

ACC 1000146/470

GR. 43264

REPORTS REGION V (ABRUZZI-MOLISE-MARCHE)

MAY-DEC 1944

12
L. 101 V (ABBROZZI-MOLISE-MARCHE)

VII DEC 1944

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A. C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Colonel SMITH		
Lt.Col. BARCOCK		
Major SCICLUNA		
Capt. DORF		
Capt. TOPLISS		
Capt. SOLBERGER		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. DI FEO		
Mr. CERRITO		
Dr. LA LOGGIA		
Chief Clerk		

TO : HQ AC. (2)

FROM : HQ AEG/AC Afrumel - Mercia Region.

SUBJECT : Labour Monthly Report - December.

REF : HQ/519/2.

DATE : 29 Dec 44.

1. ORGANISATION OF LABOUR OFFICES.

The organization of the Provincial Labour Offices in the Region has been completed; also the Regional Labour Office has been completed and is functioning in Anzali.

2. LABOUR DISTURBANCES.

There have been no labour disturbances in the Region during the past month. There have been a few cases of minor differences between the worker and the employers, generally over wage rates.

The general labour situation for the Region has been considerably eased due to the following facts:-

- (a) Many troops have gone back for winter quarters;
- (b) Anzoni has an increased demand for dock and mechanical labourers;
- (c) Earl has recruited 450 mechanics from Pescara.

There are, however, many persons unemployed, for whom living through the winter will be extremely difficult.

3. POLITICAL DISTURBANCES.

There have been no political disturbances in the Region, except by the Camera del Lavoro. This organization apparently feels itself uncontrolled and boundless in its activities. It issues orders for the payment of the indemnity of "Carovita". It issues wage rates and wage adjustments. In Anzoni it is operating a Collocamento office. In Anzoni they set a rate of 140 lire a day for women employed in the silk works there. In brief, the Camera del Lavoro is a "lawless outfit" that either does not know the laws, rules and regulations, or is not interested.

4. RATES AND SALARIES.

At present there is much discontent over the present rates of wages and salaries. This is particularly true in Anzoni and Macerata Provincial. Here the cost of living is high, because liberated Italy, where wages are 145 lire per day, is just across the road, pushing consumers' prices higher. Also in Anzoni a great proportion of consumers' goods must be bought on the black market. The radio also provides current information, but results in requests from workers for immediate increase in these Prov-

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The general labour situation for the region has been considerably eased due to the following facts:-

- (a) many troops have come back for winter quarters;
- (b) Ancona has an increased demand for dock and mechanical labourers;
- (c) Bari has recruited 450 mechanics from Pescara.

There are, however, many persons unemployed, for whom living through the winter will be extremely difficult.

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The absence of AC approval for several Italian laws providing increases in salaries through "Carovita" or other methods is causing much discontent. There are also demands for increases by the "white collar" groups, who are paid on a monthly basis. There has been no rally for this group employed by private employers. Their situation is becoming quite bad.

5. GENERAL.

The labour situation in the region has eased temporarily. There

(... overleaf)

(continued from overleaf)

is much discontent in Maserata and Ancona Provinces due to differences in wages and salaries.

There have been no political disturbances and very little labour difficulties. The labour offices are all organised for the Region.

TW/MS.

Copy to:- R.O. Ancona-Mare Region.

T.R. Fisher

T.R. FISHER,

Major,
Regional Labour Officer.

copy to Maritime Div.

TO : HQ AG (Attention Brigadier Lash)
 FROM : HQ AGO/AG Abruzzi-Marche Region.
 SUBJECT: Labour Offices.
 REF : R5/519/9.
 DATE : 22 December 1944.

1. I am much concerned over the position of the Labour offices in the provinces of Chieti, Pescara, Teramo and L'Aquila, recently handed back to the Italian Govt.
2. As you know AGO budgets come to an end on December 31, after which, of course, they come under the Italian Government in these provinces. Recently the Minister of Labour has sent out a circular cutting the budgets in these provinces for Labour Offices from 50-60%. If these budgets stand, they will, in my opinion, render these offices inoperative, and we may as well close them up at once.
3. A further circular has been sent out by the Italian Government directing that no employees and no persons employed under AGO be dismissed. This is not clear to me, as presumably we are thereby compelled to keep the whole of the staff, with the result that budgets would be spread altogether too thinly.
4. Wage increases to 145 lire per day for unskilled labour have already been approved for these provinces by the Italian Government, thereby increasing the cost of living. It will now, in my opinion, be impossible to retain the staff at the wage levels of the proposed budget, and I feel sure will result in making the labour offices useless. If we are to be of any service to the Italian working people and to the industries which we hope to develop in Italy, I am convinced that these labour offices must function. If they are closed, labour itself will certainly trend towards the various political parties, and to be influenced and controlled thereby.
5. There may be something behind this part of the budgetting which I do not know about, and it may have a political significance which is not apparent on the surface.
6. I understand that all the facts related above have been put before the Labour Sub-Commission, but it is imperative that we have a decision from them by the end of the year regarding the future of these labour offices, otherwise I fear the worst in the provinces in question.

(Sgd) C.H.A. FRENCH,
 Colonel,
 Regional Commissioner.

Copy to: Labour Sub-Division, Abruzzi-Marche Region.

HEADQUARTERS ABRUZZI-MARCHE REGION

19 December 1944

SUBJECT: Budgets for the Labor Offices in Italian Italy for
Abruzzi-Marche Region.

TO : Colonel Junius R. Smith
Acting Director
Labor Sub-Commission

1. This may be regarded as an inquiry about the budgets of Labor Offices of that part of Italy in the Region of Abruzzi-Marche that has been turned back to the Italians; namely, the Provinces of Chieti, Pescara, L'Aquila and Teramo.
2. As you know, the budgets under AMGOT come to an end as of 31 December. After that date we are at the mercy of the Italian Government in these Provinces. The Minister of Labor has sent through a circular cutting the budgets of these Provinces from 50 to 60%. I feel it my duty to impress upon you the fact that if these proposed budgets are permitted to stand they will, in my opinion, completely wreck the Labor Offices, and for all intents and purposes render them useless. The Minister does not suggest any way that we may reduce the budgets; he simply proposes a lump sum for each of the Offices.
3. There was also a circular sent out by the Italian Government in which they direct that no employees and no persons employed under AMGOT be dismissed, and only those that had been employed after AMGOT, if and when the Italian Government and A.C. agreed upon their dismissal. This makes the case even worse, because if we are compelled to keep the total staff, the budget will then be spread so thin that it will be impossible for the staff to live and remain in the office.
4. At the same time, and in the very same mail, the Italian Government proposed in these same Provinces a wage increase to 145 lire a day for unskilled laborers. This will increase the cost of living, as it already has, in these Provinces, making the wages of the people whose salaries are fixed in the Labor Offices even smaller, and I should add, it will be impossible for the Labor Offices to retain a staff at the level of the budgets proposed by the Italians when the wages proposed by the Italians have increased to 145 lire a day for an 8 hour day.
5. In conclusion I should point out again the necessity for maintaining these Labor Offices at a high level if we are to carry out instructions and directions under General Order No. 28. Secondly, if we are to

- 2 -

be of service to the Italian working people and to the industries that we hope may develop in Italy, these Labor Offices are and will become more and more effective. Thirdly, if the Labor Offices in these Provinces are abandoned at this point, labor will undoubtedly be influenced and controlled by political factors that will probably lead to discontent and maladjustment of the social and economic structure of Italy. Fourthly, we have prepared a revised budget for these four Provinces, and they now rest on the desk of the Department of Labor in the Italian Government. These budgets were proposed after a careful study and a revision of the demands and the needs of the Labor Offices. I do not see how they can be reduced any lower and the Offices still function.

F. R. FISHER.
Major,
Regional Labor Officer.

4417

0021

FROM: The Ministry of Industry,
Commerce and Labor

Rome, 28 November 1944

TO : The Regional and Provincial
Labor Offices.

FILE: M. 443/A.O.L./3

SUBJECT: Rearrangement of the Offices.

CIRCULAR No. 12

This Ministry has remarked that the present expenses for the maintaining and functioning of the Labor Offices are too burdensome.

Some Labor Offices, in particular, have a staff too numerous for the present necessities.

Therefore this Ministry ought to order the immediate dismissal of the employees who are exuberant, with the view of reducing the expenses.

Nevertheless, this Ministry wishes to respect the necessities of the employees, and waiting that the bill for the rearrangement of the Labor Offices be passed by the executive powers, invites the dependent offices to inform the employees that, whatever their qualification may be, they must be considered as dismissed within the 31 of December 1944. But it is agreed that on January 1st, 1945, this Ministry will appoint only those employees who are considered strictly indispensable for the functioning of the offices.

THE MINISTER

Gronchi.

4 16

(Date)

From	To
☒ ECONOMIC SECTION	
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION	
COMMERCE	
FINANCE	
FOOD	
INDUSTRY	
LABOR	
P. M. & U.	
SHIPPING	
TRANSPORTATION	
PRIORITY & MOVEMENTS DIV.	
REQUISITION DIVISION	
SUPPLY & RESOURCES DIV.	
CHIEF COMMISSIONER	
CHIEF OF STAFF	
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF	
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION	
ESTABLISHMENT SECTION	
For	Appropriate Action
	Remarks/Recommendation
	Investigation & Report
	Information
	Noting & Return
	Noting & Retention
	Signature
	Dispatch
	File Copy
	Circulation & Return

Remarks:

4415

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Cross Reference Sheet

File: 63264

Subject: Monthly report

Date: 25 nov. 1944

To: Labn

From: Prov Labor Office - Chieti

Documents Filed: 414

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.C.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Colonel SMITH	<i>M</i>	
Major BARCOCK		
Major SCIOLUNA	<i>SS</i>	
Major ABBRIGHT	<i>n</i>	
Capt. DORF	<i>JD</i>	
Capt. TOPLISS		
Capt. SOLENBERGER		
Mr. CROSETTO		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. DI FEDE		
Mr. CERRITO		
Chief Clerk		

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

Tel: 558

BDE/ram

24 November 1944

SUBJECT: Meeting at Ministry of Interior, 24 October
to discuss conditions in Provinces of the
Abruzzi-Marche Area.

TO : All Sub-Commissions.

1. At the subject meeting, at which under-Secretaries of the Interior, Treasury, Public Works, Justice and several other interested Italian Government Agencies as well as representatives of the AC were present, reports were received from the Prefects of the provinces in the Abruzzi-Marche Area.

2. There is attached a copy of the minutes of the meeting and it will be noted that matters of interest to your Sub-Commission were raised.

3. Col. Cripps, who was present at the meeting, advises that the Devastated Areas Division intends to discuss various aspects of the meeting with each interested Sub-Commission and these minutes are forwarded to you so that appropriate information may be ready when it is requested by that Division.

F. J. Garrison
D. D. DENEMORE
Col., FA, CSQU
Economic Section

Enclosure (1)
Minutes of the Meeting

4412

47264
MINUTES OF MEETING
(translated from Italian)

On October 24, 1944 at 10 a. m. in the Viminale Palace a meeting took place at which were present the following persons:

H. E. Canevari - Undersecretary of State for the Interior.
H. E. Manes - Undersecretary of State for the Treasury.
H. E. Spataro - Undersecretary of State for the Press.
H. E. Bruno - Under Secretary of State for Public Works.
H. E. Bressano - Undersecretary of State for Justice.
H. E. Solimena - General Director of Public Health.
H. E. Vicedomini - General Director of Civil Administration.
H. E. Merotta - Director of the Superior Institute of Health.
Lt. General Crivaro - General Director of the Engineer Corps.
General Calderola - General Director of Military Health.
Ing. Costa Michele - Representative of the Department of Communications.

Avv. Zanotti-Bianco - President of the Italian Red Cross.

Marquis Theodoli - Representative of the National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy (ENRUI).

Prof. Jacchia - Representative of the High Commission for Refugees.

Dr. Mastromarino - Representative of the General Direction of Alimentation.

The Prefects of: Chieti, Pescara, Aquila, Teramo,ieti and Viterbo.

Ambassador Taylor, who was unable to attend the meeting was represented by Mr. Barr.

There were also present numerous Allied Officers, representing the various Sub-Commissions of the Allied Control Commission, headed by Col. Cripps.

Secretary: Dr. Vazzoso, of the General Direction of Public Health.

The meeting was presided over by H. E. Canevari, who stated that at a meeting which took place at the Allied Commission on October 12, the Officers of the Allied Government, regional supervisors of the Abruzzi-Marche area, had reported that the populations of these regions were in very serious conditions for lack of lodgings, food,

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H. E. Vicedomini - General Director of Civil Administration.
H. E. Marotta - Director of the Superior Institute of Health.
Lt. General Crivaro - General Director of the Engineer Corps.
General Caldarola - General Director of Military Health.
Ing. Costa Michele - Representative of the Department of Communications.
Avv. Zanotti-Bianco - President of the Italian Red Cross.
Marquis Theodoli - Representative of the National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy (UNDSI).

Prof. Jacobis - Representative of the High Commission for Refugees.
Dr. Mastroianni - Representative of the General Direction of Alimentation.

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The meeting was presided over by H. E. Canevari, who stated that at a meeting which took place at the Allied Commission on October 12, the Officers of the Allied Government, regional supervisors of the Abruzzi-Marche area, had reported that the populations of these regions live under very serious conditions for lack of lodgings, food, medicines and clothing supplies. A great part of these persons are homeless. Therefore the question must be examined as to whether these persons should not be transferred to some other region in which they could settle. Movement in this area is very difficult because of mines; casualties occur daily.

The Italian Government must therefore immediately provide relief.

- mine clearing (War Department)
- lodgings (Public Work Ministry)
- eventual evacuation of the population (High Commissioner for Refugees).
- clothing, food and medical supplies (Agriculture Ministry, Italian Red Cross, UNRRA, General Direction of Public Health, Gen. Direction of Military Health, Gen. Direction of Civil Administration).
- transportation (Communication Department).

Having organized the assistance supplies, a system must be planned for the distribution, to be done through the various M. C. A., and the Committees constituted in the chief towns or in single Communes.

H. E. Canevari, having received instructions from M. E. the President of the Council of Ministers, has assembled the representatives of some Ministries, the Prefects of the Provinces in question, in order to examine the actual situation, and to find out the relief needed in this present moment.

He then opened the meeting expressing the hope that this meeting would bring concrete results.

H. E. Canevari asked the Prefects to take the floor.

Chiatti's Prefect told of the painful situation in which his province has fallen, nine months after the end of the war in that area. The homeless persons total 137,000, and of these 74,000 are practically without clothes.

Food consists of a daily ration of 200 gr. of bread. To be sure of this quantity it remains necessary to bring an additional 50,000 quintals of flour of the 130,000 which is the total need. This presents enormous transportation difficulties, because there is a complete absence of normal transport, the roads are in very bad condition, and, what is much more serious, hundreds of bridges are destroyed. Military steel bridges, in good condition, have been removed by Allied forces for military purposes. The coming winter with its extreme climate makes the situation much more serious in the mountain country. This area will be isolated by snow and bad weather.

In this province there are 21 communes completely destroyed, and the population is starving.

The sanitary condition of this province is very bad, because of the lack of houses, the need of clothes, the serious food shortage, the lack of fuel and the means to cook. At Chiatti gas production is nearly ended because of the lack of coal.

Tuberculosis in children is increasing. Cancer has reached large proportions because there is no soap and too many people live together. Typhus, whooping cough and malaria too have very

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Tuberculosis in children is increasing. Scabies has reached large proportions because there is no soap and too many people live together. Typhus, whooping cough and malaria too have, very much increased.

To further aggravate the situation in which the population lives it must be noted that there is scarce hospital assistance. The few hospitals of the province (Ortona, Lanciano, etc.) are destroyed, and the one in Chieti is not sufficient for the area.

Another very serious question is that of the mines and unexploded shells. The prefect told how he escaped by mere chance the explosion of a mine which caused the death of three persons, wounding several, during an inspection of the province. To bed the wounded and sick they are obliged to use chopped-straw on the bare ground.

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Gasoline for the few remaining cars is very scarce. There is an urgent need of materials to repair roofs, especially of some of the half-destroyed hospitals.

Chieti's Prefect finished by expressing the hope that the tremendous situation in his province will be examined by the Commission with the greatest attention, in order to help this population that has suffered so much by this war. This also to avoid any popular rebellion which would upset the public order.

Pescara's Prefect began to speak. He recalled the recent visit in the province of the Undersecretary of the Interior, who personally saw the terrible conditions of the population. He stated that two-thirds of the town of Pescara is a second Rome. The few buildings in which one could live are without window panes. With the arrival of winter there are no clothing supplies. In Pescara city there are 30,000 homeless persons who, for the most part, are obliged to sleep on the bare ground. The luckiest are those who sleep in stables, with the animals, without thought of the danger of contagious diseases. He drew the attention of the Commission to the existence at Lecce of a large quantity of window glass, which, with the coming winter, could be very useful.

The food conditions of the province, the Prefect stated, are upsetting the calm of the population. Hunger is a "black and preoccupying" reality. It is impossible to live with only 200 gr. of bread. Very often these persons do not have a portion of soup to supplement the bread ration.

In this regard the Prefect stated that it is not right to say that during the German occupation the population was satisfied with 150 gr. of bread. At that time each family obtained one quintal of corn as an extra assignment, beyond the normal bread ration.

The food situation regarding fats is much more difficult because for seven months the population has not had a drop of oil.

The physical degeneration of the population has broken their self control and prevents in this way a danger of a rebellion. This is possible also because 1,500 railway men, that represent families totalling 7,000 persons, have not been paid for two months. The sanitary conditions of the province are very serious especially for the lack of medicines and for the great difficulty of distributing the little at their disposal.

Pescara's Prefect finished by drawing the attention of the Government to the Patriot's impatience.

H. E. Canevari spoke in regard to the report presented by the Prefects of Pescara and Chieti, and drew the attention of the Allied Commission to the existence in the Pescara area of an undamaged cement factory. This factory could produce 600-700 quintals of cement a day. This factory cannot work for the lack of coal. He

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The Prefect of Chieti stated that at Bomba, near Chieti, there is another cement factory which, having enough coal, could furnish about 2,000 quintals of cement.

The Prefect of Aquila then took the floor. He said that 26 of the 103 communes of his province are practically destroyed. (Averzano, Castel di Sangro, Carroli, etc. are leveled).

The problem of unexploded mines is very serious also in this province. There are mines near the houses and many in the fields.

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In regard to the food condition, it is necessary to act very quickly in order to keep the population alive.

The Prefect says that on August 14, he made strong representation to the Agriculture Ministry for assistance to his population. Some improvements were, in reality, obtained. It is necessary, however, to obtain the immediate transportation of 200,000 quintals of grain, which represents the total need, before the winter.

The problem of homeless persons is one of the most serious and urgent, especially because it has not been possible to begin to build barracks. This project would cost 150,000,000 lire. The Allied authorities have not given their permission to begin this work. For this reason many refugees are coming from the countryside to the biggest centers. Refugees from Roccaraso and Castel di Sangro arrive daily in devastated Sulmona. The Prefect asks therefore at least a sufficient allocation of window glass for the buildings which are partially habitable.

R. L. Canevari stated that for this purpose some glass substitute called "Vetroleite" should be sent from America.

The Prefect of Teramo began his report by observing that the situation in this province, which has been untouched by the war, is very different from that of the other provinces, and not so dramatic. In effect the most serious destructions are those of the bridges, 150 in all the province. This represents a great difficulty for transportation. For this purpose some proposals have been made but have not been yet accepted by the Allied Authorities.

In regard to the food situation the province of Teramo is sufficient in itself and can also export something. By order of the Allied Command, 62,000 quintals of grain can be exported to Chiati and 63,000 to Aquila.

As to shelter, Teramo has not been touched and is sheltering 21,000 refugees. These persons need clothing supplies and blankets very urgently. The few remaining cars are without tires and therefore insufficient to the province's need. There is a great lack of coal for cooking and winter heating. The Prefect suggests that Chiati Province could furnish the necessary coal, if the Agriculture Ministry would approve this project. 11,000 q. of the existing 150,000 would be sufficient for the whole Teramo Province.

The Prefect of Chiati stated that this coal, especially that of the south-western Sabina, is taken by private firms to the City of Rome, and in smaller quantity to the city of Naples. For this reason in Chiati the price of coal has become very high.

The Prefect of Pescara said that the Agriculture Ministry should control the distribution of coal, as Pescara also is experiencing a grave lack of coal.

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The Prefect of Pescara said that the Agriculture Ministry, should control the distribution of coal, as Pescara also is experiencing a grave lack of coal.

The Prefect of Chieti, as the other Prefects, expressed the hope that the Government would remove some of the difficulties in local production.

The Prefect of Teramo continued his relation, saying that in his Province he has set up some popular kitchens, which distribute to workers who are out of work about 3,000 soup meals a day. To help the population he has also established a special taxation to the persons who enriched themselves during the war.

Some financial help from the Government could be very useful.

The danger presented by mines and unexploded shells is very serious in this province. Some special soldiers are clearing the area, which can be again cultivated.

As the other Prefects, the Prefect of Teramo thinks that 200 gr. of bread is insufficient. For seven months the population has received little fats, beyond very rare distributions. A few days ago a rebellion arose and he was obliged, in order to calm the population, to distribute 4 kg. of bread to each person.

H. A. Sasse, remarked that, with the new oil production, this problem will be over.

The Prefect of Teramo said that the need of work in the province is very great, especially as to the workers of cement and bricks, as the factories are closed for lack of supply and transportation. Those who work are paid very little. The situation for the employees is the same. For this reason he had proposed to the Allied Representative increase in wages. This was not accepted.

In regard to clothing, shoes are especially needed for agriculture workers.

The Prefect of Viterbo reported that the general situation in his province is better than in the other ones. He said that the war operations, especially those of last May, have damaged 25 of the 58 communes of his province. Two-fifths of the houses in Viterbo are destroyed, so that the lodging problem is the most urgent one. For this reason a special commission is listing the houses which can be used. For the houses which need to be repaired, the owners will be helped by special contributions and loans. If they will not agree with these dispositions the houses will be requisitioned. As for public buildings, window panes are very urgently needed especially for hospitals and schools. The few glasses that are to be found on the local market are sold at very high prices.

Transportation doesn't allow coal and lies for cooking and heating.

In regard to mines and unexploded shells, the War Department has been told to clear the area and bring away the grenades, which cannot be kept by the local carabinieri and would represent a danger because of local unrest.

Another serious problem is that of the overcrowding, due to the presence of refugees who also need clothing supplies and blankets.

The Prefect of Viterbo finished by speaking of the insufficient wages.

H. A. Sasse, the Representative of State for the Treasury observed that

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M. S., the Undersecretary of State for the Treasury observes that this is a general and not a local problem.

The Prefect of Rieti said that without presenting a tragic story as in the other provinces, his area suffered by the war, especially in the German robberies and destructions. About 150,000 are homeless. These people live in unhealthy surroundings. Their living conditions will be worse with the coming winter. Therefore, clothing, blankets, shoes and windowpanes are very necessary. To aggravate the situation in the province and in the town of Rieti itself, there is a lack of coal, although coal is a local production. This is due to lack of transportation and fires. The destruction of 165 bridges in the province creates extreme transportation difficulty.

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The food situation is bad because the population has no oil, and in a short time the population will also be without grain. In fact, the province produces 60,000 quintals and 110,000 quintals is its need. The difficulty of oil supplies is due to the fact that all the oil produced in Sabina is sent to Rome.

In regard to the lodging situation, the Prefect referred to the fact that the local population has helped the refugees. The lack of coal, especially for cement and brick manufacturing hinders the beginning of reconstruction. He hopes that railways would resume so that the province can obtain some coal from Terni and other supplies for the industrial establishments of the province which are undamaged.

The health conditions of the population are good.

The Prefect of Chieti drew the attention of the Commission to the great number of lodgings requisitioned by the Allied Forces (in Ortona, where there are 19,000 refugees, there are 1,000 requisitioned rooms). If these rooms could be freed, the lodging problem for many refugees would be solved. For such purpose some requests have been made to the Allied Authorities but, until now, with no result.

On this subject also the Prefect of Pescara referred to the fact that he has personally requested the Allied Authorities to leave some villas, which could lodge nearly all the refugees. This was not obtained it seems because Pescara is considered a closed town.

M. E. Genevanti, after having remarked that most of the problems presented are general ones, asked the Representative of Military Center to inform the Commission of the means used to clear the areas from mines and shells.

General Crivaro of the War Department said that this problem is actually one of the most serious ones. The General Direction of the Genio has for a long time pointed out the difficulties that it had to face. The War Office has tried to have at its disposition some Italian specialist soldiers of the Genio, but the Allied Authorities have replied that the soldiers were necessary for war purposes and not for local purposes, such as these.

He pointed out the serious danger to which the persons who clear the mines are exposed, because in German mine fields there are many booby traps.

Through the interest of the Allied Authorities two of the six companies who have been requested, and two other companies formed by non-specialized soldiers, who have been recalled to now the wheat, are working now. Actually one company clears the province area and the other one the Pescara area. The problem of mine clearing is serious and important. The Allies have tried to find a solution by sending to civilian enterprises. The War Department has

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Through the interest of the Allied Authorities two of the six companies who have been requested, and two other companies forced by non-specialized soldiers, who have been recalled to move the wheat, are working now. Actually one company clears the mine area and the other one the Pescara area. The problem of mine clearing is serious and important. The Allies have tried to find a solution by entrusting the work to civilian enterprises. The War Department has been opposed to this entrusting to civilian enterprises, for the great expense which it would cause. To avoid speculation and interference the State organization is being created. The civilian enterprises would always try to hire the specialized workers who come from the military training centers. For this work technical training is absolutely necessary and good will of the persons who risk their lives.

Gen. Crivaro considers the mine-clearing worker as a deserter, sometimes more exposed to danger than the front line soldier, because he is exposed to an invincible enemy who always lies in wait. It is not to be considered that untrained workers could be employed for such work. This is to avoid frequent and serious accidents, which could provoke total desertion from the work.

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In regard to the expense, he says that according to his information, for the clearing of the ground around Rome (4th Region), civilian enterprises have asked the Allied Authorities for 400 million lire.

It has therefore been decided with the Allied Authorities to establish 5 training centers (at Pisa, Spoleto, Viterbo, Capua and Chieti), which will train workers, who once were soldier demolition experts, who have been dismissed by the manufacturing and are now without work, and voluntary patriots. He hopes to have in the first fortnight of November a first company of such workers. To reach this aim the Treasury has been requested to pay good salaries to the workers. These salaries have already been proposed by General Crivaro, to compensate for the sacrifice of the workers, who always risk their lives. These salaries are about 300 lire a day for the head workers and 250 for the common workers, including a sick indemnity of 60 lire.

There is under discussion a proposal to pay these workers on a basis of the number of mines they find. He remarked that the clearing of a ground fit to sow and a vineyard is a different thing. In order to have the workers accept more willingly the work of clearing the ground he also has proposed to give them, beyond the special indemnity of 60 lire a day, 5-10-15 lire for each discovered or destroyed mine, according to the different clearing grounds. These could be divided in three categories: of easy clearing, of middle difficulty clearing and of difficult clearing. General Crivaro is still awaiting an answer from the Treasury. He had to insist in order to have this project accepted, because he found out that in the General State accounts there was a project to reduce the risk indemnity from 80 to 60 lire a day, according to the increases which have been established in these days to the workers.

He spoke also of an accident insurance for the workers for whom it is necessary to calculate a great percentage of dead, wounded and ill. Some workers have to be dismissed because, by working under continuous nervous tension, always with the fear of the exploding of some mines, they develop nervous ailments.

General Crivaro says also that the workers have to obtain in addition to their salary a good pension in case of accident. He referred to the fact that insurance cost is a heavy burden, which, according to information obtained by a civilian enterprise, has been calculated by the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni at 45 percent of the daily salary. This to insure the injured, who are unable to work, a monthly pension of about 1500 lire, this would cost 135 lire on a salary of 300 lire a day.

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He said that by giving a good salary to the workers it is possible to have them work with all their attention, so that the solution of this very serious problem would become easy. After an experimental period there can be no objection to the establishment of cooperative system among the workers and technicians, who are occupied in the clearing operations, so that all the benefit could be divided among those who do this work.

With regard to window panes it was observed that the Allies should meet the most urgent difficulties by sending the glass substitute, which is very useful. Besides the difficulty of coal for the glass manufacturing, it is necessary to think of the difficulty of transport means from the production place to the needy area, and also the difficulty of food packing, so as to avoid having glass arrive in fragments.

In regard to the requisitions, he put in evidence the number of apartments and houses requisitioned by the Allies. (At Naples the Allied Forces have issued about 11,000 requisition orders). The necessities that are presented continually by the Allies are many and he asked that they reduce them to the minimum, in light of the difficulties in which the populations live. For Rome it has been asked that some hotels should be left free, but the requests have obtained no answer.

To answer all that had been said up till then, Col. Cripps, senior officer among those present for the different Sub-Commissions, began to speak. He said that he had listened with great attention to all that had been said, and that he will refer everything to his superiors, because he has no authority to decide by himself. In any case he thought that the problem had to be examined with three points of view:

- (1) to help as soon as possible the populations, who are threatened by the coming winter;
- (2) to increase the rations;
- (3) to re-establish communications by restoring the bridges and railways.

For these problems Col. Cripps asked if a committee exists, to which each province could apply from time to time, referring to their specific necessities. If it does not exist, he proposes its constitution with the participation of Allied Officers. In regard to the requisitions, he stated that this is a problem for Allied Military Forces. He agrees and several Generals think as he does that it will be necessary to limit requisitions to the minimum.

H. E. Canevari declared that what the Allied Officer had said was too general and could not solve the problem. He then asked the Undersecretary of Public Works to give some information about this to the Commission.

M. A. Bruno explained the progress which is already in action by his board, for the resolution of the problem. In effect, while at first it has been attempted to procure for the homeless persons all the immediately disposable rooms, the Civilian Genio has been charged with the inventory of all habitable apartments, repairing those partially damaged, and then requisitioning and assigning them. In the meantime it has been thought to proceed to the building of emergency houses, which for the completely destroyed areas (as Valmontone) could be perfectly apt to this purpose. The difficulties therefore are enormous, especially for transportation, because there are no means of transport, and for the lack of cement and bricks which are blocked, while the cement factories cannot work for lack of coal.

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In regard to the production of glass, he says that too long-flame coal, which is necessary to this industry, doesn't exist in Italy.

H. E. Bruno considered then the problem of the homeless persons, and he proposed as a temporary solution the utilization of several buildings at the disposition of the War Department. He remembers that the town of Coasene which gives shelter to 30,000 refugees uses barracks, which could be utilized elsewhere while waiting for the beginning of the construction of the "rapid houses", for which he asks the Allies permission to have the cement in Southern Italy.

General Grivaro suggests barracks should be used for refugees.

H. E. Bruno declares that his Board has no intention of creating any "Modern Shanghai", which could very soon be full of bugs.

In regard to reconstruction and arrangement of bridges, this problem is very difficult and can't be resolved immediately.

He also said that requests for mine clearing arrive in his Ministry, although this doesn't concern his Board.

- 9 -

In regard to the proceedings of reconstruction surveys, he said that without the Allied G. E. he is permitted to proceed with surveys of projects up to 500,000 lire. To use blocked material Allied authorization is always necessary. Actually 500,000 lire are very easily reached and the use of blocked materials is inevitable. He therefore asks the Allied authorities to let the proceedings be easier, according to the actual need.

The representative of Allied Public Work Subcommission remarked that perhaps it is true that there is too much control, but thinks that with 1,000,000 lire (this is the sum now for which there is no need of authorization) it is always possible to do something, especially if many surveys are put in execution together.

In each region there is a Sub-Commission engineer who should be consulted more often. His opinion is that reconstruction works are local problems. He remembers that the sined of Aversa area, together with the local engineer did "aircrafts". In any case the Italian Government should not by itself think of all the reconstruction problems, because this is a too big matter for its possibilities. He therefore thinks that the best thing to do is to leave the initiative to the local authorities, while the Government should only issue laws on the reconstruction. It would be useful to start with the quickest and most useful works and finish with those which require a longer work.

In regard to bridges he refers to the fact that military needs have to have absolute precedence and that therefore the first bridges to be fixed up will be those which are important for military operations. The Italian Authorities could forward the requests for the bridges necessary for civilian purposes.

He finished by asking what are the proposals of the Government and suggested that the Prefects and the Sindaco should always work together with the Allied regional officer and engineer in these inspections, so as to be constantly in contact. In regard to the delay in approving the reconstruction proposals he thinks that this is a fault of the Italian authorities.

R. E. Canevari agreed to the proposal suggested by the Allies for the constitution of a permanent Committee, presided over by himself and whose members should be the Undersecretaries of Agriculture, Treasury, Press, Public Works, Communications and Commerce. In this Committee should also be the General Directors of Public Health Service and of the Civilian Administration, the President of the Italian Red Cross, the Representatives of the C. E. A., and the Representative of the High Committee for Refugees. The representatives of the different Allied Subcommissions should also be present.

The Committee will have to examine, after having heard the Prefect of the different provinces, all the most urgent problems, such as assistance, public health, food situation, lodging for refugees.

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The Committee will have to examine, after having heard the Prefect of the different provinces, all the most urgent problems, as: assistance, public health, food situation, lodging for refugees. The task will be to simplify these problems and control the distribution of relief supplies. The Committee should meet every week to examine all the proposals and resolve them in short time.

Col. Crippa, promised that he would refer these proposals to his superiors and would give an answer.

The Allied Officer of the Food Subcommission said that according to the requests of the Prefects and Sindaco, concerning the ration increase, the question has been brought up in London and Washington. It is impossible to establish the new ration proposed to be distributed north of the Apaloe-Campese line as shipping is needed for military purposes. It is considered that in devastated areas the local production can't be sufficient to feed the population.

- 10 -

The reasons for the Italian pasta ration are the same.

He insisted that Italy feed its population thinking only of its resources, because imports are only gone for devastated areas where harvests have been destroyed.

From census which have been taken it appears that in some districts where the grain production is very high, very little of it has been delivered for public use. This problem, which is a national one, is now being examined by the Allied Authorities. The Officer continued deploring the special issue of 4 Kg. of bread in Teramo, saying that a very important national problem had been forgotten for a local one.

Regarding olive oil, the Allied Officer remembered that the last crop was bad, due to the war operations. This is the reason for the scarce rations. This year in some regions the crop is supposed to be good, and in some other scarce, so that there is foreseen a pre capita ration of 400 grams. Moreover the Allied Commission can supply limited transport. The importations from now on will be very scarce, therefore it will be necessary to exploit to the highest degree the local sources. In regard to this he says that, together with H. E. Guille, he hopes to put on the market a great quantity of food, because he thinks that the basis of the alimentation are bread and oil. In regard to means of transport for food distribution, the Allied Officer said that it is absolutely necessary for the Italian Government to see that the trucks, which the Allied would put at its disposition, would carry only food and not other less useful things.

H. E. Canevari told of his satisfaction with the help which the Allies promise in food distribution. In regard to the efficiency of the public food centers, this is almost true, but still in many provinces (Littoria, Frosinone, etc.) the grain could not be harvested because the fields were full of mines. Many considerations must be therefore given to this problem.

In regard to the special bread distribution made by the Prefect of Teramo, H. E. Canevari said that he has to examine the question in relation to the special circumstances in which things happened.

He concluded remembering what has been done by the Allies for the liberty of Italy and of the world, but asked them to leave greater initiative to the Italian Government. He emphasized that this is the only way to improve the conditions of the population, notwithstanding the great destructions and the great difficulties.

He finished by again expressing Italian gratefulness to the Allies and thanking the authorities present for their attention.

The meeting was over at 1:30.

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MAJOR SUB-30
A.O.S.
Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Colonel SMITH	<i>JS</i>	
Major BARCOCK		
Major SCICLUNA	<i>JS</i>	
Major ALBRIGHT	<i>JS</i>	
Capt. DORF	<i>JS</i>	
Capt. TOPLISS	<i>JS</i>	
Capt. SOLENBERGER	<i>JS</i>	
Mr. GROSETTO		
Mr. SACHS		
Mr. DI FEDE		
Mr. CERRITO	<i>JS</i>	
Chief Clerk		

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

Tel: 558

CJM/ram

Doc ~~XXXX~~ /ES

20 November 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly Reports - October - Abruzzi - Marche Region
TO : Labor S/C

1. a. Abruzzi-Marche. Civilian offices now organized with the exception of Ancona and Pesaro.

b. Conflict and confusion exists between Ispettorato dell'Industria and Ispettorato del Lavoro, though the former has been absorbed by the latter for the most part, which is satisfactory.

c. Dissatisfaction is still expressed as to wages and purchasing power and trouble is expected owing to the end of the fresh fruit and vegetable season: ~~as~~ pulses are selling between five and ten times the fixed price.

2. These extracts are for your information and any action deemed necessary.

[Signature]
Capt.
C. J. MACHAMARA, Capt.
SO3 CA
Economic Section

4329

TO :- HQ. AG. Labor Sub-Commission.

FROM :- HQ. AG/AGC., Abruzzi-Marche Region.

SUBJECT :- Labor Monthly Report.

REF :- RS/519/2.

DATE :- 23 Oct 44.

1. ORGANISATION OF CIVILIAN LABOUR OFFICES.

All Provinces that have been released by the Army now have a civilian labour office. For the most part their staff has been completed, and they are working smoothly. The only two Provinces left unorganised in Abruzzi-Marche Region are Ancona and Pesaro.

2. WAGES.

Wages to the labourer have been pushed up as far as we can go. However, I feel obliged to say that there is a growing dissatisfaction regarding the relationship of wages and what they can purchase. The time has arrived when there is becoming a shortage of fresh fruit, melons and vegetables. Beans, peas and dried corn are selling in the markets for from five to ten times the 'fixed' prices.

We can, I believe, expect more labour disturbances within the next month or six weeks.

3. LABOUR AND OTHER AGENCIES.

There is still some conflict and confusion between the labour office and the Repettorato dell'Industria e del Lavoro. In Abruzzi-Marche Region we have for the most part absorbed them into the labour office. Their work for the most part duplicates the work done by the labour office. Also, I believe, that the labour office is in a better position to do the work more efficiently than the 'Ispektorato'.

There is some confusion in regard to the various insurances to be paid and who pays them. That is especially true for civilians working for the military. Some AMG employees are paying insurance from their wages and some are not. The 'struck local' seems to be both military and private.

4. GENERAL.

As yet there has been no widespread sharp clashes of labour. However, there is a definite undertone of malcontent. It is being agitated by the Communist, and by the fact that their earnings will not buy what they need to live on, also they object to their low rations.

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Copy to: R.C., HQ. Abruzzi-Marche Region.

J.R. Fisher
T.R. FISHER,
Major,
Regional Labour Officer.

0687

Schedule of the activity shown by the branches of the Provincial Labor (

A - Employment

P e r i o d	Agriculture						Commerce						Industry					
	Reco ded		Emple yed		Unempl ved		Reco ded		Emple yed		unempl ved		Reco ded		Emple yed		Unempl ved	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
From September 16 to October 15 - 1944	26		25		1		6		3		3		342	12	142	6	200	6
Amount, to be carried forward (from August 15 to September 15-1944)	89		11		58		46	3	4		42	3	129	32	193	1	736	31
TOTAL	95		36		59		52	3	7		45	3	1271	44	335	7	936	37

M = Men
F = Women

500-11

Schedule of the activity shown by the branches of the Provincial Labor Office

Agriculture						Commerce						Industry						Employee		
Recorded		Employed		Unemployed		Recorded		Employed		Unemployed		Recorded		Employed		Unemployed		Recorded	Employed	Unemployed
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
28		25		1		6		3		3		342	12	142	6	200	6	188	167	21
39		11		58		46	3	4		42	3	229	32	193	1	736	31	467	160	107
95		36		59		52	3	7		45	1	1271	44	335	7	1936	37	655	527	128

M = Men
F = Women

B - Conciliation and questions

31

Period	questions				Various papers		
	questions received	questions solved with		total	question in discussion	open	closed
		Agreement	no agreement				
From September 16 to October 15 - 1944	13	13	1	14	- 1	65	
Amount to be carried forward from September 1 to September 15- 1944	19	4	2	6	13		
TOTAL	32	17	3	20	12	65	

On and questions

A

questions				Various papers		
questions received	questions solved with		total	question in discussion	open	closed papers in examination
	agreement	noagreement				
13	13	1	14	- 1	60	7
19	4	2	6	13		
32	17	3	20	12	60	7

C - Assistance Qualifications

	Assegnati familiari			Unemployment			Illness			Invalidity and old age			Tuberculosis			Record of work and awards		
	From Sept. 15 to Octo. 15, 1944	Preceding month	Total	From Sept. 15 to Octo. 15, 1944	Preceding month	Total	From Sept. 15 to Octo. 15, 1944	Preceding month	Total	From Sept. 15 to Octo. 15, 1944	Preceding month	Total	From Sept. 15 to Octo. 15, 1944	Preceding month	Total	From Sept. 15 to Octo. 15, 1944	Preceding month	Total
Already at the abolished Fascist institutions	2									36	30					7		
Received	10	4	14	2			2									54		
Solved										34	30	64				4		
In examination	12	4	16	2		2	2		2	2		2				58		

D - Accidents

Already at the
Fascist Institutions

[illegible]

2 - Accident questions

[illegible]

Already at the abolished
fascist institutions

Invalidity and old age			Tuberculosis	Recovery of wages and various assignments			Recovery of work and occupation			Work reintegration			Christmas gratuities		Various Assistance		Various Legal Assistance	
Total	Preceding month	From Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1944	Total	Preceding month	From Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1944	Total	Preceding month	From Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1944	Total	Preceding month	From Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1944	Total	Preceding month	From Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1944	Total	Preceding month	From Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1944	
36	30		7	12		7	12					12		4				
			54	13	57	34	13	47	1	3	4	1	1	78	1	79		
34	30	04	4	12	16	5	12	17						74		74		
2	2	2	58	13	71	36	13	49	1	3	4	13	13	10	1	11	104	

D - Accident questions

[illegible]

Received

10 4 14 2 2 54

Solved

34 30 54 4

In examination

12 4 16 2 2 2 2 2 2 58

D - Apple

Already at t
Fascist Inst

Received

Solved

In examination

[illegible]

D - Accident questions

	Agriculture		Commerce		Industry	
	Preceding Month	Total	Preceding Month	Total	Preceding Month	Total
Already at the abolished fascist institutions	125	1			11	
Received	1	1			2	
Solved					2	
In examination	126	2			11	

1397

D - Accident questions

4597

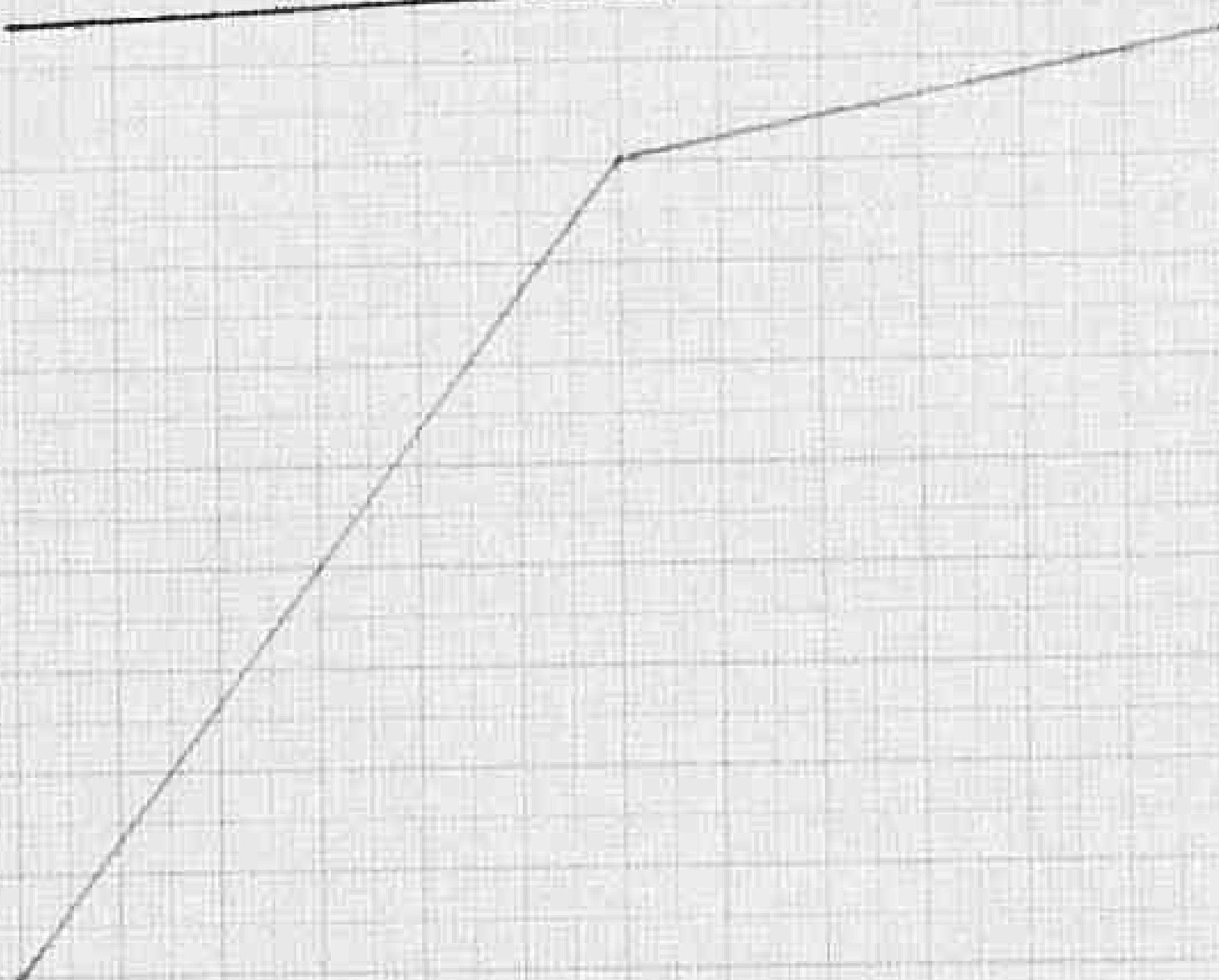
Cost of the olive oil in the period: July 1943 July 1944

July 1943	January 1944	July 1944
-----------	--------------	-----------

Local price

2M 12.50

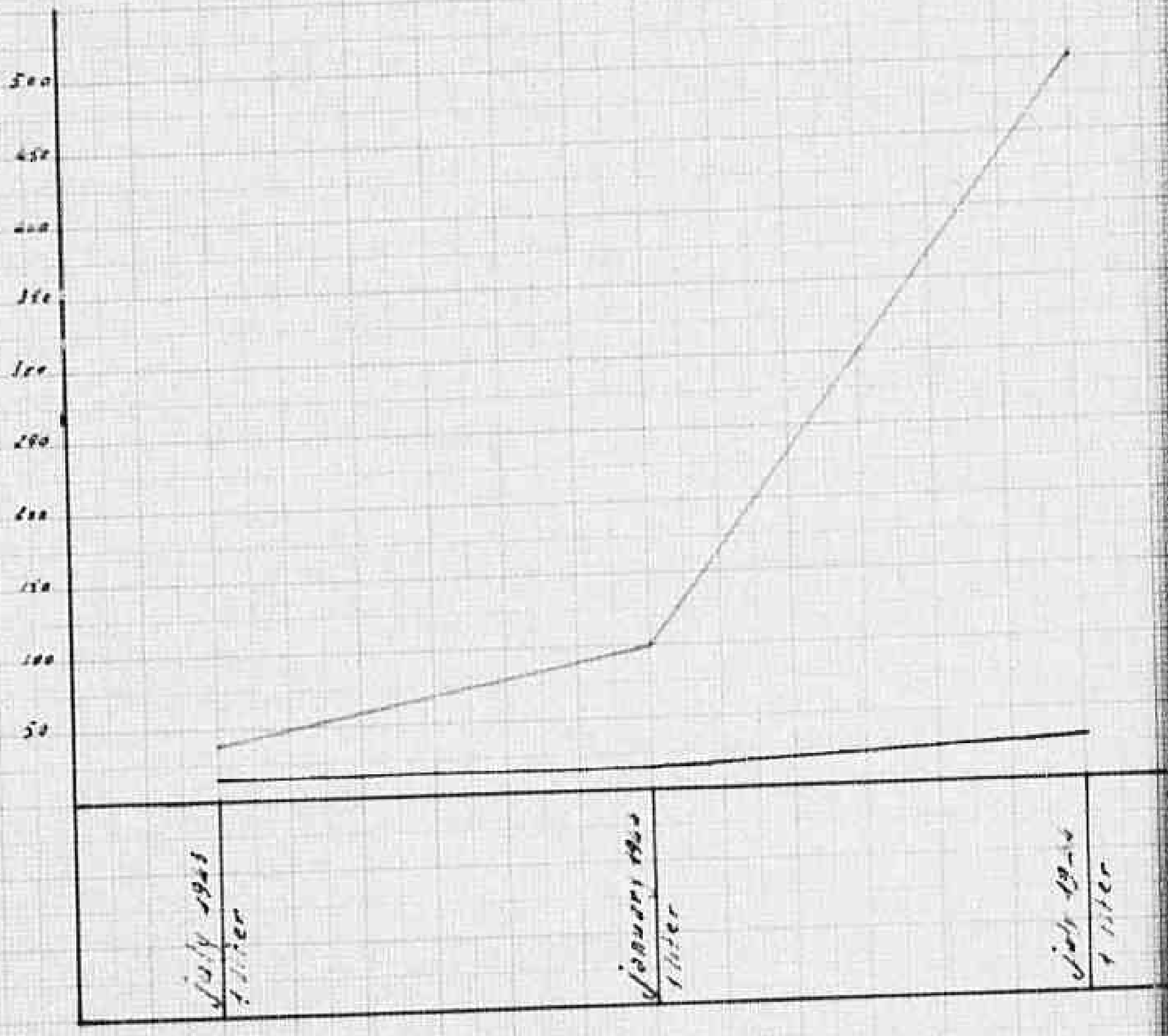
Local price



Statistics Office

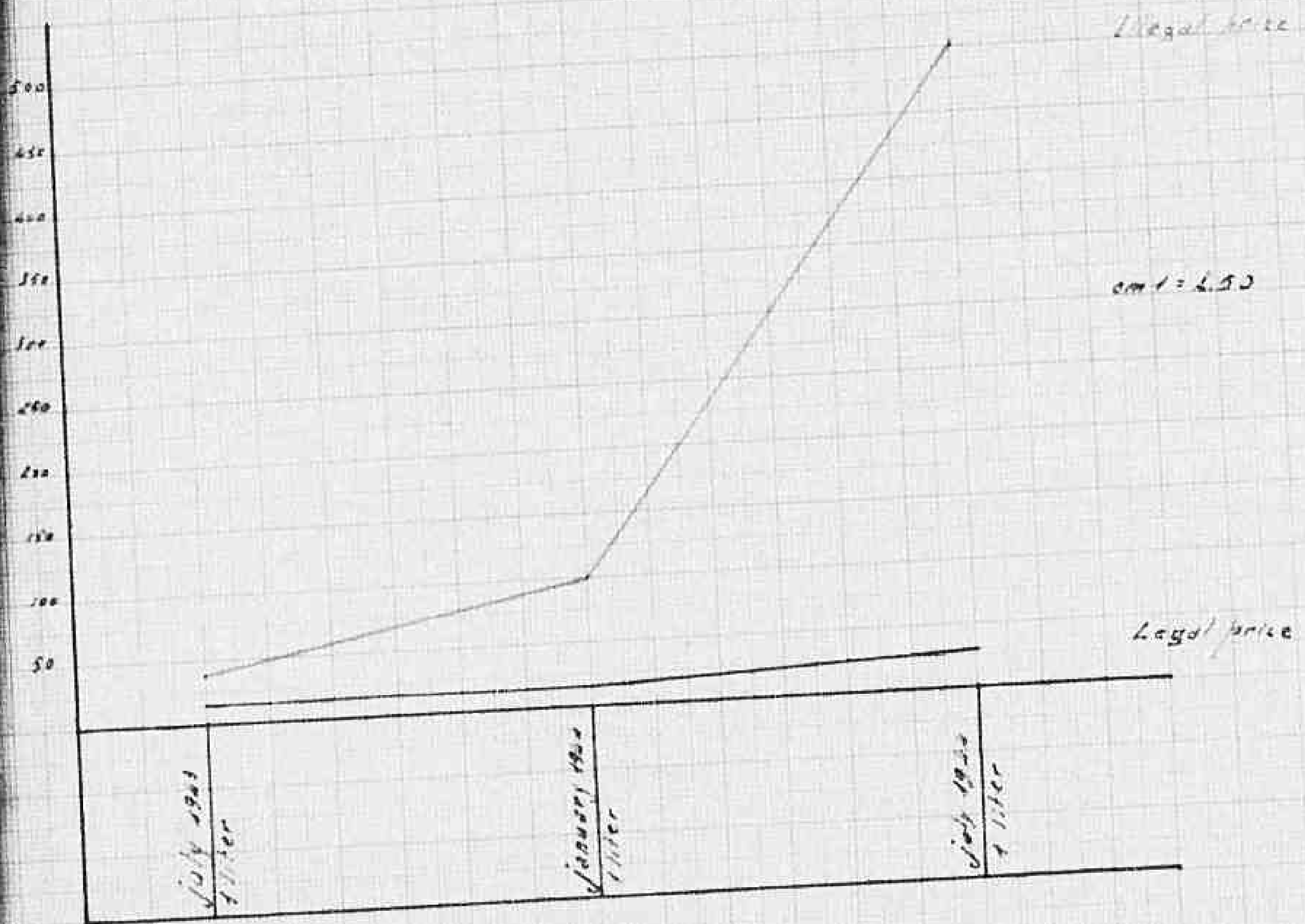
Diag. n. 1

4.3.3



Cost of the olive oil in the period: July 1943 July 1944

20/50



Cost of the olive oil in the period: July 1943 July 1944

STATISTICS OFFICE

Drop. etc.

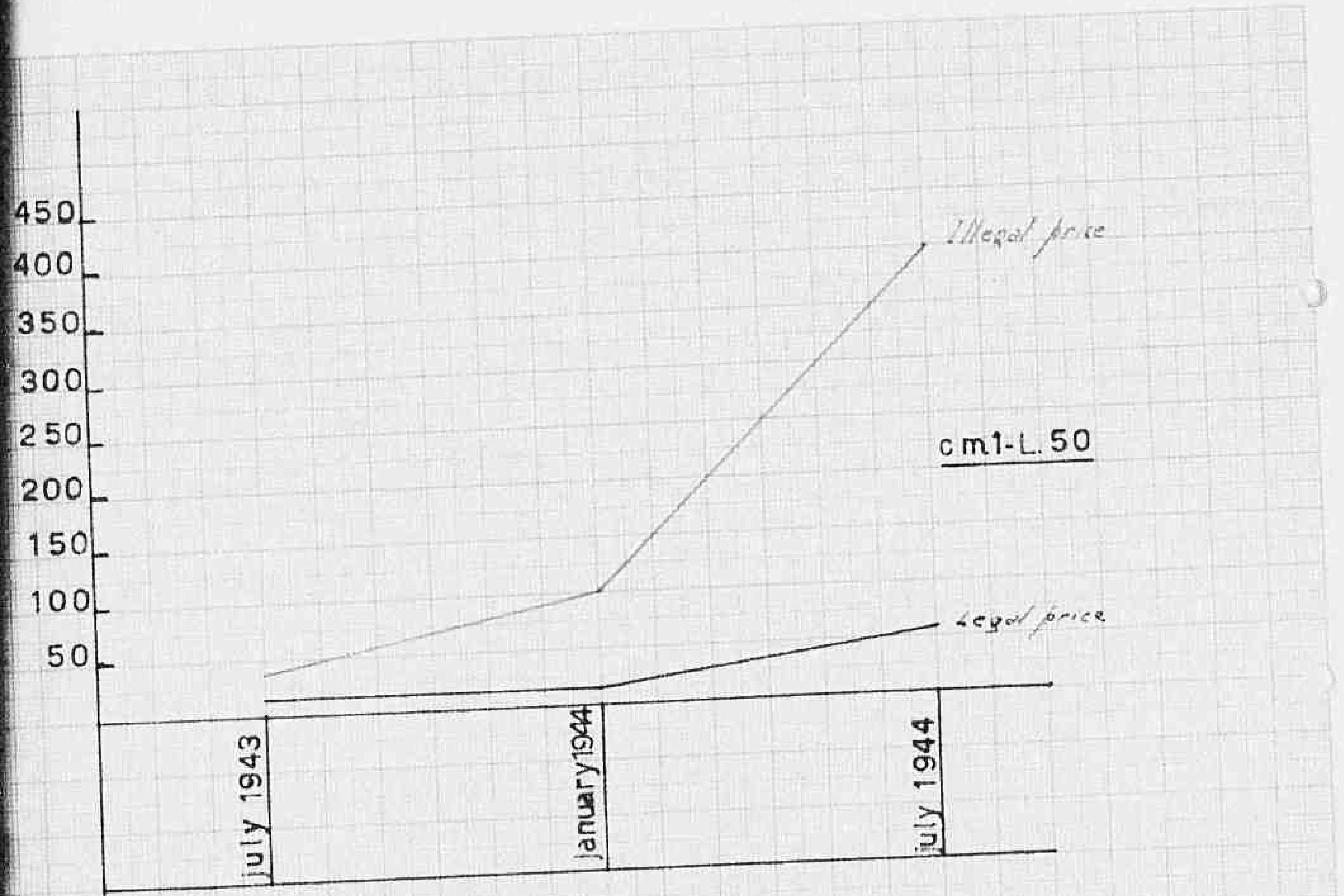
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50

july 1943

january 1944

COST 1 Kg OF FAT BACHS IN THE PERIOD JULY 19

12.60



COST 1 Kg OF FAT BACHS IN THE PERIOD JULY 1943 JULY 1944

Statistics Office

Diag. 015

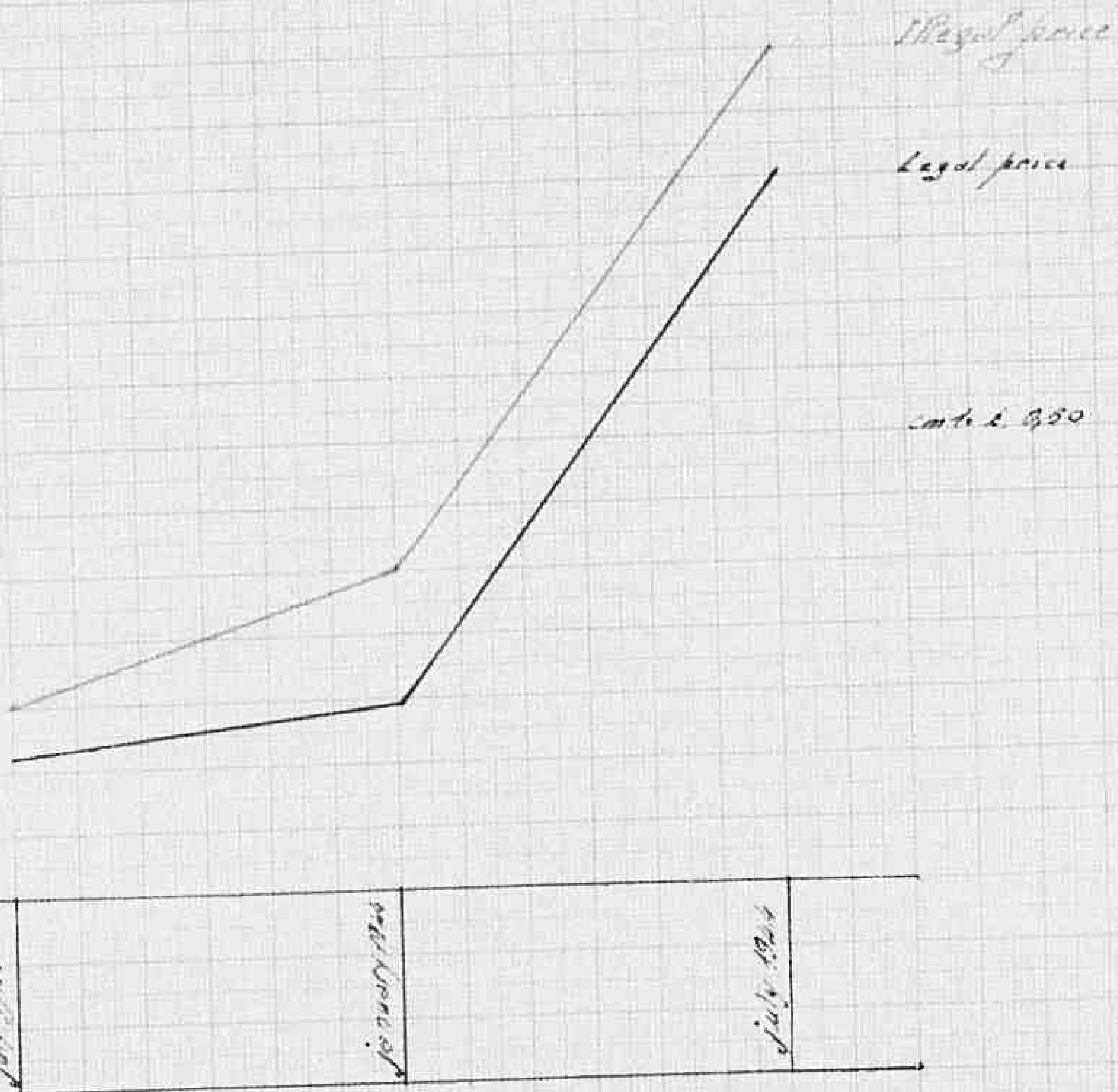
1635

6.50
6.00
5.50
5.00
4.50
4.00
3.50
3.00
2.50
2.00
1.50
1.00
0.50



Cost of 1 kg. of chocolate in the period July 1943 July 1944

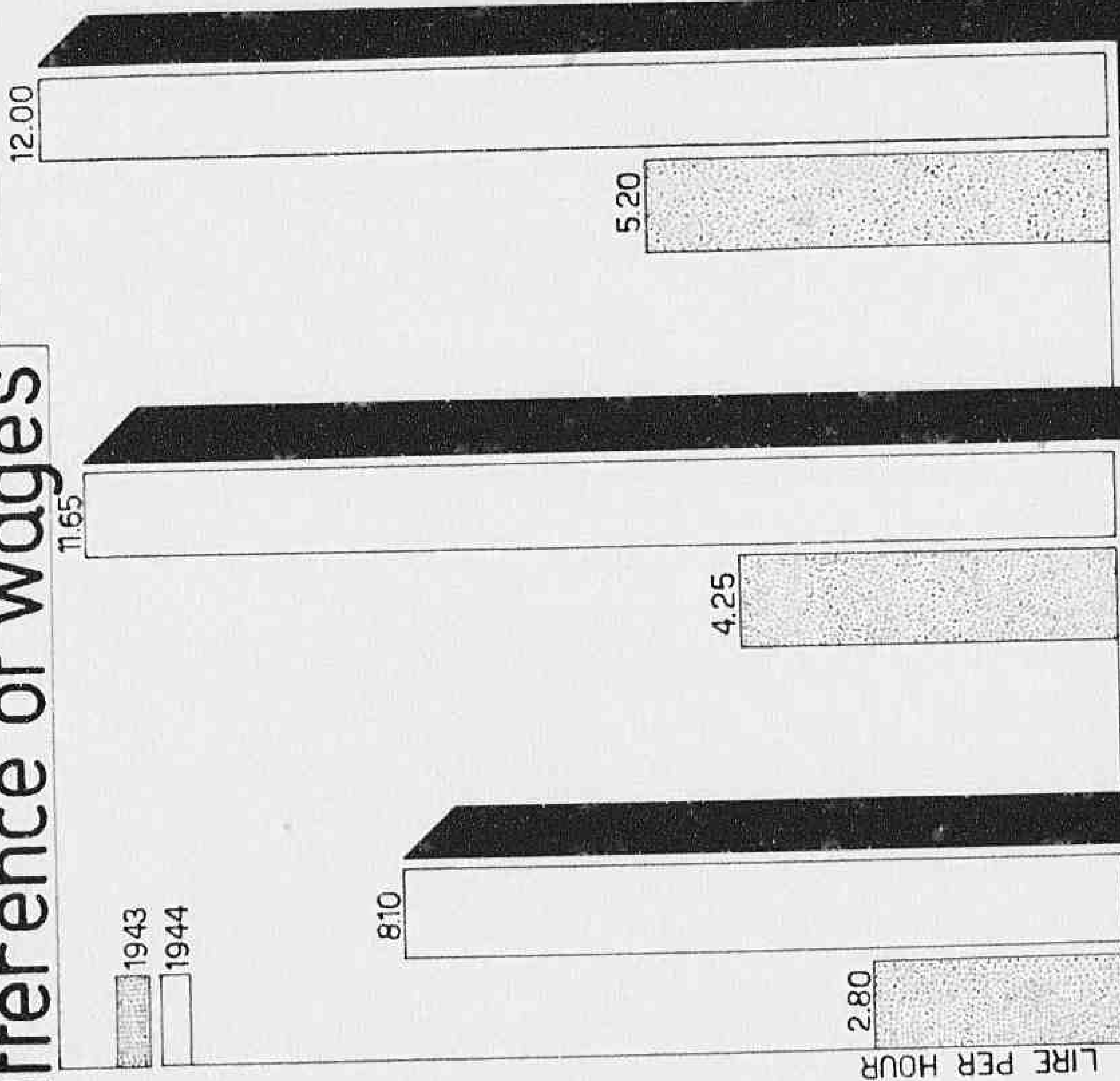
TA/ea

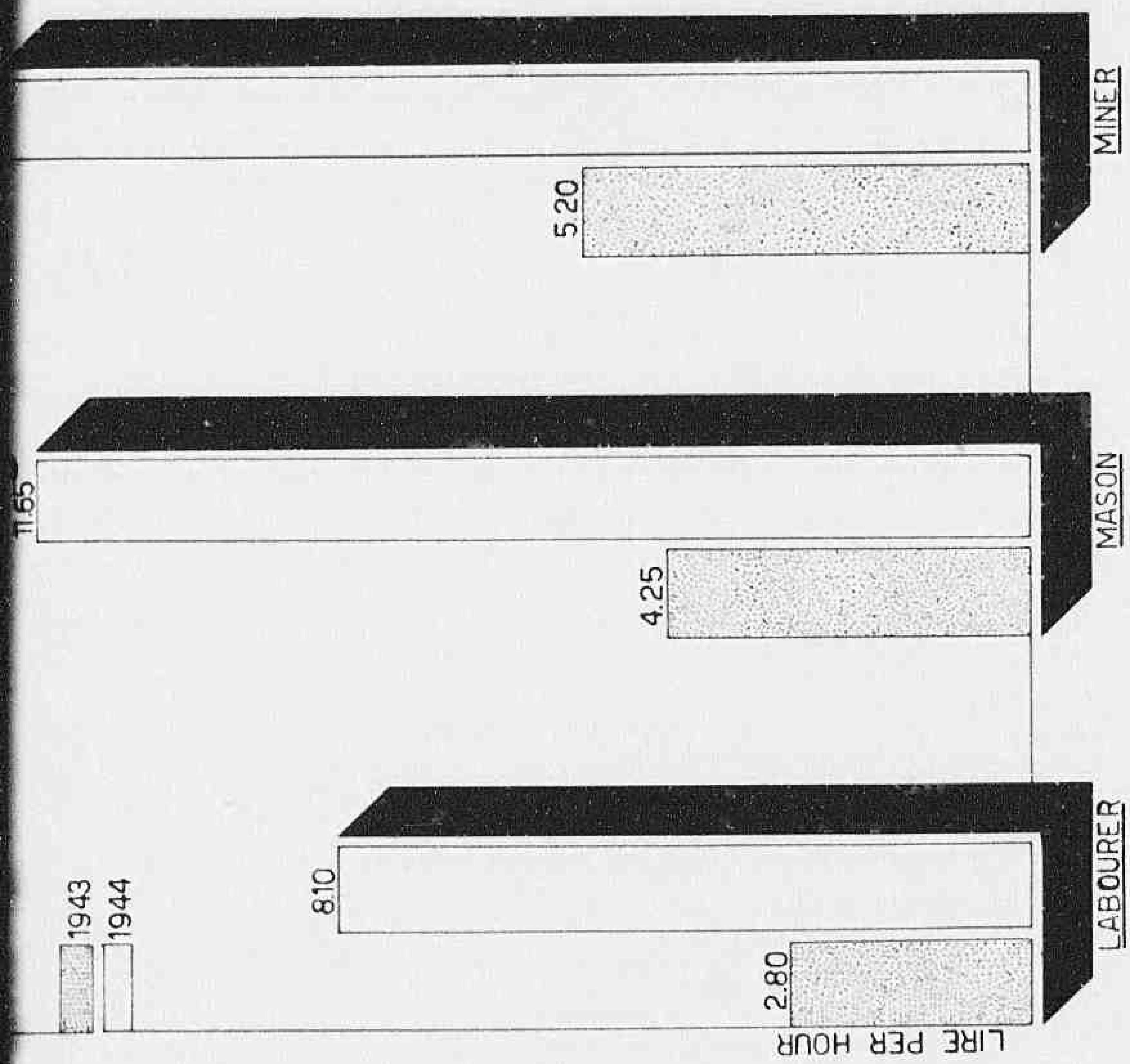


Cost of 1 kg. of charcoal in the period July 1943 July 1944

Fig. 14

Difference of wages





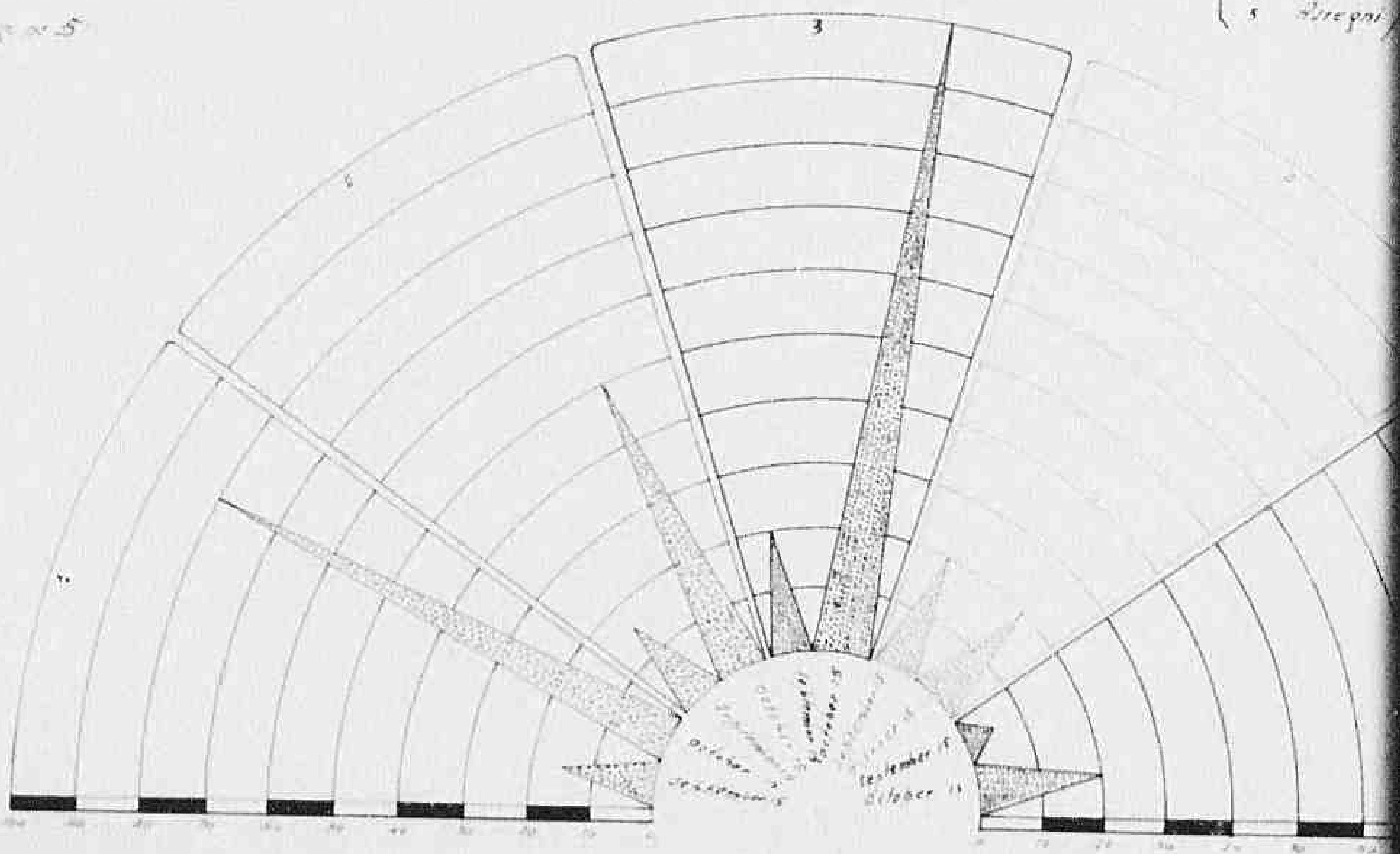
11.55

STATISTICS OFFICE

ACTIVITY OF THE ASSISTANCE OFFICE

Papers
received

- { 1 Recovery
 2 Recover
 3 Various
 4 Varieties
 5 Divergent

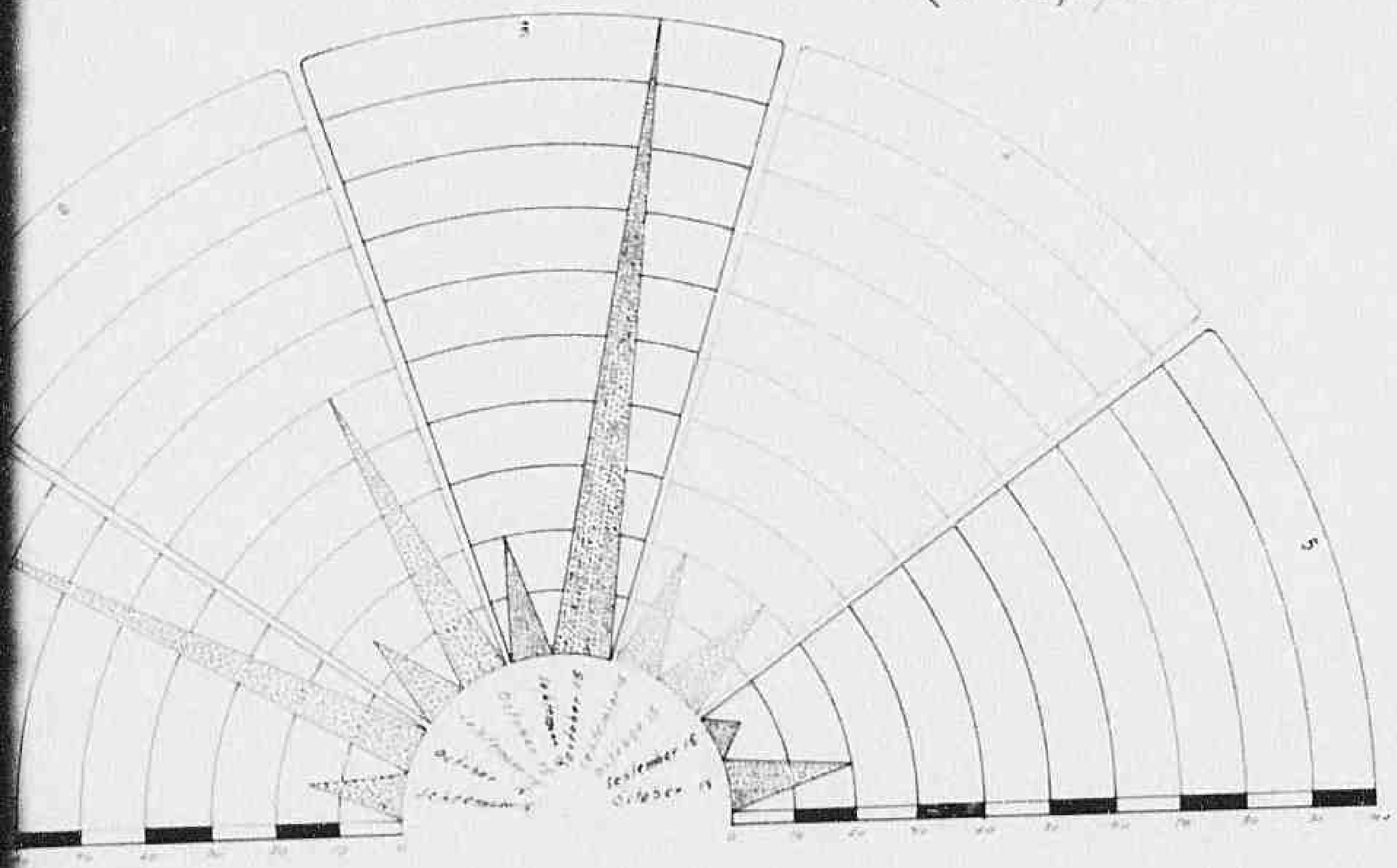


CE

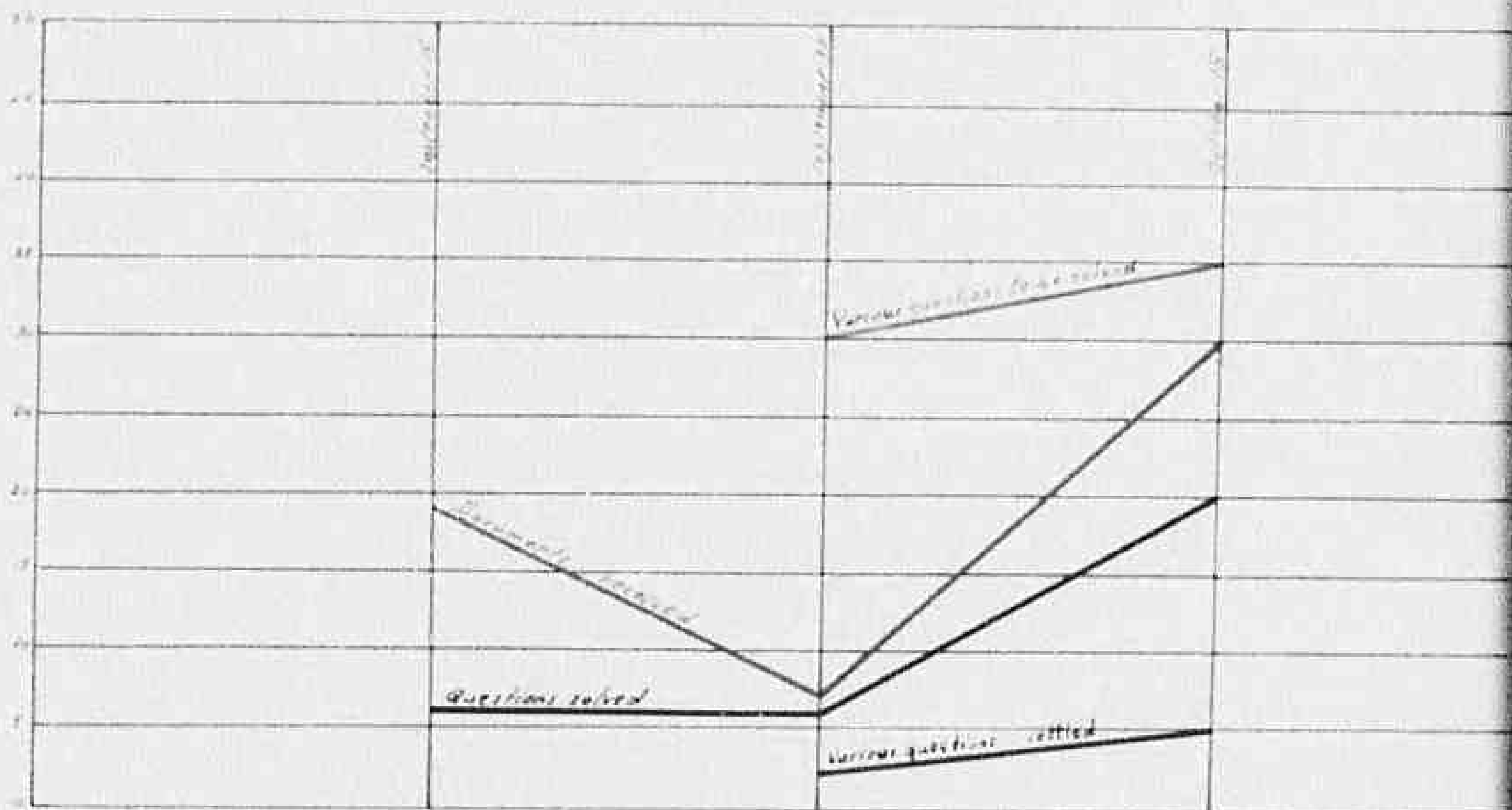
ASSISTANCE OFFICE

Papers received

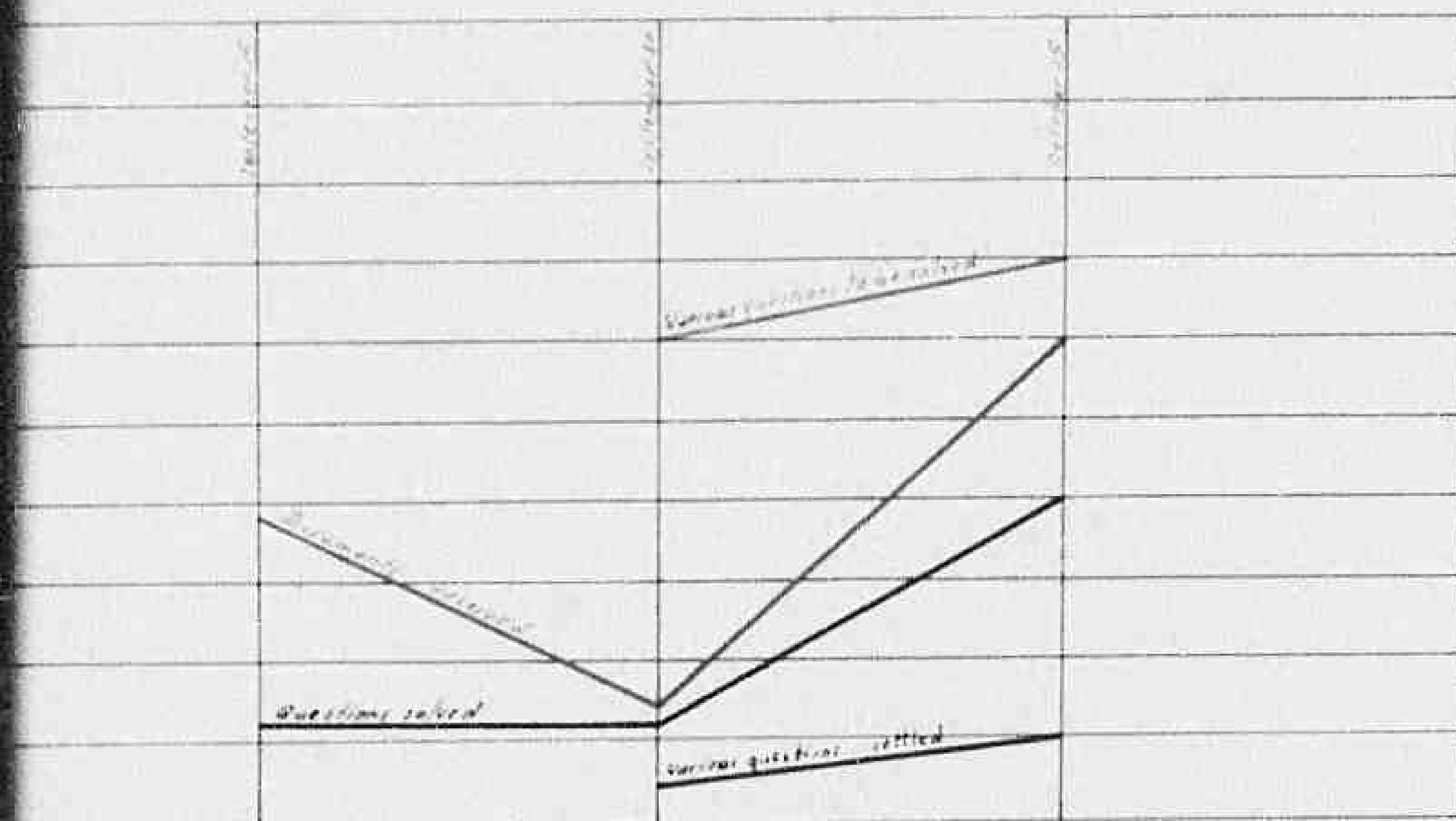
- 1 Recovery of wages and various claims
- 2 Recovery of labor documents
- 3 Various legal assistance
- 4 Various assistance
- 5 Alleged families



STATISTICS OFFICE



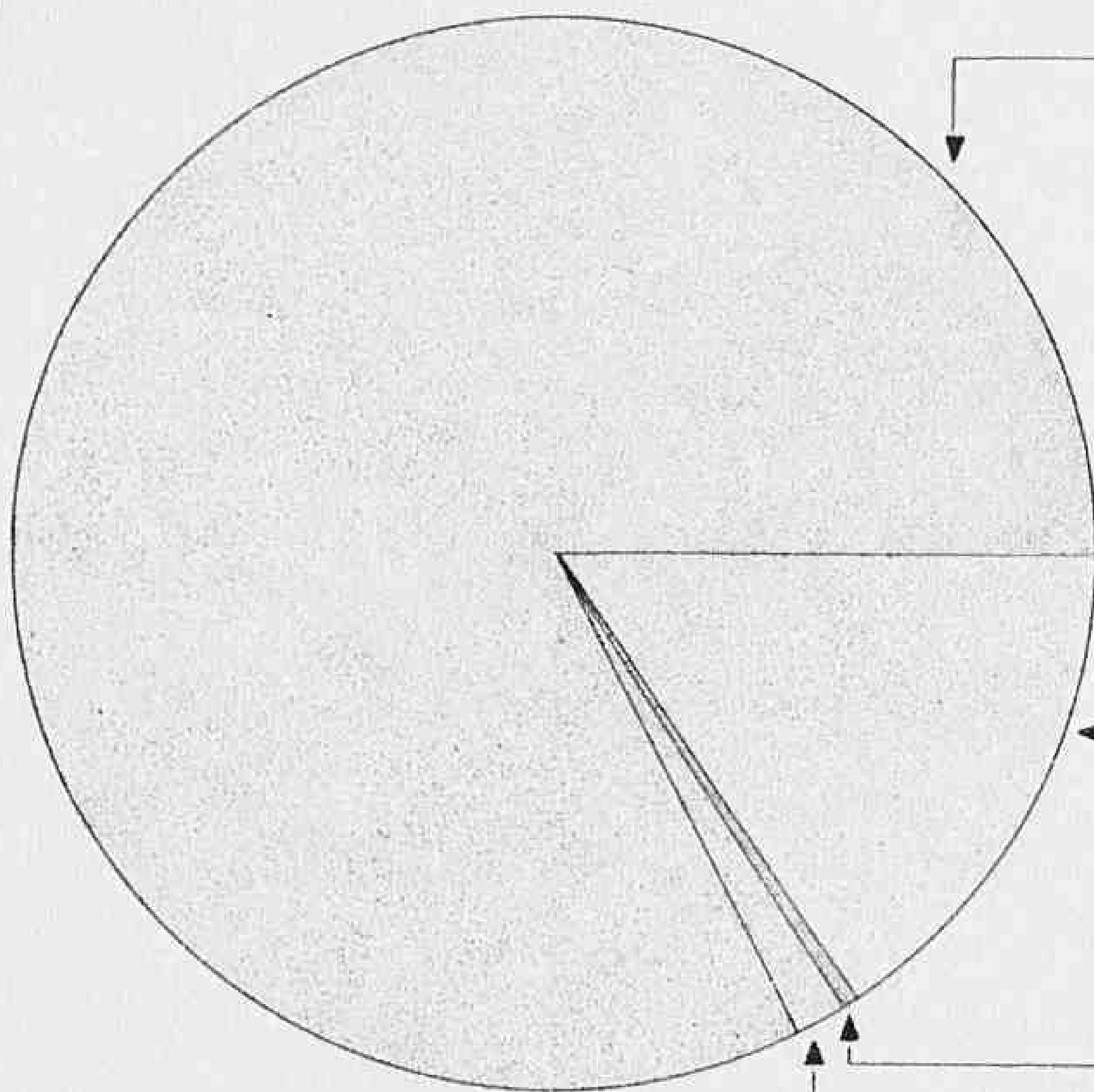
ACTIVITY OF THE LEGAL OFFICE IN THE PERIOD: september 16 october

OFFICEOF THE LEGAL OFFICE IN THE PERIOD: september 16 october 15

Statistics office

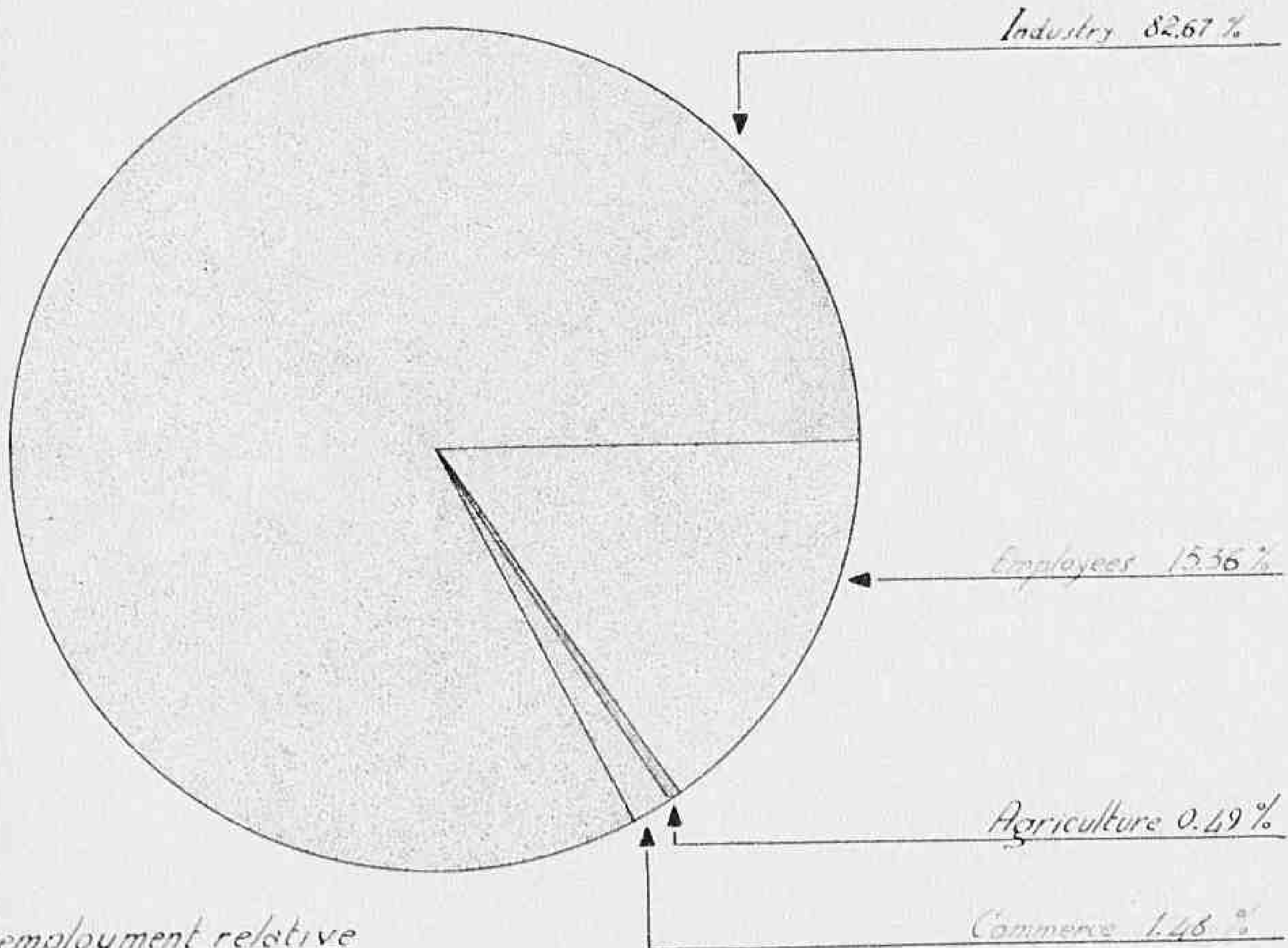
Aug 7

4390



Comparison of the unemployment relative
to the unemployed people in the month of September

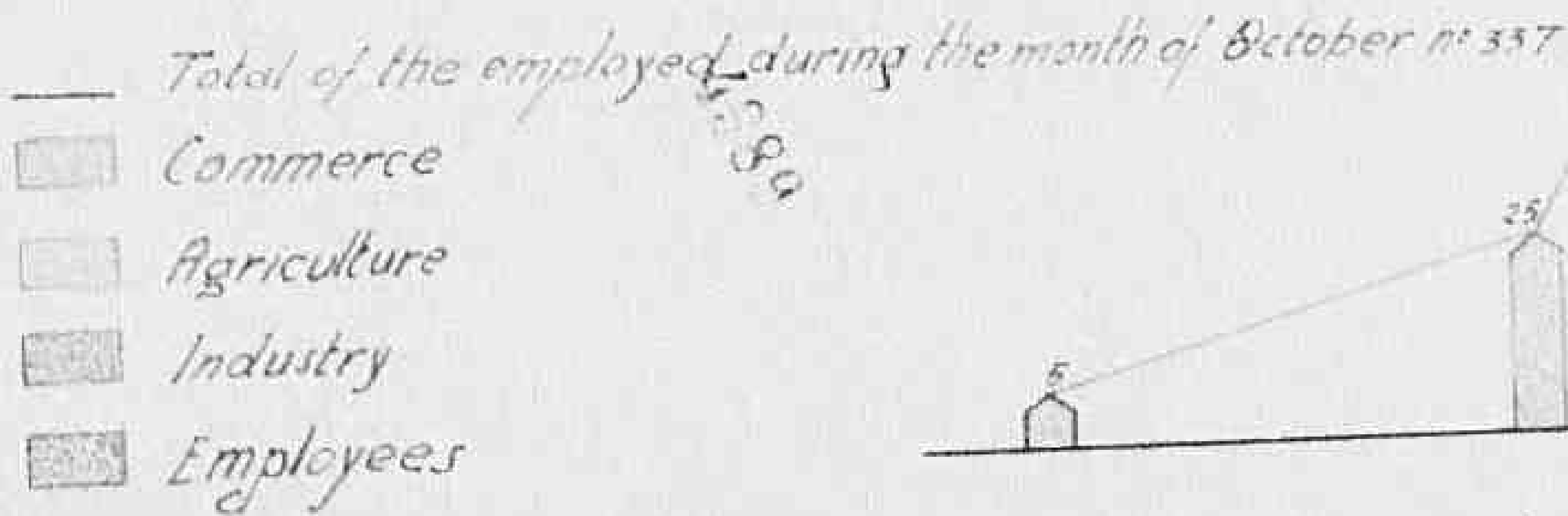
7/10



Unemployment relative
people in the month of September

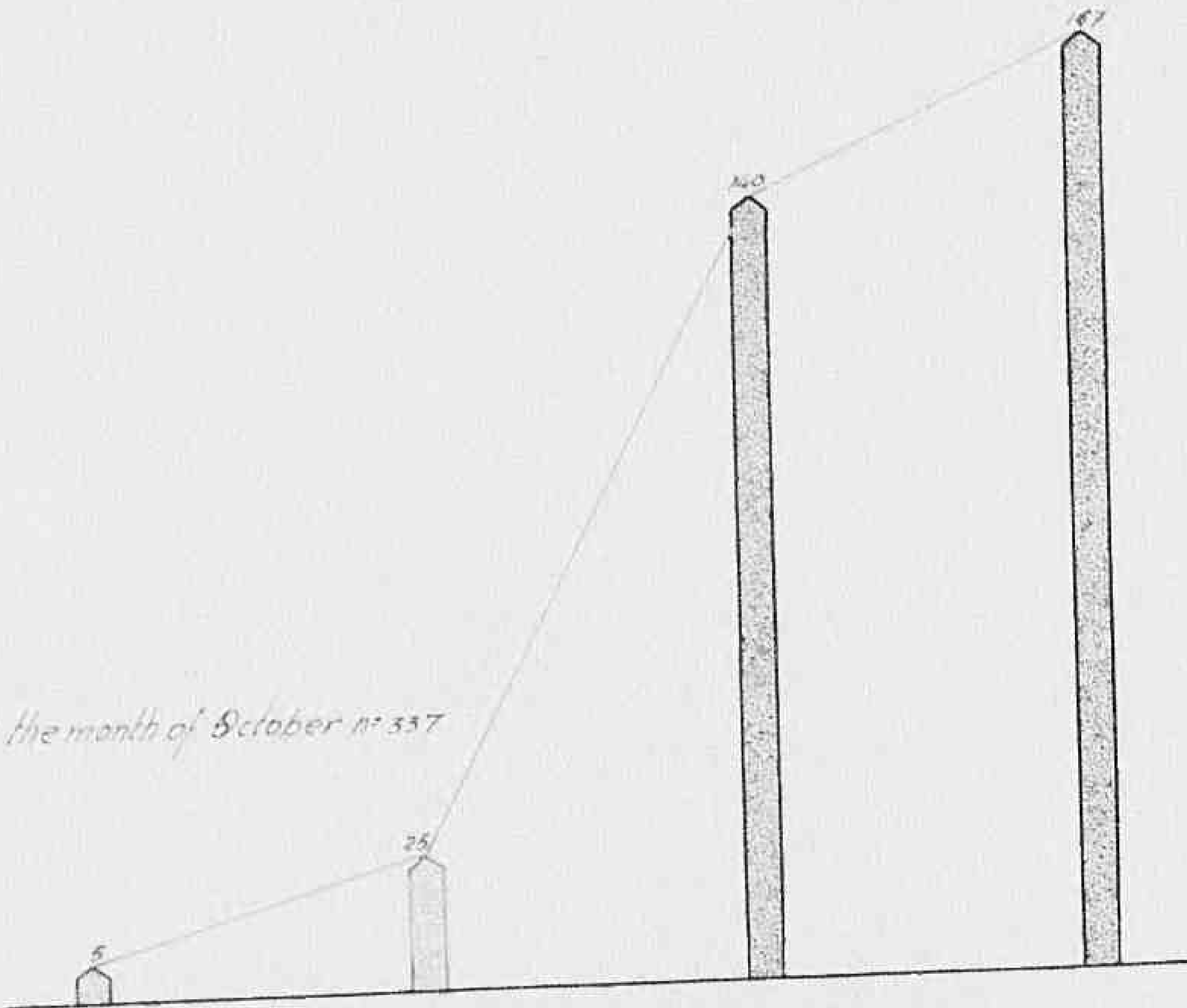
Statistics Office

Diagram



State of the curve line of the Workmen's employment.

Office



yed during the month of October n° 337
1989

State of the curve line of the Workmen's employment.

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

A.C.C.

Routing Slip

	Initials	Date
Colonel BAIN	6/10/54	
Colonel SMITH		
Major HADDOCK		
Major ALBRIGHT		
Capt. BOPF		
Capt. SCICLUNA		
Capt. ADAMS		
Capt. TOPLISS		
Capt. WILLIAMS		
Lt. GLAMMARCO		
Lt. SOLENBERGER		
Chief Clerk		

Brief was on
subject for Col Smith
Monday.

4389

ACCU

LAB SC

4328

4484

LRAR V MBZX V HELG NR259 T
FROM HQ REGION V AMG 041115
TO HQ ACC LABOR SUB COMM

QCY GR 21 BT

459 REF YOUR 2433

REF OUR SIGNAL 434 OF TWENTYTHIRD AUG. SHOULD HAVE

GONE TO CAPT BAILEY ~~TERANO~~ TERANO.

ERROR REGRETTED. MFISHER

RPTN 259 041115 21 459 2411-2433 434

AND AUG. SHOULD RPT SHOULD

BAILEY TERANO TC

ACTION: LAB SC 121

INFO: ACC

ECON SEC

FILE 121

FLOATE



0447843

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING MESSAGE

4484

TO: HQ ACC LABOR SC

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: 46/4

FROM REGION 5 HQ ANG

CLASSIFICATION: NONE

REFERENCE No: 459

PRECEDENCE: NONE

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: SEP 04 1115B

OFFICE OF ORIGIN:

REF YOUR 2433. REF OUR SIGNAL 434 OF 23TH AUG. SHOULD HAVE GONE
TO CAPT BAILEY TERAMO. ERROR REGRETED. FISHER.

DIST

ACTION - LAB SC (2)

INFO - A/CC

ECON SEC

FILE (2)

FLOAT



DATE and Time of RECEIPT SEP 04 1843B

Distribution:

4386

0 *Rec Regional File*

4328

AGILA

AGC HQ

27.11 *233*

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

RECEIVED YOUR SIGNAL FOUR THREE FOUR NATED MAY TWO THREE ONE SIX THREE ZERO THREE
TO AGC REGION FIVE AGILA FOR FOLDER FROM AGC HQ, SIGNED STONE PAPER REQUEST
CLASSIFICATION

L. T. MONTAGI,
1st Lt., AGC,
Adjutant

4385

LABOR SUB-COMMISSION

A.C.C.

Routine Ship

From	To
Colonel BAIN	<i>Bain</i>
Colonel SMITH	
Major BARCOCK	
Major ABBOTT	
Capt. DORE	
Capt. SCIOLUN	
Capt. ADAMS	
Capt. TOPLISS	
Capt. WEBB	
Lt. GIAMMARCO	
Lt. SOLEBERGER	
Chief Clerk	

REMARKS:

*Major's batcock
 not the L. This
 seems to be in the
 egg sucking grandmoth
 class — Is there
 an answer? *Bain**

362
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INCOMING MESSAGE

TO: ACC HQ LABOUR SUB COMMISSION

HEADQUARTERS
24 AUG 1944
A. C. C.
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: 18/24

FROM: HQ REGION 5 AID

CLASSIFICATION: NONE

REFERENCE No: 434

PRECEDENCE: NONE

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: AUG 23 1630

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: NONE

YOU WILL APPLY THE WAGES ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL ORDERS AND ACC DIRECTIVES. NOTHING MORE.

FISHER

ACC DIST

ACTION	LABOUR	(2)
INFO	A/CC	
	ECON SEC	
	FILE	(2)
	FOAT	

DATE and Time of RECEIPT AUG 24 0845

Distribution:

4384

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : Regional Commissioner, AMG Region V.
(Copy to Labor Sub-Commission, ACC- for information)

FROM : Region V Labor Officer.

SUBJECT : Special Report on Chieti province.

REFERENCE : HS/519/2

DATE : 27 August 1944

1. On the 26th of June, 1944, the Regional Labor Officer, together with Capt. Bailey, proceeded to Chieti to organize the Provincial Labor Office. Lt. Col. Holmes, the Provincial Commissioner, was consulted immediately upon arrival. The PG had no one to recommend for Director of Labor and knew nothing about "a bloody labor office being created by the Region".

2. The PG called his Prefect and told him of the proposed labor office. The Prefect's reply was, "I have just the man; his home is in Naples. I shall have him right here." I informed him that we much preferred a local man who knew the local problems and told him not to send for the man from Naples. In spite of my instructions, three days later this man came to interview Captain Bailey for the job as Director of the labor office. This man proved to be the Naples law partner of the Prefect, and also to be engaged to the Prefect's daughter. He lived with the Prefect, as does Colonel Holmes. How this man came into what was then the Military Safety Zone I do not know. After he had been informed that he could not be made director, the Prefect sent him over for the job as vice-director.

3. Your Labor Office had been advised that the Archbishop of Chieti had long been interested in labor and had worked on many labor documents for the Pope. I therefore consulted the Archbishop as to a director of labor. The Archbishop made no nomination, but did suggest two names. These two names, along with two others, were presented to Captain Bailey, and he, on qualifications alone, selected Avv. Enrico Cocco, who is the Archbishop's lawyer and who did not ask for the job.

4. Avv. Cocco's name was presented to the PSS for vetting. The PSS gave him a "Mist rate," and Avv. Cocco was employed as Provincial Labor Officer. The Prefect wished to make the appointment temporary, and Lt. Col. Holmes agreed with him. My argument was that the Labor Office should become permanent as soon as possible and that a temporary appointment would play into the hands of the old Fascist unions, whose former leaders are already saying, "These labor offices will not be here long. Pay no attention to them." It was only after I had made three visits to Lt. Col. Holmes and some five days' time had elapsed that the appointment was made.

- 2 -

5. Your Regional Labor Officer then returned to his Headquarters. In ten days' time the Prefect, with the assistance of Lt. Col. Holmes, had Avv. Cocco re-vetted. The report was then made that he had been found in "low respect of the clergy." I then returned to the Archbishop, who informed me that he would write a letter for Cocco (copy of letter attached) and that he believes every priest in the diocese would sign it. I then talked to the PDS and was told, "Col. Holmes has all the information." They said they had talked to one priest, whose name they did not know. Col. Holmes once told me that the "vetting boys are mine and they will vet an Italian in or out as I wish." In my opinion, they vetted Cocco out, at Col. Holmes' suggestion.
6. I then went to Col. Holmes, who agreed with me that since Cocco had been employed and had passed vetting that we should abide by the first vetting and keep him in office.
7. The budget then came up for approval, after Captain Bailey had worked two weeks on it. The Prefect would not sign it, although his bookkeeper and the Provincial Finance Officer had approved it. And Lt. Col. Holmes would not sign it either, stating that "the Prefect thought it was too high." Actually the wages are well within the 10 to 70 per cent increase. Lt. Col. Holmes was advised that the wages might be pushed up or back after a cost of living survey had been made. Then Major E. W. Halston (B), the Provincial Finance Officer, approved the official budget, Lt. Col. Holmes came into the major's office, tore the approval note to pieces and threw it in the waste basket, saying, "So you are on the bloody Americans' side also!" The labor office was made the subject of a lecture by the PG on two occasions at the general mess, as has been the case many times with Regional affairs.
8. Lt. Col. Holmes, at the Regional conference, wanted Cocco vetted again, and I assented. We agreed that Lt. Col. Pickering, Regional Public Safety Officer, should do the vetting. Nevertheless, in less than a week after Lt. Col. Holmes' return to Chieti, Avv. Cocco was arrested by PDS and put in prison. This has completely broken up the labor office at Chieti. Avv. Cocco had done a good job in the labor office, and had selected an efficient staff.
9. The Prefect of Chieti is very politically minded. He has done everything within his power to destroy the labor office. He has sent 39 different people over to get jobs on the labor office staff, even though he has been told that the staff has been completed. He told the Communist leader in town that the director of labor should be a Communist. He also called on the Archbishop after the labor office had been functioning for one month and advised the Archbishop that since there were so many political factions in Chieti and the strongest one was the Communist, the director of labor should be a Communist.

10. This is not a report against Lt Col Holmes, but many officers, both British and American, believe he is dominated by the Prefect. As long as the Prefect is there, I am convinced the labor office cannot function. My recommendation is that the Prefect be removed immediately. His name is Gaetano PETRELLA.

11. This week a signal came from Teramo, stating that the Prefect of that province (which is also under Lt Col Holmes) had published a decree raising all wages beyond the legal limit.

12. For additional or confirming information, I suggest the following officers: Lt Col N. E. Beard (B), Major Kelton (B), Maj G. W. Cumming (B), Capt H. C. Walsh (B), Major John S. Bennett (A), Major William L. Henderson (A), Capt Walter Johnson, (A), Capt Borego (A) and Capt Harold C. McDaniel.

13. Since this report was written director Cocco has been released from prison- "insufficient evidence".

I am sorry both for the failure at Chieti and for this lengthy report. I have worked hard and tried patience, but neither has paid off.

THOMAS R. FISHER,
Major, Spec. Res.,
Regional Labor Officer.



The Arch-Bishop of Chieti
N. 782/44

Chieti, 24 August 1944

Illustrious Major

In confirmation of what I have repeatedly told you, I wish to affirm that Lawyer Enrico COCCO, as far as I know, has never been an active Fascist, has never assumed an official post, and has never benefitted from Fascism.

I have known him for quite some time, having been taken on by my administrator to defend some cases which turned out very satisfactorily. The few times that I met him I always been confirmed by others also. Though I do not know him intimately, because he had practised in Milan for some years. However, I know that he is an honest worker, and that his life is based on principles of honesty and religion.

I can affirm all this on the above-mentioned lawyer without fear of having erred.

Signed

Giuseppe Venturi
Arch-Bishop

4380

TRANSLATION

Aug.
Luo a; 15 July 1944

SUBJECT : Report of the activities made by Provincial Labour Office=
Foggia Province.

TO : Regional Labour Office=Region V= Major Thomas R. Fisher

FROM : Provincial Director of Labour, Foggia Province. *AS/519/2*

At the beginning of the sixth month of the creation of the Provincial Labour Office in Foggia, I deem advisable to summarize the activities done, to show the results yielded and to state the problems which are to be considered for a further National Organization of the labour.

The organization of the Provincial Labour Office in Foggia began from 13 February 1944, when, with the Prefect's Decree, and together with the Allied Military Government, the Director was appointed.

The office had not seat; no equipment or furniture, no personnel. All these problems were very difficult also because the office had to organize itself in a small town, Torremaggiore, where many other offices already were, there transferred. In that town there were not any means of transportation to communicate with other towns of the Province, which the war, then nearest, destroyed and ravaged many places throwing into disorder any existing organization.

A chart of organization of the Office and a relative preventive budget were soon studied, proposed and approved; so, in poor and small rooms, the organizational activity of the Office began.

The project of the organization established the creation of a central office with a direction, a vice-direction, a legal office and six sections according with the principal functions of the Provincial Labour Office; the project established also the constitution of eight principal peripheral offices, in the more important town of the Province, and the constitution of the representatives of all the Communes and in the more populous hamlets.

The chart of organization established to employ n.166 employees of all the categories (from director to messengers) of whom n.47 employed in the Provincial Labour Office and n.119 in the peripheral offices.

The preventive budget established an expense of lire 5.885.000 from 15/2 to 31/12/44, fixed as follows:

General expenses	L. 1.300.000
Personnel	" 3.835.000
Providence	" 350.000
Further and unforeseen	" 100.000

The chart of organization and the budget have been answered to

•••••

New people have been employed; they have been selected among persons of education and of capacity; this problem has been difficult especially in those small towns where there were few persons who could be considered for the selection.

The personnel have been employed by degrees, according with the necessity and opportunity.

N.148 are actually in service, whose n.43 in the central office and n.103 in the peripheral offices. Now five vacancies are to be filled in the central office and 13 are to be filled in the peripheral offices.

The vacancies which are to be filled are especially the position of Head of Office, because the Director deemed advisable to preserve these jobs to the personnel already employed, who, if they will be deserved, will be promoted after a necessary period of practice.

The representative of the Provincial Office has been created in all the Communes and, also if the personnel's organization still asks for some revision, this organization has showed, in either case, its good efficiency and functions.

The number of the matters settled by the office, beyond 10.000, shows the progress of the activities.

The Office took on itself all the activities of the dissolved unions, drawing the inventory and assuring the preservation of a big property, although it was not possible to recover all the furniture of the dissolved offices, because a part of it has been lost because of the bombardments and an other part has been required by Allied Forces; some furniture has been also lost owing to the syndacal seats were occupied by the workers' masses when the fascist Party finished.

It has not been possible to take the real property of the dissolved unions, because all the buildings, except the "Casa del Miestre" of Trinitapoli, where is the representative of the Provincial Labour Office, are occupied by Allied Military Forces.

Because of war events, many employees of the dissolved unions had not their salaries for various months.

The Provincial Labour Office, authorized by A.M.G., paid to n.50 ex-employees the total amount of Lire 238.117,50.

It has been prepared a complete schedule of the indemnity of retirement belonging to all the employees of the dissolved unions; they asked for and it is hoped that this office will be able to pay as soon as the office will get the necessary money.

The registration of the workers of all the categories has been issued and done in all the Communes.

For this purpose, beyond 100.000 forms and so many cards have been distributed to the peripheral Offices. The model of the card, attentively studied, allows to have all the news, which can interest, for the hiring and the assistance.

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The registration of the workers of all the categories has been issued and done in all the Communes.

For this purpose, beyond 100.000 forms and so many cards have been distributed to the peripheral Offices. The model of the card, attentively studied, allows to have all the news, which can interest, for the hiring and the assistance.

The registration begun at the end of the month of May in certain Communes, while it has been done during the month of June by all other Communes.

At present some ten thousand workers have been registered in all the Province and the registration will continue without any interruption or stop, so that it will be soon complete and adjourned.

This Office has been established the registration of all the employers (farmers, manufacturers, merchants); of the leasees and of the metayers; an adjusted card-index has been studied for each of these categories by this office.

The registration has not been done only because the already prepared orders were not published.

.....2/..

Corresponding to the card-index a register with all the complete informations about the workers has been created for the completion and for the guarantee of the above mentioned card-index.

A central office of hiring has been created; this office controls and disciplines the employment of the workers in all the Provinces.

The employment of the workers is done through the Communal Labour Offices, without any preference or parting.

A severe testing of the perfect organization of the office happened when it has been provided for the employment of the agricultural workers, because of the harvest and threshing work.

It is possible to estimate that about 100 thousand workers have been employed for this harvest work; they, leaving out the lessees and the farmers, are normal labourers temporarily employed.

It is understood that not all the persons employed the workers through the representatives of the Provincial Labour Office; but the most part of the workers have been engaged through the above mentioned representatives, without any serious incident.

This would have been already a great success, if the Provincial Labour Office should have employed the workmanship of this Province; but, the office has been able to organize and to act a greater experiment, never done until now: to employ the military workmanship in the agricultural work of the harvest.

Everybody knows that the Province of Foggia, also dispoeding of a large number of workers who are unemployed in certain periods of the year was always forced to take the workmanship from the other Provinces during the harvest period.

This year the situation was more serious, because many agricultural workers were serving under the Military Forces of Allied for Military work and they could not leave, naturally, their important jobs.

The Provincial Labour Office showed this problem from the month of March, issuing inquiries on all the farmers for establishing how many workers were necessary for the harvest.

The offices submitted to A.M.G. the necessary measures during the first ten days of the month of April, and it was proposed to apply to the military workmanship, conceding a special agricultural license to ten thousand soldiers and also to apply, as the Province used to do in the previous years, to the workers of the nearer Provinces.

The possibility to organize the importation of the workers from the nearer Provinces was rejected and, so, it was issued to employ the Italian soldiers.

When the tariff of the wages of the civilian and military workers for the mowing and threshing work were fixed, a complete schedule of the distribution of the workmanship was immediately prepared whether on basis on the requests of the farmers (this office had previously collected these requests), or according to the presumed needs of the various agricultural centres.

It is understood that not all the persons employed the workers through the representatives of the Provincial Labour Office; but the most part of the workers have been engaged through the above mentioned representatives, without any serious incident.

This would have been already a great success, if the Provincial Labour Office should have employed the workmanship of this Province; but, the office has been able to organize and to act a greater experiment, never done until now: to employ the military workmanship in the agricultural work of the harvest.

Everybody knows that the Province of Poggia, also disposing of a large number of workers who are unemployed in certain periods of the year was always forced to take the workmanship from the other Provinces during the harvest period.

This year the situation was more serious, because many agricultural workers were serving under the Military Forces of Allied for Military work and they could not leave, naturally, their important jobs.

The Provincial Labour Office showed this problem from the month of March, issuing inquiries on all the farmers for establishing how many workers were necessary for the harvest.

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An equalized number of officials were transferred to Poggia, place of arrival of the military workers, with the functions to sort the soldiers, to take care the distribution, to accompany to the various Communes and to commit them to the communal representatives of the Provincial Labour Office; these representatives had the duty to allot them to the various farms and, when it was necessary, to accompany personally the soldiers to the same farms.

An "Harvest Book" and a special ration card have been given to each civilian or military workers, because a special supplementary ration was granted for the military or civilian workers.

.....3/..

for understating the work which has been done, it is enough to consider that the Provincial Labour Office assigned n.65.705 harvest books to the peripheral Offices.

This book had, together with the instructions and the warnings for the civilian and military workers and employers, special notices for the soldiers, so that it has been possible to control the arrival and all the other further removal from a place to another place.

The military workers, whose arrival was previously announced for the 29 May, began to arrive to Foggia at 26 May, three days before the fixed date.

This unforeseen anticipation did not disconcert the working of the already disposed organization.

At the same day 26 May, the first 976 military workers were sent to work in the various Communes. Where there was more necessity of workmanship, with trucks furnished by A.M.G.

On the 29 May a second group of 717 men arrived and, later, others came until to ~~reach~~ amount n.16.393 men.

n.15.783 of these men were engaged in the harvest work, while n.1200 were kept as reserve in a special military camp created near Foggia.

It is duty to say that the Provincial Labour Office has been helped, in this work, by the Officers of the Italian Army of the Central Office Military Workers, directed by the Colonel Simonelli and Borello, and by the "Campo Appoggio" of Foggia directed by Major Trand.

The military workers complied very good with their duties; the cases of indiscipline and disinclination have been very rare and much less of those which it was expected, because many "congenants" were among the soldiers and they were anxious to go to their families left from long time, many others came ill from the Sardegna and many others were without shoes and clothings.

The farmers, who sometimes did not trust on the military workmanship and sometimes they were forced to accept the soldiers in their farms (-in fact it was necessary to issue a Provincial Order of A.M.G. for the employment of the soldiers-), appreciated their work and, in some cases, they demonstrated their grateful thankfulness directly to the soldiers.

The presence of the military workmanship rendered very easy the operations for the harvest, giving a great help of work, the necessity of which was very urgent.

This presence exercised great influence over the market of the salaries, keeping within their bounds, so that the cereals can be paying at price fixed by A.M.G.

The success of this important employment of the soldiers in the agricultural work should have been impossible without the abnegation of the officials of the Provincial Labour Office which, during all the period, have multiplied their energies, meeting any discomfort and fronting sacrifices and responsibilities.

The social assistance, which was completely disorganized, has

they men came until to number amount n.16.893 men.

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The success of this important employment of the soldiers in the agricultural work should has been impossible without the abnegation of the officials of the Provincial Labour Office which, during all the period, have multiplied their energies, meeting any discomfort and fronting sacrifices and responsibilities.

The social assistance, which was completely disorganized, has been reorganized and now it is completing and improving itself.

The medical and surgery service act in n.46 Communes and Provincial Labour Office is exerting the "Istituto Nazionale per la Assistenza Malattia al Lavoro" to intensify their activities because so many wounded are to be filled.

The following business have been dealt with the "Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale".

.....4/...

Famil. Allowances	N 184
Old age pension	752
Invalidity	26
Birth premium	805
Marriage premium	31
Marriage loan	18
Death Allowances	49
Credited contributions	343
Sickness indemnity	107
Total	N. 3315

Lists of unificated contributions of the agriculture have been drawn up, with the purpose of assuring the money for the maintenance to the workers, who are the most part of the people of this Province.

These lists will be collected the next month of August.

N.133.440.009 firms entered in these lists with a total gross tributary burden of Lire 27.382.061,75, the amount of which has been allotted to the social assistance, which is to be acted upon various forms on behalf of the agricultural workers in this Province.

The financing of the assistant activities for the workers of the other categories does not concern the Labour Offices, but it is duty either of the "Istituto Assistenza Malattie" or of the "Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale".

The Provincial Labour Office, therefore, watched and controlled also this branch of work, seeing that the laws are not respected very easy and that it is necessary to simplify and to unify the rules and their systems of verifications and collection, guaranteeing for the betterment of the necessary amounts for the assistance on behalf of the workers and for the efficacy of the same assistance.

N.307 statements of individual labour controversies came to this office from the time of its creation; n.265 have been settled, while n.44 are examining and they will be settled as soon as possible. In no case it has been necessary to apply to a real and literal arbitrary judgment, because the reconciler function of the office was very good and the parties interested came to a soft conciliation.

The office watched on the application of the General Order N.5 relating to the settlement of the wages and salaries; interpretations of this order has been given and, in some particular cases in which it is deemed advisable a different wage adjustment, new tariffs have been studied, prepared and applied.

New rules for the discipline of the work relation of the personnel of the "Ente delle Corporazioni" have been studied, proposed and approved.

The report of the fixed hired labourers of the agricultural work has been submitted in revision.

The guides for the restoration of the councils of the profes-

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New rules for the discipline of the work relation of the personnel of the "Ente Attorio Comunal" have been studied, proposed and approved.

The report of the fixed hired labourers of the agricultural work has been submitted in revision.

The guides for the reiteration of the councils of the professional Orders, suppressed by the fascist Party, have been fixed.

The very grave problem of the prices and of the salaries has been many times considered by the Provincial Labour Office; which mentioned and examined it in the monthly reports.

This problem has been considered by the statistics section of the office, which made complete inquiries on the prices of the principal articles and on the salaries.

Inquiries have been done for knowing the amount of the products and its costs, there are necessary elements to be known for the study of the problem of the workers' hiring and of the costs of living; these problems are in the centre of the future social difficulties of this land.

In fact it is impossible to hope for any social calm, if the work is not be given to all people and if the payment of the work will not assure the means of living.

Now, the question of the prices worries very much; but soon another question will appear worrying us: the employees' employment which it is troubling for certain categories.

After the terrible devastations of the war, the only richness will be on the one hand and the problem will be how it will be possible to employ them.

So, no country more than Italy will be in need of a perfect organization of work, when the creation of the Provincial Labour Office should be able to prepare.

The problem is unified with the question of the syndacal unions and associations, for which it is necessary to give a jurisdictional acknowledgment, keeping the activity into legal bounds.

If also it is not limit to all the Italian men, it is sure that no civilian liberty can leave without any law, and the democratic system of the state, if he issues the laws considering the will of the people, make for the existing of the law and for the association of any particular arbiters, because, considering that the State draws strength from the will of the people, wants a greater respect of the rules and the legal forms.

For assuring and guaranteeing the liberty of organization, on the 28 of March a complete project for the creation of the representative of the labour was submitted to the examination of the Provincial Commission of A.S.I. under the Prefect, respecting the liberty of organization of syndacal association and unions, giving a character of legitimacy and a jurisdictional form to the associations and unions.

The problem, which considers the relations between the Provincial Labour Office and the syndacal unions and associations, has not been settled, because no order has been issued, although the problem has been studied in all its details. It is waiting, therefore, for an urgent settlement, which must be uniform for all the provinces of the free Italy, either managed by A.S.I. or by Italian Government.

The Provincial Labour Office has found some disconcerting because many people consider that this is only a temporary office, which will be finished when all the Italian territory will be liberated.

This opinion has been confirmed because this institution did not take place in many liberated provinces and it has been maintained by the syndacal organizations born in Italy; this organization believes that the work for the hiring and for social assistance, task of the Labour Office, belongs to themselves, because each of them has their political ideas and they think that the hiring and the assistance are very good means of propaganda, or proselytism and, if it is necessary, of coercion.

Several of these associations or unions repudiate the "Fascist society", but not the fascist system; it is already happened a case that this office has immediately stopped it) of cer-

If also it is not light to all the Italian people, no civil liberties can be without any law, and the democratic system of the state, if he issues the law considering the will of the people, asks for the existing of the law and for the exclusion of any particular arbitrariness, because, considering that the state must be strong from the will of the people, wants a greater respect of the rules and the legal forms.

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Several of these associations or unions repudiate the "fascist system", but not the fascist system; it is already happened a case in this Province (but this Office has immediately stopped it) of certain communists, who presented some workers from working, because they refused to be members of the "Camera del Lavoro" and of the Communist Party.

It is understood that these associations and these men of any party do not like to see and to tolerate so higher institution which does not pay material interest in any party and which assures to all the workers, of any religion and any political idea, the social assistance and the work.

The Provincial Labour Office, so done, asks for a valid maintenance of the liberty of all the classes of the workers who, from the moment of the liberty or all the classes, must not return back like an short time taken away from a dictatorship, must not return back like an

...../..

ed subject of a other similar form of opression.

In Italy, after the fall of the fascist party, it is natural that many men and women brought down from the fascist regime, go back to be in the prime; but it is necessary to be very careful with these old things which come back, because besides the old traditions may be born the same conditions for which it was be possible the dictatorship and the suppression to the liberty.

Nobody must forget that many men and many ideas went to the fascist party from the syndicalism, which was not an organization for the defense of the interests of the categories from the legislative system or the state, but an organization of forces ready to any violence.

Nobody must forget that here, in Italy, and outside syndicalism, syndicalism existed so strong that sometimes they to the place of the state and of its laws, maintaining the development of the social life and the exercise of the fundamental liberty.

The monopoly of an uncontrolled syndical movement, which several groups would like to take on themselves, may be a lot light, but sure threat to the exercise of a real democracy. This democracy must guarantee the liberty to all the people, according with the laws, and it will not be possible to yield this result, until when the state will not submit to a legal discipline the syndical unions and organizations, will not settle the conditions and will not ensure the representative and the control of the financial management.

In order of coordination of the syndical activities and of protection of the organization in a democratic order, could be in the habit of Provincial Labour Office, which does not leave out, but supports the existence of the free workers' del. laborer and of other local or provincial syndical unions or associations, while in order of co-ordination and of protection in the national ambit could be an Higher Labour Office.

Therefore, it is very urgent to establish which will be the further task of the Provincial Labour Offices, because this is a necessary condition to continue now the work with good results and to prepare the functions for a future time.

The conclusion derived from this report is that now the Provincial Labour Office in Rome is organized and its work is set going; now it is necessary to continue, according with the directions of labour offices, disinterested, justice and equity until new observed.

Moreover, this means that the task allotted opportunistly to the Director of the Office, who accepted the appointment introduced on him, can be considered finished.

This task has been accepted as a duty on behalf of the own country and the Allied, who are fighting for the liberty.

For this duty, he will be always obedient, so he has been conscientiously obedient until now.

or the state and of its laws, customs, and traditions. The monopoly or an uncontrolled syndical movement, which is a social like and the exercise of the fundamental liberty, may be a not light. The monopoly or an uncontrolled syndical movement, which is a social like and the exercise of the fundamental liberty, may be a not light. The monopoly or an uncontrolled syndical movement, which is a social like and the exercise of the fundamental liberty, may be a not light.

to improve the functions for a better day.
The conclusion derived from the report is that now the Provin-
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now it is necessary to continue, according with the directions of
the Government, disinterested, justice and cordially observed.
The Director of the Office, who accepted the appointment entrusted on
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REMARKS

This Provincial Labour Office consisted in this place only 15 days ago, has begun immediately its activity because the direction and the employees understood the necessity to give all their energy and their capacity so as to put it in a state to work, for the purpose to arrive as soon as possible to intervention for what it was demanded.

The Labour Office must arise from the ruins of the syndicate organization that the peasant and worker had created for the purpose, in theory, to sustain the economic and moral interest of the workers and work leaders, but in practice it demonstrated its incapacity to reach the mark either for the heavy depressive bureaucratization of the various branches on which the syndicate organization was subdivided, either for the corruption that overtook in all the offices and due above all to the abolition of liberty.

As that, time ago those organization gave to every Italian citizen the impression to find himself at subject of a supercilious parasite, imputed to every national activity but detached from the real national life, supported, instead of being appreciated and valued.

Now instead the Labour Office must, thanks to the reform system and to the system, operate fast in order to put in such that collaboration that must substitute for the fight of blind, and fulfilling the single interest must fight the real active interest.

Even on that point the peasant class asserted that the Fascist syndication would perform the collaboration, but substantially this was forced and inefficient, because it was imposed by force, in the name of a party, so that only the party in power, (otherwise only a small part) got the benefits of the supposed collaboration.

Now the Labour Office with its policy can realize its action on objective manner tending to the possible satisfaction the interest of the workers, even considering those legislation for the workers. Both, in full liberty of action, can find encouragement of proper right.

The nomination of Director is from 25 July last. Together with Gen. L.M. Bellay, Provincial Labour Officer, that brought his experience and his labour in the organization of the new office, is now what succinctly exposed here following and that is referred to the Government and to the President of the Province in rank of 26. 6 letter II of the resignation connected with General tier 9.

1379

in theory, to tolerate the consequences of the work-
ers' and work leaders, but in practice it demonstrated the tendency
to reach the work either for the heavy expenditure of
the various organs on which the syndicate or the union was subdivi-
ded, either for the corruption that overflows in all the offices and
the waste all to the abolition of liberty.

So that, time ago these organizations have to every Italian
citizen the impression to find himself at the head of a superstructure
parasitic, imposed to every national activity but detached from the
real national life, supported, instead of being applied and valued.

Now instead the labor office must, thanks to the reform system
and to the system, operate first in order to put in each that collabo-
ration that must substitute for the fight of class, and totaling the
single interest must fight the collective interest.

Even on that point the present regime asserted that the fascist
syndicate would perform the collaboration, but substantially this
was forced and inefficient, because it was imposed by force, in the
name of a party, so that only the party is power, (otherwise only a
small party) get the benefits of the imposed collaboration.

Now the Labor Office with its policy can explain its serene
and objective manner totaling to the possible maxima the interest
of the workers, even considering those liabilities for the work-leaders.
Both, in full liberty regime, can find recognition of proper right.

The nomination as director is from 26 July last. Together with
Capt. L.M. Bailey, Provincial labor officer, that brought his experience
and his labor in the organization of the new office, is done what
immediately exposed here following and that is referred to the Government
and to the effect of the Province in rule of Art. 6 letter B of the
regulation connected with General Order 2. 5.

4379 SOCIAL POLICY AND OFFICE

- The activity done in these few days, can be this way used:
- Reorganization of the various branches of services on accident se-
lection with special regard to agriculture and industry.
- Legislation and administration of provision for accident insurance of small
proprietors and direct cultivators;
- Re-examination of the provision for accident insurance of the industrial
and commercial activities;
- Various arrangements with different institutions;
- Creating to obtain an assignment of 15 % of share for workers with
the Provincial Economy Council;
- Distribution of money shares for workers
- Provision of various assistance, (old age pension and etc.)
- Up-to-date of regulation of agricultural workers

- 2 -

CONSOLIDATION OF BUREAU

There have been 7 applications for the derogation of the Prefect's decree of blocking the putting out of fifty-fifty farmers, some applications sent to competent intercommunal commissions with annotations on few reasons on why it is not believed opportune the derogation of the farmers' post.

Have heard 60 building workers that asked for increase of salaries?

Have received 26 farmers workers they too asking for an increase in pay.

3 fixed bread-makers have come in;

For all practices of which above mentioned has been solicited workers' declarations, that are now in course of resolutions.

Has been given advice and news to different workers and work-lenders to fifty-fifty farmers and their owners.

ADMINISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION OFFICE

Has been provided for the printing of forms for paying service.

Are in course the accounting for the liquidation of rent, telephone, electric and everything furnished to the oppressed syndicate Unions.

Provided with the Post Office for the handling of correspondence.

Has been provided for the systemization of the Offices according to dispositions from Capt. Bailey.

Has been effected the checking of the budget foretolded 15 July 31 December 1934.

Practice has begun for paying of salaries to the employees of the Industrial and Employment.

It has been disposed for the closing of the Industry and Commerce workers Area Office of San Benedetto del Tronto.

Have had contact with the Bank of Italy for the handling of cash.

INITIATIVE AND ACTIVITY:

Establishing of dates for what is done in the following institute, National Institute of Social Providence - Accident Institute, Mutual, Economical Providence Council.

Kind and number of suspended practices. Studing of existing possibility to give the same rapid course.

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to dispositions from Capt. Bailey.

Has been effected the checking of the budget foresighted 15 July
21 December 1944.

Practice has begun for paying of salaries to the employees of the
Industrial and Employment.

It has been disposed for the closing of the Industry and Commerce
workers Area office of San Benedetto del Tronto.

Have had contact with the Bank of Italy for the handling of cash.

INSPECTIVE AND ACTIVITY:

Establishing of dates for what is done in the following institute,
National Institute of Social Providence - Accident Institute, Mutual,
Economic Providence Council.

Kind and number of suspended practices. Studing of existing
possibility to give the same rapid course.

Examine the vantages coming from assembling of some of the common
services to the above mentioned institutes.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

Unemployed encribed:

workers	n.	22
Clerks	n.	10
total of Unemployed encribed in the		
period 1/8/44 - 15/8/44	n.	32

sent to work:

workers	n.	31
Clerks	n.	1
total man-power occupied in the		
period 1/8/44 - 15/8/44	n.	32

Certificates of Unemployment released n. 18.-

The difference between the number of Unemployed described and the certificates issued is found in the fact that not all the workers and Clerk are intitled to unemployment because it is the first time they report for work; or because in the passed two yrs., they haven't payed, for work depending from there, the smaller request of certificates, to be able to receive from the National Institute of Social Providence the unemployment mentioned.

It is up-to this Office the review the described to up-to-date schedul. But right now this work is very difficult on account of mail not functioning.

Signalling the necessity to bring to public knowledge that the law on discipline of application for and giving work-are still enforced, and this to toward the necessity of Companies and workers, and to avoid in the same time, to these, the sanction fornighted for the escaping of discipline as above.

It would be opportune to order to all Companies that must apply to their workers, dispositions for the disciplinising, to send to the competent and to the Employment Offices the list of employees fired so that they can make annotation and provide for the substitutes.

This Office is studying a method to better the plan of schedul for the perfection of the organization and the activity of the Employment Office.

REMARKS

This branch, other than the Internal Office work, is organizing the information service on prices for the cost of living. This either through the Inspector of Labour in the dealers store, every 15 days, either through the continual contact with the Alimentation and Economic Office.

Even the General Offices have orders to follow the evolution of prices and refer them to the Provincial Office.

Remains to illustrate briefly the salary question.

From various places comes in this Office request for clearing extension to the private Companies and to workers of the increases foreseen in the Order of 11 Aug. 1944.

Undoubtedly the exome of salaries, seeing the economic moment particularly delicate is the most urgent task and at the same time most important that must be resolved.

This way this Office has created to systemise the claims between the workers of the Societa Molini and Imbrieli and the same Company, but seeing that there is an order in force that prescribes the block of salaries, the more recent foreseen the increase only

signalling the necessity to bring to public knowledge that the law on discipline of application for and giving work-are still enforced, and this to forward the necessity of companies and workers, and to avoid in the same time, to these, the sanction forethought for the execution of discipline as above.

It would be opportune to order to all companies that must apply to their workers, dispositions for the disaffiliation, to send to the competent and to the Employment Offices the list of employees fired so that they can make annotation and provide for the substitutes.

This office is studying a method to better the plan of schedule for the perfection of the organization and the activity of the Employment Office.

EXPLANATION

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Undoubtedly the exase of salaries, seeing the economic moment particularly delicate is the most urgent task and at the same time most important that must be resolved.

This way this Office has wanted to organize ^{had} claims between the workers of the Spicchi Molini and Pestificio and the same Company, but seeing that there is an order in force that prescribes the block of salaries, the more recent foresees the increase only for the State and Parastatal employees, substantially it is found impossible to resolve such important claim that is of great interest for the citizens, for the reconstruction of the pestificio.

Now this Office is studying the systemization of the way to the workers and on this it will refer to the A. G. as soon as possible; for the purpose of resolving quickly that which is the most important question in every period of economic crisis in every country that is to equalize the salaries to the cost of living.

DIRECTOR PROVINCIAL LABOR OFFICE
(Adv. Nuro Clementi)

Ascoli Piceno, 15 Aug. 1944

Subject: Country Report

To: Director of Labor Sub-Commission

0328

23 Aug '47

R5/519/2

This is the first extended report you have had from France or Italy. The statistical part of the report covers only France and Italy.

They are almost identical. The tables and charts will provide a clear picture of the money earned by the working population, and how it is spent.

It is obvious that the Allies have put more money into circulation but it is also obvious that the black-market has thrived. In many instances it seems a little ridiculous to talk about a legal price of a commodity, when the commodity is not and has not been in the legitimate market for 6 or 8 months.

The most outstanding example of this situation is demonstrated in chart 7 (olive-oil). Chart 7 demonstrates what may happen to the black-market when there is an adequate supply of a commodity in the legitimate market.

During the last part of June and all July there was a sufficient supply of fresh meat, oranges, leeks, sheep, one veal and a small amount of fish. Chart VIII demonstrates the general increase in wages earned, whereas chart IX shows the greatest increase in any single group of workers. This increase is due to two factors.

1- The employment of many Italian workers by the armed forces.

2- The heavy increase in the price of wheat to the farmer.

Generally it can be seen that the worker himself is making no money to save. Indeed there is a great proportion of them who will be "broke" by December or January at the latest. Unless a family has two or three on a pay-roll they must, each day "dig" into their reserve if they should have one. While the pay of the harvest worker was high, the period of work was short. There are people in this part of Italy who are making money, but generally they are the fascists, land owners who get a high price for their produce in the legitimate market and a much higher price for their produce in a lot of it goes. Also the people that were on government pay-roll and got the 10-15% increase were helped. But, even that if they were in the lowest income bracket a 10% is a poor compensation, when the cost

1. It is also obvious that the black-market has driven in many instances a little rigidity to the labor market. The price of a commodity, when the quantity is not and has not been in the immediate vicinity of 10 or more units.

The most interesting example of this situation is demonstrated in the case of the black-market. During the last part of 1946 and all of 1947 there was a sufficient supply of iron and steel, and a small amount of fish. The general increase in wages earned, however, shows the greatest increase in any single group of workers. This increase is due to two factors.

1- The employment of many Italian workers by the armed forces.

2- The heavy increase in the price of wheat in the market.

Generally it can be said that the worker himself is making no money to save. Indeed there is a great proportion of those who will be "wrecked" by December or January at the latest. Unless a family has two or three on a pay-roll they must, each day "tip" into their reserve if they should have one. While the way of the harvest worker was high, the period of work was short. There are people in this part of Italy who are making money, but generally they are the "associates," land owners who get a high price for his commodity in the legitimate market and a much higher price in the black market where a lot of it goes. Also the people that were on government pay-roll and got the 10-20% increase were helped. But, even then if they were in the lowest income bracket a 10% was poor compensation. When the cost of consumer goods went 100-200 and 300 higher.

I am sorry to say it, but my research tends to show that the fascists are still making money, while the laborer, and the business man is probably worse off than he was ever been.

If wages are to remain fixed, the price of consumer goods must be fixed, and its of no value to say "our legal price is such" when there is nothing on the legal market to buy.

*It is clear that
Reg. v. Labor office*

TO : Regional Commissioner HQ. Region V - AMG.
 FROM : Regional Labor Officer- HQ. Region V - AMG.
 SUBJECT : Monthly Report (Labor).
 REF : R5/519/2
 DATE : 22 August 1944.

1. ORGANIZATION OF PROVINCIAL LABOR OFFICES

The organization of the provincial offices of Campobasso, Ascoli and Teramo is about completed. There remains to be done the selection of capable employees.

The delay in the organization of Campobasso has been due to the fact that it has been a "forward area" and is only now being evacuated by the army.

The Region now has labor offices in Campobasso, Chieti, Aquila, Teramo and Ascoli.

2. PAGES

Pages in the advance provinces are generally confused under the Army there would seem to be various rates of pay.

The 30% increase by the Rose Government in many cases has been accepted as official; also the allied Radios have added to the confusion by stating that 70% increase in wages was official.

They neglected to say that the increase was from 10-70% on wages paid at a given time. Results some were paid a flat 70% increase plus 30%. Then the problem for the labor office is to get wages back to legal base.

3. DISSOLVED FASCIST UNIONS

The Fascist Union in Teramo and Ascoli were well organized and equipped most of the office equipment was there, but in two Unions the records had been destroyed, Chieti and Aquila still have strong Fascist elements among the population.

The communist in Chieti insist that all labor is peculiar to their philosophy and only they are capable of understanding labor.

4. GENERAL

There has been no sharp clash of labor, but there is a general unrest, and dissatisfaction with wages and the cost of living. In Ascoli there was a citizens representation to the

selection of capable employees.

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4. GENERAL

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5. The department has carried on some research in Chieti and Aquila Provinces to determine the relation between wage-bases and the cost of living. The attached tables and charts speak for themselves.

It is however, worthwhile noting

(a) That in table II when fresh meat was put on the market in July the black market in meat vanished.

c/c

(b) That in Table V when there is still no olive oil in the legal market the black market prices soar.

(c) Table VI is interesting, because it may give an indication as to why the increase in black - market prices. Obviously the allies have put more money into circulation by July 44.

The same is demonstrated in Table VIII.

For the Regional Commissioner.

May J.R. Fisher

T.B. FISHER
Major
Reg. Labor Officer
Region V.

4387

FOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.C.C.
Routing Slip

	To
Colonel BAIN	
Colonel SMITH	
Major HADCOCK	
Major ALBRIGHT	
Capt. DORF	
Capt. SCICLUNA	
Capt. ADAMS	
Capt. TOPLISS	
Capt. WILLIAMS	
Lt. GIAMMARCO	
Lt. SOLENERGER	
Chief Clerk	

REMARKS :

*File
Rm*

TO : HQ, ASC, Economic Section

Date: 22 August 1944

Ref : HQ/518/44/2

Copy to: HQ, ASC, Food Sub-Commission
Commerce Sub-Commission
Industry Sub-Commission
Labor Sub-Commission

FROM : HQ, Region V, AMI (Economics & Supply)

SUBJECT: Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia

1.- Reference is made to HQ/518/44 of 3 August, "Provincial Economic Agencies".

2.- The status of the Consiglio dell'Economia has become of considerable importance in view of the fact AMI Labor Officers consider that it should be closed under their instructions to close the Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni. For example, the following letter has been received from the Ascoli - Piceno PSO:

"I think I ought to inform you semi-officially that I find, on taking over Ascoli - Macerata supplies etc., that Capt. Bailey, Labor Officer, has closed down the Consiglio Economico and therefore it seems quite impossible for you to receive certain returns up to date. I have made representations to Capt. Bailey and it is hoped in a few days for the Consiglio Economia to re-turn."

3.- It is definitely the opinion of the Economics & Supply Division of this region that it is extremely desirable to retain an economic section of the provincial government charged with the keeping of desirable industrial and commercial statistics, and with exercising such governmental control as may be necessary over industrial production and distribution of products, with, of course, elimination of the objectionable fascist features.

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4.- An early statement of policy in this regard is requested.

For the Regional Commissioner:

GEORGE E. MOON
Major, QMC
Regional Supply Officer

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SEEN	
Col. Bain	
Lt. Col. Smith	
Major. Hancock	
Capt. <i>Self</i>	ED
Capt. Salciuna	28
<i>Lt. H. H. H.</i>	2

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FP/1045 (4037-15)
(R5/519/2)

1st Ind.

FLW/seh

HEADQUARTERS, A.M.G. REGION V, C. M. F., 13 May 1944.

TO: Labor Sub-Commission, Allied Control Commission, APO 394.
THRU - Regional Control and Military Government Section.

1. Report of Labor Officer, Foggia Province, herewith.
2. Early adjustment of wage scales for various classes of labor is urged.

Ma more

F. L. Whitley
F. L. WHITLEY,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Regional Commissioner.

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4457

Ref WP/1043
(1007-12)

1 May 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - Labour

TO: Provincial Commissioner,

P.P. A.M.G.

FROM: Provincial Labour Officer

P.P. A.M.G.

Copy to: A.M.G. Region 5
(Labour)

P.P. Labour Officer

1.- LABOUR OFFICE.

12 MAY 1944

The Provincial Director of Labour has continued the selection of personnel to complete the registration of the Labour Office. This work is about complete and very few employees, except for special temporary work, will be hired after this date. An organization chart has been prepared to show the distribution of employees and budgetary positions.

A Provincial Order for registrations of workers has been prepared and forms for use in the registration of workers are at the printers. The only cause for delay is shortage of paper and cardboard for the printing.

A total of 250,000 cards are required for a full registration, of which 175,000 are workers, many agricultural, but only enough paper for 50,000 cards has been obtained. The Director is trying to obtain paper from civilian sources, if it can be located.

Another Provincial Order has been prepared which will permit the organization of unions, associations and societies of both labour and employers under the direct control of the Provincial Labour Office and on approval of A.M.G., as provided in General Order N°5.

2.- Wage Orders.

There have been no wage orders or adjustments issued during the month of April. Examinations of rate for various commodities handled by fasciani employed by Consorcio Agrario have continued. Requests have been received for approval of rates beyond the 70% of General Order N°5 for streetcleaners, cart drivers, judges of courts, employees of provincial offices (governmental), and employees of flour mills and paper factories. In general the requests have come from, or been presented on behalf of workers having very low incomes, either piece rates and whose incomes were not materially increased in number of Liras by the 70% increase.

A demand was presented by the Camera di Lavoro, Lucania, for a substantial increase for certain classes of workers employed by the armed forces. This was immediately rejected for lack of jurisdiction.

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A demand was presented by the Camera di Lavoro, Lucania for a substantial increase for certain classes of workers employed by the armed forces. This was immediately rejected for lack of jurisdiction.

3.- Civilian Army Labor.

Liaison with the Army Hiring Offices of Puglia Province is continuing. It is reported that approximately 13,000 workers are now employed by various units and that by June this number will be increased to 16,000 workers. The Army Hiring Office and the Civilian Hiring by the Provincial Labour Office in Puglia's Town has been placed under the supervision of one Italian in the interest of coordination of activities.

4.- Labour Unrest.

There have been threats of strikes by the fascisti on three occasions in San Severo, once in Orsanova, and by the street cleaners in

Lucerna and in San Jose.

The foodstuffs were restless because no action had been taken to increase their price which, even with the 70% added was low, together with the fact that the irregularity of their employment (as little as an hour or two some days) does not provide sufficient "take home" money with which to feed themselves and their families.

The complaint of the street cleaners was that their rates were not equalised when compared with rates paid by the armed forces and by farmers.

All groups were instructed to return to work, when they stated they were willing to perform work in the country where income needed labour and were paying from L.150 to L.300 a day.

5.- General.

(a) The Provincial Labour Officer requested the examination of a number of enterprises for repairs and reconstruction of buildings to be used for schools. During the examination as to labour rates excessive salaries and expensive arrangements were noted and brought to the attention of the P.L.O. From the attention examined there was an approximate saving of L.600,000 effected.

(b) A conference was held during the month to obtain information as to amounts of daily rations, rates of wages, transport of workers, and their control, for workers that might be brought into the Province from adjoining areas for the harvesting. The period of harvest is from 15 May to 15 July, approximately.

(c) The Comarca del Loma, Lucerna, was instructed to stop interfering with the Provincial Labour Office. This Office is trying to act as advisors on all labour matters including wages and salary adjustments.

(d) The monthly report of the Provincial Labour Office is made part of this report.

At Lucerna

David Bailey Capt.

Provincial Labour Officer

Provincia Province

60007

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(d) The monthly report of the Provincial Labour Office is made part of this report.

At Lucera

W. J. Bailey Cont.

Provincial Labour Officer

Foggia Province

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