

ACC 10000/146/201 LSC. 715 VENEZIA GIULIA REGION - 13th CORPS REPORTS
NOV. - DEC. 1945

GIULIA REGION - 13th CORPS REPORTS

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS
LABOR DIVISION

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MONTHLY REPORT
NOVEMBER 1945

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MONTHLY REPORT
NOVEMBER 1945

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 Corps
LASER DIVISION

1 December 1945.

SUBJECT : MONTHLY REPORT - November 1945.

TO : Senior Civil Affairs Officer
Allied Military Government, 13th Corps.

1. General.

- a) Officer personnel has been reduced to one officer, namely the undersigned. Much of the work is therefore passed to the Territorial and Zone offices.
- b) Unemployed Registry for Trieste Area, 21,223, for Gorizia, 3810, for Pola, 3803, increasing the total figure from 26,374, as of October, to 28,536.
- c) The Cost of Living for Trieste, considering food items only is now 12,707 Lire. Including miscellaneous expenditures, i.e. clothing, and shoe repair, 19,496.90 Lire.
- d) The "Visoccupazione Dopolavoro" was received by 4719 persons in Trieste, 1195 in Gorizia and 717 in Pola during the month of November.

2. Strikes and Wage Adjustments.

Increased activity on part of the workers seeking wage adjustment has manifested itself. The following wage agreements have been ratified by this Division:

25.10.45	Istituto Infortuni	Trieste - ratif. tariffs agreem. for port workers.
31.10.45.	Societa' Trezza	" - ratif. economic agreement
7.11.45	Banco Sicilia	" - Author. Wage Adjustment
21.11.45	Sindacato Giulieni } Sindacato Medici }	" - Approval Wage Agreement to dependents of ambulatories.
28.11.45	Assoc. Artigiani } Sind. Parolieri e Parrucchi. }	" - Author. Wage Agreement
22.11.45	Assoc. Albergatori	" - " " "
24.11.45	Assoc. Armentato Lines	" - Approval "Indennita' Tempo-ranea Adeguamento Salariale".

Two strikes were called during this month, one by the printers in Gorizia and one by the Bakers of Trieste Area. Both strikes are considered political by this Division due to the circumstances in which they occurred.

On the 30th of October the printers of Gorizia sent a letter to their employers in which they requested an advance of Lire 360 weekly pending new wage adjustments to be made throughout Venezia Giulia. This letter was received by the employers on the 31st of October 1945. On the 5th of Nov., 1945 the employers examined this

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1. General.

- a) Officer personnel has been reduced to one officer, namely the undersigned. Much of the work is therefore passed to the territorial and zone offices.
- b) Unemployed Registry for Trieste Area, 21,223, for Gorizia, 3510, for Pola, 3803, increasing the total figure from 28,374, as of October, to 28,546.
- c) The Cost of Living for Trieste, considering food items only is now 12,707 lire. Including miscellaneous expenditures, i.e. clothing, and shoe repair, 19,486.90 lire.
- d) The "Disoccupazione Dopolguerra" was received by 4719 persons in Trieste, 1195 in Gorizia and 717 in Pola during the month of November.

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Two strikes were called during this month, one by the printers in Gorizia and one by the Bakers of Trieste Area. Both strikes are considered political by this Division due to the circumstances in which they occurred.

On the 30th of October the printers of Gorizia sent a letter to their employers in which they requested an advance of lire 300 weekly pending new wage adjustments to be made throughout Venezia Giulia. This letter was received by the employers on the 31st of October 1945. On the 5th of Nov., 1945 the employers examined the letter, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd having been holidays, and prepared to call a meeting for the purpose of bargaining. To their surprise and to the surprise of the Labor Office, on the morning of the 6th of November 1945 the Printers of Gorizia went out on strike. The total number of strikers is 60, men and women.

On the morning of the 6th, 3 workers, representing the striking employees, presented themselves at the Area Labor Office stating that they were indignant at the treatment accorded them by the employers and at the poor way in which their request letter was received. The Director of the Area Labor Office called the Syndicates, asking them what they knew about this strike. The Unions pronounced themselves absolutely surprised and angry at the way these workers had taken it upon themselves to carry out an independent action.

On or about the 8th of November 1945 the Director of the Area Labor Office received a letter from the employers in which they made the following complaints:

1. They had not been given time to examine the requests of the employees prior to their striking.
 2. They had planned to treat the matter of wage adjustments for their employees in the general wage adjustment expected in the Occupied zone.
 3. Notwithstanding the above they were willing to bargain with the strikers.
- The Labor Office communicated this information to the Syndicate and advised a cessation of the strike, calling a meeting of Employers and Employees for the 11th Nov. 1945.

The undersigned sees ~~it~~ fit to digress a moment in order to bring out the past history of the printer employee as far as wages are concerned. It seems that since Medieval times the printer has been accorded an additional 25 percent of base pay in lieu of payment on piece work. This practice continued up to the time of German Occupation at which time the German Military Government took it upon itself to level all wages paid to Specialized Categories by doing away with the "25 percent rule". This is said to have taken place in 1943.

In the meeting held on the 11th Nov 1945 the Union was supporting the strikers and had changed the reason for the strike.

They no longer wished to mention the previous request for the advance of lire 800 per week etc., but claimed that the request made by the strikers was that the "25 percent in lieu of piecework" be reinstated, and that the Contingency Indemnity be doubled as had already been accorded to workers in Trieste.

To these requests the employers answered that they would be willing to double the Contingency Indemnity as "was done in Trieste", but as for the request for reinstatement of the 25 percent, they declared themselves willing to discuss the question with the condition that the strikers return to their jobs.

The Union answered this proposal for the strikers by declaring that... "we are on strike now, and will remain on strike until this question is resolved".

On the 13th of Nov. 1945 the Labor Office received still another letter from the Union representing the strikers, in which still another proposal was made. These proposals included 1) Institution of payment of wages on a piecework basis, 2) Institution of material aid to workers by issuance of food and clothing items through a "Spaccio".

The Director of the Area Labor Office, in answer to this last letter, once again advised the Union that the strikers return to work and invited at the same time, the representatives of the employers and the union representatives to his office for a meeting to be held on Saturday, 17 November 1945, at which time he would attempt to conciliate.

The strike was limited to the town of Gorizia only but it was

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In the meeting held on the 11th Nov 1945 the Union was supporting the strikers and had changed the reason for the strike.

They no longer wished to mention the previous request for the advance of Lire 300 per week etc. but claimed that the request made by the strikers was that the "25 percent in lieu of piecework" be reinstated, and that the Contingency Indemnity be doubled as had already been accorded to workers in Trieste.

To these requests the employers answered that they would be willing to double the Contingency Indemnity as "was done in Trieste" but as for the request for reinstatement of the 25 percent, they declared themselves willing to discuss the question with the condition that the strikers return to their jobs.

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On the 18th of Nov. 1945 the Labor Office received still another letter from the Union representing the strikers, in which still another proposal was made. These proposals included 1) Institution of payment of wages on a piecework basis, 2) Institution of material aid to workers by issuance of food and clothing items through a "Spaccio".

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The strike was limited to the town of Gorizia only but it was estimated that about 1700 people were supporting the strikers with moral and financial support.

The only press in operation in Gorizia at the moment was the Christian press, which prints the Slav paper. The employers of the Christian press paid immediately on demand of their employees thereby continuing work without interruption, and the employees of this press contributed something like 4000 Lire to the strikers.

The strike seemed to be strictly of a political nature when one considers that it caused no Italian newspapers and other literature to be printed.

It has been further stated by the Area Labor Director that he was quite certain that the strikers were being paid a daily gratuity in order to maintain their families while on strike, the payments being made by organization "unknown".

It was stated by the Area Commissioner that the only necessity of a Military nature is some Christmas printing to be done for the 98th US Infantry Division. This could be done by 8 or 10 Prisoners of War in less than a week if the strike would continue past Saturday the 17th Nov '45.

The strike ended, after 12 full days on the 17th of November with an agreement for payment of double indemnity from 1 Nov '45, among other small changes in salary.

The Bakery strike in Trieste was of shorter duration. The Bakery employees, on 21 Nov, received a request on the part of their employers for the application of the temporary Wage Adjustment, and made application to Allied Military Government for a revision of the bread prices.

On the 21st of November the bakery employees (Sindacato Unico) sent an ultimatum containing 11 points to the employers.

Discussion with the Price Control Committee was still open on the subject of the price of bread.

On the 26th of November the price of bread was established and a meeting was called, at the Labor Office on the 26th to discuss the other 11 points.

The points were discussed and, 9 of them accepted by the employers. The employees representatives claimed that they would have to refer the agreements to their assembly. That night the strike was declared.

The strikers were persuaded to return to work so that the discussions could continue.

The strike ended on the 30th and on 1 December a meeting was held in the Labor Office.

After 5 hours of argument an agreement was reached and just before

the meeting was closed the employees brought in 3 additional points. These points, after another hour of argument, were declared null by mutual agreement and the meeting was closed.

The agreement was signed on the 2nd of December and, surprisingly enough, was accompanied by a letter from the Unico (representing the employees) requesting the inclusion of two new points. It is quite possible that, due to the fact that this office had to refuse the last request, another strike may be called.

At this writing a meeting is being held between Employers and Port laborers to attempt an agreement and avert another threatened strike.

The Disoccupazione Dopolavoro was extended to include 31 December and at the same time the Temporary Wage Adjustment (100% of indemnity, di Contingenza) was approved for the month of November, and extended to include the month of December.

3. Social Insurance.

A "Social Insurance Committee" has been formed and at its first meeting submitted a proposal for changes in the "Disoccupazione Dopolavoro" in order to extend its benefits and to fit it to the needs of the workers now undertaking an examination.

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The strikers were persuaded to return to work so that the discussions could continue.

The strike ended on the 30th and on 1 December a meeting was held in the Labor Office.

After 6 hours of argument an agreement was reached and just before the meeting was closed the employees brought in 3 additional points. These points, after another hour of argument, were declared null by mutual agreement and the meeting was closed.

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3. Social Insurance.

A "Social Insurance Committee" has been formed and at its first 2 sittings submitted a proposal for changes in the "Discocupaciones Popoguerra" in order to extend its benefits and to fit it to the needs of the Occupied Territory. They are now undertaking an examination of the situation of the three Social Insurance Institutes with a view toward making more constructive suggestions.

4. Territorial and Area Labor Offices.

The Territorial and Area Labor Offices are organized and functioning satisfactorily.

Two committees, besides the Social Insurance Committee, have been formed under the Territorial Labor Office, the "Port Committee", and the temporary "Cost of Living Committee".

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The Port Committee is now sitting in on the meeting between employers and strike-seeking Port labor with a view toward proposing needed changes in Port Tariffs.

The "Cost of Living Committee" has, in its three meetings, attempted to come to agreement on a true, cost of living index.

As yet, they can't agree on a basic computation formula.

The "Ispettorato dell'Industria, Commercio e del Lavoro" is in the process of being divided, with the "Lavoro" section coming under the Territorial Labor Office to make for closer coordination of efforts.

5. Labor Union Activity.

In the early part of the month the "Sindacati Giuliani" declared themselves as no longer "Giuliani" but as members of the "Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro".

They were called in by this Division and asked to explain.

It was pointed out to them that unless they expected recognition by the C.G.I.I., they could not call themselves Camera del Lavoro.

This statement was picked up by "Unici" and became their battle cry. For days they waged a verbal, newspaper war. Suddenly their tactics changed. They made statements to the effect that a fusion of the two Syndicates is what is really needed.

The "Camera del Lavoro" expects a Commission from the C.G.I.I. and the position at present is that this Division awaits recognition by C.G.I.I. prior to its recognizing the "Camera del Lavoro".

Of course, a unified workers front, in the form of a "Camera del Lavoro" would clear the labor relations situation and simplify negotiations, but this Division does not feel sure that a fusion will take place. Recognition would bring all Pro-Italian workers under the "Camera del Lavoro" and might force "Unici" to ease down, change its name, or declare itself strictly Yugoslav.

James J. Cantilli
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1st Lt. Infantry
ACT's Chief Labor Officer.

in the early part of the month the "Sindacato Cislani" declared themselves as no longer "Cislani" but as members of the "Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro".

They were called in by this Division and asked to explain.

It was pointed out to them that unless they expected recognition by the C.G.I.L., they could not call themselves Cavers del Lavoro.

This statement was picked up by "Unico" and became their battle cry. For days they waged a verbal, newspaper war. Suddenly their tactics changed. They made statements to the effect that a fusion of the two Syndicates is what is really needed.

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Of course, a unified workers front, in the form of a "Camera del Lavoro" would clear the labor relations situation and simplify negotiations, but this Division does not feel sure that a fusion will take place. Recognition would bring all Pre-Italian workers under the "Camera del Lavoro" and might force "Unico" to close down, change its name, or declare itself strictly Jugoslav.

James J. Cantilli
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1st Lt. Infantry
ACT'g Chief Labor Officer.

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LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. V.H. BRAINE	<i>RB</i>	<i>7/20/77</i>
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Miss STEVENSON		
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:



**HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

13 CORPS

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**HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

13 CORPS

MONTHLY REPORT

DECEMBER 1945

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORES

SUMMARY
for the month ending 31 Dec 45

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1. Political Situation.

December has been a comparatively quiet month, and apart from the exaggerated political interest which has been centred on the suspension of the Slovene-Communist paper "BRIMORSKI DNEVNIK", there is little of note to report. The Slovene-Communist paper "BRIMORSKI DNEVNIK" was suspended for an indefinite period on the 5 Dec, for failure to keep a commitment of the editor to retract inaccurate and abusing criticism of the Allied Military Government's education policy. The editor, at the time of the promise, had admitted to the falsity of his articles. The suspension became the chief concern of all pro-Slav elements, and strong support was given to sympathizers by the LUBIANA Press. Repressionists were soon forthcoming, and a general strike resulted.

2. Local Government.

During December active steps were taken to implement General Order No 11 in all areas, and communes are now either functioning in accordance with the terms of General Order No 11, or are under direct GAO rule. (Details of the exact state in each commune will be embodied in the next report).

3. Venezia Giulia Police Force.

The augmentation and construction of the VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force has continued its satisfactory progress. In spite of their very limited period of training before proceeding on duty, the civil policemen are showing an aptitude for police work and are working quietly and competently. The general public has accepted them in a manner which augurs well for the future, and but for a few exceptions the month has passed quietly as far as law and order is concerned.

4. Economics.

The supplies programme so far submitted, which includes the increased food ration for VOLA, and the special two months reserve, has been approved by the combined chiefs of staff.

5. Food.

During the month rations on the normal AC scale were issued to the population.

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5. Food.

During the month rations on the normal 40 scale were issued to the population.

Special Christmas issues were made to the very needy classes and although the amounts involved were small, (in relation to the stock position) the issues were very well received.

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6. Transportation.

The first consignment of the vehicles promised by 13 Corps has arrived at REME Workshops, and will be taken over by the Transportation Division on 7th Jan 46.

7. Agriculture.

Supplies for forestry and fisheries are coming in, and with seed and fertilizer requirements arriving in increasing quantities, the whole agricultural position is very much improved. Seed potatoes are expected in before the middle of February.

8. Labour.

Both the Sindacato Unioi and the Camera del Lavoro came forward on the 24 Dec to request an extension of the recent temporary wage adjustment until the wage position can be stabilized. It was agreed to extend this adjustment until the end of January, but with the stipulation that if no agreement is reached by the 8th Jan, the Labour Office will intervene.

9. Industry & Utilities.

Under supervision of the Industry & Utilities Division, 1,600 tons of coal, 12,160 litres of petrol, 27,975 litres of Kerosene and 22,425 litres of Gasoil were allocated to industries. Most raw materials continued to be in short supply, and the shortage of Carbide was especially felt, as shipyards and metal working industries cannot continue production without it. The list of materials required for the industries of VENEZIA GIULIA in the first half of 1946, was completed and forwarded to HQ ALOCM for onward transmission to AF.

10. Commerce.

During the month many requests have been received for goods to cross the Morgan Line to Zone B1 and JUGOSLAVIA. Permits have been given in cases where the goods were originally from old stocks in TRIESTE, but for fresh supplies which are imported from ITALY and are in transit through this territory, suppliers have been told that they must have:

- 1) export permit from the Italian Government
- 2) import permit from the Yugoslav Government.

11. Public Works.

Supplies of raw materials for Public Works projects are becoming available in increasing quantities, and greater progress in many repair schemes is being made.

Many of the villages which were destroyed during the last winter have been repaired by the end of February.

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During the month many requests have been received for goods to cross the Morgan Line to Zone B and JUGOSLAVIA. Permits have been given in cases where the goods were originally from old stocks in TRIESTE, but for fresh supplies which are imported from ITALY and are in transit through this territory, suppliers have been told that they must have:

- 1) export permit from the Italian Government
- 2) import permit from the Yugoslav Government.

11. Public Works.

Supplies of raw materials for Public Works projects are becoming available in increasing quantities, and greater progress in many repair schemes is being made.

Many of the villages which were destroyed during the war, and are now declared distressed areas, have been inspected, and work on repairs started.

12. Public Health and Welfare.

The health of the people in the area has been excellent although sporadic cases of infectious disease have occurred.

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13. Displaced Persons.

The flow of displaced persons continues, and as expected, the numbers month by month show a downward tendency.

14. Finance.

Statel and Para-Statel Budgets have been received from practically all Agencies and have been approved.

No further progress has been made since Nov on the establishment of economic control line between the Anglo-American and Yugoslav controlled Zones of VENEZIA GIULIA. The matter rests with AFHQ.

15. Property Control.

During the month 95 additional properties of all classes were recorded and taken under control making a total of 325. No additional properties were returned to owners, and the number remained at 58.

16. Legal.

Summary Courts - During Dec 45, a total of 294 accused were tried on 300 charges.

Cases disposed of by the Superior Courts during Dec showed a sharp decrease.

17. Education.

A complete report covering the educational activities in VENEZIA GIULIA during 1945, is now in the course of preparation.

The new elementary school programmes for the Italian schools were distributed free to all elementary school teachers of the three areas.

The Slavio (Slovene language) elementary school programmes are being printed by the Allied Information Service and it is hoped that they will be distributed by the early part of January.

18. Telecommunications.

Due to continued thefts of wire etc. no new circuits were completed during December. It is hoped that a conference between AMG 13 Corps Telecommunications Officer and the OC Area Signals, will lead to the reduction of military control over civilian apparatus, and to a reduction in the number of military telephones and circuits in TRIESTE. A reduction is also sought in the number of civilian personnel employed by the Signals units. This would enable the civilian organizations to function with greater efficiency.

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19. Public Relations.

Efforts have been made to increase Allied Military Government publicity in the local press and over the radio. Since 12 December over 30 news stories and items, emanating mainly from divisions in the HQ AMG building, have appeared in Allied daily papers, and most of them in other newspapers. All items have been broadcast. These stories and items are in addition to those obtained and put out by the news Divisions of AIS.

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20. Monuments and Fine Arts.

The work of repairing war damage to monuments in this area has continued steadily.

The area was visited by Capt. T.H. BROOKE, MFAA Branch Land Steiermark, between 4th and 7th Dec 45.

21. Patriots.

Up to the end of the year approximately 500 claims were received, and out of these 17 payments were made to next of kin, and 24 to wounded. This amounted in all to 920,000 lire.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS
SECRET

MONTHLY REPORT
for month ending 31 December 45

1. POLITICAL SITUATION.

December has been a comparatively quiet month, and apart from the exaggerated political interest which has been centered on the suspension of the Slovene-Communist paper "HUMORISTIČNI DNEVNIK", there is little of note to report.

The Slovene-Communist paper "HUMORISTIČNI DNEVNIK" was suspended for an indefinite period on the 5 Dec, for failure to keep a commitment of the editor to retract inaccurate and abusing criticism of the Allied Military Government's education policy. The editor, at the time of the promise, had admitted to the falsity of the articles. The suspension became the chief concern of all pro-Slav elements, and strong support was given to sympathizers by the LUBIANA Press. Reparations were soon forthcoming, and a general strike resulted.

On the 13 and 14 Dec, demonstrations and short local strikes took place in TRIESTE and in several towns and villages, during which threats of further disorders were made.

On the 15 Dec, the UAIS called a general strike. The Sindacati Union took part, but mainly because the issue was purely political, the Sindacati Giuliani declared themselves against it. The strike, which was called for 24 hours, partially faded out by the end of the morning, and chiefly through the Sindacati Giuliani's decision to withhold support, was entirely unsuccessful. This failure gives a good indication of the Italian population's increased confidence in public order, and the gradual loss of power by the pre-Jugoslavs.

Generally it is felt that the workers are becoming more and more out of sympathy with the pre-Jugoslav Communists, and with a gradual realization that the strikes always end on a political note, support is noticeably less each time.

It seems certain that when the civil police force is strong enough in all areas to guarantee the workers complete freedom from intimidation, strike organizers will have little success. The UAIS in particular realize this, and their present campaign which aims at provoking resentment and undeserved criticism against the VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force, bears this out. By pursuing this campaign, the UAIS admit that their power and prestige will count for little once a really strong and efficient police force is established.

2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

During December active steps were taken to implement General Order No 11 in all areas, and communes are now either functioning in accordance with the terms of General Order No 11, or are under direct CAO rule. (Details of the exact state in each commune will be embodied in the next report).

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The task of enforcing direct CAO rule was especially difficult in SESANA, TRIESTE Area. It was not possible to form a District Council under General Order No 11, and the CAO had the hard task, in face of open hostility on the part of the dismissed local Liberation Committee, of building up from nothing, a District or Communal Administration.

The identity card programme has been completed, except for a few stragglers (composed mainly of invalids) in outlying areas.

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3. VENEZUELA GIULLIA POLICE FORCE.(a) Civil Police -

The augmentation and construction of the VENEZUELA GIULLIA Police Force has continued its satisfactory progress. In spite of their very limited period of training before proceeding on duty, the civil policemen are showing an aptitude for police work and are working quietly and competently.

The general public has accepted them in a manner which augurs well for the future, and but for a few exceptions the month has passed quietly as far as law and order is concerned.

Sub-stations are being opened as rapidly as possible in all districts, but the problem of securing accommodation is delaying progress.

During December, 242 men passed out of the VENEZUELA GIULLIA Police School, and a further 264 are at present training. In addition to the normal entrants through the school, 64 men have been through a secretlight training course at MONTALCONE and are now in service. 96 men have been taken directly into the VENEZUELA GIULLIA Police Force as drivers and armoured car crews, but these men will all go through the school later.

The present strength of the VENEZUELA GIULLIA Police Force is 1,950 (this includes all ranks).

On the 8th Dec 45, Major General J.Y. WHITFIELD, CB DSO OBE Divisional Commander 56 London Division, inspected and took the "salute" at the "passing out parade" of 242 new police guards at the Police Training School. The Divisional Commander also inspected the school premises and buildings and expressed satisfaction as to the parade and the inspection.

(b) Crime -

Two serious crimes which were reported during December, are detailed as follows: -

1) On the 16th Dec, an unfortunate incident occurred at TRIESTE, when a VENEZUELA GIULLIA Policeman whilst off duty in a cafe, apparently became embroiled in an argument with some civilians. The policeman, who had been drinking, walked to the door of the cafe, turned and opened fire on the civilians with his machine carbine. As a result, two persons were killed and two others wounded. The policeman was apprehended shortly afterwards at the Police Barracks.

2) On the 24th Dec, near MONTESPIO, an American soldier who was engaged on repairs to sabotaged

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2) On the 24th Dec, near MONTESPIRO, an American soldier who was engaged on repairs to sabotaged signal lines, was shot and killed by persons unknown. The SIB took charge of enquiries. Two Yugoslav soldiers are suspected, and are required for questioning. Application has been made by the British Military Authorities to the Yugoslav Mission, for those suspected assassins to be extradited.

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3. VENEZIA GIULIA POLICE FORCE. (Cont.)(a) Black Market -

The situation regarding black market activities still remains around the same level. Finance guards and Municipal guards, together with harbor patrols, are all combatting this menace with the utmost zeal.

It is difficult to prevent food etc. from being taken illegally into Zone 'B' and JUGOSLAVIA. A considerable amount of merchandise and food is being purchased in the POLA Area, and is going into Zone 'B', where it is sold at a high price.

(d) Prostitution and Brothels -

In TRIESTE Area, prostitutes examined during the month of December are shown as below. (November figures are quoted for comparison).

	Dec.	Nov.
1) Examined and found clean	127	134
2) Examined and found infected	49	47
3) Examined - Result awaited	18	12

Cases of Allied Troops infected in the territory of 55 Area totalled 58.

Registered practising prostitutes have decreased by 64, there being 58 at the end of the period under review, compared with 69 at the end of November.

(e) Conduct of Allied Service Personnel -

Discipline in the area continues to be good. All Allied Police have dealt energetically with military offenders, particularly in regard to traffic contraventions.

(f) Fire Brigades and Civil Defence -

At 13.40 hours on 5th Dec, a call was answered to the Arsenale Governativa Munitions store, at POLA. The building appeared to be completely destroyed by the force of an explosion which had previously occurred. The fire service was among the first on the scene, and removed one dead and 13 wounded to hospital by brigade transport. Excellent work appears to have been done; the detachments were sent to the coal quay where a big fire had developed, and they succeeded, after working under conditions of great danger, in preventing another explosion of the large amount of munitions in the vicinity. Another detachment attended the rope factory which was well alight, and within a short time of

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(d) Prostitution and Brothels -

In TRIESTE Area, prostitutes examined during the month of December are shown as below. (November figures are quoted for comparison).

	Dec.	Nov.
1) Examined and found clean	127	154
2) Examined and found infected	49	47
3) Examined - Result awaited	18	12

Cases of Allied Troops infected in the territory of 55 Area totalled 68.

Registered practising prostitutes have decreased by 64, there being 59 at the end of the period under review, compared with 69 at the end of November.

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At 7 p.m. on 17th December, a call was received from the Electric Society - Societa' Elettrica della VENEZIA GIULIA -, where a transformer had caught fire. After an hour's hard work the fire was brought under control. The loss was estimated at 150,000 lire. Cause was probably due to the overheating and subsequent ignition of the oil.

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3. VENEZIA GIULIA POLICE FORCE. (Cont.)(g) Civil Prisons -

Prisons in VENEZIA GIULIA are still very full, but there is now a slight tendency towards a general decrease in the number of detainees.

A request has been made by the Chief of Police to 13 Corps Commander, for all prison staff to become members of the VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force. This will ensure that a suitable guarantee can be made to prison personnel for a minimum salary, and for the issue of suitable clothing and rations etc. In the meantime prison guards continue to do outside guard duties under trying climatic conditions, wearing their own civilian clothes, or dyed khaki drill supplied through the kindness of Army Quartermasters.

(h) Forgery and Uttering of Allied Currency Notes - One case has come to light at GORIZIA during the month, of two forged notes being received at the Bank: -

- 1) 1,000 lire note No A 21082882 A
- 2) 100 " " No A 52342683 A

Enquiries were made by CID, but with a nil result.

4. ECONOMICS.(a) General -

The supplies programme so far submitted, which includes the increased food ration for POLA, and the special two months reserve, has been approved by the combined chiefs of staff.

Although action on the raising of several sunken ships is being held up by Yugoslav War Booty claims, efforts are being made to obtain consent and willingness of all parties concerned to raise these ships and to pay for the refloating and repairs when a decision as to ownership is finally reached. In the meantime Allied Military Government would raise the ships and operate them in trust pending a decision.

(b) Price Control -

During the month the Price Control Order has been published, (General Order No 26) and three Commissions, as follows, and common Secretariat have been appointed: -

- 1) Price Fixing Commission - The inspectors of this Commission are now working on the costing of the commodities to be controlled, and it is expected that

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ECONOMICS

(a) General -

The supplies programme so far submitted, which includes the increased food ration for IOLA, and the special two months reserve, has been approved by the combined chiefs of staff.

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During the month the Price Control Order has been published, (General Order No 26) and three Commissions, as follows, and common Secretariat have been appointed: -

- 1) Price Fixing Commission - The inspectors of this Commission are now working on the costing of the commodities to be controlled, and it is expected that in the near future new prices will be fixed for many items.
- 2) Price Enforcement Commission - A paid director has been appointed, and 20 civilian controllers are now being trained by the VENEZIA GIULIA Police Force.

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ECONOMICS, (Cont. of Price Control)

Price Equalisation Commission - This Commission consists of an economic expert, a commercial expert, and three qualified accountants. The commission has already made investigations into the position of three electricity concerns: SELVEG, SVEM, and GORIZIA MUNICIPALITIES, and as a result the tariffs of these concerns have been adjusted. The Commission is now investigating the following: -

- I) Cost of coke production at ILVA
- II) Costing of waste by Cantieri Riuniti
- III) Financial position of ACEGAT
- IV) Financial position of SOSFISIQ.

5. FOODS

Rations on the normal AC scale were issued to the population. To all consumers these items were distributed: -

Commodities	TRIESTE		GORIZIA		POLA
	Town	Province	Town	Province	
Bread gr.	200	200	200	200	200
Pasta gr.	2000+	2000.	2000.	2000.)	2500
Fat gr.	180	180	180	180	180
Sugar+) gr.	500	500	500	500	500
" " gr.	250	250	250	250	250
" " gr.	200	200	200	200	200
" " gr.	250	250	250	250	250
Milk powd. gr.	1000	-	-	-	-
" " gr.	-	-	-	-	1500
" evapor. gr.	1000	-	-	-	-
" " gr.	3000	-	-	-	-

+) 1000 gr. to make up for the short issue in November.
++) Sugar issue to 1965 age group was effected for December.

Special Christmas issues were made to the very needy classes and although the amounts involved were small, (in relation to the stock position) the issues were very well received.

The Allied Military Government supplies which arrived during
Bois were made up as follows: -

Net metric tons.

Flow

Barley

Cons. fish

Latest ration card statistics show the population of

- I) Cost of cake production at INA
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 III) Financial position of AGEAT
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Bread gr.	200	200	200	200	200	200
Pasta gr.	2000	2000	2000	2000	2500	" "
Fat gr.	180	180	180	180	180	" "
Sugar+ gr.	500	500	500	500	500	" 0-4 years
" gr.	250	250	250	250	250	" 1-19 "
" gr.	200	200	200	200	200	" 19-65 "
" gr.	250	250	250	250	250	" up 65 "
Milk powd. gr.	1000	-	-	-	-	" 0-4 "
" " gr.	-	-	-	-	1500	" 0-4 "
" evap gr.	1000	-	1000	-	-	" 0-4 "
" " gr.	3000	-	1000	-	-	" 1-4 "

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++) Sugar issue to 19-65 age group was effected for December.

Special Christmas issues were made to the very needy classes and although the amounts involved were small, (in relation to the stock position) the issues were very well received.

The Allied Military Government supplies which arrived during Dec 45 were made up as follows: -

	Net metric tons.
Flour	750
Barley	44
Cans. fish	6

Latest ration card statistics show the population of the territory as follows: -

TRIESTE	325,520
GORIZIA	123,288
POLA	55,168
	481,976

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6. TRANSPORTATION.

(a) General -

The first consignment of the vehicles promised by 13 Corps has arrived at REME Workshops, and will be taken over by the Transportation Division on 7th Jan 46.

A meeting was held by the Chief Transportation Officer in GORIZIA, and cordial relations were established between the Area President and representatives of Autotrasporti in GORIZIA Area. The Centro Autotrasporti GORIZIA Agency should now function more smoothly.

(b) Port and Warehouse Sections -

The following table will show details of tonnages handled in these sections during November -

	<u>Cargo handled</u>	
	Inwards Tons	Outwards to Consumers Tons
<u>Ships (Military)</u> Coal (Military, Railways and Allied Military Government)	15,242	15,242
<u>Ships (Allied Military Government Supplies) received Warehouse 6</u>	823	1,336
<u>Ugenta (Schooners) Mixed Cargoes</u>	2,496	1,177
Total tonnages handled	18,561	17,755

(c) Road Section -

Tonnages hauled by Autotrasporti and Allied Military Government Truck Pool: -

	<u>Freights hauled</u>	
	Inwards	Outwards
TRIESTE Area	16,033	5,344
GORIZIA "	2,675	1,337
POLA "	4,203	553
	19,911	7,234

(d) Rail Section -

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(d) Rail Section -

Total of bills accepted by 'Q' Movements for Dec 45:
Total of bills for Movements into TRIESTE tons, 9,014
" " " from " tons, 59,813

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7. AGRICULTURE.(a) General -

Supplies for forestry and fisheries are coming in, and with seed and fertilizer requirements arriving in increasing quantities, the whole agricultural position is very much improved. Seed potatoes are expected in before the middle of February.

Drainage ditches are being cleared in the MONFALCONE and GRADO Districts, despite the cold weather and icy water. This provides a great deal of employment, and further work which will drain and irrigate other extensive areas during the coming spring, is in the hands of Public Works Division.

(b) Amassing -

The total amount of wheat amassed to date is 12,800 quintals. This brings the campaign practically to an end.

(c) Livestock -

One hundred mules and fifty four horses have arrived from AUSTRIA and have been distributed in the GORIZIA Area. Previously one hundred and sixty captured enemy horses were distributed to farmers in the TRIESTE Area.

(d) Forestry -

The forestry police are controlling to some extent the damage which is being done in the forests, although a great deal of reforestation will have to be started in the spring to try to repair damage already done.

8. LABOUR.(a) General -

Both the Sindacati Unifici and the Camera del Lavoro came forward on the 24 Dec to request an extension of the recent temporary wage adjustment until the wage position can be stabilized. It was agreed to extend this adjustment until the end of January, but with the stipulation that if no agreement is reached by the 8th Jan, the Labour office will intervene.

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8. LABOUR. (Cont.)(b) Unemployment -

The unemployment register shows a slight decrease due to requests for extra help over the holiday season. Figures are as follows: -

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
TRIESTE	21,225	20,965
GORIZIA	3,510	4,045
POLA	3,803	3,427

(c) Cost of living -

Cost of living in the territory shows a slight tendency to rise and the latest figures (food items only) are as follows: -

TRIESTE	13,156	lire monthly
GORIZIA	13,534	" "
POLA	14,040	" "

9. INDUSTRY & UTILITIES.

Under supervision of the Industry & Utilities Division, 1,680 tons of coal, 12,160 litres of petrol, 27,975 litres of Kerosene and 22,425 litres of Gasoil were allocated to Industry. Most raw materials continued to be in short supply, and the shortage of Carbide was especially felt, as shipyards and metal working industries cannot continue production without it. The list of materials required for the industries of VENEZIA GIULIA in the first half of 1946, was completed and forwarded to HQ ALCOM for onward transmission to ANIC.

Owing to the drought in Northern ITALY, only a restricted import of electric power into VENEZIA GIULIA was possible during the month of December. Due to the special political and economic situation in VENEZIA GIULIA, it was considered undesirable to order a cut as drastic as the one in force in ITALY, which cut off power from industrial, commercial and private users for two or three days a week. Therefore a modified rationing scheme was put into effect aiming at a reduction of import of electric power from 950,000 KWH a day to 630,000 KWH a day, a cut of about 30%.

For the first time in approximately 9 months, TRIESTE City has been supplied with gas. Although supplies were only for 3 hours - 11,00-12,00 and 18,00-20,00 - the service was very much appreciated. Similar rationed supplies were also available in GORIZIA and POLA.

The following work was carried out by the different

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The following work was carried out by the different yards and work shops of the Company: Cantieri Riuniti dell'Adriatico: -

- (a) S.MARCO Shipyard: Work on the construction of two floating cranes, on the repair and reconstruction of eight ships and a R.M. floating dock, continued.

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9. INDUSTRY & UTILITIES. (Cont.)

- (b) MONFALCONE Shipyard: Construction continued on four 400 tons cargo motor-ships, on two 1000 tons cargo motorships, and on two 9000 tons motortankers. The Merchant Aircraft Carrier "Empire Maocabe" arrived for reconversion into a tanker. All materials and machinery moved from this yard to Villa Vicentina for protection during the war, were returned to MONFALCONE.
- (c) S.ROCCO Shipyard: Repair work on four ships and work on the conversion of a motortanker continued. Construction work on 6 small coasters continued, one of which was completed and launched in December.
- (d) The Dock and Harbour works in the port of TRIESTE (Magazzini Generali) continued their work of rehabilitating TRIESTE's port facilities. Repairs on warehouses, light and water plants, wharves, cranes, grain elevators etc, continued.

10. COMMERCE.

(a) General -

During the month many requests have been received for goods to cross the Morgan Line to Zone 'B' and JUGOSLAVIA. Permits have been given in cases where the goods were originally from old stocks in TRIESTE, but for fresh supplies which are imported from ITALY and are in transit through this territory, suppliers have been told that they must have: -

- 1) export permit from the Italian Government
- 2) import permit from the Yugoslav Government.

Permission will be sought in ROME for a small Committee to visit VIENNA and to contact ACABRIT and the QUADRIPARTITE Committee, with a view to establishing trade between VENEZIA GIULIA and AUSTRIA. This would be a big step forward, and would in time extend to visiting and establishing trade relations with other countries.

Cotton is arriving in reasonable quantities, and two consignments, one of 800 bales and one of 1,200 bales, will enable the GORIZIA mills to continue working. Approximately 240 tons of Sicilian cotton are expected, although many difficulties were encountered in obtaining release of this. The cloth produced from the first consignment of 800 bales, has a poor appearance, due to the low quality of the cotton.

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returned to MONFALCONE.

- (c) S.ROCCO Shipyard: Repair work on four ships and work on the conversion of a motor-tanker continued. Construction work on 6 small coasters continued, one of which was completed and launched in December.
- (d) The Dock and Harbour works in the port of TRIESTE (Magazzini Generali) continued their work of rehabilitating TRIESTE's port facilities. Repairs on warehouses, light and water plants, wharves, cranes, grain elevators etc, continued.

10. COMMERCE.

(a) General -

During the month many requests have been received for goods to cross the Morgan Line to Zone 'B' and JUGOSLAVIA. Permits have been given in cases where the goods were originally from old stocks in TRIESTE, but for fresh supplies which are imported from ITALY and are in transit through this territory, suppliers have been told that they must have: -

- 1) export permit from the Italian Government
- 2) import permit from the Yugoslav Government.

Permission will be sought in ROME for a small Committee to visit VIENNA and to contact ACABRIT and the QUADRIPARTITE Committee, with a view to establishing trade between VENEZIA GIULIA and AUSTRIA. This would be a big step forward, and would in time extend to visiting and establishing trade relations with other countries.

Cotton is arriving in reasonable quantities, and two consignments, one of 800 bales and one of 1,200 bales, will enable the GORIZIA mills to continue working. Approximately 240 tons of Sicilian cotton are expected, although many difficulties were encountered in obtaining release of this. The cloth produced from the first consignment of 800 bales, has a poor appearance, due to the low quality of the cotton.

An allocation of 166 quintals of hemp per quarter has been secured. This was originally intended for the Canapificio Istriano at PDL A, but this factory was destroyed in the recent explosion. If the Jutificia & Canapificio Triestino are able to make the type of materials most needed in the territory, arrangements will be made to turn over the allocation to them.

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10. COMMERCE (Cont. of General)

220 tyres and 30 tubes from the monthly allocation, were stolen on the night of 12 Dec 45 from the warehouse of Viale Miramare 29. These tyres were stored pending allocation by Buoni. The matter was immediately reported to VENEZIA GIULIA Police.

(b) Firewood -

It was expected that 12,500 tons of firewood would arrive from UDINE Province for the months of Nov - Dec, but the actual quantity received was 6,098 tons. Fortunately the public demand in the whole area has been less than half the amount originally allowed for and the deficiency will not have any serious effect. Present stocks of firewood in TRIESTE total: -

5,830 tons.

(c) Coal -

Of the 20,913 tons of coal received during December, 15,536 tons were distributed. The balance was not unloaded by the end of December, so will be carried forward for January. 25,339 tons are expected in for January.

11. PUBLIC WORKS.

Supplies of raw materials for Public Works projects are becoming available in increasing quantities, and greater progress in many repair schemes is being made.

Many of the villages which were destroyed during the war, and are now declared distressed areas, have been inspected, and work on repairs started.

The office of the Inspector General (Civilian Chief of the Genio Civile) of the territory is now functioning, and is proving of great assistance to the Public Works Division.

12. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.(a) General -

The health of the people in the area has been excellent although sporadic cases of infectious disease have occurred.

The diphtheria epidemic previously reported in

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The office of the Inspector General (Civilian Chief of the Genio Civile) of the territory is now functioning, and is proving of great assistance to the Public Works Division.

12. PUBLIC HEALTH AND VET. AFF.

(a) General -

The health of the people in the area has been excellent although sporadic cases of infectious disease have occurred.

The diphtheria epidemic previously reported in GORIZIA has subsided.

Steady progress is being made in the rehabilitation and repair of hospitals and institutions.

The anti-rat campaign in TRIESTE continues, and approximately a further 10,000 rats have been accounted for.

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12. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE. (Cont.)(b) Hospital General -

The general situation with regard to hospitals has been satisfactory, in spite of some financial and supply difficulties.

The coal problem in the hospitals became critical during the last week of December, but energetic action on the part of Allied Military Government's Fuel officer averted a serious situation.

Efforts are still being made to find a Cape Sanitarie for the POLI Area but so far without success. A similar situation occurred in GORIZIA. This seems to have been due to the misinterpretation of General Order No 14 by the President of the Zone. A conference was therefore held with the Area Commissioner, the Public Health Officer of the Area, the President, and the C.F.H.O., and a general policy agreed upon in regard to the appointment of medical officials and the formation of the local medical concilio.

The epuration committees for professional men are now in full swing. If vacancies occur as a result of this process, appointments will be advertised throughout the VENEZIA GIULIA Area, so that they may be appropriately filled.

(c) Medical Supplies -

Normal distribution has been maintained, and the situation is satisfactory.

(d) Veterinary -

Estimated requirements for drugs and dressings necessary for the treatment of animals in VENEZIA GIULIA, have been submitted through the Economics Division.

(e) Welfare -

Owing to the forthcoming departure of the American Red Cross Field representatives, efforts have been made to obtain suitable Italian Red Cross Liaison officers to replace them. A scheme was therefore submitted to the President General Italian Red Cross, ROME, who has agreed in principle.

50,000 blankets have been received for distribution to poor and sick in the area.

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Fuel officer averted a serious situation.

Efforts are still being made to find a Capo Sanitario for the FOLI Area but so far without success. A similar situation occurred in GORIZIA. This seems to have been due to the misinterpretation of General Order No 14 by the President of the Zone. A conference was therefore held with the Area Commissioner, the Public Health Officer of the Area, the President, and the C.F.H.O., and a general policy agreed upon in regard to the appointment of medical officials and the formation of the local medical concilio.

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50,000 blankets have been received for distribution to poor and sick in the Area. It has been recommended that the issue should be free.

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13. DISPLACED PERSONS.

The flow of displaced persons continues, and as expected, the numbers monthly show a downward tendency.

During the month the Assembly Centre in TRIESTE dealt with the following persons: -

	<u>entered</u>	<u>evacuated</u>
Civilians	879	875
Ex-POW	217	253
	<u>1096</u>	<u>1128</u>

An influx of persons departed from this area (now known as Zone 'A') into JUGOSLAVIA during the Yugoslav occupation, is being compiled and will soon be completed.

14. FINANCE.(a) State Expenditure -

Statel and Para-Statel Budgets have been received from practically all Agencies and have been approved. General Budgets show a great improvement, and only a few communes have not yet submitted requests for funds.

(b) Legislation -

Four new orders were completed and became law during Dec.

Although moving slowly due to lack of suitable staff, the introduction of new revenue legislation is proceeding satisfactorily.

(c) Customs -

No further progress has been made since Nov on the establishment of an economic control line between the Anglo-American and Yugoslav controlled Zones of VENEZIA GIULIA. The matter rests with ARHQ.

(d) Contraband -

Seizure of contraband continues in ever increasing quantities.

(e) Monopoly -

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Civilians	879	875
Ex-POW	247	253
	1096	1128

An index of persons deported from this area (now known as Zone 'A') into JUGOSLAVIA during the Yugoslav occupation, is being compiled and will soon be completed.

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(d) Contraband -

Seizure of contraband continues in ever increasing quantities.

(e) Monopoly -

Tobacco and salt prices have been raised to the level existing in Italian Government territory.

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14. FINANCE. (Cont.)(f) Insurance -

Unemployment Benefits - Payments to unemployed on the basis of Disoccupazione Dopolavoro will be discontinued as from 31 Dec 45. Henceforth the unemployed in VENEZIA GIULIA will be on the same footing as the unemployed in Italian Government territory, viz: they will receive 30 lire per day, plus 5 lire for each child. Additional assistance will be provided by E.Cat. which will investigate individual cases of hardship. The payments from Cassa Insegnaione which were to cease on the 31 Dec 45 will be continued for a further three months.

15. PROPERTY CONTROL.(a) Allied Owned Property -

During the month 95 additional properties of all classes were recorded and taken under control making a total of 325. No additional properties were returned to owners, and the number remained at 58.

(b) Italian State, Para-State, and Ex-Fascist Property. -

The recording and classifying of this is now well advanced and it is hoped to supply accurate figures next month.

(c) Abandoned Property - Property of Absentee Owners -

The necessary Orders and instructions for dealing with this have now been issued, and reports from Areas are awaited.

(d) Confiscated Jewish Property -

Nothing further to report.

16. LEGAL.(a) Military Courts -

Summary Courts - During Dec 45, a total of 294 accused were tried on 335 charges. These figures compare with 275 accused and 318 charges in November, an increase in December of 19 and 17 respectively.

Superior Courts - Cases disposed of by the Superior Courts during Dec showed a sharp decrease. Superior Courts during Dec tried 12 accused (as compared with 23 in Nov) on 16 charges (as compared with 14 in

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(b) Italian State, Race-Statals, and Ex-Fascist Property. -

The recording and classifying of this is now well advanced and it is hoped to supply accurate figures next month.

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The necessary Orders and instructions for dealing with this have now been issued, and reports from Areas are awaited.

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Nothing further to report.

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Superior Courts - Cases disposed of by the Superior Courts during Dec showed a sharp decrease. Superior Courts during Dec tried 12 accused (as compared with 23 in Nov) on 16 charges (as compared with 14 in Nov). Charges for the illegal possession of firearms dropped from 29 in Nov to only 9 in December.

General Court - No General Court cases were tried during December.

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16. LEGAL. (Cont.)(b) Civil Courts -

All Ordinary Civil Courts are functioning with reasonable satisfaction. The Ordinary Court of Assize which has jurisdiction over the more serious offences, has been functioning on the investigative side but has not yet held public trials. This Court, which is a section of the Court of Appeal, consists of a President and 4 lay assessors. The delay in holding trials has been due to the difficulty of selecting suitable assessors. A list of 80 has now been chosen and an Order is now being prepared appointing them. It is anticipated that the first public trial will be held on or about 15 Jan 46.

(c) Special Court of Assize -

This Court deals with charges of collaboration with the Fascist Republic, Government and the Germans (Proclamation No 5).

Seven public trials were held during Dec, resulting in 4 convictions and 3 acquittals.

(d) Epuration -

Epurational Commissions of the First Instance under General Orders No 7 and 8 (public officials and employees in private industry) - So far as can be ascertained at the present these Commissions seem to be operating with reasonable efficiency.

(e) Proclamations and Orders -

Details of the proclamations, general orders, orders etc. published during December are attached as Appendix 'A'.

17. EDUCATION.(a) General -

A complete report covering the educational activities in VENEZIA GIULIA during 1945, is now in the course of preparation.

The new elementary school programmes for the Italian schools were distributed free to all elementary school teachers of the three areas. The Slavic (Slovene language) elementary school

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(a) General -

A complete report covering the educational activities in VIENNA GILIA during 1945, is now in the course of preparation.

The new elementary school programmes for the Italian schools were distributed free to all elementary school teachers of the three areas. The Slavic (Slovene language) elementary school programmes are being printed by the Allied Information Service, and it is hoped that they will be distributed by the early part of January.

The TRIESTE and FOJA secondary school students went on strike protesting against the lack of heat in their school. The strike lasted about one to two days, and only a comparatively small number of students missed classes.

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17. EDUCATION. (Cont. of General)

In TRINITY, the Slovene secondary school students (only those sympathizing with the Slavio National Liberation Committee) went on strike. They included in their demands:

- 1) the immediate heating of their school
- 2) the dismissal of all professors not of their political creed ie. approved by the INOO
- 3) the re-instatement of the "PRIGORSKI DNEVNIK" suspended Slovene daily paper.

At CENZIA the Slovene secondary school students went on strike, chiefly as a protest against the suspension of the "PRIGORSKI DNEVNIK".

The above strikes occurred during the week beginning 2 December. However all schools were kept open until the established date for the beginning of Christmas vacation.
Coal, wood, and gas were immediately made available (the responsible agencies had already begun distribution) and by January all schools will have sufficient supplies of fuel so that work may be resumed without loss of time.

Christmas and New Year holidays began on 23 Dec 45, and will end on 8 Jan 46.

The School Section of the INOO (Slavio National Liberation Committee) continued to issue directives in contrast to the Allied Military Government's education policy. Through the local parent councils established by the INOO in each commune, orders were given to adopt Slovene elementary school text books prepared by the INOO, but not approved by the properly established Slavio text book committee and by the Education Division of Allied Military Government; the text books were not designed according to programme requirements.

18. TELECOMMUNICATION

Due to continued thefts of wire etc. no new circuits were completed during December. It is hoped that a conference between AMG 13 Corps Telecommunication Officer and the CC Area Signals, will lead to the reduction of military control over civilian apparatus, and to a reduction in the number of military telephones and circuits in TRINITY. A reduction is also sought in the number of civilian personnel employed by the Signals units. This would enable the civilian organizations to function with greater efficiency.

At CORIZIA the Slovene secondary school students went on strike, chiefly as a protest against the suspension of the "PRIGORSKI IMUNIK".

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Nothing further has been arranged about a LUBIANA Telegraph circuit, as so far contact has not been made with the appropriate responsible official in Zone 'B'.

There still exists a misunderstanding at the Genoa Civil Censorship Office, over countries with which VENEZIA GIULIA is able to conduct non-transaction correspondence.

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18. TELECOMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)

The Telecommunications Division has been besieged by local merchants who have had their correspondence returned with a clip of paper referring them to the "Local Postal Officer of Allied Military Government".

19. PUBLIC RELATIONS

Efforts have been made to increase Allied Military Government publicity in the local press and over the radio. Since 12 December over 30 news stories and items, emanating mainly from divisions in the HQ AMG building, have appeared in Allied daily papers, and most of them in other newspapers. All items have been broadcast. These stories and items are in addition to those obtained and put out by the news divisions of AIS.

The AIS Daily Press Summary staff now works in close cooperation with Public Relations. This staff supplies a translation service when required.

Public Relations is now represented on the following:-

- 1) Electricity Sub-Committee of Industry Division
- 2) Economics Section weekly conference
- 3) Welfare Entertainment monthly conference
- 4) War Booby Committee.

This is in addition to the SCAO's conference, the SCAO's weekly press conference, and the AIS weekly conference.

Nine press correspondents, American, British, and Swedish, visited VENEZIA GIULIA during December, and were looked after by Public Relations.

Public Relations has made a substantial contribution, in the form of articles, to the educational scheme for the troops.

20. MONUMENTS AND FINE ARTS

The work of repairing war damage to monuments in this area has continued steadily. The area was visited by Capt. T.H. BROCKE, AFMA Branch Land Stationer, between 4th and 7th Dec 45.

TRIESTE - The Roman Theatre has been cleared of rubble, and a start made to repair the perimeter wall. The anti-bomb blast walls and support in the Cathedral of S. GIUSEPPE have now been removed, and the work of restoration of the mosaic of the Madonna will commence shortly. Work will also commence during January of the mosaics of GEMO Cathedral.

ROMA - Work is progressing on the Temple of Augusto, the

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POLA - Work is progressing on the Temple of Augusto, the Cathedral, and the Chiostro of S. FRANCESCO, all of which were damaged by bombs.

GORIZIA - Schemes and estimates are being prepared for the restoration of the Castle; Lantieri at RIVERBERGO, and Coronini at MONCORONA.

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21. PATRIOTS.

With the start of payments to next of kin and to wounded partisans, the Division has had to expand. Up to the end of the year approximately 500 claims were received, and out of these 34 payments were made to next of kin, and 24 to wounded. This amounted to all to 920,000 lire.

The Associazione Partigiani Giuliani has been very active in pressing the claims of its members, both by visits to the Patriots Office and in the local press. A number of its members attended the reception of the "Special Battalion" held at FOSTUMIA on the 23rd Dec. A letter of protest at the suspension of "FRANCESCO DIAMINI" was sent by the Associazione Partigiani Giuliani to "Il Lavoratore" and published on 15th Dec. The Associazione Partigiani Giuliani considers that all persons holding their "Partisan Identity Card" should be accepted by this Division as true partisans without further enquiries. However some of the documents issued by this Association have been found to be false.

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Alfred C. BOWMAN
Cape

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Colonel, JAGD

SGAO, AMG 13 Corps

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APPENDIX 'A'GENERAL ORDERS, ORDERS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS PUBLISHED DURING DECEMBER 43.a. General Orders:

- No 28 - Protection of buildings and other property
- No 29 - Repeal of General Order No 19
- No 30 - Repeal of fascist and racial laws; abolition of death penalty and other changes in penal laws and procedure
- No 31 - Tax concessions to assist the re-building of war damaged buildings
- No 32 - Turnover tax
- No 33 - Public Wages - Revision of Gen. Order No 15
- No 34 - Annulment of fascist pensions; general and special increase in public pensions; and temporary cost of living allowances to public pensioners.

b. Orders :

- No 44 - Increases and adjustments of fees of doctors retained by the Istituto Nazionale per l'Assistenza di Malattia di Lavoratori
- No 48 - Amendment of General Order No 14 - Statement of ownership by Communal Presidents
- No 49 - Liquidation of Ente Nazionale Distillazione Materie Vinose
- No 50 - Failure to possess identity card or special registration certificate - Supplement to Order No 14
- No 51 - Exemption from customs duties
- No 52 - Radio licence fee

c. Administrative Orders:

- No 14 - Unification of "Udis" with "Seyral"
- No 15 - Appointment of Dr. RAKUSCEK as Counsellor of Appeal
- No 16 - Appointment of additional members of the Territorial Epulation Commission of Appeal
- No 17 - Appointment of Avv. MAGNARDI Albino as Area Vice President, POLA Area
- No 18 - Appointment of CAMBEL-RENUSSI Raimondo as Inspector of the Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul Lavoro, and of ZANINI Attilio as Inspector of the Ente Nazionale di Previdenza ed Assistenza per i dipendenti Statali.

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

~~SECRET~~

**Headquarters
Allied Military Government
13 Corps
Labor Division**

**Monthly Report
December 1945**

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TEL.: 7888/69

13c/AMG/LAB/100/44
LABOR DIVISION

January 46

Monthly Report-December 1945

Senior Civil Affairs Officer
HQ-Allied Military Government, 13th Corps1. General.

- a) Sgt. Newman reported for duty somewhat relieving the personnel shortage and shouldering part of the heavy load.
- b) The "Disoccupazione Dopoguerra" died ignominiously on 31 December due to Finance Divisions' disapproval of extension on 23 December 1945.
- c) Unemployed registry shows a slight decrease due to requests for extra help over the holiday season. Figure:

Trieste	21,223
Gorizia	3,210
Pola	3,803
	<u>November</u>
	20,952
	4,045
	3,427
	<u>December</u>

A Number of Public works projects are drawing to a close and an increase in unemployment is expected for January.

- d) Cost of living in the Territory shows a slight tendency to rise.

Broken down for the three areas the graphs read:

Trieste	13,156	Live	monthly	- food	only
Gorizia	13,331	"	"	"	"
Pola	14,040	"	"	"	"
e) The "Gratifica Natalizia" was accorded for all categories to the satisfaction of all concerned.					

2. Strikes

- a) A strike was called (allegedly by the "people") protesting the suspension of the "Primoreški Dnevnik", local Slav newsheet.

Neither Sindacati Unioi or U.A.I.S. claimed knowledge of the plan but saw fit to support later.

Attempts were made to intimidate workers at various industrial plants and shops in city and suburbs into joining the striking masses. These attempts were successful in Trieste Port, 60% successful in Montelcone, and totally unsuccessful in the city proper where police circulated in heavier concentrations.

The strike is considered a failure. Lavoro come forth Both Sindacati Unioi and Camera del Lavoro come forth on 24 December to request an extension of the temporary wage adjustment until such time as the wage situation can be stabilized.

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2. Strikes

- a) A strike was called (allegedly by the "people's" protesting the suspension of the "Primorski Dnevnik", local Slav newsheet.

Neither Sindacati Unici or U.A.I.S. claimed knowledge of the plan but saw fit to support later.

Attempts were made to intimidate workers at various industrial plants and shops in city and suburbs into joining the striking masses. These attempts were successful in Trieste Port, 60% successful in Monfalcone, and totally unsuccessful in the city proper where police circulated in heavier concentrations.

The strike is considered a failure.

Both Sindacati Unici and Camera del Lavoro come forth on 24 December to request an extension of the Temporary Wage adjustment until such time as the wage situation can be stabilized.

The Temporary Adjustment was extended by agreement to include the month of January with the stipulation that if by 8 January no accord is reached the Labor Office will intervene.

Difficulty is expected in that although the slight disagreement between Camera del Lavoro and employees associations might be ironed out in a conference (both follow Milan in their proposals) the proposals of Sindacati Unici are so radically different, and their stand is so firm that the main effort

of this Division must be centered on trying to bring the two Syndicates to form a single "Labor Proposal" to present to Employers before any discussions can begin.

The two Syndicates are drawing farther apart in their relations and one or both sides are prone to throw logic aside for the sake of "opposing" the other.

The final meeting of the For Committee was held on 26 December and proposals forwarded and accepted with effect from 1 January 1946.

Following are the wage agreements ratified by this Division in December:

10.12.45	Bar owners Association	Wage agreement
10.12.45	Restaurants owner Association	Wage agreement
10.12.45	Sindacato Farmacisti	Temporary wage adjustment for chemists shops workers
10.12.45	Insurance Agency (Alleanza)	Temporary wage adjustment affecting employees of insurance agency
10.12.45	Shipowners Association Armatori Giuliani	ratification wage agreement affecting sea-going personnel.
10.12.45	Associazione Armatori Giuliani	ratification wage agreement affecting personnel on duty.
10.12.45	Associazione Armamento di Linea	ratification wage agreement affecting personnel of the Navigazione Municipale
10.12.45	Ass. Armatori Giuliani	ratification wage agreement affecting sea-going personnel employed by shipowners companies.
10.12.45	Ass. Armatori Giuliani	ratification wage agreement affecting ship officers of ships and motorboats.
28.12.45	I.N.A.	ratification wage agreement. <u>211</u>

3. Territorial and Area Labor Offices

The Territorial and Area Labor Offices (not mentioning the Labor Division) are at a great disadvantage due to lack of transportation. There are a number of sub-offices that have never been visited and checked.

The director of the Pola Area Labor Office also director of Cassa Malattia at Pola has tendered his resignation and a new director will be chosen in the near future.

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18.12.45	Ass. Armatori Giuliani	ratification wage agreement affecting sea-going personnel employed by shipowners companies.
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James J. Cantilli
JAMES J. CANTILLI
 1st Lt. Infantry
 actg. Chf. Labor Officer

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LIGURIA REGION
A.P.O. 394

3 December 1945

REFERENCE : Lig/Lab/101.09

SUBJECT : Labor Monthly Report.

TO : Regional Commissioner A.M.C., Liguria

1. ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE.

There has been no change in the labor offices.

2. WAGES.

Industrial wages are still about the same. However, there is tendency toward a sharp increase. As a result of the Rome conference (concluded 24 Nov.) industrial wages will be increased by about 12%. After that is officially announced, there will be a great and general demand for wage increase. Commercial wages have gone up during the month some 6 or 7%. Industrial workers make up about 50% of all Employed workers in Genova.

3. COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living has gone up sharply during the month of November, in both the legitimate and the black market. Fruit and vegetables, flour and meats have advanced in price some 10-20%. Sugar that is supposed to be on the tessera for old people and young children is often not to be had. But yet, the shop windows are always displaying more "sweets" at prices no working man can pay. In fact prices have gone so high that the situation is becoming dangerous. Only the people who work regularly can meet the cost of living demands, and those who work but little or none at all find that the pinch is becoming real indeed.

4. LABOR UNREST.

There has been a sharp demonstration of alarm and dissatisfaction on the part of labor. This has been due to many causes. Chiefly among them, it may be said (1) Accumulated but unsettled difficulties and hopes (2) An increase in the cost of living (3) An increase in unemployment (4) An increase in much needed goods in the black market, sugar, meat, oil, bread, etc. (5) The knowledge that such material is available, but at a price beyond their ability to buy. (6) The success of strikes and labor demonstrations. (7) Housing conditions that were adequate during the summer and autumn have now become quite inadequate. It is a report unemployment with all of its consequences, if

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5. POLITICAL.

There have been no political demonstrations involving labor during the month.

6. STRIKES.

We have had two strikes during the month. (1) The C.I.P. which lasted but three days and (2) The public schools teachers who were out for five days. The situation of the teachers has been worked out satisfactory. The C.I.P. problems are more difficult, and are at this time in process of negotiation in Rome. There has also been many threats to strike, bakers, hospital, workers, insurance workers, etc., but we have been able to mediate and reach a settlement of these.

7. SURPLUS LABOR.

There has been both an increase in Employment and unemployment. The unemployment increase has been due to returning prisoners of war, slave labor, and labor migration. If we could stop the inflow of labor, with the increase of employment we would soon be better off. As is, each month we employ greater numbers but each month we have more workers unemployed.

8. CONCLUSIONS.

The labor picture has become darker. We have had more strikes and treats to strike, within the last month than in all the other six months that we have been here. Now that the cold of winter chill from without, and hunger grows from within, the laborer is becoming restless and afraid. There is a great increase of goods in the black market. Rationed sugar is not issued. Housing for the workers is generally bad.

Thomas R. Fisher

T.R. FISHER
Major
Regional Labor Officer
LIGURIA

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
I3 CORPS

LABOR

FILE

REF : I3c/AMG/LAB/1000/287

.....³ October 1945.

44/715

SUBJECT: September Report - AMG I3 Corps.

TO : Labor Sub-Commission, Allied Commission. ✓

- I. Attached are two copies of September Report together with a Strike Report prepared by the Industry Division and a Statistical Report prepared by the Ufficio del Lavoro of Trieste.

5 OCT 1945

Robert M. Albright

Robert M. Albright Maj. A. U. S.
Chief Labor Officer

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
I3 CORPS
LABOR DIVISION

I October 1945.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - September 1945.

TO : S.C.A.O. AMG I3 Corps.

Labor Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

I. SUMMARY:

The events of main interest during the month were the inauguration of the Special Unemployment Compensation Program; the formation of a Committee for Economic Reconstruction; the completion of registrations of unemployed and the beginning of new public works projects; a general strike throughout the Occupied Territory lasting 24 to 48 hours.

No general change in wage levels was made. Cost of living increased only 0.8% from 31 August to 30 September 1945.

2. AMG LABOR DIVISION PERSONNEL:

In addition to the Chief Labor Officer, the Labor Division staff consisted of Capt. Bailey (reported Sept. 5th), Deputy Regional Labor Officer; Capt. Holsten, Trieste Area Labor Officer; Lieut. Cantilli (reported Sept. 14th), Pola Area Labor Officer; Lt. Schreyeck, Gorizia Area Labor Officer.

During the month Capt. Hudson, Lt. Allender and Lt. Waterhouse, all of Civil Labor Units, were withdrawn from the Labor Division.

Enlisted personnel consisted of Sgt. Garone and PFC. Barbera, the latter being on marriage leave for 28 days commencing 3 September.

3. CIVILIAN LABOR OFFICE ORGANIZATION:

No change in personnel or office organization. Job descriptions prepared for Labor Office Divisions.

4. LABOR RELATIONS:

General strike began at midnight 23 September last-

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4. LABOR RELATIONS:

General strike began at midnight 23 September lasting 48 hours and involving both commercial and industrial workers, including trams, trains, postal, telegraph and port workers, but not electric plant and water works.

Sindacati Unici and Ciuliani joined in calling and participating in the strike, but the latter objected to and began to withdraw support because of the introduction of pro-Yugoslavia propaganda in the latter phases of the strike.

The chief cause of complaint stated by the Unions was suspensions of workers from industrial plants, particularly the Cantieri Riuniti.

The AMG policy of permitting suspensions of surplus workers was not altered, but a Special Reconstruction Committee was formed to try to find new employment. (See complete Strike Report filed 26 September by the Industry Division).

5. LABOR UNION ACTIVITY:

In spite of their joint action in the General Strike, the two rival Sindacati are even more widely separated than before the August meeting in Rome when unification was urged.

Their differences include personality and organizational disagreements, but the basic difference is nationalistic.

The Sindacati Giuliani have made more relative progress in recruitment of new members throughout the Territory, but the Unici continue to dominate the industrial field.

6. LABOR MARKET REPORT:

Present unemployment registrations in the Territory are as follows:

Trieste area	16.242
Pola "	4.500
Gorizia "	2.421

In Trieste 20.227 have been registered and 3985 placed in jobs.

Although suspensions of surplus workers was permitted as of 1 September, there were few if any suspensions until 22 Sept. when the Cantieri released some 2500 workers.

In the Gorizia Area only 157 suspensions were reported.

In Pola, it is estimated that not more than 2000 genuinely "unemployed" persons are registered, and that projected work will provide jobs for many of these. 2166

Extensive public works programs are being planned in Trieste by the new Reconstruction Committee working with AMG Public Works, Agriculture, and Labor Divisions.

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7. SOCIAL SECURITY:

In addition to the regular social security programs, all local offices have been visited and instructed concerning "Disoccupazione Dopolavoro".

Present incomplete reports show only about 1000 claims for this benefit for the biweekly payment of 15 September.

Regular benefits have not been increased.

Employees contributions were reinstated as of 1 September 1945, but are not yet actually being

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paid due to ~~the~~ lack of specificity as to what is actually payable. Finance is preparing instructions.

There is a real need for a full-time Social Insurance Officer either from Finance or Labor.

8. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING:

While general wage levels have not been changed during this month, many adjustments have been approved for individual firms and groups of workers, particularly commercial and professional.

Salary levels, inclusive of family allowances, are as follows:

Industry	1942	1944	1945
	40.31	102.36	210.94
skilled	38.07	91.03	195.83
unskilled			
Commerce			
skilled	56.64	84.95	193.53
unskilled	53.99	81.19	189.75

Cost of living for a "notional family" (man-wife and two minor children) increased only 0.8% during the month as contrasted with an increase of 13.6% in August ~~over~~ July.

July 8176.70

August 9288.30

September 9363.70

Robert M. Aldright
Robert M. Aldright Maj. A. U. S.
Chief Labor Officer

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 Corps
PROPERTY DIVISION

26 September 1945

REFERENCE: 130/AM/ED/L-1

SUBJECT : Report on Strike in Venezia Giulia

TO : Colonel Alfred G. Bowman, S.C.A.O.,
Allied Military Government, 13 Corps.

1. A review of the facts and circumstances leading up to the general strike, called at Trieste, on 26 September 1945 at 0100 hrs, is made for your information.

GENERAL SITUATION

1. The Republican Fascist law prohibited the dismissal of workers from any industrial establishment, whether there was work available for the workers or not.
2. On our entry into the territory, all Fascist laws were rescinded.
3. Due to bombardment and war damage, there was little work to be done at any of the plants, and the lack of raw materials had for some time in the past, reduced production to a bare minimum.
4. Wages had been raised under the Fascist Laws, demands had been made on the employers to deposit with the Government, the full amount of the dismissal pay of all workers, and with no production, and no payments on goods produced for the Germans and the Republican Fascists, the industrial firms had exhausted their credits at the banks.
5. On our entry into the territory, wages were increased, a liberation bonus was granted, and we continued the policy of nondismissal of surplus workers.
6. In addition, high policy required that no further work be done in aviation, and that no further large ships be built, thus removing any possibility for production along former lines. Raw materials ceased coming into the area, and there was a natural reluctance on the part of financial interests to put money into industries, in an area where the future sovereignty was in question.

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF INDUSTRIES

1. The situation outlined above placed upon the industries a financial burden which could not be long continued.

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2. In the case of the Cantieri Rionali, in addition to war damages estimated at 3,000,000,000 lire, payments on liberation bonuses amounted to 46,467,000 lire and salaries paid from 2 May 45 to 1 August amounted to 173,959,000 lire while income for that period amounted to 2,000,000 lire, a total expenditure above income of 218,426,000 lire.

3. In the case of the Istituto & Campificio Triestino, war damage amounted to 60,709,567 lire. Liberation bonuses amounted to 497,500 lire and wages since 2 May 1945 amounted to 1,067,322 lire with no income whatsoever.

4. In general, in the area, during the period from 2 May 45 to 1 Aug. 45, payments for wages and liberation bonuses by the industries amounted to 251,791,124.74 lire over and above the income for that period.

5. It became increasingly obvious that this condition could not exist for any extended period of time, and on the 11th of August, nine firms reported that they were unable to meet their payroll. On the 16th of August, this number had increased to 36 firms who had exhausted all of their credits and were unable to borrow money enough to meet their payroll demands.

FIRST AID

1. An inspection of the books and banking accounts of the firms who claimed they were unable to meet payrolls showed a shocking condition. Not only were all available funds used, but money had been borrowed beyond the actual value of securities and owners were borrowing on their own funds and putting up personal property as security for further loans to meet payrolls.

2. Accordingly it was agreed that our policy of non dismissal of surplus workers must be discontinued and provision must be made to relieve the industry of this burden, and at the same time to provide for workers dismissed during such a period as there was no employment for them.

3. Out of the many conference which followed, the Disoccupazione Dopolavoro was born. This plan provided for unemployment benefits for those workers for whom there was no employment and created a new category of "suspension" as differentiated from "dismissal" so that the surplus workers could be kept on the rolls of the industries, not lose their seniority, and at the same time relieve the employer from the burden of paying "dismissal pay".

4. Accordingly it was arranged that this new program would go into effect on 1 Sept. 45, and that no suspensions would be made until that time.

5. In all discussions on this subject, both Labor and Management were constantly consulted and the plan ultimately agreed upon was concurred in by both Labor and Management.

CONTROVERSIES BETWEEN LABOR AND INDUSTRY

1. During the period above mentioned, there were other matters under discussion between labor and management. Labor demanded of Industry:

a) That no suspensions be made until

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b) A committee comprised of Industry and Labor delegates study the question of the future development of industry along other lines and explore the possibility of trade with neighboring states.

c) That representatives of Labor sit with management on all matters pertaining to the industry.

2. Industry, on the other hand, insisted that:

a) Suspensions were absolutely necessary due to the financial situation of the firms.

b) That the joint Committee could function along the lines suggested by Labor, after suspensions had taken place, and indicated that they would be pleased to sit with Labor on a study of these problems.

c) That there be no interference with management by Labor, and that the Internal Shop Committees stop hiring and firing workers and officials in the various plants.

d) That members of the Internal Shop Committee should carry on with their own work in the plants the same as any other worker, and that they stop holding meeting during working hours, which interfered with production.

3. On 4 Sept. 45 a joint directive was issued by the Labor and Industry Divisions, Allied Military Government, setting out the powers and duties of the Internal Commissions, especially pointing out that "Internal Commissions... do not have the authority to dismiss or suspend workers, nor to hire, appoint, or otherwise designate the duties of foremen or other supervisory personnel; nor to create or abolish offices or divisions; nor to otherwise perform duties of a management nature".

4. This directive was promptly ignored and the Internal Commissions continued to dismiss employees and in some instances, clerks, connected directly with management; appoint new supervisors and in one instance ordered the car of a member of the Board of Directors of a firm, forcing the Director to turn around and flee from the factory grounds.

5. A violent campaign of recriminations was commenced through the press, and the industrialists were accused of:

a) Refusing to enter into contracts with Jugo-Slavia although Jugo-Slavia was willing to contract for the building of ships, bridges and railway equipment, furnish raw materials and to finance the program.

b) Failing to energetically pursue new contacts for the manufacture of articles needed by other states.

c) Being Fascists who were using the suspension of surplus workers for the purpose of punishing and removing anti Fascist workers who had always opposed them.

d) Hiding funds which had been made during Fascist years instead of returning it to Industry so as to enable the worker to continue on his employment.

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4.

e) Refusing to retool so that industries which could no longer be used in the same production, could be utilized to supply badly needed materials in Italy and all of Europe.

f) Of continuing to enforce Fascists methods within the factories.

g) Unwillingness to finance new projects which would provide employment for thousands of workers.

h) Refusing to employ or listen to persons who had constructive plans for the industrial future of the area.

i) Refusal to rebuild the shipyards or portions of them destroyed by bombardments, although the future of Trieste depends upon these shipyards for the repair of ships which future trade will bring into this port, although this work would afford further employment in the area.

2. Industry countered the accusations of Labor by saying:

a) That the only contracts which have been made with Jugo-Slavia have been for bridges, the construction of which is now in actual operation.

b) That they are ready and willing to accept any order for the building of ships which Jugo-Slavia or any other country might make.

c) That the rebuilding of the yards has been delayed because of the inability to obtain sufficient raw materials.

d) That Jugo-Slavia has not offered a contract for any ships, which have been refused. That talks have proceeded but that Jugo-Slavia has withdrawn because of lack of finances and raw materials, and that payment has not as yet been made for the ships which Jugo-Slavia has already received.

e) That they are ready and willing to repair cars or railway equipment for anyone who offers it, if materials can be supplied.

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5.

THE FACTS

1. The claims and accusations made by each group were carefully studied and investigated by the Industry Division, Allied Military Government and the following facts were found to be substantially correct:

a) Jugo-Slavia had contracted for two bridges which are now under construction at the Monfalcone Shipyard. Arrangements for payment of these bridges has been agreed upon and there is every indication that this contract will be carried out by both parties.

b) A proposition for the building of ships for Jugo-Slavia was submitted to C.R.D.A. but the proposition was a single page letter calling for the building of ten ships, and no specifications of the requirements were ever submitted to the shipyard. Conversations were discontinued when discussions reached the point of financing and raw materials.

c) Repairs to the shipyards has been examined by our experts and by engineers from A.P.M.Q. and it was felt that the raw materials which would be needed for this project were so great, that they might better be used for the required housing, in view of the approaching winter, and that the shipyard would be used only for such work as their present conditions would permit.

d) The lack of building materials, and the fact that coal, and large amounts of coal would be required to furnish more building materials forced the discontinuance of any plans for reconstruction of the yards, in favor of the use of this material for the actual physical comforts of the population.

e) Lack of coal limited the production of steel in this area, which in turn cut down the possibilities if anything more than ordinary repairs to be made at the yards.

f) The inability of Jugo-Slavia to furnish raw materials or financing prevented the construction of the ships referred to as having been ordered by Jugo-Slavia.

g) There was an obvious unwillingness to pour money or materials into this area, when the political future of this area was so uncertain.

h) The unsettled labor conditions at the yards diverted repair work which might have been done here, to other ports.

i) Retooling for a new industry was impossible because of the inability to obtain new machinery or the raw materials to make new machines.

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1. Although suspensions were permitted as of September 1, 1945, no actual suspensions were made until 22 September 45. On that day, the C.R.D.A. suspended 50% of the proposed suspensions, largely from the Aeronautics Department, for whom no work was or would be available under the controlling high policy.

2. When the suspensions were announced on the 21st of September, the Sindacati Uniti and the Sindacati Giuliani sent representatives to the Industry and Labor Divisions of Allied Military Government and requested that the suspension be halted.

3. Allied Military Government policy was thoroughly discussed, and it was clearly stated that economic situation was such that the suspensions became necessary and that a provision for providing for the suspended was in operation.

4. The Sindacati then suggested a plan, which was a repetition of their original request on Industry, namely that the suspensions should cease, and that a committee comprised of labor and industry should sit down, and decide what could be done about creating new work so that the suspensions would be unnecessary.

5. It was agreed to immediately form such a committee and it was requested that a meeting of all interested would be held that afternoon to discuss ways and means of creating new employment, but it was definitely stated that there would be no discussing of political issues. It was then agreed that the meeting would be held the following afternoon.

6. The Sindacati then announced that unless we would order that suspensions cease, that they would refuse to join in any discussions and threatened a strike unless we agreed. It was then reiterated that under no circumstances would we order suspensions ceased.

7. From this point on, life was a series of meeting with Sindacati, Political Groups, and merely interested persons. The demands were identical that suspensions cease. The policy of Allied Military Government was clearly stated by the S.C.A.O. and no retraction of our former stand was made. A strike was then called for midnight on Sunday, 23 September 1945.

8. While originally there was a threat that this strike would effect all public utilities, both the electrical plants and water works were unaffected. Trams and trains however were affected by the strike order as were the postal and telegraph services. Port workers also obeyed the order.

9. On Monday, 24 September 45, fifteen separate meetings were held with various Sindacati and groups. Demands were constantly made to order a cessation of suspensions. One group, the political parties of Monfalcone waited

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Upon the S.C.A.O. and informed him that they were withdrawing their support of the strike because handbills had be distributed asking all to join with Jugo-Slavin. These parties being Italian in complexion felt that they must withdraw their support as political issues were being included in a purely economic matter.

10. A meeting was held of all persons who wish to assist in a plan to find a way to create new employment, in accordance with the demands of the Sindacati Unici. Again the group was cautioned that the purpose of the meeting was not political and the strike or causes of it would not be discussed, but that the meeting was for the sole purpose of discussing the economic situation so far as future employment was concerned. While much of the meeting was spent in a repetitions discourse on matters already decided upon as matters of policy, and demands were constantly made to stop suspensions, these speeches were stopped and some useful suggestions were made. A committee was selected to meet the following morning which would include the following groups:

Sindacati Unici
Sindacati Giuliani
Industrial Association
Commercial Association
Artisan Association
Building Trades
Banking Association

The meeting was called for 0930 hours the following day. At the close of the meeting, the Sindacati Unici announced that unless suspensions were stopped they would not participate. They were told that it was the hope of Allied Military Government that all parties would participate, and that as this was one of the demands of the Sindacati Unici, that it was especially desirable to have them attend, but that attendance was voluntary, and that if any organization felt that there was any reason why they should or could not attend, that the meeting would continue, and that it would have to struggle along without them. It was later explained that they had all attended to discuss the strike and were not permitted to say anything about it.

11. The Reconstruction Committee as it was called met at 0930 on the morning of 25 September 45 and commenced their discussions. Many useful suggestions were made and this committee has been in continuous session since that date. Good results are expected from the committee. The Sindacati Unici was not present on the opening day, but joined the committee during the day.

12. Further conference were called at the office of the S.C.A.O. all groups demanding that we order suspensions to cease. No change in policy resulted.

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13. The Sindacati Unici and the Sindacati Giuliani requested to meet with the industry and labor Divisions of Allied Military Government and at 1530 hours on 25 September 45 this meeting was held. The following proposal was made:

a) That the working hours be cut from 48 to 40. Under this proposal it is estimated that with the 15,00 persons employed there would result an economy of 104,000 working hours.

Under the present plan of suspensions, if 3,000 workers were suspended there would be an economy of 104,000 working hours. The difference of 40,000 working hours, could be made up by the employer by:

1. Reduction of number of men in inactive, high paid directive positions.
2. Non-payment of workers and director who are awaiting operation.

b) Energetic exploration of a joint committee of industry and labor on further labor for the industrial plants.

c) That surplus workers not be dismissed but held on a "waiting list", during which time they would receive the benefits of the Disoccupazione Dopolguerra, with the industries contributing to make up the regular wage of the worker.

During the time the worker is on this "waiting list" he would be subject to call for any work available to him, either outside or inside the plant, regardless of whether or not it was the type of work which he had previously performed, and when so engaged he would be paid that wage usually paid for that type of work.

14. At the same time, the Sindacati explained that:

a) The suspended workers are in numbers not corresponding with necessity. Bricklayers and mason have been discharged from plants, while at the same time, contractors from outside the plant were being employed for the type of work these men could perform.

b) The employers being old fascists are using this opportunity to get rid of men who have always been non-fascists, and have suspended them in large numbers.

15. While this meeting was in progress, Mr. Stoka, head of the Communist Party was calling upon the Deputy S.C.A.C. requesting permission to hold a meeting at 1700 hours, to announce the end of the strike.

16. It is significant, that at the time this request was made, neither the head of the Sindacati Unici or the head of the Sindacati Giuliani had any knowledge of this move. Later all parties hurriedly joined in with Mr. Stoka in announcing their agreement to the discontinuance of the strike.

17. A meeting was then called of the Industrialists where the

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proposal of the Sindacati were presented. It was decided that the Industrialist would study this proposal and make such counter-proposal as they desired to present to the Sindacati and a joint meeting to be held in the immediate future.

CONCLUSION

1. The exact reasons for the cessation of the strike is not known, but certainly several factors could be considered as contributin causes:

- a) The population were not in sympathy with this general strike.
- b) The timely arrival of a shipload of coal which could not be unloaded because of the strike and the threatened loss of this coal to the area.
- c) The arrival of German PW to work in the docks for the movement of military supplies, together with the knowledge that the Military were far more impressed with the work which the PW did, than with the work of the regular dock workers.
- d) The delay in the arrival of civilian supplies and the threatened bread shortage for the fol owing day.
- e) The consistency of Allied Military Government surprised the com- mittees who looked for ready compliance with their requests.
- f) The fact that the strike was hurting no one but the civilian population, and the realization that this situation would not change regardless of the length of the strike.
- g) The possible reason that all parties to the strike were not happy about the insistant inclusion of political issues, in which they were not in accord.

2. The Reconstruction Committee, now in session, formulating plans for the use of the surplus labor is composed of the following persons:

President	Commerce	Dott. Prof. MARI
Vice "	Sindacati Giuliani	Ing. PAULI Giuseppe
Member	Building Trade	Ing. MIRATI Giusto
Member	Artigiani	Dott. ALESSANDI Silvio
Member	Industriali	Ing. BATTARA
Member	Sindacati Unici	Sig. RADIC Ernesto

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It is hoped to have a definite report from this committee in a few days which report when made will be submitted separately, for your information.

3. In the meantime, plans are being made for an early meeting between representatives of the Sindicato and the Industrial Association for the formulation of a definite agreement pertaining to the present labor situation. It is planned that when an agreement is reached it will be reduced to contract form.

H.B. BRADLEY
Major, GIP, AUS
Chief Industry Division

2155

LABOR SUB COMMISSION
A. C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W. H. BRAINE	WHS	10/10
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss STEVENSON ←	P	10/10
Miss SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 Corps

LSC/715

SUBJECT : Favorable comments in the town regarding increase in wages

Ref. no. 13C/A.M.G./Lab. 401-11

Heads of families, workers and classes interested in the equitable solution of the wages agreements, have expressed to one of our correspondent free and loyal satisfaction over the agreements, in which the employers also realised the necessity and wisdom of the increases, with which the consumers will be able to raise and improve the standard of living through their purchasing power.

A small industrialist, Mr. G.S. told us that the officials of A.M.G., the representatives of the unions and the employees deserve praise and recognition, they worked together on the problem with understanding, and reached a sensible solution from the point of view of the workers. In addition this small industrialist stated :- "The increase in wages is considerable, particularly at this time, when scarcity of work in some districts and the tendency of some prices to decrease are indications of a crisis" and therefore the increase in wages will be able to bring about a gradual increase in purchasing power. For smaller industries the increase represent a fairly heavy burden, as the small businesses have not benefited from the war economy in the same way as the larger industries, which have been able to create reserves. "Naturally, continued the person interviewed, as a result of such increases, there will be a slight increase in the cost of production, but any such increase should be made with careful judgment and moderation, as increasing the cost of production is dangerous, and can act as a boomerang against those people who caused it." It was our wish to question a modest housewife on her impression of the increase in wages, Mrs. L.T. said ; "The household economy will feel the benefit of 600 lire in the family budget, the increase does not solve, nor is it intended to solve the difficult situation in every household. "But the advantage for the poor people will be so much greater, the sooner the prices of some essential foodstuffs are controlled. The increase in wages would be without sense, if tomorrow, on the market, the already high price of fruit and vegetable was arbitrarily increased."

On the subject, Mr. V.P. an artisan, added : " something is being done and it will turn out well if some body to control prices is formed. This control is already in force, for the cost of transporting foodstuffs both from the point of view of the distribution of vehicles and from the surveillance of prices of the vehicles, which use petrol, oil and diesel obtained on favorable terms from the Allies. "

An office worker, Mr. P.M. said : " The agreement reached on the increase in wages has aroused sincere satisfaction amongst office workers as they were the section of working class which suffered most hardship. " This precaution confirms A.M.G. understanding on the real economic situation of the town. It is now necessary that the increase should remain in efficacious and should not be destroyed by chance and unjustifiable increases of prices. Rather, some controlling body should watch and arrest all attempts to increase the price of foodstuffs. It is only in this manner that the wages agreement can indicate an effective improvement in the purchasing power of the workers.

A working class woman, Mrs. E.F. stated: "The shortage of money has brought down some prices. The increase in wages could make them rise. It is necessary to avert this danger, which is bound up with every increase in wages. It would be better if present market prices were a little lower, not with standing the increases in pay. "Fruit, lemons, vegetable and other foodstuffs, are sold at high prices, which many people are not in a position to pay.

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It is necessary to stop the increase in prices, which takes place between the wholesaler and the retailer. In any case, who ever was responsible for the wages agreement, will also be capable of preventing further rises in prices and possibly be able to reduce present prices."

Translation from the Allied newspaper - Trieste, 29 Luglio 1945

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LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

A.C.

Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS	KJ J	8/6
Mr. HIRD		
Mr. SCOTT		
Mr. PROCTOR		
Miss. STEVENSON		
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

HEADQUARTERS
OCCUPIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 Corps

150/715

22 July 1945

SUBJECT: LABOR REPORT - WEEK ENDING *July 21, 1945*
TO : S C A O

1. Personnel: Lt. Allender(B) reported for duty, on loan from Civil Labor Unit. Lt. Waterhouse (Civil Labor Unit) began work in Pola as AMG labor officer in addition to regular duties. Additional Officer personnel badly needed for Trieste and for Gorizia area (at present not served).
2. Civilian Labor Offices: Acting officials appointed in charge of Trieste area Office and Occupied Territory Office. New office location being prepared for occupancy. Area Commissioners seeking personnel to recommend for labor offices in Pola and Gorizia. Uffici di Collocamento in Pola and Gorizia now held by Sindacati Uniti.
3. Labor Market: No change. Special labor market study completed for inclusion with monthly report.
4. Wages: No "Regional advisory Committee" formed due to political difficulties in selecting representatives. Special AMG Wage Order, based on tentative agreements (but not contracts) between representatives of workers and employers, now being drawn along general lines of North Italy agreements. "Anticipos" to be granted in categories not covered specifically by wage Order. In public salaries, "Anticipos" to equal months pay, less family assistance, and not to exceed 5000 lire. Special Cost of Living Study completed and being mimeographed for Monthly Report. Cost of Living for family of four shown at over L.8000 per month for average of 2100 calories per day.
5. Industrial Relations: General 24 hours strike involving 120,000 workers took place without serious incident on 19 July. "Sindacati Uniti" supported Comitato di Agitazione dell'Unione Italo-Slovena Antifascista who called the strike in protest against AMG arrests and AMG non-recognition of certain civil committees created during Yugoslav occupation. "Sindacati Giuliani" adhering to C.G.I.L. did not support the strike. Special Strike Report filed 20 July.
6. Newly formed Sindacati Giuliani at present composed of white collar workers, teachers, banks, railways. Intends to try to enlist workers in industry, and claims many sympathizers.
7. Social Security: Director of Infortuni sent to Pola to

- 2 -

survey all three agencies.

Coverage for civilian employees of Allied Forces completed with Finance, agencies, and Army units.

No progress on extension of Cassa Integrations pending receipt of necessary information.

3481 00105

Robert M. Albright
Robert M. Albright, Maj. A. U. S.
Chief Labor Officer

Copy to Labor Subcommittee, A.C.

2151

12531
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Chief Clerk

Mr. Fraire to see —
pl file in 66 715.

W-9/18

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 Corps

LSC/HS

1. July 1945

Subject: Weekly Labor Report 24 June to 30 June inc.

To: S C A O

1. Personnel. Saw a copy of signal of about 26 June from Hq. A O to A F H Q requesting assignment to this territory of three Labor officers, experienced in dealing with C I U. No results or further information to date. Also nothing further on reported assignment of Maj. Main Albright to this Hq. Employed a civilian typist for labor section.

2. Civilian Labor Offices. General situation has shown improvement and no reports of interference with offices by Communist dominated organization have been received. Previously existing offices received threats and had to resist efforts to confiscate their office property. The Communists are apparently now willing to await the implementation of the A M G labor program under the Labor Relations General Order, which they have seen. Further organization of civilian labor offices must await the General Order below mentioned.

3. Civilian Labor Relations. In accord with instructions of S C A O had Jug in to approve proposed Labor Relations General Order. They made objections, most of which were not pertinent. Their objections were answered to their satisfaction but they would not sign their approval as in accord with usual Communist practices they would have call conferences, seek instructions from higher authority and possibly even call

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4. Military Labor. Intimidation of workers appears to have decreased and no reports of lack of labor have been received. Chief Transportation Officer complained of lack of dock

workers to operate two shifts in clearing temporary cargo congestion. The dock workers' representative was called in for conference. Situation appeared to be reluctance on his part to hire new workers, preferring to keep the work for his stevedores. We gave him an ultimatum to get new workers or we would and C Trans.O. reports completely satisfactory situation since.

5. Wage Scales. As no policy had been laid down on governmental or industrial wage scales for this area a suggested signal was submitted to S C A O requesting policy from Hq. A C and also copies of wage directives issued in Northern Italy. Allied Force Wage Scales, as laid down by VIII Army, allow the basic wage (85 lire for common labor) plus a cost of living bonus of 20 to 30 lire per day.

6. Labor disturbances. A general strike from 2400 24 June to 2400 25 June was called by persons unknown. Civilians allege it to have been called by Communist labor elements but Sindacati Unici denied all responsibility or prior knowledge. No demands were made and workers returned to work at the prescribed time. No demonstration occurred.

Ralph R. Small
Ralph R. Small Maj C A C
Chief Labor Officer

C C Labor Sub/c

2119

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Mr. W.H. BRAINE		
Mr. SACHS	<i>W</i>	
Mr. H IRD		
Mr. SCOTT	<i>RS</i>	<i>6/7</i>
Mr. PROCTOR	<i>E</i>	<i>10/7</i>
Miss. S TEVENSON		
Miss. SANSEVERINO		
Chief Clerk		

REMARKS:

