

ACC 10000/146/579 091.467 WAGES - HEMP INDUSTRY

Feb. - May 1944

46141 Page 2

Categorie

- Twine polisher
- Attendant, mechanical
cord-maker or twisting - floor
- Filtering shaft maker
(or endgelling)

4) Weaving Women 1025

- Working mistress
- Warpers, boasters, & incipiators
- Weavers: common loom
attendants (including those
for tubes & belts, —
and small machines for
delivery not exceeding
200 yards.) for high speed
comprehensive combs up to
11 240 cm.

11
= Item = exceeding 2 to em.
- Automatic from attendants.

67
1624

24
100
21
18
81

weighing machine

Hemp file

4641

40 heads in 100 lbs

Address of this plant: 1st visited:

Paid by the piece work.

Some by day: - 30 + 40 L. net for
8 hr. day. - av. -

Before proclamation had increased
per 70% with their own machine. -

Ponte Rossi.

Get labour early.

Diff is getting worse.

46' 9"	05' 6"	46' 6"
35' 6"		38' 6"
11' 3"		09' 9"
01	05' 6"	01
28' 6"	01	28' 6"

1623

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ORDINE GENERALE NO. 17

ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL LAVORO

Visto che in Sicilia dalle disposizioni del Ordine Generale No. 8 e in CALABRIA, LUCANIA e la Provincia di SALERNO dagli provvedimenti del Ordine Regionale No. 5, il Sistema Sindacale Corporativo Fascista o' stato disciolto e una nuova organizzazione costituita per assicurare il ripristino e la liberta' del Lavoro.

Ora, quindi, per adempire i fini degli ordini suddetti, io CHARLES M. SPOFFORD, Colonnello, G.S.C., Sotto Capo degli Affari Civili, con il presente, ordino quanto segue:

ARTICOLO I

Lavoratori avranno il diritto di organizzare e di tenere riunioni, e anche di scegliere i loro propri rappresentanti a fine di azione collettiva in materia di lavoro. ore di lavoro. stipendi. condizioni di lavoro. condizioni.

FILATURA CANAPE
GIUSEPPE TURNER & C.
SOCIETÀ PER AZIONI

Capitale sociale L. 9.200.000 interamente versato

SARNO

AMMINISTRAZIONE
NAPOLI - Via A. Depretis, 114

C. P. C. Salerno N. 13096

NAPOLI _____ 194

S _____

2000 - 10 - 1242

Via Stefano delle Chiaie, 19

Per telegrammi: SATURNER - NAPOLI
Telefono (Amministrazione) 31-973
Napoli (Stabilimento Tessitura) 51-029

1022

ENGINEER SERVICE
PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
APO 782.

APPENDIX "A"

EPS/st

12 May 1944

SUBJECT: Supply of Hemp

TO : Hq AAI (Adm Echelon) Local Resources Section C.M.F.

1. In compliance with letter Hq. AAI (Adm Echelon) Local Resources Section, C.M.F., dated 11 April 1944, subject: Sub-Committee on Hemp, and after a field reconnaissance, two (2) meetings were held on 12 April 1944 and 12 May 1944. The following are the recommendations of the committee:

a. That the HE bombs, tailfins and other pyrotechnics be allowed to remain where they are in view of the fact that the Air Force feels that there is no objection to carrying on the retting and scutching operations in their vicinity. It is believed that there is no particular hazard connected with the presence of these explosives during these operations.

b. In the instance of the C.R.S. dump, it is recommended that the officer in charge be directed to issue his supplies from the proximity of the retting basins in first priority in so far as is practicable in such a manner that will insure their removal to a distance of approximately 1500 feet by 15 June 1944, thereby permitting access to the ponds.

c. It is further recommended that instructions be issued that an area approximately sixty (60) times the size of any given basin be left free in every instance of future planning in connection with military occupancy.

d. Troops and vehicles should not occupy areas considered in c. above during any time while retting and scutching operations are being carried out.

e. Areas containing growing crops of hemp should be avoided if at all possible to prevent damage. N.

f. It is further recommended that for purposes of malaria control that until such time as pools are placed in operation, units within mosquito flight range of any such pool may employ Paris Green or No. 2 Diesel Oil (Malaria) for larvaciding purposes. If Malaria or No. 2 Diesel Oil is used, great care will be exercised to use it very sparingly to create as thin a film as possible. Once the hemp is placed in the ponds, approximately 1 June 1944, oil will not be used and Paris Green alone should be employed. It is considered unlikely that once the ponds are in operation and are matted with food, there will be any more mosquitoes. **1021**

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b. In the instance of the C.M.S. dump, it is recommended that the officer in charge be directed to issue his supplies from the proximity of the retting basins in first priority in so far as is practicable in such a manner that will insure their removal to a distance of approximately 1500 feet by 15 June 1944, thereby permitting access to the ponds.

c. It is further recommended that instructions be issued that an area approximately sixty (60) times the size of any given basin be left free in every instance of future planning in connection with military occupancy.

d. Troops and vehicles should not occupy areas considered in c. above during any time while retting and scutching operations are being carried out.

e. Areas containing growing crops of hemp should be avoided if at all possible to prevent damage. **1021**

f. It is further recommended that for purposes of malaria control that until such time as pools are placed in operation, units within mosquito flight range of any such pool may employ Paris Green or No. 2 Diesel Oil (Malaria) for larviciding purposes. If Malaria Oil is used, great care will be exercised to use it very sparingly to create as thin a film as possible. Once the heap is placed in the pools, approximately 1 June 1944, oil will not be used and Paris Green alone should be employed. It is considered unlikely that once the pools are in operation and are netted with foul decomposing organic matter that the anopholes mosquito will breed.

E. F. STRECK,
Lt. Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
Chairman

Copy to: Hq. AAI (Adm Bch) Local Resources Sect. G.M.E. (3 copies)

FORIT

G-4

Base Purchasing Officer

Lt. Col. F.W. Dennis, Jr., OM PBS.

Lt. Commander Schless, AGO

Major E.J. Stein, MC PBS

Capt. K. Stavenen, ORD (Br).

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394

11/4/44

SUBJECT : INVESTIGATION OF HEMP INDUSTRY AT FRATTAMAGGIORE

TO : MAJOR J. O. BABCOCK

1. Attached herewith are notes, on the above subject, taken during an inspection trip in your company.

2. I have made an attempt at an analysis based on the functions of this section of the commission, and not on the sequence of questions and answers as they were asked and given for the purpose of arriving at a more comprehensive knowledge of the problem and its solution.

3. As this is my first report which is, might I say, so vast, I request your constructive and destructive criticism not only on the subject matter but more especially on the method. This with reasonable haste as I am about to commence on a check of the baking and construction industries and I propose incorporating any fruits of this labor therein.

John Giammarco
JOHN GIAMMARCO
1st Lt. CAC
Labor Sub-Comm.

SCHEDULE A

NOTES ON INVESTIGATION OF HEMP INDUSTRY AT PRATTAMAGGIORE

25/3/44
By. Lt. J. Giammarco

I - INTRODUCTION. The element of time necessarily made this survey piecemeal and representative only of the small operator, but declarations from the latter indicate the conditions hereinafter set forth to be characteristic of the major portion of the industry as only six operators are on a large scale and employ a relatively small number of the approximate four thousand working in this area. Although the employers expressed what they intended to appear sincere concern and desire for the workers to receive their just deserts, conversation on two occasions and a sporadic check of some of their records clearly showed they either did not know or did not care what they were doing for the laborer and their relationship with him.

II - AGENCIES INTERVIEWED.

- 1) Hemp Control Office - Capt. Bradbury
- 2) Some employers - with pertinent information

EMPLOYERS	NO. ROPE SIZE AVRG			
	MFG WERS	MKRS	ROPE	TDEN-
a) Capasso, Pasquale			m/m	
Via Genovino, 40				
Via Vittoria, 35	hand 26	15	4-20	8
b) Pedata, Lorenzo				
Traversa Cumana, 19	hand 23	14	"	4
c) Vitale, Giacomo				
Via Cumana, 58	hand 45	20	"	15
d) Occhio, Nicolo				
Via Cumana, 27	hand 40	23	"	15
e) Parteneopea Industria				
Canapa & Derivati				
Across Hemp Office				
Adm. V. Pezzullo				
Lgr. A. Campobasso	mchn ++	++	++	++
(++ info not available) (-in quintals last 4 wks)				

HEMP INDUSTRY - CONT'D

III - WAGES According to the employers, this subject is very vague and disconcerting to them. (wouldn't it, tho!)

a) Income Rather than on the scale submitted us by the Regional Labor Office, earnings are meted out on a production basis; viz:

- i - 100 per K for finished product
- ii - 30 per K for yarn making. In this instance the average worker earns about 1800 for a 12 hr day.

iii - *

My informants also stated that the larger concerns pay less because of a steadier work program. All of the small operators assert they are unacquainted with the 70% permissive wage increase.

b) Benefits The small operators are paying the 'Assegni Familiari' and '53d Week', and not the 'Indennità di Presenza'. Some pay the 'Contributo Famiglie Richiamati alle Armi' from their own pocket, and others deduct the levy from the employees' income. Their books did not reflect the true status on this - most of the information had to be wrung from them.

c) Food Distribution I have included this subject under 'Wages' even tho the employee must pay for the mdse received - but he is entitled to it as a result of his labor.

- i - "Supply of food to Italian civilians", AFHQ Adv Adm Ech CMF 47/4Q, 6 Feb 44 is totally unknown to the employers. As the latter are contractors of the Allied Forces, the workers come within the provisions of the above document.
- ii - Employers observe only as much as they have to. Proclamation "AMG Provinces of Naples, Avellino & Benevento. Ammasso Regionale Campana Controlled by AMG. J. Schlee, Lt. Cmdr SANP Hemp Control Officer Region 3 AMG" dated Naples, 16/2/44. Further inquiry in this matter revealed that when an employee does not complete a work week he usually does not receive his proportionate ration of flour. This admission was unintentionally made by the employers.

HEMF INDUSTRY - CONT'D

IV - HOURS - The work day, dependent on the weather, availability of personnel, materials and machinery, though established at 8 hours, usually extends greatly beyond this period. A prolific violator (employer II, 2), c)) has youngsters Pasquale Farina, aged 16, Orsolina Elevanti, aged 20, Raffaele Del Grete, aged 15, and Vincenza Farina, aged 18, amongst others, working 12 hours shifts regularly all night. On some occasions, recently, they have worked as much as 15 hours, had about 7 hours sleep, and returned to the long shifts again. It appears the large operators are not equally guilty of such violations as they have rather steady and stable hours because of the uniformity with which they receive raw materials. (cf VI - A.) In addition, this same employer gives last minute notice that they must work overtime - and this without any provision for extra pay.

V - WORKING CONDITIONS - a) Sanitation & Accomodations
At employer II 2) e) lighting and toilet facilities were insufficient. Rest rooms are unheard of. Heating was totally lacking. Air vents in the roof were permanently open and excessive wind and cold air entered. Except for stripping and yarn-making, rope making was performed wholly outdoors.. A good portion of the machinery did not have sufficient safety guards.

No first-aid chests were found, nor were any provisions made for periodic medical visits or a doctor available for emergencies.

b) Distribution Raw Material & Work
Altho all of the rope makers are listed at and known to the Consorzio, the issue of raw materials to manufacturers is based on political favoritism, so the small operators say. The warehouses are run by former Fascist officials who still cater to the interests of their own cliques to the extent of disregarding, in many instances, the allocation slips of Capt Bradbury's office. This again was emphatically asserted by the operators. Because of this unequal distribution, more often than not, these same operators do not work at capacity or on a proportionate availability of material. Many times, whenever there is work, because of this withholding and last-minute parcelling, the employees must work overtime in order to meet the deadline of delivery.

HEMP INDUSTRY - CONTD

Work is given on sub-contract to gangs which perform either on or off the premises. These gangs employ children as additional personnel in some of the stages of production. Most are below the apprentice age established by law. The hours are irregular and long, and physical accommodations are nil. When work is continued outdoors as much as inclement weather will permit; the children are always subject to the elements.

c) Black Market

Because the industry has been requisitioned entirely by the Armed Forces, and the requirements of private industry uncared for, a considerable black market exists. Even with the loss of insurance etc. to those engaged in this work, the wages paid are high enough to induce them to steer away from normal channels. Cmr Schlee, in charge of the Hemp Control Office, says a quantity can be subtracted from the military stores, or from some other stock, and be allocated for private needs. The legal price is £65 K, the black market price is £157 K.

VI - LABOR RELATIONS - a) Intra-Employer

By some unwritten code, the small operators, as a matter of general conduct of business, constantly loan out money to their employees during periods of partial or total unemployment. Again because of the unequal distribution of the raw product, they outbid each other in this, the payment of higher wages and other petty favors to retain the good-will of the workmen so that they would be ready and willing to work for them whenever a sizeable job is at hand. As much and as often as possible, these operators try to steal men away from others. The larger employers are guilty of the same sin but not to the same extent. In addition, each tries to curry to the favor of the distributor for a greater portion of the prime material to the detriment and loss of his competitor.

b) Employer-Employee

The policy of granting loans to employees during slack periods has gained such a foothold because of custom and repetition, that it is now demanded as a right. Repayment is most always made during subsequent employment and at a rate determined by the employee - since he holds the upper hand. The employee knows he is in demand, and seeks to take undue advantage. By the same token, the employer avails himself of

HEMP INDUSTRY - C T'D

avoiding the payment of as many legal insurance benefits as possible because of the loans. Each realizes that the one is trying to best the other; the tussle is perpetual. And when in the employee's judgment the employer is getting the major portion of the spoils, or the opportunity for greater income is better elsewhere, he quits. This happens when the product is half completed; and the employees return when opportunity is equalized thruout the area. This is common practice in piecework. And the greatest portion of the work is given on this basis.

III - a) - cont'd

iii - Gang sub-contractors give children what is equivalent to a token payment. Supplementary food rations and insurance benefits etc for them are out of the question. And naturally these same contractors get the benefit in flour rations for work produced. (cf V b) 2nd para)

A problem which is particularly irksome is that of production on a weight basis. To the employee this is very distressing because the one manufacturing 2 m/m cord produces in length the same quantity as the manufacturing the 20 m/m cord. But the one producing the heavier cord earns more because income is based on weight. To the employer this is very distressing also because when the production of his heavy cord is completed, his employees quit and go elsewhere ; and return only when every establishment has the same size in small cord. However, this happens when the work is issued on a piece-basis, and most of the work is given out in this fashion presently.

VII - CONCLUSIONS

1 - Office of Hemp Control is lax in the performance of its functions in that it concerns itself solely with the collection of rope manufactured within its jurisdiction. It exerts no effort toward eliminating economic and working deficiencies or enforcing Armed Force or governmental orders incidental to the proper conduct of business.

HEMP INDUSTRY - CONT'D

2 - Wages and opportunities for income unequal because of piece work. Wage scale for sectionalized work not observed.

3 - Legal benefits accruing to workers are lacking.

4 - Scale of pay is not universal throughout industry.

5 - Flour rations issued on basis of those entered in pay book, and not of those actually engaged in production

6 - Flour rations find way into black market.

7 - Sweat-shop conditions prevail.

8 - No provisions for medical services of any kind.

9 - Employers and employees not universally informed of, or observe, respective duties and rights. No enforcement or promulgation in this respect.

10 - Artificial creation of seasonal periods of work with attendant hardships.

11 - Wholesale dislocation of labor.

12 - Unequal distribution of raw product to manufacturer thru favoritism.

13 - Allocation slips of OHC not always honored by Consorzio.

14 - Consorzio run by former Fascist officials.

15 - Extensive black market.

VIII - RECOMMENDATIONS

1 - Ensure that OHC is an enforcement as well as an collection agency. **1014**

2 - Freeze labor with various employers on the basis of capacity of the establishment.

RAINF INDUSTRY - C' VT'D

- 3 - Make equal or proportionate distribution of the raw product to the manufacturer - based on capacity.
- 4 - Enforce wage scale and discourage piece-work.
- 5 - Eliminate present issue of flour ration. Reissue extra food to heavy workers established as such by proper authority.
- 6 - Overhaul personnel of Consorzio.
- 7 - OHC should liaison with Consorzio and civic officials for periodic distribution of rope, thru the Consorzio, to private industry.
- 8 - Publicize, thru notices in establishments and newspapers, rights and benefits to workers. e.g. 70% permissive wage increase.
- 9 - Initiate provisions for medical aid and inspections.
- 10 - Make inspection and general clean-up with Ispettorato of Regional Labor Office; and prosecute flagrant violators.
- 11 - Encourage a manufacturers' association for better cooperation and understanding amongst themselves. Encourage shop committees for better cooperation and understanding amongst the workers. From both these organizations, have a select group or committee consider amongst themselves the elimination of wage inequalities, the increase of efficiency, and the increase of wages where production permits. Their recommendations should then be submitted to the ACC authority which will consider the weight and merits of the requests and pass accordingly.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

11 March 1944

091.46141

SUBJECT: Proposed Item for Agenda 20 March 1944,
Wage Control Committee.

TO: Chairman, Allied Forces Local Resources Board (Italian)

PRODUCTION INCENTIVE PAY FOR WEAVERS

1. The Labor Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission, has received the following memorandum from the Hemp Control Office:

"Approval is requested to introduce an additional payment for over normal production for weavers in the hemp industry.

The work people affected are almost entirely women who attend the looms and whose normal pay varies from about 25 lire to 35 lire per day. This wage means considerable lost time as the hours women can work at this wage are small and if weather is bad many do not think it worth while trudging to work for such a wage.

It has been proposed and managers have agreed that an additional payment of one lire per metre shall be paid by the management provided the normal production is exceed by 5%.

This payment will be made by the management and will not involve an extra charge to Units."-----Signed-J. SCHIER, Lt. Comdr.

2. This matter has been cleared with the other two members of the Wages Sub-Committee and agreement has been received that the matter should be placed on the agenda for the next meeting of the Wages Control Committee.

3. A wage study has indicated that the highest wage paid any weaver under existing contracts is 38L perday, and that the average production per loom per day is 17M. In all probability, production could not possibly be increased over 25% to 30%. This would mean that the base wage plus the proposed incentive payment would not exceed 50L per day.

4. It will be appreciated if arrangements can be made to place this matter on the agenda for consideration of the Wage Control Committee.

J. T. R. BAIN,
Colonel,
Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

JOB/mv

1612

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE DEGLI ENTI ECONOMICI DELL'AGRICOLTURA
(Legge 18 maggio 1942-XX n. 394-B, M. 10 giugno 1942-XX n. 394-B, M. 19 luglio 1942-XX)

ENTE ECONOMICO DELLE FIBRE TESSILI
(Controllato dal Governo Militare Alleato)
Ufficio Provinciale di Napoli

UFFICIO H.C.O. tel: 11899

NAPOLI 10 March 44 A. XXI

N. prot. Pos. All. N.

VIA CESARE BATTISTI, 15
Casella Postale n. 335 • TELEFONI 27912 - 32522 - 34671 - 34672 - 34673 - 34674 - 34675

Risposta a

To A.C.C. LABOUR SUB-COMMISSION

OGGETTO

From HEMP CONTROL OFFICE

Subject Production incentive pay

Approval is requested to introduce an additional payment for over normal production for weavers in the hemp industry.

The work people affected are almost entirely women who attend the looms and whose normal pay varies from about 25 lire to 35 lire per day. This wage means considerable lost time as the hours women can work at this wage are small and if weather is bad many do not think it worth while trudging to work for such a wage.

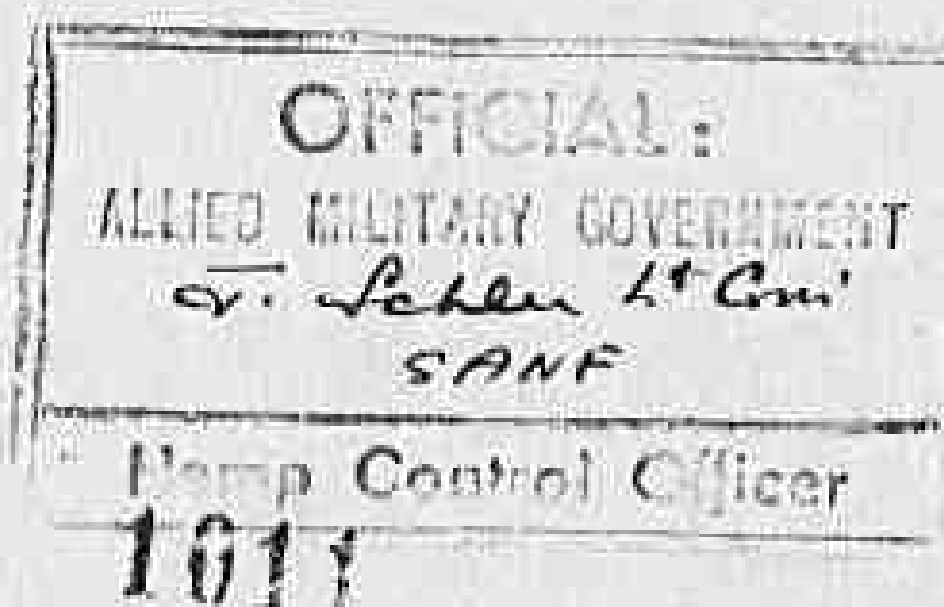
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This payment will be made by the management and will not involve an extra charge to Units.

Citare sempre nella risposta: data, numero, ufficio e oggetto della risposta.

Indirizzo telegrafico • ENTEFIBRE • Napoli

SEEN	
Col. Bain	<i>Bain</i>
Lt. Col. Smith	
Major Babcock	
Capt. Morris	
Capt. Felling	



Major Babcock,
Proposal appears to be reasonable. If it fits
with your detailed knowledge - go ahead
J. Davis
10/3/44

*17 metres per day
per loom*

Stampo 132

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

46141

091.461

10 March, 1944

SUBJECT: Civilian Labor -- Complaints

TO : Lt. Col. Thomas Lane, Regional Labor Officer, Region III

1. With reference to the attached letter. A complaint has been received by this office from Lt. Commander Shlee, R.M. (i/o Hemp Control Office) stating that the Royal Navy Hemp Factory has experienced a loss of labor due to the issue of 330 grams of bread issued to employees of the Allied Forces in Aversa in addition to their normal rate of pay, i.e., 65 lire per diem.

2. Will you please make inquiries, and if the complaint is justified, forward to this office the designation of the employing unit concerned, together with an explanation of the apparent irregularity.

DLE/tbw

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Col., G.M.C.,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

1010

35

TRANSLATION

7-March 1944

In reference to your request No. 40 dated the 7th of this month; I inform you that the current pay for hand laborers is 65 lire per day.

I would also like to call to your attention, that hand laborers working for the Allied Forces, receive in addition to the abovementioned pay, 330 grams of bread.

Signed

L. L. Capo Sezione

COPY

COMANDO MILITARE ALLEATO
UFFICIO COLLOCAMENTO OPERAI
AVERSA - Piazza Municipio, 4

Spett.

Ammasso Regionale Camape
Magazzino Centrale di
Aversa

In riferimento a Vostra richiesta prot. No. 40 del 7 corr.
mese vi comunico che la tariffa viggente per gli operai braccianti
(manovali) e' di Lire 65 -- sessantacinque giornaliere.

Vi comunico inoltre, per conoscenza, che ai manovali avviati
presso le Forze Armate Alleate, oltre la paga suddetta, viene sommini-
trato il vitto: Cioe' una minestra e grammi 330 di pane.

IL CAPO SEZIONE

1003

COMANDO MILITARE ALLEATO

UFFICIO COLLOCAMENTO OPERAI

AVERSA - Piazza Municipio, 4

Aversa 23 Mayo 1944

V. M. D.

23

Amministrato Regionale Campese
 Magazzino Centrale di
 Aversa

Le informazioni a Vostra richiesta prot. n. 20 del
 7. cor. m. V. comunico che la tariffa 1.980
 per gli operai faccinate. (manovali) è di lire
 65. L'eventuale giornaliera.

V. comunico inoltre, per conoscenza, che nei
 manovali: assist. presso la fonderia Alleste, alla
 la paga suddivisa, viene somministrata il 7.50.
 Ricevuta una minuta e grande: 330 di pane.

Il capo Segretario
 [Signature]

→ Stamp Control Office 11899

H.C.M.S. Use

1007

Raccomandata



MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA, DELLE COMMERCIO E DEL LAVORO

ISPEZIONE GENERALE DELL'INDUSTRIA E DEL LAVORO
CIRCOLO DI NAPOLI

Prot. N. 469

Allegati I

Al Magg. B A B C O C K

Risposta al f° del

N.

Ufficio Lavoro-Labor Subcomission

Palazzo della Provincia

OGGETTO: Relazione sull'industria
della Canapa nella Campania.

N a p o l i

Tip. Fides, Roma - Tel. 44361 - 400.000

In relazione alla Vostra richiesta ver-
bale invio la relazione sulla situazione del-
l'industria canapiera nella regione campana.

alleg. I

L'ISPETTORE CAPO CIRCOLO
(ing. Vito Sparacio)

Sparacio

1006



MINISTERO DEL COMMERCIO E DEL LAVORO
 ISPEZZIONE GENERALE
 ISPEZZIONE GENERALE
 CIRCOLO DI NAPOLI

RELAZIONE SULL'INDUSTRIA DELLA CANAPA NELLA CAMPANIA

L'industria della canapa costituisce per la Campania, e specialmente per la Provincia di Napoli, una delle maggiori attività per importanza e perfezione d'impianti e per capacità di maestranze.

All'attività industriale è strettamente connessa quella agricola che, oltre a fornire all'industria e alle numerose aziende artigiane la materia prima loro occorrente, forniva per il passato notevoli quantità di fibra destinata all'esportazione.

La produzione della canapa è praticamente accentrata in Italia nelle due zone Emiliana e Campana; in quest'ultima, la produzione, pur essendo quantitativamente inferiore a quella della regione Emiliana, è notevolmente superiore per qualità.

Nella Campania si produce infatti un tipo che per resistenza, colore, finezza e morbidezza di fibra, è largamente apprezzato in tutta Europa e si presta ottimamente per la produzione di tutta una vasta serie di prodotti che vanno dalle grosse corde per navi al rinomato spago per calzalai, e dalle resistenti tele per vele ai fini tessuti per biancheria.

La superficie coltivata a canapa nella sola provincia di Napoli si aggirava normalmente intorno ai 30.000 ettari, con una produzione di fibra di circa 300.000 quintali. In questi ultimi anni la superficie coltivata è andata continuamente decrescendo a causa di fattori economici che rendevano più redditizie altre colture; la superficie coltivata a canapa non

1344

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

RELAZIONE SULL'INDUSTRIA DELLA CANAPA NELLA CAMPANIA

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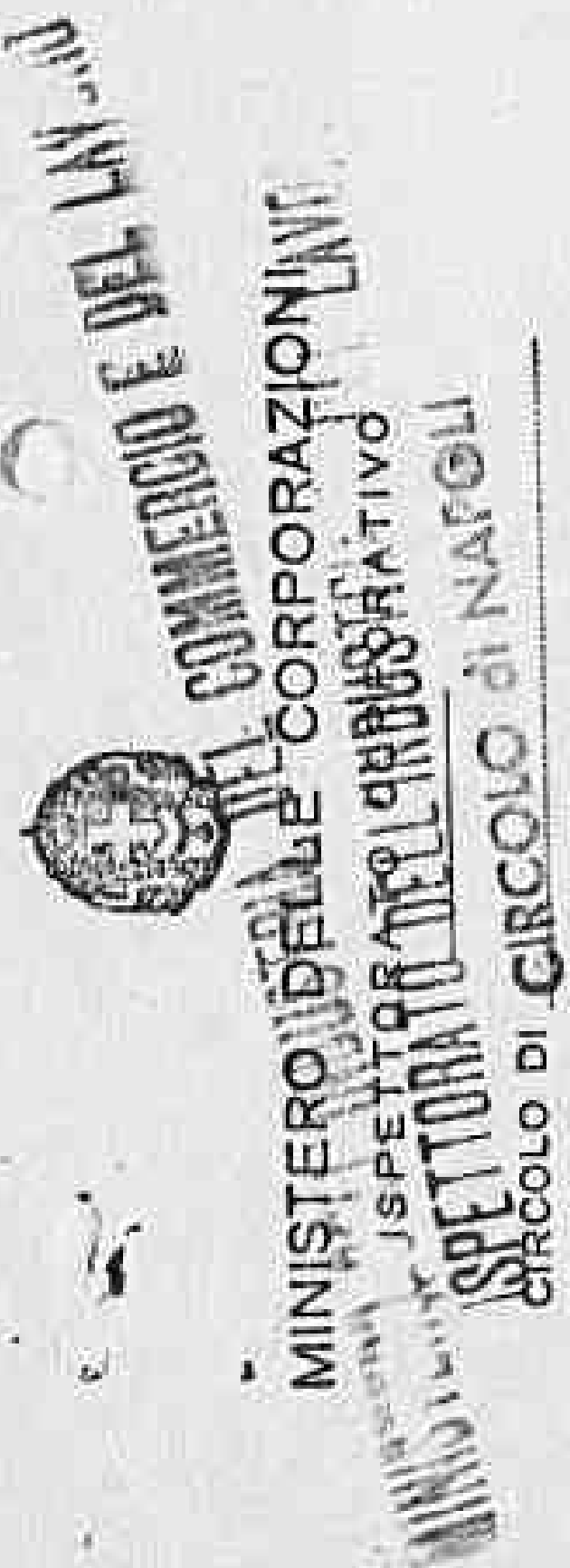
All'attività industriale è strettamente connessa quella agricola che, oltre a fornire all'industria e alle numerose aziende artigiane la materia prima loro occorrente, fornisce per il passato notevoli quantità di fibra destinata all'esportazione.

La produzione della canapa è praticamente accentrata in Italia nelle due zone Emiliana e Campana; in quest'ultima, la produzione, pur essendo quantitativamente inferiore a quella della regione Emiliana, è notevolmente superiore per qualità.

Nella Campania si produce infatti un tipo che per resistenza, colore, finezza e morbidezza di fibra, è largamente apprezzato in tutta Europa e si presta ottimamente per la produzione di tutta una vasta serie di prodotti che vanno dalle grosse corde per navi al rinomato spago per calzalai, e dalle resistenti tele per vele ai fini tessuti per biancheria.

La superficie coltivata a canapa nella sola provincia di Napoli si aggirava normalmente intorno ai 30.000 ettari, con una produzione di fibra di circa 300.000 quintali. In questi ultimi anni la superficie coltivata è andata continuamente decrescendo a causa di fattori economici che ^{oggi} rendevano più redditizie altre colture; nel 1943 si può calcolare che la superficie coltivata a canapa non abbia di molto superati i 20.000 ettari, con una produzione che, per mancanza di concimi, avverse condizioni atmosferiche ed eventi bellici, non ha superati i 100.000 quintali.

./././.



Il prezzo attualmente fissato all'agricoltura si ritiene sufficientemente remunerativo, tanto che alcune partite, non consegnate all'ammasso, sono state vendute sul mercato libero a prezzi di poco superiori. Oltre al fattore predominante del prezzo, le possibilità di produzione sono strettamente dipendenti dalle disponibilità di seme e di concimi, e poichè le semine sono prossime, si rende necessario provvedere sollecitamente in merito se si vuole assicurare una discreta produzione per il corrente anno.

Oltre all'attività agricola ed industriale, la canapa alimentava per il passato una considerevole attività commerciale all'interno e con l'estero, costituendo per intere vaste zone della provincia la predominante fonte di lavoro e di ricchezza.

Secondo i dati rilevati dall'Ispettorato dell'Industria e del Lavoro sono installati nelle due provincie di Napoli e Salerno i seguenti impianti:

FILATURE E TESSITURE

N° d'or dine	Ditta	Provin- cia	Comune	Località	N° op- erai marzo 1942	N. fusi- instal- lati	N. ter- lai instal- lati
1	Buchy e Strangmann	Salerno	Sarno	C.Vitt.E.	609	7.288	—
2	S.A.G.Turner & C.	"	"	" " "	328	4.318	—
3	Linificio e Canapi- ficio Naz.	Napoli	Frattamagg.	" " "	467	5.670	—
4	S.A.Canapificio Partenopeo	"	"	V.Pezzuli	736	4.108	—
5	F.lli Franchomme di Alberto	Salerno	Sarno	V.Nunziat	123	1.072	60
6	V.zo Franchomme & Figli	"	"	Pioppazzo	265	2.724	30
7	F.sco D'Andrea	"	"	P.Mercato	149	2.388	25
8	D.co Robustelli	"	"	V.Ruotolo	43	—	54
9	F.sco Imperatore	Napoli	Mugnano	V.Padovan	18	—	38
10	A. e G. Caianiello	"	"	V.Napoli	17	—	22
11	D.co Imperatore	"	"	V.Padovan	12	—	13
12	A. Palomba	"	Napoli	V.Granili	190	—	210
13	S.A.G.Turner & C.	"	"	V.Stefano delle Chiaie	106	—	102
14	Associaz.Produz. Canapa	"	S.Maria C.V	P.Mercato	75	—	—

MINISTERO DELL'ECONOMIA E DEL LAVORO
 ISPIRATO DAL CORPORAZIONALE LAVORO
 DIREZIONE GENERALE DELL'INDUSTRIA
 CIRCOLO DI NAPOLI

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FILATURE E TESSITURE

N° d'or dine	Ditta	Provin- cia	Comune	Località	N° op- erai marzo 1942	N. fusi instal- lati	N. tel- lai instal- lati	Stato attuale dell'impianto
1	Buchy e Stranguann	Salerno	Sarno	C.Vitt.E.	609	7.288	---	Efficiente
2	S.A.G.Turner & C.	"	"	" " "	328	4.318	---	Efficiente
3	Linificio e Canapi- ficio Naz.	Napoli	Frattamagg.	" " "	467	5.670	---	Impianto efficiente Trasformatori gra- vemente danneggiati.
4	S.A.Canapificio Partenopeo	"	"	V.Pezzulli	736	4.108	---	Efficiente
5	F.lli Franchomme di Alberto	Salerno	Sarno	V.Nunziat	123	1.072	60	Efficiente
6	V.zo Franchomme & Figli	"	"	Pioppazzo	265	2.724	30	Gravemente danneg- giato -Inefficiente
7	F.sco D'Andrea	"	"	P.Mercato	149	2.388	25	Efficiente
8	D.co Robustelli	"	"	V.Ruotolo	43	---	54	Efficiente
9	F.sco Imperatore	Napoli	Mugnano	V.Padovan	18	---	38	Efficiente
10	A. e G. Caianiello	"	"	V.Napoli	17	---	22	Efficiente
11	D.co Imperatore	"	"	V.Padovan	12	---	13	Efficiente
12	A. Palomba	"	Napoli	V.Granili	190	---	210	Distrutto- Parte dei telai sono efficienti presso altre aziende
13	S.A.G.Turner & C.	"	"	V.Stefano delle Chia- ie	106	---	102	Efficiente
14	Associaz.Produtz. Canapa	"	S.Maria C.V	P.Mercato	75	---	---	

L. 5


MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI
MINISTERO SPETTORATO CORPORATIVO DEL LAVORO
ISPELTORATO DELL'INDUSTRIA E DEL LAVORO
CIRCOLO di NAPOLI

La potenzialità delle filature si aggira complessivamente sui 60.000 quintali all'anno.

Per quanto si riferisce alle tessiture è opportuno tener presente che quasi tutte le piccole e medie tessiture di cotone, esistenti in gran numero nella provincia di Napoli e Salerno, lavorano da qualche anno esclusivamente canapa, per cui la potenzialità delle tessiture di canapa è di molto superiore a quelle delle filature, anche tenendo conto degli impianti resi inutilizzabili dagli eventi bellici. Anche lo Jutificio Napoletano lavora attualmente solo canapa con produzione di tele per imballaggio e saccheria.



MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI
ISPELTORETO-CORPORATIVO DEL LAVORO
SPETTOLATO DI NAPOLI
CIRCOLO DI

PETTINATURE

N° P.ord	Ditta	Provin- cia	Comune	Localita	N° op- erati (parzo 1942)	Note
1	L. Naticena	Napoli	Frattanage	C. Durante	27	Impianti nel complesso completamente efficienti. Molte aziende sono a carattere artigiano con lavorazione esclusivamente a mano.
2	L. Vergara	"	"	V. Genovino	13	
3	L. Anonima Canape	"	"	V. Cumana	19	
4	C. Del Prete	"	"	V. Miseno	24	
5	Rocco Vitale	"	"	V. Napoli	23	
6	C. Parrette	"	"	V. Miseno	12	
7	G. Capasso	"	"	V. Napoli	51	
8	A. Boscato	"	"	V. Atellana	12	
9	A. Petrossi	"	"	C. Durante	9	
10	Stefano Pezzella	"	"	V. Reg. Margh	12	
11	P. Anatriello	"	"	C. Garibaldi	12	
12	Saverio Lupoli	"	"	V. Miseno	3	
13	Michele Manzo	"	"	C. Durante	18	
14	D. co Palmieri	"	"	C. V. E.	12	
15	G. Russo	"	"	Vico V. E.	12	
16	A. Sessa	"	"	Corso V. E.	17	
17	Sossio Casaburi	"	Crispano	V. S. Gregor.	8	
18	G. Capasso	"	Frattanage	V. Risorgim.	27	
19	V. Capasso	"	"	V. Cumana	15	
20	Sossio Petrossi	"	"	Vico 2° Cor- so V. E.	5	
21	Gennaro Vitale	"	"	V. Reg. Margh	12	
22	Giuseppe Vitale	"	"	"	5	
23	Orazio Vitale	"	"	V. Campania	12	
24	Luigi Liguori	"	"	Vico 2° Garib.	8	
25	Luigi Naticena	"	"	V. Reg. Margh	52	
26	Giacomo Vitale	"	"	V. Atellana	5	
27	S. A. Lavoraz. Canapa	"	"	V. Fiume	10	
28	Arc. Capasso	"	"	Vico 1° Garib.	5	
29	Giuseppe Damiano	"	"	" 2° Atell.	12	
30	L. Capasso	"	"	V. Napoli	12	

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N° d'ord.	Ditta	Provin- cia	Comune	Localita	N° op. occu- pati marzo 1942	Note
1	L. Maticena	Napoli	Frattamaggiore	C. Durante	27	Impianti nel complesso completamente efficienti. Molte aziende sono a carattere artigiano con lavorazione esclusivamente a mano.
2	L. Vergara	"	"	V. Genovino	13	
3	L. Anonima Canape	"	"	V. Cumana	19	
4	C. Del Prete	"	"	V. Miseno	24	
5	Rocco Vitale	"	"	V. Napoli	29	
6	C. Parretta	"	"	V. Miseno	12	
7	G. Capasso	"	"	V. Napoli	51	
8	A. Boscato	"	"	V. Atellana	12	
9	A. Petrossi	"	"	C. Durante	9	
10	Stefano Pezzella	"	"	V. Reg. Margh.	12	
11	P. Anatriello	"	"	C. Garibaldi	12	
12	Saverio Lupoli	"	"	V. Miseno	3	
13	Michele Manzo	"	"	C. Durante	18	
14	D. co Palmieri	"	"	C. V. E.	12	
15	G. Russo	"	"	Vico V. E.	12	
16	A. Sessa	"	"	Corso V. E.	12	
17	Sossio Casaburi	"	Crispano	V. S. Gregor.	17	
18	G. Capasso	"	Frattamaggiore	V. Risorgim.	8	
19	V. Capasso	"	"	V. Cumana	27	
20	Sossio Petrossi	"	"	Vico 2° Cor- so V. E.	15	
21	Gennaro Vitale	"	"	V. Reg. Margh.	5	
22	Giuseppe Vitale	"	"	"	12	
23	Orazio Vitale	"	"	V. Campania	5	
24	Luigi Liguori	"	"	Vico 2° Garib.	12	
25	Luigi Maticena	"	"	V. Reg. Margh.	8	
26	Giacomo Vitale	"	"	V. Atellana	12	
27	S. A. Lavoraz. Canape	"	"	V. Fiume	52	
28	Arc. Capasso	"	"	Vico 1° Garib.	5	
29	Giuseppe Damiano	"	"	" 2° Atell.	10	
30	R. Capasso	"	"	V. Napoli	5	
31	A. Vitale	"	"	V. Reg. Margh.	12	
32	F.lli Saviano	"	"	Vico 1° V. E.	7	

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CORDERIE

Sono attrezzati per la produzione di grossi cavi, i seguenti impianti:

- 1) Regia Corderie di Castellammare di Stabia con un importante complesso di installazioni per la fabbricazione di corde per la Regia Marina Italiana. L'impianto è stato gravemente danneggiato dai tedeschi ed è attualmente inefficiente.

Si ritiene potrebbe essere riattivato dopo le necessarie riparazioni.

- 2) Corderia Vesuviana - S. Anastasia - Impianto in gran parte distrutto. Allo stato inefficiente.

- 3) Canapificio Partenopeo - Frattamaggiore - Efficiente - Attivo
Potenzialità da 10 a 12 Q/li al giorno.

Con opportuna diversa organizzazione si potrebbe portare la potenzialità a circa 20 Q/li al giorno.

- 4) Capasso - Frattamaggiore - Efficiente - Potenzialità 15-20 Q/li al giorno.

- 5) Vitale - Frattamaggiore - Efficiente - Potenzialità 8-10 Q/li al giorno.

Si ritiene inoltre che anche le seguenti ditte potrebbero fabbricare funi:

Linificio e Canapificio Nazionale	- Frattamaggiore
Buchy e Strangmann	- Sarno
S.A. Turner e C.	- Sarno

Nella zona di Frattamaggiore ed in qualche altra della provincia, esistono inoltre numerose piccole aziende artigiane

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MINISTERO DEL COMMERCIO E DEL LAVORO

MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA E DELL'ENERGIA

ISPEZIONE REGIONALE DEL LAVORO
CIRCOLO DI NAPOLI

L. 5

per corde fino a 50-60 m. di lunghezza e diametri fino a circa 20 mm.

Dal punto di vista della razionale utilizzazione della materia prima e delle stoppe, si deve tener presente che non si tratta di fibre omogenee ed aventi le stesse caratteristiche, ma di fibre con caratteristiche ben differenti, normalmente contenute nella stessa partita. Ne consegue che, affinché nella fabbricazione di ciascun articolo sia impiegata la fibra ad essa più appropriata e viceversa, si rende necessario poter basare la produzione su un quantitativo discreto di fibra disponibile e su un assortimento di prodotti.

Le attuali difficoltà per una efficiente ripresa delle industrie canapiere consistono principalmente ;

- 1) nella insufficiente erogazione di energia elettrica
- 2) nella deficienza di materie prime e di combustibili
- 3) nella occupazione degli operai; questi dato l'attuale elevato costo della vita disertano gli stabilimenti per dedicarsi ad altre attività più o meno lecite che permettano loro di guadagnare il necessario al sostentamento delle proprie famiglie.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

091/661

14 February, 1944

Col. Todd;

Attached is a copy of a Preliminary Report by Major Babcock on Hemp Production and Labor Problems.

In our earlier conversations, it was made clear that your main interest was in production, with humanitarianism a secondary issue. As I read the report, labor and wages are not issues in this case, and feel satisfied that a simple increase in wages would not perceptibly increase production, whereas the other suggestions, if adopted, would. Accordingly I cannot recommend an increase at the moment.

That wages are distressingly low is true, but so are they in other fields of labor, and without very careful research into the whole economy of the Italian wage structure, it would be foolish and dangerous to "up" the wages of any one group. Some balance must be preserved between industries, and the accident that Italian hemp is being produced at a price so far below world prices is not in my opinion justification for arbitrary raising of wages.

The study of the wage structure is, of course, not complete. It may well be that when we know more about it, some form of "Trade Board" may have to be set up, and reasonable standards of working conditions and wages laid down and enforced. We do not propose to let the matter drop, and Major Babcock within the next few days proposes to resume his study particularly to ascertain real wages by examination of ledgers, etc. It may well be that the wage increase permitted in Region III by General Order No. 2 (of 10th December, 1944) has not been granted.

JTRB/tbw

J. T. H. BAIN,
Colonel,
Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

091.461

13 February, 1944

SUBJECT: Hemp Production and Labor Problems (Preliminary Report).

TO : Colonel J. T. R. Bain, Director, Labor Sub-Commission

1. This report is the result of one short day of inspection in the region of Frattamaggiore and Aversa in company with Capt. Bradbury (A), representative of the Hemp Control Commission, with headquarters at Frattamaggiore.

2. The following points were visited, all located in and around Frattamaggiore.

- a. Headquarters
- b. Amasso warehouse
- c. Stoppe warehouse
- d. Macerating, cleaning, and processing factory
- e. Rope manufacturing plant (power)
- f. " " " (backyard hand work type)

3. The report covers those main points, as follows:

- a. Production problems
- b. Labor problems
- c. Conclusions and recommendations

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

4. Production of finished hemp products can be increased by adequate provision for constant power and light.

- a. One factory, with full force on duty, had had no power all day.
- b. Another factory was stopped twice for failure of power in the course of a one hour visit. A full force was idle for about one-half hour. In this same factory, work stops as soon as it is dark because it has no permit to use lights.

c. Other factories are having the same or worse experience, according to Capt. Bradbury.

d. Repeated efforts have been made to secure adequate power and light, but to date without material result.

5. Production can be increased by the provision of welding gas, transformer oil, coal, etc., all necessary to put factories into working order and keep them going.

a. Much machinery was destroyed by the Germans, but some that was only damaged can be put into operation soon if proper provision for such items as those mentioned above is made.

6. Production can be increased by providing for from six to ten trucks for one or two days at a time, several times per month for the purpose of centralizing raw materials or partially finished products.

a. At present, local small trucks or ox-carts are used to meet this need. Such undependable transportation causes considerable confusion, and does not permit the proper scheduling of work.

7. Central purchasing of finished products and the scheduling of needs would permit planned production.

a. With the majority of the production plants consisting of unregistered backyard industries, much hemp is used to produce items uncalled for by the Armed Forces. One sample of rope of the type not called for was collected, and it was reported that there was a large supply on hand.

b. Capt. Bradbury believes that the central purchasing should not be in the hands of the interested Armed Forces, but rather in the hands of some Allied or Italian body interested only in the securing of maximum production to meet the needs of all the Armed Force units.

8. There needs to be a central rope warehouse:

a. Since many products are made in "backyards", there must be some point where all the different type of products can be amassed in order that Armed Force buyers can see what is available as to quality, quantity, and type at one place.

b. Failure to amass finished products makes it possible for many products to find an outlet through the black market.

c. Amassing of finished products would save much time for representatives of the Armed Forces.

9. Supplies produced can be made more available to authorized buyers by the proper control of the black market.

a. Local police cannot be trusted, and it has been found necessary to change their duty posts each day to secure even a minimum of control.

b. If about 10 enlisted men could be provided for guard work for about 30 days, Capt. Bradbury believes he could:

- (1) Materially reduce black market trucking activities, and
- (2) Enforce the registration of from 125 to 150 manufacturers who have not responded to the present registration requirements. Only about 95 firms have registered to date.

10. Better definition of territorial control of hemp production will aid in amassing more hemp products.

a. At present the A.C.C. representatives are attempting to control only the general territory visited. They believe that many black market outlets exist in Salerno, Gerno, Santa Lucia, and other places over which there is a question of production control. In any event, if black market operations are to be stopped, there seems to be need for coordinated control following a uniform plan.

11. Production can be stepped up in terms of specific needs by the proper utilization of the numerous "backyard" industries.

a. Capt. Bradbury is working on a plan of coordinated production through large operators who would sub-contract to small family or "backyard" plants. This would require the complete registration of all producers, and the scheduling of definite orders for specific types of products as well as an examination of the whole price structure for basic contracts and sub-contracts.

LABOR PROBLEMS

NOTE:- All wage information contained in this report was supplied at the various plant sites in interviews. No payrolls were inspected. Payrolls should be inspected for the purpose of (a) validating the figures given below, and (b) determining the real earnings of those engaged in piece work. This latter is necessary since the plants are frequently idle for hours or days at a time. Total income is undoubtedly lower, in many instances than would seem to be the case from the data presented below.

12. Wages are low as evidenced by the following:

Example I: Macerating and Cleaning Factory:

a. Shop foreman (skilled technical)	L. 2500 per month
b. Machine tenders (unskilled), female	25 per day
c. " " " " , male	40 " "

Working day is 8 hours. Total present employment is 40 factory workers and 3 office employees.

Example II: Stoppe Warehouse (This is a place where the refuse and by-products of hemp are further refined after the principal fibers have been removed. Here, short fiber is separated from the "wood" for the production of fabrics, and the "wood" is salvaged for the making of mattresses, pads, etc. There is almost no loss in converting "green" hemp into the finished product.)

a. Bailers (semi-skilled)(male (2) & female (2))	L. 347 per week)
b. Stoppe thrashers (12 females)	25 per day)
c. Common laborer (6 males)	347 per week)
d. Graders (technicians)	2600 per month)
	plus 22 per day)
e. Bookkeepers (2 employed)	45-50 per day)
	or 1700 per month)

Working day is 9 hours. Work of thrashers and bailers is heavy and tiring.

Example III: Backyard Rope Processing Plant. (All work here is on a piece work basis, workers usually working from dawn until dark except when it rains, when all work stops. This plant employs about 26 workers from some five or six different families, e.g., four of the employees were brothers.)

a. Spinning wheel boys	L. 25 per day
b. Other workers receive	6 per kilo for finished rope

Daily production maximum is 10 kilo per day

Example IV: Power Production Rope Processing Plant: Working day is during hours of light averaging about 12 hours. The factory employs about 120 workers. Work is mostly piece work.

- a. Combers L. 35 to 40 per day
- b. Yarn spinners: 55 Hand workers, male - L. 6 per kilo with production average of 5 kilo or L. 30 per day.
20 Machine spinners, female - L. 5 per kilo with production average of 6 kilo or L. 30 per day
- c. Rope makers: 9 men produce 20 Q per day receiving 150 L. per Q, a total maximum income of L. 3000. From this amount the foreman, a 10th man, receives an average of L. 333 per day leaving less than L. 2700 to be divided between 9 workers for an average of less than L. 300 per day. This is a highly skilled type of work.
- d. Cleaners: 35 female workers - L. 3 per kilo. Maximum production is about 25-27 kilo per day for a maximum daily income of L. 75-80.

13. The industry employs many women, girls, and small boys.

- a. Spinning wheel boys in one backyard plant could not have been over 10 years old.
- b. Stroope thrashers were all young girls apparently in their teens.

14. No evidence of any inspectional service could be found.

15. Working conditions are primitive; activities being carried on in old buildings poorly lighted, without ventilation, and on earth floors. Backyards observed were dirty.

16. There was some testimony to the effect that formerly employed workers found it easier to "play" the black market, with the result that more boys and girls were being employed today than in pre-war days. On the other hand, there is evidence that much of the industry is built around the family unit with the whole family regularly employed in the production of hemp products. Hence, the employment of women and children does not seem to be out of harmony with tradition. On Frettamaggiore, there is, for instance, a large spinning lot fully equipped, apparently owned by the commune, where family workers may come to spin yarn and make rope, in return for the payment of a small fee. Further, it was reported several times that the processing of hemp was an occupation one worked in for a lifetime, beginning usually as a spinning wheel boy and working up through the various levels of skill.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

17. This Sub-Commission should give no further attention to production problems except where labor wages, hours, and working conditions are involved.

18. If production, and production only is the goal of the Allied Armed Forces, it can be said that there is no labor problem;

- a. No actual shortage could be found in the availability of trained workers.

- b. Other problems, as indicated in the first part of this report, are more pressing than are wage problems.

c. Interviews should be, and will be had with officials in the Italian inspectional service regarding any knowledge that service has of the industry.

d. Further and more widespread study of the wage structure is necessary.

19. Any tentative conclusions concerning wage adjustment must be studied from the viewpoint of its effect on other trades and industries, where, there is reason to believe, like conditions prevail.

20. This Sub-Commission should oppose the issuance of flour, pasta products, or any other form of ration to supplement cash wages until it is known that supplies are on hand in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of heavy workers in all industries as well as the hamp industry. At present, the ten tons of flour available in Fratamaggiore, if issued would only cause difficulties.

JOB/tbw

James O. Babcock
JAMES O. BABCOCK,
Major, S.R.,
Labor Sub-Commission.

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE DEGLI ENTI ECONOMICI DELL'AGRICOLTURA

(Legge 18 maggio 1942-XX n. 566 D. M. 16 luglio 1942-XX D. M. 14 luglio 1942-XX)

ENTE AMMASSO REGIONALE CANAP
 (Controllato dal Gen. M. M. 14 luglio 1942-XX)
 Ufficio Provinciale di Napoli
 Via Cesare
 NAPOLI

UFFICIO _____

N. prot. _____ Pos. _____ All. N. _____

Risposta o _____

OGGETTO _____

NAPOLI 12th February 1944 A. XXI

VIA CESARE BATTISTINI, 15

Casella Postale n. 335 - TELEFONI - 27012 - 32522 - 34671 - 34672 - 34673 - 34674 - 34675

To CHAIRMAN FOOD SUPPLY BOARD
 Copy to PRESIDENT LABOUR SUB COMMISSION
 From HEMP CONTROL OFFICE
 Subject: Mid shift meal in Hemp Factories.

Approval is requested for the supply of food for a mid shift meal for workers in hemp factories.

Factories are employed on making, rope, canvas etc: for military use on orders through the Miscellaneous Purposes Committee and on releases of hemp by the Local Resources Board.

Most of the work will be done at night and largely by women, provision will be made in the factories for cooking and serving meals.

It is anticipated that when all factories are in operation the number of workers will be about 4000, but in the meantime factories will go into production one by one as when power is available & machinery is put in order.

It is anticipated that the first 1000 employees will be working in about 7 days time.

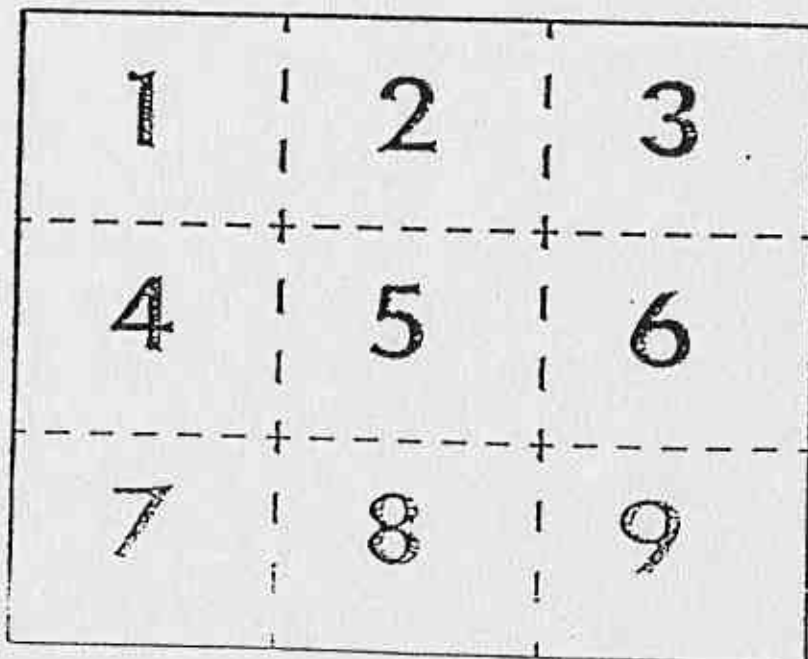
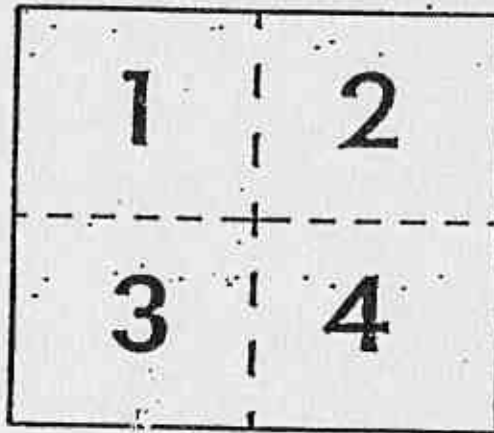
Returns will be sent in as each factory goes into production showing the number of employees actually being employed and authority is requested to draw food on the basis of these returns for each factory from time to time.



Major Barcock,
You may wish to comment and pass
to Lt. Col. Smith.
B. B. P. Lee

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

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



Maps:
Film ON
35mm Roll

1364