down. In the case of barracks "A" some of the inmates were transferred to the rest transferred to P. 1 Camp. In the case of barracks "B" the inmates were transferred to the rest transferred to P. 1 Camp. In the case of barracks "C" the inmates were transferred to the rest transferred to P. 1 Camp.

(29) During the month only one case of infectious disease was reported from No. 1 Transit Camp, namely, MEASLES DISEASE.

(30) The following number of Displaced persons were reported during the month:

CHINA	287
INDONESIA	32
INDONESIA	33
INDONESIA	2

Total 376

REMARKS

(31) The clearance by rail transport proceeded satisfactorily during the month.

December.

(32) The situation is pending between the Allied Administration from the Office, and 1019 Port Administration for the City. The use of this vehicle machine and a large machine at the docks. The use of this vehicle machine and a large machine at the docks.

- (40) No. 1 Truck Pool, 806011, owned by the Italian Government, ship to ship of improvement, a high percentage of vehicles are not used worthily, due to the maintenance.
- (41) There is considerable traffic of salt from the MARITIMA to CIVITAVECCHIA, to any parts of Italy.
- (42) In some of the route concerns of the Italian Province temporary with trucks have been built to replace those blown by the Germans, and in many cases the motor trains have swept these away.
- (43) Investigations have now been completed into the illegal issue of big tickets by MLC units, covering transport of wine in barrels from this country to MLC and other northern cities, contrary to regulations. As a result of this the Provincial Director MLC has been suspended from duty.

RAIL

- (44) The present operation of the Salt monopoly in MARITIMA is not satisfactory, and many instances have occurred in which it failed to load wagons as per programme. It is suggested that Italian Governmental attention be requested to inspect and take appropriate measures to improve operations at the Salina.
- (45) Rail wagon availability in the Compartimento of MLC continues to be acute due to increased military requirements. Rail traffic to and from this compartment and the south has not exceeded that of the previous month. It is anticipated that wagon availability in this area will progressively deteriorate with the resumption of regular traffic north of Rome. Freight movement for the month was as follows:-

Tonnage Programmed	22,577	tons
Tonnage Moved	65,537	"
Tonnage not moved	17,090	"
Tonnage not moved due to lack of wagons	8,647	"

1641

SHIPPING

- (46) Ship discharges of commodities continued satisfactorily.

REPORT IN 1944 - Grain	11,420	Tons
REPORT BY 1944 - Wine	442	"

With effect from 17th December 45 the duties of Naval Control Service have been undertaken by Italian Royal Navy.

REMARKS: ITALIAN AIR FORCE AND CIVILIAN

...of the remote corners of ... Province to ... road.
 ... have been built to replace those blown by the Germans, and in many cases the
 ... have been destroyed.

(45) Investigations have now been completed into the illegal ... of
 ... to ... involving transport of wine in ... from this ...
 the Provincial Director ... has been suspended from duty.

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 ... as per ... many instances have occurred in which it failed to ...
 requested to inspect and the appropriate measures to improve operations at the ...

(45) Rail wagon availability in the ... of ...
 ... due to increased military requirements. Rail traffic to and from this ...
 ... has not exceeded that of the previous month. It is anticipated ...
 ... in this area will progressively deteriorate with the ...
 ... North of ... freight movement for the month were as follows:-

Tonnage Programmed	82,677 tons
Tonnage moved	65,587 "
Tonnage not moved	17,090 "
Tonnage not moved due to lack of wagons	3,047 "

1641

SHIPPING

(46) Ship discharges of commodities continued satisfactorily.

DISCHARGED BY SEA - Grain	11,420 tons
DISCHARGED BY SEA - Wine	412 "

With effect from 17th December 45 the duties of Naval ...
 have been undertaken by Italian ...

RELATIONS BETWEEN ALLIES AND CIVILIANS

(47) The attitude of the civilians towards the Allies remains ...

John J. ...
 S. J. ...
 Acting Chief Liaison Officer
 Allied Commission, ...

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LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINI		
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Miss STEVENSON ← 2		16/1
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

1637

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LIAISON OFFICE
NAPLES

8 January 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for December 1945 by Colonel J.A.C. Pennycuik,
Commissioner Naples Commune and Liaison Officer South West Italy.

TO : Hq Allied Commission.

PART I

ABRIDGED REPORT

1. The grain position remains precarious, stocks will meet requirement to about mid-January. Further shipments have been notified but Communes cut off by bad winter weather, may have periods of short rations.
2. Politically there has been a curious expression of disappointment over the Moscow Big Three meeting with its lack of reference to Italy. Naples had its usual numerous political meetings, the most important being that of the Republican party at the San Carlo opera house at which the Monarchy was blamed for the lack of attention to Italy at Moscow. All meetings were orderly.
3. Reduction of Labour employed by American forces has been felt and about three quarters of the 40,000 employed have now been dispensed with. Very little change in the larger number employed by the British has, however, as yet occurred. Official unemployment is rated at over 100,000 in Naples. Other Provinces are not yet much affected.
4. The cost of living since the rather unaccountable rise of over 50% in April and May last dropped back in June and the year ended with comparatively little rise over the figures for the close of 1944 in spite of the notable increase in salaries.
5. Crime with violence has increased and bands of well armed criminals have held up trains and committed armed robberies over a wide area. The Carabinieri and other Police Forces were handicapped by lack of numbers, have maintained a satisfactory record.

TO : Hq Allied Commission.

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A serious explosion took place near Aversa on the night of the 30 November - 1st December 1945 of Italian Government explosive destined for Sardinia; 4 people being killed and 27 injured with much damage to property. The cause was probably due to action by thieves whose depredation in the

dumps of explosives and ammunition are serious.

No special manifestations have occurred from subversive movements.

Health has remained good and smallpox is decreasing. The rat campaign by the forces is handicapped by the failure of Municipal authorities to remove garbage.

Morale at the first peace Christmas has been high. The conduct of troops has been good and there was a noticeable absence of drunkenness at the festive season. 56 Area have inaugurated a remarkably good scheme for the large scale distribution of children's clothing made from British salvaged materials. With the close of 1945 A.M.C. control ceases in Naples and most activities, including Public Health and Legal, shut down. A Liaison Allied Commission staff will continue and regrets have been expressed openly at the passing of A.M.C. before a stable elected Government is in being.

McDonough
Colonel
Naples Chief Liaison Officer
Allied Commission

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Mr. R. W. F. C.

Colonel

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
LIAISON OFFICE
NAPLES

8 January 1946

TO : Hq. Allied Commission.

PART II

(a) POLITICAL REACTIONS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The Moscow conference seemed to have raised hopes for special reference to Italy for some obscure reason and its result caused disappointment.

In Naples in December the principal meeting was by the Republican Party which held the stage in a Sunday morning session at the San Carlo theatre. The meeting was orderly. The speakers made out that disappointment over the results of the Moscow conference was the fault of the Monarchy.

Progress with election preparations is going forward steadily. Naples Province itself appears to be one of the backward provinces and reasons put forward include such minor difficulties as the lack of linseed oil to paint the ballot boxes.

In Campania generally the expectation is of liberal majority, particularly if the vote is compulsory, with Christian Democrats and Labour Democrats next. The Communist party shows its greatest strength in the southern Communes bordering Apulia and, being one of the best organized, does not want a compulsory vote for other people. An unknown factor is introduced by the women voting for the first time. They are expected to follow the advice of the priests. Another unknown factor is caused by the small number of people inscribed in the various parties. This is put as low as 10% and if there is a compulsory vote there may be surprises.

So called patriotic associations formed to collect together the persons who opposed the Germans on the four days 27-30 September 1943 have drawn some attention.

With other partisan groups and together with the Uomo Qualunque enthusiasts they probably number over 5000. Almost without exception the leaders of these various groups have been in trouble with the police in their past; records show accusations varying from murder downwards. Discontent with derequisitioning is also being expressed.

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Cost of living and prices have not gone up as much as had been expected. The first peace Christmas brought some cheerfulness and on the whole morale is good.

(b) LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Election preparations well in hand in Avellino, Benevento, Salerno. Naples somewhat backward.

(c)

ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND SUPPLY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FOOD.

The grain position is not satisfactory, the worst Province being Cosenza with grain to produce the ration until only the 3rd of January. The remainder of the Provinces have sufficient until mid-January. No case has yet been reported of the failure of the bread ration in spite of exaggerated reports. In Castellammare owing to an incorrect return from the Commune, flour ran out one morning. A supply had to be sent out from Naples which enabled the bread ration to be issued in the evening instead of the morning of the day it was due. Prices of rationed bread remain 16 to 18 Lire a kilo; pasta 18 to 25 Lire a Kilo.

Distribution of grain and flour etc has been slow and as a result the distribution of pasta has been behind hand and, in Naples, sugar distribution was somewhat late.

All Provinces are reporting difficulties over the olive oil ration owing, it is explained, to a poor crop. The prices of olive oil varies up to 240 Lire a litre, the black market price being three times as much.

The assistance given by U.N.R.R.A. supplies is being of increasing benefit.

(d) AGRICULTURE.

A scheme has been put forward to improve conditions of the important orange growers of Sorrento.

(e)

LABOUR.

There was little actual unrest. 3 stoppages of work were reported one of which was a revival of grievances of hospital nurses. Unemployed are now given as over 100,000, but although P.B.S. reductions have dropped labour employed by the Allies by 30,000 other reductions have not had a great effect as yet.

An example of the effect of the claims for industrial premises to be derequisitioned comes from Castellammare where persistent appeals for the Cantieri Metallurgici to be derequisitioned were met by the R.A.F. The result is that 1500 men have lost employment and the management have only been able to take on 700 in the works. Even this number can only be maintained if raw materials are forthcoming.

(f)

FINANCE.

Rising wages are reflected in Communal budgets. The increased wages are sanctioned by Italian Government decrees, but the resultant swollen budgets are often rejected or delayed. As a

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(f) FINANCE.

Rising wages are reflected in Communal budgets. The increased wages are sanctioned by Italian Government decrees, but the resultant swollen budgets are often rejected or delayed. As a result normal municipal functions are left undone. Complaints have been received from the military authorities in 5 Communes: Portici, Resina, Ottaviano, Casoria and San Giorgio a Cremano that street cleaning and collecting of refuse had ceased. Enquiry brought the answer "No money" and if this insanitary practice spreads a serious health problem may be created.

With the help of the previous finance officer in Naples, Lt. Col. Battensby, the Naples budget for the next three months has been put forward for approval.

Fines and Bails - On 31st December the position was:

Balance on hand in Bank	Lire 655,532
Bails to be returned	" 458,170

Funds pending decision amounting to about 2 million lire including gold and British, American and French currency.

(8)

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

A meeting was called to endeavour to coordinate water economy to stop the undisciplined use of fire hydrants by the civil population and waste of water in the Port. The Sarino springs showed the lowest yield for 100 years during the month, and water is still out off each night in Naples.

Fortunately testwells put in six months ago near the Bolla Acqueduct North East of Naples now give promise of a supply of water that will augment existing supplies by about 50%. A project for the Scheme and for the enlargement of the Naples reservoirs, which will be comparatively inexpensive and provide much needed employment, is being prepared.

Clearance of bomb damage continues in Naples at a somewhat slow rate.

More trouble with one of the generators of the Sila hydro-electric station caused difficulties and shortage of power for the flour and pasta mills which supply Rome and other outlying provinces caused anxiety.

The Public Works and Utilities Section has now been closed down.

LEGAL.

The Legal Section which had been closed down has re-opened. General Court - CCGEMA case presided over by Colonel Weber

Chief Legal adviser A.C. adjourned to 25th January 1946.

Summary Courts - 177 cases disposed of.

Italian Courts - continued to function satisfactorily.

(1)

PUBLIC SAFETY.

32 cases in December as against 40 in November of Allied Soldiers attacking and/or robbing civilians. 6 involved coloured personnel as compared to 14 in November. 2100 cases of crime (2500 in November) half again being thefts. Prostitution and

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES.

A meeting was called to endeavour to coordinate water economy to stop the undisciplined use of fire hydrants by the civil population and waste of water in the Port. The Serino springs showed the lowest yield for 100 years during the month, and water is still cut off each night in Naples.

Fortunately testwells put in six months ago near the Bolla Acqueduct North East of Naples now give promise of a supply of water that will augment existing supplies by about 50%. A project for the Scheme and for the enlargement of the Naples reservoirs, which will be comparatively inexpensive and provide much needed employment, is being prepared.

Clearance of bomb damage continues in Naples at a somewhat slow rate.

More trouble with one of the generators of the Sila hydro-electric station caused difficulties and shortage of power for the flour and pasta mills which supply Rome and other outlying provinces caused anxiety.

The Public Works and Utilities Section has now been closed

down.

LEGAL.

The Legal Section which had been closed down has re-opened. General Court - COZZA case presided over by Colonel Weber Chief Legal adviser A.C. adjourned to 25th January 1946.

Summary Courts - 177 cases disposed of.

Italian Courts - continued to function satisfactorily.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

32 cases in December as against 40 in November of Allied Soldiers attacking and/or robbing civilians. 6 involved coloured personnel as compared to 14 in November. 2100 cases of crime (2500 in November) half again being thefts. Prostitution and black market competing for second place.

There were 47 cases of violent crime including 5 cases of train robbery and the holding up and robbing a British officer in day light in Nola area.

96 public meetings were held, no incidents.

Two police drives were carried out against Aversa area and Nocera area. Both had a good effect on morale and the latter

yielded a fair haul of weapons including a sub-machine gun and 7 rifles.

The shortage of Carabinieri and other police to deal with the very well armed bands of robbers now investing the country is a serious handicap.

8 vehicles have been obtained to help with the formation of mobile squads, the Carabinieri mobile unit having been taken over to Bari.

(j)

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Small-pox 11 cases in Naples City as against 26 in November and 16 in October. Naples Province 12 cases as against 44 in November and 20 in October. So the year ends with this position definitely improved.

Typhoid - Naples City 35 cases - 35 in November. Province 15 cases as against 41 in November.

Typhus one case of an Italian POW repatriated from Russia. This man died on 17th December. Disinfection measures were taken and no other cases have been reported. Plague one case at Reggio.

Venereal disease - The number of women under treatment in the

Pace Hospital is now 215 as compared to a previous average of 300.

There is a shortage of hospital beds in Naples only about 4500 being available as compared to a previous availability of 20,000.

The energetic anti-rat campaign, sponsored by the military authorities, is handicapped by the failure of the Municipal authorities to provide for the efficient removal of garbage. Garbage dumps, which form play grounds for rats, are blots in Naples and surrounding Communes.

(k)

SCHOOLS.

Students at the Naples schools demonstrated and struck work against the reinstitution of war suspended written examinations, but it is understood with little result.

UNRRA food distributed through schools to children has reached a notable scale.

(l)

REFUGEES.

Nothing to report.

(m)

PATRIOTS.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Small-pox 11 cases in Naples City as against 26 in November and 16 in October. Naples Province 12 cases as against 44 in November and 20 in October. So the year ends with this position definitely improved.

Typhoid - Naples City 35 cases - 35 in November. Province 15 cases as against 41 in November.

Typhus one case of an Italian POW repatriated from Russia. This man died on 17th December. Disinfection measures were taken and no other cases have been reported. Plague one case at Reggio.

Venereal disease - The number of women under treatment in the Pace Hospital is now 245 as compared to a previous average of 300.

There is a shortage of hospital beds in Naples only about 4500 being available as compared to a previous availability of 20,000.

The energetic anti-rat campaign, sponsored by the military authorities, is handicapped by the failure of the Municipal Garbage dumps, which form play grounds for rats, are blots in Naples and surrounding Communes.

SCHOOLS.

Students at the Naples schools demonstrated and struck work against the reinstitution of war suspended written examinations, but it is understood with little result.

UNRRA food distributed through schools to children has reached a notable scale.

REFUGEES.

Nothing to report.

PATRIOTS.

Nothing to report, but see (a).

TRANSPORTATION.

- (1) and (ii) - Road and Rail Division were consolidated under one officer preparatory to final closing down.
- (iii) - Telecommunications - Nil.
- (iv) - Post. Parcels from USA came in large numbers and caused

some confusion. Shipments of parcels were held at first for payment of duty but this was finally waived.
 (v) - Port - Civil supplies shipped in were at a low level, but grain shipments increased.
 (vi) - Warehouses - Congestion and slow distribution is still a feature. Stocks of flour and grain are very low.

- (o) PROPERTY CONTROL.
 Nothing to report.
- (p) MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS.
 Nothing to report.

File 16-333

Colonel
 Naples Chief Liaison Officer
 Allied Commission

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1633

Nothing to report.

DISTRIBUTION

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Colonel

Naples Chief Liaison Officer
Allied Commission

163

16 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3

Labour Branch (Mr.),
Headquarters,
Rome Area Allied Command,
G.I.F.

Subject: Civilian Labour.

Labour Directorate,
A.F.H.Q.

Civilian Labour Appropriation
Month ended 31 July, 1945.

1. Organization.

a. 2502 C.I.U.

LT. J. S. S. was detached to 13 Corps on the 30 Jul for temporary attachment to A.D. No. 5998707 W/Sgt. RMD H.F. left for release in the UK on the 27 Jul 45.

During the absence of Major S. CLARK at AFHQ., Captain S.E. LUSH will be in charge.

It is possible that two officers and two NCO's will become eligible for U.I.A.P. during September. Unless in the meantime the Unit is further depleted by detachments etc., it will however be able to function satisfactorily during their absence by re-allocation of duties. The October/November situation may be more awkward.

b. 2502 C.I.U. Office.

The Unit moved during July to satisfactory Offices at 26, Viale Africa. The labour supply office is on the ground floor and the S.I.O.'s and administrative Offices on the first floor. The U.S. labour supply office has also moved to 26 Viale Africa. The new Collocamento is in process of moving in and will have administrative offices on the ground floor and recruiting offices in the basement. The whole labour recruiting and control organization for Rome will then be housed under one roof.

2. Statistics.

Clar. &

Supervisory.

30 June
31 July

670
242
- 128

Archives.

3136
2422
+ 212

Miscell.

3497
2306
= 191

Interpreters.

362
223
- 129

Unfilled.

6953
7024
+ 71

Total.

14638
14853
- 215

The above figures refer to workers employed by British Units. U.S. Units employ a total of 1,764.

The differences between July and June Br employment figures are due mainly to a revision of statistics.

3. Supply and Demand.

a. The following workers were supplied by 2502 C.I.U. during July:

LSC/708

Ref: OLR/5/314

4 August, 1945.

1634

1. Statistical
 a. 2902 C.I.U.
 Lt. J. EINHORN was despatched to 13 Corps on the 30 Jul for temporary attachment to AMV. No. 5998707 W/Sgt. RAO H.W. left for release in the UK on the 27 Oct 45.

During the absence of Major S. CLARK at AFHQ., Captain S.E. LUSH will be in charge.

It is possible that two officers and two NCO's will become eligible for LIAP during September. Unless in the meantime the unit is further depleted by detachments etc., it will however be able to function satisfactorily during their absence by re-allocation of duties. The October/November situation may be more awkward.

- b. 2902 C.I.U. Office.
 The unit moved during July to satisfactory offices at 25, Viale Africa. The labour supply office is on the ground floor and the NCO's and administrative offices on the first floor. The U.S. labour supply office has also moved to 25 Viale Africa. The home accommodations is in process of moving in and will have administrative offices on the ground floor and recruiting offices in the basement. The whole labour recruiting and control organization for Rome will then be housed under one roof.

1634

2. Statistical.

	Supervisory.	Artisans.	Miscell.	Interpreters.	Unskilled.	Total.
30 June	570	3136	3497	382	6955	14538.
31 July	442	2422	3306	256	7024	14583.
	- 123	+ 313	- 191	- 126	+ 71	- 22.

The above figures refer to workers employed by British units. U.S. units employ a total of 4764.

The differences between July and June in employment figures are due mainly to a revision of statistics.

3. Supply and Demand.

- a. The following workers were supplied by 2902 C.I.U. during July :

Clerical & Supervisory	62
Artisans & Miscellaneous	516
Unskilled	456
	1034

All demands were met. The supply of unskilled labour is practically unlimited. The availability of other workers is adequate.

- b. It is expected that by the end of August approximately 2,000 artisans and 1,000 unskilled labourers will have been released from employment by Dr. Units. As many as possible will be offered an opportunity to volunteer for civilian employment with the AM in the Far East.

Continued Sheet No. 2.

b. Statistics published by the Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro and Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro of the cost-of-living in Rome from 1940 to May 1945 which compares with the increase in industrial and commercial wages as follows:

	Cost-of-living		Wage Index.	
	Index.	1940	Index.	590 to 788 (varies from industry to industry)
	100.00	1940	100.00	
	1841.21	May 1945		

It would appear, if the above is correct, that present industrial and commercial wages (and Allied Forces wages, which paralleled them) entail a strict curtailment of the standard of living. The Camera del Lavoro and Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro state that their object is to attack the problem of the disparity between wages and the cost of living by reducing the latter but it is not clear what direct action they can take other than Foster workers' co-operatives in industrial and commercial concerns, of which 68 now exist. Processions of workers paraded through the streets of Rome this morning, the 5 Aug, carrying slogans such as "Bread and fork for All" and one which stated "No use Prices or Increase Wages."

c. It is evident that Allied Forces workers have laboured under the delusion that they are exempt from Income Tax and their rude awakening may induce them to consider their wages are worthless. The fact is of course that they have so far benefited by not having had to pay Income Tax and have therefore been so much better off than workers in industrial concerns. Also it is not certain how many of the Allied Forces workers, especially casual workers, the income tax assessors will reach. So far there is no known case of an Allied Forces employee being assessed for income tax. Employees of controlled Hotels who, strictly speaking, are in the employ of the civilian management or proprietor will be taxed at source when paid by the civilian management out of General Military Funds.

5. Food and Clothing.

A report on the suggested elimination of the supplementary ration for Allied Forces workers has already been forwarded separately but it is stressed here that whatever change of system takes place it is just as desirable that the parity in rations facilities between Allied Forces and industrial workers should not be destroyed as it is that parity in wages should be maintained.

6. Labour Supervision and Control.

SLC 2902 QJG conducted a thorough spot-check of all units during July and reports satisfactory results.

Continued Sheet No. 3.

Sheet No. 2
and last.

7. Relations with Italian Labour Organizations, etc.

a. It has been confirmed with Trades Unions that employees with complaints must in the first instance report to their employing officer through the workshop foreman, interpreter, etc. Only then, if need be, will this Branch entertain representations from the Union through the Chamber of Labour. During July, Unions referred three questions to this Branch with a request for suitable attention. Both the Chamber of Labour (Camera del Lavoro) and the Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro are cooperative.

b. Copy of a draft instruction which will indicate the lines along which Italian organizations are being utilized is attached as Appendix "A".

CCZ.

CS/PP.

Lt. Col,
ADM.,
H.Q. Home Area.

COPIES: C-4 (Br) BAC.
Labour Sub-Commission, LC.
SLCO, 2302 OLU.

1632

b. Copy of a draft instruction which will indicate the lines along which Italian organizations are being utilized is attached at Appendix "A".

CMF.

CS/77.

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SLCO, 2902 CUU.

Lt. Col,
ADM.,
H.Q. Rome Area.

1632

CMF. 00A 74

Appendix "A"

DEPT LABOUR BULLETIN.

1. All Civilian workers required for the Allied Forces are now obtained through the "Collocamento" (the Labour Exchange) of the Italian Provincial Labour Offices. Action to be taken by Units is as follows.

2. U.S. Units in Rome requiring civilian workers apply as heretofore to the US Civilian Labour Office, which arranges supply. This office is now situated on the ground floor, 26 Viale Africa, telephone 588436.

3. British Units in Rome requiring civilian workers apply as heretofore and as laid down in Para. 11(e) of "Regulations for the Employment of Civilian Labour (Italy, Sicily and Sardinia)" to 2902 C.L.U., who arrange supply. 2902 C.L.U. is now situated at 26, Viale Africa, telephone :

Administrative Office	...	...	588465.
General	...	...	588467.
Labour Supply	...	...	588435.

4. The Rome Collocamento is also now situated at 26, Viale Africa and is controlled, in so far as the supply of labour to the Allied Forces is concerned, by the U.S. and British Civilian Labour Offices.

5. U.S. and British Units outside Rome (e.g. Bari, Aquila) should obtain civilian workers required from the local Collocamento.

6. British Units should ensure that they are in possession of authorities required under para. 12(c) of "Regulations for the Employment of Civilian Labour (Italy, Sicily and Sardinia)."

7. In order that the Collocamento may function efficiently it is necessary that its records of employed and unemployed workers be complete, exact and up to date. In future, all workers supplied by the Collocamento will be in possession of a "libretto di lavoro" or equivalent document in course of preparation. Therefore Units receiving new workers heretofore (or Units who in an emergency find their own workers) are requested to ensure that the workers are in possession of a Collocamento document before they are engaged. Units are also requested to instruct all present workers that they should obtain such a document, if they are not already in possession of one, and as far as possible to ensure that workers observe this instruction.

8. Units are requested further to assist by instructing workers who are dismissed to report back to the Collocamento to register themselves as unemployed and available for work elsewhere. Attention of British Units is drawn also to para. 11(f) of "Regulations for the Employment of Civilian Labour (Italy, Sicily and Sardinia)."

9. It is hoped in this way to complete the records of the Collocamento by registration of all workers of the Allied Forces and to facilitate the

down in Para. 11(e) of "Regulations for the Employment of Civilian Labour (Italy, Sicily and Sardinia)" to 2902 C.L.U., who arrange supply. 2902 C.L.U. is now situated at 26, Viale Africa, telephone:

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1631

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9. It is hoped in this way to complete the records of the Collocamento by registration of all workers of the Allied Forces and to facilitate the recruiting of satisfactory workers.

1631

FOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT	RS	5/8
Mr. PROCTOR		12/8
Miss. STEVENSON		
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

1030

CONFIDENTIAL

Date JUL 17 1945

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	Col. Walton		Supply Div.
	Col. Densmore		Agriculture Sub-Comm.
	Lt. Col. Moore		Commerce
	Mr. Hughes		Finance
	Maj. Smith		Food
	Maj. Clark		Industry
	Maj. Tooby		Labor
	Capt. Atkins		P W & U
	Capt. Williams		Transportation
	Capt. Highland		Chief Commissioner
	Lt. DiLoreto		Executive Commissioner
	Lt. Morgan		Civil Affairs Section
	Lt. Arensberg		Establishment Section
	Requisition Br.		Attention:
	Price Control Br.		
	Message Center		

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REMARKS:

1629

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED COMMISSION LIAISON OFFICE BARI

COPY

454/708

12 July 1945

MONTHLY REPORT - JUNE 1945

EXCERPT

8. UNEMPLOYMENT.

(a) In the FOGGIA area there are some 10,000 unemployed and an increase is expected after the harvest. The Prefect is endeavouring to obtain the necessary funds from his Government to put in hand a programme of public works.

(b) In the BRINDISI area there are already some 4,000 unemployed labourers and the number is likely to increase by another 5,000 labourers and 2,000 technicians when they are dismissed from employment with the Allies. The problem will become more acute with the eventual return of some 8,000 Italian P.O.W. to the Province.

9. STRIKES.

On 7th June at the PACCHIANO Tobacco Factory at LECCE some 150 female workers went on strike for two days as a protest against the non-payment of a cost of living bonus. Non strikers were threatened and the Police had to intervene to prevent violence.

S. W. MILLER, Colonel
Liaison Officer, A.C.
BARI

1628

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
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Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss. STEVENSON	SB	24/7
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

M.R.

FILE

1627

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

6 July 1945

SECRET

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for June 1945 by Colonel J.A. O.
Fennychuck, Commissioner Naples Commune and Liaison
Officer South-west Italy.

TO : Hq Allied Commission.

PART II(e) LABOUR.

A strike of telephone operators in South Italy and Sicily, had its origin in Naples, though Naples Commune itself was not affected. The cause was discontent with alleged half hearted epuration of the Management of the S.E.T. (Cocieta Esorcizi Telefonici). The strike was called off after a meeting with the Commissioner and a separate report has been submitted.

Other strikes and stoppages in June, were:

- 12 June - Employees of PARTENOPE Accumulator workers went on strike for increased pay - resumed work 15 June.
- 13 June - Match workers of S.A. FABRICEI FIAMMIFERI strike for increased pay, work resumed later.
- 14 June - Street cleaners strike work - payment of war indemnity demanded - work resumed.

There were no incidents on any of these occasions.

The C.G.I.L. held a meeting in Naples, still in session at the end of June. Representatives from South Italy attended.

Unemployment is growing. The numbers out of work in Naples are now believed to have risen from 70,000 to over 100,000. To relieve this situation, early requisition of commercial premises is very necessary. The subject is dealt with under (c) (ii) Industry.

(1) PROPERTY CONTROL.

A.M.G. Naples has no property control officer or property control staff.

(m) FINANCE.(i) General.

Bank cash and security deposits with Banca d'Italia at 30 June were (in round figures) 14,890.

A strike of telephone operators in South Italy and Sicily, had its origin in Naples, though Naples Commune itself was not affected. The cause was discontent with alleged half hearted epuration of the management of the S.E.T. (Societa Esercizi Telefonici). The strike was called off after a meeting with the Commissioner and a separate report has been submitted.

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(1) PROPERTY CONTROL.

A.M.G. Naples has no property control officer or property control staff.

(m) FINANCE.
(1) General.

Bank cash and security deposits with Banca d'Italia at 30 June were (in round figures) 14,890 million Lire as against 14,329 million Lire in May. Cash at the Central Bank 1,327 million Lire as against 1,440 million Lire in May.

The Market in both Government Bonds and Obligations showed a rise in quotation and an increased turn over due, probably, to rumours of currency devaluation.

Hospital finance is being examined and is in a serious position. An advance of Lire 5,000,000 was made to prevent three Hospitals dealing with Maternity

- 2 -

and venereal cases from closing down.

The Banco di Napoli has agreed to finance the Azienda Annonaria (Victualling Dept.) of Naples Commune which is setting up the cheap food shops (Spacci di Paragone) the object of which is to break part of the Black Market.

(ii) Fines and Bails.

	<u>in</u>	<u>out</u>
Fines		
Bails	Lire 1,459,150	--
Miscellaneous	50,000	311,500
	--	8,950
May figures	1,509,150	320,450
	1,196,850	776,200
Paid on A.M.G., Naples Commune,		
Finance Officer's account	Lire	1,000,000
Total disbursements	"	1,320,450
Balance on hand	"	4,302,493
(Balance on hand May Lire 4,113,793)		

/s/ J. A. C. Pennycuik
Colonel
Commissioner Naples and
Liaison Officer South West Italy

1623

ECONOMIC SECTION

DA 310-7-45

Internal

External

Internal	To	fr	External	To
Vice President			ECONOMIC SECTION	
Brig Gen McKinley			Production Division	
Brig Anderson			Supply Division	
Col Pensmore			AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION	
Col Alton			COMMERCE	"
Lt Col Thompson			FINANCE	"
Lt Col Murtagh			FOOD	"
Maj Doe			INDUSTRY	"
Maj Tooby			LABOR	"
Capt Atkins			P & U	"
Capt Williams			TRANSPORTATION	"
Capt Highland			CHIEF COMMISSIONER	
Lt Morgan			EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER	
Lt Durber			CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION	
Lt Arensberg			ESTABLISHMENT SECTION	
Mr Stauffer				
Mr Cerrito (Price Sec)				
Chief Clerk				
For appropriate action			Noting & Retention	
Remarks/Recommendation			Signature	
Dispatch			Investigation & Report	
Information			File Copy	
Circulation & return			Noting & return	

REMARKS:

[Handwritten signature]

1624

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
AFC.
Routing Slip

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Mr. HIRD	<i>R</i>	<i>12/17</i>
Mr. SCOTT	<i>R</i>	<i>12/17</i>
Mr. PROCTOR	<i>S</i>	<i>12/17</i>
Miss. STEVENSON	<i>S</i>	<i>14/7</i>
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

1623

REPORT

HEAD-QUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOV. FRANCE
NAPLES COMMAND
AND 004

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - April 1945.

TO : Chief of Staff, Headquarters Allied Commission.

SUMMARY

Naples Resources and Supply with Special Reference to the Food Situation.

(1) Food. There is no supply or Agriculture Officer on the A.M.G., A.C. Staff in Naples, but an Italian Food Controller, Dott. BIANCHI, was appointed in March to deal with South Italy. He has his headquarters in Naples and coordinates the activities of the various districts. He signals and exists with transportation difficulties. He made a very good impression and appears capable and energetic, and is showing initiative in tackling the various food problems.

Grain requirements of Naples have to be imported; Benvenuto is nearly self-sufficient. Salerno can only provide for 5 1/2 months of the year and requires about 5,000 tons monthly. Avellino, though self-sufficient in most foodstuffs, requires to have grain imported, at present at the rate of 5,000 tons a month.

The situation at Salerno which had become difficult because of lack of transportation has been eased by the docking of a 5,000 ton grain ship in the port.

The price of bread in Naples and Salerno is 17 lire a kilo and 16 lire in Avellino and Benevento. A recent 100 flour to 100 bread has been agreed to for all provinces.

The price of pasta varies from 15 to 20 lire a kilo which is favourable as Naples is a centre for the making of pasta.

Arrangements have been completed by the Food Controller for meat to come to Naples; sheep and goats, at a price which has been agreed and standardized for South Italy. The buying price is 110 to 120 lire a kilo. The animals will come to butchered in Naples by train.

1622

EXTRACTMemorandum Concerning Food Supply with Special Reference to the Food Situation.

(1) Food. There is no Supply or Agriculture Officer on the A.V.C., A.C. Staff in Naples, but an Italian Food Controller, Capt. RIVINUTI, was appointed in March to deal with South Italy. He has his headquarters in Naples and coordinates the activities of the various directors of Supply and works with transportation officials. He has a very good impression and appears capable and energetic, and is showing initiative in tackling the various food problems.

Grain requirements of Naples have to be imported; Genoa is nearly self-sufficient. Supplies can only provide for 2 1/2 months of the year and requires about 5,500 tons monthly. Avellino, though self-sufficient in most foodstuffs, is hard to have grain imported, at present at the rate of 2,500 tons a month.

The situation at Salerno which had become difficult because of lack of transportation has been eased by the docking of a 2,000 ton grain ship in the port.

The price of bread in Naples and Salerno is 17 lire a kilo and 16 lire in Avellino and Benevento. A raise of 100 flour to 120 bread has been agreed to for all provinces.

The price of pasta varies from 14 to 20 lire a kilo which is favourable as Naples is a centre for the making of pasta.

Arrangements have been completed by the Food Controller for meat to come to Naples; sheep and goats, at a price which has been agreed and standardized for South Italy. This buying price is 110 to 120 lire a kilo. The animals will come to butcheries in Naples by train.

Steps are also in hand for getting some fish and salt into Naples so as to cut high market prices, and allow a 500 gram salt ration per head per month.

As regards wine, with the help of the Food Controller A.C. (Colonel Legger) arrangements for the arrival of about 5,000 tons of wine by ship follow a month from South Italy are in sight of completion and will be a very welcome adjunct to the food and morale of the city.

1622

100

(c) any other, existing and future, copyright

(1) Agriculture - All products of the olive oil processing industry are sold in the open market for the price that the producer determines. All products of the olive oil processing industry are sold in the open market for the price that the producer determines.

(3) Forestry, including the following:

ness) eliminated nothing to report.

(c) improb. (See also page 7.)

(1) $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ is a subring of $\mathbb{Z}[x]$.

[illegible]

Some signs of discontent have been shown by Unions
Labour and representatives were received through the Com-
mission of Arbitration that Allied scales of wages were to be
settled by civil service. This point was evident
that there was a meeting of the newly appointed labour
union. It was at this meeting that the newly appointed labour

only about a quarter of the amount pooled in 1954 or the preceding months.

Prices of hemp are up 25% to 100% on those of last year. Production of raw hemp is below that of last year by 10% to 25% in all types of material except heavy canvas where an increase of 3% is reported.

In hemp seeds under hemp is reported as being 20% more than last year, i.e., about 20,000 tons with an expected production of about 12,000 tons.

1,418 tons of fertilizer were distributed in the Naples area during the month.

(a) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(i) Agriculture. All prospects expressed disappointment over the olive oil pressing and the opinion was given quarterly that the price fixed for olive oil had been too low.

Prospects for the coming wheat harvest are doubtful and as no new price has been announced, it is presumed that last year's price for grain will hold good for this season.

Potato crop prospects are satisfactory and sufficiency of seed appears to be planted.

(ii) Forestry. Nothing to report.

(iii) Fisheries. Nothing to report.

(e) Labour. (See also page 7.)

(i) General. There is no Labour Officer or Commerce Officer on the Staff.

Some signs of discontent have been shown by Naples labour and representatives were received through the Committee of Liberation that Allied scales of wages were lower than those paid by civil firms. This point was brought before the first meeting of the newly appointed labour before the first meeting of the newly appointed labour committee at the request of the Committee. Delegates from the Campes del Lavoro attended and gave their views, but the conclusion arrived at by the Committee was that certain trades in Naples were able to make such high profits that they could offer wages on a scale which would draw them away from Allied employment.

1261

Summary

If the allies put wages up, a strike also might be started, and at present therefore, except for minor adjustments in certain mechanical trades, wages are not being altered.

In Naples, unemployment is reported unofficially at about 70,000. This is rather more than double the war figure and would not tally with the suggestion that there is much alternative to employment by the Allies.

In provinces other than Naples, Prefects all agree that Allied rates of wages are higher than the corresponding rates in ordinary civil employment.

(11) Strikes. Including a strike at the post workshops which began in March and was settled on the 1st of April, there were 6 strikes during the month, all during the first half of April.

(1) 600 employees at the Ensaldo workshops RMT. 124 increase of pay was asked for. Strike settled on the 1st of April. Increases partly given.

(2) Public Services Strike. An increase of pay asked for and given on the 1st of April.

(3) San Carlo Opera House. Employers struck for an increase of pay. Settled end of April.

(4) 14,000 employees of Nafte, Sief, Agis factories struck work asking for an increase of pay. The strike was settled on the 4th of April.

(5) 60 employees of a Naples pasta factory struck work asking for more pay. Strike settled 12th of April.

(12) Public Works and Utilities.

Of course a bomb damage and rebuilding is being slow progress.

The city's drainage system which depends on series of pumps to pump sewage into a low level system, to a high level sewer discharging near Pozzuoli was found to be faulty, 5 out of 6 pumps being out of order. This has been taken in hand.

As regards electricity, trolley cars have been increased and suburban tramways have started to operate.

The Naples water supply which is derived from springs near Sorice, south of Avellino, was inspected by the Commissioner and Public Works Engineer and is in good order. The water reservoir at Capolivante is under repair.

1620

In Province other than Naples, increases all were that Allied rates of wages or higher than the corresponding rates in ordinary civil employment.

- (11) Strikes. Including a strike at the town of Soriano which began in March and was settled on the 1st of April, there were 5 strikes during the month, all during the first half of April.
- (1) 600 employees of the "united workmen's union" in increase of pay was settled on the 1st of April. Strikes settled on the 1st of April. Increases partly given.
- (2) Public Services Strike. An increase of pay asked for and given on the 1st of April.
- (3) San Carlo Opera House. Employees struck for an increase of pay. Settled end of April.
- (4) 12,000 employees of Naples, Sier, Asip factories struck work asking for an increase of pay. The strike was settled on the 4th of April.
- (5) 60 employees of a Naples pasta factory struck work asking for more pay. Strike settled 15th of April.

(12) Public Works and Utilities.

Cleanance of bomb damage and rebuilding is going slow progress.

The city's drainage system which depends on a series of pumps to pump sewage from a low level system to a high level sewer discharging near Mergolli was found to be faulty, 5 out of 6 pumps being out of order. This has been taken in hand.

As regards electricity, trolley cars have been increased and suburban trolleys have started to operate.

The Naples water supply which is derived from springs near Soriano, south of Avellino, was inspected by the Commissioner and Public Works Engineer and is in good order. The water reservoir at Capodimonte is under repair.

A small increase in gas distribution has been made possible during the month. Public Works report that while passenger transportation is getting better, the transportation of materials is becoming more difficult in Naples.

SECRETSummary of Works ProjectsNapoli, Avellino, Benevento, CasertaSchemes of Military Priority

(1)

Type	Initiated		In Hand		Completed
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number: Cost
Roads	5	10,996,300	17	57,032,750	4 : 5,830,000
Bridges	7	15,046,000	16	32,461,682	1 : 3,700,000

Schemes handled independently by Italians

Type	Initiated		In Hand		Completed
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number: Cost
Roads	20	12,152,662	54	21,949,169	4 : 3,876,800
Bridges	11	13,242,300	29	20,699,936	5 : 2,085,000
Public Bldg	71	36,904,246	185	233,962,653	24 : 16,275,263
Housing	31	70,627,000	74	21,711,933	11 : 5,036,071
Sewer, Water & Util.	2	600,000	19	20,285,939	4 : 4,247,789
Debris Rem.	29	12,212,162	68	45,347,262	17 : 16,825,796
Miscell.	7	15,282,022	69	151,801,023	19 : 6,487,815

161916

Type Initiated In Hand Completed

Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Roads	5 : 10,998,800	27	57,032,750	4	8,282,000
Bridges	7 : 15,046,000	16	32,451,624	1	3,790,000

Schemes handled independently by Italians

Type	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	In Hand	Completed
Roads	20	12,122,662	24	31,243,102	4	5,276,800
Bridges	11	13,242,300	22	50,692,938	5	2,025,000
Public Bldg	71	86,904,248	185	202,962,653	24	15,275,265
Housing	21	70,657,002	74	51,711,002	11	5,026,071
Sewer, Water & Util.	2	600,000	12	20,326,332	4	4,247,789
Debris Rem.	29	12,112,262	65	45,247,252	47	16,838,726
Miscell.	7	15,232,322	69	151,801,023	19	8,487,615

1619

SECRET(x) Communications.

(1) Rail Transport. The shortage of empty box cars became more acute during the second half of April by which time it had fallen below 100.

A.C. and civilian tonnage moved during the first half of April 16,875 tons which represents between 60% and 68% of the total authorization. In addition 1,545 tons were moved from Naples Port during the same period.

The Cancelli Benevento private railway suddenly acquired military importance during the month and arrangements were made to bring it into operation, a light engine being moved from Benevento, etc. Unfortunately, a rediscovery of the line was not made and it was discovered later that a small tunnel had been blown. Work to have this cleared has, therefore, been initiated by the Transportation Section.

(11) Road Transport. All civilian supply vehicles in the Commune are distributed as follows:

Naples	95
Avellino	20
Benevento	20
Salerno	14
Total,	149

1618

A check of these vehicles showed that on the date of the check 55 were out of action either in workshop or under minor repair. This figure included the normal 10% out of action because of daily maintenance.

The new standardized tyre permit is now being issued but it is necessary to have the tyre numbers shown on this permit. A large quantity of part-worn salvaged tyres awaiting release have had the tyre numbers removed by order of AMHQ and the distribution of these badly needed tyres is in some danger of being held up in consequence.

On the first of April IMAC took over complete control of the administration of the truck pool. All transportation requests are now forwarded directly to IMAC who allot the necessary trucks on the regular trip ticket as approved by the Italian Ministry.

(12) Shipping. All large ships were berthed at Naples during the month. IMAC have been taking an increased share of responsibility for looking after civilian supplies in the port, but not taken complete control.

1345

that on April 18, 275 tons which represents between 20% and 25% of the total authorization. In addition 1,548 tons were moved from Naples Port during the same period.

The Canele Benevento private railway suddenly acquired military importance during the month and arrangements were made to bring it into operation, a light engine being moved from Benevento, etc. Unfortunately, a reconnaissance of the line was not made and it was discovered later that a small tunnel had been blown. Work to have this cleared has, therefore, been initiated by the Transportation Section.

(11) Road Transport. 27 civilian supply vehicles in the Commune are distributed as follows:

Naples	92
Avellino	20
Benevento	20
Salerno	14
Total,	146

1618

A check of these vehicles showed that on the date of the check 55 were out of action either in workshop or under minor repair. This figure included the normal 10% out of action because of daily maintenance.

The new standardized type permit is now being issued but it is necessary to have the tyre numbers shown on this permit. A large quantity of part-worn salvaged tyres awaiting release have had the tyre numbers removed by order of AFHQ and the distribution of these badly needed tyres is in some danger of being held up in consequence.

On the first of April MMAC took over complete control of the administration of the truck pool. All transportation requirements are now furnished directly to MMAC who allot the necessary trucks on the regular MMAC trip ticket as approved by the Italian Ministry.

(iii) Shipping. 21 large ships were berthed at Naples during the month. IOL have been taking an increased share of responsibility for looking after civilian supplies in the port, but have not yet taken complete control.

The Federazione Consorzio Agrario have had a number of representatives in the port by arrangement with the port authorities, but no authority yet exists to allow the Federazione to act as in the case of IOL.

SECRET

(iv) Warehouses. The Naples warehouses are in a very congested state because goods are coming in at a greater rate than they are being dispatched. The position was made worse by the simultaneous arrival of 3 large ships, one carrying U.N.R.R.A. cargo. Extensive backpiling had to be resorted to with consequent confusion in deliveries. U.N.R.R.A. stores are accommodated in A.C. warehouses. A separate report has been submitted on this situation.

(1) Property Control.

The Property Control Section has under control 132 properties belonging to 106 Allied Generals, 25 commercial concerns belonging to 58 Allied owners, and 93 bank balances, checks and movables belonging to 58 owners.

The Property Control office was closed down at the end of April and the Officer in-Charge, Capt. G. D. Swale, has been transferred. The Senior Finance Officer of Naples Commune has taken over responsibility for the Property Control Section.

(2) Finance.

(a) General. Deposit in Naples decreased by about 3,000 million lire during the month. This was partly due to the Credito Italiano having transferred 1,000 million lire to Rome and partly to the withdrawal of funds for reconversion into the new State bonds. Banking operations showed increased activity during the month.

On the 16th of April H.E. Soleri addressed a meeting in the San Carlo Theatre on behalf of the new 5% bonds issued at 97. There was a very good response and by the end of the month subscriptions in Naples had reached over 1,600 million lire.

(ii) Government Finances. Activities in contact with Italian officials was slight and it was apparent that they are acting on their own.

The prefecture reported that the financial situation of certain of the communes was disastrous and requests are being received for advances to meet expenses in the case of hospitals, asylums, etc. where government subsidies are insufficient to cover expenses.

The Intendant of Finance, Comm. Felice Mestri, was released from prison on the 10th of April 1945 for

1617

(1)

Property Control.

The Property Control Section has under control 132 properties belonging to 108 Allied owners, 38 commercial concerns belonging to 88 Allied owners, and 83 bank balances, checks and movables belonging to 58 owners.

The Property Control office was closed down at the end of April and the Officer in-Charge, Capt. C. E. Swale, has been transferred. The Senior Finance Officer of Naples Comune has taken over responsibility for the Property Control Section.

(2)

Finance.

(1) General. Deposit in Naples decreased by about 2,000 million lire during the month. This was partly due to the Credito Italiano having transferred 1,000 million lire to Rome and partly to the withdrawal of funds for reconversion into the new State bonds. Banking operations showed increased activity during the month.

On the 15th of April H.M. Soleri addressed a meeting in the San Carlo Theatre on behalf of the new 5% bonds issued at 87. There was a very good response and by the end of the month subscriptions in Naples had reached over 1,000 million lire.

(11) Government Finances. Activities in contact with Italian officials was slight and it was apparent that they were acting on their own.

The Prefecture reported that the financial situation of certain of the Communes was disastrous and requests are being received for advances to meet expenses in the case of hospitals, asylums, etc. where government subsidies are insufficient to cover expenses.

The Intendente di Finanza, Comm. Felice Liccardo, was released from prison on the 20th of April 1946 for lack of evidence. The Intendente Generale della Intendenza di Finanza, Comm. C. Taranto, is continuing to carry on as Intendente for the present.

REPORT

The Intendente of Finance, Comm. Felice Liavardo, was released from prison on the 20th of April 1945 for lack of evidence. The Ispettore Generale della Intendenza di Finance, Comm. G. Taranto, is continuing to carry on as Intendente for the present.

With the closing of the Finance Office in Sicily the necessary finances of the commerce in the Islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa were taken over by the Naples office. Credits necessary to meet communal expenditures are being arranged.

At Pantelleria a debt of one and a half million lire due to A.M.G. by the Communa for stocks of foodstuff has been settled by final payment.

For Lampedusa, an advance of 1160,000 lire was made provisionally for ERM relief and 700,000 lire to meet communal expenses.

(iii) Finances and Balances. Receipts amounted to 1,333,393 lire; payments out to 1,001,450 lire.

Labor is showing signs of discontent in Naples on the grounds that wages paid by the Allies have not kept up with those of civilian firms. This does not apply elsewhere. Five cases of strikes demanding an increase of pay occurred in the first half of the month but there were no disturbances.

1616

With the closing of the Finance Office in Sicily the necessary finances of the commerce in the Islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa were taken over by the Naples office. Credits necessary to meet communal expenditures are being arranged.

At Pantelleria a debt of one and a half million lire due to A.M.C. by the Comune for stocks of foodstuff has been settled by final payment.

For Lampedusa, an advance of 100,000 lire was made provisionally for ICA reliefers and 700,000 liras to meet communal expenses.

(111) Fines and Bail. Receipts amounted to 1,333,333 lire; payments out to 2,001,450 lire.

1616

Lebor is showing signs of discontent in Naples on the grounds that wages paid by the Allies have not kept up with those of civilian firms. This does not apply elsewhere. Five cases of strikes demanding an increase of pay occurred in the first half of the month but there were no disturbances.

ECONOMIC SECTION
SECRET

date 17 May
External

Internal ()

To	From	To
Vice President		✓ ECONOMIC SECTION
Brig Gen McKinley		Production Division
Brig Anderson		Supply Division
Col Benshoere		AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION
Col Walton		COMMERCE
Lt Col Thompson		FINANCE
Lt Col Hartshorn		FOOD
Major Doe		INDUSTRY
Major Teoby		LABOR
Capt Atkins		P. & U.
Capt Williams		TRANSPORTATION
✓ Capt Highland		CHIEF COMMISSIONER
Lt Morgan		EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER
Lt Barber		CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
Lt Arensberg		ESTABLISHMENT SECTION
Mr Stauffer		
Mr Carrillo (Price Inc)		
Chief Clerk		
for appropriate action		Noting & Retention
Remarks/recommendation		Signature
Dispatch		Investigation & Report
Information ✓		File Copy
Circulation & Return		Noting & Return

Remarks:

EIS Distr:

2 - Supply Div

2 - Prod Div

1 - Police S/C

1 - Finance S/C

1 - File

C. H. H.

1615

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS	ku	
Mr. DI FEDE	J. N.	19/5
Mr. AIREY	RJ	19/5
Mr. SCOTT	Q	21/5
Mr. PROCTOR	Q	30/5
Miss STEVENSON		
Chief Clerk		

1614

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION ALLIED COMMISSION
LABOUR DIVISION
APO 394 U.S. ARMY

LSC/708

LS/

March 28 1945

Subject : Monthly Report - March

TO : Labour Sub Commission

A. Staff Changes

Souther Region will finally close w:e:f: 2359 hrs 31st March. From that time there will be no Labour Officer in Southern Region. Capt. Alessandrini, late of Bari and Capt. Botham, Regional Labour Officer will proceed to Rome for instructions.

B. Labour Relations Laws and Regulations

The new policy of the Govt. permitting agreements between Unione Industriali and Camera del Lavoro as to wages to have effect without further Ministerial approval has caused some confusion. No official communication of this decision has ever been received by this Division and for some time advice has been given to Allied units that such agreements were not enforceable without Ministerial approval. Evidence of the Govt. policy has now been produced by the Italian Regional Office and the advice of this Division has been altered to conform.

A strike of Public Utilities in Naples on 1st 2nd and 3rd March was settled on the last date and the demands for higher wages were submitted to negotiation through the Regional Office. They resulted in an agreement for a daily increase of 95 lire. This conforms with practically every civilian trade and industry.

C. Wages hours and Labour Conditions

Agreements between the various Unione Industriali and the Camera del Lavoro have been reached in practically every trade. In Naples these agreements increase wages by approx 90-95 lire per day (which in most cases includes the "caro-pane" allowance, but excludes the "carovita"). In Bari and Taranto similar agreements raise wages by 100 lire a day.

These agreements have already had a large and damaging effect on the supply of Labour to Allied Forces. The recent

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1613

- 2 -

increase of 15 lire a day in the bonus is hailed as, and is in fact, ridiculous in comparison to civilian increases.

It becomes increasingly certain that the defence of the Allied Force Wage Scale on a lire basis is impossible. No sooner are Allied workers given a financial preference than private employers increase their wages and securing the preference to private industry. Thus a race has developed which can only end in disastrous inflation. As previously reported, black market and free market prices continue to lead and not to follow the upward tendency in wages.

In the view of this Division the only possible method of maintaining an adequate supply of skilled and honest labour for the Allied Forces is by part payment in food. It seems certain that adequate stocks are not available from A.C. sources and if this is to be carried out the Armed Forces must be given authority to feed labour from Army and not A.C. stocks. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that any rations which may be provided must be food and not present dehydrated soups and vegetables:

The wage agreement in the baking trade raising the wage from 50 lire to 150 lire per quintal of flour baked has necessitated negotiations with 56 Area for a new contract.

These are proceeding but will not be finished before the close of this Division. It is hoped to leave matters so that they can be concluded direct between 56 Areas and the bakeries concerned but the workers are very restive and trouble will result from any delay.

D. Social Insurance

This has proceeded satisfactorily and no outstanding problems have cropped up during the month.

E. Statistics

None received

F. General

Monthly reports from Lucania will be submitted direct to the Ministry. It is hoped that the Campania report will come through this Office.

1612
Denis L. Botham
DENIS L. BOTHAM Capt. RA/
Regional Labour Officer

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE	<i>W.H.B.</i>	<i>3/1/3</i>
Lt. Col. BABCOCK		
Capt. DORF		
Capt. TOPLISS		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. DI FEDE		
Mr. AIREY		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss STEVENSON	<i>← S</i>	<i>2/8</i>
Chief Clerk		

1611

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION ALLIED COMMISSION

LABOUR DIVISION

APO 394 U.S. ARMY

LS/378/74

Feb. 28, 1945

Subject : Monthly Report February 1945

To : Labour Sub Commission

A. Staff Changes

The month has been overshadowed by the impending closing of Southern Region. The date, originally announced to officers as 1st March, has now been postponed and is stated to be not before 15th March and perhaps 1st April. In the meantime Bari Zone Office closed down as from 17th February and Capt Alessandrini remains in Bari on 48 hours notice for Lombardia Region, without an Office. It is hoped to move him to Naples for the intervening period. There is now no A.C. office in Taranto, Catanzaro, Salerno or Foggia. Italian reaction to the announcement of A.C.'s retirement from Southern Italy has been hardly noticeable here. The reaction of Army and Navy authorities has been most marked. Instead of sighs of relief, as expected from their previous attitude to A.C., howls of pain and bewilderment are received from most quarters.

They are apparently suddenly aware that A.C. has done a good job and are not disposed to trust the Italians to do it.

Enquiries as to how to do various things are now constant and a child's guide to Labour in Southern Region will be prepared before the close down.

B. Labour Relations Laws and Regulations

An announcement in the Italian Press that the price of bread would be allowed to soar to its natural level, led to several lightning strikes in various installations in Naples. At one of the Navalmeccanica yards the Naval Officer there was able to deal with it himself within an hour. In no case was assistance asked from A.C. until the strike was over.

In Apulia there is still no organisation set up to replace the dissolved syndicates and confusion still reigns.

1610

To : Labour Sub Commission

A. Staff Changes

The month has been overshadowed by the impending closing of Southern Region. The date, originally announced to officers as 1st March, has now been postponed and is stated to be not before 15th March and perhaps 1st April. In the meantime Bari Zone Office closed down as from 17th February and Capt Alessandrini remains in Bari on 48 hours notice for Lombardia Region, without an Office. It is hoped to move him to Naples for the intervening period. There is now no A.C. office in Taranto, Catanzaro, Salerno or Foggia. Italian reaction to the announcement of A.C.'s retirement from Southern Italy has been hardly noticeable here. The reaction of Army and Navy authorities has been most marked. Instead of sighs of relief, as expected from their previous attitude to A.C., howls of pain and bewilderment are received from most quarters.

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1610

B. Labour Relations Laws and Regulations

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In Apulia there is still no organisation set up to replace the dissolved syndicates and confusion still reigns. The Provincial Director of Labour, Matera claimed to have been ordered to set up Labour Offices, but no confirmation is available and it is not understood why he should have been chosen in preference to the Regional Director of Lucania, Calabria in whose Region Apulia is.

British Army Labour Officers on the staff of A.F.H.Q. and 3 District have shown considerable interest in a plan for a coordination of Allied employing agencies in Naples. They have produced their plan and this has been criticised and discussed with them. The point has been made that whatever plan is adopted

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- 2 -

must be workable without A.C. help or intervention and further discussions will take place in the light of this.

C. Wages Hours and Labour Conditions

The proposed increase is the price of bread already mentioned in Para B is likely to cause considerable unrest unless the parallel wage increases really cover the increased cost.

This seems unlikely until the black market can be controlled or wiped out, as all general, increases in wages are immediately reflected in prices of necessities whether strictly "black" market or "free" market.

Three wage increase agreements were submitted to Labour Sub Commission during the month and decisions are awaited.

An important communication from Naples acquiesces relating to demands workers amounting to a new collective contract was forwarded in copy to Labour Sub Commission as it was felt to be of National rather than Regional importance.

D. Social Insurance

Still mainly satisfactory. The difficulty over permits for Inspectors to enter 8th Port has been only partially solved. The Commander has agreed to issue temporary passes in cases where good reason can be shown for an investigation in the Port area but insists that most of it can be done outside and refuses permanent passes. He alleges that Inspectors have been engaged in trade Union Activities and not in Social Insurance functions. This allegation is being investigated.

E. Statistics

None received as yet.

F. General

No monthly reports received from any Labour Offices as yet. They have been demanded and will be forwarded when received.

For the Regional Commissioner

D. Denis L. Botham

DENIS L. BOTHAM, Capt. RA
Regional Labour Officer

1609

Sub Commission during the month and decisions are awaited.

An important communication from Naples acqueduct relating to demands workers amounting to a new collective contract was forwarded in copy to Labour Sub Commission as it was felt to be of National rather than Regional importance.

D. Social Insurance

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E. Statistics

None received as yet.

1609

F. General

No monthly reports received from any Labour Offices as yet. They have been demanded and will be forwarded when received.

For the Regional Commissioner

Denis L. Botham

DENIS L. BOTHAM, Capt. RA/
Regional Labour Officer

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Colonel SMITH		
Lt.Col.BABCOCK		
Cept. DORE		
Capt. TOPLISS		
Capt.SOLENBERGER		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. DI FEDE		
Chief Clerk		

Mar. Stevenson

1608

ALLIED COMMISSION
ZONE COMMISSIONERS OFFICE
BARI

LSC/708

7/2/45
EZ/CA/6/37

1357

Subject: Reports -
Ispettorato Industria e Lavoro - Potenza

Labour

Southern Region A.C. ✓

Herewith report for month of December of the Ispettorato dell'Industria e Lavoro on Province Potenza.

9 RD 1945
1630

E. S. Graywood *um*
E. S. GRAYWOOD, LT. COL.
ZONE COMMISSIONER
BARI ZONE

1607

Enck

R E L A Z I O N E

del mese di dicembre 1944 dell'Ispettorato
Industria e Lavoro di Potenza

a) Introduzione-

*Although private
initiative in Lucania
has created many
small industries
(esp. wool and
leather) etc.
situation re-
mains difficult
(lack of raw-
materials and
transport-hail).*

Benché - come già segnalato con le precedenti
relazioni - l'iniziativa privata abbia fatto sorger-
e nella Lucania un'infinità di piccole industrie,
specialmente nel settore dell'industria laniera e
dell'industria del cuoio, purtuttavia la situazio-
ne economica della Regione permane critica a causa
della deficienza di materie prime indispensabili per
le industrie e soprattutto a causa della deficienza
dei mezzi di trasporto - specialmente di quelli fer-
rovieri - che intralciano lo scambio e la distribu-
zione dei prodotti agricoli e di quelli estrattivi.

L'economia della Regione risente fortemente della
sospensione dei rapporti commerciali con le regio-
ni industriali dell'Italia settentrionale, dalle qua-
li la Lucania importava i prodotti dell'industria

1606

= 2 =

. / .

dell'abbigliamento e soprattutto i medicinali e i prodotti chimici.

*Inclosures and
Anti active in
order to summarize
the workers.*

Per quanto riguarda la vita sindacale delle forze produttive della Regione, può ripetersi, che gli Enti e le Associazioni preposti continuano a svolgere la loro attività intesa a riunire in sindacati liberi la massa lavoratrice e ad dotare di una certa attività funzionale i sindacati stessi.

*Dependents of
Town and Province
Potenza. United
in syndicate.*

Durante il mese in esame si sono riuniti in sindacati i dipendenti del Comune e della Provincia di Potenza.

Sono state, inoltre, istituite sezioni comunali di Camera di Lavoro nei Comuni di Vietri e di Pignola.

no controversies

Durante il mese di dicembre non sono state instaurate vertenze di lavoro degne di segnalazione.

1605

*agreement being
published in favour
of salary efficient
workers.*

E' in corso di pubblicazione un accordo salariale a favore dei salariati fissi agricoli della Provincia di Potenza, stipulato fra la Camera del Lavoro e l'Associazione degli Agricoltori.

Devesi ancora segnalare il vivo malcontento esistente fra le masse lavoratrici - in ispecial modo fra i dipendenti statali - che, malgrado l'av-

. / .

*In spite of concession in security allowance
workers and statal employees cannot
face the always rising prices.*

= 3 =

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venuta concessione dell'indennità di carovita, non riescono a fronteggiare, con le loro retribuzioni, i prezzi, in sempre continuo aumento, che vengono praticati sul mercato.

*Conditions of
above person -
not returned
miserable.*

Le condizioni di vita del predetto personale è necessario ripeterlo - sono veramente precarie e vanno, di giorno in giorno, peggiorando; esauriti da tempo i loro risparmi, costretti a vendere oggetti ed indumenti familiari, per procurarsi gli alimenti indispensabili per il sostentamento, i dipendenti statali - che non hanno altra fonte di guadagno all'infuori dello stipendio - vivono in condizioni igieniche e di salute gravi.

1688A

*Measure: Aug-
mentation of
salary failed
because prices
are rising.
Part of salary
should be paid
in victuals,
hygiene and
other articles.*

Poiché si è constatato che gli aumenti salariali non hanno migliorato le condizioni economiche dei lavoratori, ma hanno solo fornito una spinta ad un ulteriore aumento dei prezzi, è necessario che siano presi dei provvedimenti atti ad alleviare - in maniera concreta - le condizioni di vita delle classi lavoratrici a reddito fisso, studiando la possibilità di corrispondere parte della loro retribuzione in prodotti alimentari, a prezzo di calmiera, e in articoli igienici e di abbigliamento d'uso più comune.

. / .

= 4 =

. / .

*Priority
should be
given to
statel em-
ployees.*

Occorre affrontare, particolarmente, il problema della situazione economica dei dipendenti statali - i quali risentono, in misura più grave, della presente crisi economica in cui si dibatte la Nazione e disporre a favore di essi delle provvidenze, siano anche a carattere provvisorio, ma tali da fornire loro i mezzi necessari di vita.

Fra i provvedimenti urgenti da adottare a favore del personale statale che gli permetterebbero di affrontare la stagione invernale che si presenta rigida e carica di disagi data la mancanza di materiale da riscaldamento ed il loro alto costo, sono da segnalare:

suggestions
*loan of 10.000 -
to be reimbursed
monthly.*

1) la concessione di un mutuo aggirantesi sulle L. 10.000 - da concedersi da Istituti bancari o direttamente dallo Stato e da rimborsarsi, in quote mensili, con un accordo ed opportuno piano di ammortamento;

*salary partially
in foodstuff.*

2) la concessione di parte dello stipendio in prodotti alimentari, come già praticato a favore di alcune categorie di impiegati statali (Corpi Armati);

*institution of
messes in all
statel offices.*

3) la istituzione di mense presso tutti gli Uffici statali;

. / .

= 5 =

*distribution of shoes
and clothes to*

Massonalia 4) la concessione di indumenti e scarpe da di-
stribuire stribuirsi, a prezzo di calmiere, per il tram-
mite dell'Amministrazione dello Stato.

b) Occupazione operaia-

agriculture Nel settore agricolo, malgrado i lavori di tag-
harvest or colta delle olive, la mano d'opera ha trovato scar-
occupation sa possibilità di occupazione, a causa del continuo
(bad weather) maltempo che ha ostacolato il normale svolgersi dei
lavori agricoli in corso.

disoccupation Nel settore dell'industria la disoccupazione
in textile permane grave, specie fra gli addetti all'industria
industry edilizia ed all'industria estrattiva, data la man-
canza di alcune materie prime e soprattutto a causa
della deficienza di mezzi di trasporto, che impedi-
scono lo scambio e l'approvvigionamento dei prodot-
ti, dando origine a continue sospensione dei lavori.

1602

Commerce: Nel settore del commercio, data la natura ar-
artisan na- giana e familiare della quasi generalità delle azien-
ture - there- de di commercio, esistenti in Lucania, la situazione
work situa- lavorativa permane buona e la mano d'opera disponi-
tion good. bile risulta sufficiente al fabbisogno delle azien-
de.

c) Attività industriale-

1) Edilizia - In dipendenza delle peggiorate condi-

. / .

= 6 =

zioni atmosferiche e della scarsità di materiali da costruzione, l'attività di questa industria è diminuita rispetto a quella del mese precedente.

*wood - as
bad weather
activity di-
minished* 2) Boschiva - A causa delle forti piogge e delle neviccate verificatesi nell'ultima decade del mese l'industria boschiva ha subito una lieve diminuzione di attività.

*timber, fuel
wood, char-
coal - product-
ion limited
(transport lack)* La produzione del legname d'opera, della legna da ardere e del carbone vegetale è attualmente ancora limitata per la deficienza di mezzi di trasporto. Qualora venisse agevolato il trasporto di tali prodotti tanto necessari ed utili in questa regione e alle provincie limitrofe, le aziende boschive, che numerose risultano sparse nella regione lucana, sarebbero in condizioni di produrre notevoli quantitativi di prodotti.

*flour and
pasta production
lack transport
into activity.* 3) Molitoria e pastificazione - La difficoltà dei mezzi di trasporto incidono tuttora sulla attività di queste industrie le cui produzioni sono state pressoché eguali a quelle del mese precedente.

4) Grafiche - Queste industrie esplicano sempre attività ridotta a causa della difficoltà di approvvigionamento di carta e di inchiostri.

5) Laterizi - Persistendo le condizioni meteorologiche sfavorevoli le ditte S.A.L.A. (Società Anonima

due to bad weather. / .
at the firms
suspended Laterizi e Affini) e Ierace Vincenzo di Potenza
activity hanno sospeso le loro attività produttiva limi-
and limited tandosi a svolgere attività di cava per l'estra-
on quarries: zione dell'argilla con poche decine di lavorato-
extraction ri alle dipendenze.
argil (clay)

La ditta Rag. Arcangelo Annunziata di Matera, con una media di 70 operai alle dipendenze, ha svolto attività di poco inferiore a quella del mese precedente.

Tessile - tessile (6) Tessile - Le industrie tessili esplicano regolarmente la loro attività.

La ditta Gallo Michele & Figli di Bella produce attualmente circa Kg. 25 di filati al giorno e m. 30 di tessuti.

production would be augmented if worn out machinery could be repaired. La produzione potrebbe essere aumentata se la ditta potesse riparare il macchinario logoro e approvvigionarsi di montature, fune di cotone e cordine.

7) Conciarie - Le industrie conciarie hanno svolto discreta attività.

d) Attività mineraria:-

La miniera di lignite di Castelluccio Inferiore (L.I.N.S.A.) è tuttora inattiva non avendo avuto

extracted mineral cannot be . . .
mined out due to rail-interruptions. Castelluccio-Lancia

- 8 -

. / .

If lignite sale would be taken up, the mine could produce 400 tons/day.

to la possibilità di esitare il minerale estratto a causa dell'interruzione del ponte ferroviario sul tratto Castelluccio → Lauria. Qualora fosse ripresa la vendita della lignite, la miniera sarebbe in condizioni di produrre tonnellate 400 di lignite al giorno.

e) Attività agricola-

bad weather hampered stone collection and agricultural work.

Materie prime alimentari - L'andamento climatico del mese di dicembre é stato caratterizzato da frequenti piogge e notevoli abbassamenti di temperatura con abbondanti nevicate verso la fine del mese, tanto da ostacolare i lavori agricoli e specialmente la raccolta delle olive.

Region Chiaromonte: alluvion destroyed gardens, vineyards and rural buildings.

Una violenta alluvione abbattutasi sulla zona montuosa di Chiaromonte ha provocato danni gravissimi, ai terreni limitrofi alle rive dei fiumi, torrenti e fossi con asportazione di orti, vigneti, fabbricati rurali.

Hurricane caused fall, removal and interring of olives.

Si lamentano perdite di prodotto di olive, avendo l'uragano provocato la caduta, l'asportazione e l'interramento di frutti.

Le semine, in alcuni terreni di montagna e di collina, già favorevolmente iniziate nel mese precedente, per le suddette condizioni climatiche, non

. / .

= 9 =

. / .

sono state completamente ultimate.

*however
snow
was fa-
vorable
to the
earth.*

Le abbondanti nevicate della fine del mese favoriscono però enormemente le condizioni fisico-chimiche del terreno agrario, dando ad esso la sofficità necessaria e l'alimento essenziale della soluzione circolante del terreno, che contiene i principi nutritivi assorbibili dalle piante.

1) Cereali - La semina del grano, avena ed orzo è stata ultimata in collina e non ancora completata in montagna.

*cereals - al-
ready germin-
ation.*

Delle cereali seminate si è già avuto la germinazione e per il frumento si è iniziato l'accostimento, fase questa assai importante per la produzione futura del grano.

*lack of manure
mineral*

La già lamentata deficienza dei concimi minerali, specie dei perfosfati e nitrati, farà sentire notevolmente la sua influenza sulla suddetta fase, in cui l'azoto ed il fosforo sono elementi indispensabili per la moltiplicazione dei culmi.

*Wheat of wheat
food, but
minor cereals
have been con-
ferred less than*

Le operazioni di ammasso sono del tutto ultimate nei Comuni della Lucania, con buon risultato per il grano, mentre per i cereali minori il conferimento è stato inferiore alla media degli anni precedenti.

half the quantity of the last year.

= 10 =

. / .

2) Leguminose- E' stata ultimata la semina della fava sia in montagna che in collina. *seed only beans.*

Per tale coltura si é manifestato all'atto della semina il bisogno della concimazione fosfatica, che rende la pianta più resistente agli attacchi parassitari ed influisce notevolmente sulla produzione futura, la quale, solo in provincia di Potenza annualmente si aggira mediamente sui 100 mila quintali, estendendosi la coltivazione su una superficie di circa 12 mila ettari.

L'importanza che assume la coltura della fava nelle nostre zone a clima sub-arido, é rilevante perché essa rappresenta l'unica coltura di rinnovo miglioratrice, che deve sempre più acquistare terreno, a discapito del maggese nudo non ancora totalmente scomparso.

Per questa considerazione tale coltura deve ulteriormente incrementarsi.

3) Viticultura e vinificazione- E' del tutto ultimata la vinificazione delle uve prodotte, con soddisfacenti risultati. *597*

Già sono iniziati i lavori preparatori del terreno per la prossima annata vinicola.

Preparative works for next crop being in course.

*Amil pro-
Amil pro-
Good.*

= 11 =

. / .

Collection
Good re-
mill

4) Olivo - Continua la raccolta delle olive sia in collina che in montagna con risultati veramente soddisfacenti a causa del buon andamento climatico dei mesi scorsi.

La coltura olivicola in Lucania è rappresentata quasi in ogni centro agricolo; in particolare nella provincia di Potenza è diffusa nella zona del Vulture e nelle Valli del Sinni e dell'Agri, mentre nella provincia di Matera è notevolmente diffusa nelle zone dei Comuni di Ferrandina e Pisticci.

Il sistema più adottato nella conduzione degli oliveti è quello diretto, mentre pochi sono gli oliveti ceduti in fitto o condotti a mezzadria.

Le cure colturali agli oliveti in Lucania sono scarse, per quanto si riferisce alle lavorazioni del terreno, alla potatura, alla concimazione, che quasi generalmente non si pratica.

Method to collect
by hand is mainly
by machine.
One knocks
the fruit down
which damages
tree and
fruit.

Anche la raccolta delle olive lascia non poco a desiderare, perché il metodo della raccolta a mano è quasi sconosciuto, mentre abbonda ancora, specie nella zona montana il metodo dell'abbacchiatura, che danneggia piante e frutti.

Il trasporto delle olive, quasi sempre imbrattate di terra, avviene generalmente in sacchi tra-

By this method the olive get covered with dirt.

1596

= 12 =

. / .

so that the
olives (already
ill-treated by
beating
down) arrive
at the Esu-
orio in a
state which
renders ex-
traction dif-
ficult.

conservation:
The stratum
(layer) where
olives are heap-
ed are too high
which is an
irrational
technique.

Lack of forage

sportati a dorso di mulo oppure sui carri.

Le olive già maltrattate durante l'abbacchia-
tura, subiscono quindi nuovi maltrattamenti e giun-
gono al frantoio o al luogo di conservazione in con-
dizioni tali da rendere difficoltoso l'estrazione
di un olio commestibile.

La stessa conservazione delle olive nei fran-
toi, che hanno generalmente ^{una} potenzialità lavorativa
giornaliera limitata, lascia molto a desiderare, per-
ché avviene sul pavimento in strati più o meno alti
in proporzione al quantitativo di prodotto che at-
tende per giorni e giorni il suo turno per essere
lavorato. Necessita pertanto una più razionale te-
cnica di coltivazione dell'olivo e conservazione
del prodotto.

Foraggi - La disponibilità foraggiera, specie nel me-
se di dicembre, è stata notevolmente scarsa per la
difficoltà del pascolo da parte del bestiame.

In Lucania urge oggi il bisogno impellente
di incrementare le colture foraggere, per fatto
che il problema dei foraggi permane tuttora in uno
stato di depressione che si risolve in una misera
del tutto inadeguata al fabbisogno che accusa il
bestiame, fabbisogno considerato in rapporto alla

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= 13 =

massa totale della produzione alimentare e nei riguardi del suo valore nutritivo.

Specie oggi, la produzione foraggera deve essere considerata come uno dei più vitali capisaldi della struttura tecnica e dell'ordinamento economico delle aziende rurali.

Essa costituisce pertanto la più salda base per lo sviluppo progressivo e per il rendimento del bestiame, fattore questo cui è legata intimamente la produzione agraria, in particolare modo quella del grano, e può divenire inoltre, con i prodotti che assicura, fonte viva di ricchezza e di benessere per la Lucania.

6- Prodotti ortofrutticoli - La produzione ortofrutticola della Lucania non ha certamente beneficiato delle condizioni climatiche del mese di dicembre.

*apple, pear
and nut - vol.
lucania con-
tinues.*

Continua la raccolta del melo e del pero con discreta produzione, sebbene questi fruttiferi siano stati soggetti ad attacchi di campe (*Euproctis Chrysorrhea*)-

Il pesco vegeta sempre discretamente, ¹⁷⁹⁹⁴ atteso-
to leggermente dalla *Monilia Cinerea*-

Gli altri fruttiferi in genere si presentano ovunque in buono stato di vegetazione, pur lamentando

" 14 "

Sanctissima *insect* *attagur* *on* *fruit* *trees*.

tandosi lievi attacchi d'insetti.

La produzione della frutta durante tutto il mese è stata abbondante e non è mai scarseggiata sui mercati. *Fruit during December abundant*

Citrus
lemons
and *Alum-*
and *Orange*
and *Alum-*
lemons.

7) Aggumi - Nel mese di dicembre non si è notata molta deficienza di limoni sul mercato, mentre sono abbondanti gli aranci ed i mandarini.

8) Pianta oleaginose - Si è effettuata la raccolta delle limitate colture di cotone esistenti in Lucania.- La resa media è stata di 3 - 4 qli per Ha-

Deficiency
due to lack
of pastures
and food

9- Carne, pesce e latte- La crescente deficienza di mangimi e di pascoli, ha peggiorato la produzione della carne e del latte, specie nelle provincia di Potenza, che si presenta sempre più bassa.

cattle - health
conditions
Good.

Lo stato sanitario del bestiame è di molto migliorato e l'infezione aftosa, carbonchiosa e colerica è quasi del tutto scomparsa.

fish - industry
reduced.

L'industria della pesca ha mantenuto il suo ritmo ridottissimo ed il pesce è affluito ai mercati proveniente dalla Puglia e dalla Campania.

10- Materie prime e prodotti agricoli per l'industria -

Broom plant
abundant but
no production
as broom

lung *93*
Ginestra- La produzione delle vermi è abbondante ma non viene utilizzata a causa dell'inattività dei due ginestrifici esistenti in provincia di Potenza.

plant industry in Potenza is inactive.

= 15 =

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Fibra industry should be taken up again in order to produce sacks, towels etc. Nelle attuali contingenze é da augurarsi una ripresa delle lavorazioni della fibra di ginestra dei suddetti stabilimenti allo scopo di produrre sacchi, tovaglie, asciugamani ed indumenti necessari alle popolazioni rurali della Lucania.

Cellulosa - Nel settore della produzione cellulosa é necessario promuovere in Lucania la diffusione, lungo gli argini dei fiumi e dei numerosi affluenti, tutti a carattere torrentizio, del Pioppo del Canada o di quello comune, che si trovano diffusi in alcune plaghe con risultati soddisfacenti.

Straw should be utilised for cellulose extraction. up to now this sub-product got lost. Colours has two million quintals straw. Paglia - E' opportuno accennare al problema dell'utilizzazione della paglia per l'estrazione della cellulosa, problema che potrà essere avviato verso una soluzione positiva, onde questo sottoprodotto, che ora, in proporzione considerevole va perduto, (la disponibilità di paglia soltanto nella provincia di Potenza raggiunge i due milioni di quintali), potrà costituire un materiale adatto ad alimentare l'industria della cellulosa.

11) Atteggimento degli agricoltori di fronte ai provvedimenti del Governo e di Organi locali.

In una delle precedenti relazioni si accennò all'atteggiamento degli agricoltori della Lucania

= 16 =

di fronte al provvedimento legislativo del blocco delle affittanze agrarie, tralasciando però di discutere la necessità della revisione dei contratti di affitto di beni agrari nell'interesse delle produzioni agricole, essendo detti contratti legati intimamente al progressivo sviluppo dell'ordinamento produttivo di fondi rustici.

Il fittavolo, specie oggi che per legge è stato prorogato il contratto di affitto in seguito al blocco, è dominato dal dubbio di non ottenere, al termine del blocco, la rinnovazione del contratto di affitto, dubbio che gli impedisce d'investire i capitali occorrenti ed applicare con metodico indirizzo, i dettami della nuova tecnica agraria che, solo col tempo, assicurerebbero risultati più stabili e più decisivi; egli invece è indotto a perseguire procedimenti di immediato realizzo con grave danno della produzione e del lavoro.

Per queste ed altre considerazioni, di ordine sociale e politico, è necessario che s'imponga una revisione disciplinata al contratto di affittanza agraria, problema molto sentito in Lucania, ove prevale in quasi tutte le zone, e sicuramente in quelle ove si riscontra la media e grande coltura, il sistema di conduzione basato sull'affitto.

Necessary revision of agrarian lease contracts as the farmer never knows whether his contract will be renewed

and therefore, does not invest.

= 17 =

E' urgente perciò la necessità della revisione del contratto di affitto, in modo che l'affittuario possa provvedere con serena tranquillità ad una perfetta organizzazione aziendale, che è la risultante del più armonico equilibrio di tutti i fattori della produzione, fra loro coordinati; organizzazione che oggi manca, in conseguenza degli aspetti che caratterizzano il rapporto di affittanza.

Le norme che debbono disciplinare un buon contratto di affitto si identificano con i seguenti punti fondamentali:

- Suggested contract-conditions:*
- a) necessità di assicurare al contratto una lunga durata; *ensure long duration*
 - b) determinazione di un equo canone di affitto in relazione alle esigenze attuali e pertanto progressivo col variare del potere di acquisto della lira, canone che dovrà essere l'espressione della capacità produttiva e del valore contingente del fondo; *determination of equal land rent in relation to the value of the lira and productivity of the grounds*
 - c) fissazione di norme tecniche che ^{regolano} il migliore andamento del processo culturale, analogamente alle condizioni ambientali ed al più utile e pratico investimento dei mezzi tecnici; *for technical norms.*

= 18 =

*Adoption of
amendments*

d) riconoscimento delle migliorie apportate al fondo e, nel caso di scioglimento del contratto, rimborso, al fittavolo del valore di esse, calcolato sulla base di un equo prezzo di stima.

Si confida che si realizzi una regolamentazione del patto di affittanza ispirato a tali concetti, in modo da affrontare e risolvere un importante ed urgente problema, al quale è legata l'economia agricola regionale.

f) Fonti di energia -

*Low oil pro-
duction is
suspended
due to trans-
port difficulties.*

È tuttora sospesa la produzione dell'olio greggio, da parte del Comitato Italiano Petroli di Tramutola, per difficoltà di trasporto del combustibile estratto.

La produzione del gas metano continua sempre a ritmo ridotto. *Gas metan prod. reduced.*

*Repairs on
electric work
which had been
severely damaged
by Germans,
are finished.*

I lavori di riparazione della Centrale Elettrica di Muro Lucano, sensibilmente danneggiata dai tedeschi in ritirata, sono pressoché ultimati.

La Società Lucana per imprese idroelettriche ha sostenuto una spesa di circa L. 2.000.000 -

La ditta ing. Vicedonti & C. esercente industria elettrica nel Comune di Lauria, avrebbe

costs: 1.000.000. -

1388

= 19 =

. / .

gno di fili di rame, isolatori etc. per la riattivazione di alcune linee e di due officine, come già segnalato nella relazione del mese precedente.

g) Servizi-

*Transport
situation remains
deficient.*

Nessun miglioramento si è notato nel mese, in tema di trasporti in Lucania. Pertanto la situazione permane sempre critica per l'insufficienza dei mezzi di trasporto a disposizione del pubblico.

h) Erogazione acqua -

L'erogazione dell'acqua durante tutto il mese è stata regolare.

i) Corsi d'istruzione professionale-

Non risulta che ne siano stati tenuti-

1) Prezzi e consumi-

*distribution of
rationed
materials with
delay and in-
complete.*

La distribuzione dei generi alimentari razionati è stata effettuata in ritardo ed in modo incompleto; solo nell'ultima decade del mese sono stati distribuiti al pubblico i seguenti generi: farina gr. 1240 a persona (al posto della pasta non distribuita) gr. 300 di olio, gr. 400 di legumi e gr. 200 di zucchero.

. / ?

1588

= 20 =

. / .

*no soap
dish.*

Anche nel mese di dicembre non è stata distribuita la razione del sapone.

*malcontent
and about
black market
prices.*

Vivo è pertanto il malcontento fra la popolazione che è costretta a procurarsi sul mercato nero i generi non distribuiti o distribuiti in misura assolutamente inadeguata ai bisogni di vita.

*Black market
becomes a
legal market.
But those
with fixed
salaries are
in bad
condition.*

Il mercato nero, di conseguenza, imperversa e si è sostituito completamente al mercato legale.

I prezzi sul predetto mercato continuano a subire nuovi aumenti, e i lavoratori a reddito fisso, vedono sempre più peggiorare la loro situazione economica.

I prezzi dei generi alimentari sul predetto mercato, risultano aumentati di 20 - 30 volte i prezzi di calmiera; la farina si vende a L. 50 al Kg., il prezzo dell'olio, nonostante la nuova produzione, oscilla sulle L. 250 al litro, i grassi si vendono a prezzi altissimi (L. 500 - 600 al Kg.) e sono spariti del tutto dal mercato.

A mitigare, se non ad eliminare l'imperversare del mercato nero, non basta sequestrare ai detenuti, partite di merce acquistata clandestinamente, specie quando tale sequestro colpisce capi di famiglia che cercano procurarsi, altrove, gli alimenti.

587

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necessari per il sostentamento e che non vengono loro distribuiti con il sistema del razionamento.

Sarebbe invece necessario che gli Alleati venissero incontro ai bisogni delle nostre popolazioni, in maniera veramente concreta, mediante l'invio di generi alimentari in misura sufficiente e di articoli di abbigliamento di prima necessità e di calzature, da distribuirsi direttamente dallo Stato ai cittadini, mediante un opportuno piano di distribuzione.

The goods should be distributed to consumers directly from State and seriously controlled by food-organized cooperative

In altri termini, la merce dovrebbe essere distribuita ai consumatori direttamente dallo Stato, a mezzo di propri organi seriamente controllati o a mezzo di Cooperative bene organizzate.

m) Importazioni ed esportazioni -

Non si è avuto commercio con l'estero.

n) Mercato finanziario -

Nonostante l'abbondante quantità di moneta cartacea in circolazione, le Banche ricevono limitati depositi.

Notwithstanding abundant paper money, the Banks receive limited deposits.

1586

= 22 =

ATTIVITA' DEL CIRCOLO

Nel mese di dicembre sono stati mantenuti frequenti contatti con il Prefetto di Potenza e di Matera e con gli enti economici, previdenziali ed assistenziali.

Il personale ispettito ed i componenti il nucleo CC.RR. ha eseguito nel mese di dicembre n. 25 ispezioni ordinarie, di cui n.24 ad aziende industriali e n.1 ad aziende commerciali; n.202 ispezioni straordinarie, di cui n.174 ad aziende industriali n.17 ad aziende commerciali e n.11 ad aziende agricole; n.43 visite ad autorità diverse.

Un Ispettore ha partecipato ad una commissione presso la Camera di Commercio, Industria e Agricoltura di Potenza, per la distribuzione dei prodotti industriali.

Sono stati eseguiti 11 accertamenti tecnico-economici e n. 44 sopralluoghi diversi.

I verbali di contravvenzione redatti nel mese ammontano a 17; di cui 5 per assicurazioni sociali, 6 per assegni familiari, 3 per collocamento, 2 per contratti di lavoro e 1 per leggi diverse.

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Le visite e i chiarimenti forniti in ufficio sono stati 60.

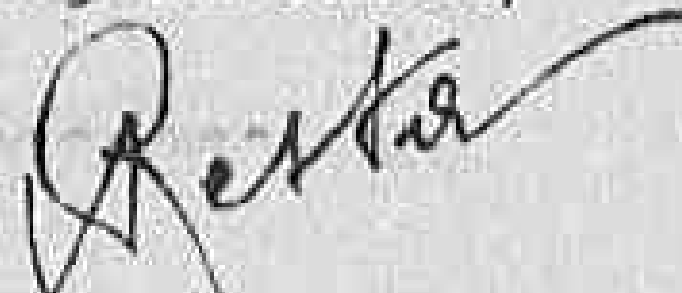
Sono pervenute n. 96 denunce.

Sono state protocollate n. 318 lettere in partenza e n. 259 in arrivo.

Il numero delle pratiche evase ed archiviate è stato di 172, con il recupero di L. 213.671,25 così distinte:

1- Premio infortuni	L. 3.735,00
2- Contr. ass. sociali	" 11.117,00
3- " assegni familiari	" 6.034,90
4- Assegni familiari	" 32.712,05
5- Contr. mutualistici	" 17.699,40
6- Differenze salariali	" 142.372,90
Totale	L. 213.671,25

AL CAPO CIRCOLO
(ing. C. Bellei)



1584

ATTIVITA' CIRCOLO DI POTENZA

Mese di Dicembre 1944

DENUN- CIE		AZIENDE VISITATE				VERBALI DI CONTRAVVEN- ZIONE E DI DENUNCIA							ACCERTAMENTI TECNICO ECONOMICI					
Pervenute	Evasi	Industria	Agricoltura	Commercio	Credito assic.	Contratti lavoro	Assicurazione sociale	Assegni familiari	Collocamento	Orario lavoro	Infortuni	Diverse	Informazioni industrie	N. I.	Molini	Penifici	Montacarichi	Diverse
96	-	198	11	17	1	2	5	6	3	-	-	1	6	-	3	-	-	2
Operai occupati		1141	52	27	1													

R i c u p e r i					
Collegio e Organi Tecnici	Commissioni	Accertamenti diversi	Caldaie e vapore	Rilascio patenti	Assic. Sociali
				Rinnovo patenti	A.P. (contributi)
				Colloquio col pubblico	A.P. (indennità)
1	16	-	-	60	Contr. Lavoro
					Mutua Malattia
					Contr. Diversi
					L. 11.1
					" 6.0
					" 32.7
					" 142.1
					" 17.6
					" 3.7
					213.6

1583

ATTIVITA' CIRCOLO DI POTENZA

Mese di Dicembre 1944

RENDITE			VERBALI DI CONTRAVVENZIONE E DI DENUNCIA							ACCERTAMENTI TECNICO ECONOMICI				
Commercio	Credito assic.	Contratti lavoro	Assicurazione sociale	Assegni familiari	Collocamento	Orario lavoro	Infortunati	Diverse	Informazioni industria	N. I.	Molini	Perifici	Montacarichi	Diverse
17	1	2	5	6	3	-	-	1	6	-	3	-	-	2
27	1													

R i c u p e r i					
Collegio e Organi Tecnici	Commissioni	Accertamenti diversi	Caldaie e vapore	Rilascio patenti	Rinnovo patenti
1	16	-	-	60	
Assic. Sociali					
A.F. (contributi)					
A.F. (indennità)					
Contr. Lavoro					
Mutua Malattia					
Contr. Diversi					
213.671,25					

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION ALLIED COMMISSION
LABOUR DIVISION
APO 394 U.S. ARMY

LSC/708

LS/362/74

7 February 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report January 1945

TO : Labour Sub Commission ✓

A. Staff Changes

No Allied Staff Changes. Provincial Director and General Secretary of Reggio Province have resigned. The Director is remaining in charge until the appointment of his successor.

The reduction of Staff in the Labour Offices has been carried out only on a small scale. In the Lucania, Calabria Region, where the Staffs were always small, a reduction of ten persons was made throughout all six offices. The largest Provincial Office in this area has now only 12 employees including the Director. In Campania, however, staffs are still far too large. The Regional Office was reduced by only five or six to a total of approx 145. The Naples Provincial Office has still over 230 employees a reduction of less than 70. Avellino, Benvento and Salerno are proportionately high. Full nominal rolls were handed to Maj Scicluna. Nominal rolls of Lucania - Calabria are included in the Regional Director's report for that area.

B. Labour Relations Laws & Regulations

There is still no sign of the Govt establishing anything in place of the dissolved syndicates in Apulia: The Camera del Lavoro is trying to step in and perform the functions of the Labour Offices but purely from a political point of view and they are not, as yet, organised. Both organised Labour and the employers want non political Labour Offices and distrust the political influence in the Camera del Lavoro.

If the Govt. would move to the establishment of non political Labour Offices quickly, the confusion at present existing in Apulia would be quickly relieved. At present the Labour Officer Bari Zone has no Official to whom he can turn for help in labour matters in Apulia which makes full control of the situation impossible as he cannot be in several places
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- 2 -

at once.

The threat of a general strike at Bari among Statal and Parastatal employees was averted by the acceptance of the Govt of certain of their demands. Some categories however still complain that they have not received any pay since October. Investigation one proceeding.

Various small strikes took place throughout the Region but all were quickly settled..

In Naples certain baking firms contracting with 56 Area have refused to pay carovita before 1st Jan. as the contract price of bread was only increased on that date. A meeting has been called and further trouble is not anticipated.

The Congress of C.G.I.L. took place in Naples on 28th Jan. to 2nd February and has been fully reported by Officers from HQ. Last minute requests for help were met by P.B.S. and 56 Area and all blankets and cots were safely returned.

A plan for the coordination of all Allied employing agencies working through the Collocaamenti has been discussed and is in preparation. A.D.L. (A.F.H.Q.) and Inspector of Labour A.F.H.Q. have commented very favourably on it and the plan will be submitted to H.Q. in a separate document.

C. Wages Hours and Labour Conditions.

Clothing and food are, as always, the main demands of the workers. In some cases increases of wages were asked but in every case it amounted in the end to a demand for more food. In Bari considerable discontent reported by AC Police Officers over the bread ration.

The Regional and Provincial Labour Offices in Campania have successfully commenced their arbitration functions three or four arbitrations were held in January with satisfactory results and the various Commissione Interne are learning that arbitrations and not strikes are the best methods of settling disputes.

A tendency has been noticed in Naples for negotiations to be carried on between the Camera del Lavoro and the Unione Industriale direct in matters affecting only one firm. Nothing has been done yet to check this as it is felt that when employers and employees realise that they are not directly negotiating the trouble will solve itself.

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- 3 -

D. Social Insurance

On the whole satisfactory. The new scheme for the Port of Naples involving the reactivation of the Ufficio Portuale del Lavoro for social insurance purposes only has begun to function and is proceeding fairly smoothly. The Commander 8th Port however has recently withdrawn all permits from the Infortuni Inspectors and several instances of accidental death or injury cannot be investigated. The matter is being taken up with him.

E. Statistics

These are included in the Italian monthly reports and are totally unreliable. It is hoped however that if the centralised scheme of Allied employment can be affected statistics will become of some value.

The cost of living continues to increase and black market prices do not follow, but lead the upward trend in wages

F. General and recommendations

1. Para 2 under this heading in the monthly report for Dec. is repeated with urgency. All efforts both here and in Bari have failed to find a car.

2. Immediate action of the part of the Govt. to set up some official Labour Control Offices in Apulia is essential to prevent confusion becoming chaos.

For the Regional Commissioner.



DENIS L. BOTHAM, Capt. RA
Regional Labour Officer.

*The attachments are c/o
Capt. Toplin's Division*

1580

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A. C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Colonel SMITH	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Lt.Col. BABCOCK		
Major SCIGLUNA	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Capt. DORF	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Capt. TOPLISS	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Capt. SOLENBERGER	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Mr. SACHS	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Mr. DI FEDE		
Mr. CERRITO		
Dr. LA LOGGIA		
Chief Clerk		

Lsc 708 corr 809

Tel: 558

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Economic Section

CJM/hs

3.00/ES

17 January 1945

SUBJECT: Southern Region December Report.

TO : Labor Sub-Commission.

1. The following information is passed to you for any action you deem fit:

"5. Labor. Drastic reductions were effected in the staffs of Italian Regional and Provincial Labor Offices in Campania. The Fascist Sindacati in Puglie were at last dissolved. Social Insurance for Allied Force employees was introduced effective 1 December 1944 and was expected to be in full effect during January. Whether, for Social Insurance purposes, Allied Commission truck pools were Allied or Italian, was a question still to be decided by Headquarters Allied Commission. Clothing and shoes were still the main demands of labor, although the Italians' love of feast days showed itself in marked absenteeism over the Christmas holiday and even more absenteeism was expected at Epiphany. Six strikes, all small, took place in the Region and were settled. Most of these were because of nonpayment of the carovita allowance. A general strike of State employees was threatened for 7 January. Low salaries of State employees have been the subject of urgent reports for months. One of the Zones in its situation report for the final week of the month had an interesting comment on this situation, for it said, 'AC assistance to poor including State officials during Xmas considerable'."

C. J. Macnamara
C. J. MACNAMARA, CAPT., P.C.
S.O. 3, Economic Section

1579

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION ALLIED COMMISSION
LABOR DIVISION
APO 394 U.S. ARMY

LSC/708

LS/310/74

3 January 1944

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for Dec. 1944

TO : Labour Sub-Commission ✓

A. 1. Staff Changes

No Allied Staff changes. The Provincial Director of Labour for Naples Province was suspended by the Ministry. This resulted in the Regional Director, upon whom the Regional Officer had reported adversely, being placed in direct charge of both Regional and Provincial Offices.

A drastic reduction in the Staffs of both Regional and Provincial Labour Offices ordered by the Ministry is now under way. All employees were given notice to leave on 31st Dec. and only a proportion will be reengaged. In the Naples Offices this has caused some little trouble which appears now to have quietened down. The Regional Director for Campania has been actively engaged in this pruning work but he seems to be more interested in the humanitarian or political situation of individuals than in their fitness for the job. One reduction has already been proposed but it is believed that further pruning will be necessary to comply with the decreased budgets allowed by the Ministry. In Lucania & Calabria where small staffs have always been the rule the situation seems to be well in hand.

B. Labour Relations Laws & Regulations

The long awaited decree dissolving the Fascist Syndicates in Apulia has at last been published, but it arrived too late in the month to permit any report on the establishment of Labour Offices Progress will be reported in the next monthly report.

The confusion arising from Admin. Memo No. 48 as originally issued has been cleared without any serious trouble. A meeting was held by the Regional Labour Officer at which PBS (South) DADL (British) 8th Port Regional & Provincial Labour Offices & Camera del Lavoro were represented. A joint notice signed by the Camera del Lavoro and Regional Director was prepared and (after some difficulty with Director of Labour A.F.H.Q.) was inserted in the local press. It was felt that the risk of disturbances had been obviated and in fact no disturbances followed.

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- 2 -

A general demand by Public Utility workers in Naples for a larger Xmas "gratifica" and for a 14th month or 54th weeks pay resulted in the Ministry authorising an advance to each worker. In consequence the Aqueduct Company promptly asked permission to increase water rates to meet the extra cost. This has been referred to the appropriate Ministry.

Social Insurance for Allied Workers was introduced from 1st Dec/. Instructions and cards reached this office on 24th Dec. and the Insurance is not yet in operation in A.C. Southern Region.

The important question as to whether Truck Pools throughout the Region operated by Italians under direct A/C/ supervision are Italian or Allied firms for the purposes of Social Insurance will be the subject of a special report when more data are known.

C. Wages Hours & Labour Conditions

The cry is continued throughout the Region for clothing shoes and shelter for the workers and the cry for more food is again to be heard. There were no serious strikes in the Region during December but several small ones two of which might have been serious.

(a) On 30th Nov. the S.E.T. (telephone company) workers in Naples went on strike demanding (a) an advance on the Xmas gratifica & 13th month of 1000 lire (b) that this 1000 lire should not be taken into account as an advance but treated as a gift. They alleged other Public Utilities had done the same by means of a secret understanding with their employees. After the workers had returned to work an advance was granted on the clear understanding that it was an advance and would be deducted out of future earnings.

(b) The Sud-Est Railway workshops strike at Bari, already reported on, was settled temporarily pending final decision by the Ministry which MUST be swift if further trouble is to be avoided.

(c) On 27th Nov. 250 building workers at Barletta went on strike over a dispute as to carovita. No military installation is involved and no disorder has occurred. Latest information is that the strike is not yet settled.

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(d) Strike at 677 A.C. Naples warehouse on 15th December over non payment of Armed Forces bonus - approximately 170 workers were involved led by some 50 or 60 disaffected men. The whole lot were dismissed and were paid on 18th Dec. at the full rate with bonus. All but the 50 or 60 disaffected men were later reengaged and the situation is now quiet. The sole reason for this strike was that instructions for payment of the Allied Forces Bonus had not been sent down by the Warehouses Division of Transportation Sub-Commission. They in fact arrived on 16th Dec.

(e) Street cleaners at Canosa and Terlizzi also struck over non payment of carovita.

(f) On 28th Dec. process sewers of Naples Courts went on strike in protest against "laughable" increase in wages. This is still proceeding.

The last strike above mentioned is likely to be the forerunner of a general strike of State employees throughout the Region. A separate report has already been submitted both by telephone and by hand. The fantastic inadequacy of the salaries of state employees cannot be too highly stressed.

Allied Employers reported from 20% to 50% absenteeism over the Xmas holidays and a greater percentage is expected on Epiphany. There is reported to be a movement on foot to obtain "Epiphany gratifiche" for all Italian workers whether employed by the Allies or not.

In Taranto there is a possibility of trouble over nonpayment of the carovita by small naval contractors. The reason given is that the Ministry of Marine has not authorised the payment of the necessary funds and is trying to get out of paying. The Prefect is dealing with it.

D.

Social Insurance

Largely satisfactory. A scheme to compel contractors in the Port to pay their contributions was mooted at a meeting on 27th Dec. and was promised to be operating within 10 days. The Istituto Previdenza has objected to the scheme as suggested on the ground that it is illegal and provided no protection for the workers. It is now suggested that the contributions

- 4 -

should be paid through the Ente Autonomo del Porto di Napoli, as they were before 1943 and this suggestion is being fully examined.

E. Statistics.

Very scarce as usual and totally unreliable. Efforts are being made to coordinate with DADL (British) Royal Navy and 8th Port all of whom employ large numbers through their own Labour Offices, but the effect on statistics will be slow.

F. General and Recommendations

(1) Such reports from Zones and Provinces as have been received are attached hereto. With the advent of snow in the mountains much delay in communications is to be expected.

(2) The Regional Director for Campania, Calabria and Apulia is again without a car. After six months hard work I obtained one from Bari Zone pool in August. This has now been recalled by order of the Zone Commissioner. There is no doubt that the Prefect could requisition a car but the difficulty is tyres. Without a car Avv. Bruni is useless and all help that the Sub-Commission can give is essential.

For the Regional Commissioner.

Denis L. Botham C.R.A.

DENIS L. BOTHAM,
Capt. R.A.,
Regional Labour Officer.

1575

UFFICIO REGIONALE DEL LAVORO
Zona II^a

Prot.n. 1013

Matera, 23 Dicembre 1944

OGGETTO: Relazione mensile.-

ALL'UFFICIALE ALLEATO DEL LAVORO
PER LA II^a ZONA

B A R I

- A)
- Il Ministero dell'Industria, Commercio e Lavoro, al fine di procedere ad una riorganizzazione degli Uffici del Lavoro, in attesa della emanazione della legge, ha disposto una limitazione delle spese, riducendo i fondi mensili di ogni singolo Ufficio.-
- Questo provvedimento, oltre a contenere le spese entro giusti limiti, tende ad eliminare tutto il personale superfluo.-
- Anche la organizzazione periferica degli Uffici Comunali di Collocamento, dovrà subire in conseguenza una riorganizzazione. Il criterio stabilito in merito dal Ministero - già suggerito del resto da questo Ufficio - prevede la sostituzione dei collocatori comunali, ad eccezione dei centri maggiori, con i segretari comunali.-
- Con la prossima relazione mi riservo di comunicare tutte le variazioni del personale che saranno apportate per ogni singolo ufficio.-
- Nulla di nuovo da segnalare circa gli Impettorati del Lavoro, ad eccezione del fatto che sforniti come sono di automezzi, non possono espletare con la massima compiutezza la loro attività, soprattutto in considerazione della vastità della zona e delle difficoltà delle comunicazioni.-
- La questione dei locali dell'Ufficio Provinciale di Cosenza, probabilmente sarà risolta a seguito dell'intervento diretto del Ministro dell'Industria, Commercio e Lavoro.-

2)

B) Nel corrente mese di dicembre non si sono verificati disturbi o irrequietezze degne di particolare rilievo.-

Solo in Provincia di Catanzaro e precisamente nel Comune di Crotone si è verificata un'agitazione tra i lavoratori dei forni, in quanto i datori di lavoro subordinavano la erogazione dei miglioramenti economici disposti con il Decreto Luogotenenziale n. 303 del 2 novembre 1944, alla revisione del dato di panificazione. La vertenza è stata subito composta mediante l'intervento dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro.-

In Potenza si è verificata una certa agitazione tra i dipendenti della fabbrica di laterizi S.A.L.A. circa una erronea interpretazione delle norme del succitato Decreto Legge Luogotenenziale ai fini della erogazione dei miglioramenti economici. La vertenza è in esame presso il competente Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro.-

C-D) Nulla di nuovo da segnalare circa la organizzazione dei Commercianti.-

E) Permane immutata la situazione esposta con la relazione del decorso mese di novembre.-

F) L'attività politica delle organizzazioni dei commercianti, come di tutte le organizzazioni sindacali dei datori di lavoro, tende a creare ed a mantenere condizioni di tranquillità, ordine, pace e lavoro.-

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G) Con l'inoltrarsi della stagione invernale la situazione economica della 2^a Zona diventa per ragioni intuitive sempre più delicata.-

I°) I prezzi del mercato nero sono sempre in continuo aumento in tutti i settori, soprattutto per i generi alimentari di prima

3)

necessità e per quelli di abbigliamento.-

La situazione della classe impiegatizia e di tutte le categorie a reddito fisso è disagiata, in quanto malgrado l'aumento apportato agli stipendi, alle paghe ed ai salari, i prezzi sono sempre altissimi e con ulteriore tendenza ad aumentare.-

Il prezzo del pane al mercato nero si aggira intorno a L. 65.= il Kg, la farina si paga circa L. 90.= il Kg., l'olio di oliva sulle 300.= lire al litro, le uova L. 30.= ciascuna, i grassi suini oltre L. 400.= al Kg. ecc.-

2°) I generi razionati che vengono regolarmente distribuiti sono insufficienti a coprire il fabbisogno minimo individuale.-

Si lamenta soprattutto la deficienza di zucchero, grassi suini, sapone, carni fresche o conservate ecc.-

Come ho fatto rilevare nella precedente relazione, di questa situazione penosa ne risentono soprattutto i bambini, i quali, a causa della denutrizione crescono malaticci, nonché i vecchi ed i malati, che si trovano nella impossibilità di potersi procurare il fabbisogno minimo dei più indispensabili alimenti.-

3°) I prezzi ufficiali dei generi razionati sono in genere equi, ad eccezione di alcuni, soprattutto per i prodotti carnei, i quali sono elevati rispetto alle possibilità di acquisto.-

I prezzi dei generi non contingentati sono elevati e variabili rispetto alle disponibilità di mercato, mentre i prezzi del mercato nero sono esosi.-

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4°) In Provincia di Matera si è proceduto, con l'intervento dell'Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro, alla conclusione di un accordo tra le varie organizzazioni interessate, circa la determinazione delle tariffe per i braccianti dell'agricoltura del metapontino e del Comune di Irsina.-

I salari, dopo la concessione dell'indennità di carovita e

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4)

l'aumento degli assegni familiari, risultano alquanto elevati, ma tuttavia insufficienti a fronteggiare l'attuale costo della vita.-

5-6) Lo sviluppo della mano d'opera è normale e lo stato della disoccupazione nelle provincie lucane e calabresi, almeno per il momento non desta serie preoccupazioni. La maggior percentuale di disoccupati si nota nel settore dell'edilizia, sebbene, per iniziativa privata abbia avuto inizio, sia pure in misura limitata per la mancanza delle materie prime (ferro, cemento ecc.) l'inizio dei lavori di ricostruzione e riattamento di opere danneggiate a seguito dello svolgersi degli avvenimenti bellici.-

Negli altri settori lo stato della disoccupazione potrebbe essere temperato, qualora, da parte delle competenti autorità si provvedesse a rimettere in funzione i vari complessi industriali esistenti, pienamente efficienti, soprattutto in provincia di Catanzaro, con un adeguato rifornimento di materie prime.-

7°) Gli Uffici del Lavoro, continuano a svolgere attività assistenziale, tutte le volte che ne sono richiesti, soprattutto nei confronti di quelle categorie che non risultano inquadrare sindacalmente.-

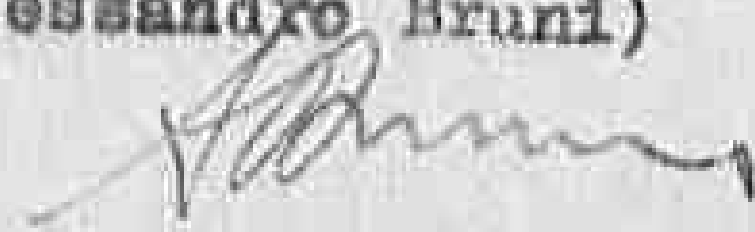
H) L'attività dell'Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale si svolge normalmente, così anche quella degli altri Istituti di Assistenza e Mutualità.-

I- J)

Confermo quanto fatto presente con la precedente relazione.-

1571

IL DIRETTORE
(Avv. Alessandro Bruni)



MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA COMMERCIO E DEL LAVORO

UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL LAVORO DI CATANZARO

di prot. 4420 Sigla EP/VR

Catanzaro, 28 Nov. 1944

OGGETTO : Statistica disoccupazione.

CAPITANO ALESSANDRINI

Ufficiale del Lavoro - Quartiere Generale A.C.

B A R I

Alleghiamo la statistica della disoccupazione per il mese di novembre quale risulta dalle segnalazioni fatteci dai ns. Uffici di Collocamento dei vari Comuni e frazioni.

Riteniamo però doveroso ed utile illustrare la statistica con alcune considerazioni.

Non ci soffermiamo più sulla elasticità delle cifre conseguenti all'assunzione libera della mano d'opera; desideriamo invece fare presente che avendo avuto elementi sommati sulla effettiva situazione della mano d'opera, abbiamo desiderato compiere, per il capoluogo di provincia, una indagine dettagliata per accettare - non già la disoccupazione - ma l'occupazione della mano d'opera.

L'indagine fu condotta a Catanzaro azienda per azienda e della stessa è risultato che, nel settore dell'industria, risultano occupate 652 persone.

Alla fine dell'anno 1942, sempre per il comune di Catanzaro per il settore dell'industria, risultavano occupate 5839 persone. Per maggiore evidenza alleghiamo uno specchietto dimostrativo distinto per singole categorie di lavoro.

Comunque, da questa indagine risulta che, su 5839 persone normalmente assorbite nel settore industriale, attualmente abbiamo ben 5117 persone che non dedicano la propria attività nel loro naturale campo di lavoro. E poiché questa massa non preme sui vari uffici e sulle Autorità per essere occupata, vuol dire che trae i mezzi di sostentamento per sé e per le proprie famiglie in campi diversi dalla loro attività collettiva normale, e quasi sempre illeciti.

A tal riguardo si può fare un'altra considerazione, circa la possibilità di assorbimento di questa imponente massa di lavoratori: se essi dovessero presentarsi agli Uffici di Collocamento e alle Autorità per trovare lavoro, non potrebbero essere soddisfatti, perché, allo stato attuale, a Catanzaro non ci sono aziende che possano assorbire anche in percentuale limitata i lavoratori disoccupati. E lo specchietto allegato fornisce la prova.

Occorre tener presente inoltre che ai disoccupati risultanti dallo specchietto allegato, vanno aggiunti tutti gli impiegati che vengono

novembre quale risulta dalle segnalazioni fatteci dal ns. Uffici di Collocazione dei vari Comuni e frazioni.

Riteniamo però doveroso ed utile illustrare la statistica con alcune considerazioni.

Non ci soffermiamo più sulla elasticità delle cifre conseguenti all'assunzione libera della mano d'opera; desideriamo invece fare presente che avendo avuto elementi sommarî sulla effettiva situazione della mano d'opera, abbiamo desiderato compiere, per il capoluogo di provincia, una indagine dettagliata per accettare - non già la disoccupazione - ma l'occupazione della mano d'opera.

L'indagine fu condotta a Catanzaro azienda per azienda e dalla stessa è risultato che, nel settore dell'industria, risultano occupate 552 persone.

Alla fine dell'anno 1942, sempre per il comune di Catanzaro per il settore dell'industria, risultavano occupate 5839 persone. Per maggiore evidenza alleghiamo uno specchietto dimostrativo distinto per singole categorie di lavoro.

Comunque, da questa indagine risulta che, su 5839 persone normalmente assorbite nel settore industriale, attualmente abbiamo ben 5117 persone che non dedicano la propria attività nel loro naturale campo di lavoro. E poichè questa massa non preme sui vari uffici e sulle Autorità per essere occupata, vuol dire che trae i mezzi di sostentamento per sé e per le proprie famiglie in campi diversi della loro attività collettiva normale, e quasi sempre illeciti.

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Occorre tener presente inoltre che ai disoccupati risultanti dallo specchietto allegato, vanno aggiunti tutti gli impiegati che vengono licenziati dalle varie discolte organizzazioni sindacali, enti economici e similari per un complesso non indifferente.

Situazione identica a quella di Catanzaro si riscontra negli altri centri importanti della Provincia, e particolarmente nei capoluoghi di circondari: Crotone - Vibo Valentia - Nicastro, dove le industrie sono pressochè ferme e la massa dei disoccupati imponente.

Sorge, in conseguenza, evidente la preoccupazione che, qualora il mercato tendesse a normalizzarsi, e non potesse più dare sostentamento a questa massa di lavoratori, che abbiamo visto essere quasi la generalità di alcune categorie, le autorità si troverebbero davvero sulle braccia una gran parte della popolazione, senza poter soddisfare le loro richieste di lavoro.

(Sgd) EDOARDO POLIACCO - Direttore
Ufficio Provinciale Lavoro

P R O V I N C I A D I C A T A N Z A R O

STATO DELLA DISOCCUPAZIONE ALLA FINE DI NOVEMBRE 1944 E RAFFRONTO DEI RELATIVI TOTALI CON
ALLA FINE DEL MESE PRECEDENTE

N°	CATEGORIA ED ATTIVITA' PRODUTTIVA	Mano d'opera disoccu- pata alla fine del mese precedente			Mano d'opera disoccu- pata alla fine del mese		
		M	R	T	M	R	T
1	AGRICOLTURA - Salarati ecc.	507	316	823	612	341	953
2	INDUSTRIE ESTRATTIVE	252	=	252	261	=	261
3	INDUSTRIE DELL'ALIMENTAZIONE	46	17	63	48	18	66
4	IND.SIDERURG.METALL.MECCANICHE	163	=	163	176	=	176
5	" EDILIZIE E STRADALI	1871	280	2151	1942	293	2235
6	" IDRAULICHE,GAS,ELETTRICHE	19	=	19	23	=	23
7	" TESSILE E ABBIGLIAMENTO	27	7	34	29	8	37
8	" DEL LEGNO (Arredamento)	288	=	288	290	=	290
9	" CHIMICHE E VETRO	733	=	733	742	=	742
10	" DELLO SPETTACOLO	11	=	11	11	=	11
11	ESERC.PUBBLICI,ADDETTI ALBERGHI ecc.	71	8	79	84	11	95
12	INDUSTRIE CARTA E STAMPA	21	=	21	23	=	23
13	AZIENDE COMM.DIR.AZ.COMM. ecc.	66	29	95	73	31	104
14	AZIENDE PRIVATE DI COMUNICAZIONI	3	=	3	3	=	3
TOTALE..		4078	657	4735	4317	702	5019

6961
1369

PROVINCIA DI CATANZARO

ALLA FINE DI NOVEMBRE 1944 E RAFFRONTO DEI RELATIVI TOTALI CON QUELLI REGISTRATI
ALLA FINE DEL MESE PRECEDENTE

ATTIVITA' PRODUTTIVA	Mano d'opera disoccupata alla fine del mese precedente			Mano d'opera disoccupata alla fine del mese			Differenza	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	In +	In -
Arti ecc.	507	316	823	612	341	953	130	
	252	=	252	261	=	261	9	
Costruzione	46	17	63	48	18	66	3	
Meccaniche	163	=	163	176	=	176	13	
Altri	1871	280	2151	1942	293	2235	84	
Elettriche	19	=	19	23	=	23	4	
Trasporto	27	7	34	29	8	37	3	
Trasporto)	288	=	288	290	=	290	2	
	733	=	733	742	=	742	9	
	11	=	11	11	=	11	=	
Alberghi ecc.	71	8	79	84	11	95	16	
MPA	21	=	21	23	=	23	2	
Com. ecc.	66	29	95	73	31	104	9	
Comunicazioni	3	=	3	3	=	3	=	
TOTALE..	4078	657	4735	4317	702	5019	284	

6991
1569

COLTUNE DI CATANZARO
(comprese le frazioni)

Lavoratori appartenenti all'industria divisi per categoria nel 1942	RISULTATO CENSIMENTO AL 20/10/1942			DIFFERENZA
1	Lavoratori occupati 2	Lavoratori disoccupati 3	Totale (2 e 3) 4	
ABBIGLIAMENTO	334	1	1	333
A.G.E.	419	55	59	360
ALIMENTAZIONE	319	24	24	295
LEGNO	467	15	15	452
CARTA E STAMPA	27	6	6	21
CHIMICI	100	68	68	32
EDILIZIA	2579	321	379	2200
METALLURGICI	410	14	17	393
SPETTACOLO	20	==	==	20
VERO E CERAMICA	18	2	2	16
COMUNIC. ELETTR.	12	==	==	12
AUTO FERROTRAMV.	300	==	==	300
AUTISTI	79	7	9	70
PORTUALI	190	==	==	190
AUSIL. TRAFFICO	120	==	==	120
ESTRATTIVE	45	==	==	45
PESCA	200	==	==	200
IMPIEGATI	200	3	142	58
TOTALI	5839	652	722	5117
				1588

1096

R E L A Z I O N E

del mese di novembre 1944 dell'Ispettorato
Industria e Lavoro di Potenza

a) Introduzione

1367

*Economic situation
difficult - lack of means -
poor, especially soil
(distribution of ag-
ricultural products.*

La situazione economica della Basilicata per-
mane critica a causa della deficienza dei mezzi di
comunicazione - specialmente di quelli ferroviari -
che intralciano lo scambio e la distribuzione dei
prodotti agricoli.

*small industries in
proved ambitious
especially wool and
leather. But now
on large scale
leather being man-
ufactured in relation
with the North
from where the
Basilicata imported
textiles, chemical
and farm and products.*

Benché - come già segnalato con la precedente
relazione - l'iniziativa privata abbia fatto sorger-
e nella Regione un'infinità di piccole industrie,
specialmente nel settore dell'industria laniera e
dell'industria del cuoio, purtuttavia la situazio-
ne economica della Regione risente fortemente della
sospensione dei rapporti commerciali con le regioni
industriali dell'Italia settentrionale, dalle quali
la Basilicata importava i prodotti dell'industria

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dell'abbigliamento e soprattutto i medicinali e i prodotti chimici.

Per quanto riguarda la vita sindacale delle forze produttive della Regione, può ripetersi che gli Enti e gli Organi preposti continuano a svolgere la loro attività intesa a riunire in sindacati liberi la massa lavoratrice.

In Provincia di Potenza, durante il mese in esame, sono stati costituiti i seguenti sindacati aderenti alla Camera Federale del Lavoro:

- 1- sindacato provinciale dipendenti dagli Enti comunali;
- 2- sindacato provinciale dipendenti dagli Enti provinciali.

1566

Nella stessa provincia sono state costituite le sezioni comunali di Camera di Lavoro, nei Comuni di Balvano, Pietrapertosa e Potenza.

In Provincia di Matera - contrariamente a quanto si verifica in Provincia di Potenza ove l'attività dei sindacati viene coordinata e promossa dalla Camera Federale del Lavoro, si nota la tendenza dei lavoratori ad iscriversi - per la tutela dei propri interessi - ai vari partiti

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politici, anziché riunirsi in sindacati liberi.

Durante il mese sono state risolte a cura degli Uffici Provinciali del Lavoro e delle Associazioni sindacali interessate le seguenti vertenze di lavoro: *pending balances are paid:*

- in Provincia di Potenza n.4 vertenze di lavoro, riguardanti il settore agricolo, per un importo complessivo di L. 85.000 -
- in Provincia di Matera n.10 controversie di lavoro di natura varia per un importo complessivo di L. 12.101-

1565

Main of workers: discontent & wages inadequate to costs of life. E' da segnalare il vivo malcontento esistente fra le masse lavoratrici - in ispecial modo fra i dipendenti statali, che non riescono a fronteggiare - con le loro retribuzioni - i prezzi, in continuo aumento, che vengono praticati sul mercato, specie dopo l'annunciata concessione dell'indennità di carovita -.

Employees of the State living in such conditions. They are selling their possessions to cope with urgent needs. Bad state of health and hygiene. Le condizioni di vita del predetto personale sono veramente precarie; esauriti da tempo i loro risparmi, costretti a vendere oggetti e indumenti familiari per procurarsi gli alimenti indispensabili per il sostentamento, il personale statale - privo di altri mezzi di fortuna - vive in condizioni

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igieniche e di salute gravi.

Poiché - come si è constatato - la concessione dell'indennità di carovita non ha migliorato le condizioni economiche dei lavoratori, ma ha portato - soltanto - ad un ulteriore e sempre crescente aumento dei prezzi, è necessario che siano presi dei provvedimenti atti ad alleviare - in modo concreto - le condizioni di vita, delle classi lavoratrici a reddito fisso, esaminando la possibilità di corrispondere parte della loro retribuzione in prodotti alimentari, a prezzo di calmiera, e, in articoli di abbigliamento d'uso comune.

The conclusion for indemnity for high cost of life did not improve the economical conditions but prices have been further increased.

Per venire incontro, poi, ai dipendenti statali - i quali risentono particolarmente della presente crisi economica in cui si dibatte la Nazione - sarebbe necessario prendere a favore di essi i seguenti provvedimenti che permetterebbero loro di affrontare i disagi della stagione invernale:

1564

Loan of 10.000 - granted by bank or State to be distributed in monthly quotas

1) concessione di un mutuo aggirantesi sulle L. 10.000 - da concedersi da Istituti bancari o direttamente dallo Stato e da rimborsarsi, in quote mensili, con un opportuno piano di ammortamento;

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*a part of the
salary to be
paid in
food.*

2) concessione di parte dello stipendio in prodotti alimentari;

3) istituzione di mense presso tutti gli Uffici statali; *Institution of mess for officers of the State.*

4) concessione di indumenti e scarpe da distribuire - a prezzo di calmiere - per il tramite dell'Amministrazione dello Stato. *clothing to be distributed through the State Administration.*

b) Occupazione operaia-

Nel settore agricolo, a causa delle continue piogge, i lavori di aratura dei terreni e di semina del grano si sono svolti con lentezza e di conseguenza la mano d'opera disponibile ha trovato scarsa possibilità d'occupazione.

*Industry:
unemployment
on account of
lack of material
and transport
especially house
construction.*

Nel settore dell'industria - a causa della scarsa attività industriale e data la mancanza di alcune materie prime, ma soprattutto, per la deficienza dei mezzi di trasporto che impediscono lo scambio e l'approvvigionamento dei prodotti, dando origine a continue sospensioni di lavori - la disoccupazione permane grave, specie fra gli addetti all'industria edilizia.

1563

Nel settore del commercio - in considerazione

Commercial Sector

owing to the artisan and familiar nature of the
commerce in the Basilicata = 6 =
 the labor situation is satisfactory.

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della natura artigiana e familiare della quasi
 generalità delle aziende di commercio esistenti
 in Basilicata - la situazione lavorativa perman-
 ne buona e la mano d'opera disponibile, fra gli
 addetti al commercio, risulta sufficiente al fab-
 bisogno delle aziende.

activity less
 than last
 month - less
 contract work
 owing to lack
 of material.

transport dif-
 ficulties are
 slackening pro-
 duction.

The conditions of
 workers in the
 mountains have not
 yet been improved
 by concession of
 supplementary
 rations.

c) Attività industriale-

1- Edilizia - L'attività di questa industria è di-
 minuita rispetto a quella del mese precedente in
 dipendenza dei pochi lavori concessi in appalto
 e delle note deficienze di materie prime.

2- Boschive - Le difficoltà dei mezzi di trasporto
 influiscono sulla capacità produttiva delle aziende
 boschive che sono costrette a rallentare il ritmo
 della produzione.

Non sono ancora migliorate le condizioni di
 vita dei lavoratori, addetti a lavori pesanti al-
 l'aperto in località di media ed alta montagna, me-
 diante la concessione di adeguati supplementi di
 generi alimentari di prima necessità.

3- Molitoria e pastificazione - L'industria moli-
 toria e di pastificazione risente in modo grave

1562

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*Mills and Pasta factories have - 7 -
difficulties - lack of transport*

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della deficienza dei mezzi di trasporto.

Quasi tutte le aziende hanno bisogno di cinghie di cuoio e di canapa e di veli di seta per buratti.

Il molino Di Cionno & Caporale di Lavello, infatti, è stato costretto a sospendere la sua attività per alcuni giorni, per non aver avuto la disponibilità di carri ferroviari per il trasporto delle farine prodotte.

4- Grafiche - L'attività di queste industrie è stata inferiore a quella del mese precedente in dipendenza della deficienza di carta e di inchiostri.

1561

Le aziende tipografiche si limitano per lo più a stampare giornali periodici locali.

5- Laterizi - A causa delle condizioni meteorologiche sfavorevoli le ditte S.A.L.A. (Società Anonima Laterizi e Affini) e Ierace Vincenzo di Potenza hanno sospeso la loro attività.

Entrambe, con pochi operai alle dipendenze, hanno eseguito soltanto lavori in cava per la preparazione delle argille.

La ditta Rag. Arcangelo Annunziata di Matera

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- 8 -

ha svolto notevole attività con una media di 80 operai alle dipendenze.

La deficienza dei mezzi di trasporto incide sensibilmente sulla produzione e sullo smercio dei prodotti in considerazione anche del fatto che le Ferrovie Calabro Lucane hanno aumentato del 100% le tariffe e non hanno ammesso il trasporto a P.V. dei laterizi mentre hanno consentito tale ammissione per i prodotti ricchi.

La stessa incontra, inoltre, non lievi difficoltà per ottenere le assegnazioni dei vagoni adattati per le spedizioni dei diversi tipi di prodotto.

Le industrie dei laterizi desidererebbero avere delle assegnazioni di carbon fossile e sansc esau-
ste.

6- Tessile - La ditta Guida Pietro & Figli di L¹⁵⁶⁰ gonegro svolge regolarmente la sua attività.

La stessa avrebbe bisogno di tacchetti di cuoio buffalo per telai meccanici, di corde e cordette di cotone per filatura automatica e di un autocarro per il trasporto di legna da ardere per alimentare le caldaie a vapore.

La ditta Gallo Michele & Figli da Bella produce attualmente circa Kg. 20 di filati al giorno e mt. 25 di tessuti.

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La capacità di produzione potrebbe aggiungersi sui Kg. 40 di filati al giorno e m. 50 di tessuto, se la ditta fosse in grado di riparare il macchinario logoro e di approvvigionarsi di montature, fune di cotone e cordine.

7- Del Legno - Le industrie del legno svolgono discreta attività.

d) Attività mineraria-

La mancata ricostruzione del ponte ferroviario sul tratto Castelluccio-Lauria, demolito dai tedeschi in ritirata, non permette ancora la ripresa dei lavori della miniera di lignite di Castelluccio Inferiore della L.I.M.S.A. sospesi data l'impossibilità di esitare il prodotto estratto.

1559

Sono a buon punto i lavori intrapresi dalla Società Lucana per imprese idroelettriche di Potenza per la rimessa in efficienza della Centrale di Muro Lucano, sensibilmente danneggiata dai tedeschi in ritirata.

La stessa ha incontrato molte difficoltà per la fusione dei pezzi speciali e per ottenere degli organi di intercoettazione e di manovra onde

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iniziare i lavori di ripristino della suddetta centrale.

In seguito a bombardamenti aerei sono state pure danneggiate linee ad alta e bassa tensione e cabine per le cui riparazioni occorrono i seguenti materiali: trasformatori trifasi, interruttori, olio minerale, coltelli di sezionamento per cabine, ferro per mensolame, valvole di alta tensione per cabine, pali di legno, isolatori, conduttori in rame, morsetterie e attrezzi.

La produzione annua normale di energia elettrica è di 8.700.000 Kwh, mentre quella attuale è di 6.000.000 Kwh.

1558

e) Attività agricola-

Materie prime alimentari - Nella prima quindicina di novembre l'andamento climatico è stato caratterizzato da frequenti piogge e venti impetuosi di ovest, che hanno provocato la cascola di olive e ghiande e dalla caduta, nel giorno 10, per la prima volta, della neve che, pur essendosi completamente sciolta nei giorni 11 e 12 a causa di forti piogge, ha avvantaggiato la tempera del terreno, mentre nella seconda quindicina le preci-

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pitazioni atmosferiche si sono alternate con giornate di sole che hanno sfavorito la germinazione e vegetazione delle colture autunnali.

I lavori agricoli durante tutto il mese, sia in montagna che in collina, sono proceduti regolarmente a causa delle piogge cadute, che hanno dato al terreno quella tempera necessaria per la lavorazione; anche i lavori di semina, specie nelle giornate di sole della seconda quindicina, si sono svolti favorevolmente.

La disponibilità della mano d'opera è stata normale durante tutto il mese.

Si lamenta sempre la deficienza dei concimi minerali specie dei perfosfati e nitrati, tanto utili nella fase di accestimento del frumento, accestimento che influisce enormemente sulla produzione futura.

Anche gli antiparassitari necessari per la disinfestazione del grano da semina, sono del tutto deficienti.

1- Cereali- Sono quasi ultimati i lavori preparatori, sia in collina che in montagna, dei terreni da adibirsi alla coltivazione dei cereali e si è iniziata la semina in montagna del frumento autun-

= 12 =

nale, della segale, dell'orzo e dell'avena.

In alcune zone è cominciata pure la germinazione del frumento, favorita dal buon andamento climatico della 2^a quindicina del mese.

Le operazioni di ammasso sono ultimate nei Comuni della Lucania di minore importanza, mentre negli altri restano ancora da conferire alcune partite di cereali, specie da parte di piccoli produttori.

L'ammasso dei cereali minori che continua ancora, lascia prevedere un conferimento inferiore alla media degli anni precedenti.

2- Leguminose - Si è iniziata la lavorazione del terreno per la preparazione di esso, sia in montagna che in collina, alla semina della fava; anche in montagna si sono già avute le prime semine.

Per tale coltura si manifesta all'atto della semina il bisogno della concimazione fosfatica, che influisce notevolmente sulla produzione futura e rende la pianta più resistente agli attacchi parassitari.

Parttoppo però non v'è alcuna disponibilità di perfosfati monocalcieri e tricalcieri.

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L'ammasso delle leguminose raccolte é stato ultimato nei primi del mese e non ha dato quel risultato soddisfacente che si attendeva.

3- Viticultura e vini - La raccolta delle uve, che si presentano ottime, perché i vigneti durante tutto il ciclo si sono presentati immuni da malattie crittogamiche ed in buone condizioni di vegetazione, ha dato una produzione veramente soddisfacente.

Nel mese di novembre é avvenuta la vinificazione; si sono avuti vini pregiati in molte zone della provincia di Potenza.

I vini da taglio e da mezzo taglio, ricavati da uve prodotte in località situate non oltre i 400 metri di altitudine, in terreni particolarmente favorevoli per la loro composizione e per l'esposizione a sud, condizioni che caratterizzano specie la zona del Vulture, si presentano di colore rosso rubino carico, molto limpido, con alcoolicità dai 12° sino al 15° e leggermente profumati. 1555

Per tali requisiti di forza e di finezza, i vini del Vulture sono molto apprezzati e ricercati in commercio; infatti negli anni scorsi venivano

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acquistati dagli industriali dell'Italia settentrionale che li adoperavano come efficaci correttivi per la fabbricazione di vini di marca superiore.

Molto pregiati e largamente ricercati sono anche i vini di Maschito; il territorio pur non rientrando nella zona del Vulture, produce ed ha prodotto anche quest'anno, vini dotati di ottime qualità organolettiche, che gareggiano con i migliori delle zone di Barile e di Rapolla; anche apprezzate sono le produzioni vinicole dei Comuni di Venosa, Forenza e Ruoti.

La produzione dei vini bianchi in provincia di Potenza, in prevalenza di moscato e malvasia, è stata sempre, e lo è stata anche quest'anno, in confronto di quella del vino rosso Aglianico, piuttosto ristretta.

I vini bianchi sono buoni; sarebbero ottimi se fossero lavorati razionalmente, per cui i spumanti bianchi, mentre risultano molto gradevoli, robusti, profumati, non hanno la caratteristica della brillantezza, onde si presentano velati, pur possedendo eccellenti qualità organolettiche.

La malvasia di Rapolla e il moscato di Barile,

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di Rionero e di Maschito, difatti, si presterebbero moltissimo per la preparazione di eccellenti vini da dessert e di ottimo spumante ove, al metodo di preparazione empirica, subentrasse il sistema razionale imposto per la confezione di tipi di vini di marca superiore.

Infatti i vini in Lucania generalmente sono prodotti con sistemi alquanto primitivi e destinati subito al consumo, perché la generalità dei produttori è formata da modesti e piccoli proprietari, molti dei quali, oltre a non essere bene attrezzati, sono sforniti finanche di locali necessari e dei minimi indispensabili mezzi di lavorazione, condizione che impongono maggiormente la necessità di promuovere ad ogni costo, l'istituzione di organi associativi.

In conclusione si può affermare che in Lucania¹⁵⁵³ ve' un'eccellente materia prima che opportunamente valorizzata, può divenire, non solo una fonte cospicua di ricchezza economica, ma potrà anche, se perfezionata la tecnica della vinificazione, assicurare vini pregiatissimi all'Italia.

4- Olivo - L'andamento climatico della prima quindicina del mese di novembre è stato sfavorevole alla

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coltura dell'olivo, a causa dei venti impetuosi che hanno determinato cascola dei frutti; tuttavia però, date le vicende climatiche favorevoli per tutto il periodo della vegetazione, l'olivo si presenta in buone condizioni sia in collina che in montagna, eccetto in qualche zona ove si sono avuti attacchi di mosca olearia, inferiore diminuita nella 2^a quindicina del mese per le condizioni atmosferiche avverse allo sviluppo ed al propagarsi dell'insetto.

Si sono iniziati i lavori di raccolta in collina, e la produzione si prevede soddisfacente.

L'olivo in provincia di Potenza è esteso su una superficie, sia in coltura promiscua che in specializzata, di 20 mila ettari; la produzione media normale si aggira sui 320 mila quintali di olio, con una percentuale in olio che raggiunge in media un totale di 50 mila quintali annualmente.

Tale coltura potrebbe, in provincia di Potenza, incrementarsi col perfezionamento del sistema di coltivazione dei suoi fattori principali, quali: la concimazione, la potatura e la lotta contro i parassiti.

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5- Foraggi - L'andamento climatico del mese in esame, è stato abbastanza favorevole, a causa delle precipitazioni atmosferiche, alla produzione delle foraggere.

Tuttavia la disponibilità foraggera in Lucania, si presenta sempre scarsa, ed è costituita prevalentemente dalla produzione dei prati naturali e dei pascoli, la cui entità è dell'80% superiore a quella derivante dai prati artificiali e dagli erbai.

Ciò dimostra che in Lucania assume massima importanza la produzione spontanea, che insieme a quella coltivata è del tutto insufficiente all'alimentazione del patrimonio zootecnico esistente.

Infatti le razioni alimentari utilizzate dal bestiame in questa regione, assumono un valore limitato rispetto al minimo delle esigenze da esso reclamate, valore che, può affermarsi, compensi appena la razione di mantenimento e poco o niente viene somministrato per la funzione produttiva, cui adempie, sia che il bestiame venga considerato quale macchina di lavoro, sia quale fonte di reddito in carne, latte e lana.

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Bisogna promuovere un'azione d'intensa propaganda a favore delle foraggere per assicurare l'alimento necessario al patrimonio zootecnico lucano.

6- Prodotti ortofrutticoli - La produzione ortofrutticola della Lucania ha beneficiato delle buone condizioni climatiche della seconda quindicina del mese di novembre.

Il melo ed il pero vegetano discretamente, sebbene si notano attacchi di cimpe (*Euproctis Chrysorrhoea*) con notevoli danni alla fogliazione ed ai frutti. La raccolta di tali fruttiferi continua.

Il pesco vegeta pure discretamente; si è verificato qualche attacco di *Monilia Cinerella*.

Gli altri fruttiferi in genere si presentano ovunque in buono stato di vegetazione, pur lamentandosi lievi attacchi d'insetti.

La produzione della frutta durante tutto il mese è stata abbondante e non è mai scarseggiata sui mercati.

7- Agrumi - Nel mese di novembre si è notato ancora deficienza di limoni sul mercato, mentre si è iniziata la vendita degli aranci e mandarini.

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8- Piante oleaginose- Leggermente si sono avvantaggiate, a causa dell'andamento climatico favorevole della seconda quindicina del mese predetto, quelle pochissime colture di cotone esistenti in Lucania. Si è iniziata di già la raccolta.

9- Carne, pesce e latte- La già lamentata deficienza di mangimi e di pascoli, non ha migliorato la produzione della carne e del latte, specie nella provincia di Potenza, che si presenta sempre bassa.

A ciò si unisce pure l'infezione aftosa, carbonchiosa e colerica, che sebbene nel mese suddetto sia migliorata, pur tuttavia è ancora diffusa.

Dal presente prospetto si rileva meglio l'intensità del male, che influisce notevolmente sulla produzione del latte, della carne e del lavoro da parte del bestiame:

Specie	Stato sanitario	Tipologie		
		Natura	decorso	diffusione
bovini	mediocre	focolai di afta	benigno	molta
ovini e caprini	mediocre	carbonchio ematifico - afta	mortale	limitata
suini	mediocre	colera	mortale	limitata
pollami e conigli	cattivo	colera	mortale	limitata

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L'industria della pesca ha mantenuto il suo ritmo ridottissimo ed il pesce è affluito in misura esigua ai mercati.

10- Materie prime e prodotti agricoli per l'industria - Ginestra- Abbondante è la produzione delle vermenè in provincia di Potenza, produzione che ha beneficiato anche del buon andamento climatico del mese in esame.

La ginestra fornisce un'ottima fibra che si impiega nel Lagonegrese, largamente nella preparazione dei sacchi, di tovaglie, di asciugamani etc.

Le vermenè attualmente non vengono utilizzate a causa dell'inattività dei due Ginestifici esistenti in provincia di Potenza, per mancanza delle materie prime da adibirsi nella lavorazione.

E' da augurarsi una ripresa delle lavorazioni da parte dei stabilimenti predetti, perché l'utilizzazione della ginestra in provincia di Potenza, specie nei momenti attuali, avrebbe riflessi di ordine economico e sociale piuttosto rilevanti, e nello stesso tempo, riuscirebbe a valorizzare diecina di migliaia di ettari di terreni quasi improduttivi, a causa dell'ingente massa di fabba

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che si ricaverebbe da questa pianta, fibra che, per i pregi che la caratterizzano, può sostituire in pieno quella del cotone.

11- Atterramento degli agricoltori di fronte ai provvedimenti del Governo e di Organi locali-

In tema di provvedimento legislativo per la concessione "delle terre incolte" ai contadini, gli agricoltori della Lucania hanno compreso che il decreto si è ispirato allo scopo di avviare tale complessa materia verso una sistemazione legale.

Essi riconoscono la necessità di evitare i tumultuari movimenti collettivi di occupazione e di sostituire all'arbitrio di una parte, la regola di una legale procedura, per tutelare non solo i legittimi interessi loro che devono cedere la terra, ma anche e più ancora, i superiori interessi della produzione.

Pertanto gli agricoltori della Lucania ^{più} non a tale iniziativa del Governo, però essi chiedono che la materia venga regolata in modo da contenere tutte le necessarie garanzie in rapporto alle condizioni effettive in cui si trovano le terre da concedere, alla capacità dei concessionari di espli-

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care la loro funzione produttiva, alla competenza ed imparzialità degli organi destinati a decidere in merito.

Il decreto in linea di massima contiene queste garanzie essenziali per quanto riguarda la costituzione delle commissioni arbitrali; però gli agricoltori della terra lucana chiedono che per il decreto riguardante i contratti agrari di compartecipazione e colonia parziaria, esso decreto non si limiti ad un solo grado di giurisdizione, ma sia consentito l'appello per il merito della concessione e non solo per la misura dell'indennità.

S' da augurarsi che la complessa materia venga ben disciplinata ed ancora perfezionata dal Governo tale da assicurare i legittimi interessi degli agricoltori e dei contadini.

f) Fonti di energia-

La produzione dell'olio greggio da parte del Comitato Italiano Petroli di Tramutola è ancora sospesa dal 14.9.1943 per difficoltà di trasporto del combustibile estratto.

La produzione del gas metano continua sempre a ritmo ridotto secondo le richieste dei privati e delle ferrovie Calabro Lucane.

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La ditta ing. Viceconti & C., esercente industria elettrica nel Comune di Lauria, desiderebbe approvvigionarsi di fili di rame, isolatori, portalampe per fanali pubblici, valvole, fili di piombo, olio, lubrificante e cinghie di trasmissione per la riattivazione delle linee ad alto potenziale della centrale Caffaro alla cabina di trasformazione, della centrale Torbido alla cabina di trasformazione, della centrale Torbido a Lagonegro, per la riparazione dell'apparecchio di manovra alla presa d'acqua della centrale Torbido e dei danni subiti dalle Officine Caffaro e Torbido a seguito di azioni aeree.

La Società Ofantina Lucana di Eletticità, con sede a Napoli e Direzione a Pescopagano, ha già provveduto alla riparazione di danni provocati da azioni aeree per l'importo di L. 18.200-

g) Servizi-

Un certo miglioramento si è notato nel mese di novembre in tema di trasporti in Lucania.

Infatti sono stati istituiti i seguenti servizi automobilistici trisettimanali ad opera della S.I.T.A. di Potenza:

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- 1) Potenza - Melfi
 - 2) S. Severino Lucano - Chiaromonte
 - 3) Castronuovo S. Andrea - Sanise
 - 4) Lavello - Bari
 - 5) S. Severino Lucano - Valsinni
 - 6) Potenza - Napoli
 - 7) Pescopagano - Avellino
 - 8) Castronuovo S. Andrea - Chiaromonte-

Sebbene la situazione sia leggermente migliorata, pur essa permane tuttora critica per l'insufficienza dei mezzi di trasporto a disposizione del pubblico-

h) Erogazione acqua-

L'erogazione dell'acqua durante tutto il mese è stata regolare-

1) Corsi di istruzione professionale-

Non risulta che ne siano stati tenuti-

1) Prezzi e consumi

La distribuzione dei generi alimentari razionati è stata limitata, nel mese, a un solo kilogrammo ^{da circa} di farina e a 200 grammi di olio a persona. 13

Nessun altro genere è stato distribuito alla po-

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popolazione.

Vivissimo è quindi il malcontento fra la popolazione che è costretta a procurarsi sul mercato nero i generi non distribuiti ed indispensabili per il sostentamento.

Di conseguenza il mercato nero imperversa e si è sostituito completamente al mercato legale.

I prezzi sul predetto mercato continuano a subire nuovi aumenti e i lavoratori, a reddito fisso, vedono sempre più peggiorare la loro situazione economica e vedono soprattutto sfumare i benefici che sarebbero dovuti loro derivare dalla corresponsione dell'indennità di carevita.

I prezzi sul predetto mercato, dei generi alimentari risultano aumentati di 20 - 30 volte i prezzi di calmiere, la farina si vende a L. 50 al Kg; il prezzo dell'olio è in continuo aumento ed oscilla sulle L. 250 al litro; i grassi si vendono a prezzi altissimi (L. 500 - 600 al Kg.) e sono spariti del tutto dal mercato.

Ad eliminare o mitigare l'imperversare del mercato nero, non basta sequestrare ai detentori partite di merce acquistate clandestinamente, specie quando tale sequestro colpisce capi di famiglia che cercano procurarsi altrove gli alimenti necessari per il

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fabbisogno familiare e che non vengono loro distribuiti con il sistema del razionamento. Sarebbe invece necessario che gli Alleati venissero meglio incontro ai bisogni delle nostre popolazioni mediante l'invio di altri generi alimentari, di calzature e di articoli di abbigliamento di prima necessità da distribuirsi direttamente dallo Stato ai cittadini secondo un piano prestabilito di distribuzione.

La merce, in altri termini, dovrebbe essere distribuita a consumatori direttamente dallo Stato a mezzo di propri organi seriamente controllati o da Cooperative bene organizzate.

In Lucania lo scatolame generosamente inviato ai dagli Alleati è scomparso in un dato momento dalle vetrine dei negozi di generi alimentari ed è andato a finire nei ripostigli dei negozi medesimi per essere venduto dagli stessi commercianti o da altri ingordi speculatori a prezzi proibitivi.

In definitiva, la classe che maggiormente soffre, e che ha sempre maggiormente sofferto nei periodi di crisi, è quella impiegatizia.

E' doveroso, pertanto, da parte dello Stato

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venire incontro alle classi impiegatizie mediante la somministrazione di viveri e di altri generi di prima necessità in considerazione anche dell'apporto non modesto che esse attualmente danno silenziosamente alla ricostruzione economica, sociale e morale della Nazione, tra sofferenze fisiche, e purtroppo anche morali per il disconoscimento a volta della loro diuturna fatica iniziata dopo accurati studi e continuata, purtroppo fra stenti e privazioni d'ogni specie.

m) Importazioni ed esportazioni-

Non si è avuto commercio con l'estero-

n) Mercato finanziario-

Le Banche non ricevono cospicui depositi nonostante l'abbondante quantità di moneta in circolazione.

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ATTIVITA' DEL CIRCOLO

Nel mese di novembre sono stati mantenuti frequenti contatti con il Prefetto di Potenza e di Matera e con gli Enti economici, previdenziali ed assistenziali.

Il personale ispettivo ed i componenti il Nucleo CC.RR. ha eseguito nel mese di novembre n. 17 ispezioni ordinarie, di cui n. 14 ad aziende industriali e n. 3 ad aziende commerciali; n. 178 ispezioni straordinarie di cui 132 ad aziende industriali, 39 ad aziende commerciali e 7 ad aziende agricole, n. 39 visite ad autorità diverse.

Gli ispettori hanno partecipato a 2 commissioni presso la Camera di Commercio, Industria e Agricoltura di Potenza, per la distribuzione dei prodotti industriali.

Sono stati eseguiti n. 35 accertamenti tecnico-economici e n. 31 sopralluoghi diversi.

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I verbali di contravvenzione redatti nel mese
ammontano a 30; di cui 6 per assicurazioni sociali,
12 per assegni familiari, 7 per contratto di lavoro
e 5 per leggi diverse.

Sono stati compilati 3 rapporti per nuovi im-
pianti industriali.

Le visite ed i chiarimenti forniti in ufficio
sono stati 148.

Sono pervenute n. 68 denunce.

Sono state protocollate n. 474 lettere in par-
tenza e n. 332 in arrivo.

Il numero delle pratiche evase ed archiviate
è stato di 180, col recupero di L. 89.988,80, così
distinte:

Premio infortuni	L. 1.974,20
Contributi ass. sociali	" 58.139,40
Contributi ass. familiari	" 12.057,60
Assegni familiari	" 6.236,70
Contributi mutualistici	" 10.188,90
Differenze salariali	" 1.392,00

Totale L. 89.988,80

/ IL CAPO CIRCOLO

Resta

AVITA' CIRCOLO DI POTENZA

mese di novembre 1944

DENUN- CIE		AZIENDE VISITATE				VERBALI DI CONTRAVVEN- ZIONE E DI DENUNCIA								ACCERTAMENTI TECNICO ECONOMICI				
Pervenute	Evase	Industria	Agricoltura	Commercio	Credito Assic.	Contratti lavoro	Assicurazione sociale	Assegni familiari	Collocamento	Orario lavoro	Infortuni	Diversi	Informazioni industria	N.I.	Molini	Panifici	Montacarichi	Diverse
68	101	146	7	39	3	7	6	12	-	-	-	5	24	4	6	-	-	1
Operai occupati		998	31	141	5													

Collegi e Organi Tecnici	Commissioni	Accertamenti diversi	Caldaie a vapore		Colloquio col pubblico	R i o u p e r i	
			Rilascio patenti	Rinnovo patenti		Assic. Sociali	£. 58.139,40
	2	31	-	-	148	A.F. (contributi)	" 12.057,60
						A.F. (indennità)	" 6.236,70
						Contr. Lavoro	" 1.392,00
						Mutua Malattia	" 10.188,90
						Contr. Diversi	" 1.974,20
							£. 89.988,80

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mese di novembre 1944

[illegible]

Collegi e Organi Tecnici		Commissioni		Caldaie a Vapore		R i o u p e r i	
		Accertamenti diversi	Rilascio patenti	Rinnovo patenti	Colloquio col pubblico	Assic. Sociali	£. 58.139,40
						A.F. (contributi)	" 12.057,60
						A.F. (indennità)	" 6.236,70
						Contr. Lavoro	" 1.392,00
						Mutua Malattia	" 10.188,90
						Contr. Diversi	" 1.974,20
-	2	31	-	-	148		£. 89.988,80

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LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A. G.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Colonel SMITH		
Lt. BABCOCK		
Major SCIOLUNA		
Capt. DORF		
Capt. TOPLISS		
Capt. SOLENBERGER		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. DI NDE		
Mr. GERRITO		
Mr. LA LOGGIA		
Chief Clerk		

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