

ACC 10000/146/186 LSC/710

VENEZIA REGION - REPORTS

July, Nov. 1945

REGION - REPORTS

Nov, 1945

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

TO : HQ. A.C. (Labor Sub-Commission) 30 November '45
SUBJECT : Report for month of November 45
FILE N. : RXII/LA/102.02

1. PERSONNEL: a) Capt. Giammarco, Reg. Lab. Officer, and Sgt. Howard were returned to the United States at the beginning of the month, leaving the writer as the sole A.M.G. representative. The civilian staff remains at three.

b) The Director of the Provincial Labor Office at Treviso has tendered his resignation and the name of a suitable successor shall shortly be forthcoming for consideration of the duly designated authorities.

c) Dott. Fadda, formerly in charge of the syndical branch of the Regional Labor Office at Venice, has been appointed to the position of General Secretary of the same office. Dott. Badda's former position is now being administered by Dott. Filippi.

2. WAGES. R.I.J.A.C. has approved several Wage Proposals which exceed the indemnity of contingency established in the Fat-to di Milano by as much as 50%. These proposals have been returned to R.I.J.A.C. for re-consideration because of the general wage agreement which has been concluded at Rome, with the view in mind that these proposals can be consolidated into the new agreement for the North of Italy.

Wage proposals have been approved which grant a 150% increase in the base salary for restaurant and bar employees in Padova province.

This increase is in keeping with the tremendous increase in the cost of living.

During the month of November, ¹⁸²⁹ twenty four Wage Proposals were approved and implemented throughout the Region. There has been an increasing flow of new proposals, indicating that the facilities for collective bargaining which have been established have been taken a firm hold.

3. COST OF FOOD. The cost of food continues to rise at an increasing rate and in view of this the first substantial demands

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3. COST OF FOOD. The cost of food continues to rise at an alarming rate and in view of this the first substantial demands for an increase in base wages appeared this month.

Province	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
Rovigo Prov.	5.339.70	8.615.85	10.389.50
Padova "	9.933.27	11.587.45	11.898.03
Trento "	12.609.90	14.432.60	12.626.48
Belluno "		10.624.40	10.032.60
Treviso "	11.559.60	10.401.40	12.999.90

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Province	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
Vicenza Prov.	7.701.15	9.170.55	11.450.90
Bolzano "	10.627.41	14.270.49	11.805.65
Venice "	13.824.=	14.527.=	14.837.15
Verona "	11.914.=	15.531.=	13.307.30
Udine "	9.212.=	10.903.=	10.256.75

Province	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER
Rovigo Prov.	15.325.25	14.482.95 29 Oct. to 18 Nov.
Padova "	13.905.50	13.451.42 " " 24 Nov.
Trento "	17.159.=	7.496.09 " " 11 Nov.
Belluno "	12.882.45	11.949.10 " " 24 Nov.
Treviso "	14.536.=	10.986.40 " " 18 Nov.
Vicenza "	13.828.50	12.982.70 " " 24 Nov.
Bolzano "	16.914.=	10.422.90 " " 18 Nov.
Venice "	16.916.45	12.272.95 " " 18 Nov.
Verona "	14.162.60	12.163.70 " " 24 Nov.
Udine "	11.197.45	8.501.10 " " 18 Nov.

4. LABOR SUPPLY.

Province	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER
Rovigo Prov.	28.675.=	30.313.=	28.597.=
Padova "	6.926.=	8.025.=	8.949.= 1 Nov. to 24 Nov.
Trento "	3.477.=	5.230.=	4.419.= " " 15 Nov.
Belluno "	8.664.=	10.777.=	10.449.= " " 24 Nov.
Treviso "	14.222.=	15.455.=	15.139.= " " 18 Nov.
Vicenza "	11.051.=	14.830.=	
Bolzano "	4.422.=	4.108.=	
Venice "	18.729.=	23.564.=	25.441.= " " 18 Nov.
Verona "	10.507.=	11.953.=	
Udine "	31.970.=	33.406.=	
	112.835.=	157.661.=	

The statistic dates on unemployment show clearly that the number of unoccupied workers is steadily increasing. It is anticipated that unemployment will increase rapidly when the discharge block is removed.

5. ENFORCEMENT. Whereas, in the past there was a more or less lackadaisical attitude on the part of the Ispettorato del Lavoro concerning the enforcement of Wage Orders, there are now definite indications that enforcement is being exercised.

The Industrial Association of Padova was prosecuted for failure to comply with the terms of the Patto di Milano. They had refused to pay the workers of pasta according to the agreed scale and after due investigation by the Ispettorato were penalized accordingly.

Belluno	"	12.882.45	11.949.10	"	"	11 Nov.
Treviso	"	14.536.=	10.986.40	"	"	24 Nov.
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This new attitude, it is thought, has been achieved because of the forwarding of all vital information concerning the duties of the Ispettorato directly to him.

6. LABOR RELATIONS. The first major demands for a deviation from the maximum wage rates which have been in effect throughout the Region was felt.

- 3 -

The Commercial Workers of Padova Province asked an increase of 50% over the maximum indemnity of contingency granted in the Patto di Milano together with a 50% increase in the base pay.

Numerous other proposals have been received all of which demand increases from 50% to 150% in the basic wage rate. These demands are quite in keeping with the tremendous rise in the cost of living over a period of the past four months.

A) Some difficulty was experienced because of the expiration of D. L.L. N; 523. The Industrial Association of Padova insisted that the terms of the draft decree of the Italian Government actually had replaced the old decree. This matter was successfully terminated and in view of the new decree which has been recently concluded no further difficulty is expected.

B) The machinery which has been put into operation for the handling of labor disputes has been operating at a maximum of efficiency.

C) Wage Proposals continue to flow into the various Offices of Labor and all minor controversies concerning labor relations have been successful and expeditiously administered by the same Offices.

D) As time has passed each of the Labor Offices have become less and less dependent upon this office and the Regional Office at Venice in matters of a purely ministerial nature. There is, however, a tendency on the part of some of these offices to try to deviate from established and well founded procedures. This is notable in cases where wage proposals are presented to this office without having first been considered by the P.I.J.A.C.

Appl. E. J. Newman
Regional Labor Office

1527

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

LSC/710
KJH/26

REF : *LSC/710/811*

30 October 1945

SUBJECT: Regional Labour Report dated 4 October 1945

TO : Regional Commissioner Venezia Region
(Attention Labour Officer)

1. Reference is made to para 2 of your Regional Labour Report dated 4th October 1945 on file RKII/LA/102.02.
2. The information regarding excessive wage rates in the glass, building and electrical industries is of special interest and further details would be appreciated. Perhaps you, or the Ufficio del Lavoro could make further enquiry and, in verifying the hourly rate, indicate whether this is consistent throughout a full working week. Over a period of, say a month, does the average hourly wage received reach the high levels you quote?
3. Any details you can obtain regarding abnormal rates of this nature will be helpful.

MR
W. H. BRAINE
Director
Labour Sub-Commission

1826

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIA REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

14 Sept 1945

VENEZIA REGION MONTHLY REPORT FOR AUGUST 1945

PART II

S	X	T	Z	A	O	T
*	*	*	*	*	*	*

7. LABOUR.

The Cost of Living has been mounting considerably, notwithstanding the fact this area is one of production and that industry and agriculture have been satisfying labor and supply.

Workers and their unions have been demonstrating a trend in the proper and intelligent direction in that they are now interested in a diminution in the Cost of Living and not in wage increases.

Steps are now being taken for a study and potential reduction in the Cost of Bread and Pasta. Advance reports indicate that this is feasible.

8. FINANCE

910 Statal and 773 communal budgets were approved during the month. The Province of TREVISO was the first to have all its communal budgets for July-Sept submitted and approved. Postponement of the turn over to the Italian Government will greatly increase work of the Finance Section for the month of September.

All Banks report increasing deposits with a large surplus of available cash in the Region. Collection of esany funds and Bank accounts continue with Lit. 9.258.371.435 collected to date for the Region, including Lit. 736.846.000 returned from Austria by the 6th Army, and an additional 1-2 billion collected by the 5th Army U.S. Finance Officer in the Region.

17. PROPERTY CONTROL

Practically all real estate properties so far contacted are being administered by the agents originally appointed by E.G.E.L.I. i.e. the Institutos delle Venezia and della Regione Tridentina.

All commercial and industrial properties so far contacted have fairly consistent people in charge of them. There are some 65 known real estate properties, which have not yet been inspected by Property Control but which are

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17. PROPERTY CONTROL

Practically all real estate properties so far contacted are being administered by the agents originally appointed by R.G.E.L.I. i.e. the Institutos della Venezia and della Regione Tridentina.

All commercial and industrial properties so far contacted have fairly competent people in charge of them. There are some 55 known real estate parties, which have not yet been inspected by Property Control but which are under the administration of the originally appointed R.G.E.L.I. agents.

Of the five commercial properties not yet inspected three are known to have reliable people in charge.

/s/
J.E. DUNN, Esq.,
Regional Commissioner.

18/9/45

TO	10
Mr. Anderson	Supply Div
Col. Danmore	Agriculture sub-comm
Col. Talton	Commerce " "
Lt Col. Tooby	Finance " "
Lt Col. Moore	Food " "
Mr. Hughes	Industry " "
Maj. Anson	Labor " "
Maj. Clark	W & O " "
Maj. Smith	Transportation "
Capt. Crupe	Chief Commissioner
✓ Capt. Highland	Executive Commissioner
Lt. Arensberg	Civil Affairs section
Lt. DiLoreto	Establishment section
Lt. Morgan	C-1 (A)
Admin & Pers. Branch	C-1 (B)
Requisition Branch	Attention:
Price Control Branch	
Message Center	
For appropriate action	Note & Return
Remarks/Recommendations	Signature
Dispatch	Investigation & Report
Information	File
✓ Circulation & Return	Note & Retain

REMARKS:

Venezia Region Monthly Report

See Para 7. copy of which herewith attached. *CH*

1824

LABOUR SUB COMMISSION
A. C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss STEVENSON	<i>SB</i>	<i>20/8</i>
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

1823

CONFIDENTIAL

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATICALLY

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATICALLY

442 244

TO : HQ 10. (Inter Sub-Com. Issue) 4 October '45

SUBJECT : Report for month of September

FILE NO : HMT/IA/1822.02

1. REMARKS: a) AGO - Capt. I.L. Kelle was transferred to Trieste at the beginning of the month, leaving the writer, Sgt. G. Howard and T/S W. E. The civilian staff is down to three. b) - Regional (div) - Dr. Vittorio Terracini, formerly secretary, has been appointed Director of the Regional Office with the resignation of Dr. Mauro. The latter's resignation was requested on recommendation of, and with the approval of, the Regional Commissioner for acts of omission and introduction. Dr. Mauro had not issued any directive or done anything constructive; did not command the respect of the Provincial Directors; was not acquainted with the constitution and protocol of the staff; was a provocateur; was ordered to resign by the Regional Commissioner and gave passive resistance to AGO; and had taken no steps to enforcement of wage orders in liaison with the Inspectorate. Besides, he had less acquainted contrary to the better judgment of Capt. Kelley and the writer only because at the time it was expected to turn over the area to the Italian Government on Aug. 1st. He had shown himself to be unsatisfactory during his trial period, but with the office being in its formative stages, with pressure of work and the lack of staff, and with need of a figurehead, he was appointed - but in the lesser evil.

2. CONCLUSIONS: The level has not exceeded that of the Milano Agreement. No more requests for such have been made.

In isolated cases, some industries are paying exorbitant sums because of competitive tariffs and incentive policies, e.g. glass industry at which is in the master glass blowers 2780 hourly for an eight hour day. Others, including steelmakers and carpenters have practically all become independent contractors and pay anywhere from 1000 to 2500 hourly depending on the quality and quantity of the work. There is no private job of substantial size which can give a clear picture of whether inflation is being controlled or not.

1822

1. Background: a) A.C. - C.A. - L.T. Bailey was transferred to Trieste at the beginning of the war, leaving the office, Dr. C. Zonari and M/S. No. 10. The civilian staff is down to three. b) - Regional (sic) - Dr. Zonari, formerly, the only secretary, has been appointed Director of the Regional Office with the permission of Dr. Zonari. The latter's resignation was requested on recommendation to, and with the approval of, the Regional Commissioner for acts of omission and insubordination. Dr. Zonari did not issued any directives or done anything constructive; did not command the respect of the Provincial Directors; was not acquainted with the mentality and policies of the area; was a provocateur; was offensive to Allied personnel and gave passive resistance to them; and took no steps to enforcement of any orders in liaison with the Inspectorate. Besides, he had been appointed contrary to the better judgment of Capt. Bailey and the writer only because at the time it was expected to turn over the area to the Italian Government on 14.10.1945. He had shown little skill to be satisfactory during his trial period, but with the office below in its formative stages, with great lack of funds and the lack of staff, and with head of a Directorate, he was appointed - but as the lesser evil.

2. Notes: The level was not exceeded that of the Milano Agreement. No more requests for such have been made.

In isolated cases, some industries are paying exorbitant sums because of competitive markets and lucrative profits, e.g. (glass industry) at Murano is paying master glass blowers 4000 hourly for an eight hour day. Masons, bricklayers, electricians and carpenters have practically all become independent contractors and earn an average 1822.00 to 1500 hourly depending on the skill and quality of the work. There is no private job of substantial size which can give a clear picture of whether illegal wages are paid workers of these trades.

More and more agreements are coming in for approval - any the result of a lack of control. Strangely enough, some do not reach the limits of the Milano Agreement, and in the application of others the workers have voluntarily agreed to accept less than the ceiling.

In order to prevent any liaison between Sept. 10 and the time of turning over, and to minimize the possibilities of industrial disturbances, wage orders based on the Milano Agreement have been extended until further notice. It is hoped the Italian Government will have adequate provisions for enforcement and legality of agreements and ceilings at the

time is taken over.

3. CASH OF FOOD: The increase, as noted in the chart, have been astronomical. Almost every family has most members either partially employed or engaged in black market activities, all of which are illegal and a party in whose has not been sought. The majority of people have laid away a stock of food supplies to see them thru the winter.

PROVINCE	REVISTA	REVISTA	REVISTA
Revista Prov.	5,339.70	8,613.85	7,580
Revista "	8,922.27	11,587.45	9,434
Revista "	12,609.90	14,432.80	8,889
Revista "		10,824.40	9,859
Revista "	11,359.10	16,401.40	9,359
Revista "	7,701.15	9,170.50	8,411
Revista "	10,627.41	14,270.49	8,722
Revista "	13,224.22	16,427.22	10,383
Revista "	11,814.22	13,531.22	9,220
Revista "	9,212	10,503	4,310 and 3,410 to 15th

A vicarious workers have been demanding a share, or a greater portion where they did have one, of the products of the land. Proportionately more has been going into the black market, according to great measure for the market increase in cost of living. For are the proprietors the themselves free from whitt of this illicit operation. There is a general breakdown in enforcement of the housing laws.

4. SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT: There have been boisterous demands in some localities for the implementation in this area of all benefits in effect in the south. Perhaps for fear of prosecution, we have not been able to find and interview the leaders and instigators of these disturbances. None of the demonstrators knew specifically what they were demanding.

On a one from us, the Padova office made a study of the need of payment of premiums and benefits. It appears there are potential and actual leaks of funds, both involuntary and avoided. A critique is being prepared and will reach you in a few days. This should be called to the attention of the Ministry for remedial action.

5. LAPOR BUREAU: On a Population basis, 24 have employed.

Padova... as of 31 Aug. 7,410

Bozano... " " 22 Sept. 613

1821

Belluno "	110,524.40	5,059
Trieste "	111,285.68	10,401.40
Treviso "	7,701.15	9,170.55
Verona "	110,227.41	14,270.25
Venezia "	13,824.00	14,127.00
Verona "	111,814.00	12,221.00
Udine "	9,212.00	10,803.00
		4,510 and Sept. to 15th

Agricultural workers have been demanding a share, or a greater portion, of the products of the land. Everywhere one has been going into the black market, securing in great measure for the market increase in cost of living. For all the production the themselves free from guilt of this illicit operation. There is a general breakdown in enforcement of the existing laws.

4. SOCIAL UNREST: There have been boisterous demands in some localities for the implementation in this area of all benefits in effect in the south. Perhaps for fear of prosecution, we have not been able to find and interview the leaders and instigators of these disturbances. None of the demonstrators were specifically what they were demanding.

On a one from us, the above office made a study of the methods of payment of pre time and benefits. It appears there are potential and actual leaks of funds, both involuntary and studied. A campaign is being prepared and will reach you in a few days. This should be called to the attention of the Ministry for remedial action.

1821

5. LABOR SUMMARY: On a population basis, 28% are employed.

Belluno	as of 31 Aug.	7,413
Bolzano	" " 22 Sept.	813
Padova	" " 15 Sept.	4,730
Rovigo	" " 10 Sept.	9,113
Trento	" " 3 Aug.	2,040
Trieste	" " 23 Sept.	11,052
Verona	" " 20 Sept.	30,410
Venezia	" " 23 Sept.	19,125
Verona	" " 31 Aug.	7,014
Vicenza	" " 31 Aug.	7,850
		99,913

From information available, the following will increase the number of unemployed when the discriminatory block is removed.

REVENUE

Rovigo 30,000
 Treviso 18,500
 Udine 10,000
 Bolzano 20,000

ALBERTI ESTIMATED

The proposal of putting the greater portion of these on cars which does not seem wise to me. Farm owners are presently screaming they have to carry more workers than the farming machine, and this only increases costs. I would say they are constrained to help in the matter mainly in order to meet the overhead and conserve capital investment.

Legitimate employment can be given considerable workers in the coal, leather and silk industries are restricted. Direct employment can be given twenty three thousand in the silk mill for silk cocoons available could be distributed to plants on a plan yet to be formulated and long overdue. The Italian Government and owners do not seem to reach an agreement, and this has been unsuccessful in its attempts to produce results. Could you not find your end? Relief could also be obtained from the public works program; a tremendous amount has been approved and is proceeding exceedingly slowly.

6. PROPOSAL: The Inspectorato del Lavoro has been interesting itself in all the duties except enforcement of the Wage Orders and prosecution of violations in illegal wage payments. It seems to be trying to incorporate itself with workers and employers alike by closing its eyes to these transgressions. Like the Carabinieri, it is much disliked besides having the reputation of being extremely corrupt. This industrial attitude has given fortitude to the Camere del Lavoro in some instances in making illegal contracts and bypassing the Labor Offices.

We have given them copies of all Wage Orders and instructed them liaison with the Labor Offices. Some violations have been discovered and submitted for investigation and enforcement.

It is unclear if the Inspectorato is to function under or at the disposition of the Regional Office, or be independent. Some state that of policy should be published in the directives of the Labor Office are not to be given as such examination.

There are three head offices in this region - Venice, Padova and Bolzano. Quarters, furniture and personnel are adequate. Transportation is available to all except Venice which

1820

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6. INVESTIGATION: The Ispezzione del Lavoro has been interfering itself in all the duties except enforcement of the laws. Orders and prosecution of violations in illegal wage payments. It seems to be trying to interfere itself with workers and employers alike by closing its eyes to these transgressions. Like the Carabinieri, it is much disliked besides having the reputation of being extremely corrupt. This International attitude has given fortitude to the Comitato del Lavoro in some instances in making illegal contracts and bypassing the Labor Offices.

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We have given the copies of all Labor Orders and instructed the liaison with the Labor Offices. Some violations have been discovered and submitted for investigation and enforcement.

It is unclear if the Ispezzione is to function under or at the discretion of the Regional Offices, or be autonomous. Some statement of policy should be published if the directives of the Labor Office are not to be just an empty exclamation.

There are three head offices in this region - Venice, Treviso and Tolson. Quarters, furniture and personnel are adequate. Transportation is available to all except Venice which must remain the vehicle at great cost. While Treviso is under the jurisdiction of Trieste. In view of the bad situation there, could it not operate under Venice which has the adjoining area? Venice has declared its ability to take on the added work.

7. LABOR RELATIONS: a) General - Relations between workers and employers have been very bad. It is now a matter of course for them to sit down and iron out difficulties. In only two cases did the Labor Office have to intervene, one each of conciliation and mediation. Except for several minor disturbances, there have been only two strikes, since settled by direct intervention of this office, worthy of note: Newspapermen,

Padova, eleven days; Agriculture, Novara, four days. Two other demonstrations of an economic nature took place in Verona and Trento; the others attending a halt of rising prices and an increase in wages.

As a rule, we never take part in disputes, leaving operation and solution to the Provincial Offices. The results have been superlative. The increase of the prestige of the Labor Offices has been prodigious. All matters, even those remotely concerned with wages, hours, working conditions, and economic subjects are being referred to them by workers and employers alike for opinion. (c) Camera del Lavoro - Liaison has been excellent. Some non-confederate are awaiting the departure of A.C. to put into effect measures of personnel collection to insure their own power and undermine, consequently, that of the Labor Office in part. This should be of some concern unless the Italian Government has some policy in operation or on the way.

Oddly enough the cry today is not for higher wages, but for a stop in prices and control of products for legislative trade channels. The workers are fearful of inflation and further loss of purchasing power with the advent of higher wages. (d) CIL - There has been almost no interference by this organization in the matters of operation affecting workers and wage increases. In any cases they have sought to influence labor relations. An ordinance on labor relations is now before the Regional Commission for signature. In the field of wage agreements, threats and violence, notable striking and hard bargains, were the scene of coercion used. Fortunately, the employers did not use a rule execute the contracts. In the isolated cases of adherence, the benefiting workers have since restored the excess relations. The CIL is only a center of disorder and confusion, representing all parties in name only - and nothing and nothing else. Protest has been made to the IC.

1819
Dr. J. L. Pennington
 Chief, Field Division
 U.S. Dept. of Labor
 Regional Labor
 Officer

LABOR SUB COMMISSION
A. C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
MR. STEVENSON	JS	10/2
MR. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

1818

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 334
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

KE/TW

28 August 1945

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Wages of Public Works Employees.

1. Dr. Mauro, Director of the Regional Labor Office, Venezia, visited Labor Sub-Commission on 21 August to report dissatisfaction and unrest among public works employees in the Region. ~~These~~ employees were urging that they should be given full facilities of the Milan Agreement.

2. Captain Bailey, Regional Labor Officer, visited Labor Sub-Commission on 22 August and confirmed unrest. He stated that following implementation of the Milan Agreement in his Region, public works employees (who are under direct contract of service to a private building employer, who in turn holds his works contract from Genio Civile), had asked that they should be considered as industrial workers and therefore be within the scope of the Milan Agreement. They had not taken formal action to negotiate their own wages ~~agreements~~, but because their demand for an increase in wages was obviously justified AMU, through FIJAC, had obtained qualified advice and drawn up a schedule of wage rates with recommended increases. On the strength of this the Regional Commissioner had issued Wages Order No. 3, providing for a 40% increase on basic wage, such increase to include previous indemnity of 41 quere and carovita. This had satisfied workers for less than a month and they then resumed agitation with strikes and threat of strike.

3. Bailey discussing the question with Captain Bailey, Simeone of the Italian Ministry of Labor telephoned to say that Pertareschi was interested, and that he hoped AMU would be able to agree that these public works employees should have a wages increase to bring them in line with the Milan Agreement rates.

4. It was agreed that Captain Bailey should return to Venezia and arrange for workers and employers to negotiate their own wages agreement granting wage indemnities not to exceed the terms of the Milan Agreement. Such an agreement would be approved immediately by AMU. The clauses of the Milan Agreement relating to short-time working, waiting lists, Cases Integrazione, etc., would, of course, not be included in the public works agreement. Simeone was informed of our decision and expressed full satisfaction and he added that it seemed necessary to bring the whole of Northern Italy into line and arrange for similar wage increases for all public works employees.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APC 234

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

PAGE 2

5. Captain Bailey drew attention to the strong probability that wage increases for public works employees would affect civilian labor employed by the Allied Forces. He anticipated discontent and agitation for higher wage levels. It was agreed, however, that his Pages Sub-Committee had an adequate reserve of the cost-of-living bonus, (the latest 100 lire bonus had not been touched), and it was thought that they could, when the need arose, keep Allied Forces wage rates in step.

KENNETH HIND

Labor Sub-Commission

HEADQUARTERS
 VENEZIE REGION
 Allied Military Government
 APO 394

TO : HQ A.C. (Labor Sub-Commission) 4 August '45

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for July 1945

FILE NO : RXII/LA/102.02

1. Set forth below is a report of the Labor situation and activities for the month of July in Venezia Region. As approximately three months have passed since the activation of this Region, a resumé of Labor activities for the quarter year now ending is also included.

2. LABOR DIVISION.

The first labor officer reported to this Region on May '45 while its HQ was located at Cesena. He moved into the permanent HQ at Padova on 6 May with the main personnel of the Region, located in the Scuola. After several weeks, another Officer arrived to assist in labor work in the Region. In the last month there has been no additions to the Labor Division staff, and the total divisional personnel is as follows:

<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Personnel</u>
Capt. L.H. Bailey (A)	Sgt. G.B. Howard (A)
Capt. J. Giannarco (A)	Cpl. D. Newman (A)

Italian Civilians

1	Typist-Interpreter	1813
1	" Translator	
2	Typists	

With the above staff; especially the military personnel which has worked untiringly on a seven day a week basis; it has been possible, despite transport difficulties, to reach the set goal, that of liquidating Fascist Labor institutions and establishing in all ten Provinces of the Region the labor program of the Allied Commission.

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3. PROVINCIAL SITUATIONS

Constant travel through all the Provinces by the Labor Officers has resulted in the prompt distribution of information to Provincial Commissioners, the Labor Offices, Prefects, and organizations directly or indirectly concerned with labor matters, and is more or less responsible for the small number of work stoppages that can be traced to dissatisfaction with wage rates or working conditions.

There has been a considerable number of wage increases agreed upon between employers and workers or their representatives in the first days, but none have appeared to have been made except through lack of full understanding of the methods by which wage or salary adjustments were controlled and granted. Some few adjustments without proper authorization are still being reported, mainly by employers of small groups of workers, who misinterpret issued wage orders as applying to their organization.

4. SOCIAL SERVICES

All social services resumed their activities immediately after liberation of the Provinces of this Region, being closed for only a short period, and, in general, have improved in their services to the workers.

There have been no reported financial difficulties from the Casse Malattia, Previdenza Sociale or Infortuni. The transport situation was one of their greatest drawbacks but did not seriously impair their efficiency.

The standard practice of conferring with the Directors of these institutions on first entrance into a Province and outlining the labor program and their relation to the new labor office, has produced beneficial results.

The introduction of "Cassa Integratori", and the proposal for extension beyond its original date of termination, provided an opportunity for close coordination and examination of the problem of surplus workers and unemployment. The continuance of unemployment benefits during the ban on discharge of surplus workers in imperative, but the movement of these workers to agriculture and public works projects is but a partial solution. In the meantime the financial responsibility, which rests on the Italian State is heavy, and remains an unsolved long-term economic problem.

5. LABOR OFFICE, REGIONAL

1814

The Regional Labor Office was established in Venezia shortly after work of the Region began, it being the third Labor Office opened. At the same time the Provincial Labor Office opened. A Director was selected after consultation with CLN, the Prefect, and other organizations, but before formal appointment could be made, the CLN "fired" the new appointee. Advised that only AMG could dismiss, he formally resigned, stating he could not oppose the CLN.

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Under the leadership of Dott. Mauro the organization of the Regional Office has progressed toward full operational efficiency, in itself and in its relations to the Provincial Labor Offices in each of the ten Provinces.

6. LABOR OFFICES - PROVINCIAL

The policy of closing any fascist labor organizations, their liquidation (through the Intendenza di Pubblica Amministrazione) the posting of General Order No. 28, and the creation of the Provincial Labor Office provided in this Order, followed by the establishment of working relationships with the Camera del Lavoro and other organizations involved in or interested in labor and the working man, has been standard in each of the Provinces of this Region.

This practice resulted in the opening of eight of the ten Provincial Labor Offices, and their satisfactory operation in the first seven weeks after liberation, and the completion of all offices in two months.

Except for the difficulties in the selection of the Director for the Venetia Provincial Labor Office (which was for the same cause as related for the Regional Office) the appointment of Director has met with approval from all angles and the appointees have been able to enjoy the support and confidence of AMG Officers, the Prefect, and labor, both organized and unorganized.

A recent survey made of all Labor Offices by avv. Alfonso Ruo, (Regional Director of Marche-Abbruzzo Regional Labor Office) as a special agent for the Italian Minister of Labor and Welfare resulted in a report praising the activities of all eleven Labor Offices and stressing the efficiency of offices so recently established and the high qualities and initiative of the Directors.

The present work of the Labor Division, because of this progress, is principally confined to matters relating to wage and/or salary adjustments, and general supervision of the Regional labor organization. The Regional Labor Office has assumed direct control of all Provincial Offices with all correspondence, reports, etc. channeled direct on an inter-office basis, with copies for information only to the Regional Officers of AMG.

7. LABOR OFFICERS - PERSONNEL & SALARIES

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The selection of type, quality and quantity of required personnel for all Labor Offices, including the location and staffing of the communal collocamenti offices, has been the responsibility of each Director. Employees have been selected for temporary employment pending examination of their qualifications for their specific position, and as to their previous activities. Of all the employees examined

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In the first weeks considerable difficulty was encountered in securing competent and qualified employees for some of the offices because the salary schedule authorized was too low, especially as these employees would not receive the rights accorded to State or Parastatal employees, at which standard Labor Office salaries were set. The new schedule, while providing a material increase, has not completely solved the problem as the implementation of Italian Decrees increasing salaries of State employees has again put their

salaries above those of the Labor Office.

There is a general feeling that higher authorities in Government do not realize that the average Labor Office is understaffed in the comparison of their "work-load" with that of many State agencies having a like number of personnel, and that a Labor Office is no place for a person who expect to be "paid for not working."

It is recommended that effective not later than the beginning of the next budgetary period (30 September '45) that the Italian Government authorize the extension of all Decrees relating to salary increase to Labor Office employees, and all other benefits enjoyed by State and Parastatal workers.

8. LABOR OFFICES - DEPARTMENT OFFICES

Ispettorato del Lavoro

The Ispettorato del Lavoro in Venezia Region was found to have three offices (Venezia, Padova and Belluno), with Udine Province controlled from Trieste. All these offices were closed as independent organizations and brought under direct control of the Regional Labor Office, which has chosen to continue temporarily the old offices of the Ispettorato because of the records, etc. and to more quickly effectuate reorganization.

The decision as to whether the Ispettorato is to continue all their old functions is at present open, however for the moment the concentration has been on those functions relating strictly to labor. It does not appear to be a responsibility of labor to dictate to industry on matters concerning industrial management, opening of new industrial plants, or matters relating to equipment. These phases more readily fall within the scope of activities of the Chamber of Commerce or the Council controlling all industries in Northern Italy. The Ispettorato should be limited to inspections for safety and health, and proper working conditions for all plant and factory workers.

Ufficio Collocazioni Comunitarie

1812

In each Province the Labor Office has established local employment offices, staffed with an average of two to four persons, dependent on requirements. These offices register the unemployed, furnish workers to both military and civilian employers, collect statistical information as directed by the Provincial Office, and serve as contacts with workers entitled to social insurance benefits.

Since it is impossible to establish an office in every comune of a province, they are placed only in towns of high concentrations of population, and include in their territory surrounding less populated comunes. Frequent visits to

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There are approximately fifty communal offices in Venezia Region.

9. ITALIAN JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The Regional Italian Joint Advisory Committee is located in Venezia and uses the facilities of the Regional Labor Office. This Committee has held six (6) separate meetings to date, however several meetings have extended beyond one day in order to secure testimony of witnesses before arrival at a decision.

The members of the committee realize the importance and value of their work and have refused to be forced into "snap" decisions by pressure groups endeavoring to hasten actions by threats of work stoppages or strikes.

The RIJAC has received about thirty recommendations or proposals for wage and/or salary adjustments or indemnities and have made favorable recommendations in fourteen cases to the Regional Commissioner. Of the balance, some have been returned for additional factual data and others have been denied because of insufficient representation, etc.

A Provincial Italian Joint Advisory Committee has been organized in each Province. They use the facilities of the Provincial Labor Offices, and receive first all requests for adjustments or indemnities. Their recommendations, favorable or otherwise are sent to the Provincial Commissioner who forwards the report with his comments to the RIJAC. By this process the P.C. is informed of pending proposals.

Every Committee has been organized in accordance with the standard instructions and are recognized as the sole agencies capable of instituting wage increases. In every case the members of the committees enjoy the confidence of the groups they represent, and the Camera del Lavoro, and the employers unions or associations have readily cooperated and assisted the committees.

10. ORGANIZED LABOR - EMPLOYER ASSOCIATIONS 1811

Labor in all the Provinces is slowly getting itself organized under the leadership of the Camera del Lavoro. In the industrial areas the organizational work has progressed more rapidly than in the agricultural areas and has prevented numerous wildcat strikes of groups with fancied grievances. On the other hand this lack of control in agricultural areas has resulted in some farm workers demanding unreasonable new terms of employment and division of crops under threats of violence.

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In all such cases the representatives of the Camera del Lavoro have stepped in, and with a representative of the Ufficio del Lavoro, succeeded in returning the workers to their tasks and restored reasonable order.

Continued unemployment of large masses of employables has, to some degree, retarded organization work; for example in Udine Province with a potential 45,000 or 50,000 workers, but 15,000 workers are at present affiliated with organized labor unions. These cover 14 to 16 types of occupations.

There is still some evidence that the Camera del Lavoro in some communes are being influenced unduly by the C.I.N. or certain political parties; however progressive improvement toward true independent action from political pressure groups is noticeable and satisfactory.

The formation of "Commissioni Interne" in banks, commercial and industrial establishments continues, and these committees serve as useful dependent groups of the Camera del Lavoro.

The activities of employers associations such as Unione Industriali, Unione Commerciale ecc. indicates they also are becoming well organized and functioning for the best interests of their memberships. In cases brought before the various Advisory Committees for wage or salary adjustments, it is usual to find the proposal has been the result of an accord between the Camera del Lavoro and an employers association, rather than a temporary group of employers, hurrily formed for the current problem.

11. COST OF LIVING.

The general increasing of the cost of living continues and together with unemployment to constitute the two greatest problems as yet unsolved.

Available statistics indicate that from June 1945 to liberation, there was an increase of about 139% in costs of living and in the last three months another 18% to 27% increase, dependent on the Province. A complete Regional statistical picture is presently in preparation and will be issued shortly. Analysis of most recent statistical reports show a "flattening" of the cost of living curve, but appears to be caused by the increase of locally grown foods in the markets together with more available foods in the rationed items. There is a possibility that a sharp increase in living costs will appear in the autumn. The change from political to economical price for bread will show up in the next statistical charts.

It appears that from 65% to 70% of the monthly income is required for food; clothing requires 20%; with all other normal expenses (rent, heat, light, miscellaneous, etc.) taking up the balance. Typical is Treviso Province, where the cost for May '45 was L. 10,235 and for July '45 was L. 11,559.

A disturbing factor, affecting both the amassing program and black marketing is the practice of non-agricultural workers assisting in the harvesting demanding payment in "kind" rather than cash. A specific case being that of a barber in Rovigo Province who worked in the harvesting of wheat for about ten days and reportedly received payment of 200 kilos of wheat for his

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12. WAGE AND SALARY ADJUSTMENTS.

The Allied Forces wage scale has recently been modified through the issuance of a new supplemental schedule, replacing the "Buff Book". The increases being of minor nature have not disturbed private workers. In addition, effective during June a £. 30.- cost-of-living bonus was added for unskilled workers with comparable rates for all other classes. Except in 1 District

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this "bonus" has been increased effective 16 July to 75 lire, and 1 District is expected to adopt the same increase shortly. This bonus will result in common labor receiving L.160 a day of 8 hours, and cause another "wave" of requests for increases in wages of private workers.

The implementation of Italian decrees 18/E, 328 (effective 1 May '45) and D.D.L. 116 effective 1 August '45 has improved the economic conditions of State and Parastatal employees; however the re-establishment of concessions available to this group of workers, prior to the war (amounted to about 50% of the cash salary for the average employee) has not been effectuated. If costs of living continue to rise this group will again petition for another "carovita". There is considerable dissatisfaction over the effective date of D.D.L. 116, as employees expected the increases from 1 May or at least 1 June, instead of 1 August.

The increases for workers of private employers, while outwardly following the program of accords between employers and employee committees or the Camera del Lavoro, has not been in fact entirely regular. In nearly every case a recommendation to the Provincial Italian Joint Advisory Committee has been considered as approval and employers have immediately put the provisions into effect, or granted an "anticipation" pending the issuance of a wage order. It is impossible to police every establishment to prevent this practice or prosecute every violator. The sole solution is by education and appealing both groups to preserve a "status quo".

There are no outstanding cases of Prefects "by-passing" the Advisory Committees by issuing decrees relating to labor, however in the first days some Prefects considered they had authority to promulgate labor legislation. Conferences have clarified this point. 1809

There have been some fifteen wage orders issued in Venetian Region, some on a Regional basis, and others for establishments or by categories. The Milan agreement has been implemented, and the new Italian decree containing the Milan Pact and General Order N.48 is still awaited, impatiently by employers and workers alike. The Spinelli Decree has also become effective in fact, although a large sector of industry were already enjoying the increases at the time of liberation.

The time lag required to act on wage and/or salary increases or proposed indemnities when the principal office of an organization is outside this Region is causing dissatisfaction among workers effected. This is a problem beyond the HJAC

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13. UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment approaching a danger point still exists throughout the Provinces of Venetian Region. There are in addition to those actually unemployed, large numbers of workers who, while reporting at establishments every day and are paid wages, are in fact not working. Many employers have stated they would rather pay these workers to stay off the premises than have them come to their plants and conduct "meetings" or "confer-

rences" all day long. An impossible situation exists when some employees work and others, in the same plant, do not, because of differences in trades or skills. The same conditions exist where parts of plants are under military contracts and other departments are idle.

An example of unemployment in Udine Province where it is estimated there is between 45,000 and 50,000 employables. An estimated 30,000 are presently unemployed of which 10,000 are former partisans. This unemployed group is divided roughly as 3,000 agricultural workers (most of whom are expected to return to the soil) 3,000 commercial workers, 5,000 industrial workers, 12,000 building tradesmen and 7,000 formerly engaged in lumbering or related forest trades. The geography of that Province limits the number that can be returned to the soil and transport deficiencies with shortages of critical materials poses a problem with the balance. Public works projects is not the solution in this province.

The same high percentage of unemployed employables exists in other Provinces, but except in the highly industrial areas, movement to agriculture and public works projects can readily be expected, provided the wages offered exceed the unemployed or part-time incomes now paid to industrial workers.

A reduction in mass unemployment can be effected if it is possible to:

- a) Institute a Public Works Program including such self liquidation projects as reforestation, control of soil erosion, irrigation, improvement and extension of inland waterways, land reclamation, etc. etc.
- b) Revitalize those industrial plants (having raw stocks on hand) possible of conversion from critical fuels to electric energy.
- c) Reactivate plants and shops whose work will contribute to improvement of rail, road and water transport.

The continuation of the policy of "banning discharges" of industrial workers, the purpose of which is to prevent additions to the present large masses of unemployed, unless changed at an early date, will create a situation for worst, as industrial bankruptcy will be the end of many small or medium-sized organizations, most of which, while not directly geared to the northern industry, never the less must be considered as part of the economic life of Italy.

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- a) Institute a Public Works Program including such self liquidation projects as reforestation, control of soil erosion, irrigation, improvement and extension of inland waterways, land reclamation, etc. etc.
- b) Revitalize those industrial plants (having raw stocks on hand) possible of conversion from critical fuels to electric energy.
- c) Reactivate plants and shops whose work will contribute to improvement of rail, road and water transport.

The continuation of the policy of "banning discharges" of industrial workers, the purpose of which is to prevent additions to the present large masses of unemployed, unless changed at an early date, will create a situation far worse, as industrial bankruptcy will be the end of many small or medium-sized organizations, most of which, while not directly geared to the northern industry, never the less must be considered as part of the economic life of Italy.

14. LABOR UNREST

There has been relatively little labor unrest, when compared with reports coming from other Regions. The reason appears to be the methods adopted in the first days of conferring with labor groups and the "heart-to-heart" talks concerning the aims and objects of the AC/ANC Labor Program.

Of the numerous disturbances, affecting workers, but a few were caused by dissatisfaction with wages or working conditions, when the analysis of the causes were examined. The greater part of agitations, work stoppages or strikes were caused by activities of political parties, or groups of citizens protesting costs of

living, shortages or foodstuffs, etc., etc. and generally included wage or salary complaints to "round out their complaints".

A recent work stoppage in Venezia involving an estimated 50,000 or more workers, stopping work of public utilities, and at military units, including rest camps on the Lido, and Venice hotels, was in protest over Epuration matters and labor joined in just to present a solid front. There were no demands involving wages, all being related to the methods and appointments of the epuration committee.

15. CONCLUSION

It is the opinion of the Labor Division of Venezia Region that the task assigned to it has been completed and that the present duties consist generally to examine and prepare wage orders resulting from RIJAC recommendations.

The entire Labor Office organization is operating as a unit and the transfer from AEG/AC control to that of the Italian Minister of Labor and Welfare can be made at any time.

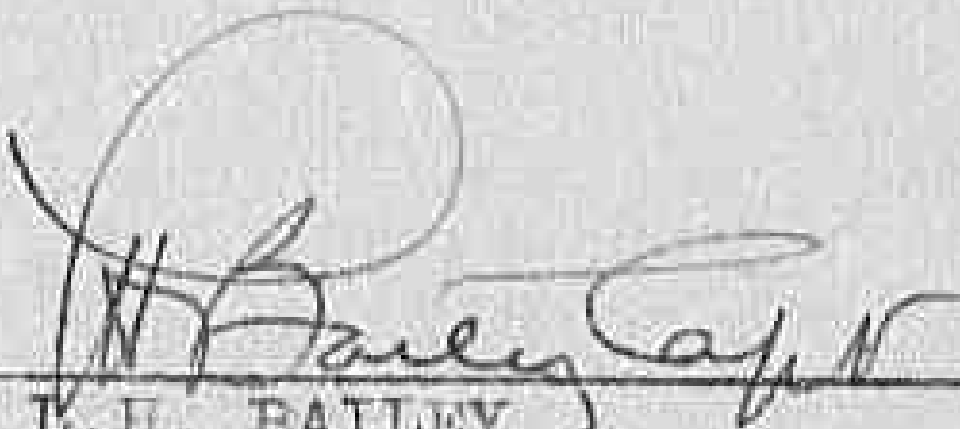
[Signature]
REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

1807

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
Allied Military Government
AIO 394

TO : HQ A.C. (Labor Sub-Commission) 30 July '45
SUBJECT : Report, Venezia Province
FILE NO : RXII/LA/102.02

1. Attached for your information is copy of report rendered this office by Ufficio del Lavoro, Venezia Province.

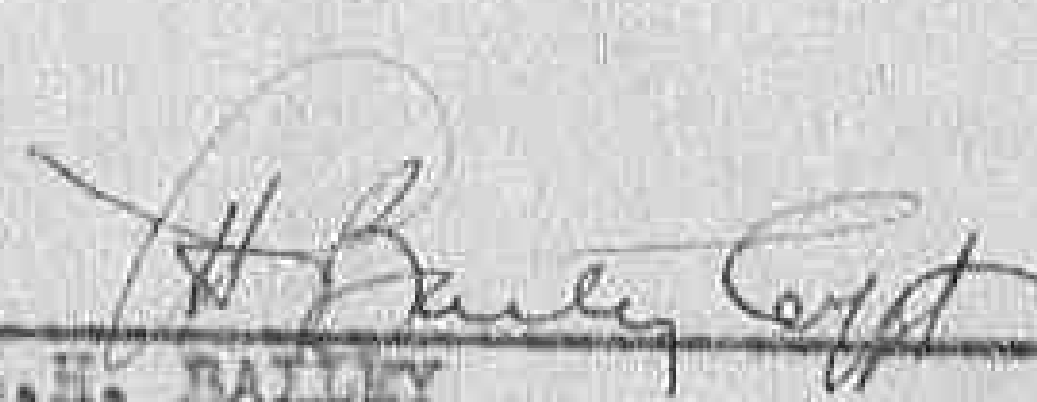

E.H. BAILEY
Captain
Regional Labor Officer

1806

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIA REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

TO : HQ A.C. (Labor Sub-Commission) 30 July '45
SUBJECT : Report, Venezia Province
FILE NO : RXIX/LA/102.02

1. Attached for your information is copy of report rendered this office by Ufficio del Lavoro, Venezia Province.


L.H. BAILEY
Captain
Regional Labor Officer

1805

During the days from 16th July agricultural workers (workers and day-workers) of Cavarzere district abstained from work, as a protest for the wages got by them as follows:

- a) as an hourly pay, according to the order 18th June 1945 of the Allied Regional Commissioner;
- b) for mowing and thrashing works, according to the agreement of 4th July between the Association of Agriculturists and the Camera del Lavoro of Venice.

The last agreement, having been approved by the Joint Advisory Committee, is being ratified by the Regional Allied Commissioner.

As the Camera del Lavoro of Cavarzere was unable to compose this difference, the Camera del Lavoro of Venice sent to the spot a representative of their own and succeeded, after noticeable difficulties, in obtaining to take again the work.

1804

The personnel employed with the Ship-building Yards of Chioggia, after short but frequent partial abstentions from their work, went on strike in the last days asking for an increase of 40% on carevita indemnities, which increase is already being granted for workers of industry of Milano and is being extended to Venezia Province.

The Provincial Labor Office, not having succeeded in settling this matter through the Camera del Lavoro of Chioggia, convoked the interested employers and the Camera del Lavoro of Venice at 15,30 hrs on July 23.

The cost of living at Chioggia is very high because of an extremely high income for almost the whole population whose principal occupation is fishing and the production of vegetables and fruit.

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE ✓		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HRP ✓		
Mr. SCOTT	RA	4/8
Mr. PROCTOR		3/8/4
<u>Miss. STEVENSON</u>		
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

1803

Date AUG 22 1945

INTERNAL		EXTERNAL	
Fr	To	Fr	To
Vice President		ECONOMIC SECTION	
Brig. Anderson		Production Div	
Col. Denmore		Supply Div	
Col. Walton		Agriculture Sub-Comm	
Lt Col Moore		Commerce " "	
Lt Col Teoby		Finance " "	
Mr Hughes		Food " "	
Maj Anson		Industry " "	
Maj Clark		Labor " "	
Maj Rively		PW & U " "	
Maj Smith		Transportation "	
Capt Crupe		Chief Commissioner	
Capt Highland		Executive Commissioner	
Capt Williams		Civil Affairs Section	
Lt Arensberg		Establishment Section	
Lt DiLoreto		G-1 (A)	
Lt Morgan		G-1 (B)	
Requisition Branch		Attention:	
Price Control Branch			
Message Center			
For appropriate Action		Note & Return	
Remarks/Recommendations		Signature	
Dispatch		Investigation & Report	
Information		File	
Circulation & Return		Note & Retain	

REMARKS:

[Handwritten signature]

1802

14
 15
 16
 17
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 20

HEADQUARTERS
VENETIAN REGION
ALLIANCE MILITARY GOVERNMENT

VALLEJO REGION MONTHLY REPORT
- JULY 1963

Part I

During the month substantial increases in wages were effected in accordance with the Milan agreement of July 8. These had the result of damping down agitation, though of course the increase brought no solution to the economic problem of the country. Industry made slow progress towards revival. During the month the overall economic plan for Northern Italy began to take shape but its influence was not appreciably felt during July. The grain crop was disappointing and amassing has proceeded very slowly. Towards the end of the month should improve the granoturco (maize) harvest.

Part II

Abstract

All Provincial Labor Offices, Provincial Italian Joint Advisory Committees and communal employment offices in the Region are open and operating efficiently.

July saw the break in the 3 April wage structure. Increased costs of living and the Milano Pact generated adjustments and the ~~Minister~~ ^{Ministry} examined many proposals which were later converted into wage orders through their recommendations. In all fourteen Wage Orders were issued. Workers for the Forces received a part of the Cost-of-Living bonus paid in the South, and an additional increase in the bonus is under consideration.

Only isolated disturbances of labor have been reported, although threats of strikes were many. The most serious work stoppage occurred in Venice when thousands quit for part of a day to force a decision on a purely political matter. No wage question was involved. *

2000

The wages controversies have been almost all settled through an order of the Regional Commissioner increasing wages of employees of the Banca d'Italia. A scale of increases was also approved for the Cassa di Risparmio of Venice. Increases were granted to employees of Insurance Agents and all decrees providing for increases to public employees were implemented.

752 Statal and 446 communal budgets were approved during the month.

The Banks report increasing deposits with plenty of available cash in the Region. Collection of enemy funds and bank accounts continues active with L. 8,327,274.181 collected.

Budgets for public work projects are given priority and are progressing satisfactorily.

Security Control

Real estate properties so far inspected have suffered little damage from bombing or battle action but a considerable amount of looting was done by the German and Fascist republican troops and a small amount by civilians and even our own troops.

the physical condition of industrial and commercial firms so far contacted has been generally good. They are however suffering from a lack of raw materials and the Italian labour laws which enforce them to keep employees on their payrolls although there is no work for them to do.

A considerable number of Allied owners are requesting that their properties

Part IILabour

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Finance

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732 Statel and 246 communal budgets were approved during the month.

The Banks report increasing deposits with plenty of available cash in the Region. Collection of enemy funds and bank accounts continues active with L. 8,927,274.182 collected.

Budgets for public work projects are given priority and are progressing satisfactorily.

Property Control

Real estate properties so far inspected have suffered little damage from bombing or battle action but a considerable amount of looting was done by the German and Fascist republican troops and a small amount by civilians and even our own troops.

The physical condition of industrial and commercial firms so far contacted has been generally good. They are however suffering from a lack of raw materials and the Italian labor laws which enforce them to keep employees on their payrolls although there is no work for them to do.

A considerable number of Allied owners are requesting that their properties and other assets be reconsigned to them. In some cases they are in need of funds which can only be obtained by sale of some of their assets. In such cases reconsignment to be carried out by means of "vertical" in the Italian legal manner.

*The rate of increase in living costs was less in July than in recent months, however the new bread and pasta prices effective 1 August will be reflected in the coming month.

J. M. DUNN
Brigadier
Regional Commissioner

LABOUR SUB COMMISSION
A. C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE	KS	
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR	AS	
Miss STEVENSON		
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

1800

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 894
ECONOMIC SECTION

File

WRB/rww

TEL : Ext. 550

28 July 1945

REF : LSC/710

SUBJECT: Industrial Unrest Policy--
Safeguarding Allied Interests in Italian
Administered Territory.

TO : Executive Commissioner

1. This is in reply to your memorandum 5221/EC of 23 July enclosing a copy of the AMG Venezia Region letter R111/020.16, dated 20 July 45, and your later memorandum of 25 July of the same reference; and is forwarded after consultation with Labor Sub-Commission.

2. The question raised is as to the action that could or should be taken to safeguard Allied interests of a military nature in the event of industrial unrest in territory under the administration of the Italian Government after the termination of Allied Military Government.

3. It is essential to recognize that the primary responsibility in such circumstances must rest with the Italian Government. It would, therefore, be inexpedient for Allied Military Authorities to intervene until the necessity for intervention is clearly shown. Above all there should be no attempt to prejudice the ultimate terms of settlement of the dispute, whether industrial or political, by the use or the threat of employment of armed force. It will be recognized that issues which, at first sight, appear to be local are likely to develop into national or even international issues. The machinery for negotiation and discussion between the parties in dispute should therefore continue without obvious pressure as to the terms of eventual settlement.

4. Similarly, extreme caution should be exercised in the employment of military personnel either to maintain services which are interrupted by the dispute, or to protect alternative personnel employed in substitution of demonstrators. These are issues entirely within the scope of the Italian Government itself.

5. It follows therefore that the Allied Authorities must be prepared to accept some inconvenience as the result of disputes of the nature indicated. Other things being equal, it must be recognized that the pressure of military operations against an active enemy no longer exists as a justifiable reason for forceful and direct action. Inconvenience suffered as a result of labor disputes must be viewed in proper proportion and not assessed higher than

- 2 -

the inconvenience which may occur, and which is accepted, as the result of break-down of machinery and plant, or absence of supplies of essential material.

6. Although the question is raised by Brig. Dunlop in relation to the Port of Venice, it is of general application and applies to all places in Italy where Allied Military interests are involved. The redeployment of Armed Forces and military services from the European Theater to the Far Eastern Theater of war obviously enjoys a priority and importance which must be classed with the urgent needs of military operations, and it is recognized that any occurrences interfering with or likely to interfere with these military operations must be subject to special consideration and, if necessary, direct action. Such action should, of course, be taken in concert with the Italian Government. It is important that the priority attaching to such issues should not be stretched to include inconvenience which may be suffered by troops at leave centers or military affairs not directly concerned with the redeployment of troops to the Far East.

7. From the foregoing it follows that the first step should be to consult with the Italian Government and to agree as to the action which will be taken, jointly or separately, when military interests of the highest importance are involved. This action should be agreed in the clearest possible terms and at the same time the scope of the military interests affected should be equally clearly defined. There should also be discussion as to the safeguarding of essential services applying to Allied Military interests which are of a secondary character of importance. Following such discussions the procedure can be defined and instructions issued which should cover the points raised by Brig. Dunlop.

E. B. MCKINLEY
Brigadier General, USA
Acting Vice President

1798

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

FILE

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

REMARKS:

1797

LHB/gh

45C/710

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
Allied Military Government
ATO 394

TO : HQ A.C. (Labor Sub-Commission) 10 July 45
SUBJECT : Monthly Report, Venezia Province.
FILE NO : RXII/LA/102.047

1. Attached is the monthly report from the
Ufficio del Lavoro, Venezia Province.

L.H. Bailey (AM)
L.H. BAILEY
Captain
Regional Labor Officer

1796

Venice 2nd July 1945

To the Regional Allied Officer

VENICE

According to the arrangements received, we transmit the following monthly relation on the activity shown by this Provincial Office, from the beginning of its action to 20th June.

A) Organization

1. PROVINCIAL OFFICE- The organization of the office, begun in the half of May, has been gradually intensifying notwithstanding the change of the director for twice in a month. The services work according to the allied design of distribution. Particularly they are: a direction, a secretary's office, an administration office, a statistical, conciliative, of assistance and employment and inspectoral departments, which only in these last days has begun to delineate. The Provincial Office comprises twenty two dependants (till the above mentioned date), without the director, who have been divided among the direction, the secretary's office and several other services. If they give a good trial, all they will remain in service. Now the secretary's post and the head-statistics office's post are vacant, for it has been necessary to move, for service necessity, the acting as secretary to the conciliative department, and the acting as head of the statistical department to the assistance department and employment. Particularly the actions of the services are:

Administration: now there are two clerks. It fulfils the administration service-bookkeeping and stewardship of the office and also it provides to follow, as it is possible, the management of the conservation of the moveable and unmoveable property of the dissolved syndacal fascist associations.

Statistics: also here two clerks are employed, but sometimes the director of the department, attends directly to it. The statistical department follows the life cost in Venice and in Province, for the employed class, as well as for the working class, in its principal elements in order to give the necessary informations for an objecting examination of the salaries and the wages. As soon as possible, the first statistical revelations of the labour will be developed (already begun) and this happens just when the office of the periphreric employment will begin to function. Now, since the beginning of the action of the department it has not been possible to compile any statistical curve.

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Conciliation: the conciliation department, in which are three clerks, is quickly deciding its activity to be able, as soon as possible, to face the questions of work to any sector they belong. Till now it prevently dealt:

a) the retributive situation according to the proportionments.
b) the interpretation -as useful- of the pre-existent legislative or contractual disposition in the matter of labour.

c) the conciliation of controversial situations as well as individual or collective character more than real quarrels.

The collaboration or intervention of the office has been particularly required as to the payment of the prize of liberation- alarm indemnity or limited danger and of casual rises of retributions or accounts. As to the prize of liberation we have trust the loyal comprehension of the parts, denying the existence of a formal order and giving to the employers the faculty to fix -singularly or collectively- the amount of the same prize.

As to the alarm -indemnity, it has been specified that it was paid only for it survived on 3rd April. At last it has been explained that the faculty to give salaries rises or accounts, has been forbidden by the disposition of the block of the salaries which gave, in the same time, every proposal to the consultative competent committees.

Employment: employment office -especially in this first stage of organization, attends to the registration of the unemployed workers and clerks, to the proceeding of the work of the unemployed men, to the concession of the permission for dismissings or resignations, to the adjournment of the card-index (already existing) of the workers transferred to Germany and to the recall to the observation of the principles and managements now in force as to employment. Six clerks attend to all these tasks. As soon as possible the offices of the peripheric employment function, a work of direction and co-ordination will be effected, because now it is in force only for the office of Mestre.

Liquidation: the branch of the liquidation of the dissolved syndecal organizations is dealt -as it has been said- by the administration office. But, as the movable and unmovable property are preserved and managed by the Finance Intendeney, the work made here is of scanty relief. Some of the 11 seats, already belonging to the ex-syndecal fascist associations, have been occupied by Commands or Allied Offices and others have been used as seats of organs or public offices, e.g. the seats occupied by the Labour Office, by the Provincial Agrarian Inspectorate, by the Industrial Association.....

Social Assistance: the assistance service has begun to function, in the Provincial Office on 3rd June. To it belong four clerks, besides the head-office who is in common with the service of employment. Its activity goes on in the insurance, providence and illness branches. In the first time the office has provided to take off all those practises which were pending and to place in archives those finished and to treat all the others. The treatment of the practises, about the payment of the family appointments ~~to~~ to the agricultural workers, has been took in consideration.

2) COMMUNAL OFFICES - During the first month of activity, only the peripheric office of Mestre, functioned as, for the lack of a car, it has not been possible, to go in the various communes of the Province to organize the various Communal Offices. The office of Mestre has four clerks (two of them are already exclusively for C.L.U.). Its activity is efficient. The rooms are unfit for they are too narrow as well as they are in the same building of the Camera del Lavoro. As to this, some agreements have been taken with the Allied Officer of C.L.U. As to the other Communes of the Province, we look for persons fit for having the organization and the direction of the single offices.

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B) WORKMANSHIP IN PROVINCE.

The registration of the workmanship in Venice and in Mestre- considering the impossibility for the Province- has given the following results:

Registered workers			workers in labour			unemployed workers		
men	women	boys	men	women	boys	men	women	boys
916	233	119	556	66	69	360	167	50

Besides the C.I.U/ gave work to n.2.020 workers of whom 1.773 workmen and 247 clerks.

In the Commune of Venice the number of the unemployed men, here living and resident, is about 10 thousand. The unemployment prevails over the clerks and industrial sectors and in this last for the lack of first material. As to Commerce, for the afflux of allied militaries to see the city, the phenomenon does not show the same gravity.

C) IN GENERAL.

The situation of the COMMUNE of VENICE, which is the most important centre of the Province, does not show as to the labour, any preoccupied or discouraged aspect. The Labour Office has already obtained a strong personality and rouses the confidence; besides the authority of the class of the employers as well as of the workers. The Camera del Lavoro (and the other political parties) do not interfere in the sphere of the competence of the office, but it recognizes its importance and prestige.

It is to note a sensible restlessness in the hands, especially in the industrial sector, for the increasing difference between the prices of the foodstuffs and the salaries. More sensible pressures are made on the great industries of Marghera, to obtain rises or accounts of rises. The workmen accuse those industrialists of recent extra-profits of war and also of collaboration with nazi-fascism. Such a discontent has been difficult to dissipate for the lack of an efficient association of the industrialists (which at last has been formed and begins to function).

2. The refusal of the proposals of the hands from the single industrialists, ended in a general strike of the hands on 18th June. But with the formation of the above mentioned association, it has been obtained, that the most engaging agreements were brought to the Labour Office and under the presidency of the Director of it.

3. The assistance cases, examined and settled by the office are:

- a) in the branch of the labour-accident insurance:
already pending: n. 392, of which n.198 finished (positively 137 and negatively 61), and 194 unfinished; n. 15 begun.-
- b) in the branch of social provisions:
already pending n.330, of which n.105 finished (positively 32 and negatively 73), and n.225 unfinished; n. 94 begun.
- c) in the branch of the illness assistance³
practices begun n.2.-
- d) in the branch of the agricultural workers assistance (illness, provision and family appointments):
already pending n.634, of which n.378 positively finished

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c) in the branch of the illness assistance:
practices begun n. 2.-

d) in the branch of the agricultural workers assistance (illness, provision and family appointments):
already pending n. 634, of which n. 378 positively finished and n. 256 unfinished; n. 34 begun-

4. In the first time of action of the office, the life cost has not suffered notable changes (the changes happened in the preceding time) being the prices almost unaltered for the rationed articles as well as for those of the free market or dark market. It is evident a tendency - as if light - on the fall in the "ortofrutiferi" products, due to the rise of the quantity of the products according to the season. The changes in the weekly life cost for feeding are due to the larger or smaller distribution of rationed articles which consequently reduces or increases the necessity of the purchases to the free market or to the dark market. The phenomenon is only in appearance and it will disappear when the revelation concerns a longer period as that of 11 months. Attached here the statistical data of the prices and products of 11 months.

LSC 1710

1105

File

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIA REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

TO : HQ A.C. (Labor Sub-Commission) 3 July 45
SUBJECT : Labor Personnel, Treviso Province
FILE NO : RXII/LA/106.046

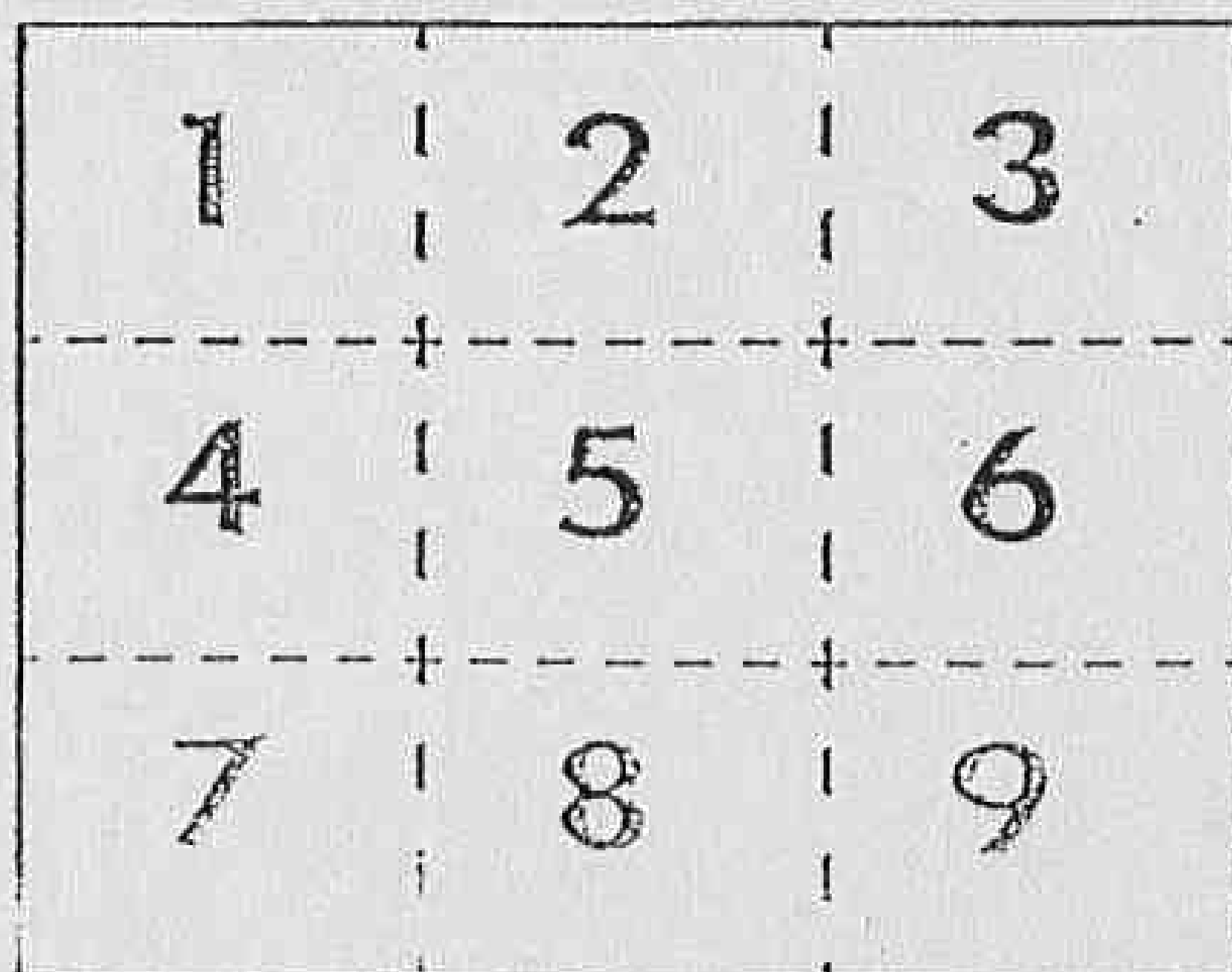
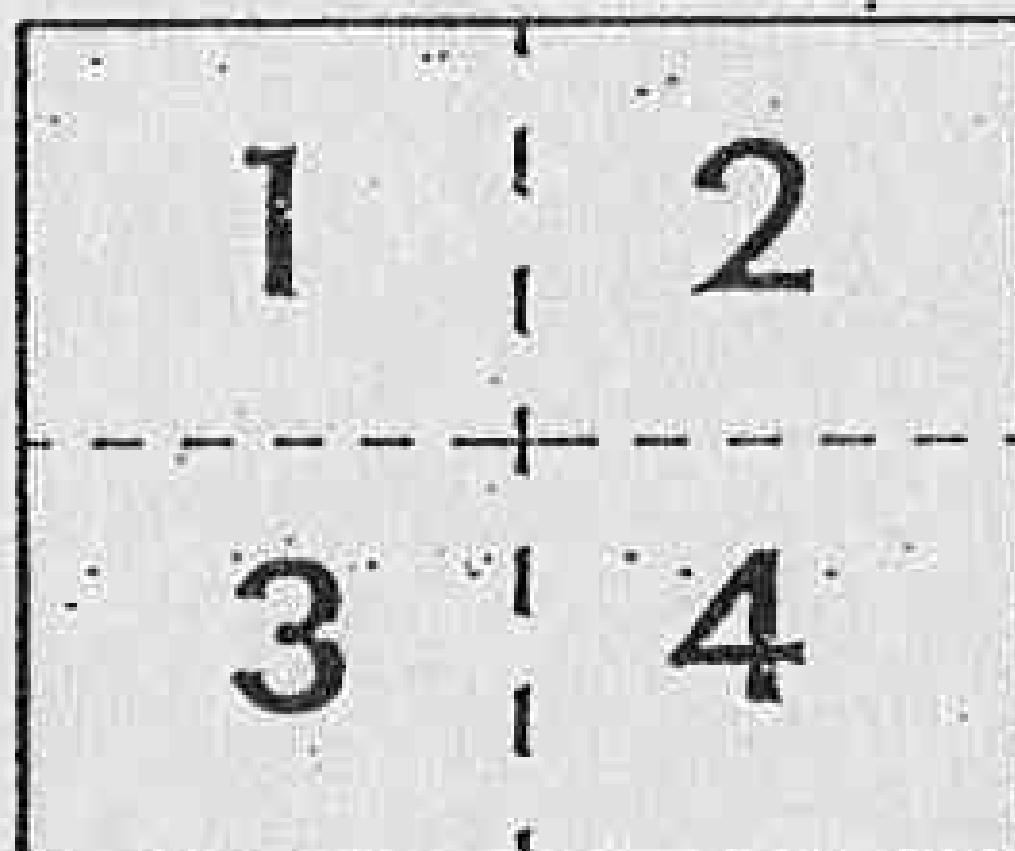
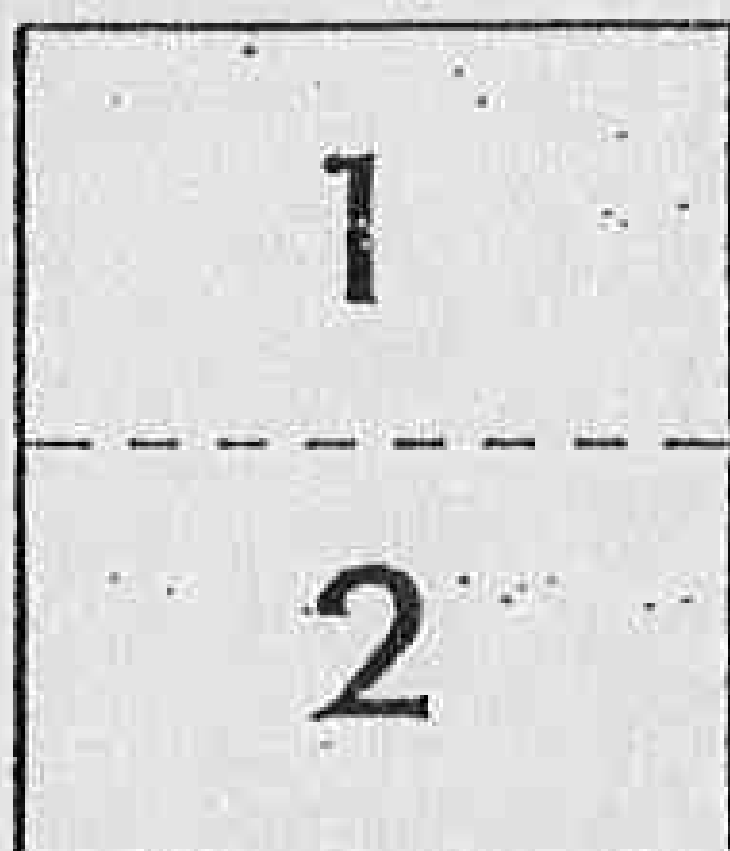
1. Attached is form showing personnel of the Ufficio del Lavoro, Treviso Province.

Capt. L. H. Bailey (D-2.)
Y. H. BAILEY
Captain
Regional Labor Officer

1792

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

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



ORGANICO "UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL LAVORO"

Provincia

Gruppo	Grado	UFFICI E PERSONALE ADDETTO			
					<u>PERSONALE</u>
		<u>DIREZIONE</u>			
A	VII	Direttore:	rag.	FRESCURA	Luciano
		<u>SEGRETERIA</u>			
C	XIII	Dattilografa:		GALLO	Alba
		<u>AMMINISTRAZIONE</u>			
A	XI	Ragioniers:	rag.	CASTIGLIONI	Francesco
C	XIII	Dattilografa:		DANIELI	Floriana
		<u>STATISTICA</u>			
C	XIII	Impiegato:		ROMANO	Giuliano
		Datt. Interp.		SEKLER	Anna
		<u>CONCILIAZIONE</u>			
A	XI	Impiegato:		BERGAMINI	Egone
		<u>ASSISTENZA E COLLOCAMENTO</u>			
C	XIII	Impiegato:		TREVISAN P	Primo
A	XI	Assist. {	Impiegato:	DORIGUEZZI	Alvelda
A	XI		Impiegato:	Lazzari	Enrichetta
C	XIII	Colloc. {	Dattilografa:	Pavaretto	Luigia
A	XI		Impiegato:	FAVERO	Luigi
C	XIII		Impiegato:	FOZZEBON	Elio
		<u>USCIERE</u>			
		Usciere:		PERER	Giovanni
		<u>FATTORINO</u>			
		Fattorino:		PELOSO	Vittorio

ORGANICO "UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL LAVORO"PROVINCE OF TREVISO

UFFICI E PERSONALE ADDETTO

PERSONALE FISSO.SEZIONE

Direttore: rag. FRESCURA Luciano

SECRETARIA

Dattilografa: GALLO Alba

AMMINISTRAZIONERagioniers: rag. CASTIGLIONI Francesco
Dattilografa: DANIELI FlorianaSTAMPERIAImpiegato: ROMANO Giuliano
Datt. Interp. SEKLER AnnaRELAZIONE

Impiegato: BERGAMINI Egone

ISTENZA E COLLOCAMENTOImpiegato: TREVISAN P Primo
Assist. { Impiegato: DORIGUZZI Alvelda
{ Impiegato: Lazzari Enrichetta
Dattilografa: Favaretto Luigia
Colloc. { Impiegato: FAVERO Luigi
{ Impiegato: FOZZEBON ElioALBERGHI

Usciere: PERER Giovanni

PORTINARO

Fattorino: PELOSO Vittorio

C	XIII	Impiegato:	TREVISAN P	Primo
A	XI	Assist. { Impiegato:	DORIGUZZI	Alvelde
A	XI	{ Impiegato:	Lazzari	Enrichetta
C	XIII	Dattilografa:	Favaretto	Luigia
A	XI	Colloc. { Impiegato:	FAVERO	Luigi
C	XIII	{ Impiegato:	POZZEBON	Elio

USCIERE

Usciere:

PERER

Giovanni

FATTORINO

Fattorino:

PELOSO

Vittorio

UFFICIO COMUNALE DI COLLOCAMENTO = TREVISO

Impiegato:
Impiegato:
Impiegato:

CARNIATO
BONACINA
POL

Giovanni
Efren
Augusto

PERSONAL

DI FRANCIA
ZANON
BOSCOLO

Luigi
Emilia
Attilio

PERSONAL

Segretario

Capo ufficio Statistica

Capo legale

Capo Assistenza-Collocamento

- 2 - Impiegati - Ufficio Comunale di Castelfranco V°
 2 - Impiegati - " " " Montebelluna
 2 - Impiegati - " " " Vittorio V°
 1 - Impiegato - " " " Oderzo

1990

	Impiegato:	TREVISAN P	Primo
Assist.	{ Impiegato:	DORIGUZZI	Alvelda
	{ Impiegato:	Lazzari	Enrichetta
	Dattilografa:	Favaretto	Luigia
Colloc.	{ Impiegato:	FAVERO	Luigi
	{ Impiegato:	POZZEBON	Elio

DIERE

Usciere:	PERER	Giovanni
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TTORINO

Fattorino:	PELOSO	Vittorio
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UFFICIO COMUNALE DI COLLOCAMENTO = TREVISO

Impiegato:	CARNIATO	Giovanni
Impiegato:	BONACINA	Efren
Impiegato:	POL	Augusto

PERSONALE STRAORDINARIO

DI FRANCIA	Luigi
ZANON	Emilia
BOSCOLO	Attilio

PERSONALE DA ASSUMERE

Segretario
Capo ufficio Statistica
Capo legale
Capo Assistenza-Collocamento

2 -	Impiegati -	Ufficio Comunale di	Castelfranco V°
2 -	Impiegati -	" "	" Montebelluna
2 -	Impiegati -	" "	" Viyyorio V°
1 -	Impiegato -	" "	" Oderso

1700

MONTHLY REPORT

COPY

HEADQUARTERS VENEZIA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

JUNE 1945

REPORT

6. FINANCE.

The most important question of the month was the strong and finally impatient demand by public employees for an increase in wages, especially after they had been expressly excluded from the Premio di Liberazione. The granting of an anticipo temporarily solved this question, but already by the end of the month a strong demand for the actual increases had commenced. A cost of living bonus of 30 lire a day retroactive to June 16 will be paid to AMG employees in July.

Over 600 statal and 500 communal budgets were approved during the month.

Italian officials, especially Banca d'Italia directors, are continuing to work satisfactorily and there is an improvement in the efficiency of the Intendenza di Finanza.

The opening of Post Offices was completed during the month and Post Office financial services linked up with the rest of Italy.

There has been a heavy drain of currency from the banks during the month but the tide began to turn in the last week. Over 850 million lire of German funds were seized during the month, excluding funds taken over by 550 5th Army AMG from BOLZANO Province.

Collection of revenue has proceeded satisfactorily and practically all Tolleranze have expired.

A substantial start has been made with investigation of blocked accounts by the Unjust Enrichment Commissions.

P.R.O.s all report that they are satisfied with the position in their provinces (BOLZANO has special problems) but that the volume of detailed work makes it difficult for them to get a broad picture of the position.

11. LABOUR.

The end of the month of June finds all of the Provincial Labor Offices organized, except one. The Regional Labor Office is functioning in VENEZIA. In Provinces where the Labor Offices are established the FIJAC is also organized with the RIJAC located in VENEZIA.

The increased costs of living have brought demands for increases in wages and salaries for all classes of workers. The State & Parastatal employees are particularly worried as no word has been received of a permanent increase. The Private workers are demanding "anticipations" pending approval of increases. Workers for the forces have been granted a 30 lire "Cost-of-Living" bonus effective 16 June '45.

There have been a large number of agitations and work stoppages, but in only a few have wage increases been the chief demand, the usual demands have been for

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There have been a large number of agitations and work stoppages, but in only a few have wage increases been the chief demand, the usual demands have been for increases in rations or more food. A number of threatened strikes were avoided through prompt action of the Regional Labor Office.

The opening of the VENICE port and starting of public works projects have given employment to many workers, but there are still large numbers of unemployed.

19. PROPERTY CONTROL

During the month properties were inspected and protection notices posted as follows:

- 2 -

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Industr.&Com.</u>	<u>Miscell</u>
American	11	4	8
British	1	3	3
French	7	3	1
Greek	-	2	-
Other Allies	-	-	-
	<u>19</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>

By Provinces: -

Padova	2
Rovigo	9
Venezia	30
Bolzano	1
Treviso	1
Verona	<u>1</u>
	<u>44</u>

The Istituto C.F. delle Venezie and the Istituto C.F. Regione Friidentina who administered the sequestered real estate properties in this Region were both interviewed and satisfactory arrangements made for their continued administration of the properties under APCO's supervision. The Istituti are in the course of providing the necessary information concerning the properties under their administration. Properties inspected to date which were occupied by German troops have been looted of all valuable articles but very little wanton destruction has been noted.

All sleeping and restaurant cars of the Carrozze con Letti (Wagon/Lits) which were reported by the company have been located and protection notices posted. Most of the cars are now in care of company employees. All cars have suffered some damage from bombing and some have been badly damaged by looting and vandalism. Companies so far contacted have responsible employees still present and looking after the properties concerned.

Provincial Finance Officers are being requested to unblock all bank accounts in category "E" unless there is some other reason for keeping individual accounts blocked. An exception is being made in the case of accounts operated by Sequesters appointed after 8 Sept. '43. Such accounts will require individual unblocking after due investigation, but the limited Property Control staff does not permit an individual investigation of all accounts.

/s/ J. E. Dunlop, Brigadier
Regional Commissioner

1788

Date **JUL 20 1945**INTERNALINTERNAL

Fr.	To.	Fr.	ECOLOGIC SECTION	To.
	Vice President		Production Div.	
	Brig. Anderson		Supply Div.	
	Col. Walton		Agriculture Sub-Comm.	
	Col. Denmore		Commerce	
	Lt. Col. Moore		Finance	
	Mr. Hughes		Food	
	Maj. Smith		Industry	
	Maj. Clark		Labor	✓
	Maj. Tooby		P W & U	
	Capt. Atkins		Transportation	
	Capt. Williams			
✓	Capt. Highland		Chief Commissioner	
	Lt. DiLoreto		Executive Commissioner	
	Lt. Morgan		Civil Affairs Section	
	Lt. Arensburg		Establishment Section	
	Requisition Br.		Attention:	
	Price Control Br.			
	Message Center			

	For appropriate Action		Note & Return
	Remarks/Recommendations		Signature
✓	Dispatch		Investigation & Report
	Information		File
	Circulation & Return		Note & Return

REMARKS:

[Handwritten signature]

1787

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE	28/7	
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT	BS	28/7
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss. STEVENSON	BS	28/7
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

MR

1786

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

A.C.

Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT	RA	12/7
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss. STEVENSON	BS	14/7
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

FILE

33

HEADQUARTERS
 VENEZIE REGION
 Allied Military Government
 AFO 394

TO : HQ A.C. (Labor Sub-Commission) 30 June 45

SUBJECT : Monthly Report

FILE NO : RXII/LA/102.02

1. In the period from 7 May 1945 to date, the Labor Division has concentrated its activities on the liquidation of fascist unions; establishment of Ufficio del Lavoro, and dependent Collocamenti Offices; collection of statistics regarding costs of living and rates of pay; and Italian Joint Advisory Committees to receive and consider requests for wage or salary adjustments.

2. UFFICIO DEL LAVORO

The Fascist Sindicati have been closed in every Province of Venezia Region, and Ufficio del Lavoro offices have been opened in all of the Provinces with the exception of Udine and Belluno Provinces.

In Belluno Province the Ufficio del Lavoro is being organized and should start functioning in a few days. The Udine Office will be organized shortly after the first of the month. Attached as Exhibit N.1 is data on the Ufficio del Lavoro.

None of the Offices are presently functioning 100% as there is extreme difficulty in obtaining competent personnel for the salaries established; however the activating of 18/B & D.D.L. 328 (increases for State & Parastatal Employees) will provide salaries that will attract the type of personnel desired.

The Social Assistance and Collocamenti Divisions of the Offices are the most active, there being hundreds of old assistance claims to be cleared, and registrations of workers returning from Germany, or looking for employment with the Forces.

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3. ITALIAN JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Italian Joint Advisory Committees (Provincial) have been organized in Provinces where Ufficio del Lavoro are functioning, the Regional Committee is functioning also, its office being in the Regional Ufficio del Lavoro, Venezia.

There has been but one request for a wage adjustment that has passed through the entire procedure and has received the approval of the Regional Commissioner; this being increases for workers of the harvest. As this increase was of a temporary nature, the Provincial Committees are presently reviewing the old rates, the new temporary rates

and the cost of living to determine whether the new rates should remain or be increased.

All of the Provincial Committees have before them numbers of requests the bulk of them being petitions from groups of State or Parastatal employees, whose plight will be lightened by the implementation of 18/B and D.D.L. 328. The granting of an anticipation to the State and Parastatal workers created some confusion as it was interpreted as applying to all workers, and in some Provinces the CLN or Camera del Lavoro ordered payments made by private employers.

Detailed information regarding the Advisory Committees will be found in Exhibit No.1.

4. EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Difficulties of communication has prevented the collection of accurate information as to the unemployment situation through the Region; however Bolzano Province appears to be the only province where there is a shortage of labor. In Belluno Province there are about seven thousand building trade workers unemployed, in Udine of eleven to fifteen thousand Partisans being disbanded, it is estimated five or more thousand will be seeking work, the others will be absorbed into agriculture.

In the other Provinces there is considerable unemployment of industrial and commercial workers, and efforts are underway to try to have agriculture absorb some of the unemployment, however while there are many workers who can return to agriculture from the temporary work as industrialists, there is still a group that know nothing of agriculture, and whose placement will be difficult.

At present, employment by military units is helpful, there being for example, about 6,000 employed in the Venezia-Mestre area in connection with unloading of ships, transport and storage dumps for the military.

It appears that many employers; and workers; are hoping against hope that supplies of raw or prime materials and fuel will be forthcoming soon and their establishments will be able to resume their full peace time activities. They do not realize that their chances are very slim of even resuming work at a small percentage of their former capacity, and are trying to hold their groups of workers together.

5. LABOR UNREST

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5. LABOR UNREST

For the first month after liberation there was little or no unrest among workers, but in the last few weeks there have been countless numbers of minor agitations, some because of wages or salaries, and others because of increased cost of living or shortages of foods. None of the disturbances have appeared to be the result of any organised plan, and have been usually of short duration.

It appears that most of the unrest has stemmed from items appearing in local papers recounting the economic advantages obtained, or about to be obtained by workers in Milano, Turino, or Genova areas and are usually the authorship

of a political or trade organization. In several cases checked, it related to Italian territory of South Italy and not the North.

The largest single group protesting over low salaries has been the State, Parastatal and Communal employees. The anticipation for the month of June quited them somewhat, but the uncertainty of the final adjustment resulted in continued petitions for relief before the several PIJAC and RIJAC. Notice of the implementation of 18/B & D.D.L. 328 will relieve their anxiety.

The agricultural workers are the second group that wish a general examination and revision upwards of their wages. A temporary increase for the harvesting of wheat, rye and barley has been granted, but the entire structure is being examined.

The workers for the Forces, especially the unskilled workers are still at 85 lire a day, and it appears this rate is too low in relation to the costs of living increases since 1 January 1945, which the best estimates show is about 52%, and also rates for common labor in private industry.

The local Committees on Wages (N.1 District) have met and recommended that the "Cost-of-Living" Bonus be introduced starting off with at least half of the original bonus; that is 30 lire. There has also been discussions as to rations and noon meals which if given would be appreciated more than a cash increase by many of the workers.

1782

A hurried call by Lt. Col. Price, Provincial Commissioner of Treviso Province, was received by this office because of a threatened province-wide strike by all workers. Capt. Giammarco called and discovered that the workers and employers were at sword's point because of a mandatory salary increase published by the C.I.N. and Camera del Lavoro, resulting from a meeting held in the Prefect's office at which the above named, in addition to several other so-called leading citizens, attended. Oddly enough, our Director was not invited and was aware of the "accord" only on reading its publication in the local newspaper. The rates were definitely excessive and universal application of the Premio di Liverrazione to agricultural and commercial employees was the bone of contention. Capt. Giammarco called a meeting which was attended by the PC, the Vice-Prefect, the CIN, and the Director of the Labor Office, Mr. Frescura. The illegality of the pact and the purpose and application of the liberation premium were demonstrated, as well as the authority and jurisdiction of the Labor Office. The functions of PIJAC were explained - notwithstanding the fact that the CIN and the Camera were

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On Thursday, 28/June/45, at Valdagno in Vicenza Province, there was a stoppage of work for about one hour by 2500 employees of the textile plant demanding rapid Evration proceedings and protesting against low wages.

(3)

A general strike was to be called on Monday July 2nd. A mass meeting of all the workers was held on Saturday, 30 June/45 in the town theater at which approximately 2000 of the workers were present. The only speakers were Lt. Col. Ioller and Capt. Giammarco. The Colonel promised to get the committee working in the plant on Monday, and the Captain showed that the Camera had fallen down in not presenting the facts to the attention of PIJAC and the Provincial Labor Office. The functions of each were pointed out, and the complete and necessary harmony and collaboration of both were stressed. Subsequently a round table discussion was had with the Commissione Interna and the Camera del Lavoro. Dr. Moranda, the Provincial Director was introduced and spoke; and he made arrangements for the submission of wage increase proposals to PIJAC. The scheduled strike was called off.

6. WAGE AND SALARY ADJUSTMENTS

There have been no official approval of increases except for workers for the gathering of the wheat, rye and barley harvests. The increases approximated 80%, establishing new rates of 10.50 for ordinary workers and 12.50 for specialized workers, (rates per hour.) These rates being temporary pending a more complete examination of the entire situation.

There have been a number of cases of unauthorized increases, granting of special bonuses or indemnities, and they are being followed up and investigated as rapidly as possible by the Ufficio del Lavoro, ordering the stoppages of the increases pending action by the Advisory Committees.

7. GENERAL

a) Camera del Lavoro

1781

The Camera del Lavoro in the Region have increased their activities and in general have not interfered with the functions of the Ufficio del Lavoro. A representative of the Camera del Lavoro in several of the Provinces is the Labor member of the PIJAC. Many of the proposals brought before these committees show agreements between members of Industry and the Camera del Lavoro as the representative of the workers.

There have been several cases where Provincial Camera del Lavoro have issued orders for mandatory payments at fixed scales of the Premio di Liberazione or wage or salary increases without regard to the established procedure. Positive action has been taken in every case, and it is believed cases like these will cease.

b) Political Activities affecting Labor.

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c) Political Activities effecting Labor.

In the first days of liberation the several Political parties in Provinces in the Region seized premises of the fascist labor unions, and some difficulties were experienced in recovering the properties, including documents, files and equipment for the Ufficio del Lavoro. All of these situations have been satisfactorily settled except one case, the Action Party in Padova still has possession of furniture and received AMG (Provincial) approval to retain it, as well as the premises, reference to the Regional Commissioner may be necessary to effect a settlement.

The CLN and some political organisations believed they had the administrative authority to issue orders effecting labor, including wage and salary adjustments and conferences were necessary to convince these bodies that they were in advisory capacities only and that the governing agency was AMG.

There have been a number of demonstrations by the population of the several Provinces, usually because of the short supply of food stuffs but usually including complaints of low wages. On investigation it was been found that such wage complaints were only one of the minor issues, the primary issues being demands for increases in the ration or distribution of foods believed to be available but not in the markets. The demonstrations have naturally drawn some workers into the ranks of the population that assembled.

c) The CLN Offices in the Provinces

The CLN Offices (Army Hiring Units) are functioning in the Region and the Collocamenti Offices of the Ufficio del Lavoro are cooperating closely, and have effected satisfactory accords.

In several places the two offices are combined, this system appearing to be the best plan for perfect coordination of the registration and employment of the workers. There is perfect harmony between the military and the Italian groups.

1780

8. RECOMMENDATIONS TO INCREASE EMPLOYMENT

The uncertainty of early revival to prewar status of industry due to shortages in raw materials and fuel, especially coal and oil, will require a program of "made-work". There will be many industrial establishments that cannot resume operations because of the war damage to their plants or machinery.

It is suggested that the efforts of all Divisions of AMG/AC be immediately directed to produce a program to relieve unemployment by activating projects that must sooner or later be done. Typical projects are suggested as follows:

- a) Salvage of critical materials such as railway materials (ties, rails, fish plates, connections, bolts etc); recovery of lumber, timber etc; from trenches and strong points prepared by the Germans. (It is understood that some of these materials have been blocked, but unguarded are disappearing piecemeal.)

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- b) Salvage of telephone, telegraph and high tension wires, insulators, poles, cross arms, guys, etc.
- c) Repairs to channels and banks of the numerous canals, some of which are dry or carry low water. (Operation will provide transport by barge relieving the over-strained land transport system.)
- d) Repairs to all classes of roads, cleaning of ditches, repairs to culverts, drains and small bridges requiring a minimum of critical materials.

- e) Filling in of bomb craters on private properties to increase the tillable lands.
- f) Increase in activities and expansion of the malaria control program.
- g) Removal of all military defensive construction. (pillboxes, antitank ditches, etc.)
- h) Demolition of unsafe buildings, salvage of materials such as iron, beams, timbers brick, stone, metals, etc., together with removal of waste to dumps.
- i) Removal of air-raid protection from public buildings, national monuments, etc. (Will produce salvage of critical materials, especially dressed timbers, brick, stone, sand, etc.)
- j) Recovery and repairs to barges and boats for inland waterways. (Can supplement present rail and road transport.)

It is further recommended that where possible projects be planned to permit local approval of estimates, to expedite awards of contracts.

It is known that the Public Works and Utilities Division of Venesie Region have awarded some contracts included in the above recommendations, however, delays in the approval of estimates by AC is retarding the program of relief for the unemployed.

1 incl.

[Signature]
Regional Commissioner

1779

LABOR PERSONNEL (Italian) IN VENEZIE REGION

Location.	<u>Ufficio del Lavoro.</u>	Rep. State.	<u>Italian Joint Advisory Committee.</u>
	Director.		Rep. Employers.
Venezia°	Dott. Luigi Mauro +° Campo S. Angelo.	Dott. Mario Scandellari°	Sig. Antonio dall'Arme
Venezia	(vacant at present).	Avv. Giulio Lizier Via Cannareggio 3538	Sig. Gino Baldi Via S. Grace 297
Padova	Dott. Gianfranco De Basi Via 8 Febbraio n° 1	Dott. Signori Marcello	Sig. Ferraro Giuseppe Via S. Rosa n° 21
Treviso	Rag. Luciano Frescura	Rag. Lino Trevisol	Sig. Giovanni Zamberlan
Rovigo	Avv. Giuseppe Bellinello Via Verdi n° 27	Cav. Angelo Mario Bezzi Via Pieve n° 2	Dott. Angelo Brigo Via oberdan n° 1
Bolzano	(vacant at present) Dott. Bohner, Capo Cociliatore acting	Dott. Silvio Gabriele % Prefecture	Dott. Mario Ricci % Unione Industriali
Trento	Sig. Guido Fincheri Via Barbacovi n° 19	Dott. Felice Crocchi % Prefettura	Dott. Martino Malacrea % Unione Industriali
Vicenza	Dott. Tiziano Morandi Via Contrà Rotin n° 19	Dott. Ugo Brunetti % Prefecture	Dott. Bruno Scaroni % Unione Industriali
Verona	Bruno Zera Via XX Settembre n° 9	Bruno Zera Via XX Settembre n° 9	Bruno Zera Via XX Settembre n° 9
Belluno	Information not available		
Udine	Information not available		

LABOR PERSONNEL (Italian) IN VENEZIE REGION

o) = Regional
 +) = Temporary appt.

<u>Italian Joint Advisory Committee.</u>		<u>Rep. Workers.</u>	
<u>Rep. State.</u>	<u>Rep. Employers.</u>		
Dott. Mario Scandellari ^o	Sig. Antonio dall'Arme	Dott. Guido Calò	
Avv. Giulio Lizier Via Cannareggio 3538	Sig. Gino Baldi Via S. Grace 297	Sig. Antonio Campi. Via Contrarini 3	
Dott. Signori Marcello	Sig. Ferraro Giuseppe Via S. Rosa n° 21	Sig. Alessandro Candia	
Rag. Lino Trevisol	Sig. Giovanni Zamberlan	Sig. Bruno Peraro	
Cav. Angelo Mario Bezzi Via Piave n° 2	Dott. Angelo Brigo Via oberdan n° 1	Sig. Mario Verza Via Verdi n° 13	
Dott. Silvio Gabriele % Prefecture	Dott. Mario Ricci % Unione Industriali	Sig. Natale Guasco Via Arcille n° 49	
Dott. Felice Crocchi ¹ % Prefectura	Dott. Martino Malaocra % Unione Industriali	On. Luigi Carlinari Cassa Rural Via Galileo	
Dott. Ugo Brunetti % Prefecture	Dott. Bruno Scaroni % Unioni Industriali	Dott. Bruno Ortolani % Camera del Lavoro	
Bruno Zera Via XX Settembre n° 9	Bruno Zera Via XX Settembre n° 9	Bruno Zera Via XX Settembre n° 9	
available			
available			

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LIGURIA REGION
APO 394FILE
LSG/713
28 May 1945

Ref. 101.03

SUBJECT : WEEKLY REPORT.

TO : R.C. LIGURIA REGION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION, ROME.1. WAGES.

With the publication of general order No 41 freezing prices and wages at the 3 April level there is a much better understanding of what prices and wages should be. It is also realized that no increases can be granted without proper authorization from AMG. As a matter of fact, one classification of employees, the insurance people already have come to see the undersigned for the increase in salaries, for which advances have already been given for the last 3 months. The agreement was reached at Milano between the firm and the employees to be applied for all of northern Italy. Their case is now being examined. No new developments in the allied scales.

2. LABOR RELATIONS:

1777
A Provincial Director of Labor acceptable to the GLM and Camera del Lavoro has been appointed for Genova Province, officially designated by Col. Mc Phee, F.O. of Genova Province. His name is Carlo Venegoni, formerly of the Camera del Lavoro who has wide experience in labor matters even in France where he was connected with labor offices similar to those being set up here. He is now busy building up a staff and finding a capable executive secretary and "Capo Collocatore" to run the employment office (Labor exchange). His offices will be located at the former Ispettorato del Lavoro premises where there will be enough room to house the Regional Office as well. On the ground floor there seems to be suitable space to set up the employment office, moving it from where it is now located.

An answer to my cable to maj. Scicluna was received and we seem to be in complete accord concerning the Spinelli Decree (Fascist) on the "Trattamento Economico degli Impiegati dell'Industria". It is agreed that the classification problem should be studied and a uniform policy for all of northern Italy formulated through a conference of Labor Officers who will submit their proposals to the labor sub-commission and thence to R.G. of each Region. The industrialists and the Camera del Lavoro are now studying the problem and their proposals will be submitted to the undersigned.

The famous "Liberation Bonus" already applied in Milano and practically wholly paid here has been given the OK signal. The undersigned, originally opposed to its application, finally told the Camera and industrialists that no objections will be raised for its payment but at the same time no official endorsement will be granted. Any action on the issue would have been superfluous since the payment of the Bonus was already a foregone conclusion.

Another payment made before the undersigned got on the job was a special bonus for workers for the days 24, 25, 26, 27 April and 1 and 8 May. Copy is here in enclosed together with the liberation bonus.

A special report on the Camera Integrazione and Ruoli degli Operai in Temporanea Disponibilità is now being written and will be submitted later.

3. UFFICIO COLLOCAMENTO:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| a) <u>Total registered</u> (includes partisans) | - 12,496 |
| b) <u>Partisan total</u> | - 2,064 |
| c) <u>Total placed</u> (including partisans) | - 3,126 |
| d) <u>Partisans placed</u> | - 900 |

4. SOCIAL INSURANCE -

The undersigned has noticed the following big differences between the north and south:

1776

*Refer to Finance
JC*

<u>N o r t h</u>	<u>S o u t h</u>
1. - <u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u> Paid by employer entirely	Paid partly by each
2. - <u>ASSEGNI FAMILIARI</u> Operai at the level of impiegati up to 18 years of age - contribution of employer is 25% - uniform -	Different levels for operai and impiegati - operai can get assegni for all children up to 16 years of age and impiegati up to 18 years - employer pays 20%.
3. - <u>1500 LIRE LIMIT FOR INSURANCE IMPIEGATI</u> In Piemonte and Lombardia no such limit for impiegati everybody is insured regardless of whether he earns 1500 Lire a month or not - in Liguria as in south.	Those impiegati earning 1500 or more not insured - I.E. no one is insured because everybody earns more than established limit.
4. - <u>STAMPE</u> In Liguria old stamp system being used - in Piemonte and Lombardia all contributions are unified under one stamp system paid in one lump sum.	Old stamp system. 1775
5. - <u>BENEFITS</u> Completely automatic regardless of whether stamps are in booklet or not.	For pensions need all stamps in insurance booklet.

These differences should be ironed out as soon as possible after studies are made by the "Direzioni Generali". It should also be brought to Rome's attention that there are 3 big commissari operating in Italy, completely independent from Rome. Their H.Q.

are in Milan and they are as follows:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. <u>Providence</u> | - | Dr. Orsini |
| 2. <u>Malattie</u> | - | Dr. Cortesini |
| 3. <u>Infortuni</u> | - | Prof. P. Collausti |

There is also a sub-commissario for Piemonte and Liguria:

Ugo Sbrana.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS.

- a) There are two Labor Officers waiting around doing nothing because of lack of transportation to take them to their respective regions. If one or both were temporarily assigned here while waiting, they could be very useful.
- b) Still expecting Curti and Salmeri to set up regional office recommend they come quickly for interview.
- c) Still recommend assignment of another officer or a non-com who can take responsibility.

Alessandrini
ALESSANDRINI
CAPT. INFANTRY
Labor Officer.

1774

ACCORDO RELATIVO AL PREMIO DI LIBERAZIONE

L'Unione degli Industriali e la Camera del Lavoro di Genova sottopongono al Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale l'accordo fra di esse intervenute per la corresponsione di un premio della liberazione a tutti i lavoratori dipendenti delle aziende industriali della Provincia di Genova.

Tale premio viene concordato nella seguente misura:

Lire 5000.== a tutti coloro (uomini e donne) che usufruiscono degli assegni familiari;

Lire 3500.== a tutti gli altri lavoratori dai 18 anni compiuti in su;

Lire 2000.== a tutti gli altri lavoratori al di sotto degli anni 18 e sino ai 16 anni;

Lire 1500.== ai lavoratori di età inferiore ai 16 anni.

Esso compete ai lavoratori regolarmente in forza nelle aziende alla data del 1 corr. mese avente almeno un anno di anzianità presso la stessa azienda. In caso di anzianità inferiore all'anno, il premio verrà corrisposto nella misura di tanti dodicesimi quanti sono i mesi interi di anzianità. Comunque verrà corrisposto l'importo di un dodicesimo del premio di cui trattasi anche a tutti ¹⁴³coloro che pur non avendo un mese di anzianità abbiano superato alla data del 1 Maggio il periodo di prova.

Il premio integrale deve essere corrisposto a tutti i lavoratori che abbiano dato attiva opera di collaborazione al movimento insurrezionale e mediante partecipazione nei Comitati clandestini o con azione attiva almeno nelle due giornate del 24 e 25 Aprile u.s.

Non hanno diritto al premio di cui trattasi tutti gli iscritti al p.f.r., tutti gli appartenenti alle Brigate Nere ed alle forze armate repubblicane, nonché a tutti coloro che hanno comunque ed in qualunque tempo beneficiato di premi e di assegni per benemerenze fasciste. Sono del pari esclusi dal premio tutti coloro che comunque hanno presta-

Lire 3500.== a tutti gli altri lavoratori dai 18 anni compiuti in su;
 Lire 2000.== a tutti gli altri lavoratori al disotto degli anni 18
 e sino ai 16 anni;

Lire 1500.== ai lavoratori di età inferiore ai 16 anni.

Esso compete ai lavoratori regolarmente in forza nelle aziende alla data del 1 corr. mese svente almeno un anno di anzianità presso la stessa azienda. In caso di anzianità inferiore all'anno, il premio verrà corrisposto nella misura di tanti dodicesimi quanti sono i mesi interi di anzianità. Comunque verrà corrisposto l'importo di un dodicesimo del premio di cui trattasi anche a tutti coloro che pur non avendo un mese di anzianità abbiano superato ¹³ alla data del 1 Maggio il periodo di prova.

Il premio integrale deve essere corrisposto a tutti i lavoratori che abbiano dato attiva opera di collaborazione al movimento insurrezionale o mediante partecipazione nei Comitati clandestini o con azione attiva almeno nelledue giornate del 24 e 25 Aprile u.s.

Non hanno diritto al premio di cui trattasi tutti gli iscritti al P.f.r., tutti gli appartenenti alle Brigate Nere ed alle forze armate repubblicane, nonché a tutti coloro che hanno comunque ed in qualunque tempo beneficiato di premi e di assegni per benemerenze fasciste. Sono del pari esclusi dal premio tutti coloro che comunque hanno prestato servizio nelle formazioni militari e di polizia nazifascista. Sono pure esclusi gli assenti dal lavoro da oltre un mese senza giustificato motivo. E' esclusa l'erogazione del premio nei confronti dei sottoposti a giudizio di epurazione sino all'esito del definitivo giudizio degli organi competenti.

Il premio di liberazione verrà corrisposto in tre rate. La prima del 40% da pagarsi entro il 30 Maggio c.m., la seconda del 30% da pagarsi entro il 20 giugno p.v. e la terza del 30% da pagarsi entro il 10

Luglio p.v.

Il premio della liberazione assorbe fino alla concorrenza del suo ammontare le somme eventualmente anticipate dalle singole aziende a tale titolo, e si intende esente da qualsiasi contributo e trattenuta anche di carattere fiscale.

P. LA CAMERA DEL LAVORO
di GENOVA

P. L'UNIONE DEGLI INDUSTRIALI
della Provincia di GENOVA

Genova, 17 Maggio 1945

1772

ACCORDO STIPULATO TRA L'UNIONE DEGLI INDUSTRIALI DELLA PROV.
DI GENOVA E LA CAMERA DEL LAVORO DI GENOVA PER IL PAGAMENTO
DELLA GIORNATA DEL 24 - 25 - 26 - 27 APRILE U.S. - 1° MAGGIO
E 8 MAGGIO ULTIMO SCORSO.

21/4/50
Per le giornate del 24 - 25 - 26 - 27 aprile 1945 si conviene
quanto segue:

- agli operai presenti al lavoro verrà corrisposto il guadagno realizzato maggiorato del 100% con l'aggiunta delle indennità di guerra e mensa;
- agli operai non presenti al lavoro verrà corrisposta una retribuzione pari a quella percepita dagli operai presenti al lavoro con l'indennità di guerra e mensa.
- Nei casi in cui non vi sia stato alcun presente al lavoro, agli operai non presenti al lavoro verrà corrisposta una giornata di paga calcolata sulla media delle due ultime quindicine con l'aggiunta dell'indennità di guerra e mensa.
- Agli impiegati, le suddette giornate verranno retribuite - oltre lo stipendio normale - con il pagamento di quattro giornate calcolate sulla base dell'orario normale ottenuto con la divisione della retribuzione mensile per 180.

Per la giornata del 1° Maggio:

- A tutti gli operai in tale giornata verrà corrisposta la paga doppiata con l'aggiunta dell'indennità di guerra e mensa;

- agli impiegati verrà corrisposta, oltre la retribuzione normale, una giornata in più da calcolarsi conforme il trattamento sopra previsto per le giornate dal 24...27 aprile.

Per la giornata dell'8 Maggio:

- Agli operai che hanno lavorato verrà corrisposta la giornata doppiata col pagamento di una indennità di guerra e mensa; agli operai che non hanno lavorato verrà corrisposto il pagamento di una giornata semplice con indennità di guerra e mensa;

- agli impiegati verrà corrisposta, in aggiunta alla retribuzione normale, una giornata in più del mensile conforme i criteri di cui sopra.

Per gli appartenenti al Gap e al Gap:

Agli appartenenti al Gap e al Gap tutte le giornate di cui sopra verranno retribuite sulla base dei presenti accordi che stabiliscono.

- agli operai non presenti al lavoro verrà corrisposta una retribuzione pari a quella percepita dagli operai presenti al lavoro con l'indennità di guerra e mensa;
- Nei casi in cui non vi sia stato alcun presente al lavoro, agli operai non presenti al lavoro verrà corrisposta una giornata di paga calcolata sulle medie delle due ultime quindicine con l'aggiunta dell'indennità di guerra e mensa;
- Agli impiegati, le suddette giornate verranno retribuite - oltre lo stipendio normale - con il pagamento di quattro giornate calcolate sulla base dell'orario normale ottenuto con la divisione della retribuzione mensile per 180.

1771

Per la giornata del 1° maggio:

- A tutti gli operai in tale giornata verrà corrisposta la paga doppia con l'aggiunta dell'indennità di guerra e mensa;
- agli impiegati verrà corrisposta, oltre la retribuzione normale, una giornata in più da calcolarsi conforme il trattamento sopra previsto per le giornate dal 24...27 aprile.

Per la giornata dell'8 maggio:

- Agli operai che hanno lavorato verrà corrisposta la giornata doppia col pagamento di una indennità di guerra e mensa; agli operai che non hanno lavorato verrà corrisposto il pagamento di una giornata semplice con indennità di guerra e mensa;
- agli impiegati verrà corrisposta, in aggiunta alla retribuzione normale, una giornata in più del mensile conforme i criteri di cui sopra.

Per gli appartenenti al Sap e al Gap:

Agli appartenenti al Sap e al Gap tutte le giornate di cui sopra verranno retribuite sulla base dei presenti accordi che stabiliscono il trattamento degli operai e impiegati che hanno lavorato nelle giornate atesse.

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
 ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
 APO 394

L.H.B/tm

15/7/45

To : HQ. AC. (Labour Sub- Commission.)
 Subject : Labour - Venezia Province.
 File No: R XII/LA/20.1

Date 28 May 1945

A report on Labour Offices and labour in certain Provinces of this Region, covering the period to date follows:

1. VENEZIA PROVINCE.

The Regional Labour Office has been established in Campo S. Angelo 3584, and a Director selected, who however resigned through pressure of the CLN before formal appointment could be made. Work will therefore be retarded pending appointment of a new Director, who has been requested from Rome. Furniture, equipment, supplies, etc., are ready and a budget is under preparation.

The Provincial Labour Office, located at the same address is functioning, some personnel are working, assistance and collocamento work is good, however the Director selected did not report for duty and has advised he has accepted appointment to another position by direction of the CLN. The Regional Director organised this office while also organising his own office. The Secretary of the Provincial Office will act as Director pending the arrival of a new Director from Rome.

1770

2. PADOVA PROVINCE.

The Provincial Labour Office has been established at Piazza Cavour and Gianfrancesco de' Besi has been appointed officially as Director. The office has started to function on assistance matters, the collocamento office is to be opened at once, and a budget has been submitted to AMG for approval. Sufficient furniture, equipment, supplies, etc., have been obtained to properly function, and some personnel employed.

3. ROVIGO PROVINCE.

The Director for the Provincial Labour Office has not been selected to date due to unforeseen difficulties in Venezia that were time-consuming beyond expectations.

4. TREVISO PROVINCE.

The selection of the Director here has been delayed for the reason stated above. The organisation of this office will start 28 May '45.

5. VERONA PROVINCE.

A visit to Verona to open a Provincial Labour Office disclosed that 5th. Army wished to retain control of all Labour matters for the time being, has posted an Order similar to G.O.28, and established a Provincial Labour Office at N.9 Venti Settembre, which had an approved budget. The Collocamento office was functioning, and the assistance office only as relating to ex-workers from Germany. While the budget was not examined it is believed the salaries will be higher than those suggested in LSC/811/1103 of 6 April '45.

6. VICENZA PROVINCE.

No action is to be started here for the same reason given for Verona Province.

7. Italian Joint Advisory Committees.REGIONAL COMMITTEE.

The activation of this committee has not been effected to date, as no person to serve as the member to represent the employees has received approval of all members of the CLN and the Prefect. The members to represent the State and the Employers have been selected, and office facilities have been provided for the committee which will have its headquarters in the Regional Labour Office, Venezia.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

A Provincial Committee is being organised in each Province to receive and act first on all wage matters, and their findings and recommendations will be directed to the Regional Committee. This procedure has been adopted to expedite actions, and with local residents on the committees, should provide better factual information and statistics. These Committees are in the formative state in the Provinces of Venezia, Padova, Rovigo and Treviso. For the present no committees will be formed in Verona or ¹⁷⁶⁹ Vicenza Provinces.

8. WAGES & PRICES.

There have been no formal demands for increases in salaries or wages, however complaints have been heard of low wages and increased costs of living, especially for food. This pressure is general, but particularly strong in Venezia, Padova and Treviso Provinces.

On the basis of hastily made surveys it appears that food costs have risen about 10% in these Provinces since 1 May '45, and are still increasing. There are reports from several Italian sources, as yet unconfirmed, that the whole price structure in the Chioggia area has been shattered by outside buyers bidding for fresh vegetables and fish above the normal "asking price". Fish is reputed to be selling from 200 to 300 lire a kilo at Chioggia, resulting in subnormal quantities reaching the Venice markets. Units authorised to purchase in Chioggia area fresh vegetables have been forced to pay over the normal prices to obtain their allotted quotas. It is claimed that much of these items are going in the direction of Milano.

The suggested salaries for Provincial Office employees is considered too low in relation to the existing costs of living. Investigation of employees of the several Prefectures, shows that because of their low salaries many of them engage in black marketing on the side to supplement their income. Attention has been called to the approved salaries for Provincial Medical Officers, which approach 8,000 lire a month, far in excess of the salary of the average Prefect. This action has caused considerable comment in labour circles, and may be used as an opening wedge to demand general increases for all workers.

[Signature]
L.H. BAILEY
Captain
Regional Labour Office

1768

L.H.B/tm

HQ. AG. (Labour Sub- Commission.)

26 May 1945

Labour - Venezia Province.

/LA/20.1

A report on Labour Offices and Labour in certain Provinces of this Region, covering the period to date follows:

1. VENETIA PROVINCE.

The Regional Labour Office has been established in Campo S. Angelo 3534, and a Director selected, who however resigned through pressure of the CM before formal appointment could be made. Work will therefore be retarded pending appointment of a new Director, who has been requested from Rome. Furniture, equipment, supplies, etc., are ready and a budget is under preparation.

The Provincial Labour Office, located at the same address is functioning, some personnel are working, assistance and collocamento work is good, however the Director selected did not report for duty and has advised he has accepted appointment to another position by direction of the CM. The Regional Director organised this office while also organising his own office. The Secretary of the Provincial Office will act as Director pending the arrival of a new Director from Rome.

2. PADOVA PROVINCE.

The Provincial Labour Office has been established at Piazza Cavour and Gianfrancesco de' Dasi has been appointed officially as Director. The office has started to function on assistance matters, the collocamento office is to be opened at once, and a budget has been submitted to AG for approval. Sufficient furniture, equipment, supplies, etc., have been obtained to properly function, and some personnel employed.

3. ROVIGO PROVINCE.

The Director for the Provincial Labour Office has not been selected to date due to unforeseen difficulties in Venezia that were time-consuming beyond expectations.

4. TREVISO PROVINCE.

The selection of the Director here has been delayed for the reason stated above. The organisation of this office will start 28 May '45.

1767

5. VERONA PROVINCE.

A visit to Verona to open a Provincial Labour Office disclosed that 5th. Army wished to retain control of all labour matters for the time being, has posted an Order similar to G.O. 28, and established a Provincial Labour Office at N.9 Venti Settembre, which had an approved budget. The Collocamento office was functioning, and the assistance office only as relating to ex-workers from Germany. While the budget was not examined it is believed the salaries will be higher than those suggested in L90/811/1103 of 6 April '45.

6. VICENZA PROVINCE.

No action is to be started here for the same reason given for Verona Province.

7. Italian Joint Advisory Committee.REGIONAL COMMITTEE.

The activation of this committee has not been effected to date, as no person to serve as the member to represent the employees has received approval of all members of the CLN and the Prefect. The members to represent the State and the Employers have been selected, and office facilities have been provided for the committee which will have its headquarters in the Regional Labour Office, Venezia.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

A Provincial Committee is being organized in each Province to receive and act first on all wage matters, and their findings and recommendations will be directed to the Regional Committee. This procedure has been adopted to expedite actions, and with local residents on the committees, should provide better factual information and statistics. These Committees are in the formative state in the Provinces of Venezia, Padova, Rovigo and Treviso. For the present no committees will be formed in Verona or Vicenza Provinces.

8. WAGES & PRICES.

There have been no formal demands for increases in salaries or wages, however complaints have been heard of low wages and increased costs of living, especially for food. This pressure is general, but particularly strong in Venezia, Padova and Treviso Provinces.

On the basis of hastily made surveys it appears that food costs have risen about 10% in these Provinces since 1 May '45, and are still increasing. There are reports from several Italian sources, as yet unconfirmed, that the whole price structure in the Chioggia area has been shattered by outside buyers bidding for fresh vegetables and fish above the normal "asking price". Fish is reputed to be selling from 200 to 300 lire a kilo at Chioggia, resulting in abnormal quantities reaching the Venice markets. Units authorized to purchase in Chioggia area fresh vegetables have been forced to pay over the normal prices to obtain their allotted quotas. It is claimed that much of these items are going in the direction of Milano.

2481.018-2

The suggested salaries for Provincial Office employees is considered too low in relation to the existing costs of living. Investigation of employees of the several Prefectures, shows that because of their low salaries many of them engage in black marketing on the side to supplement their income. Attention has been called to the approved salaries for Provincial Medical Officers, which approach 8,000 lire a month, far in excess of the salary of the average Prefect. This action has caused considerable comment in labour circles, and may be used as an opening wedge to demand general increases for all workers.

L. H. Bailey
L. H. BAILEY
Captain
Regional Labour Office

1765

- 2 -

7 1/2 lire for cabbages instead of 5 lire the posted price, in order to secure there allotted quota.

2. Padova.

No reports of any break in wages as of 3 April 1945 have been received to date, industrial workers receive 110-120 lire a day, however there have been complaints of increased costs of living, which is estimated at 10% between 1 May and date.

Information received indicates administrative and executive positions in Industry and to special commissioners are paying from 8,000 to 10,000 lire a month. State employees, are complaining of their low salaries and are suspected of engaging in blackmarketing to supplement their income.

Reports under investigation indicate many firms have or are now paying special "liberation bonuses" to their employees. ACIP for example was authorized by their Milan Office on 7 May to pay 5,000 lire bonus.

3. Costs of foods now on sale in local markets, with prices a year ago, are attached to show increased costs.

L.H. Bailey
for *L.H. Bailey*, Labour Officer.
Venezia Region.

Encl.

1764

LSC/
710

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

To : A. C. (Labour Sub-Commission)
Subject : Regional Labour Office Venezia Region
File No: R XII/LA/23.1

Date 26 May 1945

1. A report on the a/m Office follows:
 - a) The Regional Labour Office for the Venezia Region has been established at Campo S. Angelo, N. 3584, in the same quarters as the Provincial Labour Office. The Director is expected to be Avv. Giovanni Dalla Santa, who is presently organising the Provincial Labour Office. Every effort is being made to have this office function as soon as possible, that the Director may assist in organising other Provincial Labour Offices throughout this Region.
 - b) For the same reason stated in the report on the Provincial Labour Office organisations, competent employees are hard to obtain because of the low salaries offered.
 - c) A further report on progress will be submitted at which time recommendations for proposed new salary rates will be submitted.

L. H. Bailey
Lionel H. Bailey, Labour Officer
Venezia Region

1763

A. C. (Labour Sub-Commission)

26 May 1945

Regional Labour Office Venezia Region

/LA/83.1

1. A report on the a/m Office follows:

- a) The Regional Labour Office for the Venezia Region has been established at Campo S. Angelo, N. 3584, in the same quarters as the Provincial Labour Office. The Director is expected to be Avv. Giovanni Dalla Santa, who is presently organising the Provincial Labour Office. Every effort is being made to have this office function as soon as possible, that the Director may assist in organising other Provincial Labour Offices throughout this Region.
- b) For the same reason stated in the report on the Provincial Labour Office organisations, competent employees are hard to obtain because of the low salaries offered.
- c) A further report on progress will be submitted at which time recommendations for proposed new salary rates will be submitted.

L. H. Bailey
Lionel H. Bailey, Labour Officer
Venezia Region
1762

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

LSC/710

To : A. C. (Labour Sub-Commission;)

Date 26 May 1945

Subject : Organisation - Labour Office Padova Province

File No: R XII/LA/23.1

1. A report on the a/m Office follows:

- a) Unforeseen difficulties, first with the CLN, and later because of the low salary for the position, delayed the appointment of the Director of the Padova Labour Office. Gianfrancesco de' Besi a Doctor in Law, was finally persuaded by the Prefect to accept. Vetting is now in progress and the Provincial Commissioner is making the formal recommendation of appointment.
- b) Additional difficulties now are presented in hiring the other employees, also because of the low salaries. Competent persons interviewed for positions declined as present salaries were double or more in other state offices or private industry, for like work. Employees hired to date are considered sub-standard compared to persons doing like work in offices with which the Labour Office will conduct business.
- c) The Labour Office has been established in the rooms of the ex-fascist Professionist and Artists Union. The budget is being prepared and will soon be submitted. Records of closed unions are being collected for examination, and the office has started to function.
- d) Some difficulties and delays are expected shortly in payments of social insurance by the Previdenza Sociale of Padova, as their building and furniture has been requisitioned. There are tons of records and files to be removed immediately and this, with lack of sufficient equipment will effect their operations.

1761
Lionel H. Bailey
Lionel H. Bailey, Labour Officer
Venezia Region

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

L/C 710
HEADQUARTERS

1 JUN 1945

To : A. C. (Labour Sub-Commission.) ✓

Date 26 May 1945

Subject : Wages and Prices. Venezia Region.

File No: R XII/LA/23.1

1. Venezia.

- a) The dockworkers and stevedores at the port of Venice have demanded 35 lire a ton for unloading ships, and 250 lire a day for unloading trucks. An agreement is being attempted as a basis of a contract with these groups, and the military in preparation for the opening of the Port. The rate appears very high, producing for example for unloading coal, over 770 lire a day per man. Representatives of the workers claim the Germans paid 800-900 lire a day for the same work.
- b) There was a short work-stoppage on 19 May of the gondoliers of Venice in protest over the new tariffs which reduced rates from 200 lire and up, to 45 lire. A suggestion to requisition and install outboard motors returned them to work.
- c) In Mestre, on the land end of the causeway from Venice, unskilled workers are working for 80-85 lire a day for the military. In Venice 122 lire appears to be the rate for unskilled workers as of 3 April 1945. 1760
- d) Operators of motor launches under requisition in Venice are now being paid 120 lire a day plus some food.
- e) A report through Italians, as yet unconfirmed, states that in Chioggia, and nearby area; which produces large quantities of vegetables and fish; all price control of commodities has broken and fish is being sold to the highest bidders, at 200 or more lire a kilo, and vegetables are also being sold on the same basis. The report further is that buyers from large centers as Milano have come into the area offering to buy above the "asking" prices provided they can secure the quantity they desire. If this practice does not cease there will be no fish or vegetables in the local markets, except at high prices which will cause agitations for wage increases. A local military unit, for example, has paid

- 2 -

7 1/2 lire for cabbages instead of 5 lire the posted price, in order to secure there allotted quota.

2. Padova.

No reports of any break in wages as of 3 April 1945 have been received to date, industrial workers receive 110-120 lire a day, however there have been complaints of increased costs of living, which is estimated at 10% between 1 May and date.

Information received indicates administrative and executive positions in Industry and to special commissioners are paying from 8,000 to 10,000 lire a month. State employees, are complaining of their low salaries and are suspected of engaging in blackmarketing to supplement their income.

Reports under investigation indicate many firms have or are now paying special "liberation bonuses" to their employees. ACIP for example was authorised by their Milan Office on 7 May to pay 5,000 lire bonus.

3. Costs of foods now on sale in local markets, with prices a year ago, are attached to show increased costs.

L. H. Bailey
W. H. Bailey Captain.
Lionel H. Bailey, Labour Officer.
Venezia Region.

Encl.

1759

COPY

MONTHLY REPORT
HEADQUARTERS VENEZUELA REBEL
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

MAY 1946

EXTRACT7. FINANCE.

The main financial objective has been to prevent the necessary financial restrictions on liberation becoming a brake on the re-establishment of normal economic life. Opening of banks and Post Offices was given first priority together with explanation of budgeting procedure and provision of emergency financing for state anti and communes. P.F.O.s were otherwise mainly engaged in approving issuing of assegni, leading on Italian officials to expedite their budgets, which are now flowing in fast, and permitting specific withdrawals as so many industrial and commercial accounts are blocked.

Currency position is satisfactory and drain not excessive for the first month. Although cost of living has risen considerably and despite CLM and PWB publicity for frenco di liberazione, the 3 April scale has lasted a month but employees are confidently expecting something in June.

Italian officials except for Intendenti di Finanza are generally efficient and politically satisfactory. Dislocation of financial administration due to air raids was confined to TRIVISO and VERONA and was adjusted in 10 days. CLM after being a little aggressive at first are now accepting AMG control over finance.

There are no major financial questions except for salary rates and in some areas unpaid German debts and P.F.O.s are generally well ahead of schedule despite great volume of paper work with which they have to deal.

LABOUR, 12.

During the month of May the principal activities of the Regional Labour Office have been in the closing of Fascist Labour Unions, posting of General Order N. 26, the selection of Directors and the opening of Labour Offices in VERONA, BOVICO, PADOVA and TRIVISO Provinces. The Regional Labour Office has also been established in VERONA.

Italian Joint Advisory Committees have been organized in the Provinces mentioned above and are ready to function. The Regional Advisory Committee will be located in VERONA. The efficiency and expedite request for wage or salary adjustments.

There has been no general break away to date from the wage and salary levels of 3 April 45, but several isolated cases of unauthorized increases have been reported and are under investigation. It is expected that the Committees will be overwhelmed with requests in the coming month because of increased costs of living. The State and Parastatal groups are now discontented.

There have been a few minor work stoppages of short duration but not involving wages. The Camera del Lavoro of the several Provinces are at present cooperative.

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Currency position is satisfactory and again not excessive for the first month. Although cost of living has risen considerably on despite OLN and PNB publicity for Premio di Liberazione, the 5 April scale has lasted a month but employees are confidently expecting something in June.

Italian officials except for Intendenti di Finanze are generally efficient and politically satisfactory. Dislocation of financial administration due to air raids was confined to TRIESTE and VENEZIA and was adjusted in 10 days. OLN after being a little aggressive at first are now accepting AMG control over finance.

There are no major financial questions except for salary rates and in some areas unpaid German debts and P.F.O.s are generally well ahead of schedule despite great volume of paper work with which they have to deal.

LABOR. 12.

During the month of May the principal activities of the Regional Labor Office have been in the closing of Fascist Labor Unions, passing of General Order N. 28, the selection of Directors and the opening of Labor Offices in VENEZIA, UDINE, PADOVA and TREVISO Provinces. The Regional Labor Office has also been established in VENEZIA.

Italian Joint Advisory Committees have been organized in 1738 Provinces mentioned above and are ready to function. The Regional Advisory Committee will be located in VENEZIA. The office and expedite request for wage or salary adjustments.

There has been no general break away to date from the wage and salary levels of 3 April 45, but several isolated cases of unauthorized increases have been reported and are under investigation. It is expected that the Committees will be overwhelmed with requests in the coming month because of increased costs of living. The State and Provincial groups are now discontented.

There have been a few minor work stoppages of short duration but not involving wages. The Camera del Lavoro of the several Provinces are at present cooperative.

Shortages of fuel and raw materials together with damaged plants presents an unemployment problem.

The radio, orders from OLN or Camera del Lavoro have caused an agitation for payment of a "Liberation Premium". It has not as yet been authorized in the Region but some firms have paid it their workers. A "Cost of Living" bonus was ordered paid to railway workers in the VENEZIA area, without AMG authorization.

20. PROPERTY CONTROL.

During the month of May properties owned by Allied Nations were inspected and posted with protection notices as follows:

2091 01901
BusinessReal Estate

11	5
2	-
2	3
-	2
15	10

Nationality

American
British
French
Greek

Province of PADOVA	14
" " ROVIGO	5
" " VENEZIA	6
	25

A further 17 business concerns have been located in VENICE, but investigations are not yet completed.

The only case of maladministration under sequestration so far discovered is that of Sferre Bros, owning an embroidery and lace factory at VENICE. The sequesteror, Adv. Carlo Bonicchi, is said to have gone to ROME, having sold or taken with him goods valued at L. 74,222.50.

War damage sustained by Allied owned properties so far inspected has not been great. Sequesterors or their agents are being instructed to report such damage to the proper Italian authorities in the same manner as if it were Italian owned property to which the existing laws regarding war damage claims only apply.

s/ J. K. Dwyer,
Brigadier
Regional Commissioner

1757

ECONOMIC SECTION

Date 19/6

Internal		External	
Fr	To	Fr	To
Vice President		ECONOMIC SECTION	
Brig Anderson		Production Division	
Col Walton		Supply Division	
Col Belser		AGRICULTURE SUB-COMM	
Col Densmore		COMMERCE	
Lt Col Moore		FINANCE	
Mr Hughes		FOOD	
Maj Smith		INDUSTRY	
Maj Clark		LABOR	
Maj Dollard		PW & U	
Lt. Toby		TRANSPORTATION	
Capt Atkins			
Capt Williams		CHIEF COMMISSIONER	
Capt Highland		EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER	
Lt Dileretto		CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION	
Lt Morgan		ESTABLISHMENT SECTION	
Lt Arersberg		ATTENTION:	
Requisition Br			
Price Control Br			
Message Center			

For Appropriate Action	Note & Retain
Remarks/Recommendations	Signature
Dispatch	Investigation & Report
Information	File
Circulation & Return	Note & Return

REMARKS

1756

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. DI FEDE		
Mr. AIREY		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss STEVENSON		
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

1753

LHB/sb

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

LSC/811+1201
File LSC
710

TO : HQ A.C. (Labour Sub-Commission) 22 May 45
SUBJECT: Prices & wages
FILE No: RXII/LAB/21.5

HEADQUARTERS
25 MAY 1945

Attached for your information are wages
and prices for Padova, Udine, Treviso, and Rovigo
Provinces.

C. W. J. Howell
May 1945
Regional Commissioner

Encls. (4)
As above

Miss Stevenson

1754

HEADQUARTERS
 VENEZIE REGION
 Allied Military Government
 AFO 394

22 May 1945

PADOVA PROVINCE

1. Wages for workers in industry were as follows:-

Specialists	L. 8.75 - 9.05 hourly
Qualified workers	8.10
Apprentices 16 - 18 years	4.50
under 16 years	3.50
Common Workers	7.25
Common Labourers over 16 years	6.90
from 16 - 18 years	4.50
under 16 years	3.50

For all workers who were heads of families a war indemnity was payable at L 20 in addition to the following family allowances:-

With one son/daughter	L. 4.00 daily
two sons	10.70
three sons	16.05
four sons	25.40
for each additional son/daughter	6.35
wife	4.05
each parent	3.75

2. The only variation made in the normal ration scales was that respect of the families of forced labourers who were permitted gr. 225 of bread daily against the general ration of gr. 150. Light workers were entitled to 325 gr. heavy workers 425 gr. and very heavy workers 525 gr. daily. The variations were not reflected in any other commodity.

1753

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

22 May 1945.

Udine Province

1.

(a) Wages

Skilled labour (bricklayer, carpenter, painter etc)	- Lire 10 per hour
Unskilled labour	- Lire 8.50 per hour
Heavy labour (bricklayer's mate, etc)	- Lire 8 per hour
Lower scale	- Lire 7.50 per hour

(b) Rations - Bread

Skilled labour	- 425 grams per day
Unskilled labour	- 150 " " "
Heavy labour	- 325/425 grams per day.

(c) Price of bread per kilo

Subsidy to be paid by Germans	- Lire 2.40
	- Lire 113.60 per qle

2. All above scales and prices current on 3 Apr 45.

3. Present price of bread lire 5 per kilo.

4. Present bread ration 150 grams per day.

Except Partisans, who are drawing 300 grams per day, instead of 500 grams per day previously issued by SEPRAL - in spite of German occupation. The latter scale is justified on the grounds of political expediency.

1752

TREVISO PROVINCES

1. Wage Scale to Unskilled Laborers paid by Germans

Boys under 15 yrs	- 40 lire per day plus food and cigarettes
" 15-18 yrs	- 80 lire per day plus food and cigarettes
Men over 18 yrs	- 120 to 150 lire plus food and cigarettes
Women	- 80 lire plus food.

2. General.

CROPS. Expect wheat harvest 66 % of last year, maize harvest 100% of last year, very few potatoes.

LOCAL PRODUCE. Expect no surpluses before July then possibly fruit.

PRICES. Bread was on 1 Apr. and still is, 3.60.

RATIONING. An issue of flour to do quite a large proportion of population to the end of the season has been made.

GRAIN PRICE. The price to the farmers last year was 350 Lire. They were asked what they considered would be a fair price for this season's grain crop. The direttore of the Consorzio mentioned 1000 at first but meeting eventually finished with the idea of 500 lire without any suggestions from me other than that I considered 1000 far too high (This figure is the same as was suggested in Rovigo).

GENERI DA MINESTRA. There used to be a ration of 3 Kg. per month 2500 gr. pasta 500 gr. rice. Polenta was given instead of bread.

BLACK MARKET. There is a strong black market, prices as follows:

grain	1500 lire Q.li	
maize	1000 " "	
meat	250 " Kg.	
butter	700 " "	
Sugar	500/600 " "	
Salt	250/300 " "	
Cigarettes	80 lire per 10	1751

FOOD PROCESSING. Seed crushing - sunflowers and rape: marmelade 3 small factories 120/130 q.li per day.

LABOUR RATES. Two months ago Italians paid 50/70 lire maximum for unskilled labour. Germans gave extra food including salt, sugar, flour, cigarettes to all workers and paid the following rates:

under 15	40 lire
15 - 18	80 "
over 18	120-150

LOCAL PRODUCE. Expect no surpluses before July then possibly fruit.

PRICES. Bread was on 1 Apr. and still is, 3.60.

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BLACK MARKET. There is a strong black market, prices as follows:

grain	1500 lire Q.li	
maize	1000 "	"
meat	250 "	Kg.
butter	700 "	"
Sugar	500/600 "	"
Salt	250/300 "	"
Cigarettes	80 lire per 10	

1751

FOOD PROCESSING. Seed crushing - sunflowers and rape: marmelade 3 small factories 120/130 q.li per day.

LABOUR RATES. Two months ago Italians paid 50/70 lire maximum for unskilled labour. Germans gave extra food including salt, sugar, flour, cigarettes to all workers and paid the following rates:

under	15	40 lire
15 -	18	80 "
over	18	120-150

I asked them that if times should return to normal what would be considered a fair wage and they said 60/70 lire per day + family indemnity, and that this would be quite in keeping with a 500 lire price for grain.

Deficiencies fats sugar salt milk and yeast. In normal times are self-supporting in milk.

HEADQUARTERS
 VENEZIE REGION
 Allied Military Government
 APO 394

22 May 45

ROVIGO PROVINCE

1. This information is from memory only as all previous records on this subject were destroyed by the Syndacate in charge, i.e. burnt.

a)	Agricultural Workers	6.60 lire p. Hour
"	Heavy Workers	8.80 " " "
b)	Industry unskilled Workers	150.= " " day
"	skilled "	170.= " " "
c)	Commerce = Shop assistants Cat.1	100.= " " "
"	= " " 2	150.= " " "
"	= Clerks	3000.= " " month.

2. The German wage scale was to all skilled and unskilled labour 100.= lire a day. The German food ration for skilled and unskilled labour was not in excess of the rest of the population.

1750

REVISO PROVINCE CONSUMERS PRICES AS AT 1 APRIL 1944
 " " " " " " 1945

	1944	1945
Vinegar	Per litre L. 9,10	35,-
Butter	" Kg. 31,-	85,-
Biscuits-Loose	" " 23,-	45,50
" packed	" " 25,-	46,70
" galletta loose	" " 9,50	15,-
" packed	" " 11,-	17,80

Meats	1944	1945
Ox and Cow - 1 st Cut-with bone	per Kg. 16,50	39,-
2 nd "	" 12,50	23,-
1 st "	" 25,-	40,-
2 nd "	" 19,-	31,-
Veal (young) 1 st "	" 29,-	42,-
2 nd "	" 22,-	33,-

Swine meats:		
Loin	per Kg. 39,-	(and price)
Ribs	" " 35,50	with bone 15% L.40,-
Ends	" " 33,50	

Meats - Ovine and goat	Lamb.	Big lamb	Mutton
1944			
whole	21,90	27,60	19,50
halves	22,90	21,60	21,70
1 st cut	25,70	24,60	21,70
2 nd cut	27,70	22,60	20,20
head	8,20	8,20	8,20
pluck	10,20	10,20	10,20

Year - 1945 Price to consumers - only cut L. 55,-
 Equine meats

Year - 1944	
Fillet	20,80
1 st cut	15,70
2 nd cut	11,70
ground	10,-

Year - 1945	
with bones	22,-
without bones	32,-

Condiments: (prices vary according to trademark)

Year - 1944	
Type B (prices - medium) 330 gr. can	L. 11,50
" " " " "	" " 13,-
" " " " "	" " 13,-

1719

1 st	"	"	"	31,-
2 nd	"	"	"	19,-
1 st	"	"	"	29,-
2 nd	"	"	"	22,-

Veal (young) 1 st " " 31,-
 2 nd " " 42,-
 33,-

Swine meats: Loin (and price)
 Ribs 39,- with bone 15% L.40,-
 Ends 35,50
 33,50

Meats - Ovine and goat

1944	Kid	Lamb.	Big Lamb	Mutton
whole	22,90	21,90	27,60	19,50
halfs	22,90	21,90	21,60	21,70
1 st cut	25,70	23,90	24,60	21,70
2 nd cut	27,70	22,20	22,60	20,20
head	8,20	8,20	8,20	8,20
pluck	10,20	10,20	10,20	10,20

Year - 1945 Price to consumers - only cut L. 55,-
 Equine meats

Year - 1944

Fillet	20,80
1 st cut	15,70
2 nd cut	11,70
ground	10,-

Year - 1945
 with bones 22,-
 Without bones 32,-

Condiments: (prices vary according to trademark)

Year - 1944
 Type B (prices - medium) 330 gr. can L. 11,50
 " " " " " 13,-
 " D

Year - 1945
 Type B - 400 gr. can L. 75,-
 " D - " per Kg. L. 52,50

1719

Concentrated				
Year - 1944	Double Concentrated (bulk) medium price per Kg.	L. 12,-		
	Triple	" " 13,50		
	Sixtimes	" " 23,-		
Year - 1945	Gross weight	per Kg. L. 106,50		
	Bulk - net weight	" " 111,-		
Cubes for soup				
Year - 1944	Cubes - proteins	per cube L. 0,60		
	" vegetables	" " 0,30		
Year - 1945	(only price)	" " 0,65		
Cheese			1944	1945
Parmesan	per Kg. L.	28,70	per Kg. L.	67,50
Asiago	" " "	20,45	" " "	-
Montanara Emmenthal-Sbrinz	" " "	22,55	" " "	65,-
loosened	" " "	20,65	" " "	60,-
Bel Paese and Italico	" " "	18,85	" " "	-
Maize-mill	per Kg. L.	1,70	per Kg. L.	3,80
Wheat-flour	" " "	-	" " "	2,60
		(instead of bread or pasta)		
Flour for panification	per Qtl. L.	135,80	per Qtl. L.	200,90
Year - 1944				
Swine fats lard	per Kg. L.	25,50		
Lard per	per Kg. L.	26,50		
1945 unique price	per Kg. L.	28,50		
Wheat year 1944 - to non producers	per Qtl. L.	270,-		
" " " "	" " "	" " 305,70		
Indian corn year 1945				1718
from Trust 13%	Qtl. L.	252,20		
" Producer 20 %	" " "	227,50		
Sweets Industry year 1944				
self sufficient chocolate (for cohabitations)	per Kg. L.	83,-		
Year 1945				
self sufficient chocolate (to consume)	" " "	" " 240,-		

Year - <u>1944</u>					
Cubes - proteins	per cube	L.		0,60	
" vegetables	"	"		0,30	
Year - <u>1945</u> (only price)	"	"		0,65	
Cheese				<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
Parmesan	per Kg.	L.	28,70	per Kg.	L. 67,50
Asiago	"	"	20,45	"	" -
Montanara Emmenthal-Sbrinz	"	"	22,55	"	" 65,-
loosened	"	"	20,65	"	" 60,-
Bel Paese and Italico	"	"	18,85	"	" -
Maize-mill	per Kg.	L.	1,70	per Kg.	L. 3,80
Wheat-flour	"	"	-	"	" 2,60
				(instead of bread or pasta)	
Flour for panification	per Qtl.	L.	135,80	per Qtl.	L. 200,90
Year - <u>1944</u>					
Swine fats lard	per Kg.	L.	25,50		
Lard per	per Kg.	L.	26,50		
1945 unique price	per Kg.	L.	28,50		
Wheat year <u>1944</u> - to non producers	per Qtl.	L.	270,-		
" <u>1945</u>	"	"	"		305,70
Indian corn year <u>1945</u>					
from Trust 13%	Qtl.	L.	252,20		
" Producer 20%	"	"	227,50		
Sweets Industry year <u>1944</u>					
self sufficient chocolate (for cohabitations)	per Kg.	L.	83,-		
Year <u>1945</u>					
self sufficient chocolate (to consume)	"	"	"		240,-

1718

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- 3 -

per liter L. 3,30

Milk year 1944" " 1945

(ti-tled 2 %) Treviso

Mogliano

Conegliano and

Vittorio

" " " 6,20

" " " 6,-

" " " 5,70

Asolo - Montebelluna- Castelfranco

Valdobbiadene - Motta - Veduggio -

Fieve di Soligo - Clison

Zona alimentare per Treviso

other communes

" " " 5,50

" " " 5,30

" " " 5,-

Condensed Milk

L. 8,60

Year 1944 in cans of 385 gr." 1945 in barrels-loose per Kg.

" 58,-

Charcoal year 1944 per Qtl.

Sawed wood

L. 160,-

" 66,- (free retails-dealer)

Wood - year 1945

Coal

" 178,- (commercial pieces)

" 750,-

Dry vegetables (beans)

Year 1944 Common - per Kg. L. 5,55 appreciated per Kg. L. 5,15

Dry vegetables

Year 1945 Common - per Kg. L. 11,50 appreciated per Kg. L. 12,50Jams year 1944

Loose

Soft

per Kg.

L. 20,-

" 17,50

Ist category

L. 18,50

" 17,50 (medium prices)

Jams year 1945Soft IInd category

Loose Products

of Kg. 10

L. 45

" 46

of Kg. 5

L. 45

" 46

of Kg. 1

L. 48,50

" 49,-

Italian Paste

Year 1944 for Treviso per Kg.

L. 4,-

" 4,25

Year 1945 (unique price)

" 4,80

Oil year 1944 unique price per liter L. 16,35

" " " " 64,-

Bread year 1944 in pieces of 150 gr. per Kg. L. 2,50

" " " " 3,70

1787

Condensed Milk

Year 1944 in cans of 385 gr. L. 8,60
 " 1945 in barrels-loose per Kg. " 58,-

Charcoal year 1944 per Qtl. L. 150,-
 Sawed wood " " " 66,- (free retails-dealer)
 Wood - year 1945 " " " 178,- (commercial pieces)
 Coal " " " 750,-

Dry vegetables (beans)

Year 1944 Common - per Kg. L. 5,55 appreciated per Kg. L. 6,15

Dry vegetables

Year 1945 Common - per Kg. L. 11,50 appreciated per Kg. L. 12,50

Jams year 1944

	I [^] category	II [^] category
Loose	per Kg. L. 20,-	L. 18,50
Soft	" " " 17,50	" " 17,50 (medium prices)
Jams year <u>1945</u>	of Kg. 5	of Kg. 1
Soft II [^] category	L. 45	L. 48,50
Loose Products	" 46	" 49,-

Italian Paste

Year 1944 for Treviso per Kg. L. 4,-
 " " other Communes " 4,25

Year 1945 (unique price) " " 4,80

Oil year 1944 unique price per liter L. 16,35
 " " 1945 " " " 64,-

X Bread year 1944 in pieces of 150 gr. per Kg. L. 2,50
 " 1945 " " " 3,70

Rice year 1944 Fine

	per Kg. L. 5,-
Maratello	" " 4,05
Camolino	" " 3,55
Superfine	" " 5,50

Year 1945

Common	" " " 12,-
Semifine	" " " 12,50

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Salted meats		
Year <u>1944</u>	Raw for cooking	per Kg. L. 45,50
	" "	" " 27,-
Year <u>1945</u>	Raw for cooking	" " 83,50
	" "	" " 67,-
Coffee - Surrogates (IV category)		
Year <u>1944</u>	per Kg. L. 34,-	
Year <u>1945</u>	" " " 55,-	
Export wine		
Year <u>1944</u>	per liter L. 12,15	
" <u>1945</u>	" " " 29,50	
Sugar		
Year <u>1944</u> - crystals	per Kg. L. 12,05	
" floured	" " " 12,20	
Year <u>1945</u> - unique type	" " " 29,-	

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