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

ACC 10000|146|583 091.468 A WAGES. AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

DEC. 1943. MAY 1944

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

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737

TO: D COMMISSIONE ALLEATA CONTROLLO NAPOLI

FROM: BRINDISI

31-5-44

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS CONSUMERS OF THE PROVINCE OF BRINDISI ARE SHOWING AN INTEREST TOWARDS THE "GRANAI DEL POPOLO" WHICH WILL GIVE THEM THE MAXIMUM COOPERATION TO STOP EMBEZZLEMENT AND EVASIONS, THEY ASK INCREASED ORGANIZATION OF AGRISULTURAL WORKERS ADHERING FULLY TO THE REQUESTS OF THE FEDERATION OF WORKERS WHO ARE ASKING FOR INCREASES.

1251

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

737

INCOMING MESSAGE

Econ Sec 3
Londonien (2)

TO: D COMMISSIONE ALLEATA CONTROLLO NAPOLI

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No:

FROM: BRINDISI CLASSIFICATION: NONE

REFERENCE No: NONE PRECEDENCE: NONE

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: NONE OFFICE OF ORIGIN:

D NIL BRINDISI 10801 80 31 1240

LAVORATORI AGRICOLI CONSUMATORI DELLA PROVINCIA DI BRINDISI PLAUDONO INIZIATIVA BRACCI DEL POPOLO CUI DARANNO MASSIMA COOPERAZIONE ONDE IMPEDIRE SOTTRAZIONI EVASIONI DOMANDANO MAGGIORANZA ORGANIZZAZIONE NEI CONFINATI AGRICOLI ADERENDO PIENAMENTE RICHIESTE FEDERAZIO - LAVORATORI TERRA INVOCANO AUMENTO

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ACC DIST

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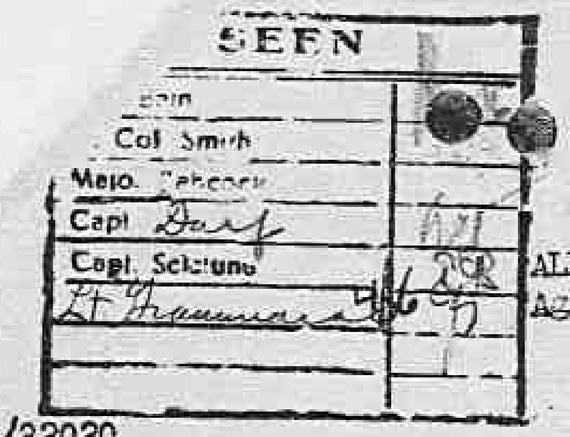
HEADQUARTERS
2 JUN 1944
1250 C.

DATE and Time of RECEIPT 2 JUNE

Distribution:

2 Decon



HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 394

WAH/wht

AGR/32020

30 May 1944

SUBJECT: Peoples' Granary - Bulletin No. 2.

TO : All RC's for PC's, Agricultural Officers and Others.

A. GENERAL:

1. This second edition of Peoples' Granary Bulletin, contains an outline of an excellent program of action put into effect in Matera Province plus many other pertinent suggestions. It is hereby requested that each PC submit to this HQ office a copy of his overall action program. It is also suggested that each PC prepare a current outline of action and results and submit same at least every two weeks to respective RC's.

2. Attached as Appendix A is a copy of "The Matera Plan", that is in itself more of a result than a plan. It is a draft of the arrangements made in Matera Province for Maximizing the consignment of grain for the Granai del Popolo including a plan for control of wheat leakage and a propaganda program. This work was undertaken under the active supervision of the RC Region II with the collaboration of PC Matera, and the executive functions were coordinated under the chairmanship of 1st. Lt. Frank J. Verdirame (A). By 19 May, all Sindaci in the province had been given their final instructions, and had pledged their 100% support in administering the spirit and the letter of grain-collecting legislation.

3. Amendment:

Reference Bulletin No. 1, para. 1, last line should read D. Legal, E. Propaganda.

B. METHOD:

4. The storage situation is still critical in many areas. The Ministry of Agriculture is issuing instructions placing personal responsibility on each Mayor to provide suitable, safe storage within the commune, for amounts of grain up to the local annual consumption. It is hoped that this step will help solve the problem, without interfering with the Consorzio's primary responsibility for collecting the grain (see also para 2).

5. Overcoming critical shortage of parts and repairs for agriculture power plants implements, and transportation, will require the greatest ingenuity on the part of Allied and Italian personnel. Constant touch should be kept with military salvage dumps, and military and civilian workshops, in order to enlist their maximum assistance.

6. More sacks must be found quickly if the collection of grain is not to be delayed. We appeal again for help in disclosing hidden supplies of Italian sacks. In any event, the provision of additional sacks will have to be supplemented by imposing stiff fines on farmers who retain sacks beyond a stated time limit and by keeping up a quick turn-round of sacks between farm and warehouse.

7. Allied Officers must keep constantly under review the P.O.L. situation with relation to farming, threshing and agriculture transport requirements. Should supplementary allotments be required, they must be demanded at the earliest possible moment, giving full justification, in order to facilitate release in time to be effective. In the past supple-

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5. Overcoming critical shortage of parts and repairs for agriculture power plants, implements, and transportation, will require the greatest ingenuity on the part of Allied and Italian personnel. Constant touch should be kept with military salvage dumps, and military and civilian workshops, in order to enlist their maximum assistance.

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7. Allied Officers must keep constantly under review the P.O.L. situation with relation to farming, threshing and agriculture transport requirements. Should supplementary allotments be required, they must be demanded at the earliest possible moment, giving full justification, in order to facilitate release in time to be effective. In the past supplementary demands have been received by Pet. Sec. within the last few days of the month, for quantities which could obviously not be used during the remainder of the month, and without any justification. Allotments on a three monthly basis are being considered with a view to obtaining greater flexibility of delivery during the harvest season.

8. Early information is required in this Sub-Commission of any agriculture labor surpluses which are likely to arise in any locality, stating (a) Numbers (b) class of laborer (c) whether available for further employment nearby or at a distance (d) date available and how long. It is hoped that these can be balanced against shortages as they occur.

9. A new simplified wheat and barley grading table has been drawn up, and will be distributed through Consorzio channels as soon as possible. Information copies will go to Regions and Provinces. Similar tables are being compiled for other crops.

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10. Instructions on business procedure and duties of Communal Committees have been issued in two Ministerial directives, translations of which appear at Appendices B and C.

11. Technical and Operating Directives for the Consorzi Agrari are being issued by temporary National Consorzi headquarters. These are approved by the Agriculture Sub-Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture and relevant portions will be released in English from time to time, in order to facilitate control.

12. A workable system of priority credits (Bulletin No. 1, para. 7) is still under consideration. It hasbeen proposed that since most commodities of interest to the farmer are in short supply, the premiums shoudl be in the form of services furnished by the Italian Government. Practical suggestions along this line will be heartily welcomed.

C. CONTROL:

13. Steps are being taken to have a communication issued forbidding the dismisal of Consorzio officials, except after investigation through Consorzi channels, and with the approval of this Sub-Commission and the Ministry. These individuals are employees of a semi-private firm rather than of the government, and the above will not preclude taking immediate civil or criminal action against them in appropriate cases.

14. The Public Safety Sub-Commission considers impracticable the suggestion put fort in Buletin No. 1 para 19 for changing over CC RR NCO's. It is hoped that in some quarters however, this end may be accomplished by the normal rotation of CC RR personnel.

15. Digging of potatoes before 15 June hasbeen forbidden by a Ministerial Directive. This instruction should be supported as vigorously as possible in order to make the most of an already heavy crop.

16. Plans should be made now to store and distribute the potato crop within each province and to notify expected surpluses early so that broader planning for distribution may be effective.

17. All grain due as rental in kind, under any type of contract recorded in each Commune will be delivered direct to the Consorzio Agrario, which will credit the recipient of the rental with the full legal price of the grain. This has the effect of making such deliveries subject to accurate check, and the Ministry has issued instructions accordingly.

18. There seems to be some misunderstanding on the part of certain sections of the Italian rural population as to the real function of the Denuncia and Accertamento forms. It must be stressed again and again that they are a form of statistical record, and not a legal release for grain products produced in excess of the yields estimated in the Accertamento.

19. It should be noted that Communal Committees have been directed by the Ministry to adjudicate cases in small Communes, of doctors, lawyers, and other professional and business men who actively supervise the operations of their own farms in the immediate neighborhood, as managerial or administrative personnel, provided that in the considered opinion of the Committee their professional duties do not prejudice efficient supervision of their farms.

20. Output report forms for power and hand threshing outfits are being prepared for distribution through Ispettorato channels, with information copies to all concerned.

21. Prices of cereals other than wheat, and legumes, are being worked out, and those

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21. Prices of cereals other than wheat, and legumes, are being worked out, and those of all grains subject to price control. They will be published shortly.

D. LEGAL:

22. A Ministerial Decree has been drafted and will be issued within the next few days, blocking at the farm for sale only through licensed channels, at controlled prices, certain cereals and legumes, viz., maize, oats, rye, rice, horse beans, and dried lentils, chick peas, chickling vetches, peas, and beans.

23. Another Ministerial Decree is being drafted controlling the activities of power hand threshers through the Ispettorato channels. A comprehensive Ministerial directive will be issued on this subject, and a translation is Appended at "D".

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24. A third Ministerial Decree is in the process of preparation, freezing farm rental, and share tenant agreements of all types and extending contracts until the end of the state of war in Italy. This measure is preparatory to an review of the whole question of rentals and contracts in the light of increased cost of living.

E PROPOGANDA.

25. A good talking point in favor of the visible, tangible Granai del Popolo is the retention in the Commune under Communal control, of all locally produced wheat and barley up to the limit of annual requirements. Care must be taken not to put too narrow an interpretation on "in the Commune" or good nearby storage space may be neglected.

26. The official wage scale for harvest labor was set at 65 lire on an eight hour day basis, plus 12 lire an hour overtime in order to prevent undue competition with essential military labor. Some apprehension appears to exist in certain quarters with regard to the use of the eight hour day basis. It is suggested that the normal 12 hour agricultural day should be the basis of presentation of the wage scale in order to relieve the anxiety of the workers.

27. Representations have been made to the Ministry by landowners who are unable to claim grain retentions under the new Decrees, protesting against this apparent discrimination. This class of people must be made ot realize their role in the leadership of the rehabilitated Italy, and to set an example of self denial which will help to tide their country over a real crisis without prejudice to a single life by starvation or malnutrition.

28. Phase II of the P.W.B. propaganda program is getting under way with the release of another coloured poster, and more to follow. A photo series of the harvest is to be used for distribution locally and in Allied Countries. The The script for a movie trailer is nearing completion, and will soon be produced by a commercial news-reel company.

29. What suggestions have you to offer?

W. A. HARTMAN
Lt. Colonel
Director

DISTRIBUTION:

14 - Region I
11 - Region II
9 - Region III
6 - Region IV
8 - Region V
8 - Region VI
8 - Region VII
2 - AMG 5th Army

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3 - AMG 8th Army
2 - PWB
2 - Pub. Rel. Branch
1 - Economic Section
1 - Food Sub-Commission
1 - Labor Sub-Commission
1 - Industry & Commerce
1 - Minister of Agriculture
5 - ACC Agriculture Liaison Office, Salerno
1 - Fed. Consorzi Agrari, ATT: Captain Merritt.
20 - File

- - 1248

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APPENDIX "A"

I GRANAI DEL POPOLO

(The Matera Plan)

The Matera Plan has been built, step by step, for the sole purpose of securing the maximum collection of grain from this year's harvest.

In the doing of the necessary preliminary spade work to accomplish this purpose and by thoroughly arousing and enthusing Italian officials, the Matera Plan began to operate

To describe the plan, then, is largely to recite the following actions taken well in advance of the harvesting of the crop.

TRANSPORTATION

1. Central Transportation Committee organized for the province.
2. All vehicles put under its control with prescribed work tickets, etc. for each load.
3. Fifteen new 3 ton Army trucks initially secured and arrangements made for SITA to operate and service them.
4. Ten additional 3 ton Army trucks loaned to meet pressing needs of grain drive.
5. SITA officials and mechanics instructed on required maintenance, inspection and operation of these trucks.
6. For use of grain drive officials, ten civilian cars requisitioned and reconditioned.
7. Chauffeurs secured for these vehicles with provision for servicing, maintenance and pooling.

WAREHOUSING

8. CENSORED

9. Suitable office facilities obtained for staff of Consorzio Agrario for proper functioning (military requisitioning had created this problem.)
10. Analysis of warehouse capacity in province.
11. Surplus warehouse stocks to other provinces to clear warehouses for new grain crop.
12. Initiation of repairs necessary in warehouses, particularly large capacity warehouse at Metaponto.
13. Arrangements for each commune to store and be responsible for its yearly needs in grain.

COMMUNICATIONS

14. Installation of telephones, etc. services required by grain drive officials to maintain constant contact with Commune officials.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

15. Completion of repairs prior to start of harvesting.

RAILROADS

16. Request for cars so that some grain can be moved directly from thresher to R.R. cars to destination outside province.

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1247

GRAIN PRODUCERS

17. Selection of four distribution points in province for storage of fuel and lubricants for agriculturists.
18. Transportation of fuel and lubricants to distribution points in advance of harvesting.
19. Procurement of binder twine for harvesting.
20. Requisition for belting.
21. Requisition for repair parts of agricultural machinery.
22. Removal of bombing targets for harvesting areas.
23. Removal of unexploded bombs from fields.
24. Special meeting 17 May with larger growers to discuss program and insure cooperation.

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WORKERS

25. Examination of workers wage question.
26. Arrangements with labor to insure arrival of 12,000 harvest workers indispensable for province.
27. Constant effort to obtain cooperation of all unions and their leaders.
28. Drawing supplies of grain from communes and preparing in advance supply of pasta for harvest workers.
29. Procurement of wine for harvest workers.
30. Procurement of increased rations for harvest workers.
31. Requisition for shoes for agricultural workers.
32. Instructions to Mayors to give priority and make full use of refugee labor.
33. Provisions by Provincial Health Officer to cover stagnant waters with oil for malarial control.
34. Procurement of Atabrine and quinine for agricultural workers in malarial zones.
35. Provisions for health conditions and transportation of agricultural workers.

ENFORCEMENT (Legal)

36. Preparation by Procuratore del Re in consultation with senior jurists of amendments to insure swift legal action against violators on the spot within 5 days.
37. Minister of Justice and Grace asked to make changes in law No 245 dated April 22, 1943 to provide:
    a. A summary method for trying cases called "Per Direttissima" in cases of failure to deliver to granaries.
    b. Jurisdiction to use the "Per Direttissima" by the Pretore (lower courts) in addition to higher courts.

ENFORCEMENT (Police)

38. Practical plans from Carabinieri for control.
39. Practical plans from Finance Guards for control.
40. Practical plans from Questura for control.
41. Practical plans from Railroad Guards for control.
42. Increase of Finance Guards by four specially qualified men.
43. Requisition for CCRR of two civilian cars for mobile police duties.
44. Recommendation by Prefect to Ministry to change all CCRR at headquarters and communes indiscriminately.
45. New Ordinances by Prefect:
    a. Delivery of harvested grain within ten days.
    b. To pay in kind when so obligated by contract.
46. Arrangement through Provincial Committee to compel "retentions" to be stored in specific locations made known to Communal Committee to facilitate check ups, etc.
47. Investigation of thresher and miller for control purposes: records, licenses, methods of production, etc.
48. Arrangements for MP protection on railways from Potenza to Bari and Taranto.
49. Master plan of control by ACC Public Safety Officer.

ORGANIZATION OF CAMPAIGN

50. Translation and explanation of Decree of Agriculture Minister, prior to notification from their own sources in order to start immediately an campaign.
51. Organization of UNRRA office.

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ORGANIZATION OF CAMPAIGN

50. Translation and explanation of Decree of Agriculture Minister, prior to notification from their own sources in order to start immediately on campaign.
51. Organization of UPSEA office.
    a. Office facilities
    b. Personnel (meticulously selected).
    c. Instructions.
    d. Materials. (Denuncias etc.).
52. Selection of UPSEA specialists for communes.
53. Prefectural announcement to all Mayors of organization of UPSEA.
54. Organization of Provincial Committee.
    a. First meeting, 15 May.
55. Selection and approval of 32 Communal Committees.
56. Specific instructions prepared for UPSEA men in communes.
57. Meeting in Matera on May 18 of all Mayors, warehousemen, technicos and UPSEA representatives to discuss campaign and to receive:
    a. Denunzia Aziendale (50,000).
    b. Special violation notices (asking public to report violations to ACC).
    Instructions of rations for workers.

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List of speakers:
1st Lt. Frank J. Verdirame, Ass't P.C. - Coordinating chairman.
Tamburro Dott. Guido Prefect, - General Exhortation and welcome.
La Bella Sig. Matteo, - Detailed examination of grain campaign.
Gasbarri Sig. Alfredo, - Instructions to statistical members of Communes.
Gallitelli Sig. Domenico, Instructions to warehousemen for Consorzio.
Salomone Sig. Luigi, - Major's viewpoint in checking black market.
Major J. S. Hansill, P.C., - Call to arms.
58. Division of Province into 5 zones. Meetings arranged to which Communal Committees, officials and farmers will be invited for instruction and enthusiasm:

a. Meeting at Montalbano of following Communal Committees, farmers and public: Nova Siri, Tursi, Colobraro, Carco, Bernalda, Pisticci, Rotondella, Valsinni, S. Giorgio. May 25.

b. Meeting at Grassano of following Communal Committees, farmers, public: Garaguso, Oliveto, Calciano, Tricarico, Grottole, Irsina, Salandra. - May 27.

c. Meeting at Ferrandina of following Communal Committees, farmers, public: Miglionico, Pomarico. - May 31.

d. Meeting at Genzano of following Communal Committees, farmers, public: Banzi, Palazzo - June 7.

e. Meeting at Stigliano of following Communal Committees, farmers public: S. Mauro Forte, Accettura, Gorgolglione, Aliano, Cirigliano.

59. Financing of UPSEA rather than wait for Ministerial delay (200,000 lire loan from Bank of Naples).
60. Preparation by Provincial Inspector of simplified computation table for use by UPSEA and Communal Committees.
61. Distribution of printed directives from Minister of Agriculture, to Committees and UPSEA staff.
62. Arrangement with PWB for publicity.

PLAN OF CONTROL (Preliminary Draft)

Possible Leakage of Grain

1. BEFORE THRESHING

a. Grain cut green and removed - slight chance, easily detected.
b. Cut after cured and threshed elsewhere - easily detected by police patrols.

2. AT THRESHING TIME (Greatest danger of loss here).

a. Machines fixed to permit grain to pass off into straw. Later gleaned from straw. Check straw for wheat.
b. Dishonest records on amount of daily output by threshing machine. Check the records kept by the owner of machine and operator of machine. Use flying squads of Finance Guards, Questore, and ACC officers. Just the idea that the Allies are making checks has a great moral effect.

3. AFTER THRESHING AND BEFORE TURNING INTO GRAINERY

Hidden on farm. This possible only if leakage at threshing machine. Hidden in

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officials and farmers will be invited [illegible]

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d. Meeting at Genzano of following Communal Committees, farmers, public: Banzi, Palazzo - June 7.

e. Meeting at Stigliano of following Communal Committees, farmers public: S. Mauro Forte, Accettura, Gorgolglione, Aliano, Cirigliano.

59. Financing of UPSEA rather than wait for Ministerial delay (200,000 lire loan from Bank of Naples).

60. Preparation by Provincial Inspector of simplified computation table for use by UPSEA and Communal Committees.

61. Distribution of printed directives from Minister of Agriculture; to Committees and UPSEA staff.

62. Arrangement with PWB for publicity.

PLAN OF CONTROL (Preliminary Draft)

Possible Leakage of Grain

1. BEFORE THRESHING

a. Grain cut green and removed - slight chance, easily detected.
b. Cut after cured and threshed elsewhere - easily detected by police patrols.

2. AT THRESHING TIME (Greatest danger of loss here).

a. Machines fixed to permit grain to pass off into straw. Later gleaned from strew. Check straw for wheat.

b. Dishonest records on amount of daily output by threshing machine. Check the records kept by the owner of machine and operator of machine. Use flying squads of Finance Guards, Questore, and ACC officers. Just the idea that the Allies are making checks has a great moral effect.

3. AFTER THRESHING AND BEFORE TURNING INTO GRAINERY

a. Hidden on farm. This possible only if leakage at threshing machine. Hidden in walls, wells, barrels, haystacks, buried.

b. Payment of rent, kept for family use, seed, etc. People keep grain on farm and in town, declaration of where grain stored, all other grain found confiscate without payment. Room for error in the estimation of how much grain is in a storeroom.

4. WHEN TURNED INTO CONSORZIO

a. Dishonest records kept. Wrong weight, poor quality, full price not paid, etc. Consorzio warehousemen have been cleaned out and reorganized.

5. AFTER PUT IN GRAINERY

a. Theft by outsider. Use good warehouse or provide guard.
b. Illegal distribution. Detected from records kept.

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6. DURING EXPORTATION

a. Theft from train. Use of military guard on all freight trains.
b. Theft from truck. Make driver personally responsible. Use guard.

7. AFTER HARVEST AND COLLECTION IS COMPLETE

a. Use of both ration cards and grinding permit. Check Municipal records and spot check mills for people with grinding permits.
b. Extra ration cards in families. Check Municipal records against number in family.
c. Dishonest millers. Return only 60 kg of flour for 100 kg which was brought for grinding. Police Check.
d. Dishonest bakers. Poor quality of bread, use hulls and all in baking bread. Check samples of bread.

8. TRANSPORTED FROM PROVINCE IF LEAKAGE AT THRESHING POINTS

a. Truck, boat, carts, mule pack, persons, WD transport, SITA drivers. Use of road blocks and police at railway stations. 24 hour duty on work.

9. DETECTION (have list of all threshing machines in province.)

a. Use of flying squads of Finance Guards to check machines during harvest.
b. Use of CC.RR. on road blocks, patrol, checking machines, searching farm houses and other places of hiding. Checking houses in town for unauthorized stores of grain.
c. Use of Questura agents as flying squads to check threshing machines and also as a check on the other police agencies.

10. COURT ACTION

a. All violators given speedy trial, severe penalties, sent to unknown prisons. Hit corrupt police hard. Use air of mystery about fate of prisoners. Confiscate grain, machinery and transport of violators.

PUBLICITY GRAIN COLLECTING CAMPAIGN

1. During the next few days we are posting throughout the Province, one of the three notices - G.D.P. This preliminary notice is planned to create curiosity and interest.

2. A few days later, the notice "Garanzia del Pane" will be posted.

3. A few days later, the third notice will be posted - Granai del Popolo.

4. We may follow this later with others incorporating the three initials such as;

Gara di Produzione (Competition for the Production).
Godimento della Produzione (Satisfaction of the Production).
Grandezza del Popolo (Greatness of a Country).

5. The Provveditore agli Studi will cooperate in getting school children interested in devising other combinations.

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APPENDIX B

WORKING PROCEDURE FOR COMMUNAL COMMITTES

1. The membership for Communal Committees for Agriculture is as follows:

I. The Mayor - President
II. A representative of the Clergy - Effective Member
III. A local farmer representing large farms - Effective Member
IV. A local farmer representing small farms - " "
V-VI. Two representatives of the Agricultural Laborers." "
VII. An officer of the U.P.S.E.A. " Member with functions of Secretary.
VIII. Local Carabinieri Commander - Associate member without vote.

2. The Committee will normally meet weekly at a time and day posted in plain view on the Communal notice board. It will also meet as required at the call of the President. During the harvest period it will meet each evening.

Five voting members form a quorum, but of these two at least must be representatives of categories IV to VI inclusive.

Decisions of the Committee shall be made by majority vote, the vote of the President prevailing in case of a tie.

The local Commander of CC RR will attend all meetings, as an associate member, without the privelege of voting.

The UPSEA official will perform the duties of secretary of the Committee. He will keep the members of the Committee informed of any instructions from Central and Provincial government offices, which might in any way interest the Committee or affect its activities. He has an effective vote except when the Committee arbitrating between producers and UPSEA, on matters of crops census and regulation of harvesting and collecting grain.

The Mayor as President normally must attend all meetings and direct the work of the Committee; only in exceptional cases may he delegate his duties to a member of the Committee, who will discharge the duties for one meeting only.

The Commander of the local Carabinieri and the representative of the clergy, may in case they are unable to attend at a sitting, be deputized by reliable persons of their respective calling, to be designated by the President as occasion requires.

The Committee members representing agriculturists and farm laborers cannot be deputized.

The Mayor may recommend to the Provincial Committee the replacement of any of the members of this Committee in cases of their continued absence from working sessions. Replacement will be recommended for any case in which a member is absent from three consecutive meetings without reasonable excuse.

In each case of replacement two alternative nominations must be submitted to the Provincial Committee, through the C.C. RR and the Prefect.

4. The President of the Communal Committee in consultation with the other members may invite individuals with specialist qualifications to attend meetings in an advisory capacity, when their specialist subjects are under discussion. Participation by such persons in the business of the meeting is limited to the special subjects on which they are being consulted.

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The Chief of the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture may send an official representative to the meetings of the Committee at any time he considers it desirable. The superior authorities of officials of church and state who are members of the Communal Committee may attend as observers and advisors

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Secretary.
VIII. Local Carabinieri Commander - Associ

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The Chief of the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture may send an official representative to the meetings of the Committee at any time he considers it desirable. The superior authorities of officials of church and state who are members of the Committee, and members of the Provincial Committee may attend as observers and advisors at the meetings of the Communal Committee.

The Secretary of the Committee will keep the minutes of each meeting. These will record all discussions and will be read and approved at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Committee may, in consideration of the importance of certain discussions forward the minutes of one or more relevant meetings to the Provincial Committee for examination and consideration.

The Provincial Committee is charged with the control of the Communal Committees of the Province, and vested with the authority to take all necessary steps to ensure the efficient operation of the latter.

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A P P E N D I X "C"

TASKS OF COMMUNAL COMITTEES FOR AGRICULTURE

1. HOW TO DEAL WITH APPLICATIONS TO RETAIN WHEAT AND BARLEY, AS PER NOTES ON BACK TO THE DENUNCIA FORM. On the back of form IC the person making the declaration shall note (above the information referring to the composition of the family), the place where he intends to store his legal retentions.

2. On receiving the "Denunzia Azien[illegible]le" by the farmers the UPSEA official, who in every Commune belongs to the Communal Committee for Agriculture, shall require people concerned to write on the back of the form the list of people entitled to retention shares.

3. Very full name must be followed by the qualification, and married women or widows are to be recorded under their husband's name followed by maiden name in parenthesis.

4. Article 3 of L.D. of May 2, 1944, which describes categories of people entitled to retention rates, lays down among other things under (a) that non-manual operators who personally and continuously attend to management of their farms to the exclusion of any other activity, are entitled to such retentions. This provision must be interpreted as excluding from the right to retentions, owners well known to be absent from the management of their farms, but not those living in the neighborhood of the farms and who are still able to perform some other job without prejudice to the management of the farm itself, to which they devote part time each day.

5. At every meeting of the Communal Committee the representative of the UPSEA will bring the lists he has received and the names will be discussed by the committee in order to examine whether from their local knowledge the names belong to people included in the prescribed categories.

6. In this way at every meeting there will be compiled an alphabetical list of people whom the Committee considers entitled to retentions of wheat and barley, and beside each name there will be mentioned the qualification of the person and the quantity of cereal allotted.. A copy of this list will be posted on the Communal notice board so that all the citizens may criticize and advise the Committee of any mistake.

7. After finishing the examination of all "DeDenumzia Aziendali, of farmers and of the lists thereof, the representative of UPSEA shall compile from the partial lists a general alphabetical list of people entitled to retention shares as approved by the Committee, and a copy of this list shall be posted on the Communal notice board. Another copy, signed by the Mayor on every page, shall be used for releasing milling cards Bollette di Macinagine, which, this year shall bear on their first page the list of people to whom the card refers. When releasing milling cards, there shall be a controlling entry on the official copy signed by the Mayor at every page, certifying that all the names involved on the milling cards appear on the approved list and nothing on the official copy, beside each name, the number of the milling card in which the name is included.

8. Thus it will be easy to check each name shown on the official list for the number of the milling card on which it appears. The official compiling the card must sign it is liable for controlling the names, in order to prevent the name of one person appearing on more than one milling card.
Ratifying the census figures of cereals to be delivered to the Granai del Popolo as they have been agreed between the local representative of UPSEA and the producer .

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9. Every form IC, referring to the census of wheat and barley produced on the season 1944,

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Commune belongs to the Communal Committee for Agriculture, shall require people concerned to write on the back of the form the list of people entitled to retention shares.

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Ratifying the census figures of cereals to be delivered to the Granai del Popolo as they have been agreed between the local representative of UPSEA and the producer .

9. Every form IC, referring to the census of wheat and barley produced on the season 1944, must be submitted for the approval of the Communal Committee. On the back of form IC, the person making the declaration shall note (above the information referring to the composition of the family) the place where he intends to store his legal retention.

10. The Communal Committee, which is in a position to have accurate information of the individual operators and local agricultural affairs, must then determine whether the figures are correct. If it does not think so, it shall require the representative of the UPSEA to revise the figures, and eventually shall arbitrate them finally.
Arbitrating cases where people concerned do not agree with quantities of cereals to be delivered to Granai del Popolo, as figured by the representative of the UPSEA.

11. This is an extremely delicate function confided by the Italian people to the honesty and justice of the members of the Communal Committee.

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12. On the grounds of its own personal technical experience of figures of local production and of its knowledge of matters of fact, the committee shall be able, admitting to the discussion the people concerned, to give an arbitrated and final judgement which as the expression of a popular judgement, the person concerned will be bound to obey.

Controlling the Threshing:

13. This is the subject of a separate directive.

Controlling the Whole system of delivering cereals to Granai del Popolo and denouncing to the Prefect any irregularity.

14. The Committee, at every weekly meeting, shall estimate the average hectare yield of the harvest in accordance with the development of the crop and shall record the situation in the minutes.

15. The Communal Committee, after completing the operations necessary for the delivery of the fixed quotas, shall ascertain the average production per hectare of the communal area. Then they will make a list of the producers of cereals subject to compulsory delivery, assigning to each of them a point for every quintal of wheat or barley produced. The amount of these points will be added to another point per every quintal produced per hectare above the communal average and diminished by another point for every one produced under the average. The total will be divided by the number of hectares planted in wheat or barley and the result recorded on the milling card and Denuncia form.

16. The total of the production points will be noted by the Communal office releasing the milling card, in the space provided on the card below of the instructions.

17. These production points shall be used as a basis for the future allowance of fertilizers and other agricultural supplies according to provisions to be notified later.

Directing farmers to declare area they intend to seed with cereals and legume for grain in the next grain season.

18. The Communal Committee shall obtain from the Provincial Committee, the date referring to the quantity of supplies allowed to the Commune and shall compile an allotment list for the farmers of the Commune and send this list to the appropriate Consorzio Agrari. This will ensure a national allotment distribution controlled by the farmers themselves.

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APPENDIX "D"

(Translation)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

SALERNO 17 MAY 1944

SUBJECT: Provisions for the Regulation of the Carrying on and the Encouragement of Threshing and Shelling by Machine and Other Means and Systems, of Cereals and Legumes - Crop 1944.

By a Decree in course of publication there shall be abrogated R.L.D. 23 April 1942 No. 433.

Therefore, there are abolished the Provincial and Interprovincial obligatory ~~consorzi~~ of threshers and machine shellers on account of third persons, as well as the relative national Federation.

Hence there is abolished also the contribution mentioned in art. 4 of the R.L.D 23 April 1942 No. 433.

On the basis of the provisions contained in the forthcoming decree which will regulate the conduct of threshing and shelling for the current harvest, the following interim instructions are issued.

1. Any person wishing to carry on threshing and shelling of cereals and legumes by power-operated machines must provide himself with license, to be issued by the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture.

The license is type A, for threshing and shelling only on the lands conducted by the licensee or lincensees and type B threshing and shelling on account of third parties or his or their account and of third parties.

The associations and societies however constituted among the farmers for the purpose of supervising the threshing and shelling on lands conducted by them or by their members must provide themselves with licenses type A. If they wish to carry on such operations on account of third parties also they must provide themselves with the licenses type B.

No license shall be issued other than in exceptional cases for the operation of threshing and shelling machines not supplied with proper fire extinguishers or not having the necessary technical supervision and efficiency.

2. Licenses are issued, beginning from the 1st May of every year and within a month from the presentation of the application therefore on authority of the Provincial Inspector of Agriculture, on recommendation of the Provincial Committee of Agriculture and the Chief of the Inspectorate of Industry and Labor (ex "Ispettorato Corporativo").

Licenses issued last year may be extended for the current season, provided that they be furnished with a new visa from the Agrarian Inspectorate and that the state tax mentioned in the following para. 5 has been paid for both the past and current years.

3. The license is valid only for the machine or machines, for the kind or the kinds of product, for the current year, and within the limits of the province for which it has been issued, or re-issued.

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The license is type A, for threshing and shelling only on the lands conducted by the licensee or lincensees and type B threshing and shelling on account of third parties or his or their account and of third parties.

The associations and societies however constituted among the farmers for the purpose of supervising the threshing and shelling on lands conducted by them or by their members must provide themselves with licenses type A. If they wish to carry on such operations on account of third parties also they must provide themselves with the licenses type B.

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Licenses issued last year may be extended for the current season, provided that they be furnished with a new visa from the Agrarian Inspectorate and that the state tax mentioned in the following para. 5 has been paid for both the past and current years.

3. The license is valid only for the machine or machines, for the kind or the kinds of product, for the current year, and within the limits of the province for which it has been issued, or re-issued.

The Operators of machines who wish to use them in other provinces must submit the licenses for authorization visas of the Provincial Inspectors of Agriculture competent for territories comcerned. 1243

4. The Committee mentioned in para. 2 shall also rule upon:

a. The maximum number of machines required within the limits of the provincial territory, for threshing on account of third parties according to the exigencies of production.

b. The technical supervision and efficiency of the machines destined for threshing and shelling of cereals and legumes.

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c. On the possibility of pre-arranging a distribution plan for the use of threshing machines within the province.

5. Expenses relative to certifying technical efficiency will be defrayed by payment to the Public Treasury of state tax of 200 lire for each type of threshing and shelling machine whatever the size of the cylinder.

On presenting his application the applicant must prove to have already made the above mentioned payment.

6. On recommendation of the Provincial Committee of Agriculture, the Agrarian Inspector of Agriculture may revoke licenses at any time if the technical efficiency of machines, or the personnel in charge are questioned, or they lack fire-extinguishers or if the licensee does not observe, in threshing operations the provisions of the above mentioned decree or does not observe the threshing rates fixed by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, or by the correspondence provincial authorities.

The detection of non-conformity to the rates is entrusted to the Labor Inspectorate competent for the territory.

a. Herewith are average rates of threshing by power operated machined fuel supplied at the expense of the thresher, agreed as basic prices by the competent Ministries and which will serve for fixing, by the Provincial Committees of Agriculture, the rates in each province for the coming grain crop;

(1) Threshing in lots up to 50 qtls. of grain; 50 lire for each qtl. threshed.
(2) in lots from 50 qtls. up to 100 qtls. of grain; 45 lire for each qtl. threshed.
(3) in lots over 100 qtls. of grain; 35 lire for each qtl. threshed.

b. Above rates apply to grain threshing by machines operated by petrol motors.

c. In cases where the thresher also carries out cutting and mechanical pressing of straw, the charge will be 12 lire for each qtl. of pressed or cut straw, exclusive of the price of baling wire in the case of pressing.

d. The thresher must furnish at his own expense during the threshing operations at least three qualified workers for the operating of the threshing machine and for the feeding the sheaves.

e. All other workers will be paid by the producer;

f. The Provincial Committees will note that the above mentioned average threshing rates refer to normal threshing machines, with 120 cm cylinders, powered by naptha or kerosene or gasoline.

g. In cases of threshing machines are powered by other means (coal, straw exhausted olive husks, etc.) or in case products other than wheat to be threshed, the rates will be scaled by the Provincial Committee, in conjunction with the Chiefs of the Industry and Labor Inspectorates according to the prices of the fuels used, the type of work required and the zone in which operated.

7. a. The licensee of each operating threshing machine must hold a quadruplicate receipt book supplied, on payment, by the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture, for recording the data and certificate indicated hereafter. As soon as each weighing operation is completed the data of the single weighings will be copied by pen or copying pencil, onto the original of the above mentioned receipt book, and 3 carbon copies maintained.

b. This receipt book shall similar to that supplied last season by the General Statistic Institute for the obligatory statement of cereals and legumes in order to utilize all remaining receipt books on hand. The Provincial Inspectorates will provide reprints as required.

c. The licensee will forward the following records and statements, countersigned

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6. On recommendation of the Provincial Committee of Agriculture, the Agrarian Inspector of Agriculture may revoke licenses at any time if the technical efficiency of machines, or the personnel in charge are questioned, or they lack fire-extinguishers or if the licensee does not observe, in threshing operations the provisions of the above mentioned decree or does not observe the threshing rates fixed by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, or by the correspondence provincial authorities.

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c. The licensee will forward the following records and statements, countersigned by him on the three carbon copies receipt book;

(1) duplicate receipt name of his land and the acreage of seeded ground from which the product came.

(2) triplicate receipt, within a week from the end of the threshing operation to the Town-Hall of the production commune, which after extracting the data which may interest the Food Office - will forward it to the Central Statistical Office for the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor;

(3) quadruplicate receipt to the communal office in whose territory the product has been grown.

d. UPSEA will send the quadruplicate to the appropriate Provincial Inspectorate. On this receipt will appear the amount threshed, the identity of the operators of the land from which the grain came and the Commune in which the land is located.

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e. The quadruplicates will be sent daily to UPSEA as above mentioned for lots which can be threshed in one day and immediately on completion of the threshing of lots which need more than one working day.

Within a week from the day of the last threshing the receipt books, even if utilized only in part, must be sent back to the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture which issued them.

8. a. All those who carry on the threshing and shelling by means and systems other than mechanical power are obliged to state previously to the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture through Communal office of the UPSEA, the day on which such operations will start, and to ask for the appropriate authorization in order that the Communal office may grant them a permit to transport grains from the threshing floors, at least 5 days before use for a permit for each threshing machine and for each threshing floor. Original applications will be sent to the Communal office of the UPSEA which will forward a copy to the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture.

c. The application will be made on plain paper, and will contain the following information:

(1) The date of beginning threshing or shelling of the grain.
(2) daily average amount of grain which can be threshed;
(3) number of estimated working days of hand threshing machines and threshing floors.
(4) whether the threshing machines or floors are utilized on account of his own farm or for third parties or for both.

(In the latter cases, the application must contain the working itineary of the hand threshing machine, and the names of the producers who will utilize the hand threshing machine or the threshing floor.)

(5) The exact locations of the private hand threshing machines and of the communal and private threshing floors to be used.

d. Communal floors employing treading, beating or flailing methods are those floors to which are brought the cereals of more than one producer.

e. Private floors are those to which are brought the cereals of a single producer.

f. When threshing is over either the licensed owner or operator of the threshing machine, or the licensed owner or operator of the threshing floor, will certify on the proper form to the Communal office of UPSEA the amount of the threshed product.

9. For control of the threshing operations and for checking of the certified amounts of grain and the acreage seeded the Provincial Inspector of Agriculture, may avail himself of the services of UPSEA and request the assistance of the agents of the judiciary police (Branch of the Civil Police).

10. Infractions of the above provisions and those which will in future be issued by the Ministry are punishable by the terms of R.D.L. 22 April 1943 No. 245 and by revocation of the threshing or shelling license on recommendation of the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture.

We beg all the addressees to notify as widely as possible these provisions, informing all their subordinate offices.

We will be glad to receive your kind answer.

1242

THE MINISTER

Gullo

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

8. a. All those who carry on the threshing and shelling by means and systems other than mechanical power are obliged to state previously to the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture through Communal office of the UPSEA, the day on which such operations will start, and to ask for the appropriate authorization in order that the Communal office may grant them a permit to transport grains from the threshing floors, at least 5 days before use for a permit for each threshing machine and for each threshing floor. Original applications will be sent to the Communal office of the UPSEA which will forward a copy to the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture.

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(5) The exact locations of the private hand threshing machines and of the communal and private threshing floors to be used.

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e. Private floors are those to which are brought the cereals of a single producer.

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9. For control of the threshing operations and for checking of the certified amounts of grain and the acreage seeded the Provincial Inspector of Agriculture, may avail himself of the services of UPSEA and request the assistance of the agents of the judiciary police (Branch of the Civil Police).

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We beg all the addressees to notify as widely as possible these provisions, informing all their subordinate offices.

We will be glad to receive your kind answer.

1242

THE MINISTER

Gullo

Signed:

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

1550

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

Dale

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

WGS/tbw

30 May. 1944

LAB 091.46142

SUBJECT: Contributi Agricoli Unificati

TO : Assistant Labor Officer, Region II

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the information on the above subject obtained by you from the provinces of Catanzaro and Taranto.

2. Although the Finance Sub-Commission has some general information on the subject of C.A.U., the up-to-date and specific facts submitted in these reports have not heretofore been available and will be of considerable use in discussions we are initiating with the Italian Labor Ministry and national social insurance offices with a view to regularizing and making uniform the procedures involved in both tax rolls and census of agricultural workers.

3. In connection with the report of 2 May by the Catanzaro Provincial Labor Office Director, the Circular Letter referred to as the basis for compiling lists of workers appears to have been omitted from the material sent. If you have it in files, we should appreciate a copy promptly so as to get a clearer idea of the procedure followed.

QUEEN	
Col. Bain	
Lt. Col. Smith	
Maj. Babcock	
Capt	
Capt. Soriano	

W. E. SOLENBERGER,
1st Lt., S.R.,
Social Insurance Officer,
Labor Sub-Commission.

1241

1551

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

Com Sec (Labour) 1
U9230

46/42
X453

SUBJECT: Contributi Agricoli Unificati

TO Labour Sub Commission (for Lt Solenberger)

1. Herewith are enclosed original and translated replies from Catanzaro Labour Office and Prefect of Taranto.

2. It now appears that the Finance Sub Commission has nearly the whole of the information I have so far obtained by the laborious methods ordered by you and that you could have obtained it quite simply in Naples.

3. The Chief Finance Officer Region II without enquiring into my instructions, blames me for lack of liaison with his Insurance Officer and I am therefore compelled to supply copies of this letter to him and the Regional Commissioner.

4. It is not anticipated that replies will now be received from the other Apulean provinces nor from Reggio or Cosenza but I suggest you apply direct to the Finance Sub Commission.

5. For information is enclosed instruction issued on 26/IO/43 in this Region relating to this subject, which gives some idea of how long the Finance Sub Commission has had this information.

Denis L Botham Capt. R.A.

DENIS L BOTHAM Capt.RA.
Assistant Labour Officer
Region II

1240

29 May 44
HEADQUARTERS
28 MAY 1944
A. C. C.

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

DB

A.C.C. ECONOMIC SECTION

4 Jan
(DATE)

From: ECONOMIC SECTION

	AGRICULTURE
	FINANCE
✓	FOOD
	INDUSTRY & COMMERCE
	LABOR
	MINING DIVISION
	PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES
	REQUISITIONS DIVISION
	SPITFA
	TRANSPORTATION (RAILS)
	TRANSPORTATION (ROADS)

For:

	SIGNATURE
	REMARKS/RECOMMENDATION
✓	INFORMATION
	APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL
	APPROPRIATE ACTION
	INVESTIGATION & REPORT
✓	NOTING AND RETURN
	DISPATCH

Items circled require action by

1239

Remarks:

1 Well found [illegible] (Major de Gelder found her [illegible] and helpful.)

2 Well [illegible] work
[illegible]
[illegible]

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

Econ. Sec
9544
46142

A. M. G.

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
POTENZA PROVINCE

Potenza, 30 May 1944.

To : HQ, ACC. Agricultural Sub-Commission.
Copy to R.C., Region 2

SUBJECT = Agricultural report for May.

1.- Forms. Denunzia Aziendale arrived Matera 16 May: distributed to Provinces by special courrier van 17/18 May.
Decree arrived 19th distributed all provinces 19/20 May.

2.- Returns. Sent in Crop Prospects 1944
Agricultural program for 1945
Requisition for all agricultural requirements for 1944/45
season . Drastically screend ~~and cut~~ cut down.

3.- Potatoes. Final report sent in on potato campaign.
Further inspections in field confirm high proportion seed not germinated ; very unsatisfactory as peasant has been given a bad deal.

4.- Copper sulphate. Arrived in time to relieve anxieties of vine growers.

5.- Sheep. Army purchasing Committeebuying in Matera 5600, in Potenza 15,300 sheep in 2 months. Heavy drain on provinces but is being done with willing co-operation Of Italian Officials. There has been Army competition around 55 Lire per Kilo live weight, and present agreement of purchasing committee to pay 30 Lire helps to stabilise local prices which were much too high.

6.- Wool. Ministerial Decree to ammass came too late; most of wool already sold at higher prices.

1238

7.- Wheat. Very good crop prospect.
Harvesting started end of May in Pianura areas: should averag 10 Qli.
" Starting about 7th June in Collina " " 12 "
" " not before July " Montagna" " 5½ "
(poor stand : much frost damage)

Col 2 cccpies in all for agenzia 15

8.- Bomb range. Tolve area 2000 hectares mostly wheat closed to workers. Application made to harvest at 7th June - 7th July U R G E NT

9.- Twine. Short supply being distributed proportionately as no garantee adequate stock coming; therefore increases labour and cost of harvesting . Detrimental to ammassing.

10.- Transport for Civilian. Adequate cars have been found for Italian Officials who are now getting round communes and farms.

11.- Machinery. for harvesting (also ploughing) is supposingly adequate. Requires much patching up maintenence. Fears expressed of difficulty in replacement and spares and very

4 June 90

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

A. M. G.

GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
POTENZA PROVINCE

Now = A.C.C.

high future cost. Detrimental to ammassing.

12.- Labour Official price of 65 Lire plus overtime is wide of mark. Provinces are fixing prices by zones - generally around 200/250 for full day. Labour has upper hand - 5 times last year - Makes cost harvesting and threshing 300 Lire a quintal. Detrimental to ammassing.

13.- PROPAGANDA. article by"Confederazione Lavoratori della terra" in Bari tending to incite contadini to withold delivery of grain for rent "in natura" . Have some sympaty with small contadini but this is pernicious. Most detrimental to ammassing .

14.- Organisation. Provincial level good and Italians working hard and practically. Communes level week: Sindaci seen to lack control of labour, small farmers, rise in prices and politics. Work of committees and UPSEA not being well done. Detrimental to proper knoledge of even what is available for ammassing.

(Italians themselves have not found a word to substitute for "ammassing").

T. W. M. Morgan

T. W. M. Morgan Capt.
Agricultural Leaison Officer
LUCANIA

1237

1555

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

File

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

JTRB/tbw

LAB 091.46142

28 May, 1944

SUBJECT: Use of Italian Army in a Civilian Capacity

TO : Executive Officer, Economic Section

1. The fact that Italian troops have arrived on the Mainland and will be used with others already on the Mainland for harvesting (and other?) purposes is known. The conditions under which they have been assigned are not known, and it is desirable that these conditions be set forth, if only for record purposes.

a. Are they "an army", complete with officers, N.C.O.'s, etc.?

b. Who gets them and on what basis? Wages are fixed.

c. Are they, presumably, assigned where the need is greatest, i.e., where there is an absolute shortage of labor? Or placed to defeat demands by laborers for scarcity wages?

d. Are arrangements made for their return to duty after they have "followed the harvest"? It is assumed that they will follow the harvest(s).

e. It was said that they all needed boots (or shoes) -- a statement difficult to accept since I was assured that none was barefooted. If they remain soldiers, the issue can be justified; if they are not soldiers, are the shoes (boots) to be returned?

f. Apart from those who just plain "beat it", is the balance of those who do not remain soldiers and do not have homes in Liberated Italy, to become "homeless vagrants"? This question is based on the statement that all might be regraded medically and maybe all might be discharged. Have "welfare" arrangements been made?

2. This Sub-Commission came into this picture by accident (as is not unusual), but we are concerned, because we know that we will be in it officially (as is usual) when something goes wrong.

3. Other questions will, no doubt, be asked when we know more about it. In the meantime, it is merely another probable labor problem.

1236

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

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

COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

5555

27 May 44

Vapor 5 - Lush

RC & MC Section (Brig. Lush)

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

DISTWO

PERSONAL FOR ZELLARS FROM LUSH PD PAREN TO DISTWO FOR ACC REGION TWO FROM ACC MAN FARMM PD YOUR FOUR THREE FOUR OF TWO FOUR MAY PD YOU SHOULD GIVE NO OFFICIAL APPROVAL TO WAGE RATE FOR IMPORTED LABOUR FOR HARVESTING HIGHER THAN SIX FIVE LIRE FOR EIGHT HOUR DAY PLUS ONE TWO LIRE PER HOUR OVERTIME WHICH IS MAXIMUM OFFICIAL RATE PD AS EXPLAINED OUR FIVE THREE SIX THREE OF TWO ONE MAY WE CANNOT PREVENT FARMERS PAYING HIGHER RATES BUT ON NO ACCOUNT SHOULD YOU GIVE IMPRESSION THAT WE ARE DEPARTING OFFICIALLY FROM RATE QUOTED ABOVE.

1235

Copy to: Labour Sub-Com

L.T.MONTANT, JR.,
1st Lieut. AGD.,
ADJUTANT

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

SECRET

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING MESSAGE

326
46/47

TO: FENSEC HQT AAI, MEDI HQT NAVBA NAV SU OPTHHAUAN FOR SIMONDS, FREEDOM GEN FRANC

FROM: ACC CASERTA SUB BASTIA FOR

REFERENCE No: WA 208

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: 241700

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: 13/25

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

PRECEDENCE: NONE

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CTTB/ACS Y173

CANCEL ACS Y 172. ITALIAN CRUISER GARIBALDI NOW LOADING FBR PRIORITY LIST 7# SERIAL 92A 1096 CONSEDANTI ACCOMPANIED BY 6 REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS. MAJOR FRENZI IN COMMAND. SERIAL 840 198 PASSALS. ETA DUKO 25 MAY.

ACS DIST

SEEN

Col. Bain	
Lt. Col Smith	
Major Babcock	
Capt [illegible]	
Capt Schuyler	

Info - Army H.Q.
CA Br 2
ES - 2
DCC
File
Fleet

HEADQUARTERS
26 MAY 1944
A.C.C.

1234

DATE and Time of RECEIPT MAY 26

Distribution:

SECRET

26 May
35

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING MESSAGE

Fuyo Gyoei Zobaku — 270 461 ff

TO: ..... ACC MAIN FOR INFO AMMB AFHQ AMGOT ALGIERS (AMGOT) .....

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: H 96/24

FROM: ..... AAI FOGGIA PRIORITY .....

CLASSIFICATION: ..... SECRET .....

REFERENCE No: ..... FF/3 .....

PRECEDENCE: ..... IMMEDIATE .....

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: ..... MAY 21/1400 .....

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: .....

HEADQUARTERS
24 MAY 1944
A. C. C.

PRESUME CONSIDERATI INCLUDE ALL THREE FOLLOWING CATAGORIES A HOMES IN FOGGIA B HOMES ELSEWHERE IN LIBERATED ITALY C HOMES IN GERMAN HANDS. ANTICIPATE IMPOSSIBLE PREVENT CATAGORY B ABSCONDING AND CATAGORY C WILL BECOME HOMELESS VACUANTS AFTER HARVEST. ACCORDINGLY STRONGLY RECOMMEND NUMBER CONSIDERATI BE REDUCED TO MINIMUM ESPECIALLY CATAGORY B AND C

SEEN	
Col. Bain	1115
Lt. Col. Smith	1115
Maj. Rebcock	1115
Capt.	
Capt. Sciuna	

ACC DIST
Act - CA&L (Gen & C) 2
Dep - Army G.O.
E & L - 2
10 cc
W. File
1233
Flood

DATE and Time of RECEIPT ..... MAY 24/2115

Distribution:

25 May
28

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

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

INCOMING MESSAGE

Agric Labour 4614 v

TO: MAIA INFO ACC MAIN

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: M12/25

FROM: AAI CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCE No: SD1061 PRECEDENCE: NONE

DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: MAY242340 OFFICE OF ORIGIN:

6000 PERS EX INTERNAL SECURITY DIVS IN CALABRAI WILL MOVE UNDER ORDERS MOV THIS HQ TO FOGGIA FOR HARVESTING REPORTING ON ARRIVAL TO RECEPTION CENTRE FOGGIA. MOVE WILL BE COMPLETED BY 15 JUNE. REQUEST YOU SIGNAL DETAILS AS UNITS BECOME AVAILABLE FOR MOVEMENT.

SEEN	
Col. Bein	
Lt. Col. Smith	
Major Babcock	
Capt	
Capt. Schiffino	

HEADQUARTERS
25 MAY 1944
A. F. H. Q.

ACC DISTN

Sept - C.A. Br - 2
Econ Sec 2
Army 20
Dec
Trade
Int
1232 Tel

DATE and Time of RECEIPT MAY 250042

Distribution:

W.A. SLINGERLAND PAPER MOD. 1870 25 May 41

CONFIDENTIAL

1560

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

Feb

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

JTRH/mv

LAB 091.46142

25 May 1944

SUBJECT: Labor - Agriculture

TO: Regional Commissioner, Region III

1. The attached correspondence appears to be appropriate to your office.

2. The view is taken that the difficulty of transport is one that the Union must resolve by itself. We must not risk dangerous precedents.

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

1231

1561

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

UNIONE PROVINCIALE DEL LAVORO

NAPLES

TO : ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSIO N

NAPLES

The Italian Confederation of Labor, which has categories of cultivators and field workers, has announced for over a month that there will be a National Convention held at Matera for the purpose of studying the urgent and grave problems regarding agriculture. The Convention will be held on the 28 and 29 of this month and will deal particularly with the new provisions pertaining to "granai del popolo " and the price of grain.

The following subjects will also be dealt with, and it is superflous to reveal how delicate and important they are at the moment:

1. General difficulties in the agricultural problem.

2. Benifits for the workers.

3. "consorzio" agencies and agricultural cooperatives.

4. Push-cart peddlers and agricultural cooperatives

5. Urgent fruit-orchard problems.

6. Drainage.

At the convention there will be many delegates from the province of Naples. The confederation asks authorization to have a bus reserved at the " auto-filiferrotramvieri " for the purpose of transporting the delegates to the convention. Also an allotment of gasoline, necessary for the transportation.

These requests are made because the rail service to Matera is not as yet normal, and it would necessitate a stay which would be longer then necessary. Not only this, but the changeover at Bari, before reaching the convention would be dangerous because it might make the party late.

In consideration of what has been mentioned above we hope that the Commission will grant the requests made.

The Secretary General

/S/ Domenico Colasanto

1230

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

2361 Copia

titura

22 Maggio 1944 46142

A S.E. L'ALTO COMMISSARIO

AL COLONNELLO HANCOCK
Commissione Alleata di Controllo

PALERMO

Nei giorni 18 e 19 del corrente mese, presso questo Ufficio Regionale hanno avuto luogo due riunioni dei Direttori degli Uffici Provinciali del Lavoro; scopo principale di tali riunioni è stato quello di definire le linee di azione per il collocamento della mano d'opera, nella imminente campagna della mietitura, sopratutto in vista della necessità, propria delle caratteristiche climatiche della Sicilia, di provvedere al tempestivo raggruppamento dei mietitori ed al loro invio verso le zone di maggiore richiesta.

Si è constatato come, in generale, nei vari Uffici Provinciali, il lavoro di preparazione fosse abbastanza bene avviato e dalle discussioni sono emerse alcune particolari questioni che si sottopongono alla S.V. affinchè sia possibile giungere alla loro soluzione, senza di che non si potrebbe garantire di una buona riuscita della nostra attività.

1) Collocamento dei mietitori =

Si riscontra scarsa volontà da parte dei lavoratori, di iscriversi presso i nostri Uffici di Collocamento; ciò può spiegarsi :

a) con la generale diffidenza sulle possibilità di funzionamento e di riuscita, delle organizzazioni statali, o, comunque, a carattere ufficiale;

b) con la malintesa interpetrazione di talune norme del Governo Militare Alleato, in quanto si è generalmente creduto che le organizzazioni del collocamento fossero scomparse con lo scomparire delle funzioni sindacali degli organi del partito fascista; nella confusione infatti, non si vede da parte degli operai, tutto il vantaggio che essi ritraggono dagli Uffici di Collocamento;

c) con la preoccupazione che la situazione difficile dei trasporti nell'isola, renda impossibile il trasferimento dei mietitori verso le zone di richiesta;

d) con il timore che, ad un dato momento, i mietitori iscritti possano essere costretti, militarmente, a recarsi a lavorare nelle zone dove non vorrebbero dirigersi e con la paga giornaliera di L. 50,00 circa/

Si riscontra ancora, da parte degli agricoltori, la stessa scarsa volontà a chiedere i mietitori attraverso i nostri Uffici di Collocamento, un pò per le ragioni espresse nelle precedenti lettere a) b) c), un pò anche perchè gli agricoltori temono che, attraverso la richiesta della mano d'opera, possa esercitarsi un qualche controllo sulla loro produzione di grano.

In conseguenza di tale situazione, si segnala, specialmente da Messina; il movimento di una larga massa di mietitori che si avviano verso le zone di lavoro, rispondendo agli inviti dei privati; essi compiono il loro viaggio con mezzi di fortuna, spesso anche a piedi, impiegando parecchi giorni per giungere ai posti di lavoro; tale fatto mentre si risolve, come è evidente, in danno dei lavoratori stessi, si risolve ancora in un generale

Nei giorni 18 e 19 del corrente mese, presso [illegible] hanno avuto luogo due riunioni dei Direttori degli Uffici Provinciali del Lavoro; scopo principale di tali riunioni è stato quello di definire le linee di azione per il collocamento della mano d'opera, nella imminente campagna della mietitura, sopratutto in vista della necessità, propria delle caratteristiche climatiche della Sicilia, di provvedere al tempestivo raggruppamento dei mietitori ed al loro invio verso le zone di maggiore richiesta.

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d) con il timore che, ad un dato momento, i mietitori iscritti possano essere costretti, militarmente, a recarsi a lavorare nelle zone dove non vorrebbero dirigersi e con la paga giornaliera di L. 50,oo circa/

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2) Razionamento

Tutti i Direttori Provinciali sono stati d'accordo nel segnalare la delicatezza e la importanza di tale problema, per i seguenti motivi :

a) perchè il lavoro che i mietitori compiono è durissimo; lavorano in=

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

Patronato Nazionale per l'Assistenza Sociale

UFFICIO PER LA PROVINCIA DI PALERMO

Telefono 18329 - Via Emerico Amari, 57 - Casella postale N. 94

UFFICIO INFORTUNI
Sez. Agricoli
Prot. N.

Palermo,

Alla CASSA MUTUA INFORTUNI AGRICOLI

Compartimento di

PALERMO

OGGETTO:

Inf.

Vostro N.

Certificato definitivo

Ci risulta che il certificato medico definitivo riguardante l'infortunio in oggetto, Vi è stato spedito e poichè l'interessato sollecita il pagamento dell'indennità temporanea, Vi interessiamo a dar corso a tale incombente, con particolare sollecitudine, dandocene cortese conferma.

IL DIRETTORE

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

UFFICIO INFORTUNI
Sez. Agricoli
Prot. N.

Palermo,

Alla CASSA MUTUA INFORTUNI AGRICOLI

Compartimento di

PALERMO

OGGETTO:

Inf.

Vostro N.

Certificato definitivo

Ci risulta che il certificato medico definitivo riguardante l'infortunio in oggetto, Vi è stato spedito e poichè l'interessato sollecita il pagamento dell'indennità temporanea, Vi interessiamo a dar corso a tale incombente, con particolare sollecitudine, dandocene cortese conferma.

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fatti, nella stagione più calda dell'anno, a pieno sole, per circa dieci ore al giorno;

b) perchè con la quantità del razionamento è connesso il problema dei salari; infatti, qualora il razionamento per i mietitori non fosse sufficiente, essi dovrebbero procurarsi il di più al mercato nero e dovrebbero quindi, ottenere dei salari proporzionati alla maggiore spesa che essi incontrerebbero.

Si è d'accordo tra i Direttori, nella possibilità di fissare una razione complessiva di gr. 1.200 tra pane e pasta, oltre alle aggiunte di formaggio, carne ed olio, nonchè alla tradizionale misura di vino.

Questo Ufficio, aveva già interessato precedentemente l'Alto Commissario, e successivamente, ha cercato di prendere accordi con il Sovraintendente all'Alimentazione Regionale che più direttamente poteva interessarsi del problema.

La Sovraintendenza Regionale si è reso conto della urgenza del problema e, secondo le assicurazioni dello stesso Sovraintendente, avrebbe un piano per la soluzione del problema; questo Ufficio aveva comunque prospettato la possibilità di una soluzione rapida, autorizzando gli agricoltori ad anticipare le razioni, sulle scorte esistenti presso ciascuno di essi, e trattenendolo poi dalle quantità da ammassare, così come si è fatto negli anni precedenti.

Questo Ufficio, in relazione alle suesposte considerazioni, si permette quindi di formulare le seguenti richieste:

1) Che sia diffuso attraverso la radio ed attraverso i giornali il comunicato che si allega;

2) Che siano diramate istruzioni all'INT, perchè mettano a disposizione degli Uffici Provinciali del Lavoro i camion necessari al trasporto dei mietitori;

3) Che sia stabilita un'assegnazione di carburante sufficiente allo scopo, presso le sedi provinciali dell'Int;

4) Che sia disposto l'anticipo della razione per i mietitori, da parte degli agricoltori. Il complesso del grano da anticipare si calcola approssimativamente sulle quantità di q.li 42 000, calcolando un bisogno di Kg. 6 di grano per ogni ettaro di terreno da mietere.

p.IL DIRETTORE
f.to Ghera

Gs/

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essi incontrerebbero.

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p.IL DIRETTORE
f.to Ghera

Gs/

- 1228 -

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Patronato Nazionale per l'Assistenza Sociale

UFFICIO PER LA PROVINCIA DI PALERMO

Telefono 18329 – Via Emerico Amari, 57 – Casella postale N. 94

UFFICIO INFORTUNI
Sez. Agricoli
Prat. N. ____

Palermo,

Alla CASSA MUTUA INFORTUNI AGRICOLI

Compartimento di

PALERMO

OGGETTO:

Inf. ____

Vostro N. ____

Certificato definitivo

Ci risulta che il certificato medico definitivo riguardante l'infortunio in oggetto, Vi è stato spedito e poichè l'interessato sollecita il pagamento dell'indennità temporanea, Vi interessiamo a dar corso a tale incombente, con particolare sollecitudine, dandocene cortese conferma.

IL DIRETTORE

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MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA COMMERCIO E [illegible]

UFFICIO REGIONALE DEL LAVORO PER LA SICILIA

C O M U N I C A T O

In vista della imminente mietitura, l'Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro per la Sicilia, sta organizzando, attraverso gli Uffici Provinciali del Lavoro della Sicilia, i mezzi necessari per l'avviamento ed il trasporto dei mietitori verso le zone di lavoro.

Il servizio ha esclusivamente le finalità di assicurare ai lavoratori l'assistenza nei trasferimenti da zona a zona, garentendo il rispetto da parte dei datori di lavoro, delle norme igieniche e di ogni altro diritto che compete ai lavoratori, mentre, facilitando la migrazione dei mietitori si viene incontro alle esigenze del prossimo raccolto, evitando che possano crearsi deficienze di mano d'opera in alcuni punti ed eccedenze in altri.

Si invitano pertanto gli agricoltori a segnalare subito agli Uffici locali di collocamento, le singole esigenze di mano d'opera e si invitano i lavoratori ad indicare le località dove sarebbero disposti a trasferirsi, affinché il lavoro degli Uffici possa dare i risultati che si vogliono raggiungere.

I mietitori iscritti negli Uffici di Collocamento godranno dei seguenti benefici:

1) trasporto con mezzi forniti dagli Uffici di Collocamento;

2) ricovero nei periodi di transito e di interruzione di lavoro, in posti di ristoro appositamente organizzati;

3) eventuale distribuzione di viveri durante i periodi di attesa di assunzione.

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3) eventuale distribuzione di viveri durante i periodi di attesa di occupazione.

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Patronato Nazionale per l'Assistenza Sociale

UFFICIO PER LA PROVINCIA DI PALERMO

Telefono 18329 - Via Emerico Amari, 57 - Casella postale N. 94

UFFICIO INFORTUNI
Sez. Agricoli
Prot. N. _____

Palermo,

OGGETTO:

Alla CASSA MUTUA INFORTUNI AGRICOLI

Compartimento di

PALERMO

Inf. _____

Vostro N. _____

Certificato definitivo

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IL DIRETTORE

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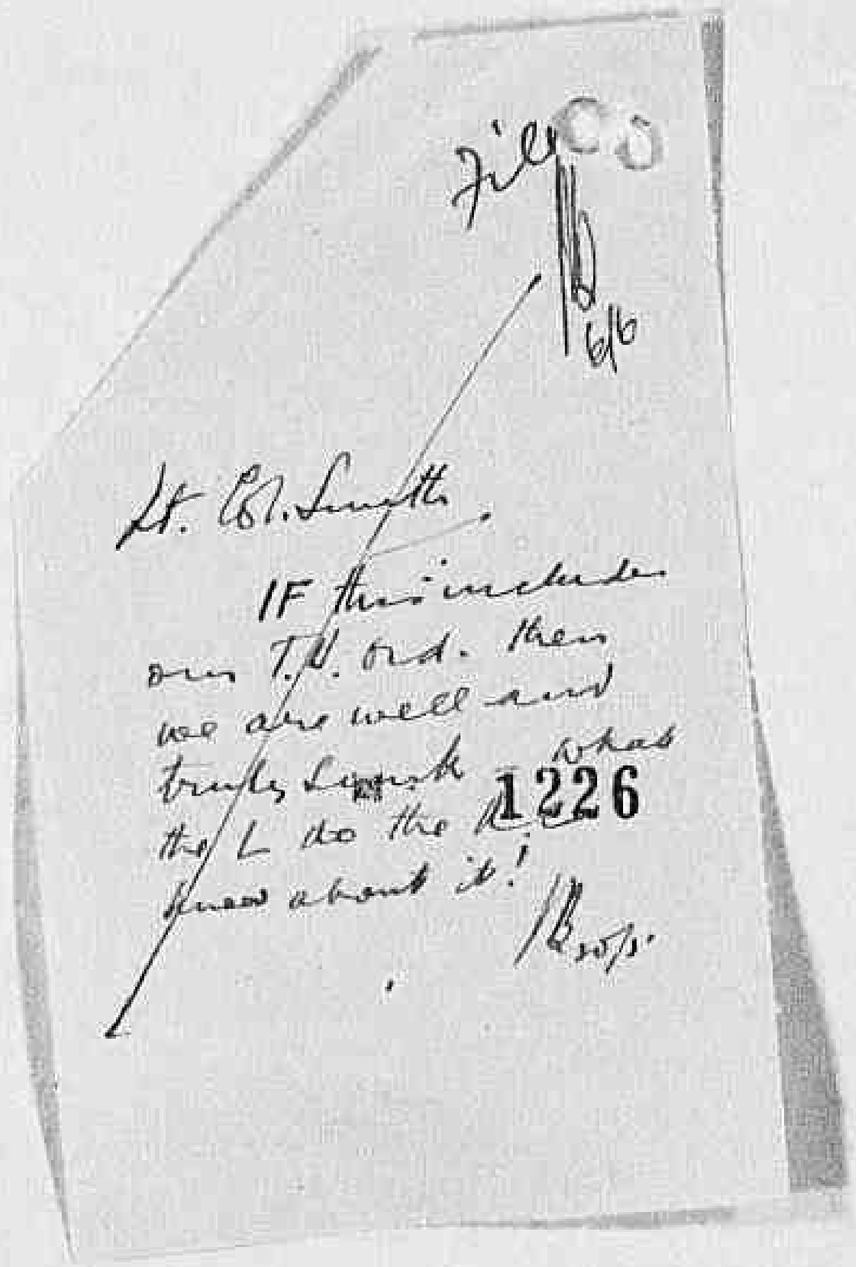

File C3

6/6

Lt. Col. Smyth.

IF this includes our T.D. Ord. then we are well and truly Lynch the L do the L what knows about it!

Boots.

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46142

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

EB/8 — 19 May 46.

SUBJECT : Consultation with Regional Commissioners on Matters of Policy.

TO : Agriculture Sub-Commission
Finance Sub-Commission (2)
Food Sub-Commission
Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission
Labor Sub-Commission
Mining Division
Public Works and Utilities S.C.
Transportation Sub-Commission

1. The Chief Commissioner wishes the Vice President of the Economic Section to obtain the views of Regional Commissioners before recommendations are made on such matters as the price of crops, wages, food prices, and proposed legislation affecting the whole territory.

2. The opinion of Regional Commissioners can then be considered at the same time as the recommendations of the Sub-Commissions concerned before a recommendation is made to the Chief Commissioner.

3. This procedure involves time and, therefore, necessitates thinking ahead. Sub-Commissions will please ensure that any such proposals are submitted sufficiently in advance of the time for final decision as to enable Regional Commissioners to forward their comments for consideration before the final recommendations are submitted by the Economic Section to the Chief Commissioner.

D. S. ADAMS
Colonel, C.E.
Executive Officer
Economic Section.

1225

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CC file Econ Sec (Labor)
CC V

MATERA, May 18, 1944. 8276

Labour 6142

SUBJECT: Agricultural wages

TO: Director, Labor Subcommission

1. With further reference to my telegram to you of May 16 on the above subject, the local officials who held the meeting in response to the telegram from the Italian Minister of Agriculture set the minimum agricultural wage at 130 lire per day. I explained to the meeting that the ACC had already set official agricultural wages. As I advised in my telegram of the 16th the telegram from the Italian Minister of Agriculture has confused the situation in this region since I am advised he sent the telegram to all the prefettos.

2. The complaints have started coming in about the official wage. I attach herewith a copy of a communication from the PC of Taranto and also a copy of a telegram from the Agricultural Syndicate of Bari province. please note what the telegram says about agricultural wages in Foggia.

3. I have been ordered by our RCC to proceed with my efforts to get sufficient labor for the official wage. Our plans are completed for the collection and distribution of labor but obviously the labor is not going to come for the official wage.

4. I would be glad to have any further instructions the subcommission may care to send on the matter.

Robert Frazer
ROBERT FRAZER, Captain,
Labor Officer, Region II

P.S. The illegal wages which will be paid here will probably be about 200 lire a day. I am afraid our official wage will be completely ignored.

HEADQUARTERS
21 MAG 1944
22 May C. C.
11

1579

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

SUBJECT: - Wages for Harvest Labour.

Allied Control Commission
Palazzo del Governo
TARANTO

To: HQ A.C.C., Region II,
for Director of Labour,
MATERA.

T/ACC/43

16 May 44.

I. The first Reaction to the telegram detailing harvest wages comes from Commissario (Masulla) Confederazione dei Lavoratori dell'Agricoltura in a letter which says "Ref: the wages to be paid to harvesting labour to be exported from Communes of this Province, we beg to point out that the wage of 65 Lire for eight hours work plus 12 Lire per hour overtime is absolutely insufficient and will hamper our work in engaging labour. The legal wages fired in the "collective work contract" regarding local labour employed in harvesting operations are as follows:-

9.10 Lire per hour for thrashing operations,
7.60 Lire per hour for reaping operations,

which rates are higher than the wages of 65 Lire offered. Besides, it is considered that in spite of such rates, last year the followuing wages were effectually paid:- 150-170 Lire per day, whereas this year rates higher than 200 Lire per day are foreseen. In view of this, we think that local labour, with the possibility of getting higher wages on the spot, will not find it convenient to emigrate for lower wages. If the local labour is to be accounted, it is necessary to improve the rate of wages".

2. Not a helpful lot are they?.

FC/IJM

Provincial Commissioner,
Taranto.

1224

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COPY.

BARI, May 18, 1944

REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF LABOR,
MATERA

CURRENT SALARIES IN THE PROVINCE OF BARI ARE HIGHER THAN WHAT YOU OFFER STOP. LABOR OFFICE OF FOGGIA OFFERS TWICE AS MUCH AS YOU DO AND ALSO IN REGARDS TO FOOD STOP. THERE IS LACKING INITIATIVE AMONG THE WORKERS TO COME THERE STOP. OUR COMMISSIONER HAS GONE TO SALERNO TO CONFER WITH THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE And awaits your director there saturday.

De Leonardis.

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41660 Econ Aff 46642

Labour

MATERA, May 9, 1944

SUBJECT: Agricultural labor for wheat harvest.

TO: ROO - Region II

1. On yesterday the regional labor officer called on the PADL in Taranto to discuss this matter. The PADL was out but the matter was discussed in detail with Capt. Gore, the Asst. PADL. It was explained that we do not want to take any labor from military work and will try not to do so. Capt. Gore was very anxious that no labor at all be removed from a certain area around Taranto. The other PADL's are also anxious that no labor be removed from their immediate areas. Since the military has priority the regional labor officer will endeavor to respect such priority. There will be a very small strip of territory in the middle of the Apulian provinces where there will apparently be no objection from anyone if labor is removed. Whether or not sufficient labor can be obtained from this very small area is uncertain.

2. Preparations are going forward for the importation of the labor and all efforts will be made to see that military labor is not involved. It is hoped that sufficient labor can be obtained from the small strip of territory which the PADL's have approved for us.

3. The important question now is whether or not the HQ in Naples will authorize the payment of 180-200 lire per day plus food which the labor representatives demand. We are awaiting a decision on this matter.

Robert Frazer

ROBERT FRAZER, Captain
Regional Labor Officer.

Arrive Gravina 6 pm 8 Temperature
10 km in proceeding to Laterza & arrive
in Matera Sud and (Pietrapenna) & stop
at Tarantino Restaurant

1222

12 May
18 SMD

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

JRS/mv

LAB 091.46142

9 May 1944

SUBJECT: Cable to Algiers on Price of Wheat

TO: Economic Section, A.C.C.

This Sub-Commission is in complete accord with the cable as dictated by General MACFARLANE, and submit the following corrections only in the interests of clarity:

(a) In paragraph 2, first line, change the expression "any increase in the price" to "any increase over the price".

(b) In paragraph 3, third line, change the expression "in these prices" to "in the prices we propose".

(c) In paragraph 4, add the following sentence:

"Obviously, more bread at legal prices means lessened demand for the black market product, thus forcing farmers to utilize amassing outlets more freely."

(d) In paragraph 7, lines 6 and 7, change the phrase "no rise in price of bread can be permitted" to read "the price of bread cannot be".

JUNIUS R. SMITH,
Lt. Colonel, QMC,
D/Director, Labor Sub-Commission.

1221

DRAFT SECRET

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Allied Force Headquarters.
(ATTENTION, M.G.S.)

SUBJECT: Price of Wheat.

1. Price to be paid for wheat from coming harvest delivered at Amassi has been subject of most serious consideration by my Economic Section in collaboration with Italian Government. Price per quintal advocated by Italian Government in is neighbourhood of 1200 Lire. Price advocated by my economic advisers, including Food, Agriculture, Labour and Finance, is 700 Soft wheat, 750 Hard wheat. All concerned are agreed that there must be one common price for the mainland and the Island.

2. Any increase in the price we recommend will not only increase cost of bread unduly but will have inevitable adverse affect on economy generally and increase tendency to inflation. We are all decided that we cannot permit more than very small rise in price of bread and increase in price of wheat will only mean increased bread subsidy.

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3. The prices we recommend allow for permissible margin of profit over costs of production. Black Market prices are already so high that any feasible increase in these prices is unlikely to act as a practical inducement to farmers to emass.

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1220

3. The prices we recommend allow for permissible margin of profit over costs of production. Black Market prices are already so high that any feasible increase in these prices im unlikely to act as a practical inducement to farmers to amass.

4. The solution to the existing food problem, which will not only act effectively against the Black Market but will equally act as a strong inducement to amass, will be an increase in the bread, or equivalent pasta ration, of 100 grammes. That is to say, in tàrms of bread only, raising the present ration from 200

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grammes to 300 grammes.

5. At the present moment the population of cobelligerent Italy is on a bare subsistence ration with a wages ceiling which can equally well be described as a bare subsistence wage. Unless we increase the food ration we are bound to be faced with labour troubles resulting in inevitable wage raising and inflationary difficulty. To keep the country contented and to ensure a more effective cooperation in the war effort it is becoming daily more obvious that we must increase our basic ration as suggested, and it is certain that this will enable us to keep the price of wheat at a reasonably correct economic level while at the same time ensurign the amassment of the quantities we ought to get.

6. I would stress the fact that stock piling for Balken countries, which are unlykely to require feeding until after they have been evacuated by the enemy, is being done at the rate of 400 grammes whereas in cobelligerent Italy we are giving only 200.

7. I propose, therefore, to inform the Italian Government that I am fixing the price of Amassi wheat at 700 and 750 Lire for Soft and Hard wheat respectively, and that I propose to increase the basic ration from 200 grammes per day to 300 grammes per day in bread, or equivalent, as from June 1st. I am also informing them that as a result of the price paid for wheat at the Amassi no rise in price of bread can be permitted above 5 Lire per Kilo and that if, and where, necessary the bread subsidy will have to be increased.

1219

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1219

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE.
Lieutenant-General.
Chief Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:
1 Copy - Chief Commissioner.
6 Copies - Colonel Adams.

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1584

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46142

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 394

AGR/MAMD/jmk

AGR/10000.1

8 May 1944

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - APRIL 1944

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2. Report on MIGNANO CORDWOOD PROJECT.

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AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT
APRIL 1944

SECTION I

OVERALL POLICY FOR AGRICULTURE IN ITALY, AND PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF ITALIAN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES CONTROL.

A. General.

1. The month of April was a very notable month for Italian Agriculture and for this Sub-Commission in that the Italian Ministry of Agriculture has at length been persuaded to take definite decisions on extremely important matters and to issue definite instructions, based on these decisions, to its staffs in the field.

Previous monthly reports have described our efforts to reconstruct fundamentally Italian Control Agencies and to set up an efficient amassing scheme. The March report showed that we had some verbal support on general principle from Marchese Lucifero, Minister of Agriculture in the Cabinet which was dissolved on 17 April; had however failed entirely either to put on paper a detailed scheme or to get his staff to do so. During the last few days of the former regime members of the staff of the Sub-Commission worked continuously with Senior officials of the Ministry in preparing a detailed plan for reconstruction of Agriculture Control Organizations and and for amassing. For the former a lengthy Directive was drafted for issue to all Agricultural staffs, and for the latter a detailed scheme and a Decree to control 1944 amassing were prepared.

The new Italian Government was announced on the evening of 20th April, the Minister of Agriculture and Forests being Avv. Fausto Gullo (Communist Party) and the Under-Secretary Professor Gino Borgani (Liberal Party). First contact with the latter was made on Tuesday 25th April and after lengthy discussion on the 26th and 27th his agreement was secured to the documents prepared, including the 1944 amassing Decree, the Minister being present for a short time on the 27th. On the 28th the Minister joined in the discussions in the Sub-Commissions Office at Salerno and had with him Minister without Portfolio, Pietro Mancini (Socialist) and the Minister of the Interior, Salvatore Aldisio (Christian Democrat). After full discussion, all documents were agreed and signed. The Decree was approved by the head of the government, Marshal Badoglio, on 2nd May and published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale on 3rd May.

Those documents, which are attached as Appendix A, constitute an important step towards the rehabilitation of Italian Agriculture. The principal features of the Directive are:

(a) Compartmental and Provincial Inspectorates will be the highest Agricultural authorities within the scope of their respective jurisdictions; the Compartmental Chief Inspector will be directly responsible to the Ministry, and the Provincial Chief Inspector to the Compartmental Inspector. There is thus a coordinated and unified control of Agriculture in Italy such as never before existed.

(b) Directives are given for the formation of Provincial Committees which will be advisory bodies to the Agricultural Inspectorates. 1217

(c) Communal Agricultural Committees will be set up; amongst their most important duties will be the ensuring of a full and fair amassing, with justice to all.

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3. April was noteworthy also for another event. For the first time it was possible to hold a conference of all ACC Agriculture Officers in occupied Italy. The conference occupied the whole of Saturday and Sunday 29th and 30th April, the afternoon of Sunday being occupied in group conferences with specialist officers in HQ Agriculture Sub-Commission. The conference discussed at length the new Italian Organization, the amassing proposals, 1944-45 programme, methods of requisitioning input requirements and other subjects. This conference was a first rate success giving opportunity for explanation of policy, for exchange of ideas, for smoothing out of difficulties, and for welding the whole of the personnel into one enthusiastic team.

B. Progress in Development of Efficient Control Organizations and in Handing-over of Executive Functions to the Ministry of Agriculture.

1. Agriculture.

The new Minister and Under-Secretary give promise of early assumption by the Ministry of active and efficient executive activity.

Representatives of this Sub-Commission are now in position in Sicily, Calabria, Lucania and Apulia, in direct contact with Compartmental Chief Inspectorates. These officers have been functioning extremely well and in this manner the limited number of Agricultural officers in the theatre can be utilized to fullest advantage. They report varying progress in getting Italian officials to assume responsibility. It is expected that the hands of both our officers and of Italian officials will be strengthened by receipt of the Ministry's Directive and Decree; 15,000 copies are being printed (in English and Italian) and should be distributed during second week in May.

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AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT
APRIL 1944

SECTION I

OVERALL POLICY FOR AGRICULTURE IN ITALY, AND PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF ITALIAN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES CONTROL.

A. General.

1. The month of April was a very notable month for Italian Agriculture and for this Sub-Commission in that the Italian Ministry of Agriculture has at length been persuaded to take definite decisions on extremely important matters and to issue definite instructions, based on these decisions, to its staffs in the field.

Previous monthly reports have described our efforts to reconstruct fundamentally Italian Control Agencies and to set up an efficient amassing scheme. The March report showed that we had some verbal support on general principle from Marchese Lucifero, Minister of Agriculture in the Cabinet which was dissolved on 17 April; had however failed entirely either to put on paper a detailed scheme or to get his staff to do so. During the last few days of the former regime members of the staff of the Sub-Commission worked continuously with Senior officials of the Ministry in preparing a detailed plan for reconstruction of Agriculture Control Organizations and for amassing. For the former a lengthy Directive was drafted for issue to all Agricultural staffs, and for the latter a detailed scheme and a Decree to control 1944 amassing were prepared.

The new Italian Government was announced on the evening of 20th April, the Minister of Agriculture and Forests being Avv. Fausto Gullo (Communist Party) and the Under-Secretary Professor Gino Bergami (Liberal Party). First contact with the latter was made on Tuesday 25th April and after lengthy discussion on the 26th and 27th his agreement was secured to the documents prepared, including the 1944 amassing Decree, the Minister being present for a short time on the 27th. On the 28th the Minister joined in the discussions in the Sub-Commissions Office at Salerno and had with him Minister without Portfolio, Pietro Mancini (Socialist) and the Minister of the Interior, Salvatore Aldisio (Christian Democrat). After full discussion, all documents were agreed and signed. The Decree was approved by the head of the government, Marshal Badoglio, on 2nd May, and published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale on 3rd May.

These documents, which are attached as Appendix A, constitute an important step towards the rehabilitation of Italian Agriculture. The principal features of the Directive are:

(a) Compartmental and Provincial Inspectorates will be the highest Agricultural authorities within the scope of their respective jurisdictions; the Compartmental Chief Inspector will be directly responsible to the Ministry, and the Provincial Chief Inspector to the Compartmental Inspector. There is thus a coordinated and unified control of Agriculture in Italy such as never before existed.

(b) Directives are given for the formation of Provincial Committees which will be advisory bodies to the Agricultural Inspectorates.

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(c) Communal Agricultural Committees will be set up; amongst their most important duties will be the ensuring of a full and fair amassing, with justice to all.

(d) The National Association of Economic Entis of Agriculture (A.N.E.E.A.), governing the accertimenti offices, will have a change in organization and functions, assuming the name of Ufficio Nazionale Statistico dell' Agricoltura (U.N.S.E.A.). It will function in future as an organ of the State directly under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, the provincial units being under the control of the chiefs of the Provincial Agricultural Inspectorates.

(e) Detailed instructions are given on staffing and duties of the Inspectorates.

(f) Confirmation is given of instructions previously issued concerning the abolition of various Entis (Cerealicultura, Viticultura, Olivicultura, Ortoflorofrutticultura, Pastorizia, and Zootecnica) and the absorption of their respective duties by the Provincial Agricultural Inspectorates. Detail information is given also of the intention to abolish other agencies viz. Associazione Nazionale Coltivatori piante erbacee oleaginose, and Consorzi Provinciali Trebbiatori. These Entis were the bugbear of the Agriculturist and had inequitable systems of taxing for their own maintenance.

(g) Detailed instructions are given on the organization of the Ammassi.

The Principal features of the Amassing Decree are:

(a) Limitation (meanwhile) of amassing to wheat and barley; it was felt that time and staff did not make possible compulsory amassing of a large number of foodstuffs. The Ministry of Agriculture is now working on the drafting of further decrees for the control of other crops and farm produce, on a freezing basis or other method which will be practicable in view of the shortage of time and personnel and which, will not involve extensove use of new methods of of an elaborate system of forms and schedules.

(b) No one person shall be entitled to more than one retention allowance for food; in previous years this was not properly controlled.

(c) No subsistence retention allowances for absentee landlords; this was previously another serious source of leakage.

(d) Reasonably full retention allowances for all persons manually or otherwise fully employed on the land to the exclusion of other activities.

(e) Reduced but adequate seed retentions are laid down.

(f) No wheat or barley may be used for animal feed.

2. Price of Wheat for the 1944 crop has been the Subject of much discussion. This Sub-Commission, after full consideration and as a result of investigations in the field over a long period by many officers, made its recommendation to the Price Committee of the Economic Section. The prices recommended are designed to maximise the amassing of wheat in accordance with instructions; instruction also indicated that a single price for all Italy was desired.

The prices recommended are not as high as Regional Commissioners and the Ministry of Agriculture recommended but it is felt that they should be sufficiently high to win the confidence of the farmers and bring out the wheat; lower prices would send it underground.

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3. April was noteworthy also for another event. For the first time it was possible to hold a conference of all ACC Agriculture Officers in occupied Italy. The conference occupied the whole of Saturday and Sunday 29th and 30th April, the afternoon of Sunday being occupied in group conferences with specialist officers in HQ Agriculture Sub-Commission. The conference discussed at length the new Italian Organization, the amassing proposals, 1944-45 programme, methods of requisitioning input requirements and other subjects. This conference was a first rate success giving oppurtunity for explanation of policy, for exchange of ideas, for smoothing out of difficulties, and for welding the whole of the personnel into one enthusiastic team.

B. Progress in Development of Efficient Control Organizations and in Handing-over of Executive Functions to the Ministry of Agriculture.

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Due to the change in the cabinet it was reasonable to assume that action on assembling Legion and Provincial Heads at Salerno would be postponed for at least a month. Consequently this office decided to take steps to organize the Corps by ACC Regional groups, not in all cases corresponding to their own organization, but near enough to be quite satisfactory, in order to discuss their problems, to collect information from them regarding prices for fuelwood and charcoal and to put them to work surveying the saw mill situation. The first meeting was held at Region III Headquarters on Saturday April 30th. A report of this meeting is made in Section II of this report.

On April 14, a production and distribution plan for fuelwood and charcoal to be produced privately for the liberated portion of Italy for the period 1 April 1944-31st Oct., 1944 was submitted to the Minister. This plan was prepared by the Inspectorate of Wood at Bari at the instigation of this office. Since this plan was not entirely complete, due to the failure of certain commanders to submit their figures at the specified time it will have to be revised when these figures are received. Under the old regime before occupation the operation of this plan was affected in large measure through the service of the Royal Forest Corps, and such responsibility was forcibly pointed out to the Minister in the letter of transmittal of April 14th.

It appears that, for a time at least, the services of the Corps may be necessary for the production of the amounts of fuelwood and charcoal needed, but it becomes more apparent, continually, that the Corps is deeply involved in commercial activities (in connection with fuels) that are not properly functions of a democratic Forest Service. This results in a smaller margin of profit to the wood cutter, who is the man most in need of better wages, and a higher cost to the consumer, as well as using man hours of Forestale time which could better be devoted to conservation.

It is the plan of this division, after further study and careful consideration, to recommend steps towards reorganization of the entire system of fuelwood and charcoal production and distribution along lines of more legitimate competition, with less monopoly and attendant costs.

3. Fisheries Division

The pattern established to step up fishing production all over King's Italy and in the provinces occupied by the Allies gathered a momentum in April which will increase during the coming weeks as we approach the most productive season of the year.

A project is underway to move men and their equipment to more fertile areas. Because night fishing is prohibited in the Neapolitan area, a number of fishermen, who would otherwise remain idle, have volunteered to move their night equipment to the Calabrian coast. The actual transfer of these men will take place immediately.

Within the next three weeks the tuna nets will be in full operation in Sicily and Sardinia. The same is true for the two located off of the mainland in Calabria and at Ischia. During the past months these Tonnaras were equiped with necessary materials to permit full operation during the coming season. Inasmuch as the tuna run is expected to be almost normal, arrangements are being made to export this fish to areas such as Naples where there is need for it to supply hospitals and to supplement the civilian food supplies.

As a result of the plan put in effect last month jointly by this Sub-Comm, and the Ministry of Agriculture, gas-oil and other lubricants for the fishing craft, [illegible]mp and other materials for fishing are being distributed on a uniform basis and in [illegible] a way as to exercis[illegible] market control over the produ[illegible]

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The Price Group of the Economic Section has been requested to set a uniform national price, lower than the present, all over King's Italy and in the Occupied Provinces. There is too much discrepancy in price between one region and another and this has a tendency to dislocate markets. As yet no action has been taken on this..

Through Admiral Barone, Under-Secretary of the Merchant Marine, an Italian Naval Officer, Capitano Ugo Milazzo, was assigned to be in charge of Fisheries in Sicily for the Ministry of Agriculture. Similar arrangements are being worked out to have Italians assigned in Sardinia and in the Puglie provinces, and so to pass executive responsibility to Italian officials.

In order to speed up supply of necessary hemp cordage to fishermen and to keep the raw material from the black market, the Hemp Control Board put at the disposal of the Fisheries Division the output of a whole factory. Accordingly the chief of the Division, and the Captain Nicola Fusco, IRN, head of the Fisheries Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, visited every village on the Calabrian Coast and on the Ionian Sea to find out directly from the fishermen what their needs were. Now with the help of the Hemp Control Board, the Division is shipping the cordage through the various Italian Captains of the Port offices.

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SECTION II

SURVEYS AND OPERATIONS

1. Agriculture Division.

(a) Production

(1) Crops.

Reports from agricultural officer in the field bear out the general observations of this office that farmers in Italy are going all out as far as production is concerned. Every acre of land not covered by a military installation or strewn with land mines is under cultivation to some sort of crop. There is a distressing shortage of all types of work stock and in some of the forward areas animals for draft purposes are almost non-existent. This was forcefully brought to focus in a trip made by a member of the Sub-Commission staff in the forward areas where, during the course of a sixty-mile drive, only one team of oxen and two mules were observed in the fields, in one of the more important agricultural provinces of Southern Italy. The rest of the fields were covered with workers ploughing and planting and cultivating with hoes.

Quindicinale reports for mid April indicate good crop prospects, but much depends on the weather in the next few weeks as to whether the grain fills out and bulks well.

(2) Livestock

Almost all the time of the livestock officer during the month was taken up by surveys and missions having to do with the securing, collection and allocation of feed and forage for army requirements. Livestock population of all kinds show depletion of possibly 30 percent overall, with some areas almost devoid of hogs, poultry and any kind of beef or milk animals. Sheep population is being depleted and a far more serious threat to all the livestock which remains in Italy is seen in the demands of military authorities seeking to develop local sources of meat supply for the feeding of troops. Surveys indicate a slight surplus of goats and sheep in some limited areas, especially in Sardinia. Presently the livestock officer is reviewing livestock resources with a view to determining where and in what amounts some of the demands of the military may be met with the least damage to seed and breeding stock.

The Allied Armies are requisitioning forage crops in the field at this time. Conferences are being held with army purchasing authorities to locate the forage and to spread purchases and requisitions so as to leave minimum requirements of forage for the livestock in the area.

(3) Input Requirements

Principal activity of the Agricultural Division during the month had to do with the allocation of supplies, planning and routine servicing of programs under way on a national and regional level.

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First shipments of agricultural input requirements requisitioned earlier in the year began to arrive early in April. This involved not only the development of a plan for allocating these supplies between regions and areas where they could best be used but it also involved the development of a procedure in the handling, warehousing, accounting, shipping and final distribution of such supplies to the farmer. Supplies which have been received and on which allocations and distribution are under way are sulphur, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, binder twine, farm rope and limited amounts of field and garden seeds.

In order to reduce the amount of bookkeeping on the part of Provincial Civil Supply officers and at the same time shift the responsibility of distribution and servicing of such supplies as far as possible to channels normally used in peacetime Italy, the facilities of the federations of Consorzi Agrari in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia are being used. These organizations receive and pay for the materials under the supervision of Regional Agricultural and Civil Supply officials. In order to assure that such materials are used to the maximum benefit of food production their distribution to the actual producer is on the basis of a recommendation and an allocation order of the local provincial inspectorate of Agriculture. Funds are collected by the provincial or zone Consorzio and remittances made to the Federation which in turn pays the Allied Governments for the supplies imported.

Seed Potatoes

Final report on the planting of imported seed potatoes was in compilation during the month though there was some planting in northern areas on north slopes as late as April 20. Potato shipments of approximately 37,000 tons came to the Mainland, Sicily, and Sardinia. Of this, 1750 tons were planted in Sardinia, 6,200 tons in Sicily and the remainder in Southern Italy. Losses in storage, transport and rotting were relatively high. Due to congestion in ports and lack of local transport fully 2500 tons were deverted to food. The potatoes which were planted and did germinate are reported in good condition and, though the lack of fertilizer will necessarily reduce production, there are indications that a good crop is in prospect.

Seed Production

To set going the planning of vegetable seed production and the rehabilitation of the Italian seed industry, the leading seedsmen of Southern Italy have been called in conference and assistance was given to them in outlining their 1944 - 45 seed production program in the light of world needs. All of these firms had large stocks of 1943 seed on hand but during the month orders were received to purchase and to stockpile for export substantial tonnages of vegetable seeds: French North Africa and France; 91 tons; liberated areas adjacent to Italy 79 tons; United Kingdom 73 tons; United States 9 tons; total 252 tons. A meeting of seed firms was called, prices agreed and distributions allocated. Arrangements have been made with Naples University to carry out germinetion tests and similar arrangements will be made in the Bari area. Seeds will be ready for shipment by the third week of May.

(b) Supply and Produce Control

As indicated in Section 1 above much time has been devoted to consideration of the price of wheat 1944 crop. This Sub-Commission has been represented on the Prices Committee of Economic Section.

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Two members of the staff are devoting almost all of their time at present to developing price data for recommendations to the Economic Section on prices of farm crops as well as of supplies; also developing data dealing with the coming wheat harvest and amassing and compiling reports on the condition of the current crop.

The developing, printing and distribution of the more than 15,000,000 forms required for initial stages of assessing and amassing farm crops is a monumental task at any time; the difficulties are greatly magnified by present conditions of shortage of all printing materials and transport. During the month a member of the staff made a field trip to the Eighth Army area, Foggia, Bari and Matera provinces. The report filed included observations on crops and recommendations as to warehousing, transportation and sacks in connection with the wheat harvest programme.

(c) Land Settlement and Rehabilitation

Partial surveys of two of the larger bonificas in liberated Italy have been made: the Sele River project below Salerno and the area north of the Volturno controlled by the Opera Nazionale Combattenti. Region III officials, Fifth Army malaria control and an officer from this Sub-Commission initiated the drainage and cleaning up of the North Volturno project, firstly as a means of malaria control and secondly as an attempt to return the area badly torn up by military operations to some sort of production. Special vegetable and corn crops are being planted with a view to supplying military organizations with fresh vegetables in large and readily available quantity during the summer, and at the same time provide a supply for areas which may be opened up farther north.

Through considerable crop planning and rehabilitation work has been done on the Sele Project, this has been hampered by the widespread area of the buildings and much of this cultivated land by various ordinance and airforce units.

2. FORESTRY DIVISION

(1) Army Operations in the Reserved Zone, Cosenza Area.

At the request of Major MacDonald P.B.S. Engineers Procurement Office who is in charge of army lumber operations in the reserved zone Calabria, the chief of the division went to Cosenza for the purpose of assisting the Commanding Officer of the U.S. Forestry Unit in preparing a plan for the allocation of stumpage and determining stumpage prices.

Since the start of operations, the U.S. Army has been sawing lumber from logs, stock-piled by the Italians. Only a negligible amount of standing timber has been cut to date and that for manufacture of piling. As soon as snow conditions make it possible, probably by the middle of May at the latest, contract mills now operating will need to enter the woods and start producing a new supply of logs. After a conference with local members of the Royal Forest Corps the following plan was devised.

(a) Eliminate old system of bidding for standing timber which resulted in timber being awarded on a price basis, but not necessarily to the mill best suited to handle it. This would also result in stumpage prices higher than mills can afford to pay, at the controlled price of lumber. Instead, allocation will be made arbitrarily of an 8 months supply to each mill, on the basis of accessibility, shortest haul, size of mill and other factors which would give maximum production to each mill and for the area as a whole.

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(b) Stumpage prices to be paid for standing timber will be determined for zones by an appraisal system, value to be determined by deducting operating costs, within each zone, from the average selling price of lumber already established. Stumpage value thus determined will be paid to the commune or private owner. Since no payment is made for State owned property this value will be deducted from the lumber price paid the millman, as he would not be required to pay this item.

On April 13 a conference was held at P.B.S. Engineers office with the following officers attending: Lt. Col. Smellon, Major MacDonald both P.B.S. Lt. Col. Glendinning (D.D.W. British) and the Chief of the Forestry Division. Above recommendations were discussed and appeared to be satisfactory to both British and American Engineers. It is assumed that the plan worked out in Cosenza will be used, possibly with some modifications.

(2) Fifth Army Fuelwood Project, (Mignano).

During the month of April over 500 metric tons of wood were delivered to the American and British Armies. Substantial amounts of timber have been felled in addition to the wood already cut to specifications awaiting transport down the cable to the base of the mountain. Three cables are now in operation.

The contract with the 5th Army has been terminated and deliveries are being made to the British daily. Demand for wood has slackened due to weather conditions and it is now possible, if desired, to considerably increase the daily deliveries.

At the end of the month there were approximately 78 civilians and 25 mules at work, the number of workers having been reduced to keep pace with the reduction in the daily amounts desired by the Army. Two additional areas in the same locality have been scouted, contractors found and all arrangements made to initiate these projects if additional amounts of wood are needed.

In Appendix B will be found extracts from reports by the officer who acts as project manager; these extracts not only show achievements but give interesting sidelights on the difficulties to be overcome in such an operation.

(3) A trip was made in Avellino Province by a member of the division for the purpose of locating forest suitable for firewood for the British 57 Base Area. Area surveyed was one suggested by them and is in a location close to points of consumption. A supply of wood was located 6 miles from Avellino easily accessible by truck. This information and name of a contractor was furnished to the 57 Base Area. No further action will be taken by this office unless requested by the Army. During this trip much information on costs of producing fuelwood and charcoal was obtained from members of the Royal Forest Corps and producers.

(4) Region III Forestali Conference.

On Saturday April 29 a meeting was held at Region III Headquarters. The following were in attendance. Royal Forest Corps - Legion Commander, adjutant, supervisor of fuel production and the Commanders of the following Provinces - Naples, Salerno, Benevento and Avellino; A.C.C., representatives were the Chief of Forestry Division, the Assistant Chief of Agriculture Region III, and one of his assistants.

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The following subjects were discussed.

(a) Price appraisals for Fuelwood and Charcoal.

(b) Responsibility of Forestali in carrying out production plans for the required amounts of fuel in each province. Instructions were issued to the Forestali for a complete inventory of all sawmills in the provinces, including equipment on hand and needed for 100% Production, also timber and manufactured products on hand.

Conclusions from this meeting - the members of the Corps appear in general capable, intelligent and well disciplined. It is evident however, since they have considerable responsibility in the production of large amounts of fuels, that high prices will have a tendency to facilitate this operation. Consequently it is believed that any price recommendations from this Corps should be considered in the above light. This is not intended as a reflection on their integrity as it would be a natural tendency in a similar situation anywhere.

(5) Regional Meetings with Royal Forest Corps.

Plans have been made for a continuation of such meetings until the entire occupied territory has been covered. Such plans may be modified depending upon action taken by the Minister in calling necessary conferences at Salerno.

(6) Inspection trips were made in Naples Portici and Castellammare for the inspection of Sawmills. All important mills in the above vicinity are being operated for army requirements.

(7) Plans for May.

(a) Meetings with the Ministry regarding appointment of a chief for the Corps and for initiation of an action program for the Forestali.

(b) One member of the Division will make, during 1st week of May, a field trip to Lagonegro and vicinity to inspect additional sawmills, and to arrange if possible the sawing of logs from the State Forest of Cerreto Cognole at Montesano.

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3. Fisheries Division.

A note of Operational Activities in the Various Regions follows:

Region I

Special regulation were prepared and were approved by Naval authorities to permit ALALUNGA fishing, which has its principal season from about the fifteenth of April to about the first of June. These regulations were distributed via the Captain of the Port offices. This is the first year in several that this type of fishing has been permitted and the catch is running on an almost normal basis.

Figures released by the market in Palermo in April showed that the total production of fish as returned to the central market aggregated 1,696.19 quintals in March of this year as compared with 223.05 quintals in March of the year before.

Region one received an additional 20 ton allotment of hemp during the month of April and exported to Region III in return about 10 tons of cork needed for the Tuna net at Ischia, near Naples. Conferences were held in Naples with representatives of the Sicilian Tuna industry who would like to export the fresh product to Naples area and with representatives of cordage manufacturers. From the Tuna representatives it was learned that a substantial percentage of the total catch would be exported if speedy water transportation is made available.

Region II

A complete survey of the fishing needs was made village by village. Some of the materials needed, which were available, are being shipped, and others will be shipped to fishermen when available. In this category are cotton, paints, nails, sail cloth and steel cables. These items have been requisitioned and will probably be available during the last six months of this year.

In Region Two there are a number of abandoned lighters whose motors, badly needed by fishing boats, will be ruined unless salvaged. Steps have been initiated to accomplish this by making an inquiry through the Undersecretary of the Merchant Marine of the Italian Navy Ministry.

Region III

The activities in this region have been almost too numerous to give an accurate account, for contact with fishermen, market officials and with Region III authorities was constant.

The Division turned over to the Black Market Squad of Region III a fisherman who had paid more than 700,000 lires for a quintal and a half of cotton twine. The price of this cotton thread and twine ranged from 3,500 lires a kilo to 6,500 lires. The fisherman divulged the information as to where he had made the purchase and an informal inquiry was conducted but since there was no fixed AMG price on the cotton there was no prosecution and both the purchaser and the vendor had to be turned loose

Three boats were put in commission as patrol craft during the month of April to help fishermen to keep clear of prohibited zones and to keep an eye on the fish.

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At the suggestion of the Division, sales of fish at sea were prohibited. Also at the suggestion of the Division a system was put in effect whereby motorised fishing craft have to check in and out with the Captains of the Port offices as an added control on the catches. It was found that unscrupulous fishermen were landing along unauthorized unloading points along the beaches.

The Divisions completed the procurement program for the Tuna net at Ischia. The tuna will begin to run early in May. Made available for the owner of the tuna were cork, hemp and grass cordage.

The Division secured an added assignment of nafta for the fisheries at Salerno since the supply that had been set aside for boats was distributed for other needs.

Arrangements were made with the Agriculture and Fisheries officer at Salerno to distribute five tons of raw hemp to the motor fishing trawlers.

On a visit to the Amalfi area the Division found a very dissatisfied group of fishermen. They are equipped with night fishing gear but cannot exercise their trade at night because of the proximity to the war zone. They cannot find other employment and as a result they claim that they and their families are starving. These findings were reported to Allied Naval Authorities, to the Agriculture and Fisheries officer at Salerno, to the chief of the Fisheries Section of the Ministry of Agri. and to the Economic Section, ACC.

In Naples the Division attended and led several meetings with law enforcement agencies. It was found, in spite of the control set up at the Central unloading point, that a large percentage of the fish was finding its way to black market. These meetings were always called by the civilian commission operating the Central Fishing Agency and were presided over by Region III officials.

To give a boost to the morale of the local fisherman, the chief of the Division presented a group of ten fishermen to Admiral Morse, Flag Officer, Western Italy. The Admiral graciously received them and asked in what way he could be of help in relaxing regulations at sea. The fishermen made their wishes known to the Chief of the Fisheries Division of this Sub-Commission and the latter forwarded them to the Flag Officer.

Region V

The Division kept in contact with Region V authorities for the importation of fish to Naples from the East Coast.

Conferences were held with the Region's Agriculture and Fisheries Officer and with the Supply Officer. Two shipments of hemp were made to the fishermen of that area. The exportation of fish to the Naples area was stepped up during the month of April as the season of Sepie went into full swing.

1211

Region VI

A shipment of thirty-six tons of hemp and hemp cordage went to Sardinia. This material was both for the small fisheries and for the tuna net installation.

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SECTION III

1. Office Equipment, etc.

During April the organization of the office was essentially unchanged from the preceding month, except that additional desks and chairs were made available, and an additional telephone was added for the use of the Fisheries and Forestry Section, with consequent benefit to the operation of the office.

2. Office Space.

The work of the Sub-Commission has been greatly handicapped by the lack of adequate office space. At the present time the space allotted to the Sub-Commission, consists of three rooms, two of these are approximately 15 X 20 ft. in dimension, one being occupied by the Director and Deputy Director of the Sub-Commission, and the other by the clerical staff, which consists of 5 EM/CR's and one Civilian. The third room which carries the bulk of the staff is approximately 20 X 40 ft. in dimension, and at present is used by 11 officers and 4 civilian employees.

The room occupied by the Director and Deputy Director is more or less satisfactory for ordinary working but for conferences it is too small; the new Under-Secretary intends to spend considerable time in this office and it will be necessary to find room for a desk fo him.

The room used by the clerical staff is very much too congested for efficient working. They require twice as much space as they have.

The room used by the general staff is highly unsatisfactory from many standpoints; in view of the large number of occupants in the limited space it is impossible to carry on any type of satisfactory interview with officers of other Sub-Commissions or Branches, or with the Italian officials of whom there is an almost continual stream daily. There up to 25 people in this room at times. Also there is a shortage of adequate working space, as in some instances one desk must be occupied by two officers, because there in not room for a desk for each officer.

In view of the increasing amount of work being undertaken by this Sub-Commission it is imperative that additional space be alloted.

3. Personnel

During the month the following officers joined the Sub-Commission

Major G. E. Riddell
Major E. G. D. Kennedy

The following officers were relieved of assignment, and transferred to other duties.

Captain H. W. Potter
Major J. G. Watts
1st Lt. W. E. Von Seggern Jr.
1st Lt. C. C. Hardy
2nd Lt. M. B. Morton

1210

EM/C.R. The Sub-Commission is understaffed and difficulty is being caused by failure to get promotion through for men whose work fully justifies it. There is no man with rank higher than PFC, including the Chief Clerk who does highly responsible work.

1601

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APPENDIX B

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT (Dated 3 April 1944) ON MIGNANO CORDWOOD PROJECT BY LT ARNOLD PROJECT MANAGER.

1. Major Fuller, Forestry Division, ACC, discovering that the 8th and 5th Army were hauling cordwood over 70 miles, formulated a plan, accepted by Economic Section, whereby the cordwood could be obtained in the proximity of the front line troops. Both ACC and F.B.S. were presented with a detailed plan which was accepted and approved. A reliable civilian contractor was found owned a forest at Mignano and a contract was drawn up between the contractor Sig. Sgedari and Major Ferry. FBS purchasing and contracting officer. Major Smith, Class III, handled the affairs for FBS., and an officer was sent by Agriculture Sub-Commission to be Project MGR.

2. A section of the forest directly off the highway, to the northwest of Mignano, was first chosen, scouted by the Project Mgr., and rejected because of mines, difficulty is bringing the wood to the roadside, the small diameter of the trees, and exposure to enemy shellfire. With the aid of the contractor, a survey was made of the forest on the mountain to the east of Mignano. Lack of transportation caused this survey to take two days. Plans were laid and later carried out.

3. The Sindaco and Carbinieri were consulted for a list of all men and youths known to be in or near Mignano and capable of working. These men were "drafted" for an interview with the contractor and the Project Mgr. At the time these civilians were living in caves, fields, ravines, amid debris and filth, and were getting only a portion of the basic Anget rations. Thirty four men started work Feb. 24, four days after the forest had been scouted. Most of their tools and clothing were buried in the debris of their homes, but they went to work with matchets, meat cleavers, blunt axes, and small hand-hatchets.

4. Transportation to bring up a cable owned by the contractor was borrowed from an engineer outfit by the Project Mgr. who walked two miles to get there, and files, to sharpen axes etc. were begged from an advance outfit a mile further up the road. Saws and grindstone were unobtainable from any unit at the front. Project Mgr. had to work without personal transport.

5. With no transportation to get the supplementary civilian rations (113.4 grams of flour per man per ration, 170.1 grams of vegetables, and 28.35 grams of meat or 3/4 ounces soup), the Project Mgr. had to hitch-hike to the ration dump five miles away and hike back with two cases of "C" rations obtained free gratis because they were damaged.

6. The files ruined the tools, so that an intense search throughout Naples was necessary and there were finally located 10 saws, 23 axe heads, and a grind stone.

7. By 28 Feb. there were approximately 114 Townsmen and refugees working on Mignano cordwood project. These workers received the supplementary rations from the Army in addition to the A.M.G. Basic rations. The Project Mgr. had to arrange transportation so that these rations could be issued daily.

1209

8. Result of project: civilians were kept from wandering and from becoming a nuisance to the Army by becoming workers. Men earned a daily wage higher than they had ever earned before; Cordwood was produced for the army's use right at place where it was easily accessible to the Army; workers were given the chance to be independent, self-sufficient, and self-respecting.

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9. It being necessary to cut the forest as per Forestale rules , a Forestale official was brought over from Fraesenzano. He marked the trees to be left untouched for reproduction of the forest.

10. Erecting two cables proved impossible without the necessary equipment, and the necessary engineers were obtainable, so far as was known, near Caserno. These men were sent for, brought to Mignano, told to estimate the equipment needed and were then allowed to hitch-hike back home to obtain the equipment, and then, with the 600 lbs of equipment, they were brought back to Mignano by PBS truck, Q5-37.

11. Rations were authorised from Q5-39 by Major Troy, Quartermaster, at Caserta. Transportation not being available, rations were brought up from Q5-39 only after the Project Mgr. had hiked the 5 miles and waited for them to spare a vehicle and driver. He couldn't phone because he had no phone, had to sign the requisition papers, and had to show the driver where to go.

12. Two scales were purchased, and the Project Mgr., weighed out each man's rations each day, until a cook tent was obtained from a Q.M. salvage dump. This tent was stolen during the night by an allied outfit, so another tent was produced.

13. Mules were necessary: within two days after requested the Caribinieri produced four good ones and one which was quite weak. However, the contract did not permit these to be fed unless they worked, and there was no wood for them to haul at that early date. Still, 20 more mules were needed. With information that many stray mules were in and near Venafro, the Project manager hiked the 33 miles and got the CAC and the Caribinieri to round up 6 and received a promise of 12 more on the 25 of March.

14. The Q5-39 rations dump moved away, leaving the closest ration dump (Q5-36) near Venafro, 23 miles away. The project Mgr., hiked over, stated his case, and was told they couldn't give him transportation for rations. He hiked home, asked questions, and finally got a phone call through from an engineering dump to 5th Army Transportation Sect., which finally gave him a 2½ ton truck for one day to haul rations for 100 men and 20 mules for 6 days.

15. It is a half hours brisk cross country walk from the town to the site of the project.

16. The Project Mgr., scouted the forest and found much T.N.T., duds, mortar shells, ammunition, and grenades (Allied & German) and the like. A demolition squad took care of what he couldn't.

17. Quite a number of German bodies were found on the ridge, and two Grave Registration crews were led to them for disposal.

18. New Zealand, British, and American Troops persisted in using the forest area for rifle, morter, anti-tank, flare, and machine gun practice in spite of the fact that the workers and project are in plain sight with the naked eye, and in spite of the fact that the Project Mgr., personally walked around and informed each outfit that men were working there. Many of the workers miraculously escaped injury and death several times, and many tons of wood are lost to army consumption because

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of the fires caused by this practice.

Likewise, many man-hours and tons of wood were lost because of the workers refusing to stay on the job during such practices.

19. Near-by troops stole much of the cut wood during the night because there was no Guard to place on duty; and civilian guards were useless.

20. The British and New Zealand outfits tried to lure and bribe the laborers away to work on the RR., or highway by paying 60.6 and 75 lire plus three meals per day.

21. People were hired to bake the bread for the men, since 113.4 grams of flour will, if properly done, give between 130-140 grams of bread. Two refugee women were hired to cook the noon meal and to distribute it equally among the workers.

22. At this date - 3 April 1944 - the following is a brief summary of cord wood available:

a. 400 metric tons on the road.
b. 400 metric tons cut on mountain side and ready to be brought to the road.
c. 250 metric tons still in tree size, but felled.
d. Over 2.000 metric tons of forest still avsilable in site to be cut.

23. Number and distribution of laborers:

Muleteers 9; stackers at end of mule-carry 4; cable technicians 4; cable loaders and unloaders 10; cooks and water carriers 2; foremen 1; timekeeper and checker 1; bakers 9part time) 3; using axes, saws, wedges etc., 45; carriers-to bring wood to cable 17; total 96; this number varies between 90-120.

24. Animals.

twenty one mules; one horse

25. Average wage-50 lire per day plus supplementary rations at noon

26. Equipment in use.

Axes (43) and matchets (21) used as needed; 800 yards of steel cable; 300 lbs of 3/4 inch rope; 6 two-man saws; 25 libs of meat fat and grease per week for use on the cable; three 5-gal water tanks; 5-gal gas per week for cleaning cable; 8 empty dehydrated vegetable tins per week for cooking; 500 wooden kocks on the job; two candles daily for book and paper-work; stationary supplies; one salvaged tent for kitchen and storage; one mud hut for billet for foreman, time keeper, contractor, and Project Mgr; field glasses, 1 pair; twenty two file; one grindstone; two [illegible] first aid kits;.

1208

27. Rations.

a. Italian Menu 2. Adm., Inst., 28 HQ., 5th Army, APO 464 and dated 12 Feb., 44 allows per man per day:

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Flour - ¼ lb., or 113.4 grams
Vegetable - 6 oz or 170.1 grams
Fresh meat - 1 oz or 28.35 grams
Cost -.09 per ration

b. 25 mules are allowed 1500 lbs of oats and 28 bales of straw for 6 days.

c. Small quantities of hemp and coarse salt, baking butter, and grease were obtained from neighboring outfits to improvise the noon meal.

d. A 2½ tons truck is necessary once a week to haul 6 days rations for 100 men and 21 miles.

28. The project manager has been informed that Lt. Hyre, Class III, 5th Army Rear, will remove and sign receipt for all the wood now available on the road on Wed., 5 April 1944, but that beginning 6 April 1944 the contract would be turned over to the 5th Army, represented by Maj. Winchester, 57 Area.

29. This was reported to AOC by the Project Mgr.

(In his report for April, the Project manager says:

. . . . . Once again the mountain is being used for target practice
. . . . . The French Moroccans kidnaped Antonio, the timekeeper, because he caught them stealing chickens and other animals. British M.P.'s brought him back and made report to A.M.G. Officer. . . . . Most of the women workers were discharged because the Moroccans lay in wait for them in the bushes when the workers went home).

1605

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[illegible],
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT,
REGION V.

4614²

1st May 1944.

Subject: Farm Harvest - Agricultural Workers

To : Executive Commissioner,
Headquarters,
Allied Control Commission.

1. It is estimated that the total foodstuff to be harvested in FOGGIA Province during the next few months may amount to 350,000 tons including 250,000 tons of wheat, worth at world prices some 25,000,000 dollars.

2. To harvest this large and valuable tonnage, it is essential to bring into the Province some 25,000 harvest workers for a period of 40 days or so. This is the established practice.

3. If the harvest is fully collected there should be a surplus of foodstuffs available for feeding an Italy as a whole, of perhaps 150,000 tons. If harvesting is a failure, this additional quantity of foodstuffs will have to be imported into Italy, which will no doubt reduce correspondingly the quantity of warlike stores which can be imported. The collection of the harvest, therefore, has a direct effect on military operations and should have an operational priority.

4. The harvesters who customarily go into Foggia Province are largely drawn from farm workers in neighbouring Provinces where work happens to be light during the period of the wheat harvest. They are therefore not generally of the classes from which the labour used by the Allied Forces is drawn.

5. The work of the harvesters starts at dawn and finishes at dusk. It is arduous. The worker is asked to leave his home and family (an important sacrifice for an Italian) and to live in the roughest of circumstances. As an inducement it has always been the custom to let him eat pretty well as much as he can, and this has been simple, as most of the food he eats is actually produced in the course of his work. The ration for last year's harvest workers was as follows:-

Flour.....	600	gms	per	day
Pasta.....	250	"	"	"
Beans.....	100	"	"	"
Olive Oil.....	20	"	"	"

1207

and certain other non-rationed foodstuffs (salt, fish, etc).

6. It is appreciated that the above rations are much in excess of the present authorised scales for normal non-seasonal work and that some of the labour working for the Allied Forces may be tempted to go harvesting. But if the source of the labour is carefully selected away from the military areas, it is hoped to control such a tendency.

1606

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7. If the nations to which the harvesters are accustomed are not offered this year it is considered unlikely that a sufficient number will be recruited to bring in the whole harvest of wheat (which promises to be a bumper one). The consequence of this may be that the farmers, in the extremity of their need for labour, will offer far higher inducements than the ration scales shown above. As the only supply of labour will be from within the Province this may well result in labour forces (at present 4,000) working for the Allies being much disorganised. It will be hard to detect and prevent illegal inducements of this kind as they will probably consist of gifts of grain.

8. I realise that the migration of a large quantity of workers and the offer of employment on exceptional terms may have serious effects on the labour situation for the Allied Forces, on the other hand the loss of a large portion of the harvest might have a serious effect on the feeding of the Italian people with consequent calls on shipping. In the circumstances I recommend that the migration should be organised on the same lines as in previous years (including high rations) but that special steps be taken to secure that only labour not of use to the Allied Forces is drawn on. It might be possible, for instance, that every harvest worker should hold, amongst his other documents, a release in writing from the Allied Labour Office most likely to be concerned.

/Etc.

Lieut.Colonel,
for Colonel,
Regional Commissioner.

1206

1607

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

WED/tbw

LAB 091.46142

19 April, 1944

SUBJECT: Rates of Pay

TO : Regional Labor Officer, Region III

1. A complaint has been received from the Deputy Director of Labor, Reg.. 3 District, to the effect that agricultural employees in the Region of Maddaloni are receiving 200 lire per diem, plus a quantity of grain.

2. Will you please investigate and take action if necessary. A report on your investigations would be appreciated in order to frame a reply to the D.D.L.'s complaints

By Command of Lt. General MASON MACFARLANE:

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

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...SOR DIVISION

ROUTING SLIP

File No._____ Date_____

Page(s)_____

TO Sergeant. FROM

FOR:

_____ Necessary Action
_____ Investigation and Report
_____ Type and Return
_____ To Note and Pass On
_____ Recommendation & Remark
_____ Information & Guidance
_____ Approval
_____ To Note and Return
_____ Dispatch
_____ Action Taken
_____ Signature
_____ File

REMARKS: Place this note in "Mr. Agricultural merger file."

PRIORITY: 1204

_____ IMMEDIATE Action
_____ Routine

1809

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rely allied with the affitto
, adria" are to be found the cash tenancy
eldings known as "affitto colonico." ~~Fractions~~
The difference is, chiefly, that the "mezzadria"
are leases in "kind" whereas the "affitto colonico"
are/leases ~~by cash~~ cash.

In addition to this major land structure,
there are ~~either~~ still smaller units of operation
known as "partitanza." These are small tracts of
land assigned either farm hired hands or to small
owners for the growing of specified crops. The lessee
usually supplements this operation by working as a
cash tenant, as a farm hired hand, or as
an independent operator of his own land. Actually,
this group forms the core of the stable ~~farm~~ farm
labor supply in the Poland. At the same time,
the fact that they are tied by leases or by their
own small holdings to a given spot, makes
them available for all types of exploitation as
wage workers, at the hands of the ~~land~~ large land
owners or their representatives.

In recent years, while the Fascists regime
there has been developed a small

The Wage Structure of Agricultural
Labor.

1203

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Farmer: Manager or supervisor esp. the owner - Acts as body guard for proprietor. - Does no manual work himself. -
Serves as foreman
Contract workers between him & landlord:
Obeyed throughout country: -

Omwa-kazi: Work all yr stand - do anything - Start a farm how to please - paid with cash & products - Owner is foreman. - it is heard family lives in village -

Try & stay in same place over 4 yrs. - Have touched & some say several, - Better val. of work by week.

Mwaka: All seasonal work - rains crops - Not liable as herdsmen. -

Fifty cultivars: No contract - mutual fixed price.

1202

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AMCOT

Secretary's agreement effective after
termination of Bombardment. (2) Should
it be withdrawn? or extended to include
Iceland. - Was given in view of Russian
offensive. - Need to know more about it. -
~~Will Britain extend~~ Automatically extension.
Indemnity de facto: Shall this be included
in base? Should not be included. How
many have been including this? How has
been regarded as an indemnity? -

How is word coming along - Production
offensive

Purpose of meeting?
Uniform Major Scale?

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Report on Farm Labour
in Sicily.

Mission: To enquire into the farm labour situation in Sicily and study the problems of such farm labour in order to determine what problems, if any, require the attention of the Labour Sub-Commission.

B. The Report:

I. The Tenure Structure.

II. The Labour Structure:

(a) By occupational groups.

(b) Relation to tenure structure.

III. The wage structure.

IV. Problems.

C. Conclusions and Recommendations for Action:

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he Etent f Agiculture in Sicily:

There are about 4,000,000 people on the eiland f Sicily living in 352 communes in an area of 25,709 square Kilometers. The populatini density varies fram 35 per square kilometer tar Ensa province to 200 per square kilometer in Caltanisetta, the average for the whole eiland being 156.

Sicily is essentially a rural island. There are nly three centers f more than 100,000 populatini and f the 352 communes only 4 f them have less than 25 % f the activi working populatini, over 10 years f age, engaged in agiculture. The distributini f the communes in terms f the percent f the populatini engaged in agriculture (over 10 years age) is as follows:

%	Number f Communes
Less than 25% engaged in Agriculture	4
25 to 49.9 %	34
50 to 69.9 %	154
70 to 84.9 %	156 1199
85 % and over	4
Total	352

About 1,332,000 persons were ~~either~~ employed in Sicily in 1936 and f this number 685,000 or 51.5 were engaged in agriculture. As among the nine provinces the percentage engaged in agriculture varied from 41.4 % in Palermo province to 64.4 % in Ensa province.

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The "Latifundia" Structure in Sicily

Some labour problems are so much part of the land tenure structure on the Island that a brief description of it is necessary.

At the top of the social and economic scale in agriculture are the latifundi, the owners of large holdings. The latifundi, usually absent from their holdings, tend to dominate the social and political structure so far as agriculture is concerned, on the island. The latifundia, the large holdings themselves, comprise from 19 to 42 % of the total land in the various provinces. [~~See table I attached~~]. The owners of these large estates lease their land, for the most part, to "capitalistic" renters, who are the main employers of agricultural labour on the island.

On the latifundia, usually at the center, one will ~~notice~~ find the estate buildings and houses for the workers employed on crude land immediately surrounding the buildings and houses, as the owner wishes to keep himself. The cultivated holdings are not, as a rule, large, the major portion of the estate being leased under any one of several different systems. The latifundium is not therefore, to be looked upon as a large scale unit.

1498

Immediately outside of the latifundium is the area of capitalistic rental agreements known locally as the "affitto capitalistico." There are large units leased for a number of years for payments in kind or for an money equivalent.

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NN 00

placement of vets in government
Before, during, & after.

D. Techniques of government - How did they adapt.
to the war situation -
Specific problems met and manner
of meeting them.

Conclusions:

1. Can a larger governmental unit learn any
lessons from the above? What?

(

1196

1644

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46142

MINISTERO DELL' AGRICOLTURA E DELLE FORESTE

DIRETTIVE PER L' ORGANIZZAZIONE DELL' AGRICOLTURA E DEGLI AMMASSI

DIRECTIVE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE AND OF THE AMASSING

1195

Salerno 28 Aprile 1944

1617

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MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA
E DELLE FORESTE

Salerno 28 aprile 1944

Alle LL. EE. i Prefetti

Agli Ispettorati Agrari Compartimentali

Agli Ispettorati Agrari Provinciali

All'Associazione Naz. degli Enti Economici dell'Agricoltura

LORO SEDI

e p. c.

All'Ecc. l'Alto Commissario per la Sicilia

All'Ecc. l'Alto Commissario per la Sardegna

Al Commissariato Generale dell'Alimentazione

Alla Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari

OGGETTO: Direttive per l'organizzazione dell'agricoltura e degli ammassi.

Questo Ministero, avuto riguardo alla particolare situazione del Paese ed alle necessità del momento, ritiene opportuno ed indispensabile adeguare e coordinare di conseguenza la organizzazione periferica dei propri uffici per ottenerne il massimo rendimento, nei confronti, in modo particolare, dell'ammasso dei prodotti agricoli che si riterrà necessario disporre.

Con le istruzioni che si allegano alla presente sono pertanto definiti i compiti particolari derivanti a ciascuno degli uffici in indirizzo per il funzionamento degli ammassi, compiti e attribuzioni che qui si riassumono:

a) Ispettorati Compartimentali e Provinciali che rappresentano le autorità agrarie gerarchicamente più elevate nell'ambito della rispettiva giurisdizione ed assumono intera responsabilità per il buon andamento degli ammassi e per l'attuazione di tutte le attività agricole.

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS

Salerno, 28 april 1944

To:

Their Excellencies the Prefects

Compartmental Agricultural Inspectorates

Provincial Agricultural Inspectorates

National Association of Economic Bodies of Agriculture

Copy to:

His Excellency the High Commissioner for Sicily

His Excellency the High Commissioner for Sardinia

Office of the Commissioner General for Alimentation

Italian Federation of Agricultural Consorzi

In view of the unusual conditions and necessities with which our country is faced at this time this Ministry deems it advisable and indispensable to rearrange its peripheral organization and coordinate it accordingly, in order to insure maximum efficiency, especially as regards the amassing of such crops as will be ordered whenever necessary.

The enclosed instructions define the particular tasks assigned to each of the offices addressed herein in connection with the operation of Ammassi; these tasks and attributes may be summarized as follows:

a) Compartmental and Provincial Inspectorates represent the highest agricultural authorities within the scope of their respective jurisdictions, and shall assume full responsibility for the proper execution of amassing operations and for the performance of all agricultural activities.

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b) Comitati Provinciali dell'Agricoltura che sono gli organi consultivi a disposizione del Capo dell'Ispettorato Agrario per tutti i problemi inerenti all'agricoltura nell'ambito della rispettiva provincia.

c) Comitati Comunali dell'Agricoltura che dovranno costituire per ogni Comune l'organo a disposizione per tutte le attività inerenti all'alimentazione, all'assistenza agli ammassi e dovranno funzionare come arbitri bonari compositori di tutte le vertenze sorgenti per l'attuazione degli ammassi stessi.

d) Uffici Provinciali Statistico-Economici dell'Agricoltura ai quali è demandata la organizzazione degli ammassi, sotto il controllo del Capo dell'Ispettorato Provinciale Agrario, la raccolta ed il controllo delle denuncie di produzione e tutto quanto altro riguarda la disciplina degli ammassi stessi.

e) Concorzi Agrari Provinciali che rappresentano gli organi esecutivi per l'attuazione degli ammassi stessi.

Gli Uffici ed Enti in indirizzo, sulla base di quanto disposto con le norme allegate alla presente, dovranno provvedere, ciascuno per la parte di propria competenza, per l'immediata attuazione ed esecuzione delle norme stesse e per la messa in piena efficienza dei propri uffici.

Questo Ministero fa riserva di impartire più dettagliae disposizioni per ciascun ufficio e per ciascuno dei compiti ad esso affidati.

Nell'immane compito della ricostruzione, la riorganizzazione dell'agricoltura che prende inizio da questi primi provvedimenti di urgenza, compilati con il pieno accordo e la collaborazione della Sottocommissione per l'Agricoltura della Commissione Alleata di Controllo, troverà tutto l'appoggio degli Ufficiali della Commissione stessa uniti con noi tutti nello sforzo per raggiungere le mete comuni.

Il Ministro

F.to: FAUSTO GULLO

b) Provincial Committees for Agriculture, which sholl be advisory bodies upon whom the Chiefs of the Agricultural Inspectorates may call for advice concerning all problems affecting agriculture within their respective provincial sphere.

c) Communal Committee for Agriculture, which in each Commune shall be the organ charged to deal with all activities pertaining to alimentation and assistance to Ammassi, and shall act as fair arbiters in all controversies arising from the execution of Ammassi.

d) Uffici Provinciali Statistico-Economici dell'Agricoltura (U.P.S.E.A) which shall be charged with organizing the Ammassi under the supervision of the Chief of the Provincial Agricultural Inspector; with the collection and review of production returns and all other activities concerning the supervision of Ammassi.

e) Provincial Agricultural Consorzi, which consitute the executive organs for the carrying out of amassing operations.

All offices and agencies addressed herein shall, with the aid of the instructions attached hereto, and within the sphere of their respective jurisdiction, insure that these instructions are immediately complied with by all concerned, and that their offices are placed in full working order.

The foregoing is subject to issuance on the part of this Ministry of more detailed instructions concerning each office and each of the respective tasks.

In facing the stupendous task of reconstruction, the reorganization of agriculture, which has begun with the adoption of these initial emergency measures prepared in agreement and with the cooperation of the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission, will receive the fullest measure of support from all officers of said Commission, who will join with us in the effort to achieve our common goal.

Signed: FAUSTO GULLO
Minister

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DIRETTIVE DI ORGANIZZAZIONE E DI FUNZIONAMENTO

Questo Ministero, riservandosi di emanare norme integrative in merito alla organizzazione ed al funzionamento dei dipendenti Ispettorati Compartimentali e Provinciali nonchè di precisare i compiti rispettivi, impartisce, per ora, in termini generali, le proprie istruzioni in merito che sono state concordate con la Commissione Alleata di Controllo (Allied Control Commission, Agriculture Sub-Commission).

La particolare critica situazione alimentare che incombe sul nostro Paese minandone alla base la tranquillità e l'ordine pubblico, esige il più duro e consapevole sforzo da parte di tutte le Amministrazioni dello Stato, operanti, ciascuna, nell'ambito delle rispettive competenze.

Al Ministero dell'Agricoltura spetta il compito, grave di responsabilità, di organizzare l'ammasso, o la disciplina di vincolo, per quei prodotti agricoli che si riterrà di sottoporre a tali obblighi.

La Commissione Alleata di Controllo attribuisce all'esito di tale azione la massima importanza, e soltanto se potrà trarre convincimento che tutto quanto è possibile fare da parte nostra per assicurare la massima produzione agraria ed il massimo risultato degli ammassi, sarà attuato, il Governo Italiano potrà ad essa rivolgersi per ottenerne, nei limiti del possibile, un adeguato aiuto.

In considerazione di tali presupposti questo Ministero, non può esitare a disporre che i propri Uffici periferici diano tutta la loro opera affinchè il risultato degli ammassi corrisponda alle necessità imperiose del momento.

Pertanto, preminente attività tanto degli Ispettorati Compartimentali come di quelli Provinciali, dovrà essere, in tutto il periodo di ammasso dei vari prodotti per i quali ne sarà disposta la disciplina, quella di contribuire al massimo per il conseguimento dello scopo indicato.

In ciascuno degli Ispettorati, il Capo dell'Ispettorato stesso è responsabile di fronte al Ministero del buon andamento degli ammassi nella rispettiva circoscrizione compartimentale e provinciale.

Allo scopo verranno immediatamente impartite disposizioni alla Associazione Nazionale degli Enti Economici dell'Agricoltura — che per modifiche di organizzazione e di compiti verrà ora detta « Ufficio Nazionale Statistico-Economico dell'Agricoltura » (U.N.S.E.A.) — di porre alle dipendenze tecniche degli Ispettorati Agrari Provinciali i propri uffici Provinciali con i rispettivi dipendenti Uffici di Zona in modo che la organizzazione

DIRECTIVES OF ORGANIZATION AND OF OPERATION

This Ministry, reserving the right to issue full regulation in regard to the organization and operation of its Compartmental and Provincial Inspectorates, and to define their respective responsibilities, issues now in general terms proper instrucions on the subject which have been agreed upon with the Allied Control Commission - Agriculture Sub-Commission. The especially critical food situation in which our country finds itself, undermining at the base public order and safety, requires the hardest and most conscientious effort on the part of all Government bureaus, each operating within its respective jurisdiction.

The Ministry of Agriculture has the task, heavy with responsibility, of organizing the ammasso or the control of those agricultural products which it is considered feasible to submit to such compulsion.

The Allied Control Commission attributes the greatest importance to the success of this program and only if it can be convinced that everything has been done at our end to maximize crop production and to insure that the amassing program shows maximum results, will the Italian Government be in a position to approach it with a request for adequate aid, as far as possible.

In view of the above, this Ministry can have no hesitation in ordering that its country offices give all their help so that the returns of the ammassi correspond to the imperious needs of the moment.

Therefore, the foremost activity of Compartmental Inspectorates, as also of Provincial Inspectorates, must be, during the period of accumulation of the various products for which this measure will have been ordered, that of contributing to the utmost to the attainment of the goal indicated.

Within each Inspectorate, the Head of the Inspectorate himself is responsible to the Ministry for the proper operation of the ammassi in his respective compartmental and provincial sphere.

For that purpose instructions will be issued at once to the « Associazione Nazionale degli Enti Economici dell'Agricoltura » which, due to modifications of organization and assignment will henceforth be called « Ufficio Nazionale Statistico-Economico dell'Agricoltura » (U.N.S.E.A.) to place under the technical direction of the Provincial Agrarian Inspectorates their Provincial Offices and their respective zone offices, so that the or-

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di accertamento e di reperimento dei prodotti soggetti all'ammasso si svolgerà alle dipendenze degli Ispettori Agrari Provinciali i quali, pertanto, assumeranno la diretta responsabilità dell'andamento e del risultato degli ammassi stessi.

Ragioni contingenti hanno consigliato, per il momento, di non procedere all'assorbimento degli Uffici Provinciali Statistico-Economici dell'Agricoltura (U.P.S.E.A) nell'amministrazione statale, ma ciò se mantiene separati detti Uffici dagli Ispettorati Agrari sotto il punto di vista amministrativo e gerarchico, non deve costituire separazione dal punto di vista tecnico e tanto meno per quanto riguarda, più immediatamente, la tecnica degli ammassi come per quanto concerne ogni altra attività assistenziale di propaganda e statistica, per l'esplicazione della quale gli Ispettorati Agrari Compartimentali e Provinciali ritenessero valersi dell'opera di detti Uffici. Affinchè il controllo degli Ispettorati sia completo, esso dovrà estendersi anche ai Consorzi Agrari Provinciali in quanto Enti esecutori, per conto dello Stato, degli ammassi. A garantire gli agricoltori che il quantitativo di prodotti da conferire all'ammasso sia equamente valutato in rapporto alla produzione ottenuta, sarà costituito in ogni Comune un Comitato apposito che funzionerà come arbitro tra gli agricoltori e gli organi preposti all'ammasso.

Si accludono (allegato A) le istruzioni concernenti le modalità di collaborazione dei vari organi incaricati dell'attuazione degli ammassi, collaborazione che dovrà essere stretta e piena, dipendendo dall'azione concorde il successo degli ammassi stessi.

Le schede di statistica, concordate fra il Ministero dell'Agricoltura e la Commissione Alleata di Controllo, saranno spedite quanto prima, in quantità adeguata, agli Uffici interessati.

L'allegato B costituisce una copia del decreto che disciplina l'ammasso di grano e dell'orzo e le relative trattenute.

In attesa di porre in atto, a tempo opportuno, l'attività propria e dei funzionari dipendenti per rendere efficiente al massimo grado la organizzazione degli ammassi ed il relativo risultato, non manchino, frattanto, gli Ispettori Compartimentali e Provinciali di svolgere nei riguardi degli agricoltori opera di persuasiva propaganda, verbale e a stampa, per indurli ad accettare la disciplina di ammasso come un imprescindibile, e pur sacro ed umanitario dovere, dal compimento del quale, non può esitarsi ad affermarlo, dipende, sotto diversi aspetti, il nostro avvenire sia prossimo che remoto.

ganization of assessment and location of products subject to the ammasso will take place under the Agrarian Provincial Inspectors who, consequently, will themselves assume direct responsibility for operation and success of the Ammassi.

Present conditions have, for the time being, made it inadvisable to proceed with the absorption of U.P.S.E.A. Offices by the State administration, but if, on the one hand, this will keep said offices separate from the Agricultural Inspectorates from an administrative and jurisdictional standpoint, it must not, on the other hand, result in a separation in anything pertaining to the technical side or even less in that which concerns, more immediately, the technique of amassing or any other activity involving propaganda, statistics, or assistance to farmers, concerning which Compartmental Inspectorates might wish to avail themselves of the services of these offices.

So that control on the part of the Inspectorates be complete, it should extend also to the Provincial Agrarian Consorzi in their function of executive agencies, for account of the State, of the Ammassi. To guarantee to farmers that the amount of produce to be delivered to the ammasso be equitably appraised in proportion with the production obtained, in every Commune there will be constituted an appropriate Committee which function as arbiter between the farmers and the agencies charged with ammasso activities. Instructions are enclosed (Appendix A) in regard to the manner of cooperation among the various agencies charged with ammasso activities a cooperation which must be close and full, for on harmonious action depends the success of the ammassi.

Attached as Appendix B is a copy of the wheat and barley amassing and retention decree. Supplies of the necessary schedules agreed upon by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission will be available as the statistical basis for this work.

While awaiting the proper moment to get their own work and that of their officials going, to make the organization of the ammassi and the relative returns as efficient as possible, the Compartmental and Provincial Inspectors should not fail meanwhile to carry on in respect to the farmers a work of persuasive publicity, verbal and printed, to induce them to accept the ammasso control as an inescapable and also sacred and humanitarian duty, on the fulfillment of which, one cannot hesitate to say so, depends under varying aspects our future both near and distant.

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Sarà cura di questo Ministero stabilire, d'intesa con la Commissione Alleata di Controllo, i prezzi del grano e degli altri prodotti da sottoporsi all'obbligo di ammasso in misura ben rimunerativa in modo che il prezzo non venga a costituire incentivo alla evasione, ma al conferimento.

Per l'assolvimento di tali compiti, come di quegli altri inerenti agli Ispettorati Agrari dipendenti, emerge l'assoluta necessità dei mezzi di trasporto. Le condizioni attuali non consentono a questo Ministero di procedere a forniture dirette di automezzi; sarà però interessato il Ministero dell'Interno perchè a mezzo dei Prefetti sia fatto il possibile per fornire i mezzi di trasporto occorrenti agli Ispettorati, sia pure temporaneamente.

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Premesso quanto sopra in linea di contingente necessità, si fanno seguire disposizioni di carattere normativo per la organizzazione ed il funzionamento degli Ispettorati dipendenti.

I) *Ispettorati Agrari Compartimentali.*

Come già precisato in precedenti note ministeriali, è intendimento di questo Ministero che gli Ispettori Agrari Compartimentali assumano piena ed effettiva responsabilità, nei confronti del Ministero stesso, del coordinato svolgimento di tutte le attività che si esplicano nel campo della tecnica agraria in genere.

Pertanto l'Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale rappresenta nel Compartimento di propria giurisdizione l'autorità agraria gerarchicamente più elevata ed è responsabile, nei confronti del Ministero, oltre che dell'assolvimento dei compiti specifici istituzionalmente demandati agli Ispettorati Agrari Compartimentali, anche del buon funzionamento dei servizi propri degli Ispettorati Provinciali sia per quanto concerne l'attività e la disciplina del personale come pure per assicurare l'attuazione e l'applicazione coordinata delle direttive, norme ed istruzioni impartite dal Ministero agli Ispettorati Provinciali per l'organizzazione e l'incremento dell'agricoltura.

Per conseguire tale scopo l'Ispettore Compartimentale ha facoltà di impartire disposizioni normative ai dipendenti Ispettorati Provinciali di cui darà tuttavia sempre preventiva conoscenza a questo Ministero per la dovuta approvazione.

In dipendenza di quanto esposto, questo Ministero si riserva, intesa la Commissione Alleata di Controllo, di precisare quale debba essere, in corrispondenza delle esigenze emergenti per cia-

This Ministry will arrange to fix, in agreement with the Allied Control Commission, the prices of wheat and of the other products which are to be placed under ammasso control, in a quite remunerative measure so that the price will not constitute an incentive to evasion, but to delivery.

The fulfillment of these tasks, as well as of all those incumbent upon our subordinate Agricultural Inspectorates, brings out the absolute need for means of transportation. Present conditions do not enable this Ministry to supply motor transportation directly, however, the Ministry of the Interior will be approached in order that, through the intermediary of the Prefects everything possible be done to furnish Inspectorates with the necessary means of transportation, even if only temporarily.

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After this introduction, in view of contingent necessities, following are provisions of regulatory character for the organization and operation of the Inspectorates.

1) *Compartmental Agricultural Inspectorates.*

As has already been stated in previous ministerial communications, it is the intention of this Ministry that the Compartmental Agriculture Inspectors assume full and effective responsibility to the Ministry for the coordinated execution of all activities within the field of agrarian technique in general.

Therefore, the Compartmental Agrarian Inspector represent within his compartment the highest hierarchical agrarian authority and is responsible with respect to the Ministry, both for the carrying out of the specific tasks institutionally required of the agrarian Compartmental Inspectorates, and also for the proper functioning of the services of the Provincial Inspectorates, both as regards the activity and the control of personnel, as also to assure execution and coordinated application of directives, rules and regulations issued by the Ministry to the Provincial Inspectorates for the organization and promotion of agriculture.

To attain such purpose, the Compartmental Inspector is authorized to issue regulatory provisions to his Provincial Inspectorates, of which, however, prior notification will always be made to this Ministry for proper approval.

In connection with the above, this Ministry reserves the right, in agreement with the Allied Control Commission, to define what should be in accordance with the requirements of each in-

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scun Ispettorato, il rispettivo organico del personale, che, in ogni caso, sarà contenuto entro i limiti dello stretto necessario.

La enunciazione delle direttive che seguono, definisce altresì i compiti che vengono demandati agli Ispettori Agrari Compartimentali.

1) Come già raccomandato con precedente nota ministeriale, massima e senza riserve deve essere la collaborazione con gli Ufficiali Alleati di Collegamento, affinchè mediante l'azione combinata di questo Ministero e della Commissione Alleata di Controllo, possa giungersi, quanto prima, alla riorganizzazione e ricostruzione della nostra agricoltura.

2) Massima importanza assume nell'attuale momento il servizio delle informazioni statistiche. L'Ispettore Compartimentale affiderà ad apposito funzionario il servizio di statistica agraria e curerà che i dati statistici richiesti agli Ispettorati Provinciali, sia quelli periodici, oggetto di speciali moduli e schede, come quelli di cui si dovesse fare, a seconda delle necessità, apposita richiesta, siano raccolti ed elaborati con la massima diligenza e puntualmente inviati per proprio tramite al Ministero ed alla Commissione Alleata di Controllo, alle scadenze prescritte.

Dal canto suo dovrà riassumere ed elaborare in rapporto al proprio Compartimento i dati provinciali prima di inoltrarli al Ministero ed alla Commissione Alleata di Controllo.

Ciò vale anche per quelle richieste di dati e di notizie che potranno, di volta in volta, essere avanzate da questo Ministero o dalla Commissione Alleata di Controllo, avvertendo che ogni comunicazione del genere da farsi alla detta Commissione o ad alcuno dei suoi componenti, deve essere trasmessa, per conoscenza, anche a questo Ministero. Resta confermato che le notizie rilevate a scopo di statistica agraria, non debbono essere in alcun modo, e per nessun motivo, divulgate e comunicate a fini fiscali.

3) Date le attuali contingenze ed in relazione al fatto che l'Italia è pressochè sprovvista di tutto quanto costituisce materiale di fornitura dei mezzi tecnici e strumentali dell'agricoltura e che una parte soltanto di tali mezzi potrà essere ottenuta tramite la Commissione Alleata di Controllo, l'Ispettore Compartimentale deve seriamente preoccuparsi di segnalare a questo Ministero il fabbisogno relativo, con quel tempestivo anticipo rispetto all'epoca d'impiego, che consenta di poter provvedere, in tempo utile, alla fornitura.

spectorate the respective personnel setup, which in each case will be kept within the limits of strict necessity.

The following directives define likewise the tasks expected of the Compartmental Agrarian Inspectors.

1. As already recommended by prior ministerial communication, to the limit and without reserve must be the cooperation with the Allied liaison officers, so that, through the combined action of this Ministry and of the Allied Control Commission, reorganization and re-constitution of our agriculture may be attained.

2. The service of statistical information assumes utmost importance at the moment. The Compartmental Inspector will entrust a suitable official with the service of agrarian statistics and will see to it:

a) That the statistical data required of the Provincial Inspectorates, both periodical ones consisting of standard forms and schedules and those that may be required in case of necessity, be collected and worked out with utmost care and promptly forwarded by proper channels to the Ministry and the Allied Control Commission on the prescribed due-dates.

b) The Compartmental Inspector shall summarize and prepare provincial data in relation to his own Compartment before trasmittal to the Ministry and to the Allied Control Commission. This also applies to those inquiries for data and information which may from time to time be requested by this Ministry and the Allied Control Commission, and you are reminded that any communication of the kind to be made to said Commission or its components, must be forwarded for information also to this Ministry. Unchanged remains the instruction that information gathered for agrarian statistical purposes must not in any way and for any motive be divulged and communicated for fiscal purposes.

3. In view of present contingencies and by virtue of the fact that Italy is almost bereft of all that which constitutes material of supply of technical and instrumental means for Agriculture and that only a part thereof can be obtained through the Allied Control Commission, the Compartmental Inspector must seriously undertake to advise this Ministry of relative needs, with such advance notice, in respect to the time of use, as will permit to provide supply at the proper time.

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L'Ispettorato Compartimentale, predisponendo sin d'ora un apposito programma di coordinato lavoro, in relazione alle varie esigenze colturali ed alle varie operazioni di semina e di raccolta, richiederà a tempo opportuno dati e notizie agli Ispettorati Provinciali della propria circoscrizione e li trasmetterà a questo Ministero dopo averli riassunti ed elaborati in rapporto al Compartimento.

4) Sarà altro compito dell'Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale seguire l'attività delle varie Istituzioni Agrarie, dipendenti o controllate dal Ministero, operanti nel Compartimento, facendo, eventualmente, proposte al fine di conseguire un coordinamento del lavoro scientifico e tecnico da esse svolto nonchè la massima rispondenza delle loro attività alle esigenze dell'agricoltura che debbono essere valutate in rapporto all'attuale momento.

II) *Ispettorati Agrari Provinciali.*

Nella Provincia di propria competenza l'Ispettore Agrario Provinciale rappresenta l'autorità agraria più elevata in quanto esecutrice, diretta e responsabile, delle disposizioni, direttive e norme ministeriali nonchè di quelle che riterranno di impartire gli Ispettore Compartimentali, competenti per circoscrizione, allo scopo di conseguire il coordinamento ed il massimo rendimento dei servizi.

Nel caso che, per vicende di guerra, una sola delle Provincie appartenenti ad una determinata circoscrizione compartimentale risulti liberata e amministrata dal Governo Italiano o dal Comando Militare Alleato, l'Ispettore Agrario di essa corrisponderà direttamente col Ministero ed assolverà, in via transitoria, anche i compiti demandati all'Ispettore Compartimentale.

In relazione ai compiti che vengono in appresso specificati, questo Ministero, d'intesa con la Commissione Alleata di Controllo, si riserva di stabilire l'organico di ciascun Ispettorato Provinciale, che sarà tuttavia in stretta relazione con le reali necessità di funzionamento.

Gli Ispettori Provinciali improntеranno la loro attività e quella degli Uffici dipendenti alle seguenti istruzioni.

1) Massima e senza riserve deve essere la collaborazione con gli Ufficiali Alleati che abbiano ad assolvere incarichi loro affidati dalla Commissione Alleata di Controllo, o che nei Comandi Militari Alleati della Provincia disimpegnino funzioni che rendono necessaria tale collaborazione.

The Compartmental Inspectorate, in drawing up at once a suitable program of coordinated work, in relation to various cultural needs and the various operations of seed and harvest, will request at the proper time data and information from Provincial Inspectorates under his jurisdiction and will forward same to this Ministry after combining and elaborating same in respect to the Compartment.

4. A further task of the Agrarian Compartmental Inspector will be to follow the activities of the various Agrarian Institutions under and supervised by the Ministry, which are operating within the Compartment, submitting, if needed, proposals so as to obtain coordination of the scientific and technical work undertaken by them, as also the utmost correlation of their activities to the needs of agriculture which must be appraised with respect to the present moment.

II) *Provincial Agricultural Inspectorates.*

Within the province under his jurisdiction the Agrarian Provincial Inspector represents the highest agrarian authority inasmuch as he is the direct executor of and is responsible for the carrying out of provisions, directives and regulations of the Ministry, as also of those which the Compartmental Inspectors, who have jurisdiction over the section, will see fit to impart for the purpose of obtaining coordination and utmost results of services. In case that through war events one only of the Provinces belonging to a certain Compartmental section be liberated and administered by the Italian Government or by the Allied Military Command, the Agrarian Inspector thereof will communicate directly with the Ministry and will undertake temporarily also the responsibilities incumbent upon the Compartmental Inspector.

With respect to the tasks which are below specified, this Ministry, in agreement with the Allied Control Commission, reserves the right to determine the personnel of each Provincial Inspectorate, which however, will be in strict relation with the real operational needs.

The Provincial Inspectors will adhere in their activities, and those of the offices under them, to the following instructions:

1. Collaboration must be to the utmost and unreserved with the Allied officials who have to discharge responsibilities entrusted to them by the Allied Control Commission or who in the Allied Military Commands of the Provinces are charged with functions which render such collaboration necessary.

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2) L'Ispettore deve esigere che tutti i funzionari dipendenti assolvano i rispettivi compiti con impegno ed alacrità, prodigandosi perchè ad essi non manchi, nella esplicazione dell'attività di ufficio, la propria opera di guida, di assistenza e di incoraggiamento.

3) E' stato già reso noto, e si conferma, l'intendimento di questo Ministero che gli Ispettorati Agrari Provinciali abbiano a riprendere un'attività improntata a quella svolta, con tanto risultato per il progresso dell'agricoltura italiana, dalle antiche Cattedre Ambulanti d'Agricoltura.

Ciò si rende particolarmente necessario in questo periodo in cui per note ed ovvie ragioni non possono essere impartite direttive tecnico-agrarie di ordine generale, ed ogni agricoltore richiede particolare assistenza in relazione alla specifica situazione che si è venuta a determinare per la sua azienda.

Pertanto l'Ispettore Provinciale predisponga il funzionamento di ufficio in modo che larga parte dell'attività possa essere dedicata alla propaganda ed alla assistenza, ottenendosi in tal modo anche lo scopo di togliere l'agricoltore da un isolamento, sotto diversi aspetti dannoso, dagli Organi Statali dell'Agricoltura.

Sempre in relazione a tale criterio, saranno ricostituiti gli Uffici distaccati di Sezione in numero adeguato alle necessità ed all'uopo gli Ispettori Provinciali trasmetteranno studiate proposte agli Ispettori Compartimentali competenti, i quali, vagliate opportunamente le proposte stesse, le trasmetteranno al Ministero con proprio motivato parere.

4) Per quanto riguarda il servizio di statistica e la segnalazione del fabbisogno dei mezzi tecnici e strumentali dell'agricoltura, valgono le norme sopra specificate per gli Ispettorati Compartimentali.

Si ravvisa opportuno, tuttavia, a seguito di recenti constatazioni in merito ai dati delle richieste pervenute, insistere sulla necessità:

a) che i dati statistici siano rilevati con la massima diligenza in modo che essi diano garanzia assoluta di attendibilità e che pertanto rappresentino essenzialmente lo stato del fenomeno oggetto del rilevamento e non l'adattamento coartato della rappresentazione statistica del fenomeno stesso a presupposti soggettivi o di opportunismo.

b) che la valutazione del fabbisogno dei materiali occorrenti all'agricoltura sia fatta a seguito di ponderato esame per evitare richieste esorbi-

2. The Inspector must insist that all his officials carry out their jobs with earnestness and alacrity, also seeing to it that in carrying out the required activities there be no lack of guidance, assistance, and encouragement on his part.

3. It has already been made known and is repeated that it is the intention of this Ministry that the Provincial Agrarian Inspectorates resume an activity similar to that carried on with so much success for Italian Agriculture, by the former Cattedre Ambulanti d'Agricoltura. This is particularly necessary in this period in which for known and obvious reasons there can be no issuing of technical agricultural directives of general character, and every farmer needs particular assistance with respect to the specific situation which has been developed on his farm.

Therefore, the Provincial Inspector will arrange the operation of his office in such fashion as to set aside a large part of its activity for publicity and assistance, in this fashion there being attained also the purpose of removing the agriculturalist from an isolation, harmful in various repects, from the State Agricultural Organs. Always with relation to such a criterion, there will be re-established the separate offices of the Section in an amount adequate to the requirements, and for that purpose the Provincial Inspectors will submit studied poposals to the appropriate Compartmental Inspectors, who, if they approve, will forward same on to the Ministry with arguments in support.

4. As regards the service of statistics and notification of technical and instrumental agricultural needs, the above mentioned regulations for the Compartmental Inspectorates apply. It is considered appropriate, however, following recent sizing up of data requested, to insist on the necessity:

a) That statistical data be gathered with utmost care so that absolute guarantee of reliability be given and that, therefore, they represent essentially a true picture of the object of the survey and not a forced adaptation of the statistical representation of the subject matter to assumed objectives or opportunism.

b) That appraisals of needs of materials required for agriculture be made following careful examination so as to avoid exhorbitant or defi-

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tanti o deficienti che, nell'un caso o nell'altro disorientano ingenerando diffidenza e perplessità.

5) Allo scopo di porre a disposizione degli Ispettorati Agrari Provinciali un adeguato organo consultivo, saranno ricostituiti in ogni Provincia, su nuove basi e con aumentate attribuzioni, i Comitati Provinciali dell'Agricoltura. Al riguardo vengono impartite precise disposizioni anche per la nomina dei componenti i Comitati stessi (Allegato A).

6) In rapporto al funzionamento dell'Ufficio ed al disimpegno dei vari servizi gli Ispettori Provinciali si atterranno alle seguenti istruzioni di massima che, pur già costituendo le normali direttive di attività, si riconfermano per espresso desiderio della Commissione Alleata di Controllo:

a) la Sezione Zootecnica; valendosi anche dell'opera di altri Uffici parastatali a norma di apposite disposizioni, curerà di tenere in continuo e diligente aggiornamento la consistenza del patrimonio zootecnico della Provincia distinguendo le specie degli animali e le categorie delle singole specie come nei moduli del censimento bestiame 1930.

Inoltre la Sezione Zootecnica sorveglierà e controllerà quanto viene effettuato a riguardo della distribuzione dei mangimi e dei foraggi includendo nei propri compiti anche la sorveglianza ed il controllo in merito alla raccolta del latte ed al trasporto di questo ai centri di distribuzione nonchè in merito al bestiame destinato al macello.

Sarà particolare cura della Sezione Zootecnica segnalare, a seconda delle occorrenze, il fabbisogno di sieri e vaccini in relazione al manifestarsi di particolari epizoozie.

b) la Sezione addetta alla cerealicoltura ed in genere alle colture erbacee curerà che sia dato il massimo incremento alla superficie da seminare a grano preoccupandosi in ogni modo che per il grano e per ogni altra erbacea siano applicati i migliori metodi colturali consentiti nelle attuali condizioni.

Segnalare le occorrenze di sementi e di fertilizzanti; di materiali per la lotta contro gli animali dannosi alle colture; di antiparassitari, costituisce altresì speciale compito di detta Sezione.

c) la Sezione che presiede al servizio delle colture legnose, assolverà analoghi compiti per quanto riguarda le colture di propria competenza tecnica.

Si confermano le disposizioni a suo tempo diramate per la soppressione degli Uffici Provinciali

cient requests which in either case cause difficulties entailing distrust and perplexity.

5. For the purpose of placing at the disposal of the Provincial Agrarian Inspectorates an adequate advisory body in every Province, on new bases and with increased functions, the Provincial Agricultural Commitees will be reconstituted. Precise instructions will be issued, also as regards appointment of members of said Committees (Appendix A).

6. With respect to the operation of the office and discharge of their various services, the Provincial Inspectors will adher to the following general instructions, which, although already constituting the normal operating directives, are restated by express wish of the Allied Control Commission:

a) The zootechnical section, availing itself also of the work of other semi-statal offices by virtue of appropriate instructions will attend to keeping continuously and religiously up-to-date the extent of the zootechnical resources of the Provin-ce, separating the species of animals and the category of the individual species based on the forms of the animal census of 1930.

In addition, the Zootechnical Section will supervise and control activities in regard to distribution of fodder, including in its activities also the supervision and control with respect to milk collection, and the transportation thereof to centers of distribution, as also in regard to cattle destined for the slaughterhouse. It will be the particular care of the Zootechnical Section to make notification, whenever required, of the needs in sera and vaccines in relation to the manifestation of particular cattle diseases.

b) The section assigned to cereal cultivation and field crops in general, will see to it that a maximum increase in the area to be sown to wheat will be attained, taking care that for wheat as well as for any other field crop the best cultivation methods possible under present conditions be applied.

To report requirements of seeds, fertilizers, materials for the fight against animals harmful to crops, and parasiticides, constitutes similarly a special task for that Section.

c) The Section which has charge of services of tree crops will discharge similar functions as regards the cultures under itsown technical jurisdiction.

There are hereby confirmed the instructions issued previously, concerning the abolition of the

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degli Enti Economici dell'Agricoltura (Cerealicoltura, Viticoltura, Olivicoltura, Ortoflorofrutticoltura, Pastorizia e Zootecnia) e per la assunzione da parte degli Ispettorati Provinciali dell'Agricoltura dei rispettivi compiti, mentre si fa riserva di dare comunicazione circa l'abolizione o il riordinamento di altri Enti quali l'Associazione Nazionale Coltivatori Piante Erbacee Oleaginose, Consorzi Provinciali Trebbiatori, ecc.

***

Questo Ministero e la Commissione Alleata di Controllo mentre esprimono il più comprensivo apprezzamento dell'opera svolta dagli Ispettorati Agrari Compartimentali e Provinciali, rispettivamente nel proprio campo d'azione, nel turbinoso periodo attraversato dall'Italia ora liberata, fanno il massimo affidamento sulla volontà di lavoro e sulla competenza dei funzionari ministeriali affinchè, superata la corrente campagna agraria che per forza di eventi, superori ad ogni umana possibilità, ha dovuto svolgersi pressochè senza controllo ed in grave carenza di adeguati mezzi produttivi, possa riorganizzarsi e ricostituire l'agricoltura italiana su quelle basi di sana tecnica applicativa che ha costituito in ogni tempo la meta di questo Ministero e la realizzazione degli sforzi appassionati e assidui dei funzionari tutti, centrali e periferici.

Il Ministro

F.to FAUSTO GULLO

HQ/ACC/AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

Approved: (signed) W. A. HARTMAN
Major
Director

Provincial Offices of the Economic Bodies of Agriculture (Cerealicultura, Viticultura, Olivicultura, Ortoflorofrutticultura, Pastorizia e Zootecnia) and the absorption on the part of Provincial Agricultural Inspectorates of their respective tasks, subject to further announcements by this Ministry concerning the abolition or revamping of other agencies, such as the « Associazione Nazionale Coltivatori piante erbacee oleoginose, Consorzi Provinciali Trebbiatori », etc.

***

This Ministry and the Allied Control Commission while expressing the most understanding appreciation of the work carried on by Agrarian Compartmental and Provincial Inspectorates, in their own fields of action, during the tumultuous period undergone by liberated Italy, have the utmost confidence in the will to work and the ability of the Ministry's Officials, so that after completion of the current agrarian campaign — which thru forces beyond control has had to be carried on practically without supervision and in almost complete absence of adequate productive means — Italian agriculture may be reorganized and reestablished on that basis of sound technique which at all times has been the aim of this Ministry and the object of passionate and assidous efforts of all central and peripheral officials.

Signed: FAUSTO GULLO
Minister

HQ/ACC/AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

Approved: (signed) W. A. HARTMAN
Major
Director

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(Allegato A)

ORGANIZZAZIONE DELL'AMMASSO

1) L'Associazione Nazionale degli Enti Economici dell'Agricoltura che, per modificazione di organizzazione e di compiti, assume il nome di Ufficio Nazionale Statistico-Economico dell'Agricoltura (U.N.S.E.A) funzionerà quale organo dello Stato, alle dirette dipendenze del Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste.

I compiti di carattere generale assegnati all'U.N.S.E.A sono quelli del rilevamento statistico, dell'accertamento e del reperimento della produzione agricola sottoposta a disciplina di ammasso o di vincolo e conseguenti controlli.

Allo stesso vengono anche affidate tutte le attribuzioni di carattere generale demandate dalla Legge 18-5-1942, n. 566 agli Enti Economici dell'Agricoltura, che esso ufficio svolgerà in nome e per conto degli Enti stessi.

2) Gli Ispettorati Compartimentali dell'Agricoltura presiederanno al coordinamento di tutte le attività tecniche ed economiche che si svolgono nell'ambito della rispettiva giurisdizione.

3) Nelle rispettive provincie gli Ispettorati provinciali dell'Agricoltura svolgeranno tutti i compiti di carattere tecnico e di assistenza agraria che, comunque, interessano le colture, gli allevamenti ed i prodotti, compresi quelli in precedenza demandati alle organizzazioni economiche periferiche.

Spetta inoltre ad essi Ispettorati vigilare e coordinare tutta la attività che permane ancora affidata alle predette organizzazioni periferiche.

4) Le istituzioni e gli organi tecnici specializzati dipendenti o controllati dal Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste continueranno ad esplicare la loro attività.

5) Gli Uffici Provinciali dell'Associazione (Uffici Accertamenti Agricoli) vengono ricostituiti secondo i nuovi criteri che qui si precisano ed assumeranno il nome di Uffici Provinciali Statistico-Economici dell'Agricoltura (U.P.S.E.A.).

Gli Uffici provvederanno per la organizzazione ed il controllo degli ammassi dei prodotti agricoli che saranno disposti da questo Ministero, per la raccolta ed il controllo delle denuncie di produzione, per la disciplina degli ammassi stessi, per l'accertamento ed il reperimento delle produzioni soggette ad ammasso od a vincolo, per la disci-

(Appendix A)

TRANSLATION

ORGANIZATION OF « AMMASSI »

1. The National Association of Economic Bodies of Agriculture which, through a change in its organization and tasks, will assume the name of « Ufficio Nazionale Statistico Economico dell'Agricoltura » (U.N.S.E.A.), shall function as an organ of the State, directly under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

The general duties of U.N.S.E.A. shall include statistical surveys and the assessment and location of agricultural products subject to amassing or blocking as well as to the corresponding controls.

There are likewise attributed to U.N.S.E.A. all functions of a general nature which Law No. 566 of 5-18-42 assigns to the Economic Bodies of Agriculture, which functions shall be performed by U.N.S.E.A. in the name and for account of said Bodies.

2. Compartmental Agricultural Inspectorates shall be responsible for the coordination of all technical and economic activities which are carried on within the scope of their respective jurisdiction.

3. Within their respective provinces the Provincial Agricultural Inspectorates shall perform all technical and advisory tasks which in any way affect growing crops, livestock, and agricultural products, and which include those previously assigned to peripheral economic organizations.

It is furthermore incumbent upon said Inspectorates to supervise and coordinate all activities of which the aforementioned peripheral organizations are still in charge.

4. Institutions and specialized technical agencies operating under or controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests shall continue to perform their activities.

5. The Provincial offices of the Association (Uffici Accertamenti Agricoli) are hereby re-created in accordance with new principles defined hereunder and shall be called Uffici Provinciali Statistico-Economici dell'Agricoltura (U.P.S.E.A.).

These offices shall arrange for the organization and control of the amassing of such products as shall be specified by this Ministry, for the collection and checking of production returns, for the regulation of the ammassi themselves, for the assessment and location of products subject to amassing or blocking, for the regulation of tran-

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plina dei trasporti e per l'accertamento delle infrazioni relative agli ammassi stessi.

Rientra fra le funzioni di detti Uffici l'assistenza ai produttori per l'assolvimento dei compiti ed il riconoscimento dei diritti loro derivanti dall'osservanza delle discipline di ammasso e di vincolo.

Gli Uffici Provinciali Statistico-Economici dell'Agricoltura rappresentano altresì gli organi a disposizione degli Ispettorati Provinciali dell'Agricoltura per indagini e rilevamenti di carattere statistico ed economico nonchè per la attuazione di particolari compiti di ordine tecnico-economico-assistenziale che questo Dicastero, su proposta degli Ispettorati Provinciali, ritenesse ad essi di demandare.

L'organizzazione periferica sarà completata dagli Uffici di Zona, che, con personale opportunamente selezionato e ridotto al minimo indispensabile, sono posti alle dirette dipendenze degli Uffici Provinciali.

Gli Uffici di Zona dovranno essere costituiti in numero tale da consentire il pieno rendimento di tutta l'organizzazione economica. Ciascun Ufficio potrà avere la propria giurisdizione su di uno o più Comuni, in rapporto all'importanza agricola dei Comuni stessi e delle possibilità di collegamento, ed avrà sede in quel Comune che meglio si presta per i rapporti con l'intera zona controllata, possibilmente centro di ammasso, di mercati, fiere ed in genere ove gli agricoltori abbiano frequenti ragioni di recarsi.

6) Resta fermo quanto è demandato dalle disposizioni in vigore ai Consorzi Agrari Provinciali quali organi per l'esecuzione delle operazioni di ammasso obbligatorio e volontario dei prodotti agricoli ed, eventualmente, quelle di difesa delle piante coltivate e dei prodotti contro cause nemiche.

In esecuzione delle disposizioni impartite con la presente circolare l'Ufficio Nazionale Statistico-Economico dell'Agricoltura disporrà per l'immediata messa in efficienza dei costituendi Uffici, sia centrali che periferici, e per l'accurata selezione sia dal punto di vista del rendimento che politico del personale che vi sarà preposto.

Inoltre, dovendo l'U.N.S.E.A. provvedere anche per la gestione del patrimonio degli Enti da essa rappresentati, costituirà nel proprio seno un servizio con amministrazione nettamente separata per la gestione di detto patrimonio secondo le norme che saranno all'uopo fissate.

Sono ripristinati, secondo le seguenti direttive, i Comitati Provinciali dell'Agricoltura — aventi

sports and for the reporting of violations occurring in connection with ammassi.

The functions of said offices include assistance to producers in the fulfillment of tasks and the exercise of rights arising from compliance with amassing and blocking regulations.

U.P.S.E.A. offices constitute likewise agencies at the disposal of Provincial Inspectorates of Agriculture for inquiries and surveys of a statistical and economic nature as well as for the performance of special technical, economic and advisory tasks which this Ministry might assign to them upon the recommendation of said Provincial Inspectorates.

The peripheral organization shall be completed with the creation of the Zone offices which are operate directly under the Provincial Offices, with carefully selected personnel kept within an indispensable minimum.

Zone Offices shall be sufficient in number to insure maximum efficiency in the entire economic organization. The jurisdiction of each Office may extend to one or more Communes, according to the agricultural importance of said Communes and to liaison possibilities, and shall be located in the Commune which is most favorably situated from the standpoint of *maintaining* relations with the entire controlled zone, and which might be the amassing center, or a market place, or a fair town, or any place farmers might have reason to visit frequently.

6. There shall remain in force current provisions which establish Provincial Agricultural Consorzi as the executive organs for the voluntary and compulsory amassing of agricultural products, and, if necessary, for the protection of growing crops and agricultural products against harmful influences.

In compliance with the provisions contained in this circular, U.N.S.E.A. shall immediately place the proposed central and peripheral offices in working order, and shall arrange for the most accurate selection of the respective personnel, both from the standpoint of efficiency and of political reliability.

Moreover, since U.N.S.E.A. will be called upon to manage the assets of agencies which it represents, it shall set up within its organization a service completely separate from an administrative standpoint, for the management of said assets in accordance with instructions to be issued for this purpose.

In accordance with directives hereunder, there are restored the Provincial committees for Agri-

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funzioni consultive per il coordinamento di tutti i provvedimenti da attuarsi in provincia in materia di disciplina della produzione, distribuzione dei mezzi tecnici e di inizative afferenti alle attività agricole — nonchè i Comitati Comunali, che assumeranno anche i compiti di assistenza e di componimento delle controversie eventualmente insorgenti per l'osservanza della disciplina di ammasso.

Il Comitato Provinciale dell'Agricoltura dovrà essere in ogni Provincia immediatamente formato come segue:

Presidente:

Il Capo del R. Ispettorato Provinciale dell'Agricoltura.

Membri:

1) Un rappresentante della R. Prefettura.
2) Un rappresentante del Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia per la Sezione Agricola Forestale.
3) Il Direttore del Consorzio Agrario Provinciale.
4) Un agricoltore rappresentante dei proprietari ed affittuari conduttori.
5) Un agricoltore rappresentante dei proprietari dei beni affittati.
6) Un agricoltore rappresentante dei proprietari e affittuari diretti coltivatori.
7) Un rappresentante scelto fra i lavoratori dell'Agricoltura.
8) Un agricoltore rappresentante dei Tecnici Agricoli.
9) Il Direttore dell'Ufficio Provinciale dell'Agricoltura (ex Uffici Accertamenti Agricoli), con funzioni di Segretario.

Il Capo dell'Ispettorato Provinciale dell'Agricoltura procederà alla nomina delle persone che ritiene idonee a far parte del Comitato ottenutane la preventiva approvazione dall'Eccellenza il Prefetto.

Con la stessa procedura il Presidente provvederà alla nomina del Vice Presidente.

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In ciascun Comune dovrà costituirsi un unico Comitato che assumerà la denominazione di Comitato Comunale dell'Agricoltura al quale vengono demandate:

a) le attività già affidate al Comitato Comunale dell'Alimentazione;

culture who are to furnish advice concerning the coordination of all measures to be enacted in the province in connection with the regulation of production, the distribution of technical means and all promotional activities affecting agricultural activities; there shall likewise be restored the Communal Committees to whose tasks shall be added that of furnishing advice and of settling any controversies which might arise in connection with the observance of amassing regulations.

Provincial Committees for Agriculture shall be appointed immediately in each Province, as follows:

President: The Chief of the Provincial Agricultural Inspectorate.

Membership:

a) A representative of the Prefettura.

b) A representative of the Provincial Economic Council, for the Agriculture and Forest Section thereof.

c) The director of the Provincial Agr. Consorzio.

d) A farmer representing owner and tenant managers.

e) A farmer representing owners and tenants who are personal operators.

f) A representative chosen from among workers in agriculture.

g) A representative of Agricultural Technicians.

h) The director of U.P.S.E.A. (ex Ufficio Accertamenti Agricoli) who shall act as Secretary.

The Chief of the Provincial Agricultural Inspectorate shall appoint such persons as he deems eligible for membership in the Committee, after obtaining the Prefect's approval in respect thereto.

The same procedure shall be followed by the President in appointing the Vice-President.

***

In each Commune there shall be constituted a single Committee which shall be named Communal Committee for Agriculture and which shall perform the following:

a) All activities formerly carried on by the Communal Committee for Alimentation.

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b) le attività, nell'ambito comunale, demandate al Comitato Provinciale dell'Agricoltura;

c) la funzione arbitrale nelle controversie derivanti dall'applicazione delle discipline inerenti all'agricoltura.

Del Comitato Comunale dell'Agricoltura saranno chiamati a far parte:

Presidente: il Sindaco.

Membri : il Comandante locale dei RR.CC.;
un rappresentante del Clero designato del Vescovo;
il Capo dell'Ufficio di Zona Statistico-Economico dell'Agricoltura, con funzioni di Segretario;
due agricoltori locali rappresentanti degli agricoltori, di cui uno per le grandi aziende e uno per le piccole e medie aziende;
due rappresentanti scelti fra i lavoratori dell'agricoltura.

Il Comitato in parola dovrà essere immediatamente costituito.

Il Sindaco procederà alla nomina delle persone che ritiene idonee a far parte del Comitato dopo ottenutane l'approvazione del Comitato Provinciale dell'Agricoltura.

L'Ispettore Agrario Provinciale comunicherà a questo Ministero l'avvenuta costituzione dei Comitati Provinciali e Comunali dell'Agricoltura.

***

Le Sezioni Provinciali dell'Alimentazione collaboreranno con la nuova organizzazione economico-agricola, in rapporto alle proprie attribuzioni in modo tale da rendere il più omogeneo possibile il complesso produttivo nell'ambito della rispettiva provincia.

Le LL. EE. i Prefetti ed i Capi degli Ispettorati Compartimentali e Provinciali dell'Agricoltura affiancheranno l'azione dell'U.N.S.E.A. per lo adeguamento della organizzazione periferica.

Questo Ministero si riserva di diramare altre norme, esecutive per il funzionamento dell'organizzazione economica in questione, e di fissare i compiti ad essa demandati e le rispettive sfere di competenza.

Il Ministro
F.to FAUSTO GULLO

HQ/ACC/AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION
Approved: (signed) W. A. HARTMAN
Major
Director

b) All activities — within the Communal sphere — incumbent upon Provincial Committees for Agriculture.

c) The function of arbiter in controversies arising from the enforcement of regulations governing agriculture.

The membership of Communal Committees for Agriculture shall be as follows:

President: The mayor.

Membership:

Local Carabinieri Commander.
A representative of the clergy designated by the bishop.
The head of the U.P.S.E.A zone office, who shall act as secretary.
Two local farmers representing the landholders.
Two representatives chosen from among the workers in agriculture.

The above mentioned Committee shall be constituted at once.

The mayor shall appoint such persons as he deems eligible for membership in the Committee, after obtaining the approval of the Provincial Committee for Agriculture in respect thereto.

The Provincial Agricultural Inspector shall notify this Ministry as soon as the Provincial and Communal Committees for Agriculture are instituted.

***

The « Sezioni Provinciali dell'Alimentazione » (Provincial Food Bureaus) shall cooperate with this new economic organization in agriculture, in accordance with their functions, in order that the productive machinary in each province may be rendered as uniform as possible.

Their Excellencies the Prefects and the Chiefs of Compartmental and Provincial Agricultural Inspectorates shall support U.N.S.E.A. for the proper establishment of its peripheral organization.

***

The foregoing is subject to the issuance of further instructions by this Ministry governing the operation of the economie organization in question, and defining both its tasks and the scope of the respective jurisdictions.

Signed: FAUSTO GULLO
Minister

HQ/ACC/AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION
Approved: (signed) W. A. HARTMAN
Major
Director

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(Allegato B)

DECRETO MINISTERIALE PER LA DISCIPLINA DI AMMASSO DEL GRANO E DELL'ORZO DEL RACCOLTO 1944

IL MINISTRO PER L'AGRICOLTURA E LE FORESTE

VISTO il R. D. L. 10-5-1943, n. 397 recante disposizioni per la disciplina totalitaria del raccolto cerealicolo 1943 e delle fave secche,

VISTO il D. M. 26-5-1943 sulla determinazione delle trattenute dei cereali e delle fave secche,

VISTO il D. M. 11-6-1943 sulle trattenute di grano consentite ai conduttori di aziende,

VISTO il D. M. 15-6-1943 che disciplina la macinazione dei cereali trattenuti per il consumo familiare,

VISTA l'ordinanza N. 1 del Commissario Generale per l'Alimentazione in data 24-9-1943,

VISTO il R. D. L. 25-2-1944, n. 63 che stabilisce il passaggio alle dipendenze del Ministero dell'Agricoltura e Foreste del Commissariato Generale dell'Alimentazione,

VISTO il R. D. L. 22-4-1943 n. 245 relativo alle penalità per il mancato conferimento dei cereali in genere,

CONSIDERATA la necessità nelle attuali contingenze di assicurare i rifornimenti indispensabili per le FF. AA. e per la popolazione civile,

RITENUTO pertanto di confermare l'ammasso del grano e dell'orzo con riserva di emanare successive disposizioni per l'ammasso o il vincolo di altri prodotti agricoli, prodotti nella campagna agraria 1943-44, disciplinandone i conferimenti, i trasporti, la lavorazione e la distribuzione,

DECRETA

Art. 1. Rimangono sottoposti alla disciplina di ammasso, i seguenti prodotti, da chiunque e per qualsiasi titolo detenuti: frumento ed orzo.

Restano in vigore le disposizioni di cui al R. D. L. 10 maggio 1943 n. 397 limitatamente all'ammasso del frumento e dell'orzo.

I prodotti conferiti sono immediatamente pagati, a termini dell'art. 10 del succitato R. D. L., sulla base dei prezzi fissati in relazione agli attuali costi di produzione risultanti dai conti colturali.

(Appendix B)

TRANSLATION

MINISTERIAL DECREE REGULATING THE AMASSING OF WHEAT AND BARLEY PRODUCED IN 1944

BY VIRTUE OF: R. D.L. No. 397 of May 10, 43 containing provisions for the comprehensive regulation of the 1943 production of cereals and dried horse beans.

M. D. of May 26, 1943, fixing retention rates, on cereals and dried horse beans,

M. D. of June 11, 1943 concerning wheat retentions authorized for farm operators.

M. D. of June 15, 1943 regulating the milling of cereals retained for family use.

Order No. 1 of the Commissioner General for Alimentation, dated September 24, 1943.

R. D. L. No. 63 of February 25, 1944 ordering the absorption of the Office of the Commissioner General for Alimentation by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

R. D. L. No. 245 of April 22, 1943 concerning penalties for failure to deliver grains to amassi,

WHEREAS, due to the present emergency it is absolutely necessary to insure vital supplies to the Armed Forces and to the civilian population,

WHEREAS, therefore, it is deemed advisable to restore the amassing of wheat and barley — subject to issuing subsequent directives regulating the amassing or control of other crops — produced during the 1943-1944 season; and to regulate the delivery, transport, processing and distribution thereof,

The Minister of Agriculture and Forests

HEREBY DECREES

Art. 1. The following products, by whomsoever and for whatever reason held, shall be subject to amassing; wheat and barley. Provisions of R. D. L. No. 397, of May 10, 1943, concerning the amassing of wheat and barley, shall remain in force.

All products delivered to amassi shall be paid for immediately in compliance with Art. 10 of the above mentioned Decree, at prices fixed in relation to present costs of production as evidenced by cost analyses.

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Art. 2. E' ripristinata la disciplina per la macinazione del grano e dell'orzo di produzione 1944 da trattenere per il consumo familiare, secondo le norme di cui al D.M. 15-6-1943, fatta eccezione per l'art. 4 di detto Decreto relativo alle quote da trattenere per consumo familiare, che vengono fissate come al seguente art. 3.

Restano abrogate le disposizioni relative all'anticipata scadenza delle bollette di macinazione di cui all'ordinanza N. 1 del Commissariato Generale dell'Alimentazione.

Le quantità di prodotto trattenute per il fabbisogno della alimentazione familiare debbono essere giustificate dalle bollette di macinazione rilasciate, nelle norme prescritte, dall'Autorità Comunale; tali quantità non possono formare oggetto di compra-vendita.

Art. 3. Le quantità di grano che sul raccolto 1944 possono essere trattenute per il consumo familiare, in esenzione dal vincolo e dall'obbligo dell'ammasso, a termini dell'art. 2 del R. D. L. 10-5-1943 n. 397, sono stabilite nelle seguenti misure massime per ciascuna persona delle categorie in appresso indicate, restando inteso che nessuna persona può trattenere più di una quota:

a) conduttori non coltivatori manuali di aziende cerealicole, di cui siano proprietari o enfiteuti o usufruttuari o affittuari (conduttori in economia o a mezzadria, o a colonia parziaria o in compartecipazione) che esercitino direttamente e continuativamente la produzione dell'azienda con esclusione di ogni altra attività: q.li 1.50 di grano per il conduttore e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia che con lui convivono a carico e per ciascuno dei dipendenti conviventi.

b) conduttori coltivatori manuali di aziende cerealicole, di cui siano proprietari, o enfiteuti, o usufruttuari, o affittuari (coltivatori diretti): q.li 2.00 per il conduttore e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia che con lui convivono a carico e per ciascuno dei dipendenti conviventi.

c) coloni parziali, compartecipanti di aziende cerealicole: q.li 2.00 per il lavoratore e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia che con lui convivono a carico e per ciascuno dei dipendenti conviventi.

d) convivenze e parrocchie che conducano direttamente aziende cerealicole in proprietà o in enfiteusi, o in usufrutto, o in affitto: q.li 2.00 pro-capite per i conviventi che attendono manualmente e stabilmente alla coltivazione dei terreni.

Art. 2. There are hereby restored the provisions governing the milling of wheat and barley produced in 1944, to be retained for family consumption, as directed by Ministerial Decree of June 15, 1943 with the exception of Art. 4 relating to amounts to be retained for family consumption, which are fixed in Art. 3 hereunder.

There are hereby abrogated the provisions relating to the expiration in advance of milling permits covered by order No. 1 of the Commissioner General for Alimentation. All amounts retained for family food requirements must be accounted for by means of the milling permits issued by Communal authorities, in accordance with existing regulations. Such amounts cannot be bought or sold.

Art. 3. Maximum amounts of wheat which may be retained from the 1944 crop for family consumption under the exemption from the amassing obligation, in accordance with Art. 2 of R.D.L. No. 397 of May 10, 1943, are set as follows for each person of the following groups; it being understood that no one person shall be entitled to more than one retention:

a) non-manual operators of cereal farms of which they are owners or « Enfiteuti » (long-term tenants) or usufructuaries or tenants (operators with hired help, or on a half-share tenancy basis, or on a share-tenancy or share-cropping basis) who personally and continuously attend to the management of the farm to the exclusion of any other activity; 1.50 quintals of wheat for such operator and for each cohabitant dependent member of his family and cohabitant help.

b) Manual operators of cereal farms, of which they are owners, or « Enfiteuti » or (long-term tenants), or usufructuaries, or tenants (personal operators): 2.00 quintals for the operator and each cohabitant dependent member of his family and cohabitant help.

c) Share tenants who share in the production of cereal farms: 2.00 quintals for each laborer and cohabitant dependent member of his family and cohabitant help.

d) Communities and parishes operating cereal farms as owners or « Enfiteuti » (long-term tenants) or usufructuaries, or tenants: 2.00 quintals per capita for members who manually and permanently attend to the cultivation of the land.

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Inoltre, i conduttori che abbiano, per patto di lavoro, obbligo di corrispondere cereali ai lavoratori, possono trattenere:

e) per i salariati fissi ed obbligati, addetti alle aziende cerealicole, quando per patto di lavoro abbiano diritto a compenso in natura fino a q.li 2.00 per ciascun lavoratore e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia che con lui convivono a carico.

f) per i coloni parziali, i compartecipanti, i salariati fissi di aziende agricole ed i braccianti stabilmente occupati in tali aziende, ai quali per patto di lavoro debbano farsi somministrazioni di cereali: fino a q.li 2.00 per lavoratore manuale,

g) per i dirigenti e impiegati di aziende cerealicole che risiedono stabilmente presso le aziende stesse e vi esplichino continuativamente ed esclusivamente la loro attività, con funzioni tecniche od amministrative, di concetto o di ordine: q.li 1.00 per ciascun dirigente o impiegato e per ciascuna delle persone di famiglia che con lui convivono a carico.

Art. 4. In sostituzione totale o parziale di grano possono essere trattenuti per ogni quintale di grano q.li 1.30 di orzo prodotto nella stessa azienda agricola.

Art. 5. I quantitativi di grano e di orzo che possono essere trattenuti per le esigenze delle semine, in esenzione dal vincolo e dall'obbligo dell'ammasso, sono stabiliti per ogni ettaro da coltivare nelle seguenti misure massime:

grano di varietà precoce: q.li 1.80 per ettaro
grano di varietà tardiva: q.li 1.25 per ettaro
orzo per produzione di granella: q.li 1.50 per ettaro.

Art. 6. Non sono consentite trattenute di grano o di orzo per usi zootecnici.

Art. 7. Sono abrogate tutte le disposizioni che comunque contrastino con le norme fissate nel presente decreto.

Le infrazioni alle disposizioni contenute nel presente decreto sono punite ai sensi del R. D. L. 22-4-1943 n. 245.

Salerno, 2 maggio 1944

Il Ministro
F.to FAUSTO GULLO

Furthermore, operators who are obligated under wage contracts to make deliveries of cereals to laborers, may retain the following:

e) For fixed-salary employees and task-labor working on cereal farms, whenever wage contracts specify compensation in kind; up to 2.00 quintals for each laborer and for each cohabitant dependent member of his family.

f) For share-tenants, share-croppers, fixed-salary employees of farming enterprises and laborers permanently working for such enterprises, whose wage contract specifies deliveries of cereals; up to 2.00 quintals per manual laborer.

g) For managers and employees of cereal farms who permanently reside thereon and work continuously and exclusively, in technical, administrative, managerial or clerical capacity: 1 quintal for each manager or employee and for each cohabitant dependent member of his family.

Art. 4. As a total or partial substitute for wheat there may be retained for each quintal of wheat 1.30 quintals of barley produced on the same farm.

Art. 5. Maximum amounts of wheat and barley which may be retained for seeding, under the exemption from crop control and amassing obligations, are set as follows for each hectare to be cultivated:

Early wheat: 1.80 quintals per hectare.

Late wheat: 1.25 quintals per hectare.

Barley, for production as grain: 1.50 quintals per hectare.

Art. 6. No wheat or barley retentions are authorized for animal feed.

Art. 7. All provisions which in any way conflict with the ones set forth in this decree are hereby abrogated. The violation of any of the provisions contained in this decree shall be punishable in accordance with R. D. L. No. 245 of 22 April 1943.

Salerno, 2 May 1944

Signed: FAUSTO GULLO
Minister

IS. ETORATO DEL LAVORO
NAPOLI - Via Duomo, 219

461/2

QUALIFICA OPERAI DELL'INDUSTRIA PER LA LAVORAZIONE DEL LEGNO

Segherie meccaniche e falegnamerie

Segantini di I^
" " 2^
Macchinista attrezzista
" di I^
" di 2^
Falegnami tracciatori
Aiutanti falegnami (piallatori e smerigliatori)
Falegnami
Manovali
Apprendista dai I5 ai I8 anni
" " 18 " 20 "
" oltre i 20 anni
Garzoni e donne inferiori ai 16 anni
Carpentiere navale

Segantini a mano
Carpentieri e calafati
Pontieri
Manovali
Iniezioni del legno

Operatori
Aiutanti operatori
Manovali specializzati
Manovali comuni
Meccanici
Aiutanti di officina
Tacchifici

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" " 2^

Macchinista attrezzista

" di I^

" di 2^

Falegnami tracciatori

Aiutanti falegnami (piallatori e smerigliatori)

Falegnami

Manovali

Apprendista dai I5 ai I8 anni

" " 18 " 20 "

" oltre i 20 anni

Garzoni e donne inferiori ai 16 anni

Carpentiere navale

Segantini a mano

Carpentieri e calafati

Pontieri

Manovali

Iniezioni del legno

Operatori

Aiutanti operatori

Manovali specializzati

Manovali comuni

Meccanici

Aiutanti di officina

Tacchifici

Segantini

Macchinista

E - 1190

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Appaiatori
Donne
Apprendista dai 15 ai 18 anni
" " 18 " 20 "
" oltre i 20 anni
Donne e ragazzi inferiori agli anni 16

Forme per calzature

Modellisti
Tornitori
Segantini
Smerigliatori
Lucidatori
Operai di tacco e punta
Solettatori in ferro
Donne
Apprendisti dai 15 ai 18 anni
" " 18 " 20 "
" oltre i 20 anni
Donne e ragazzi inferiori agli anni 16

Fabbriche per imballaggi

Segantini di 1ª
" " 2ª
Macchinisti
Circolaristi di 1ª
" " 2ª
Affilatori o saldatori a mano

Fabbriche di mobili

Intagliatori, intarsiatori cesellatori
Doratore e grattare

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Donne e ragazzi inferiori agli anni 16

Forme per calzature

Modellisti
Tornitori
Segantini
Smerigliatori
Lucidatori
Operai di tacco e punta
Solettatori in ferro
Donne
Apprendisti dai I5 ai I8 anni
" " 18 " 20 "
" oltre i 20 anni
Donne e ragazzi inferiori agli anni 16

Fabbriche per imballaggi

Segantini di I^
" " 2^
Macchinisti
Circolaristi di I^
" " 2^
Affilatori o saldatori a mano

Fabbriche di mobili

Intagliatori,intarsiatori cesellatori
Doratore e grattare
Doratore applicatore di oro
Preparatori e tracciatori
Ebanistà tappezzieri
Segantini di I^
" " 2^
Attrezzista

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Macchinista di I^
" " 2^
Fabbri
Verniciatari e lucidatori
Manovali
Apprendista dai 15 ai I8 anni
" " 18 " 20 "
oltre i 20 anni
Garzoni fino ai I6 anni
Operaio tappezziere

Mobili curvi

Meccanici
Macchinista di I^
" " 2^
Curvatori a mano e montatori
Operai comuni
Lucidatori
Operaie
Donne e ragazzi inferiore ai 16 anni

Mobili e lavori di Sorrento

Tracciatori,intarsiatori e ritoccatori
Ebanisti
Tornitori
Macchinisti
Lucidatori
Apprendisti dai I5 ai I8 anni
" " I8 " 20 "
" oltre i 20 anni
Donne e ragazzi inferiore ai 16 anni

Aste dorate e cornici

Adlotti alle macchi

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Mobili

Apprendista dai 15 ai I8 anni
" " 18 " 20 "
oltre i 20 anni
Garzoni fino ai I6 anni
Operaio tappezziere

Mobili curvi

Meccanici
Macchinista di I^
" " 2^
Curvatori a mano e montatori
Operai comuni
Lucidatori
Operaie
Donne e ragazzi inferiore ai 16 anni

Mobili e lavori di Sorrento

Tracciatori, intarsiatori e ritoccatori
Ebanisti
Tornitori
Macchinisti
Lucidatori
Apprendisti dai I5 ai I8 anni
" " I8 " 20 "
" oltre i 20 anni
Donne e ragazzi inferiore ai 16 anni

Aste dorate e cornici

Addetti alle macchine
Ingessatori a mano
Macchiatori e miscellatori
Macchiatori
Verniciatori e lucidatori

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Donne .

Apprendisti dai I5 ai I8 anni

" " I8 " 20 "

" oltre i 20 anni

Donne e ragazzi inferiori ai I6 anni

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Distribution of Farms According to Size.
(Ripartizione per classi di ampiezza.
Table I

Source: Tav. 19, di Stati
by Banco
Vol 2 - Cen

Executive Dist.

Provincie	(Ampiezza della aziende in ettari) Size of Holding in Ettari 2½ A.										% Distribu						
	fino a 0.50	0.51 a 1	1.01 a 3	3.01 a 10	10.01 a 20	20.01 a 50	50.01 a 100	100.01 a 200	200.01 a 500	oltre 500	fino a 0.50	0.51 a 1	1.01 a 3	3.01 a 10	10.01 a 20.	20.01 a 50	50.0 a 1
Agrigento	9,420	7,859	14,715	14,829	3,484	1,181	272	149	59	20	1.0	2.3	10.3	30.0	17.3	12.4	6.8
Caltanissetta	6,148	5,619	13,914	11,936	2,290	550	137	82	52	18	0.9	2.2	13.1	32.6	15.5	7.9	4.9
Catania	22,595	14,457	20,612	10,271	1,984	1,010	350	170	74	22	2.0	3.9	13.2	19.4	9.8	11.4	5.8
Enna	3631	3072	8265	11,298	2,396	704	204	119	69	27	0.5	1.1	7.7	28.6	15.1	10.3	7.0
Messina	31,106	16,009	20,661	7,519	1,026	580	226	121	111	48	2.9	5.0	15.0	15.2	5.9	7.2	6.2
Palermo	20,469	14,319	25,692	16,622	2,151	1,254	411	247	197	65	1.4	2.6	11.6	21.4	9.1	9.4	7.3
Ragusa	4,562	4,596	8,054	4,638	1,417	923	276	57	13	5	1.0	2.6	11.3	19.3	15.9	21.9	14
Siracusa	6,535	6,228	9,859	5,521	1,481	1,051	374	143	64	13	1.0	2.6	9.8	16.1	11.6	18.0	14.
Trapani	8,114	6,594	13,265	11,621	2,468	791	168	54	28	10	1.1	2.7	13.1	33.6	17.4	12.4	6.
Total.	112,585	78,753	135,017	94,265	19,277	8,044	2,424	1,142	664	228	1.5	2.7	11.8	23.9	12.4	11.5	8.
							Table II										
In proprieta											85.0	77.8	65.2	46.2	41.6	47.1	48
In affitto											5.1	5.6	6.9	8.6	12.4	20.8	26
A. Colonia											6.9	10.2	13.3	15.9	14.9	10.4	8
Conduz. mista											3.0	6.4	14.6	29.3	31.1	21.7	16.

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Distribution of Farms According to Size.

(Ripartizione per classi di ampiezza.

Table I

Source: Tav. 19, page 51, Sicilia Compendio di Statistica Economica, published by Banco di Sicilia, Palermo, 1937. Vol 2 - Census of 1930.

Table I a.

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(Ampiezza delle aziende in ettari) Size of Holding in Ettari	0.51 a 1	1.01 a 3	3.01 a 10	10.01 a 20	20.01 a 50	50.01 a 100	100.01 a 200	200.01 a 500	oltre 500
	7,857	14,715	14,829	3,484	1,181	272	149	59	20
	5,619	13,914	11,936	2,290	550	137	82	52	18
	4,457	20,612	10,271	1,984	1,010	350	170	74	22
	3072	8265	11,298	2,396	704	204	119	69	27
	16,009	20,661	7,519	1,026	580	226	121	111	48
	14,314	25,642	16,622	2,751	1,254	411	247	194	65
	4,596	8,034	4,638	1,417	923	276	57	13	5
	6,228	7,854	5,521	1,481	1,051	374	143	64	13
	6,594	13,265	11,621	2,468	771	168	54	28	10
	78,753	135,017	74,265	17,291	8,044	2,427	1,142	664	228

Table II

% Distribution of Land.

Fino a 0.50	0.51 a 1	1.01 a 3	3.01 a 10	10.01 a 20	20.01 a 50	50.01 a 100	100.01 a 200	200.01 a 500	oltre 500
1.0	2.3	10.3	30.0	17.3	12.4	6.8	7.6	6.5	5.8
0.9	2.2	13.1	32.6	15.5	7.9	4.9	5.6	7.9	9.4
2.0	3.9	17.2	19.4	9.8	11.4	8.8	8.6	8.4	14.5
0.5	1.1	7.7	29.6	15.1	10.3	7.0	7.8	10.3	10.6
2.9	5.0	15.0	15.2	5.9	7.2	6.6	6.9	14.0	21.3
1.4	2.6	11.6	21.4	9.1	9.4	7.3	8.6	14.8	13.8
1.0	2.6	11.3	19.3	15.9	21.9	14.2	5.7	2.8	5.3
1.0	2.6	9.8	16.1	11.6	18.0	14.4	10.9	10.5	5.1
1.1	2.7	13.1	33.6	12.4	12.4	6.3	4.2	4.9	4.3
1.5	2.7	11.8	23.9	12.4	11.5	8.0	7.6	9.7	10.9
85.0	77.8	65.2	46.2	41.6	47.1	49.3	50.1	54.1	70.8
5.1	5.6	6.9	8.6	12.4	20.8	26.5	30.2	25.5	18.6
6.9	10.2	13.3	15.9	14.9	10.4	8.0	3.8	2.1	1.4
3.0	6.4	14.6	29.3	31.1	21.7	16.2	15.9	18.3	9.2

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FARM LABOR PROBLEMS

16 December 1943

A. What are the various systems of farm tenure in Sicily? (Quelli, affitto capitalistico, mezzadria o colonia parziaria, affitto colonico, partitanza, compartecipazione collettiva, enfiteusi, demanio comunale, usi civici e altri.)

I. Describe each covering the following points:

1. Size of the typical unit in hetares.
2. Does the owner operate the land?
3. Does the owner lease the land to an operator?
4. Does the person leasing the land sub-lease to others?
5. Does the person leasing the land employ workers?
6. Where can sample illustrative contracts for leasing land be found?

II. Which of the types of farming systems employ wage workers?

III What kinds of crops require the most labor on the part of wage workers in any year?

1. How much labor, for instance, in terms of man-days, is required for a hetare of:
   (a) grain
   (b) potatoes
   (c) vines
   (d) citrus fruits
   (e) olives
   (f) vegetables
   (g) any other important crops

IV. For how long each year are wage workers employed?

1. Do they go from one seasonal crop to another and thus keep employed all year?
2. Are they ever unemployed for part of the year? How long?
3. Do they go from one province to the other? What is the extent of the migration?
4. Do they ever find employment part of the year in cognate industries? For instance, would one who picks oranges work part of the time in a citric acid plant or at packing oranges. Or would a wheat harvest worker work part of the year in some other kind of work?

V. What and where are the normal sources of supply of wage laborers? For the various types of farming?

B. What are the various occupations represented among the farm wage hands?

I. Salary rate for each in cash, kind, living [illegible] 1185.

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II. Describe each - skill and training required for each.

III. Contract relationships, if any.

1. What obligations has the worker to the employer?
2. What obligations has the employer to the worker?
3. What degree of stability exists for the various types?
4. If there have been recent changes in use of kind in lieu of cash wages, give probable reasons.

C. Will there be idle land this next year - i.e. (1944)?

I. If so, what are the reasons?
II. Where?
III. In what production areas?
IV. Under what types of farming systems?
V. Extent?

D. Are there any difficulties present in obtaining farm labor?

I. By occupation
II. By area (geographically)
III. By production (crops)
IV. By systems of farming
V. Extent
VI. Probable reasons. What are the chief competitors for farm labor?

E. Are there any centers where wage hands are concentrated for seasonal work? (Case del contadino)

I. How many and where?
II. Living conditions:
1. Provision for food, sanitation, health, etc.
2. For family or for single workers.
3. Arrangement for mass feeding.
III. Is "gang" or "group" labor ever used through these centers?
1. Is control of "gang" labor in public or private hands?
IV. Who supervises camps?
V. From where do the workers come?

F. How extensively is child labor used in Sicily?
I. Under what farming systems most prevelent?
II. Is use related to school schedule?
III. Is it an outgrowth of family work on a tract of land, or are children hired outside the family?

G. Describe insurance and benefit system available to and used by farm employees and employers for benefit of farm workers and workers' families.

H. How active, if at all, are farm labor organizations?

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I. Do present laws allow retention of controlled crops (wheat and olive oil) for different categories of farm labor
   I. permanent day labor?
   II. seasonal labor?
   III. transient labor (may, by manipulation, a worker get retentions from more than one employer? Also may a landowner by claiming retentions for transient labor secure an unlawful retention?)

J. Taxation of farms and workers.
   How are taxes assessed against the land and against workers?
   Who is taxed? Does the lease-holder pay a land tax?
   When and how are such taxes collected?
   Is assessment distributed in accordance with ability to pay?
   How is farm property disposed of when taxes are unpaid?

K. Has there been an influx of workers from bombed out areas.

L. Comparison of Urban and Rural relief.

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Table III

Distribution of Farms According to the Forms of Tenure.

Provincie	Number of Farms (Numero delle aziende)					% D. (della
	Total (in complesso)	Land owners (in proprietà e simili)	Renters (in affitto)	Share-Croppers (a colonia)	All others (a conduzione mista)	Land Owners
Agrigento	51,998	31,828	3,672	7,259	9,239	45.7
Caltanissetta	40,746	20,527	3,680	11,161	5,378	39.6
Catania	71,545	54,187	4,524	8,532	4,302	56.3
Enna	28,785	15,193	2,700	4,065	7,827	43.3
Messina	77,407	57,539	1,696	8,699	9,473	64.9
Palermo	82,030	65,053	4,213	2,096	10,668	64.8
Ragusa	24.521	14,380	5,167	1,878	3,096	47.6
Siracusa	31,269	20,077	3,549	4,624	3,019	50.7
Trapani	43,118	29,622	3,134	2,355	8,027	52.8
Total - Sicilia	452,419	308,406	32,315	50,669	61,029	53.4
	16	16	17	14	16	15 — 8

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Table III.

Distribution of Farms According to the Forms of Tenure.

Table III a.
Percentage Distribution

Year (Anno)	Number of Farms (Numero delle aziende)				% Distribution of land (della superficie coperta dalle aziende)			
	Land owners (in proprietà e simili)	Renters (in affitto)	Share-Croppers (a colonia)	All others (a conduzione mista)	Land Owners	Renters	Share-Croppers	Others.
1921 (complesso)								
1908	21,878	3,672	7,259	9,239	45.7	13.2	12.3	28.8
1746	20,527	3,680	11,161	5,378	39.6	13.4	28.0	19.0
1545	54,187	4,524	8,532	4,302	56.3	21.7	12.2	9.8
1785	15,193	2,700	4,065	7,827	43.3	17.3	10.5	28.9
1407	52,539	1,696	8,699	9,473	64.9	9.6	6.5	19.0
1030	65,053	4,213	2,096	10,668	64.8	11.0	2.2	22.0
521	14,380	5,167	1,878	3,096	47.6	29.9	8.2	14.3
269	20,077	3,549	4,624	3,019	50.7	25.3	12.2	11.8
78	29,622	3,114	2,355	8,027	52.8	12.9	5.6	28.7
419	308,406	32,315	50,669	61,029	53.4	15.9	10.1	20.6
	17	14	16	15	8	7	10	8

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394, U.S.ARMY

file copy
J.013
4/6142

25 March 1944

SUBJECT: Contributi Agricoli Unificati

TO: Capt. Albright

1. Attached, for your information, is a copy of a memorandum on the above subject from Col. Foletti to the prefects of Avellino, Benevento and Naples provinces, which I prepared today at Major Fisher's request to clear the way for release of 1944 agricultural contribution quotas and preparation of the rolls in final form for use by local tax collectors in Region 3. Action on 1944 quotas and rolls has been delayed by the transfer of C.A.U. functions to the prefects, following abolition of the Fascist agricultural syndicates on which the C.A.U. offices formerly depended, and it appears urgent to get things under way. There are several points about the Region 3 procedure, however, which should be brought to the attention of the Italian Government as a matter of information and which ought to be checked against the procedure which has been or is to be followed in provinces under its jurisdiction.

2. I understand that arrangements for carrying on the work of the C.A.U. offices, similar to the arrangement mentioned in para. 5 of the attached memorandum, were made in Regions 1 and 2 by AMG before the Italian Government took over. Abolition of the old syndicates in the four provinces formerly comprising "King's Italy" will necessitate some provision along the same lines, if it has not already been made. The important point is that the function, though not necessarily the offices themselves, of the Contributi Agricoli Unificati must continue in order to assure payment of contributions to the Previdenza and Malattia institutes for the insurance coverage of agricultural workers. To this end, a reasonable degree of uniformity in arrangements in all liberated provinces is desirable and should present no great difficulties of achievement.

3. The 40% reduction in contributions, ordered by AMG last year in accordance with the procedure set forth on p. 277 of the AMGOT "Bible", presents a problem which should be looked into as promptly as possible in Regions 1 and 2. This order was issued in Sicily, I understand, on the basis of findings which indicated that only 60% of previous collections would be needed after the elimination of contributions formerly allocated to Fascist organizations abolished by AMG. Actually, it now appears, the situation with respect to the proportion of contributions so allocated varied from province to province and was much less than forty per cent in a number of instances (for example, in Naples only about 15%). Under the circumstances, the procedure authorized in para. 2 of the attached memo is obviously the proper one and consistent with the intent of the AMG. It is possible that arbitrary reductions of 40% were applied in some provinces now under the Italian government and, if so, correction is in order.

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4. Para. 4 in the attached memo authorizes an increase in the contribution rate for one type of insurance, namely, invalidity and old age, in accordance with a law enacted last year. It might be well to check as to whether this rate increase has been or is being provided for in 1944 contribution quotas in provinces under the Italian government. We would also like to know if they have allowed any other rate changes, such as an upping of family allowance contribution rate in anticipation

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of an increase in family allowances or an upping of the proportion allowed for administrative expenses. We felt in Region 3 that no increases other than the legally established one mentioned in para. 4 of the attached memo should be included in the 1944 quotas since it is not certain what may be done with respect to family allowances and since it is not possible to foretell what administrative expenses will amount to under the revamped C.A.U. offices.

WILLARD E. SOLENBERGER
1st Lt., Spec-Res.
Social Insurance Officer

Enc./1

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Y

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
HEADQUARTERS, REGION 3
APO 394, U.S.ARMY

25 March 1944

Subject: Contributi Agricoli Unificati

To: The Prefects of Avellino, Benevento and Naples Provinces

1. You are hereby authorized and requested to proceed as promptly as possible in the publication of the quotas of unified agricultural contributions for the year 1944 and the preparation of the rolls for use by local tax collectors.

2. Any previous instruction which may have been received from the Allied Military Government calling for a fixed 40% (forty per cent) reduction in collections in connection with elimination of amounts formerly allocated to certain Fascist organizations is hereby rescinded. Instead, contributions shall be reduced solely by the actual amounts formerly so allocated in each province. Thus, contributions for the following abolished entities will be eliminated:

Confederazione Agricoltori
Confederazione Lavoratori Agricoltura
Partito Nazionale Fascista
Esposizione Universale Roma

3. The 1944 quotas shall consist of contributions for the following approved purposes:

Social insurance (invalidity and old age, tuberculosis, births and marriages)
Family allowances
Sickness assistance
Ente della Cooperazione
Administrative expenses (in the amount of 3% of the total for the other items)

4. In accordance with the provision of R.D.L. 18 March 1943, No.126, published in the Official Gazette of 31 March 1943, an increase of 50% (fifty per cent) is authorized in the contribution for invalidity and old age. No other increases are authorized.

5. As you have previously been informed, responsibility for the proper functioning of the system of unified agricultural contributions rests with the Prefect in each Province and the facilities and personnel of the provincial Uffici di Contributi Agricoli Unificati have been placed under your jurisdiction for such use and disposition as you find proper. In case of any questions regarding contributions comprising the quotas for 1944, the provincial offices of the Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale and the Istituto Nazionale per l'Assistenza Malattia ai Lavoratori should be consulted.

(signed) Charles Poletti
CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Col.
Regional Commissioner

Copies to:
I.N.P.S. each province
I.N.A.M.L. " "

C O P Y

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W.E.S.

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Pays correspondent to some of the
most representative categories of agricultural workers
at Naples province —

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PAYS CORRESPONDED TO SOME OF THE MOST REPRESENTA
AGRICOLTURE'S WORKERS AT NAPLES PROVINCE

CATEGORIES	Daily pay from 25/3 940	Priced compensation from 16/6 941	Presence indemnities from 21/4 943	Total (1+2+3)	Augumentation december 943	Total (4+5)	Fam allo ces
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Salaried workers and day-workers							
a) Salaried workers							
Agricoltural Labourer	15.73	(2) 2.86	(4) 4.80	23.39	16.37	39.76	4.
Cowherd	16.30	(2) 2.86	(4) 4.80	23.96	16.77	40.73	4.
Rural guardian	16.87	(2) 2.86	(4) 4.80	24.53	17.17	41.70	4.
stable boy	10.29	(2) 2.86	(4) 4.80	17.95	12.57	30.52	4.
provisioner	14.87	(2) 2.86	(4) 4.80	22.53	15.77	38.30	4.
watcher	18.70	(2) 2.86	(4) 4.80	26.36	18.45	44.81	4.
b) Day-workers							
Day-workers ordinary works Zone B	12.85	(3) 4.00	5.00	21.85	15.30	37.15	4
Day-workersordinary works Zone A	11.70	(3) 4.00	5.00	20.70	14.49	35.19	4
Day-workers special works Zone B	15.62	(3) 4.00	5.00	24.62	17.23	41.85	4
Day-workers special works Zone A	14.40	(3) 4.00	5.00	23.40	16.38	39.78	4
Dependants from managements producing flowers, ornamental plants, and fruit plants.							
gardner or fixed nursery keeper	24.00	==	4.80	28.80	20.16	48.96	4
half fixed gardener	23.20	==	5.00	28.20	19.54	47.74	4
adventitions gardener	25.60	==	5.00	30.60	21.42	52.02	4
Ordinary fixed worker	15.73	==	4.80	20.53	14.37	34.90	4
" adventitions worker	12.80	==	5.00	17.80	12.46	30.26	4

Remarks - (1) for special works it is to be intended those relative to the graft. to the hemp'
(2) Cipher obtained by the arithmetical overage of the priced compensations for the sa
(3) Cipher obtained by the arithmetical overage of the priced compensations for the da
(4) To be corrisponded in kind (5) These lendings to be accorded when they are forese

N.B. To the pays as above calculated must be added the augmentations for extraordinary, festive the yearly vacations.

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SPONDED TO SOME OF THE MOST REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORIES OF
RICOLTURE'S WORKERS AT NAPLES PROVINCE

os	Total (1+2+3)	Augumentation december 943	Total (4+5)	Familiar allowances	General Total (6+7)	DEDUCTION Illness Allowances	Invalidity and old age	Phthisis	Superannuation Maternity	Total Contribution	Neat Salary (8-13)	Accessories salary
	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
	23.39	16.37	39.76	4.45	44.21	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	43.71	habita-
	23.96	16.77	40.73	4.45	45.18	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	44.68	tion,hen
	24.53	17.17	41.70	4.45	46.15	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	45.65	roost;
	17.95	12.57	30.52	4.45	34.97	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	34.47	pig-sty
	22.53	15.77	38.30	4.45	42.75	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	42.25	kitchen
	26.36	18.45	44.81	4.45	49.26	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	48.76	garden,
												straw fo-
												pig-sty.
												(5)
	21.85	15.30	37.15	4.45	41.60	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	40.89	
	20.70	14.49	35.19	4.45	49.64	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	34.48	Food
												and
												Wine
	24.62	17.23	41.85	4.45	46.30	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	41.14	(5)
	23.40	16.38	39.78	4.45	44.23	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	39.07	
	28.80	20.16	48.96	4.45	53.41	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	52.91	
	28.20	19.54	47.74	4.45	52.19	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	51.48	
	30.60	21.42	52.02	4.45	56.47	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	55.76	
	20.53	14.37	34.90	4.45	39.35	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	38.85	
	17.80	12.46	30.26	4.45	34.71	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	34.00	

relative to the graft. to the hemp'sgleaning, to the nut's beating to the reaping and mowing by hand etc.

the priced compensations for the salaried workers
the priced compensations for the day-workers for work generally
to be accorded when they are foreseen by local customs.
mentations for extraordinary, festive and tut work eventually owed to the workers and

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Table 44a.

Farm Labour Salary Schedule

Sicily

Wire Basis Estimated Legal Prices.

Occupation	Fixed Legal Salary		Special Rewards.	War - Indemnity	Est. Cash Income per Year or Per Day		Estimated Value of Payme		
	Min	Max			Min	Max	Food + wine	Hand to work.	Other
Salariti fissi									
1. Farmer - per yr.	1323.40	1764.55	600.00	1,440.00	3,363.40	3804.55	5,750.00	1400	1100.00
2. Annalora - per yr.	1176.25	1470.40	600.00	1,440.00	3216.25	3510.40	5,750.00	600	1100.00
3. Helper - per yr.	661.00	808.00	600.00	1,440.00	2701.00	2848.00	2000.00	—	400.00
Braccianti:									
1. Palermo Zone per day	20.16		4.00	5.00	29.16	—	Est. Number of days of work per		
2. Coastal Zone " "	18.36		4.00	5.00	27.36	—	Food furnished during harv		
3. Interior Zone " "	12.64		4.00	5.00	21.64	-	Some areas at other time		
Harvest workers									
Malaria Zones per day	25.55		9.00	5.00	39.55	-			
Non-Malaria Zones " "	24.10		9.00	5.00	38.10	-	Food supplied during period		
Threshing Workers. " "	31.40		9.00	6.00	42.40	-			
Machine Feeders. " "	31.40 + 11 per 1/10 Hectar		5.00	6.00	42.40 +	-			

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Table 44 a.

Farm Labour Salary Schedule

Sicily

Wire Basis Estimated Wage Prices.

46142

Jan - 44
J.O.B.

Max	Special Rewards.	War - Indemnity	Est. Cash Income per Year or Per Day. Min	Max	Estimated Value of Payment in Kind. Food & wine	Hand to work.	Other	Total	Est. Total Income per worker. Min	Max
4.55	600.00	1,440.00	3,363.40	3804.55	5,750.00	1400	1100.00	8250.00	11,883.40	12,[illegible]7.55
0.40	600.00	1,440.00	3216.25	3510.40	5,750.00	600	1100.00	7450.00	10,666.25	10,960.40
8.00	600.00	1,440.00	2701.00	2848.00	2000.00	—	400.00	2400.00	5,101.00	5,248.00
	4.00	5.00	29.16	—						
	4.00	5.00	27.36	—	Est. Number of days of work per year - 200					
	4.00	5.00	21.64	-	Food furnished during harvest and in some areas at other times.					
	9.00	5.00	39.55	-						
	9.00	5.00	38.10	-						
	5.00	6.00	42.40	-	Food supplied during period employed.					
per av	5.00	6.00	42.40+	-						

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Table III

Farm Labour Salary Schedule.

In Lire and Kind - Legal ~~Rates~~ Prices

Occupation	Fixed Salary Legal Min.	Fixed Salary Legal Max	Special Reward In Lire	Indemnity because of State of War	Payments in Kind: Bread	Wine	Cottage cheese	Cheese	Oil
Salariati fissi									
Farmer - per year	1.323.40	1,764.55	600.00	1,440.00	480 Kg. 1/	240 L. 1/	15 Kg	12 Kg.	8000
Annaleva - "	1,176.25	1,470.40	600.00	1,440.00	480 Kg.	240 L.	15 Kg	12 Kg.	8000
Helper - " "	661.00	808.00	600.00	1,440.00	240 Kg.	120 L.	0-7 Kg	0.6 Kg	0
Braccianti: 3/									
Palermo zone per day	20.16	—	4.00	5.00	Food and wine distribution to equal to above "Braccianti" wage per year				
Coastal zone " day	18.36	—	4.00	5.00					
Interior zone " day	17.64	—	4.00	5.00					
Harvest Workers									
~~Non~~ Malaria Zones	25.55		9.00	5.60	Food furnished when actually in the harvest fields				
Non-Malaria Zones	24.10		9.00	5.00					
Threshing Workers	31.40		5.00	6.00					
Machine feeders	31.40	.11 per every 1/10 Hectar	5.00	6.00					

1/ For 10 months only.

2/ Sometimes furnished in local areas.

3/ See

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Table III

Farm Labour Salary Schedule.

In Lire and Kind - Legal ~~Rates~~ Prices

46142 Dec. 1944 J.O.B.

Salary Legal Max	Special-Revised In Lire	Indemnity because of State of War	Payments in Kind. Bread.	Wine	Cottage cheese	Cheese	Oil.	Hand Towork: wheat Hectar	Hand Towork: Beans Hectar	Keeping Their foods.
1,764.55	600.00	1,440.00	480 Kg. 1/	240 Lt. 1/	15 Kg.	12 Kg.	8000 gr.	.2	.2	Food for 2 Mo.
1,470.40	600.00	1,440.00	480 Kg.	240 Lt.	15 Kg.	12 Kg.	8000 gr.	0-.05	0-.08	" "
808.00	600.00	1,440.00	240 Kg.	120 Lt.	0-7 Kg.	0-6 Kg.	0	0 1/	0 1/	" "
—	4.00	5.00	Food and wine distribution varies from nothing							
—	4.00	5.00	to equal the above schedule in different							
—	4.00	5.00	areas. "Braccianti" average about 200 days work per year							
	9.00	5.00	Food furnished when actually in the harvest fields							
	9.00	5.00								
	5.00	6.00								
.11 Lire every ½ Hectar	5.00	6.00								

~~9.4~~ 10.6 per hectare wheat. @ ~~Lire~~ Lire 8.7 Lire

~~Same~~ Two months per year.

1/ For 10 months only.

2/ Sometimes furnished in lieu Cheese.

3/ Ice cream free food and wine given in many areas.

46142

1. Classificatin of Farm Labourers:

(a) Braccianti: those who work by the day.

1. Braccianti avventizii: employed on a daily basis.

2. Braccianti semifissi o obbligati: employed with an obligation on the part of the employer to employ for a determined number of days work during the year or fraction thereof.

(b) Salariati: those who work for not less than one month under a definite contract.

1. Annalori: those employed for a year or more.

2. Mesaloni: those employed for a month or several months.

(c) Special:

1. Forests:
   (a) addetti alla carbonizzazione dei boschi.
   (b) alla lotta antincendica
   (c) lavori boschivi.

2. Livestock:
   (a) addetti alla cura degli ovini
   (b) " " " " bovini
   (c) " " " " equini per lavoro
   (d) " " " " suini

2. Specific occupations noted in collective contracts:

(a) Potatura
(b) Rimonda -
(c) Abbattimento alberi, - tree cutters
(d) Espurgo fossi. - purifying wells
ater works.

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obligation on the part of the employer to employ for a determined number of days work during the year or fraction thereof.

(b) Salariati: those who work for not less than one month under a definite contract.

1. Annalori: those employed for a year or more.

2. Mesalori: those employed for a month or several months.

(c) Special:

1. Forests:
   (a) addetti alla carbonizzazione dei boschi.
   (b) alla lotta anticoccidica
   (c) lavori boschivi.

2. Livestock:
   (a) addetti alla cura degli ovini
   (b) " " " " bovini
   (c) " " " " equini per lavoro
   (d) " " " " suini

2. Specific occupations noted in collective contracts:

(a) Potatura
(b) Remonda -
(c) Abbattimento alberi, - tree cutters
(d) Espurgo fossi. - purifying wells
(e) lavori in acqua - water works.
(f) ~~innesto~~ ~~ed~~ irrigazione notturna - irrigation workers. innesto - grafting.
(g) aratura - ploughmen
(h) lavori boschivi. - forresters
(i) mietitura - harvest time workers.
(j) trebbiatura - threshing workers.
(k) vendemmia - grape pickers.

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TABLE IIIA

FARM LABOR SALARY SCHEDULE
SICILY

Lire Basis Estimated
Legal Prices

Occupation	Fixed Legal Salary		Special Rewards	War Indemnity	Est Cash Income per Year or per day		Esti
	Min	Max			Min	Max	F
Salariti fissi							
1. Farmer-per yr.	1323.40	1764.55	600.00	1440.00	3363.40	3804.55	
2. Annaloro-per yr.	1176.25	1470.40	600.00	1440.00	3216.25	3510.40	
3. Helper-per yr.	661.00	808.00	600.00	1440.00	2701.00	2848.00	
Braccianti:							
1. Palermo Zone perday	20.16		4.00	5.00	29.16	—	
2. Coastal Zone " "	18.36		4.00	5.00	27.36	—	
3. Interior Zone " "	12.64		4.00	5.00	21.64	—	
Harvest Workers							
Malaria zones per day	25.55		9.00	5.00	39.55	—	
Non-Malaria zones perday	24.10		9.00	5.00	38.10	—	
Thrashing Workers per day	31.40		5.00	6.00	42.40	—	
Machine Feeders " "	31.40 + .11 per 1/10 hectar		5.00	6.00	42.40+	—	

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War Indemnity	Est Cash Income per Year or per day		Estimated Value of Payment in Kind				Est. Total Income	
	Min	Max	Food and wine	Land to work	Other	Total	Min	Max
1440.00	3363.40	3804.55	5,750.00	1400	1100.00	8250.00	11,883.40	12,054.55
1440.00	3216.25	3510.40	5,750.00	600	1100.00	7450.00	10,666.25	10,960.40
1440.00	2701.00	2848.00	2,000.00	—	400.00	2400.00	5101.00	5,248.00
5.00	29.16	—						
5.00	27.36	—						
5.00	21.64	—						
5.00	39.55	—						
5.00	38.10	—						
6.00	42.40	—						
6.00	42.40f	—						

Est. Number of days of work per year - 200
Food furnished during harvest and in some areas at other times

Food supplied during period employed.

Lire value of "kind" payments established as follows:
Pane at 3.60L per kg
Wine at 6.00L per litre
Cheese at33.00L per kg
Oil at 19.00L per litre
Land value:
Wheat:10.6Q per hectar at 500L-Q
Beans:8.7Q per hectar at 250L-Q

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TABLE III

FARM LABOR SALARY SCHEDULE
SICILY

In lire and Kind - Legal Prices

Occupation	Fixed Salary Legal		Special Reward in Lire	Indemnity because of state of war	Bread
	Min	Max			
Salariati fissi					480Kg[1]
Farmer - per year	1323.40	1764.55	600.00	1440.00	480Kg
Annaloro-per year	1176.25	1470.40	600.00	1440.00	240Kg
Helper - per year	661.00	808.00	600.00	1440.00	
Braccianti:[3]					
Palermo Zone per day	20.16	---	4.00	5.00	Fo
Coastal Zone per day	18.36	---	4.00	5.00	
Interior Zone per day	12.64	---	4.00	5.00	
Harvest Workers					
Malaria Zones	25.55		9.00	5.00	Foo
Non-Malaria Zones	24.10		9.00	5.00	i
Thrashing Workers	31.40		5.00	6.00	
Machine Feeders	31.40	.11 for every 1/10 hectar	5.00	6.00	

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emnity because f state of war	Payments in Kind							
	Bread	Wine	Cottage Cheese	Cheese	Oil	Land to Work: Wheat Hectar	Land to Work: Beans Hectar	Reaping time Food
	480Kg 1/	240L 1/	15kg	12kg	8000 gr.	.2	.2	Food for 2 Mo.
1440.00	480Kg	240L	15kg	12kg	8000 gr	0-.08	0-.08	Food for 2 Mo.
1440.00	240Kg	120L	0-7kg	0-6kg	0	0 2/	0 2/	Food for 2 Mo.
1440.00								
5.00	Food and wine distribution varies from nothing to equal to above schedule in different areas "Bracciante" average about 200 days work per year.							
5.00								
5.00								
5.00	Food furnished when actually in the harvest fields.							
5.00								
6.00								
6.00								

1/ For 10 months only
2/ Sometimes furnished in local areas
3/ In season free food and wine given in many areas.

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Catanzaro

461

DETTAGLIO ALIQUOTE CONTRIBUTI UNIFICATI AGRICOLTURA

1944

N° d'ordine	Specie dei contributi	Giornate lavorative				
		Giorn/ri campagna		Coloni e mezzadri	Salariati fissi	
		Uomini	d. r.	u. d. e r.(1)	Uomini	d. e r.
1	Assistenza malattie	0,61	0,41	0,151	0,45	0,304
2	Invalidità e vecchiaia	0,36	0,18	---	0,36	0,18
3	Tubercolosi	0,20	0,20	0,0625	0,12	0,10
4	Nuzialità e natalità	0,24	0,22	0,075	0,073	0,08
5	Assegni familiari	1,50	1,50	---	1,50	1,50
6	Spese amministrazione ufficio(15% sul totale delle colonne dal n.1 a 5	0,4365	0,3765	0,443275	0,27545	0,3246
	Totale contributi al netto di aggi esattoriali	3,3465	2,8865	0,33175	2,6845	2,4886

(1) per ogni unità familiare su 240 giornate lavorative

1605

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Catanzaro Provincia

46142

TAGLIO ALIQUOTE CONTRIBUTI UNIFICATI AGRICOLTURA

1944

tributi	Giornate lavorative: Giorn/ri campagna Uomini	Giorn/ri campagna d. r.	Coloni e mezzadri u. d. e r.(1)	Salariati fissi Uomini	Salariati fissi d. e r.	1/12 piccola colonia
	0,61	0,41	0,151	0,45	0,304	0,61
e	0,36	0,18	---	0,36	0,18	0,36
niaia	0,20	0,20	0,0625	0,12	0,10	0,20
	0,24	0,22	0,075	0,073	0,08	0,24
ità	1,50	1,50	---	1,50	1,50	---
zione ufficio(15% e colonne dal n.1	0,4365	0,3765	0,443275	0,27545	0,3246	0,211
ontributi al netto eattoriali	3,3465	2,8865	0,33175	2,8845	2,4886	1,621
tà familiare su 240 orative						

46142

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 512

12 December 1943

SUBJECT: Regional Labor Office and Labor Relations -- Catania

TO : O.C. Labor Sub-Commission, AMG, ACC

FROM : Captain E. Scicluna, Labor Sub-Commission

Reference above subject.

1. Following the preliminary investigation of Capt. Robertson, I have to report that the Regional Labor Office, Catania, does NOT, in practice, exist. The actual position is as follows:

a. Avvocato Isola, the Director of the P.L.O., was only appointed on 10 November 1943 and was not even in time to attend the conference held in Palermo on 11th and 12th November.

b. When Capt. Frazer, the Labor Sub-Commission representative in the field, was ordered to proceed to Naples, he was not afforded sufficient time to effect a hand-over and Avv. Isola had not as yet been nominated. This has given rise to a serious discontinuity, which has practically rendered fruitless the good work which Captain Frazer had done in this district.

c. AMGOT Catania, where the shortage of officers is very marked, could not afford to nominate a C.A.O. to supervise and guide the newly appointed Director. No directives either from R.C.A.O. or from the R.L.O. have ever reached Avv. Isola, who consequently experienced the greatest difficulty in setting up the R.L.O. Not the least handicap to Avv. Isola was the loss of time he had to put up with in the waiting-rooms of both AMGOT and Civil Officers, where he was often disposed of by being told that he was to call again.

d. Avv. Isola was never informed as to the personnel he was to have engaged, nor of the sources from which such personnel was to be paid.

The a/m difficulties have now largely been overcome. Premises have been requisitioned and a furniture allotment from the Enemy Property Pool has been authorized. Major Elwes, 2 i/c AMGOT Catania is to take a personal interest in the organization of the P.L.O. and Avv. Isola has now been introduced to the heads of the various departments with which he is likely to come into contact.

2. Personal Qualities of Avvocato Isola, Director P.L.O.

Avv. Isola was nominated by the Prefetto of Catania primarily because of his legal and political background. At all times he has been regarded as a man of integrity with moderate socialist sympathies and as a friend of the people. He is intellectually, if not physically, a very active man and has shown some intiative in taking in hand -- in spite of many difficulties and no direct instructions -- a number of somewhat delicate cases placed before him for conciliation, as an aftermath of General Order No. 14. He was successful in bridging

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

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only the technical ability of the Statistician and Administrator, but also the 'Drive'. It is so desired, I am in a position to submit the name of a suitable candidate.

3. D.A.D.L. (Deputy Assistant Director of Labor - Br) as Civil Labor Exchange.

a. D.A.D.L. Catania has in point of fact filled the gap created by the absence of Labor Exchanges in the Catania District. This office is efficiently acting as Labor Supply Center both for Army requirements as well as for Civil, so that when AMGOT is in need of skilled or unskilled labor, an application is made for these requirements to D.A.D.L. This state of affairs shows that while AMGOT should be making arrangements to relieve the Army of as much work as possible through reliable local agencies, in actual fact the reverse has here been happening in that D.A.D.L. has been saddled labor requirements for Civil Departments.

b. The only available statistical information concerning the labor situation in Catania was supplied to me by Major Mayne, D.A.D.L. for Catania and Messina District, for the week ending 29/11/43 as follows:

Employed by Army and Civil Depts. through D.A.D.L.		10,573 #
Listed unemployed in D.A.D.L.	(skilled and unskilled)	471
" " " "	(clerical and professional)	229

The above figures are in no way an indication of the actual state of unemployment (no effort, of course, is being made by D.A.D.L. to canvas registration of unemployed). Present unemployment figures are estimated to run into tens of thousands, and on further investigation, I have been able to form some idea of the main factors contributing to an abnormal increase in unemployment sine the occupation. The main causes are as follows:

(i) Suspension of building trade. No public works are being undertaken except those of a purely essential and urgent nature. Private enterprises are at a standstill mainly because of scarcity of essential construction materials and the disproportinate increase in the cost of raw materials (iron, cement, wood, etc.). The workmen in this class are obtaining employment through D.A.D.L. on (1) Army works (2) demolition, clearance and minor repairs to damaged buildings. There is some indication of the possible formation of a limited liability company that would advance the requisite monies to the proprietors of damaged houses who are willing to undertake immediate steps on a rebuilding program. If AMG were to sponsor this scheme, it would provide work for a considerable number of unemployed masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc.

(ii) Suspension of (a) tramway services, (b) gas services.

(iii) Limitation of mills, bakeries and paste-making factories. Of 200 bakeries only 51 are working; none of the 34 paste-making factories are functioning and the six leading mills have been shut down. It is reckoned that there are 800 workmen connected with these activities, of these only 200 are now employed.

(iv) Reduced clerical and professional requirements. The unemployed in this category is on a progressive increase owing to (a) suspension of local factories (b) a number of shops not having reopened, (c) insurance companies have closed down their agencies, (d) The Banca del Lavoro and the Banco di Sicilia have dismissed and continue to dismiss their employees (in some instances personnel on the establishment being discharged in order to make [illegible]), (e) the Commune is dispensing

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c. Wages paid by D.A.D.L. are in conformity with AMG Wage Scales, but all workmen (with exception of those working on aerodromes) are allowed, free of charge, a supplementary diet of 100 grams of bread. The flour for

Clerical 428; Artisans 1418; Skilled 1961; Unskilled 6766.

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those engaged by the Services is provided by the Army, while that for employees in Civil departments is supplied by the Commune. A water-tight system of control on both the bakers and distributors is responsible for keeping consumption at the lowest possible level. The system of "spot check report" is in force to insure that the wages being paid are consonant with the work being performed by the workmen. D.A.D.L. is in agreement with the fundamental principle that it is dangerous to differentiate between Service and Communal employees in respect of extra food allowances, but naturally it will not be possible for D.A.D.L. to continue the issue of free bread when the employment exchange is taken over by the P.L.O. When this transfer of workmen from the D.A.D.O. roster to that of the P.L.O. is effected, I envisage the probability of some resentment being shown by the workmen concerned.

d. Major Mayne has undertaken to show the Director of the P.L.O. the system prevalent in his department, with a view to eventual handing over of all index cards and other relevant papers when D.A.D.L. moves out of the area. Avv. Isola has also been assured of all possible cooperation and help when the P.L.O. and employment offices are brought into action.

4. General Order No. 14 and Trade Union Movement.

This General Order has been well received by the working classes in the Catania District, and it appears to have been the signal for more intensive activity in the field of collective organization. Proclamation No. 2 prohibits the holding of meetings -- a fact which would preclude the possibility of constituting unions and electing representatives. AMG policy in Catania has been to overlook this fact, and, in taking cognizance of the facts as they are, the tendency is to accept, if unofficial, the existence of the Trade Union Movement. This spontaneous movement is, however, being tainted with political influences, and, in the absence of a properly constituted PLO, politicans are successfully invading the field for their own ulterior motives quote unconnected with the welfare of the working classes, and irresponsably ignoring the fundamental economic and social aims which should form the sole basis of such collective associations.

In view of the reluctance with which private firms are tending to accept the recommendations of General Order No. 14, there is some ferment brewing among a large section of the working classes. As this was making itself felt at AMGOT Hq, an "unofficial" meeting of representatives from some fifteen unions at different stages of organization was called by the Director of the P.L.O. Accompanied by Staff Captain AMGOT, I presided over the meeting and answered questions arising from the address made by Avv. Isola. The purpose of this meeting was primarily to afford a "safety valve" and to drive home the service which P.R.O.'s are likely to render in the field of labor relations. Stress was placed on the necessity of (i) keeping the Trade Union movement completely divorced from Party politics; (ii) accepting the relative civic and ethical responsibilities that are part and parcel of individual and collective rights; (iii) good will on the part of both employers and employees in the settlement of disputes through independent judicial machinery to be provided by the P.L.O. It was also suggested to representatives that contact should be immediately established with the Director of the P.L.O. whenever it is proposed to approach employers to seek adherence to the wage increases sanctioned by General Order No. 14.

The question of existing collective contracts set up by the Fascist Syndicates was raised. My directive in this matter to the Director was that those should be honored while a revision on the basis of mutual agreement might be undertaken at the earliest practicable date. It appears to me, however, that before this can be undertaken on a strictly legal basis, the rescinding of the veto on meeting and recognition of the right of representation would have to be approved

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5. Public Health and Health Insurance.

Public Health is at a low ebb -- a considerable number of typhoid cases and of other infections -- fevers being on the upgrade. A protracted insufficient

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poor diet has lowered the power of resistance particularly among the laboring classes. Health Insurance has returned to its normal activities, collecting contributions and effecting payments. During November lire 125,244.30 were paid out to 458 persons in respect of illness, while lire 491, 470.50 was paid out to 625 persons as family allowances. A further sum of lire 11,594 was paid to 4,370 persons as relief.

6. Unemployment Benefits and Compensation. The Istituto di Providenza Sociale is also functioning normally. During November it paid in Catania proper, lire 185,000 to approximately 500 workmen and 300 clerical employees; a further sum of approximately lire 50.000 was paid in the rest of the Province.

The "Istituto Nazionale per l'assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro" (Cassa Infortuni) is carrying on its normal functions. The following is a summary of its payments:

	September	October	November
Accidents reported :	44 :	55 :	103
Total Payments Made:	L 62,781.90 :	L 92,882.70 :	Payments still being made

7. General Economic Situation and Relief. The economic situation of Catania does not appear to be altogether unsatisfactory, and I am led to believe that the conditions have been improving steadily mainly due to the following factors:

a. The Army has been employing on an increasing scale considerable numbers of skilled and unskilled laborers.

b. Army personnel have been spending considerable sums in purchasing gifts, food, etc.

c. Seasonal agricultural work on the orange and lemon farms have temporarily absorbed a number of unemployed.

d. E.C.A. (ENTE Comunale di Assistenza) was assisting some 25,000 persons in October and some 20,000 in November.

e. Payments are now being resumed by unemployment, social, and accident insurance agencies.

E.C.A.'s October activities for the City of Catania might be summarized as follows:

Approximate population	258.400
Number of persons Assisted Financially in October	22.405
Percentage of Population	8.60%
Amount Paid in Lire	3,104 398

Compared to figures for September the above shows increases as follows:

Increase in % of Population Being Assisted	2.20%
" " number of persons assisted	9.540
" " cash payments	L. 1,328.744

On AMGOT instructions E.C.A. temporarily suspended payments as from 29 October 1943 onwards in order to scrutinize more fully the needs of the persons receiving relief. Payments were resumed on 29 November 1943, arrears being met, but the opportunity was taken to make payments payable in arrears instead of, as

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The following are the data for November:

Approximate population	257,194
Number of persons receiving financial help	3,063
Sum paid in lire	624,643
% of population receiving relief	1.20%

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8. Cost of living. Approaching the question of cost of living from an actual rather than a theoretical angle we have to admit that an accurate assesment is not really possible. In order to obtain a cost of living index we have to refer the present prices of essential commodities to those obtaining prior to the occupation. It is a well-known fact that under the Fascist Regime the Ration System and Price Control only existed on paper, most of the essential commodities never being made available through the ration card, and the cost of these to the individual being fixed by the law of supply and demand rather than by official control price lists. Under present conditions when no attempt is made by AMG to supply a minimum of essential commodities on a rationed basis, the price of such commodities is constantly fluctuating on the open market. In such circumstances, one is faced with the problem of having to co-relate values that do not actually have a definite stability.

For purposes of obtaining a cost of living index a specimen weekly family budget for husband, wife and three minor children has been drawn out for September 1942 and September 1943. (Appendix A) For the former, the assesment is made according to official prices of the Catania "Ufficio Statistica", while for the latter the prevalent prices are taken. In order to stabilize quantities, the bread ration for September 1942 has been reckoned at gr. 150 per person -- this being the quantity now being issued in this district. Appendix A gives as the total weekly family budget L 165.21 for September 1942 and L. 634.32 for September 1943. Thus we obtain an index of 384. This shows that even on the basis of an inadequate and fictitious diet the cost of living has, in the last year, risen by nearly four times.

Working on the accepted assumption that the average Sicilian is prepared to forfeit any part of his diet provided a sufficiency of bread and pasta are available, and fixing the minimum average quantity of bread at gr. 400 and of pasta at gr. 100 (supplemented by eggs, butter, marmalade) -- a weekly family (condi-tions) budget today (vide Appendix B) would work out at over lire 1500. The black market price for part of the bread is reckoned at 42 lire per kg. and no account has been taken of the cost of fuel which would be required for cooking this diet. On this total the weekly cost of bread and pasta represents over 50% -- a fact which suggests (i) that this item represents the ruling influence on the cost of commodities, and (ii) that an adequate bread and pasta ration is likely to defeat, in a large measure, black market activities.

It were well to consider that stabilization and control of prices for essential commodities is a "sine qua non" for return of economic equalibrium, and for the scientific coordination of wage scales to cost of living.

9. Some other Problems requiring attention.

a. Table of Organization. A table of organizations for P.L.O.'s and Employment offices does not yet exist, and this is likely to cause both delay in properly setting up these offices as well as some eventual difficulties in uniformity of organization. Appendix C represents a scheme which is regarded as suitable by the Regional Director (Avvocato La Loggia) subject to certain modifications in respect of the smaller provinces.

b. Non-adherence to General Order No. 14 and Discharges of Employees. Private firms are tending to evade the issue of salary and wage increases in respect of their employees. Workmen have pointed out that as long as AMG does not sanction the right of representation, employees can take the attitude of refusing even to discuss the question. There is also some indication that some employers are adopting a system of reprisals against the unofficial spokesmen of the employees. I wish to submit that an AMG press notice authorizing workmen to nominate their

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9. Some other Problems requiring attention.

a. Table of Organization. A table of organizations for P.L.O.'s and Employment offices does not yet exist, and this is likely to cause both delay in properly setting up these offices as well as some eventual difficulties in uniformity of organization. Appendix C represents a scheme which is regarded as suitable by the Regional Director (Avvocato Le Loggia) subject to certain modifications in respect of the smaller provinces.

b. Non-adherence to General Order No. 14 and Discharges of Employees. Private firms are tending to evade the issue of salary and wage increases in respect of their employees. Workmen have pointed out that as long as AMG does not sanction the right of representation, employees can take the attitude of refusing even to discuss the question. There is also some indication that some employers are adopting a system of reprisals against the unofficial spokesmen of the employees. I wish to submit that an AMG press notice authorizing workmen to nominate their representatives for purposes of seeking a "modus operandi" over the application of General Order No. 14, should provide a temporary solution to this difficulty. It appears that many private firms and banks continue to show reluctance in complying with the increase authorized by General Order No. 14, NOT in view of the immediate financial liabilities involved, but rather because of the considerable commitments to which they would make themselves open in respect of the "Indennita di quiescenza" normally paid to an employee on the last salary or wage which he was

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receiving and not on the average of his salary during his period of service. To my mind it would be advisable to create a distinction in respect of this indemnity, between the amount due to an employee for services rendered before the publication of General Order No. 14 and the amount that would be due to him for the period of service following the increase in salary as a result of this order. I believe that an arrangement of this sort is likely to induce many private firms to grant the increases stipulated -- thus providing immediate relief to many employees who are still in the same precarious position as before the issue of this General Order.

c. Collective Contracts. It would appear that the existing Collective Contracts, which were imposed from above by the new dissolved Fascist Syndicates, should no longer be considered valid from a judicial standpoint. For practical purposes and in so far as it is in the interest of the two contracting parties, these contracts are being honored by both employers and employees. I have been led to believe, however, that employees are through their representatives agitating for a revision of their respective contracts and, what is more important, a number of these contracts have recently lapsed and many are due to lapse in the very near future.

I wish to submit that there should not be the least delay in communicating to the Directors of the P.L.O.s; (i) the AMG policy in this matter, which, I take it, would be based on concepts of "free associations" and the principle of "collective bargaining"; and (ii) instructions as to the part which P.L.O.'s will play both in the revision of contracts as well as in the draft of new ones. These instructions can be only issued, of course, after the veto on meetings has been rescinded and the right of representation has been conceded to the free associations of workmen.

d. Reprisals. In order to stem any tendency on the part of employers to penalize workmen who act as spokesmen for their collegues, it would be desirable to provide protection through and intervention of the P.L.O.s. I suggest that specific instructions in this respect be issued, through S.C.A.O.s, to the Directors of the P.L.O.s.

10. Action. The following suggestions have been submitted for consideration and necessary action, viz:

a. That AMGOT Catania appoint a C.A.O. to advise and help the Director of the P.L.O. in organizing his Department;

b. That the General Secretary to be appointed for the Catania P.L.O. have qualifications that are complimentary to those of the newly appointed Director;

c. That D.A.D.L. Catania, transfer to the P.L.O. the onus of supplying labor requirements for Civil Departments and that a uniform 'modus operandi' on region-wide basis be previously evolved in respect of supplementary bread rations to be issued to workmen;

d. That AMGOT Catania should consider the question of sponsoring the formation of the Limited Liability Company that intends to undertake the rebuilding of damaged areas;

e. That AMGOT Catania might consider the question of allowing more bakeries to reopen in order to relieve unemployment in this particular trade.

f. That AMGOT Catania tactfully approach the banks and leading

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e. That AMGOT Catania might consider the question of allowing more bakeries to reopen in order to relieve unemployment in this particular trade.

f. That AMGOT Catania tactfully approach the banks and leading private firms in order to impress upon the Directors the advisability of coming into line with General Order No. 14, and of using the utmost discresion in the discharging of personnel in the permanent establishment.

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g. That AMG rescinds the articles of Proclamation No. 2 whereby meetings are prohibited and that at the same time it be made known that permission is granted in respect of the organization of free Trade Associations with the right of officially recognized representation.

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h. That authority be given to P.L.O.'s to protect workmen's representatives against any possible reprisals by employers;

i. That AMG formulates, without delay, the procedure to be followed by P.L.O.'s in respect of (i) the revision, and (ii) the drawing up of Collective contracts -- definite instructions being issued to Directors of P.L.O.'s as to (1) the initiative they may take in such matters, and (2) the jurisdiction which it is proposed that they should exert in the handling of Collective Contracts.

j. That AMG approves forthwith a Table of Organization for P.L.O.'s, and for Employment Exchanges.

k. That a new scale for the "Indennita di Quie.cenza" be drawn up, with a view to reducing the employers' financial liabilities towards their employees in respect of money due for the period of service prior to the promulgation of General Order No. 14.

l. That every effort be made to increase at the earliest possible date the stocks of flour in the island in order to increase substantially the ration of bread and pasta.

E. SCICLUNA,
Captain,
Labor Sub-Commission, ACC.

DISTRIBUTION:

CCAO	1
Economic Directorate	1
RCAO	2
Labor Sub-Commission	6
DEL	1
DADL, Catania	1
ACC Supplies Sub-Commission	1
SCAO, Catania	3
Major Elwes, AMGOT Catania	1
Director, RLO	1
File	12

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Appendix "A"

WEEKLY FAMILY BUDGET (HUSBAND, WIFE & 3 CHILDREN)
(City of Catania)

			Quantity	Average Price Sept/42	Average Price Sept/43	Weekly Cost Sept/42 - Sept/43	
1	Bread	Current	Kg 5,950	2.35	3.60	13.98	21.42
2	Rice	Camoline	- -	-	-	-	-
3	Pasta	Seasoned	Kg 2,885	2.75	45.—	7.93	129.62
4	Dry Beans	Common	- -	-	-	-	-
5	Beef	2nd Quality	Kg 1.—	19.50	55.—	19.50	55.—
6	Cheese	Pecorino	- -	-	-	-	-
7	Salt Fish	Wet	- -	-	-	-	-
8	Olive Oil	Pure	Liter 0.462	14.25	80	6.58	36.96
9	Wine	Rosso	Liter 4	5.38	12	21.52	48.
10	Potatoes	-	- -	-	-	-	-
11	Green Veg.	-	Kg. 6	2.37	8.90	14.22	53.40
12	Fruit	Current	Kg. 3	3.85	9.—	11.55	27.—
13	Fresh Fish	2nd Quality	Kg. 2	17.61	55.—	35.22	110.—
14	Eggs		No. 10	2.50	8.—	35.	80.—
15	Goat's Milk		Liter 1.50	2.90	12.—	4.35	18.—
16	Sugar		Kg. 0.646	3.30	85.—	5.36	54.91
17	Coffee		- -	-	-	-	-
18	Butter		- -	-	-	-	-
19	Lard		- -	-	-	-	-

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Appendix "B"

WEEKLY FAMILY BUDGET (HUSBAND, WIFE & 3 CHILDREN)

(Black Market Prices on 5 Dec/43 - City of Catania)

Bread	gr. 400 x 5 persons x 7 days Total 14 kg.	(Kg 5,250 at Lit 3.60 = Lit 18.90 (" 8,750 at " 42. = " 455.00	Lit.	473.90	
Pasta	gr. 100 x 5 persons x 7 days Total 3,500 Kg.	(Kg 0.500 at Lit 4.20 = Lit 2.10 (Kg 3.000 at " 65.00 = " 195.00	Lit.	197.10	
Legumes	Dry bean and vetch Kg 2,000 at Lit 45.00 Flax beans Kg 1,000 at Lit 30.00				120.00
Meat	Kg 4,000 at Lit 90.00				90.00
Cheese	Kg 0.500 at Lit 120.00				60.00
Olive Oil	Kg 0.800 at Lit 80.00				64.00
Wine	Liters 4,000 at Lit. 12.00				48.00
Green Vegs	Kg 6,000 at Lit. 8.00				48.00
Fresh Fish	Kg 1,500 at Lit 80.00				120.00
Milk	Liters 1,500 at Lit 20.00				30.00
Sugar	Kg 0.500 at Lit 15.00				7.50
			Weekly Cost ---- Lit.		1258.50

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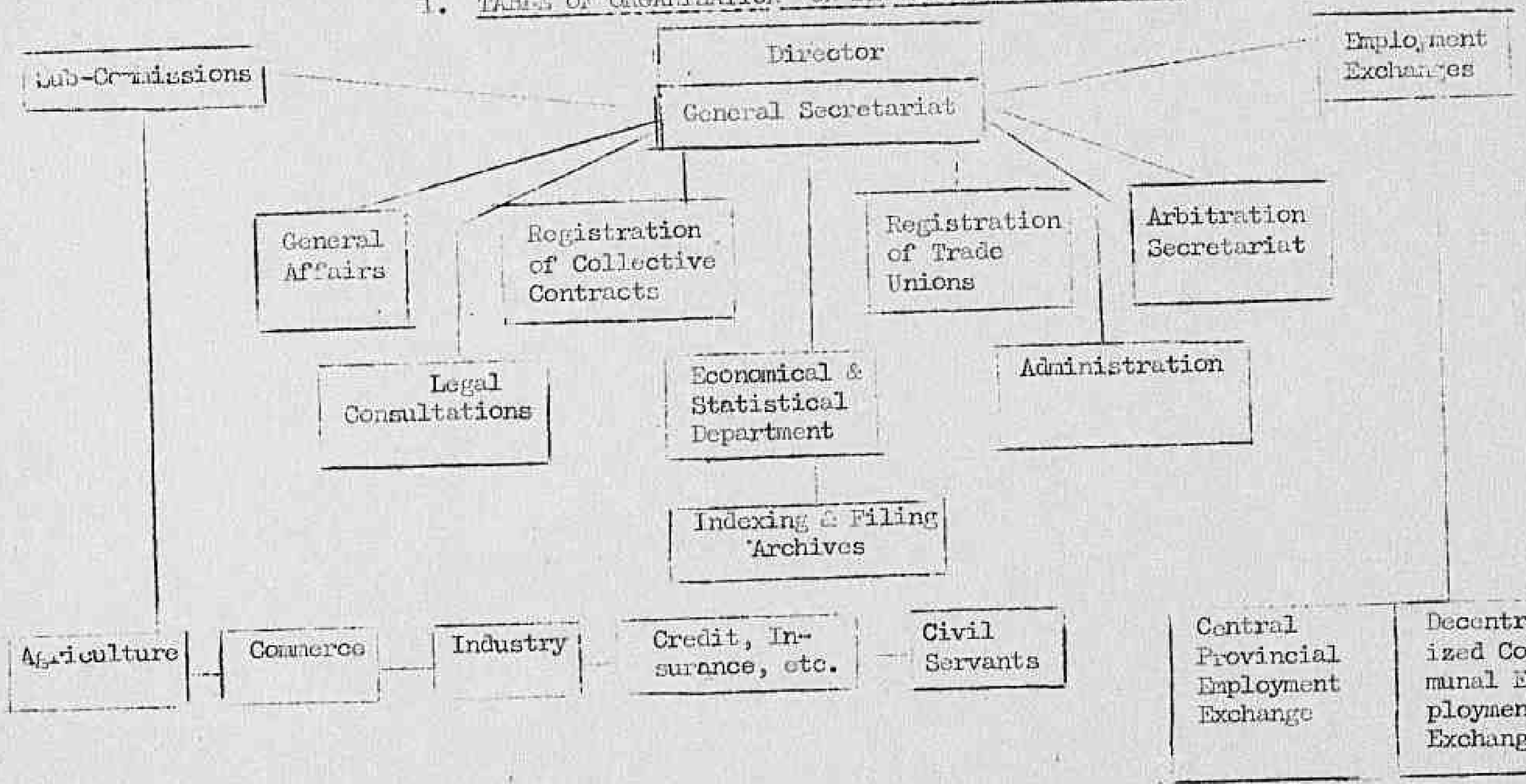
APPENDIX "C"

I. TABLE OF ORGANIZATION FOR PROVINCIAL LABOR OFFICE



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1 DEC 45

New File
Firm Labor
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SUMMARY OF A REPORT ON THE
"LATIFONDO SICILIANO"

This report was written by Giovanni Graziano; a native of Sicily who has had many years of experience as a farmer both here and in the United States.

A. ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

As a young man, and before the last war, he inherited 20 hectares of land "under lease" as well as control over several families whom he states were "loyal; faithful and devoted" to his family. After a brief period of running this lease inheritance he migrated to the United States and bought a farm of over 200 acres in New York state. He later sold this farm and worked as a laborer in Rochester. In 1915 he returned to Sicily and served in the army until 1919, at which time he returned to his native community. At that time he began organizational work with tenants and laborers.

He rented land from a large estate and attempted to make a living by the cultivation of artichokes. At one time he had as many as thirty peasants working for him. He devised many important land improvement techniques such as crop rotation; separation of good land from poor with production suited to each, systematic fertilization etc.

His present occupation is obscure, as far as this report is concerned. He is an intense opponent of the "Latifondo Siciliano" and blames them for the plight of Sicily. Despite many emotional outbursts in the paper; the report does include many facts that will

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contribute to an understanding of the farm labour situation in Sicily.

B. THE REPORT:

There are about 1,000,000 farm workers on the Island; disunited and in frequent conflict among themselves. They have assembled no organized or honest facts about themselves, nor has anyone done it for them. They are "haunted by a land monopoly." They have no social status and are not respected by anyone. Their economic condition is very poor. They work from before daybreak until after dark with primitive equipment on poor worn out soil under the poorest of living conditions. They are thrify in the extreme, have a strong sense of dignity and live most simply on bread, wine, onions, and a few vegistables. They frequently spend from two to three hours a day going to the plot of land they work. They live with their family, which shares their hard work with them, in small communities near the large estates. This fact, plus the fact that they usually own a small house and a small plot of ground in the community tends to make them immobile with the result that they have to accept the the terms of the tenure offered by the landed gentry.

There are two systems of leasing and working the land. The first is called the "metyer" system and the second is called "Leasing".

THE METYER SYSTEM:

The farmer provided the labour for a small tract of land; usually from 2 to 4 hectares of land, assigned to him by a representative of the landlord. The farmer breaks the land, ploughs, sows, weeds, prunes, and transports seed and fertilizers. He piles

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the produce at the end of the season and awaits the comming of the representative of the landlord. Seed advanced in the spring is first withdrawn; then a quanitity for the fee of the supervisor, then some more to pay for the fertilizer advanced at the beginning of the season, and then the remaining amount is divided in two equal parts, one for the laborer and one for the landlord. Land is thus assigned for from one to three years without written contract.

THE LEASING SYSTEM:

This is the favorite system of the peasant. Under it he has more freedom to use fertilizer to his productive advantage, he works without supervision, he chooses his own crops, and has the land at his disposal for from three to six years under a written contract; Payment of the rent is either in cash or a grain equivalent. The landlords tend to rent for cash in periods of low prices and for kind in periods of high prices. The landlord is usually able to sell payments in kind for higher prices than is the tenant which gives the landlord a better advantage when payments are made in kind. If the tenant fails to meet all payments, due to poor crops or for any other reason, he becomes indigent for the next year and is bound by his original contract to pay the landlord the full amount of the original contract.

This system is very profitable for the landlord. For instance, a 200 hectare estate would receive from 400 to 800 quintals of grain and possibly receive as little as 500 L. per quintal for it. Even at this low price such an estate would return for the landlord 200,000 to 400,000 L. per year.

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THE LOTTIZZAZIONE PLAN:

1. The land should be proportioned i.e. some good land and some poor land should be worked together.

2. The land should be proportioned among those who work it and the large estates be broken up.

3. Units should be kept intact for inheritance or selling purposes.

4. Landlords should be given a minimum stipend for each tract of land parcelled out, on an annual basis.

5. Modern cropping and machine methods should be developed on tracts of not less than 20 hectares.

6. Forest land should become the property of the collective state.

7. Farmers should be given the right to buy the land they work after a certain period of time.

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091.461

SUBJECT: Maximum Prices for Sicily and Italian Region 2

AMGOT/5004/CS

AMGOT H.Q. SICILY

1 Sept. 43

To: S.C.A.O.s

1. The attached price list has been compiled by the Civilian Supply Division to accompany General Order No. 4 for the guidance of Civil Affairs Officers.

2. The prices listed are the maximum which may be charged within the above areas. Offenders (both venders and purchaser) should be promptly brought to justice.

3. It is impossible to set uniform prices for all provinces and, therefore, C.A.O.s may make revisions downward taking into consideration all local circumstances.

4. The prices quoted are all consumer prices and the maximum wholesale prices are only 85% of the retail prices. Maximum prices which producers may charge when selling to wholesalers are but 78% of those listed. If the military forces buy from retailers, they should pay retail prices; when buying from wholesalers, wholesale prices; and when buying from producers, producer prices.

5. If the following maximum prices occasion undue hardship, the question of possible revision should be taken up with the Civilian Supply Division, A.M.G.O.T. H.Q.

6. This list is for your information and is not for publication or communication to Italian officials.

CHARLES M. SPOTFORD,
Lt. Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief Staff Officer.

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

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To: S.C.A.O.s

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CHARLES M. SPOFFORD,
Lt. Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief Staff Officer.

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MAXIMUM CONSUMER PRICES FOR SICILY AND ITALIAN REGION 2

A. Bread, Pasta, Flour, Legumes, and Potatoes

Bread	L. 3.60	per kilo
Pasta - first quality	4.20	"
Glutinated Pasta - for special diets, loose	15.00	"
packed in bags	20.00	"
Flour - wheat	4.10	"
corn flour	3.75	"
Crusca	3.00	"
Rice	3.25	"
Semi-fine	3.75	"
Vialone	4.00	"
Beans - Common	11.00	"
Fancy	12.00	"
Lentils - medium	10.50	"
Half-large	11.50	"
Giants	12.00	"
Chick-beans	10.00	"
Giants	11.00	"
Fave	5.50	"
Peas, whole	10.00	"
split	14.00	"
Potatoes	4.00	"
Cicerche	8.00	"
Tomato Paste	40.00	"

B. Oil, filtered

Extra fine olive oil with a limit of acidity of one grade	L. 25.00	per litre
Fine olive oil acidity of 2 grades	23.00	" "
Olive oil acidity of 5 grades	21.00	" "
Common oil acidity from 5 to 7 grades	19.00	" "

C. Fresh Milk

Pasteurized at the diary	7.00	" "
Raw milk	5.00	" "

D. Cheese

Seasoned 4 months	35.00	per kilo

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	Loose	15.00	"
	packed in bags	20.00	"
Flour - wheat		4.10	"
	corn flour	3.75	"
Crusca		3.00	"
Rice		3.25	"
	Semi-fine	3.75	"
	Vialone	4.00	"
Beans - Common		11.00	"
	Fancy	12.00	"
Lentils - medium		10.50	"
	Half-large	11.50	"
	Giants	12.00	"
Chick-beans		10.00	"
	Giants	11.00	"
Fave		5.50	"
Peas, whole		10.00	"
	split	14.00	"
Potatoes		4.00	"
Cicerche		8.00	"
Tomato Paste		40.00	"

B. Oil, filtered

Extra fine olive oil with a limit of acidity of one grade	L.	25.00	per litre
Fine olive oil acidity of 2 grades		23.00	" "
Olive oil acidity of 5 grades		21.00	" "
Common oil acidity from 5 to 7 grades		19.00	" "

C. Fresh Milk			
Pastourized at the diary		7.00	" "
Raw milk		5.00	" "
D. Cheese			
Seasoned 4 months		35.00	per kilo
Sicilian		33.00	"
Canestrato		33.00	"
E. Eggs			
Fresh		4.00	each
F. Sugar			
Refined		15.00	per kilo
Crystal		14.00	"

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G. Honey.

Loose in tins, parafine, or terracotta containers weighing from 5 to 25 kilos.	L. 30.00	per kilo.
In cardboard containers.	29.00	"
In glass.	35.00	"

H. Preserved Fish.

Cod fish wet.	15.00	per kilo.
Stoccofisso.	8.40	"
Canned salted fish from Spain.	45.00	"
Without heads.	24.50	"
Salted fish.	13.80	"
Large Sardines.	17.50	"
Sardines in oil (tin of about 200 gms)	6.00	per tin.
Anchory in tomato sauce (tin of 200 gms)	5.50	"
Tuna in oil,	38.00	per kilo.
Tuna in tomato sauce.	35.50	"
Ventresca & tarantello in sauce.	44.00	"
Buzzonaglie & bisciole in sauce.	23.00	"
Small tuna in oil.	45.00	"
Natural small tuna (tin of 200 gms)	11.00	per tin.
Pickled eels (small).	33.50	per kilo.
" " (medium)	35.50	"
" " (large)	38.50	"
" " (fancy)	46.50	"
Acquadelle (pickled)	20.00	"
Anchory filets in sauce (tins of 1 kilo)	68.50	"
Filets (anchory) tins of 200 gms.	10.50	per tin.
Anchory paste in tubes.	4.50	per tube.

I. Meats (bagged, salted and dilicatessen).

Ham, uncured.	33.50	per kilo.
Ham, cured.	28.00	"
Coppa, uncured.	28.00	"
Mortadella.	17.00	"
Salame (uncured)	27.00	"
" (cured)	20.00	"
" (products for cooking)	19.00	"
Cornbeefed tongue, uncured.	20.00	"
" " , cured.	26.00	"

J. Fresh Meats.

Veal, large veal, steer (first cut)	34.00	per kilo.
" " " " (second cut)	31.20	"
" " " " (third cut)	28.00	"
Filet (net)	36.00	"
Rump (net)	33.00	"
Ox, beef, bull (first cut)	32.00	"
" " " (second cut)	30 .00	"
" " " (third cut)	26.50	"
Filet net	35.00	"
Rump net	33.00	"
Liver and kidney.	20.00	"
Heart.	16.00	"
[illegible]	8.00	"

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Stoccofisso,	15.00 per kilo.
Canned salted fish from Spain.	8.40 "
Without heads,	45.00 "
Salted fish,	24.50 "
Large Sardines,	13.80 "
Sardines in oil (tin of about 200 gms)	17.50 "
Anchory in tomato sauce (tin of 200 gms)	6.00 per tin.
Tuna in oil,	5.50 "
Tuna in tomato sauce,	38.00 per kilo.
Ventresca & tarantello in sauce,	35.50 "
Buzzonaglie & bisciole in sauce,	44.00 "
Small tuna in oil,	25.00 "
Natural small tuna (tin of 200 gms)	45.00 "
Pickled eels (small),	11.00 per tin.
" " (medium)	33.50 per kilo.
" " (large)	35.50 "
" " (fancy)	38.50 "
Acquadelle (pickled)	46.50 "
Anchory filets in sauce (tins of 1 kilo)	20.00 "
Filets (anchory) tins of 200 gms.	68.50 "
Anchory paste in tubes.	10.50 per tin.
	4.50 per tube.

I. Meats (bagged, salted and dilicatessen).

Ham, uncured,	33.50 per kilo.
Ham, cured,	28.00 "
Coppa, uncured,	28.00 "
Mortadella,	17.00 "
Salame (uncured)	27.00 "
" (cured)	20.00 "
" (products for cooking)	19.00 "
Cornbeefed tongue, uncured,	20.00 "
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" " " " (third cut)	28.00 "
Filet (net)	36.00 "
Rump (net)	33.00 "
Ox, beef, bull (first cut)	32.00 "
" " " (second cut)	30 .00 "
" " " (third cut)	26.50 "
Filet net	35.00 "
Rump net	33.00 "
Liver and kidney,	20.00 "
Heart,	16.00 "
Lung,	8.00 "
Tripe (cooked)	16.00 "
" (raw)	5.00 "
Innards,	3.00 "
Head (full)	5.00 "
" (empty)	6.20 "
Brains	23.00 "
Tongue,	16.00 "
Hoofs,	5.50 "
Tail,	5.00 "
Breast,	6.50 "
Other inner products,	5.00 "

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J. Fresh Meats (continued)

Sheep and goat:		
Small milking goat,	L. 26.00	per kilo
Milking lamb,	23.00	"
Innards,	20.00	"
Head,	16.00	"
Large lamb, male goat,	20.00	"
Large male goat, sheep, goats	17.50	"
Large goat	13.00	"
Head.	16.00	"
Poultry and Rabbits:		
Rabbit,	20.00	per kilo
Duck and goose,	26.00	"
Turkey	31.00	"
Chicken	34.00	"
Pharahs chicken,	36.00	"
Spring chicken,	36.00	"
Turkey (female)	32.00	"
Pigeons	33.00	"

K. Fish

First category:		
Lobster, squid, sola and sword.	38.00	per kilo
Second category:		
Eel, cod, tuna and shrimp.	30.00	"
Third category:	23.00	"
Fourth Category:	16.00	"

L. Wines - ordinary

10%	L. 6.00	per litre
11%	6.00	"
12%	6.00	"
13%	6.00	"
14%	7.00	"
15%	7.00	"
16%	7.00	"

M. Wines and Liquors - Fancy (Bottle)

Sicilian and Italian Wines (Best grade)	30.00	per litre
Italian Champagne	50.00	"
Vermouth	30.00	"
Martini and Rossi Vermouth	50.00	"
Cognac (Italian) (Best grade)	150.00	"
Liquors (Best grade)	150.00	"
German beer	25.00	"
Vintage wines	No limit	

N. Fruits and Vegetables

Garlic (dry)	10.00	per kilo
Broccoli (small) and other greens	2.00	"
Artichokes	1.50	"
Artichokes (small, 6 to a bunch)	2.50	"
Carrots, first quality	5.00	"
" , second quality	4.50	"
Cauliflower	2.00	"

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Poultry and Rabbits:		
Rabbit,	20.00	per kilo
Duck and goose,	26.00	"
Turkey	31.00	"
Chicken	34.00	"
Pharaohs chicken,	36.00	"
Spring chicken,	36.00	"
Turkey (Female)	32.00	"
Pigeons	35.00	"

K. **Fish**

First category:		
Lobster, squid, sola and sword.	38.00	per kilo
Second category:		
Eel, cod, tuna and shrimp.	30.00	"
Third category:	23.00	"
Fourth Category:	16.00	"

L. **Wines - ordinary**

10%	L. 6.00	per litre
11%	6.00	"
12%	6.00	"
13%	6.00	"
14%	7.00	"
15%	7.00	"
16%	7.00	"

M. Wines and Liquors - Fancy (Bottle)

Sicilian and Italian Wines (Best grade)	30.00	per litre
Italian Champagne	50.00	"
Vermouth	30.00	"
Martini and Rossi Vermouth	50.00	"
Cognac (Italian) (Best grade)	150.00	"
Liquors (Best grade)	150.00	"
German beer	25.00	"
Vintage wines	No limit	

N. **Fruits and Vegetables**

Garlic (dry)	10.00	per kilo
Broccoli (small) and other greens	2.00	"
Artichokes	1.50	"
Artichokes (small, 6 to a bunch)	2.50	"
Carrots, first quality	5.00	"
" , second quality	4.50	"
Cauliflower	2.00	"
Onions	3.50	"
" (small)	4.00	"
Lettuce	2.40	"
Eggplants	.35	each
Peppers	4.00	per kilo
" (small)	3.50	"
Tomatoes	3.00	"
Salad Tomatoes	4.00	"
Radishes (3)	.40	"
Spinach	6.00	"
Long squash	4.00	each
Yellow Squash	4.00	"
Water Melon	4.00	per kilo

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N. Fruits and Vegetables (continued)

White Melons	L. 4.00 per kg.
Figs	7.00 "
Fichidindia	3.00 "
Processed Olives	12.00 "
Pears - dessert	12.00 "
eating	8.00 "
cooking	6.00 "
Peaches	10.00 "
Prunes and Susine	5.00 "
Sarte	5.00 "
Muscatel grapes and insolia	9.00 "
Grapes - Zibibbo	12.00 "
Table	9.00 "
Common	5.00 "
Lemons	2.00 "
Oranges, Tangerines	3.00 "
Almonds, shelled	30.00 "

O. Coal (F.O.B. port or present location)

Anthracite	835.00 per ton
Soft	800.00 "
Sardinia	400.00 "
Lignite	300.00 "

P. Cement (F.O.B. Factory) 500.00 per ton

Q. Soap

House	10.00 per kilo
Laundry	12.00 "
Imported (U.S. or U.K.)	20.00 "

R. Services

Barbers Shop 1st class	
Shave	4.00 lire
Haircut	6.00 "
Shave and haircut	9.00 "
Monthly ticket	40.00 "
Barbers Shop 2nd & 3rd Class	
Shave	3.00 "
Haircut	5.00 "
Shave & haircut	7.00 "
Monthly ticket	25.00 "

S. Laundry

Uniform or civilian suit, wash & press	25.00 lire
Cleaning suit or dress	40.00 "
Shirt, wash and iron	5.00 "
Military long pants, wash & press	10.00 "
Shorts, wash & press	6.00 "
Drawers, wash & press	3.00 "
Undershirt, wash & press	1.50 "
Towel, wash & press	1.50 "
Hose, wash	1.00 "
Stockings, wash	2.00 "

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Muscatel grapes and Insolia	9.00	"
Grapes - Zibibbo	12.00	"
Table	9.00	"
Common	5.00	"
Lemons	2.00	"
Oranges, Tangerines	3.00	"
Almonds, shelled	30.00	"

O. Coal (F.O.B. port or present location)

Anthracite	835.00	per ton
Soft	300.00	"
Sardinia	400.00	"
Lignite	300.00	"

P. Cement (F.O.E. Factory) 500.00 per ton

Q. Soap

House	10.00	per kilo
Laundry	12.00	"
Imported (U.S. or U.K.)	20.00	"

R. Services

Barbers Shop 1st class		
Shave	4.00	lire
Haircut	6.00	"
Shave and haircut	9.00	"
Monthly ticket	40.00	"
Barbers Shop 2nd & 3rd Class		
Shave	3.00	"
Haircut	5.00	"
Shave & haircut	7.00	"
Monthly ticket	25.00	"

S. Laundry

Uniform or civilian suit, wash & press	25.00	lire
Cleaning suit or dress	40.00	"
Shirt, wash and iron	5.00	"
Military long pants, wash & press	10.00	"
Shorts, wash & press	6.00	"
Drawers, wash & press	3.00	"
Undershirt, wash & press	1.50	"
Towel, wash & press	1.50	"
Hose, wash	1.00	"
Stockings, wash	2.00	"
Sheet, wash & press	5.00	"
Pillow case, wash and press	1.50	"
Handkerchief, wash & press	.25	"
Collar, wash & press	.25	"
Pajamas (2 pieces)	8.00	"

T. Meals

Cafe, restaurants, etc. 1st class	50.00	lire
Cafe, restaurants, etc. 2nd and 3rd class	25.00	"

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ribution of Farms According to Size
Ripartizione per classi di empiezza)

Source: Tav. 19, page 51, Sicilia compendio di Statistica Economica, published by Banco di Sicilia, Palermo, 1937.
Vol 2 - Census of 1930

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TABLE I

Provincie	(Ampiezza de la azienda in ettari Size of Holding in Ettari 2 1/2 Fino 20.50	0.51 a1	1.01 a3	3.01 a 10	10.01 a20	20.01 a50	50.01 a100	100.01 a200	20001 a500	oltre 50a
Agrigento	9,420	7,859	14,715	14,829	3,484	1,181	272	149	59	20
Caltanissetta	6148	5,619	13,914	11,936	2,290	550	137	82	52	18
Catania	22,595	14,457	20,612	10,271	1,984	1,010	350	170	74	22
Enna	3,631	3,072	8,265	11,298	2,396	704	204	119	69	27
Messina	31,106	16,009	20,661	7,519	1,026	580	226	121	111	48
Palermo	20,469	14,319	25,692	16,622	2,751	1,254	417	247	194	65
Ragusa	4,562	4,596	8,034	4,638	1,417	923	276	57	13	5
Siracusa	6,535	6,228	9,859	5,521	1,481	1,051	374	143	64	13
Trapani	8,119	6,594	13,265	11,621	2,468	791	168	54	28	10
Total	112,585	78,753	135,017	94,265	19,297	8,044	2,424	1,142	664	228

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Percentage Distribution of Farms According to Size
(Ripartizione per classi di empiezza)

TABEE IA

Source: Tav. 19, page 51, Sicilia compendio di Statistica Economica, published by Banco di Sicilia, Palermo, 1937.
Vol. 2 - Census of 1930.

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Provincie	Percentage Distribution of Land									
	fino a0.50	0.51 a1	1.01 a3	3.01 a10	10.01 a20	20.01 a50	50.01 a100	100.01 a200	200.01 a500	oltre 500
Agrigento	1.0	2.3	10.3	30.0	17.3	12.4	6.8	7.6	6.5	5.8
Caltanissetta	0.9	2.2	13.1	32.6	15.5	7.9	4.9	5.6	7.9	9.4
Catania	2.0	3.9	13.2	1924	9.8	11.4	8.8	8.6	8.4	14.5
Enna	0.5	1.1	7.7	29.6	15.1	10.3	7.0	7.8	10.3	10.6
Messina	2.9	5.0	15.0	15.2	5.9	7.2	6.6	6.9	14.0	21.3
Palermo	1.4	2.6	11.6	21.4	9.1	9.4	7.3	8.6	14.8	13.8
Ragusa	1.0	2.6	11.3	19.3	15.9	21.9	14.2	5.7	2.8	5.3
Siracusa	1.0	2.6	9.8	16.1	11.6	18.0	14.4	10.9	10.5	5.1
Trapani	1.1	2.7	13.1	33.6	17.4	12.4	6.3	4.2	4.9	4.3
Total	1.5	2.7	11.8	23.9	12.4	11.5	8.0	7.6	9.7	10.9

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TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS ACCORDING TO THE FORMS OF TENURE

Provincie	Number of Farms (Numero delle aziende)				
	Total (in complesso	Land owners (in proprietà e simili)	Renters (in affitto)	Share-Croppers (a colonia)	All others (a conduzione mista)
Agrigento	51,998	31,828	3,672	7,259	9,239
Caltanissetta	40,746	20,527	3,680	11,161	5,378
Catania	71,545	54,187	4,524	8,532	4,302
Enna	29,785	15,193	2,700	4,065	7,827
Messina	77,407	57,539	1,696	8,699	9,473
Palermo	82,030	65,053	4,213	2,096	10,668
Ragusa	24,521	14,380	5,167	1,878	3,096
Siracusa	31,269	20,077	3,549	4,624	3,019
Trapani	43,118	29,622	3,114	2,355	8,027
Total-Sicilia	452,419	308,406	32,315	50,669	61,029

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TABLE IIA

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION of FARMS ACCORDING TO THE FORMS OF TENURE

Provincie	Percentage Distribution of Land (della superficia coperta della azienda)			
	Land Owners	Renters	Share-Croppers	Others
Agrigento	45.7	13.2	12.3	28.8
Caltanissetta	39.6	13.4	28.0	19.0
Catania	56.3	21.7	12.2	9.8
Enna	43.3	17.3	10.5	28.9
Messina	64.9	9.6	6.5	19.0
Palermo	64.8	11.0	2.2	22.0
Ragusa	47.6	29.9	8.2	14.3
Siracusa	50.7	25.3	12.2	11.8
Trapani	52.8	12.9	5.6	28.7
Total-Sicilia	53.4	15.9	10.1	20.6

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Pays correspondend to some of the most representative categories of agriculture's workers at Naples province.

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PAGHE CORRISPOSTE AD ALCUNE CATEGORIE PIU' RAPPR
DELL'AGRICOLTURA NELLA PROVINCIA DI NAPOL

CATEGORIE	Paga giornaliera dal 25/3 940	Compensi premi dal 16/6 941	Ind.di presenza dal 21/4 943	Totale (1+2+3)	Aumento dicembre 1943	Totale (4+5)	Assegni famiglia	Totale generale (6+7)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Salariati e braccianti								
a) salariati								
manovale agricolo	15.73	(2) 2.86	(4) 4.80	23.39	16.37	39.76	4.45	44.
bovaro	16.30	(2) 2.86	(4) 4.80	23.96	16.77	40.73	4.45	45.
guardiano campestre	16.87	(2) 2.86	(4) 4.80	24.53	17.17	41.70	4.45	46.
garzone di stalla	10.29	(2) 2.86	(4) 4.80	17.95	12.57	30.52	4.45	34.
cantiniere	14.87	(2) 2.86	(4) 4.80	22.53	15.77	38.30	4.45	42.
sorvegliante	18.70	(2) 2.86	(4) 4.80	26.36	18.45	44.81	4.45	49.
b) braccianti								
bracc.lav.ord.Zona B.	12.85	(3) 4.==	5.00	21.85	15.30	37.15	4.45	41.
" " " " A.	11.70	(3) 4.==	5.00	20.70	14.49	35.19	4.45	49.
" "spec.(1)" B.	15.62	(3) 4.==	5.00	24.62	17.23	41.85	4.45	46.
" " " " A.	14.40	(3) 4.==	5.00	23.40	16.38	39.78	4.45	44.
dipendenti da aziende prod. di fiori,piante ornamentali e da frutta.								
giardiniere ovivaista fisso.	24.==	==	4.80	28.80	20.16	48.96	4.45	53.
giardiniere semifisso	23.20	==	5.00	28.20	19.54	47.74	4.45	52.
" avventizio	25.60	==	5.00	30.60	21.42	52.02	4.45	56.
lavoratore comune fisso	15.73	==	4.80	20.53	14.37	34.90	4.45	39.
" "avventizio	12.80	==	5.00	17.80	12.46	30.26	4.45	34.

Note - (1) Per lavori speciali s'intendano quelli relativi all'innesto,alla spigliatura della can

(2) Cifra ricavata dalla media aritmetica dei compensi premi stabiliti per i salariati
(3) " " " " " " " " " i braccianti pe
(4) da corrispondersi in natura - (5) queste prestazioni vengono concesse quando sono prev

N.B. Alle paghe come sopra calcolate si debbono aggiungere le maggiorazioni per lavoro straordina
ferie annuali.-

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POSTE AD ALCUNE CATEGORIE PIU' RAPPRESENTATIVE DI LAVORATORI
AGRICOLTURA NELLA PROVINCIA DI NAPOLI

e 3)	Aumento dicembre 1943	Totale (4+5)	Assegni famiglia	Totale gener. (6+7)	TRATTENUTE					Salario netto (8-13)	accessori salario
					Ass.mal.	Inv.e vecch.	Tuber-. colosi	Nuz. e nat.	Totale contr.		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
9	16.37	39.76	4.45	44.21	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	43.71	abitazione,
6	16.77	40.73	4.45	45.18	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	44.68	pollaio,
3	17.17	41.70	4.45	46.15	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	45.65	porcile,
5	12.57	30.52	4.45	34.97	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	34.47	orto,
8	15.77	38.30	4.45	42.75	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	42.25	letame per
6	18.45	44.81	4.45	49.26	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	48.76	orto, pa- glia per il porcile(5)
5	15.30	37.15	4.45	41.60	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	40.89	
0	14.49	35.19	4.45	49.64	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	34.48	Vitto e vi-
2	17.23	41.85	4.45	46.30	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	41.14	no (5)
0	16.38	39.78	4.45	44.23	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	39.07	
0	20.16	48.96	4.45	53.41	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	52.91	
0	19.54	47.74	4.45	52.19	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	51.48	
0	21.42	52.02	4.45	56.47	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.12	0.71	55.76	
3	14.37	34.90	4.45	39.35	0.225	0.18	0.06	0.036	0.50	38.85	
0	12.46	30.26	4.45	34.71	0.305	0.18	0.10	0.I2	0.71	34.00	

l'innesto,alla spigliatura della canapa,all'abbachiatura delle noci,alla mietitura e falciatura a mano ecc.

premi stabiliti per i salariati appartenenti alla I^-II^ e III^ Zona
" " " i braccianti per lavoro in genere " " " " " "

oni vengono concesse quando sono previste da consuetudini locali

maggiorazioni per lavoro straordinario,festivo,cottimo eventualmente dovuto ai lavoratori e le

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~~XX2~~ Charcoal, 461

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PAGHE CONTRATTUALI CORRISPOSTE ALLE MAESTRANZE DIPENDENTI DALLE AZIENDE ESE

FORESTALE IN PROVINCIA DI NAPOLI

Contratto 30.5.1941 pubblicato sul F.A.L. n.4 del 12 Luglio

		Paga giornaliera	Indenn.Pres.	Ass.Famil.
		1	2	3
Traversare e degatore	£.	18.56	5.00	4.45
Carbonaio	"	17.44	5.00	4.45
Segantino a mano - mannesi di mestiere	"	17.44	5.00	4.45
Stronchettai per legno	"	17.44	5.00	4.45
Manovali	"	15.12	5.00	4.45
Operai che lavorano con l'accetta al ceduo castagno	"	17.44	5.00	4.45
" " " " " " " selvaggio	"	16.24	5.00	4.45
Operai che lavorano con roncine:	"			
1. Categoria	"	16.24	5.00	4.45
2a Categoria	"	15.12	5.00	4.45
Lavorazione delle cortecce	"	16.24	5.00	4.45
Fascinari (tagliatura e legatura)	"	16.24	5.00	4.45
Carbonaio	"	17.44	5.00	4.45
Manovali	"	15.12	5.00	4.45
Donne sino ai 18 anni e ragazzi sino ai 16 anni	"	7.04	2.75	=.==
" oltre i 18 " " " oltre 16 sino a 18"	"	8.72	3.30	=.==
Addetti teleferiche e palorgi				
Motoristi	"	24.24	5.00	4.45
Meccanico	"	20.40	5.00	4.45
Manovale specializzato	"	14.56	5.00	4.45
Trasporti:				
Mulattiere con 1 animale proprio al giorno	"	23.19	5.00	4.45
" " 2 " " " " "	"	30.41	5.00	4.45
" " 3 " " " "	"	37.69	5.00	4.45
Trasportatori a spalla	"	17.44	5.00	4.45
Guardiano con retribuzione mensile	"	17.39	5.00	4.45
Guardiano avventizio	"	17.42	5.00	4.45

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MAESTRANZE DIPENDENTI DALLE AZIENDE ESERCENTI L'INDUSTRIA BOSCHIVA E

STALE IN PROVINCIA DI NAPOLI

pubblicato sul F.A.L. n.4 del 12 Luglio 1941 -

rnaliera	Indenn.Pres.	Ass.Famil.	Aumen.Dic.43	Sal.lordo	Trattenute	Salario netto
	2	3	4	5	6	7
56	5.00	4.45	16.49	44.50	2.14	42.36
44	5.00	4.45	15.71	42.60	2.06	40.54
44	5.00	4.45	15.71	42.60	2.06	40.54
44	5.00	4.45	15.71	42.60	2.06	40.54
12	5.00	4.45	14.08	38.65	0.71	37.94
44	5.00	4.45	15.71	42.60	2.06	40.54
24	5.00	4.45	14.87	40.56	1.97	38.59
24	5.00	4.45	14.87	40.56	1.97	38.59
12	5.00	4.45	14.08	38.65	0.71	37.94
24	5.00	4.45	14.87	40.56	1.97	38.59
24	5.00	4.45	14.87	40.56	1.97	38.59
44	5.00	4.45	15.71	42.60	2.06	40.54
12	5.00	4.45	14.08	38.65	0.71	37.94
04	2.75	=.==	6.85	16.64	0.71	15.93
72	3.30	=.==	8.41	20.43	0.71	19.72
24	5.00	4.45	20.47	54.16	2.55	51.61
40	5.00	4.45	17.78	47.63	2.26	45.37
56	5.00	4.45	13.69	37.70	0.71	36.99
19	5.00	4.45	19.73	52.37	2.46	49.91
41	5.00	4.45	24.09	69.65	3.16	66.49
69	5.00	4.45	29.61	76.75	3.44	73.31
44	5.00	4.45	15.71	42.60	2.06	40.54
39	5.00	4.45	15.67	42.51	2.06	40.45
42	5.00	4.45	15.71	42.60	2.06	40.54

Napoli, Giugno 1944

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Q U E S I T I S U L L A V O R O A G R I C O L O

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I

QUESITO- Quali sono le varie occupazioni espletate dai manovali agricoli

RISPOSTA- I manovali agricoli in Sicilia (e anche in Italia) si denominano <u>braccianti</u> oppure <u>salariati</u>(in quest'ultimo caso si è assunti per durata non inferiore al mese).

Essi sono,normalmente,addetti solo all'agricoltura ed espletano lavori ordinari di agricoltura (come zappatura,raccolta prodotti,falciatura,irrigazione ecc.) o lavori denominati dai contratti collettivi come speciali (quali ad esempio,potatura,rimonda, abbattimento alberi,espurgo fossi,lavori in acqua,innesto ed irrigazione notturna,aratura,lavori boschivi ecc.) o lavori stagionali(quali mietitura,trebbiatura,vendemmia ecc.).

Essi sono suddivisi nelle categorie come sotto specificate:

a) <u>braccianti avventizi</u> che vengono assunto giornalmente,senza vincolo di durata,e retribuiti con paga oraria giornaliera.

b) <u>braccianti semifissi o obbligati</u> che vengono assunti con l'obbligo da parte del datore di lavoro di richiedere la loro opera per un numero determinato di giornate durante l'anno o frazione di anno.

c) <u>salariati fissi</u> che sono i lavoratori che perstano la loro opera con continuità e permanenza e la cui retribuzione è normalmente ammessa. La categoria dei salariati fissi si suddistingue in annalori(cioè assunti ad anno) ed in mesalori e cioè assunti per un mese(periodo minimo) o per più mesi.

II

QUESITO- Quali le rate salariali per ogni regione in moneta o in natura-

RISPOSTA- Nell'agricoltura le rate salariali vengono corrisposte a fine set-

Essi sono,normalmente,addetti solo all'agricoltura ed espletano lavori ordinari di agricoltura (come zappatura,raccolta prodotti,falciatura,irrigazione ecc.) o lavori denominati dai contratti collettivi come speciali (quali ad esempio,potatura,rimonda abbattimento alberi,espurgo fossi,lavori in acqua,innesto ed irrigazione notturna,aratura,lavori boschivi ecc.) o lavori stagionali(quali mietitura,trebbiatura,vendemmia ecc.).

Essi sono suddivisi nelle categorie come sotto specificate:

a) <u>braccianti avventizi</u> che vengono assunto giornalmente,senza vincolo di durata,e retribuiti con paga oraria giornaliera.

b) <u>braccianti semifissi o obbligati</u> che vengono assunti con l'obbligo da parte del datore di lavoro di richiedere la loro opera per un numero determinato di giornate durante l'anno o frazione di anno.

c) <u>salariati fissi</u> che sono i lavoratori che perstano la loro opera con continuità e permanenza e la cui retribuzione è normalmente ammessa. La categoria dei salariati fissi si suddistingue in annalori(cioè assunti ad anno) ed in mesalori e cioè assunti per un mese(periodo minimo) o per più mesi.

II

QUESITO- Quali le rate salariali per ogni regione in moneta o in natura-

RISPOSTA-Nell'agricoltura le rate salariali vengono corrisposte a fine settimana per i braccianti avventizi o obbligati(normalmente il sabato) e a fine mese per i salariati fissi.

Esse variano non solo da provincia a provincia,ma anche da Comune a comune o Zona di comune,variano inoltre secondo la qualifica

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del lavoratore (bracciante o salariato) la specializzazione del lavoro, la stagionalità ecc. Consta, per i braccianti, di una corresponsione normalmente in solo denaro, con aggiunta in alcuni comuni di una somministrazione in natura quale la minestra o il pane o il vino, secondo la consuetudine. E' bene però, tenere presente che tale somministrazione può mancare, tanto che i contratti collettivi per il bracciantato non la specificano, lasciando la sola obbligatoria in quelle parti ove vige tale consuetudine.

E' però sempre dato il vitto quando il bracciante pernotta nell'azienda.

Per i salariati fissi, invece, la paga consta di una parte in denaro e di una parte in generi in natura, che non possono essere inferiori a quanto specificano in contratti collettivi.

Non è possibile riportare tutte le tabelle dei salari, data la loro molteplice varietà, ci limitiamo a riportarne alcune della provincia di Palermo, facendo presente che tali tariffe di poco variano di provincia a provincia.

Esse valgono a dare una idea di quello che è il trattamento salariale dei lavoratori agricoli in Sicilia.

SALARIATI FISSI- Zona litoranea - campiere annue . . . . £. 1.764,55
annaloro " . . . . . " 1.470,40
garzone " . . . . . " 808,==

Oltre per tutte e tre le categorie suddette £.600 annue per compenso speciale e £.120 mensili per indennità per lo stato di guerra.

SALARIATI FISSI - Zona Corleone - campiere annue . . . . .£.1.470,40
annaloro " . . . . ." 1.323,40
garzone " . . . . ." 735,25

Oltre per tutte le tre categorie suddette £.600 annue per compenso speciale e £.120 mensili per indennità per lo stato di guerra.

SALARIATI FISSI - Zona Madonie - campiere annue . . . . .£.1.323,40
annaloro " . . . . ." 1.176,25
" . . . . ." 661,==

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tale consuetudine.

E' però sempre dato il vitto quando il bracciante pernotta nell'azienda.

Per i salariati fissi, invece, la paga consta di una parte in denaro e di una parte in generi in natura, che non possono essere inferiori a quanto specificano in contratti collettivi.

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annaloro " . . . . . " 1.176,25
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Oltre per tutte e tre le categorie suddette £.600 annue per compenso speciale e £.120 mensili per indennità per lo stato di guerra.

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Insieme alla paga in denaro i salariati fissi sopra specificati hanno diritto alle somministrazioni in natura. Anche queste variano secondo la qualifica e la zona. Le riportiamo per intero:

CAMPIERE della Zona Litoranea -

1) pane kg. 1.600 al giorno per mesi 10 o l' equivalente in frumento
2) vino lt. 0.800 al giorno per mesi 10
3) ricotta kg.15 per mesi 10
4) formaggio kg.12 per mesi 10
5) olio gr. 800 al mese per mesi 10
6) giumenta a metà secondo la consuetudine
7) terreno da coltivare o salme 2 di grano e due di fave dal magazzino
8) vitto completo durante i due mesi della raccolta.

ANNALORO DELLA ZONA Litoranea -

1) pane kg.1.600 al giorno per mesi 10 o l'equivalente in frumento
2) vino lt.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10
3) ricotta kg.15 per mesi 10
4) formaggio kg.12 per mesi 10
5) olio gr.800 al mese per mesi 10
6) tumoli 8 di grano e tumoli 8 di fave dal magazzino
7) vitto completo durante i due mesi della raccolta.

MESALORO DELLA ZONA Litoranea-

Il mesaloro ha la tetribuzione uguale a quallee degli annalori per quanto riguarda i generi in natura.

GARZONE DELLA ZONA Litoranea -

1) pane kg.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10 o l'equivalente in frumento
2) vino lt/0.400 al giorno per mesi 10
3) formaggio kg.6 per mesi 10
4) fave e grano se sono dovute per consuetudine
5) ricotta kg.7 per mesi 10
6) vitto completo per i due mesi della raccolta

CAMPIERE DELLA ZONA DI CORLEONE -

per mesi 10 o l'equivalente in frumento

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2) vino lt. 0.800 al giorno per mesi 10

3) ricotta kg.15 per mesi 10

4) formaggio kg.12 per mesi 10

5) olio gr. 800 al mese per mesi 10

6) giumenta a metà secondo la consuetudine

7) terreno da coltivare o salme 2 di grano e due di fave dal magazzino

8) vitto completo durante i due mesi della raccolta.

ANNALORO DELLA ZONA Litoranea -

1) pane kg.1.600 al giorno per mesi 10 o l'equivalente in frumento

2) vino lt.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10

3) ricotta kg.15 per mesi 10

4) formaggio kg.12 per mesi 10

5) olio gr.800 al mese per mesi 10

6) tumoli 8 di grano e tumoli 8 di fave dal magazzino

7) vitto completo durante i due mesi della raccolta.

MESALORO DELLA ZONA Litoranea-

Il mesaloro ha la retribuzione uguale a quella degli annalori per quanto riguarda i generi in natura.

GARZONE DELLA ZONA Litoranea -

1) pane kg.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10 o l'equivalente in frumento

2) vino lt/0.400 al giorno per mesi 10

3) formaggio kg..6 per mesi 10

4) fave e grano se sono dovute per consuetudine

5) ricotta kg.7 per mesi 10

6) vitto completo per i due mesi della raccolta

CAMPIERE DELLA ZONA DI CORLEONE -

1) pane kg.1.600 al giorno per mesi 10 o l'equivalente in frumento

2) vino lt.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10

3) ricotta kg.16 per mesi 10

4) formaggio kg.12 per mesi 10

5) olio gr.800 al mese per mesi 10

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6) giumenta a metà secondo consuetudine
7) terreno da coltivare o salme 2 di grano e salme 2 di fave dal magazzino
8) vitto completo per i due mesi della raccolta

ANNALORO DELLA ZONA di Corleone-

1) pane kg.1.600 per mesi 10 o l'equivalente in frumento
2) vino lt.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10
3) ricotta kg.15 per mesi 10
4) formaggio kg.12 per mesi 10
5) olio gr.800 al mese per mesi 10
6) tumoli 8 di grano e tumoli 8 di fave dal magazzino
7) vitto completo per i due mesi della raccolta

GARZONE DELLA ZONA DI CORLEONE-

1) pane kg.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10 o l'equivalente in frumento
2) vino lt.0.500 al giorno per mesi 10
3) ricotta kg.7 per mesi 10
4) formaggio kg.6 per mesi 10
5) fave e grano se sono dovuti per consuetudine
6) vitto completo per i due mesi della raccolta.

CAMPIERE DELLA ZONA DELE MADONIE+

1) pane kg.1.600 al giorno per mesi 10 o l'equivalente in frumento
2) vino lt.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10
3) ricotta kg.15 per mesi 10
4) giumenta a metà secondo consuetudine
5) olio gr.800 al mese per mesi 10
6) terreno da coltivare o salme 2 di grano e salme 2 di fave dal magazzino
7) vitto completo durante i due mesi della raccolta.

ANNALORO DELLA ZONA DELLE MADONIE -

1) pane kg.1.600 al giorno per mesi 10
2) vino lt.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10

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1) pane kg.1.600 per mesi 10 o l'equivalente in frumento
2) vino lt.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10
3) ricotta kg.15 per mesi 10
4) formaggio kg.12 per mesi 10
5) olio gr.800 al mese per mesi 10
6) tumoli 8 di grano e tumoli 8 di fave dal magazzino
7) vitto completo per i due mesi della raccolta

GARZONE DELLA ZONA DI CORLEONE-

1) pane kg.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10 o l'equivalente in frumento
2) vino lt.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10
3) ricotta kg.7 per mesi 10
4) formaggio kg.6 per mesi 10
5) fave e grano se sono dovuti per consuetudine
6) vitto completo per i due mesi della raccolta.

CAMPIERE DELLA ZONA DELE MADONIE-

1) pane kg.1.600 al giorno per mesi 10 o l'equivalente in frumento
2) vino lt.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10
3) ricotta kg.15 per mesi 10
4) giumenta a metà secondo consuetudine
5) olio gr.800 al mese per mesi 10
6) terreno da coltivare o salme 2 di grano e salme 2 di fave dal magazzino
7) vitto completo durante i due mesi della raccolta.

ANNALORO DELLA ZONA DELLE MADONIE -

1) pane kg.1.600 al giorno per mesi 10
2) vino lt.0.800 al giorno per mesi 10
3) ricotta kg.15 per mesi 10
4) formaggio kg.12 per mesi 10
5) olio gr.800 al mese per mesi 10
6) tumoli 8 di grano e tumoli 8 di fave dal magazzino.

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GARZONE DELLA ZONA DELLE MADONIE-

1) pane kg.0.800 al giorno pe mesi 10
2) vino lt. 0.400 al giorno per mesi 10
3) ricotta kg.7 per mesi 10
4) formaggio kg.6 per mesi 10
5) fave e grano se sono dovuti per consuetudine
6) vitto completo durante i due mesi della raccolta

Per i braccianti avventizi le somministrazioni in natura come sopra più del salario saranno corrisposte secondo gli usi e le consuetudini locali.

La paga in denaro per i braccianti si calcola ad ore ed è per i lavoratori della Zona di Palermo £.1.68 l'ora, per i lavoratori della Zona Litoranea £.1.53 l'ora, per i lavoratori della Zona Interna £.1.47 l'ora oltre per tutti il compenso speciale giornaliero in £.4- e l'indennità di guerra in £.5.-

Tali tariffe valgono per i lavori ordinari, mentre per i lavori speciali vi è una percentuale in più che i contratti collettivi stabiliscono in misura diversa secondo i lavori.

Speciali tariffe ancora vi sono per i lavori stagionali come ad es. la mietitura (£.25,55 per 12 ore di lavoro nelle Zone malariche, £.24,10 per 12 ore di lavoro nelle Zone non malariche oltre il compenso speciale di £.9 e l'indennità speciale di guerra), trebbiatura £.31,40 per 12 ore di lavoro oltre £.5 di compenso speciale £.6 di indennità giornaliera di guerra e oltre per gli imboccatori centesimi 11 per ogni salma di grano trebbiato.

Per i lavori stagionali vi sono anche le somministrazioni gratuite di vitto e di vino secondo le consuetudini.

Di poca cosa variano le tariffe degli altri comuni della Sicilia/

QUESITO - Descrivere ognuno, la capacità e l'addestramento richiesto per ognuno

RISPOSTA - Il lavoratore agricolo per i lavori ordinari ha cognizione limitata essendo un esecutore materiale delle opere agricole di fatica.

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6) vitto completo durante i due mesi della raccolta

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QUESITO - Descrivere ognuno, la capacità e l'addestramento richiesto per ognuno

RISPOSTA - Il lavoratore agricolo per i lavori ordinari ha cognizione limitata essendo un esecutore materiale delle opere agricole di fatica.

Gli specializzati conoscono invece praticamente la loro specializzazione e bisogna dire che di regola danno buono risultati.

Per gli avventizi e per i salariati addetti ai lavori ordinari

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non si richiede alcuha addestramento. Per gli specializzati si richi solo che abbiano la capacità ad eseguire il lavoro speciale a cui son adibiti.E' però da notare che a cura dei Sindacati si usavano di fare annualmente dei corsi di addestramento per specializzati. Vi sono ino tre dei fattori che hanno regolarmente frequentato dei corsi agricoli e proprio nella città di Palermo abbiamo l'Istituto Castelnuovo ove giovani vengono ad essere addestrati nell'arte agricola.

IV

QUESITO -Contratti affini se ve ne sono-

RISPOSTA-Si considerano come affini all'agricoltura (ei lavoratori vengono ad essere inquadrati fra gli agricoli)gli addetti alla cura degli ovini, bovini,equini per lavoro,suini etc. Anche tali categorie sono regolate da contratti collettivi simili a quelli dei salariati fissi(paga in denaro o in natura,assunzione normale ad anno).

Affini sono pure gli addetti alla corbonizzazione dei boschi,alla lotta anticoccidica,lavori boschivi.

V

QUESITO - Quali obblighi ha il lavoratore verso il datore di lavoro.

RISPOSTA- Il lavoratore ha l'obbligo di prestare obbedienza al datore di lavoro o a chi lo rappresenta e di eseguire con diligenza le sue direttive nel lavoro.

VI

QUESITO - Quali obblighi ha il datore di lavoro verso il lavoratore-

RISPOSTA- Corrispondere la pega stabilita nei termini del contratto.

VII

QUESITO- Quale stabilità esiste per i vari tipi -

RISPOSTA-Come sopra abbiamo esposto una certa stabilità hanno solo i salariati fissi e anche i pastori e vaccari che normalmente nell'azienda vengor

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IV

QUESITO -Contratti affini se ve ne sono-

RISPOSTA-Si considerano come affini all'agricoltura (ei lavoratori vengono ad essere inquadrati fra gli agricoli)gli addetti alla cura degli ovini, bovini,equini per lavoro,suini etc. Anche tali categorie sono regolate da contratti collettivi simili a quelli dei salariati fissi(paga in denaro o in natura,assunzione normale ad anno).

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RISPOSTA- Il lavoratore ha l'obbligo di prestare obbedienza al datore di lavoro o a chi lo rappresenta e di esmguire con diligenza le sue direttive nel lavoro .

VI

QUESITO - Quali obblighi ha il datore di lavoro verso il lavoratore-

RISPOSTA- Corrispondere la paga stabilita nei termini del contratto.

VII

QUESITO- Quale stabilità esiste per i vari tipi -

RISPOSTA-Come sopra abbiamo esposto una certa stabilità hanno solo i salariati fissi e anche i pastori e vaccari che normalmente nell'azienda vengor ad essere assunti ad anno.

I braccianti avventizi vengono ad essere assunti per poche giornai e quasi sempre per periodi inferiore al mese.

VIII

QUESITO- Se vi sono stati recenti cambiamenti in uso del pagamento in natura

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RISPOSTA- Le somministrazioni in natura specie per i salariati fissi continuano di fatto a corrispondersi ma è ovvio che per la mancanza di molti generi, le corresponsioni sono inferiori e la differenza viene ad essere supplita con denaro. Del resto la parte in denaro è di fatto corrisposta in misura molto più elevata di quanto stabiliscono i contratti collettivi. Per gli avventizie paghe si aggirano dalle 100 alle 150 lire giornaliere e per i salariati fissi dalle 2.000 alle 2.500 mensili e [illegible] considerazione delle minori somministrazioni in natura

IX

QUESITO- Vi sono centri dove i lavoratori agricoli sono concentrati per il lavoro stagionale(Casa del Contadino) quanti e dove -

RISPOSTA- Sì, tanto che sono state costruite le Case del Contadino.

Gli edifici costruiti come tali si trovano nei seguenti Comuni della Provincia : Alimena, Corleone, Partinico, Gibellina, Vittoria, Licata, Enna, Sommatino, Catenanuova. Oltre i suddetti edifici altri erano progettati per la costruzione(ade es. il Comune di Sancipirrello ha in corso la pratica di donazione comunale per la costruzione di una casa per il contadino e all'epoca della mietitura sono stati approntati nei luoghi ove è il maggiore l'affluenza dei lavoratori dei posti di ricovero e transito, ove i lavoratori hanno ricevuto assistenza. Anche a Gratteri è stato acquistato dai Sindacati un immobile, ma questo è stato solo dedicato a scopi sindacali e non destinato a posto di ricovero.

I posti di ricovero e ristoro che sono stati approntati, anche i locali affittati appositamente, e funzionato negli scorsi anni in Sicilia sono i seguenti:

PROVINCIA DI PALERMO - Posti di ricovero - ristoro ad Alimena, Piana dei Greci, Sciara, Tudiotta, Lercara Friddi, Castronovo Sicilo, Prizzi, Contessa Entellina, Gangi, Roccamena, Valledolmo, Corleone, Sancipirrello, Bisacquino, Montemaggiore, Campofelice di Fitalia, Caccamo e Castellana

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risposta in misura molto più elevata di quanto [illegible] collettivi. Per gli avventizie paghe si aggirano dalle 100 alle 150 lire giornaliere e per i salariati fissi dalle 2.000 alle 2.500 mensili e [illegible] considerazione delle minori somministrazioni in natura

IX

QUESITO- Vi sono centri dove i lavoratori agricoli sono concentrati per il lavoro stagionale(Casa del Contadino) quanti e dove -

RISPOSTA- Si,tanto che sono state costruite le Case del Contadino.

Gli edifici costruiti come tali si trovano nei seguenti Comuni della Provincia : Alimena, Corleone,Partinico,Gibellina,Vittoria,Licata, Enna,Sommatino,Catenanuova. Oltre i suddetti edifici altri erano progettati per la costruzione(ade es. il Comune di Sancipirrello ha in corso la pratica di donazione comunale per la costruzione di una casa per il contadino e all'epoca della mietitura sono stati approntati nei luoghi ove è maggiore l'affluenza dei lavoratori dei posti di ricovero e transito,ove i lavoratori hanno ricevuto assistenza. Anche a Gratteri è stato acquistato dai Sindacati un immobile,ma questo è stato solo dedicato a scopi sindacali e non destinato a posto di ricovero.

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Posto di ~~ricovero~~ transito e ricovero a Partinico.

PROVINCIA DI AGRIGENTO-Posti di ricovero e ristoro nei Comuni di Licata,Campobello,Ravanusa,Canicattì,Cammarata,Santo Stefano Quisquina Bivona,Cianciana,Alessandria Rocca,Ribera,Naro,Agrigento.-

Posti di transito nei Comuni di Campobello e Ravanusa.

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PROVINCIA DI CALTANISSETTA-Posti di ricovero e ristoro nei Comuni di Caltanissetta,Delia,Marianopoli,Riesi,Sancataldo,S.Caterina,Serra difalco,Sommatino,Vallelunga,Villalba.

Posti di transito in ex Feudo Suor Marchesa,ex Feudo Mercato di Serra,ex Feudo Pescecane.

PROVINCIA DI CATANIA- Posti di ricovero e ristoro in Raddusa,e Ramma macca. Posti di transito ricovero e ristoro nei Comuni di Frasca,Racinesi,Cutumino. Posti di transito e ristoro a Portiere Stella,Poggiorosso,Licodia Ebea,Vizzini.

PROVINCIA DI ENNA- Posti di ricovero e ristoro ad Agira,Aidone,Barrafranca,Calascibetta,Catenanuova,Enna,Leonforte,Nicosia,Piazza Armerina,Valguarnera,Villarosa. Posti di transito e controllo a Dittaino,Raddusa Stazione.

PROVINCIA DI MESSINA- Posto di ricovero e ristoro a S.Stefano diCamastra. Posto di transito e controllo a Cesarò. Posto di ristoro e controllo a Floretta. Posto di ricovero e ristoro a Mistretta.

PROVINCIA DI RAGUSA- Posto di ricovero e ristoro,transito e controll a Vittoria. Posti di ristoro transito e controllo a Modica,Ragusa , Giarratano,Monterosso.

PROVINCIA DI SIRACUSA- Posti di ristoro alla Stazione di Palagonia (ex Leone) nel Comune di Lentini, Testa dell'Acqua in territorio di N to.

PROVINCIA DI TRAPANI- Posti di controllo in stradale Marsala e Mazz

In totale,quindi, abbiamo in tutta la Sicilia n.83 posti ove i l voratori vengono concentrati per i lavori stagionali.

X

QUESITO- Condizione di vita :

1)Provvidenze per alimenti,igiene,salute ecc.

2)per la famiglia o per il singolo lavoratore

3)Accomodamento per quantità di cibo

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Serra,ex Feudo Pescecane.

PROVINCIA DI CATANIA- Posti di ricovero e ristoro in Raddusa,e Ramma macca. Posti di transito ricovero e ristoro nei Comuni di Frasca,Racinesi,Cutumino. Posti di transito e ristoro a Portiere Stella,Poggiorosso,Licodia Eubea,Vizzini.

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2)per la famiglia o per il singolo lavoratore

3)accomodamento per quantità di cibo

1144

RISPOSTA- Per i lavori stagionali(mietitura e trebbiatura) oltre la paga stabi ta ~~de~~ dei contratti è consuetudine corrispondere ai lavoratoriila somministrazioni in natura,consistenti nella minestra,pane,companatico e vino. La consistenza e qualità del vitto varia da posto a posto ma corrisponde normalmente ai bisogni alimentari dei lavoratori.

Gli alimenti si corrispondono per il singolo lavoratore e non per

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RISPOSTA- Il controllo veniva esercitato da funzionari delle Organizzazioni Sindacali Agricole che venivano appositamente inviati nei centri di affluenza dei lavoratori e che giravano e ispezionavano per le varie aziende del territorio assëgnato al loro controllo.

XIV

QUESITO - Chi sovraintende ai campi-

RISPOSTA- Il curatolo o il campiere e nelle aziende importanti il fattore. Spesso però è lo stesso proprietario.

XV

QUESITO - Da dove vengono i lavoratori

RISPOSTA- I lavoratori si prendono dai posti più vicini, la rimanenza viene ad essere inviata ai centri di affluenza dai Comuni che hanno poche culture cerealicole. Ad es. dalle Zone di Monreale, Cefalù, Termini, Partinici si raccolgono dela Provincia di Palermo, le squadre per inviarle ai centri.

(Avv. F. Gianferrara)

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QUESTIONS ON FARM LABOR

I

Q: What are the various occupations of Farm Labor?
A: Farm labor in Sicily (and also in Italy) are divided in "braccianti" (men who work by the day) and "salariati" (men with a salary, employed for not less than a month).

This labor is normally assigned only to farm works, and it takes care of ordinary agricultural works (hoeing, harvesting, mowing, irrigating etc.) or other works, called special ones in the collective contracts (as for instance, pruning, repruning, cutting trees, purifying wells, water workes, grafting, night irrigation, ploughing, forest works etc.) or seasonal works (reaping, threshing, grape picking etc.).

These laborers are divided into the following categories:-

a. Braccianti adventitious--hired daily, not for a fixed period, rewarded with daily pay according to the time spent working.

b. Braccianti semi-fixed or obliged--hired with the obligation from the employer's part to employ them for a determined number of days during the year or fraction of it.

c. Fixed Salariati--working with continuity and permanently and accordingly rewarded. This category may be subdivided in "annalori" (workers hired for one year or more) and "mesaleri" (workers hired for a month or several months).

II

Q: What are the salaries in each region, and are they in money or nature?
A: In agriculture, salaries are paid at the end of the week (usually on Saturday) to the "braccianti adventitious or obliged" and at the end of the month for the fixed salariati.

Salaries vary not only from province to province, but also from Commune to Commune or wone of communes, and they also vary according to the worker's qualifications (whether he is a "braccianti" or a "salariato") according to the skill the job requires, to the season, etc. Reward, for the "braccianti" is usually only in money, with the addition, in some communes, of payment in nature, in the sense that the workers are given soup, bread and wine, according to the customs It is well to remember however, that such food provisions to the workers, may not take place, inasmuch as collective contracts for "braccianti" do not mention it, making it compulsory only in those localities where there is such custom.

However, food is always given when the worker spends the night on the farm.

As for the fixed salariati, on the other hand, the salary is paid partly in money, partly in nature, both parts not to be inferior to the specifications of the collective contracts.

It is not possible to report all the tables of salaries; in view of the great variety, we limit ourselves to report some tables of the province of Palermo, reminding that the rates slightly vary from province to province.

The folbwing tables will furnish an idea of what the salaries for farm labor are in Sicily:-

Fixed "salariati"--Zone along the coast:

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The folbwing tables will furnish an idea of what the salaries for farm labor are in Sicily:-

Fixed "salariati"—Zone along the coast:

Farmer	yearly	Ll.764.55
"Annaloro"	"	1.470.40
helper	"	808.—

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Besides there is a special yearly reward of L600 for all three of these categories and L120 monthly as indemnity because of the state of war.

Fixed "Salariati" - Zone Corleone

Farmer	yearly	Ll,470.40
"Annaloro"	"	1,323.40
Helper	"	735.25

Besides there is a special reward of L600 yearly and L120 monthly as indemnity, because of the state of war.

Fixed "Salariati" -Zone Madonie

Farmer	yearly	Ll,323.40
"Annaloro"	"	1,176.25
Helpher	"	661.--

Besides there is a special yearly reward of L600 and L120 monthly as war indemnity, for all three categories.

Besides these money payments, the fixed salariati has rights to nature payments. These vary according to qualifications and the zone. They are as shown in the following complete table:

1-bread, kg 1600 daily for ten months, or the equivalent in wheat
2-wine, liters 1800 daily for ten months
3-cottage cheese; kg 15 for ten months
4-cheese, kg 12 for ten months
5-oil, gr 800 monthly for ten months
6-guimenta, sort of fresh cheese, according to the customs
7-land to work on, or solme+ 2 of wheat and 2 of lima beans from the storehouse
8-Complete food provision during the 2 months of reaping

Annaloro-zone along the coast

1-bread, kg 1600 daily for 10 months or equivalent in wheat
2-wine, liters 800 daily for ten months
3-cottage cheese, kg 15 for ten months
4-cheese, kg 12 for 10 months
5-oil, gr 800 monthly for 10 months
6-tumoli+ 8 of wheat and 8 of lima beans from the storehouse
7-complete food provision during the 2 months of reaping

Mesoloro-zone along the coast
The Mesoloro receives the same payment in nature as the Annaloro.

Helper-zone along the coast
1-bread, kg 800 daily for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat
2-wine, liters 0.400 daily for 10 months
3-cheese, kg 6 for 10 months
4-lima beans and wheat if they are due according to customs
5-cottage cheese, kg 7 for 10 months
6-complete food provision for the 2 months of reaping

Farmer-zone Corleone
1-bread, kg 1600 daily for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat
2-wine, liters 0.800 daily for 10 months
3-cottage cheese, kg 16 for 10 months
4-cheese, kg 12 for 10 months

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8-Complete food provision during the 2 months of reaping

Annaloro-zone along the coast

1-bread, kg 1600 daily for 10 months or equivalent in wheat
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Annaloro-wone Coleone
1-bread, kg 1600 for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat

+Salme and tumoli are parts of a hectar
Tumolo=1/10 of a hectar salme=1/5 of hectar

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2-wine, liters 0.800 daily for 10 months
3-cottage cheese, kg 15 for 10 months
4-cheese, kg 12 for 10 months
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Farmer-Zone Madonie
1-bread, kg 1600 daily for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat
2-wine, liter 0800 daily for 10 months
3-cottage cheese, kg 15 for 10 months
4-guimenta (fresh cheese) according to the customs
5-oil, gr .800 monthly for 10 months
6-land to work on, or "salme" 2 of wheat and salme 2 of lima beans from storehouse
7-complete food provision during the 2 months of reaping

Annaloro-Zone Madonie
1-bread, kg 1.600 daily for 10 months
2-wine, liters 0.800 daily for 10 months
3-cottage cheese, kg 15 for 10 months
4-cheese, kg 12 for 10 months
5-oil, gr 800 monthly for 10 months
6-tumoli-8 of wheat and 8 of lime beans from the storehouse

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1-bread, kg 0800 daily for 10 months
2-wine, liters 0400 daily for 10 months
3-cottage cheese, kg 7 for 10 months
4-cheese, kg 6 for 10 months
5-lima beans and wheat if due according to customs
6-complete food provision during the 2 months of reaping

For the adventitious "braccianti" natural payments as above mentioned besides the salary, will be given according habits and local customs.

The payment in money for the "braccianti" is calculated in hours and it is, for the workers of the Palermo zone, Ll.68 per hour; Ll.53 per hour for the workers of the coastal zone; Ll.47 per hour for the workers of the Interior zone; besides there is for all L4 daily reward and L5 as war indemnity.

Such rates apply to ordinary jobs, while for special jobs there is an added percentage established by collective contracts in different amounts according to the jobs.

There are also special rates for seasonal works as for instance harvesting (L25,55 per 12 work hours in zones not affected by malaria, L24,10 per 12 work hours in zones not affected by malaria—besides special reward of 10 and the special war indemnity, thrashing

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5-lima beans and wheat if due according to the customs
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There are also special rates for seasonal works as for instance harvesting (L25,55 per 12 work hours in zones not affected by malaria, L24,10 per 12 work hours in zones not affected by malaria--besides special reward of L9 and the special war indemnity, thrashing (L31.40 per 12 work hours, besides L5 special reward and L6 daily war indemnity-and besides, for the men assigned to the feeding machines there are 11 cents for every "salma" of wheat thrashed)

During seasonal works there are also free distributions of wine and food, according to the customs.

III. Rates in the other communes of Sicily vary only slightly.

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Q: Describe ability and training required from the workers.
A: The farm worker doing ordinary work, has a limited knowledge, being a manual executor of hard farm labor.

Specialized workers know, as a rule, their jobs and usually give good results.

No training is required from braccianti adventitious and salariati assigned to ordinary jobs.

As for specialized workers, they are only required to be able to do the work in which they are specialized.

However, it is to be noticed that the Syndicates used to give yearly training courses for the specialized workers.

There are farmers who attended regularly farm courses, and in the same city of Palermo there is the Castelnuovo Institute where young men are trained in agricultuaral works.

IV. Q: Are there similar contracts?
A: The following classes are considered similar to the agricultural category (and the workers are classified among the farmers) workers attending to the breeding of the ovine, cattle, work horses and hogs, etc. Such categories are regulated by collective contracts similar to those for fixed salariati (payment in nature or money, normal employment by years)

Similar contracts rule also workers assigned to forest carbonization, "anti coccidica (fight against an insect that eats plant roots), forest works.

V. Q: What are the employee's obligations toward the employer?
A: To obey the employer or his representative and follow with diligence his directions as to the work.

VI. Q: What obligation has the employer toward the employees?
A: Correspond the salary as established in the contract.

VII. Q: What stability is there in the work for the various workers' categories?
A: As explained above this is a characteristic only of the fixed salariati and of the sheep and cow herds, who normally are hired for one or more years.

Adventitious braccianti are hired only for a few days and almost always for less than a month.

VIII Q: Have there been changes recently in connection with payment in nature?
A: Payment in nature, especially for the fixed salariati continue to be granted, but it is obvious that because of the lack of many edible food items, these payments have been decreased; and the difference is balanced with money. And at any rate money payment is given in a higher measure than that established by collective contracts. Payments for the braccianti adventitious are around 100 to 150 lire daily and for the fixed salariati from 2000 to 2500 lire monthly also considering that payment in nature have been reduced.

IX. Q: Are there centers for farm workers during the seasonal works, how many and where? (Farmers Houses)+

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A: Yes, there have been built the Farmer's Houses. They have been built in the following communes of the province: Alimena, Corleone, Partinico, Gibellina, Vittoria, Licata, Enna, Sommatino, Catenanuora. Besides the above mentioned building there were others under project, for instance, Sancipirello Commune is making arrangements for the communal donation for the construction of a Farmer's House and during

+Farmer's House is a temporary dwelling for workers who do not belong to the place where they work; it is mainly sleeping quarters.

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harvest time there have been prepared in places where there were many workers, houses for shelter and transit where many assistance was given to the workers. Also in Crotteri some real estate has been purchased by the Syndicates, but it has only been used for syndical purposes and it has not been used as a shelter place.

Shelter places which have been equipped as such, also building rented for the purpose, and have fundtioned during the past years in Sicily, are the following:

Province of Palermo

Shelter places in Alimena, Pinu dei Cyrici, Sciara, Tudista, Lercara Friddi, Castronovo Siculo, Prissi, Contesso Entellina, Gangi, Roccamena, Volledolmo, Corleone, Sancipirello, Pisoriguino, Montemaggiore, Campofelice di Fitalia, Caccamo and Castellano. Shelter and transit places in Partinico.

Province of Agrigento

Shelter places in the communes of Licata, Campobello, Ramanuso, Camcatti, Commaranta, Santa Stefano, Guisqui, Bivona, Cianciane, Alessandria Rocce, Ribera, Naro, Agrigento. Transit places in the communes of Compobello and Ravonusa.

Province of Caltanisetta

Shelter places in the communes of Caltanisetta, Delia, Marianopoli, Riesi; Sancotoldo, S Caterine, Serra di Falco, Sommatino, Vallelunge, Villalba.

Places of transit in the ex-feud Snor Marchesa, ex-feud Mercato di Serra, ex-feud Pescecane.

Province of Catania

Shelter places in Raddusa and Rammaca. Shelter and transit places in the communes of Frasca, Racinesi, Cutimino. Transit and eating places in Portiere Stella, Poggiorosso, Licadin Pebea; Vizzini.

Province of Enna

Shelter places in Agira, Aidone, Barrafranco, Colscibata, Catenanuova, Enna, Leonforte, Nicosia, Piazza Armerina, Valguarnera, Villaroso. Transit and control places in Dittaino, Raduso Stasione.

Province of Messina

Shelter place in S Stefano di Comastea. Transit and control place in Cesaro. Eating and control place in Floretta. Shelter place in Mistretta.

Province of Ragusa

Shelter, transit and control place in Vittoria. Eating, transit and control places in Modica, Ragusa, Cyiorratono, Monterasso.

Province of Siracusa

Eating place at the Station of Palagonia (ex-Leone) in the commune of Lentini, Testa dell' Acqua in territory of Noto.

Province of Trapani

Control places on the roads to Marsala and Mazza.

Complessively, therefore, there are 83 places in all Sicily, whee

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Volledolmo, Corleone, Sancipirello, Piscriguino, Montemaggiore, Campofelice di Fitalia, Caccamo and Castellano. Shelter and transit places in Partinico.

Province of Agrigento
Shelter places in the communes of Licata, Campobello, Ramanuso, Camcatti, Commaranta, Santa Stefano, Guisqui, Bivona, Cianciane, Alessandria Rocce, Ribera, Naro, Agrigento. Transit places in the communes of Compobello and Ravonusa.

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Province of Catania
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Province of Enna
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Transit and control places in Dittaino, Raduso Stasione.

Province of Messina
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Province of Trapani
Control places on the roads to Marsala and Mazza.

Complessively, therefore, there are 83 places in all Sicily, where workers are concentrated for seasonal works.

X. Living Conditions:
1. Food provision, hygiene, medical care
2. for the family for for the individual worker
3. arrangements for the quantity of food.

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+Shelter place is somewhat similar to the Farmers House only it is mainly a place where the workers go to eat, while the farmers house provides sleeping quarters.
+Transit place is on a smaller scale than is the road house in the USA

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A: During seasonal works (harvest and threshing) besides the salary established in the contracts, it is custom to correspond to the workers natural payments, consisting of soup, bread, companatico and wine. Quantity and quality of food varies from place to place, but corresponds usually to the needs of the workers.

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A: Control was exercized by the officials of the Agricultural Syndical organizations who were sent for that purpose, to the centers frequented by workers + and who went around inspecting the various farms' managements and the territory assigned to their control.

XIV Q: Who supervises in the farms?
A: The intendant or the farms' guard, and, for important farms, the chief-farmer.
Often, however, it is the same owner.

XV. Q: Where do the workers come from?
A: From nearby localities, more workers can be hired from the workers' meeting centers where they are sent, by the communes which have few wheat and grain field. As for instance from the zones of Monreale, Cefalu, Termini, Partinici, workers' squads are formed for the Province of Palermo and they are sent to the workers' centers.

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Questions on farm labor.

I°

Question: What are the various occupations of farm labor?
Answer: Farm labor in Sicily (and also in Italy) are divided in „braccianti" (men who work by the day) and „salariati" (men with a salary, employed for not less than a month).

This labor is normally assigned only to farm works, and it takes care of ordinary agricultural works (hoeing, harvesting, mowing, irrigating etc.) or other works, called special ones in the collective contracts (as for instance pruning, repruning, cutting trees, purifying wells, water works, grafting, night irrigation, ploughing, forest works etc.) or seasonal works (reaping, threshing, grapes picking etc.)

These laborers are divided into the following categories:

a) „braccianti" adventitious, hired daily, not for a fixed period, rewarded with daily pay according to the time spent working.

b) „braccianti" semi-fixed or obliged, hired with the obligation from the employer's part to employ them for a determined number of days during the year or fraction of it.

c) „fixed salariati", working with continuity and permanently and accordingly rewarded. This category may be subdivided in „annalori" (workers hired for one year or more) and „mesalori" (workers hired for a month or several months)

II

Question. What are the salaries in each region, and are they in money or nature?

Answer: In agricolture salaries are paid at the end of the week (usually on Saturday) to the „bracciantiˮ in advention or obligted „ and at the end of the month for the „fixed salariatiˮ.

Salaries vary not only from province to province, but also from Comune to Comune or zone of Communes, and they also vary according to the worker's qualifications (whether he is a „braccianteˮ or a „salariatoˮ) according to the skill the job requires, to the season, etc.

Reward, for the „bracciantiˮ is usually only in money, with the addition, in some Communes, of payment in nature, in the sense that the workers are given + soup, bread and wine, according to the customs.

It's well to remember however, that such food provisions to the workers, may not take place, in as much as collective contracts for „bracciantiˮ do not mention it, making it ~~de~~ compulsory only in those localities where there is such custom.

However food is always given when the worker spends the night in the farm.

As for the „fixed salariatiˮ, on the other hand, the salary is paid partly in money, partly in nature, both parts not to be inferior to the specifications of the collective contracts.

It is not possible to report all the tables of salaries;

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end of the week (usually on Saturday) to the „braccianti" occasionally or obliged „ and at the end of the month for the „fixed salariati".

Salaries vary not only from province to province, but also from Comune to comune or zone of Communes, and they also vary according to the worker's qualifications (whether he is a „bracciante" or a „salariato") according to the skill the job requires, to the season, etc.

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As for the „fixed salariati", on the other hand, the salary is paid partly in money, partly in nature, both parts not to be inferior to the specifications of the collective contracts.

It is not possible to report all the tables of salaries; in view of the ~~same~~ great variety, we limit ourself to report some tables of the province of Palermo, reminding that the rates slightly vary from province to province

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- following tables will furnish an idea of what the salaries for farm labor are in Sicily.

Fixed salariati. - Zone along the coast :

farmer	yearly	£ 1.764,55
"annaloro"	"	£ 1.470,40
helper	"	£ 808,-

Besides there is a special yearly reward of £ 600 for all three these categories and £ 120 monthly as indemnity because of the state of war.

Fixed salariati - Zone Corleone

farmer	yearly	£ 1.470,40
"annaloro"	"	£ 1.323,40
helper	"	£ 735,25

Besides there is a special reward of £.600 yearly and £ 120 monthly as indemnity, because of the state of war.

Fixed salariati. - Zone Madonie

former	yearly	£ 1.323,40
"annaloro"	"	£ 1.176,25
helper	"	£ 661,-

Besides there is a special yearly reward of £.600 and £ 120 monthly as war indemnity, for all three categories.

Besides these money payments the fixed salariati has right to nature payments. These vary according to qualifications and the zone. They are as shown in the following complete table.

Former - Zone along the coast wheat

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annaloro.	"	£ 1.470, 40
helper	"	£ 808, -

Besides there is a special yearly reward of £ 600 for all three these categories and £ 120 monthly as indemnity because of the state of war.

Fixed solariati - Zone Corleone

former	yearly	£ 1.470, 40
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Besides these money payments the fixed solariati has right to nature payments. These vary according to qualifications and the zone. They are as shown in the following complete table.

Former - Zone along the coast

	wheat
1) bread, kg 1.600 daily for ten months, or the equivalent in	
2) wine, liters 0.800 daily for ten months.	

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* solme and tumoli are parts of an hectar
tumolo = 1/10 of an hectar solma = 1/5 of hectar

3) cottage-cheese, kg 15 for ten months
4) cheese, kg 12 for ten months
5) oil, gr. 800 monthly for 10 months
6) „guimenta" - sort of fresh cheese, according to the customs
7) land to work on, or „solme" 2 of wheat and 2 of lima-beans from the storehouse
8) complete food provision during the 2 months of reaping.

„Annaloro" - zone along the coast.
1) bread, kg 1.600 daily for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat.
2) wine, liters 0.800 daily for ten months.
3) cottage-cheese, kg 15 for
4) cheese, kg 12 for 10 months
5) oil, gr. 800 monthly for 10 months
6) tumoli 8 of wheat and 8 of lima beans from the storehouse
7) complete food provision during the 2 months of reaping.

„Mesoloro" - zone along the coast
The „Mesoloro" has receives the same payment in nature as the „Annaloro".

Helper - zone along the coast.
1) bread, kg 800 daily for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat
2) wine, liters 0.400 daily for 10 months
3) cheese, kg 6 for 10 months
4) lima-beans and wheat if they are due according to customs
5) cottage-cheese, kg 7 for 10 months
6) complete food provision for the 2 months of reaping.

Farmer - zone Corleone
1) bread, kg 1600 daily for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat
2) wine, liters 0.800 daily for 10 months
3) cottage-cheese, kg 160 for 10 months

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8) complete food provision during the 2 months of reaping.

"Annaloro" - zone along the coast.

1) bread, kg 1.600 daily for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat.
2) wine, liters 0.800 daily for ten months.
3) cottage-cheese, kg 15 for
4) cheese, kg 12 for 10 months
5) oil, gr. 800 monthly for 10 months
6) tumoli, 8 of wheat and 8 of lima beans from the storehouse
7) complete food provision during the 2 months of reaping.

"Mesoloro" - zone along the coast

The "Mesoloro" has receives the same payment in nature as the "Annaloro".

Helper - zone along the coast.

1) bread, kg 800 daily for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat
2) wine, liters 0.400 daily for 10 months
3) cheese, kg 6 for 10 months
4) lima-beans and wheat if they are due according to customs
5) cottage-cheese, kg 7 for 10 months
6) complete food provision for the 2 months of reaping.

Farmer - zone Corleone

1) bread, kg 1600 daily for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat
2) wine, liters 0.800 daily for 10 months
3) cottage-cheese, kg 160 for 10 months
4) cheese, kg 12 for ~~10~~ 10 months
5) oil, gr. 800 monthly for 10 months

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... house is a temporary dwelling for workers who do ... belong to one place where they work; it's mainly sleeping ...

Answer: Payment in nature, especially for the fixed, salariati continue to be granted, but it is obvious that, because of the lack of many (edible) foods, these payments have been decreased, and the difference is balanced with money. And at any rate money payments are given in a higher measure than that established by collective contracts. Payments for the braccianti, advantitious are around 100 to 150 lire daily and for the fixed salariati from 2000 to 2500 lire monthly also considering that payment in nature have been reduced.

IX

Question: Are there centers for farm workers during the seasonal works, how many and where? (Farmer's Houses)*

Answer: Yes, there have been built the Farmer's Houses. They ~~are~~ have been built in the following Communes of the Province: Alimena, Corleone, Partinico, Gibellina, Vittoria, Licata, Enna, Sommatino, Catenanuova.

Besides the above mentioned building there were others under project, for instance Sancipirello Comune is making arrangements for the communal donation for the construction of a Farmer's house and during harvest time. There have been prepared, in places where there were many workers, houses for shelter and ~~help~~ transit*, where assistance was given to the workers. Also in Corleone some

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because of the lack of many (stable) Lions, ^payments have been decreased, and the difference is balanced with money. And at any rate money payment are given in a higher measure than that established by collective contracts. Payments for the braccianti. (advantitious are around 100 to 150 lire daily and for the fixed salariati from 2000 to 2500 lire monthly also considering that payment in nature have been reduced.

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Besides the above mentioned building there were others under project, for instance Sancipirello Comune is making arrangements for the communal donation for the construction of a Farmer's house and during harvest time there have been prepared, in places where there were many workers, houses for shelter and ~~lodge~~ transit*, where assistance was given to the workers. Also in Grotteri some real estate ~~land~~ has been purchased by the Syndicates, but it has only been used for syndical purposes and it has not been used as a shelter place*

* Shelter place is somewhat similar to the Farmers house, only it is mainly a place where the workers go to eat, while the Farmer's house provides sleeping quarters.

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* transit place is on a smaller scale on the U.S.A. or Italian houses

Shelter places which have been (prepared) equipped as such, also building rented for the purpose, and have functioned during the past years in Sicily, are the following:

Province of Palermo

Shelter places in Alimena, Piana dei Greci, Sciara, Tudistta, Lercara Friddi, Castronovo Siculo, Prissi, Contessa Entellina, Gangi, Roccamena, Valledolmo, Corleone, Sancipirello, Pisoreguino, Montemaggiore, Campofelice di Fitalia, Carcamo and Castellana. Shelter and transit places in Partinico.

Province of Agrigento - Shelter places in the Communes of Licata, Campobello, Ravanusa, Canicatti, Communa prata, Santo Stefano, Guisepi Bivona, Cianciana, Alessandria Rocca, Ribera, Naro, Agrigento. Transit places in the communes of Campobello and of Ravanusa

Province of Caltanisetta. Shelter places in the Communes of Caltanisetta, Delia, Marianopoli, Riesi, Sancataldo, S. Caterina, Serra di Falco, Sommatino, Vallelunga, Villalba.

Places of transit in the ex-feud Suor Marchesa, ex-feud Mercato di Serra, ex-feud Pescecane.

Province of Catania - Shelter places in Radolusa and Ramunaca. Shelter and transit places in the Communes of Fraxa, Racinesi, Catumino. Transit and eating places in Portiere Stella, Poggiorosso, Licodia Pelba,

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Shelter places in Alimena, Vicari, Scillato, Tusa, Tusita, Cerami, Friddi, Castronovo Sicilo, Prizzi, Contessa Entellina, Gangi, Roccamena, Valledolmo, Corleone, Sancipirello, Piraineno, Montemaggiore, Campofelice di Fitalia, Caccamo and Castellana.

Shelter and transit places in Partinico.

Province of Agrigento - Shelter places in the Communes of Licata, Campobello, Ravanusa, Canicatti, Communa prota, Santo Stefano, Guisqui Bivona, Cianciana, Alessandria Rocca, Ribera, Naro, Agrigento

Transit places in the Communes of Campobello and Ravanusa

Province of Caltanisetta. Shelter places in the Communes of Caltanisetta, Delia, Marianopoli, Riesi Sancotoldo, S. Caterina, Serra di Falco, Sommatino, Vallelunga, Villalba.

Places of transit in the ex-feud Suor Marchesa, ex-feud Mercato di Serra, ex-feud Pescecane.

Province of Catania - Shelter places in Raddusa and Ramnusca. Shelter and transit places in the Communes of Fraxa, Racineci, Catumino. Transit and eating places in Portiere Stella, Poggiorosso, Licodia Pelea, Vizzini.

Province of Enna. Shelter places in Agira, Aidone, Barrafranca, Calascibetta, Catenanuova, Enna, Leonforte, Micosia, Piazza Armerina, Valguarnera, Villa-

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rosa. Transit and controll places in Dittaino, Raddusa Stazione.
Provincia di Messina. Shelter place in S. Stefano di Camastra. Transit and control place in Cesarò. Eating and control place in Floretta. Shelter place in Mistretta.
Province of Ragusa, Shelter, transit and control place in Vittoria. Eating, transit and control places in Modica, Ragusa, Giarratana, Monterosso.
Province of Siracusa. Eating place at the Station of Palagonia (ex-Leone) in the Comune of Lentini, Testa dell'Acqua in territory of Noto.
Province of Trapani. Control places on the roads to Marsala and Mazza.
Complessively, therefore, there are 83 places in all Sicily, where workers are concentrated for seasonal works.
Question: X
Living conditions:
1) food provision, hygiene, medical care
2) for the family or for the individual worker
3) Arrangements for the quantity of food.
Answer: During seasonal works (harvest and threshing) besides the salary established in the contracts, it is custom to correspond to the workers natural payments, consisting of soup, bread, companatico* and wine. Quantity and quality

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Province of Messina. Shelter place in
di Comastra. Transit and control place in Cesaro.
Eating and control place in Floretta. Shelter place
in Mistretta.
Province of Ragusa, Shelter, transit and control place
in Vittoria. Eating, transit and control places in
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of food varies from place to place, but ~~it~~ correspond
usually to the needs of the workers.

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*workers' meeting center - it's sort of a ~~p~~ where the workers ~~are~~ gather and are called for farm works.

Answer: Control was exercized by the officials of the Agricoltural Syndical Organizations who were sent, for that purpose, to the centers frequented by workers* and who went around inspecting the various farms' managements and the territory assigned to their control.

XIV

Question: Who supervises in the farms?
Answer: The intendant or the farms' guard, and, for important farms, the chief-farmer.
Often, however, it is the same owner.

XV

Question: Where do the workers come from?
Answer: From nearby localities, ~~the remainder~~ more workers can be hired from the workers' meeting centers, where they are sent, by the communes which have few wheat+~~gra~~grain fields. As for instance from the zones of Monreale, Cefalù, Termini Partinici, workers' squads are formed for the Province of Palermo and they are sent to the workers' centers.

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money, normal employment by years).
similar contracts rule also workers assigned to forest carbonization, anti-coccidica fight (fight against an insect that eats plants' roots), forest works.

V

Question: What are the employee's obligations toward the employer?

Answer: to obey the employer or his representative and follow with diligence his directions as to the work.

VI

Question: What obligations has the employer toward the employee?

Answer: Correspond the salary as established in the contract.

VII

Question: What stability is there in the work for the various workers' categories?

Answer: As explained above this is a characteristic only of the fixed-salaried, and of the shep and cow herds, who normally are hired for one or more years.

Advantitious, Braccianti, are hired only for a few days and almost always for less than a month.

VIII

Question: Have there been changes recently in connection with payment in nature?

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6) „quincuta„ (sort of fresh cheese) according to the custom
7) land to work on, or „salme„ 2 of wheat and 2 of lima beans
8) complete food provision for the 2 months of reaping. (from the storehouse

Annaloro - Zone Corleone

1) bread, kg 1.600 for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat
2) wine, liters 0.800 daily for 10 months
3) cottage-cheese, kg 15 for 10 months
4) cheese, kg 12 for 10 months
5) „Tumoli„ 8 of wheat and 8 of lima beans from the storehouse
6) oil, gr. 0.800 monthly for 10 months
7) complete food provision for the 2 months of reaping.

Helper - Zone Corleone

1) bread 0.800 kg daily for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat
2) wine, liters 0.400 daily for 10 months
3) cottage-cheese, kg 7 for 10 months
4) cheese, kg 6 for 10 months
5) lima beans and wheat if due according to the customs
6) complete food provision for the 2 months of reaping.

* Farmer - Zone Madonie

1) bread, kg 1.600 daily for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat
2) wine, liter 0.800 daily for 10 months
3) cottage-cheese, kg. 15 for 10 months
4) „quincuta„ (fresh cheese) according to the customs
5) oil, gr. 0.800 monthly for 10 months
6) land to work on, or „salme„ 2 of wheat and „salme„ 2 of
7) complete food provision during the 2 months (lima beans from storehouse of reaping.

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7) complete food provision for the 2 months of reaping.

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2) wine, liters 0.400 daily for 10 months
3) cottage-cheese, kg 7 for 10 months
4) cheese, kg 6 for 10 months
5) lima beans and wheat if due according to the customs
6) complete food provision for the 2 months of reaping.

* Former - Zone Madonie
1) bread, kg 1.600 daily for 10 months or the equivalent in wheat
2) wine, liter 0.800 daily for 10 months
3) cottage-cheese, kg. 15 for 10 months
4) "guimenta" (fresh cheese) according to the customs
5) oil, gr. 0.800 monthly for 10 months
6) land to work on, or "salma" 2 of wheat and "salma" 2 of
7) complete food provision during the 2 months (lima-beans from storehouse of reaping.

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1) bread, kg 1.600 daily for 10 months
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3) cottage-cheese, kg 15 for 10 months

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cheese, kg 12 for 10 months
5) oil, gr. 800 monthly for 10 months
6) Famoli, 8 of wheat and 8 of lima beans from the storehouse.

Helper - John Madonie

1) bread, kg 0.800 daily for 10 months
2) wine, liters 0.400 daily for 10 months
3) cottage-cheese, kg. 7 for 10 months
4) cheese, kg 6 for 10 months
5) lima beans and wheat if due according to customs
6) complete food provision during the 2 months of reaping.

For the advantitious braccianti natural payments as above mentioned besides the salary, will be given according habits and local customs.

The payment in money for the braccianti, is calculated in hours and it is, for the workers of the Palermo zone, £ 1.68 per hour; £.1,53 per hour for the workers of the coastal zone, £.1,47 for the workers of the Interior zone; besides there is for all £.4. daily reward and £ 5.- as war indemnity.

Such rates apply to ordinary jobs, while for special jobs there is an added percentage established by collective contracts in different amounts according to the jobs.

There are also special rates for seasonal works as for instance, harvesting (£ 25,55 per 12 work hours in zones affected by malaria; £ 24,10 per 12 work hours in zones not affected by malaria - besides special reward of £ 9.- and the special war indemnity), threshing (£ 31,40

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Helper - John Madonie

1) bread, kg 0.800 daily for 10 months
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Helper - John Madonia

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5) lima beans and wheat if due according to customs
6) complete food provision during the 2 months of reaping.

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There are also special rates for seasonal works as for instance, harvesting (£ 25,55 per 12 work hours in zones affected by malaria; £ 24,10 per 12 work hours in zones not affected by malaria - besides special reward of £ 9.- and the special war indemnity), threshing (£ 31,40 per 12 work hours, besides £ 5.- special reward and £ 6.- daily war indemnity - and besides, for the men ~~eng~~

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assigned to the feeding machines there are 11 cents for ea "polma" of wheat threshed).

During seasonal works there are also free distributions of wine and food, according to the customs.

Rates in the other Communes of Sicily vary only slightly.

III Question: Describe ability and training required from the workers

Answer: The farm worker doing ordinary works, has a limited knowledge, being a manual executor of hard farm labor.

Specialized workers know, as a rule, their job and usually give good results.

No training is required from braccianti adventitious and salariati assigned to ordinary jobs.

As for specialized workers they are only required to be able to the the work in which they are specialized.

However it is to be noticed that the Syndicates used to give yearly training courses for the specialized workers. There are farmers who attended regularly farm courses, and in the same city of Palermo there is the Castelnuovo Institute where young men are trained in agricoltural works.

IV.

Question: Are there similar contracts?

Answer: The following classes are considered similar to the agricoltural category (and the workers are classified among the farmers): workers attending to the breeding of the ovine, cattle, horses and hogs etc. Such work-

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Rates in the other Communes of Sicily vary only slightly.

III Question: Describe ability and training required from the workers

Answer: The farm worker doing ordinary works, has a limited knowledge, being a manual executor of hard farm labor.

Specialized workers know, as a rule, their job and usually give good results.

No training is required from braccianti adventitious and salariati assigned to ordinary jobs.

As for specialized workers they are only required to be able to the the work in which they are specialized.

However it is to be noticed that the Syndicates used to give yearly training courses for the specialized workers. There are farmers who attended regularly farm courses, and in the same city of Palermo there is the Castelnuovo Institute where young men are trained in agricultural works.

IV.

Question: Are there similar contracts?

Answer: The following clases are considered similar to the agricoltural category (and the workers are classified among the farmers): workers attending to the breeding of the ovine, cattle, work horses and hogs etc. Such categories are regulated by collectivi contracts similar to those for fixed salariati. (payment in nature

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money, normal employment by years).
similar contracts rule also workers assigned to forest corbonization, anti-coccidica fight (fight against an insect that eats plants' roots), forest works.

V

Question: What are the employee's obligations toward the employer?

Answer: to obey the employer or his representative and follow with diligence his directions as to the work.

VI

Question: What obligations has the employer toward the employee?

Answer: Correspond the salary as established in the contract.

VII

Question: What stability is there in the work for the various workers' categories?

Answer: As explained above this is a characteristic only of the fixed personnel, and of the shep and cow herds, who normally are hired for one or more years.

Advenitious, Braccianti, are hired only for a few days and almost always for less than a month.

VIII

Question: Have there been changes recently in connection with the payment in nature?

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