

Acc 10000/146(641

091. 4721

COST OF LIVING - STUDIES

SEPT. 1943 - OCT. 1943

ANALYSIS OF AN ALIMENTARY BUDGET OF A SICILIAN STANDARD FAMILY.

From a careful and scrutinizing examination of the alimentary budget drawn up to determine the make up and variations in the course of time of the expenses under the item "nourishment" in the budget of a standard family in Sicily the following results have been obtained:

1) - A standard family, consisting of five (5) members, 1 adult man (the head of the family), 1 adult woman (wife, attending to the house), 1 son of 15 years of age (apprentice), 1 son from 9 to 10 years of age (unproductive), 1 son from 0 to 6 years of age (unproductive), is reduced to consuming units 4,03, by applying Lusk's reduction coefficients of consuming units(1)

2) - The net lump volume of the ration of food eaten by each consuming unit is 1400 gr. a day, viz. 200 grams lower than the minimum limit fixed by physiologists as a food ration sufficient for the needs of an average man doing moderate work, which, as it is well known, should waver between 1600 and 3000 grams.

3) - The food ration allowed to each consuming unit of a standard family, from the viewpoint of its quality, is sufficiently various, it being made up of cereals, legumes, vegetables, meat, milk products, oil, eggs, sugar etc. something is not quite right as to the ratio between animal food and vegetable food. The food consumed are divided as follows:

		grams	percentage		
Vegetable food	Cereals	468	44,1		
	legumes	89	8,4		
	vegetables	255	24,1		
	fruit	248	23,4	100	75,8
		1,060			
Animal food	Meat	13	8		
	fish	30	12,5		
	milk products	125	77,6		
	eggs	3	1,2	100	11,6
		161			

(./.)

1) Children from 0 to 6 years of age	0,50
boys from 6 to 14 " " "	0,70
women above 14 years of age	0,83
men above 14 years of age	1,00

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RIPORTO

	1221		87,4
oil	grams	percentage	
sugar	24	40,6	
salt	8	13,6	
tomato sauce	24	40,6	
	<u>3</u>	<u>5,2</u>	100
Wine	59		4,2
	116		8,4
	<u>1396</u>		<u>100,--</u>

As it appears, the ration consists for two thirds of food having vegetable origin and little more of one tenth of animal origin. Furthermore, in regard to the first class there is a prevalence of cereals, which form the basis of nourishment of a standard family of workmen.

4) - The ration as to its nourishing elements. On the basis of the consumption of food as above, the following diet formula is obtained:

proteins	gr.	81	14,4%	of which of animal origin
fats	"	37	22%	of which of animal origin
sugar	"	391		

This formula is a clear index of the deficiencies to which is subject the diet of a ~~workman's~~ standard family, in respect of the minimum physiological need of nourishing elements which by physiologists is determined as follows:

proteins	gr.	100	-	120
fats	"	50	-	75
sugars	"	400	-	500

That means a considerable deficiency of all the nourishing elements even in respect of the lower figure shown in the above formula.

As regards the ratio between the animal and vegetable origin of the proteins and fats, it appears that the diet of the standard family of a workman is prevalently vegetarian, inasmuch as the hygienic ratio between animal and vegetable proteins wavers between 25% and 50%, whereas it is scarcely 14% in the ration under examination; and the ratio between animal and vegetable fats should be about 40%, whereas it is 22% for the same ration.

5) - The daily energetic ration, in the lump, is found to be 2350 calories, which is indeed very far from the minimum of 3000 calories which physiologists give as necessary to ensure the full efficiency of the vital processes for a human organism in normal conditions of health and work.

6) $\frac{3}{4}$ In the whole, it follows that the alimentary budget of standard family of a workman in Sicily has been calculated on a basis which represents a minimum of sustenance, below which the very same constitutional integrity of the whole population would be endangered.

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COMPOSITION OF THE NUTRISHING ELEMENTS OF THE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION OF FOOD OF A
WORKMAN'S FAMILY IN SICILY (1)

FOOD	Market quantity consumed		Proteins gr.	Fats gr.	Sugar gr.	Calories n.
	Kg.	Kg.				
Bread	39,000	39,000	3196,8	273,0	22,007,7	105,877
Macaroni	17,600	17,600	2200,0	114,4	13,082,4	63,721
Chickpeas flour	1,400	1,400	211,4	63,0	838,6	4,891
Dried beans	4,500	4,500	1152,0	75,6	2,499,3	15,673
Chickpeas	2,200	2,200	332,2	99,0	1,317,8	7,786
Lentils	2,700	2,700	700,4	52,1	1,432,5	9,229
Cooked vegetables	30,000	22,500	428,8	58,5	1,534,5	8,593
Raw vegetable	5,000	3,250	47,5	4,2	50,4	440
Onions	5,000	4,750	77,0	4,8	65,0	825
Garlic	0,200	0,180	11,0	0,2	5,8	71
Celery and parsley	0,100	0,095	2,9	0,6	6,7	43
Fruit	30,000	28,500	68,4	-	3,135,0	13,134
Lemons	2,000	1,600	11,2	-	25,6	151
Tomato-sauce	0,300	0,300	13,5	2,4	54,0	100
Bovine meat	2,000	1,600	335,3	86,6	7,3	2,210
Fresh fish	3,000	2,250	369,2	197,3	-	3,294
Hard cheese	0,200	0,180	45,4	72,0	-	856
Soft cheese	0,300	0,280	35,-	56,0	-	664
Milk	15,030	15,030	550,1	544,1	273,3	8,436
Eggs	0,318	0,293	36,8	35,5	1,6	488
Canned or dried fish	0,200	0,200	54,1	0,7	-	228
Olive oil	3,300	2,880	-	2,576,0	-	25,445
Sugar	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000,-	4,100
Salt	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Wine	14,100	14,100	-	-	-	8,460
TOTAL FAMILY MONTHLY RATION	172,448	169,368	9,879,0	4,476,6	47,337,5	284,570
FAMILY DAILY RATION	5,748	5,626	329,3	149,2	1,577,9	9,486
CONSUMPTION PER EACH UNIT (2)	1,427	1,398	81,-	37,-	391,-	2,353

(1) - Constitution of a standard family 1 adult male (head of a workman's family), 1 adult female (wife, attending to the house), a boy of 15 years of age (son, apprentice) 1 child from 8 to 10 years of age (son, improductive) 1 child from 0 to 6 years of age (son, improductive).

(2) - The standard family, according to Lusk's scale, is reduced to 4,03 consuming units.

Tel. 497

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

Haj. Bobrowitz
Mr. Sachs
HHB/mt

7 September 1944

SUBJECT : Price of OLIVE OIL.

The attached memo re : Price of olive oil is submitted by the Agriculture Sub-Commission and will be discussed at the weekly meeting of the Price Group September 11. 1944.

Copies to: Labor S/C
Finance S/C
Food S/C
Commerce S/C
Agriculture S/C

[600] H.H. BAKKEN
Staff Officer
Economic Section

C O P Y

WAM/SS

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Tel: 262

AGR/232.60

8 Sept 1944

SUBJECT : Price of Olive Oil.

TO : Economic Section - (att. Price Committee)

1. The following items are submitted for consideration.

Factors in favour of a "high" price are:-

a) The oil ration is a very small item in the Italian budget. A monthly ration of 400 gr. at 100 lire a litre would cost only 40 lire.

If the price were low enough to jeopardize amassing, and half this amount had to be bought on the black market, the total expenditure would be much higher.

b) Labour costs in the principal producing regions in the south are higher generally than in Central Italy.

c) Owing to concentration of war damage in certain areas, and economic isolation caused by lack of transport and inter-regional economic barriers, costs of labour, transport, power and material such as fascoli and dischi for pressing, vary very considerably from one province to another, so that a bracketing price to cover costs in the whole of Italy will be relatively high. The variation will be greater if fuel, fascoli, etc. are not supplied in adequate quantities and have to be bought on the black market.

d) There are in most provinces even more oil-mills than threshing machines and they are extremely difficult to control effectively.

e) Oil is a valuable crop easy to smuggle on the Black Market, if produced in the region of a large town. A litre of oil on the Black Market in Rome costs 400 lire, and is probably the most paying crop for

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b) Labour costs in the principal producing regions in the south are higher generally than in Central Italy.

c) Owing to concentration of war damage in certain areas, and economic isolation caused by lack of transport and inter-regional economic barriers, costs of labour, transport, power and material such as fiscoli and dischi for pressing, vary very considerably from one province to another, so that a bracketing price to cover costs in the whole of Italy will be relatively high. The variation will be greater if fuel, fiscoli, etc. are not supplied in adequate quantities and have to be bought on the black market.

d) There are in most provinces even more oil-mills than threshing machines and they are extremely difficult to control effectively.

e) Oil is a valuable crop easy to smuggle on the Black Market, if produced in the region of a large town. A litre of oil on the Black Market in Rome costs 400 lire, and is probably the most paying crop for Black Market operations.

f) The cost of transport of sansa this year will be high. If the price of edible oil is too low, the anomalous situation will arise of sulphur oil costing more than edible oil (the price of sulphur oil is normally two thirds the edible oil price) and soap manufacturers may even be tempted to use edible oil for soap.

g) Olives in pre-war days were a marginal and neglected crop. The gross return on sale of oil probably did not average more than 1200 lire (60 dollars) per Ha. (taking 1 Ha. as producing 10 qm² of olives - 180 Kg. of oil at 6.5 lire per Kg.). Deducting cultivation, transport and pressing expenses the returns were minimal and olive pruning and treatment were seriously neglected. Since oils and fats are and presumably will ~~be~~ remain for a year or two, one of the most deficient foods of the United Nations, a good return on olives in Italy will greatly stimulate cultivation for next year's crop.

h) The urgency of the food situation in Rome and Naples is such that farmers on the Naples district are being paid for potatoes 12 lire per kilo, compared with a cost of production not exceeding 3 lire on the grounds that the crop cannot otherwise be obtained, and potato producers are making enormous profits. Similar profits are being made on other crops including fats and oils. The danger of fixing bare minimal cost prices is apparent, since olive producers will feel, however unjustly, that they are being discriminated against. Wages and other costs are rising from week to week owing to inflation. The pressing season will go on till next March. A cost price now may be below cost next spring.

2. Other factors, of a somewhat opposite point of view, submitted for consideration, are as follows:-

Factors in favour of a "low" price:-

a) Olive-oil production is concentrated in the South. Puglia, Calabria, Sicily and Sardinia produce over 60% of the oil produced south of the Pisa-Rimini line. Inter-regional movement of black market oil on a large scale (as opposed to local movement) is not now possible. Producers in the South are believed to have already a large quantity of hoarded oil and storage is limited.

b) The black market price of oil in the south is low (1lr). If a "high" price is fixed the anomalous position may arise of consumers being offered under the ration, oil at a higher price than they can obtain on the black market.

c) Farmers in general are making huge profits and if strict control can be effected they should be required to sell at low prices so that consumers in towns can buy at correspondingly reasonable prices.

3. The uncertainty of future developments in labour, and other costs in the 1944-45 season, due to inflationary tendencies, is an additional factor, which must carefully be weighed in arriving at a price decision. Some idea of the various cost items which must be considered, are set out in the attached copy of memorandum from the Chief Agricultural Officer, Region IV; ref. RA/AGR/415. 5607

4. On the basis of the limited facts available to this Sub-Commission, it is recommended that the prices listed below be approved as a base for each of the respective categories listed.

<u>Cat.</u>	<u>Acidity</u>	<u>Lire per Kg.</u>
I	- 1.5°	60
II	- 4°	55
III	- 7°	50
Lampante		45
Lavato		40
Inferno		35

5. It is also hereby recommended that the prices listed above be made uniform throughout Italy. Although under normal conditions, with strong central control and adequate detailed facts regarding production problems, including cost of input requirements, one could possibly justify more than one set of prices, this Sub-Commission has no basis for recommending other than a uniform price.

W.A. HARTMAN
Lt. Colonel
Director

DISTRIBUTION:

4 carbons attached for distribution
to Price Committee.

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J O P Y

HEADQUARTERS REGION IV
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

31 August 1944

TO : Agriculture Sub-Commission,
HQ., ACC.

SUBJECT : Report on the Cost of Production of Olive Oil in Lazio
& Umbria, and recommendations regarding the proposed
Regulating Decree.

FILE No.: R4/AGR/415.

1. Lazio & Umbria can produce from 1,000,000 to 1,300,000 quintals of olives, about one tenth of the national production. The analysis of cost of production normally shows variations due to the following:

- a) system of cultivation: whether specialized or mixed olive grove;
- b) pruning system: whether scientific and efficient;
- c) system of operation: whether direct or half share tenancy;
- d) fertility conditions;
- e) variety of olive;
- f) milling system: whether by old or modern oil presses.

2. It is recognized that the variations of cost per unit are not very considerable since a greater efficiency of cultivation yields a larger quantity of olives, though the expenses are higher. The present economic conditions in Italy, however, produce cost variations due to factors which are difficult to value and which are mainly:

- (a) cost of labour;
- (b) cost of misceli;
- (c) form of payment for harvesting and milling; whether in money or in kind.

3. As a basis of calculation, an efficiently cultivated specialized olive grove ~~xxx~~ representative of Lazio & Umbria, is taken. Such groves contain from 210 to 220 trees and average 16 qls. of olives, per hectare.

5605

4. Cultivation costs.

a) One ploughing and one harrowing (5 man-days with oxen) at 350 lire	L. 1.750,--
b) summer hoeing: 10 man-days at 50 lire	" 500,--
c) Fertilization and transport and alternating in three years: one year manuring, one year chemical fertilizing, one year nil	" 1.500,--
d) Spraying (6 man-days, plus cost of 40 Kg. of copper sulphate)	" 540,--
e) Annual pruning (8 days)	" 400,--
f) Deadwood pruning (1 day)	" 50,--
g) Rates, taxes and various dues	" 600,--
h) Terracing	" 1.500,--
i) Management and supervision expenses	" 100,--
j) 6% interest on the value of the olive grove calculated at L.100,000	" 6.000,--

Total cultivation expenses: . . L.12.940,--

Recovered from pruning wood: " 240,--

Balance L.12.700,--

Average production per hectare: 18 qtls.

Average cost of production of one quintal

of olives B 705,--

5. Harvesting costs per quintal of olives;

a) Pickers are expected to claim payment in kind of one Kg. of oil for every 60 Kg. of olives. If done on a piece-work basis: one worker (man or woman) can harvest as much as a quintal of olives per day. But to value on a day wage basis we must calculate at least two <u>woman</u> days at <u>50 lire</u>	" 100,--
b) Transport expenses for one quintal of olives from farm to oil press (average distance 5 Km.)	" 20,--

Average cost of one quintal of olives at oil press L. 825,--

6. Milling costs.

a) Except for increased costs which may result from short supply of fiscoli the milling costs are expected to be claimed in kind at the rate of one Kg. and a half for each quintal of olives (besides the value of sassa). In round figures said expenses may be calculated at a total of	" 100,--
--	----------

Average cost of one quintal of ground olives . . . L. 925,--

7. Calculating a yield of 18 Kg. of oil per quintal of olives it follows that the average cost of production of one Kg. of oil for the 1944-45 season will be L. 51,50

Recommended classification and prices to the producer.

1st category oil (degree of acidity 1,5)	"	55,--
2nd " " " " "up to 4)	"	50,--
3rd " " " " " " 7)	"	45,--
"Olio Lampante"	"	40,--
"Olio lavato"	"	35,--
"Olio d'Inferno"	"	30,--

Recommended price of sansa vergine

A base price of 115 lire per quintal at the oil press can be fixed as a general average throughout the Region, and should be included in the Decree, Art.23, together with a grading scale.

Recommended that Art.14 (d) (page 15 of draft) be amended by adding the phrase "or received in payment in kind, or obtained in any other manner not specifically mentioned therein, except as defined in Articles 11 to 13 and 15 to 19 inclusive.

(signed) J.R.C. SUTHERLAND
Major,
Chief Agr. Division

to file
1/4/54

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PRODUCER'S PRICES FOR OLIVE-OIL IN 1942-43

1. Olive-oil	<u>Lire p.Kg.</u>
1st category with acidity up to 0.8° . . .	15,50
2nd " " " " 1.5° . . .	15,--
3rd " " " " 2.5° . . .	14,60
4th " " " " 3.5° . . .	14,40
5th " " " " 5.0° . . .	14,20
6th " " " " 7.0° . . .	14,--
2. Lampante with acidity base 5° . . .	13,30
3. Lavate, scaldate and d'inferno with acidity base 5° . . .	13,09
4. Sulphur oil, with acidity up to (base 20°) 30° . . .	10,10

16/8/44

TRANSLATION - LA TEMPORA

INDEX OF THE COST OF LIVING IN ROME
(September 1943 - July 1944)

Calculated on the basis of a standard alimentary budget submitted by the finance sub-commission of the A.C.C.

REMARKS1) Standard budget

a. The standard alimentary budget refers generally to a normal consumer, apart from any consideration as to his social position or family of which he is a part. These elements however should be borne in mind in order to make the technical hypothesis as near to reality as possible;

b. The make up of the budget is too schematic and compels the reckoner working on the indexes to resort to artful elaborations to find the necessary correspondence between the hypothesis taken as a basis and the dietetic regime of the consumer. Nor does the budget reflect the particular situation of the "annona" (revictually board) situation in Rome from September 1943 to June 1944 (while for instance the cheese has been in fact rather high, owing to the particular general use of the "caciotta" among the people during the many months it has been offered on the free market, the fruit ration results too high in respect to the deficiency of these products supplied by the fruit-gardens of the Roman market).

2) Budget calculated to determine the cost of living

The substitution of the food provisions actually distributed and consumed to those included in the standard budget has been effected from the viewpoint of their volume, whereas it should have been calculated from the energetic viewpoint. That is to say, inasmuch as the standard budget shows an average of about 2,000 calories per day, in the calculation per month should have been adopted for the various kinds of food a combination which should have been always correspondent to an equivalent number of calories.

On the contrary, having kept in view only its equivalence as to the volume the result has been that the energetic ration differs considerably from one month to the other (1,500-1,700 for the winter months and 2,400 - 2,500 for the summer months).

This is mainly due to the constituent articles considered under the heading "frutta" (fruit), which have been considered in prevalence as dried fruit: Almonds, nuts, hazel-nuts, whose energetic

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value is very high, owing to the large percentage of fat contained in them. As, therefore, the fruit ration considered in the budget has been of 215 grs per day, it happens that in order to stand by that limit, it has been attributed to the normal consumer a daily consumption of about 200 gr. per day of shelled almonds, nuts and hazel-nuts !!! This explains the very high energetic value attributed to this ration, which represents 50% and for some months even 60% of the lump energetic ration.

This valuation, in itself quite improbable, detracts from the budget its value as a representative document of the real situation of food provisions in Rome from September 1943 to May last, in which period the supply of provisions of the city was centered in providing food of absolute necessity, and therefore the consumption of dried fruit was quite trifling.

3.

Average monthly expenses:

The error mentioned above has its bearing also in the calculation of the average monthly expenses, inasmuch as the prices attributed to fruit refer for several months to dried fruit.

This, while the legal price attributed to these products has been necessarily very high (from L. 50 to L. 90), the respective quotations in the surreptitious market, which were referred to 1000 calories (according to the views suggested by the Sub-Commission) and obtained by applying the legal prices to the total of the calories developed by the quantity of dried fruit, resulted to be very low from L. 15 - to L. 30)

4. Index of the cost of living.

... follows that the index of the cost of life under the heading "fruit" rises awfully up to 2.166 for the month of April.

The general index of the cost of living comes, therefore, affected by this error, and in fact it shows some exceptional figures for the months of April and May, which cannot be considered as in keeping with real facts.

CONCLUSION

The deficiencies shown in the index of the cost of living elaborated by the Central Institute of Statistics following the lines suggested by the finance sub-commission and the existence of manifold indexes found out by private people and other institutions (almost all falling off from objective and scientific methods) point out the necessity of establishing an official index of the cost of living, worked out of the technical data that may be supplied by the

Central Institute of Statistice, and in agreement will the Ministry of Industry and with the labor organizations concerned.

This office has already prepared for the elaboration of such an index a scheme which will be discussed within a few days, at the Central Institute of Statistics, by labor institutions and organizations.

16.8.44

TRANSLATION -EI TEMPORA- DETERMINATION OF THE COST OF LIVING -

The Labor Sub-Commission has pre-arranged the following inquiries for determining the cost of living:

- 1) formation of a rational standard alimentary budget representative of the direct regime of a standard workman's family consisting of 5 persons and equivalent to a lump energetic value of 2,200 to 2,300 calories per day for each consuming unit.
- 2) Calculation of the monthly expense in respect of said budget for each chief provincial town on the basis of the bearings on local actual prices (legal prices and black-market prices)
- 3) Calculation of monthly index numbers for each Chief Provincial Town;
- 4) Collection of signalling reports on the quantity of products distributed on the ration system and their rate of supply in each Chief provincial town;
- 5) Inquiry on the alimentary budget of 5 workman's families and 5 families of employees in each Chief provincial town to ascertain on the basis of actual bearings the effective alimentary regime of the working class and the employees;
- 6) Elaboration of the data already gathered concerning food consumption and the respective expenses for each employee's family in Rome for the month of July in the years 1941-1942-1943-1944.

BOZZA

Lettera Circolare N°

A tutti gli
Uffici Provinciali del Lavoro
e.p.c. a tutti gli Uffici Regionali del Lavoro

OGGETTO : Indagine sui consumi alimentari

Allo scopo di raccogliere elementi concreti atti a servire di base per la determinazione dell'attuale costo della vita di alcune categorie sociali, gli Uffici provinciali del Lavoro sono incaricati di predisporre ed espletare una ristretta ma seria indagine sui consumi alimentari effettivi di due gruppi rappresentativi di famiglie abitanti nei Comuni Capiluoghi di Provincia.

I criteri che dovranno seguirsi nell'attuazione di tale indagine sono i seguenti :

1) - La rilevazione, il controllo ed il coordinamento dei dati sarà affidato al funzionario addetto al servizio Statistica di ciascun Ufficio Provinciale, il quale curerà e seguirà personalmente l'indagine nelle varie fasi del suo svolgimento.

2) - L'indagine - che avrà la durata di un mese - dovrà essere condotta su due gruppi di famiglie sufficientemente rappresentative della categoria sociale cui appartengono e cioè :

4 il primo, composto di N° 5 famiglie di impiegati, scelti fra quelli che appartengono ai gradi compresi fra il 7° e il 10° dell'amministrazione statale o a questi equiparati nell'amministrazione parastatale e il cui stipendio mensile costituisca la fonte principale del reddito complessivo familiare.

2)

- il secondo, composto di N° 5 famiglie di operai, scelti fra quelli addetti alle più importanti industrie cittadine ed il cui salario sia stabilito in base a tariffa fissa senza integrazione di emolumenti extra-salariali.

3) - La massima cura dovrà essere posta nella scelta delle famiglie oggetto dell'indagine, sia per quanto riguarda la loro composizione, che per quanto riguarda le rispettive condizioni di vita che non devono essere influenzate da particolari situazioni anormali o transitorie : si escluderanno perciò le famiglie composte di soli coniugi e quelle di sinistrati, sfollati, temporaneamente disoccupati ect.

4) - Il rilevatore dovrà accertare in via preliminare il grado di fiducia da accordarsi alle famiglie per quanto riguarda la capacità e la buona volontà delle stesse di fornire notizie esatte e di attenersi scrupolosamente alle modalità di segnalazione. Egli dovrà quindi, per tutta la durata dell'indagine, tenersi in stretti e continui rapporti confidenziali con le famiglie studiate, al fine di aiutarle nella compilazione dei "libretti di consumo" e di essere in grado di controllare la veridicità dei dati indicati.

5) - La compilazione dei "libretti di consumo", previsti i più ampi e dettagliati schiarimenti sulle istruzioni impartite dal rilevatore, sarà affidata preferibilmente alla massaia o ad altro componente familiare che sia in grado di adempiere con diligenza e precisione all'impegno assunto.

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3)

6) - Le istruzioni da impartirsi alle famiglie studiate per la compilazione dei libretti saranno le seguenti :

- a) - Il giorno precedente a quello di inizio dell'indagine, sarà consegnata a ciascuna famiglia una copia del "libretto di consumo" ed il rilevatore, coadiuvato dal capo della famiglia, compilerà la facciata esterna del libretto stesso indicandovi le notizie richieste circa l'attuale composizione della famiglia (nella quale saranno inclusi i domestici, qualora sia loro corrisposto il vitto come parte del salario), le caratteristiche dell'abitazione e le fonti del reddito medio di cui la famiglia dispone mensilmente.
- b) - Ogni giorno, a partire dall'inizio della rilevazione, si peseranno tutti i generi alimentari utilizzati dalla famiglia nella giornata, sia che essi derivino da acquisti precedenti o da acquisti effettuati nello stesso giorno, sia che derivino da regalie o da scambi in natura.
- c) - Detti quantitativi saranno trascritti sulle apposite colonne di ciascun foglio del libretto e saranno espressi in Kg. o frazione di Kg. al lordo, compresa cioè la parte incommestibile che viene scartata in cucina prima della confezione delle vivande.
- Le uova, tuttavia, saranno indicate in N° di pezzi ed i liquidi a litro.
- I generi alimentari dovranno essere dettagliatamente specificati nella loro denominazione, qualità e caratteristiche atte a rendere più precisa la valutazione del loro potere nutritivo (per es. carne di bue, di

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4)

agnello o di maiale con osso o senza osso, pesce grasso o magro; formaggio duro o molle, verdura da cuocere o da consumarsi cruda, farina integrale o abburattata, frutta fresca o secca etc. etc.)

Le famiglie che, per consuetudine o per necessità, cucinino col carbone o con la legna indicheranno anche le quantità di questi due prodotti consumate giornalmente. Qualora si facesse uso per la cottura dei cibi dell'energia elettrica o del gas, sarà necessario indicarlo nello spazio riservato alle note in calce a ciascun foglio.

- d) - Nelle ultime due colonne di ciascun foglio verrà inoltre indicato l'importo monetario (in lire e centesimi) di ciascuna quantità di alimenti utilizzata dalla famiglia nella giornata: importo che sarà calcolato in base al prezzo effettivamente sborsato per le quantità di generi consumati e acquistati nella giornata ed in base a quello corrente sul mercato per le quantità di generi acquistati nei giorni precedenti o derivanti da regalie o da scambi in natura.

Qualora i quantitativi di qualche genere fossero acquistati in parte al prezzo legale e in parte al prezzo del mercato clandestino, sarà necessario ripetere la voce e indicare distintamente l'importo monetario dei due quantitativi.

- e) - In calce a ciascun foglio sarà infine indicato il numero, sesso ed età dei componenti familiari (compresi i domestici qualora ricevano il vitto come parte del salario) ed eventualmente degli ospiti presenti ai pasti.
- f) - Nello spazio riservato alle note si segnaleranno tutte

5)

quelle indicazioni che si riterrà utile porre in evidenza per la migliore utilizzazione dei dati.

A rilevazione ultimata - e cioè a fine mese - i "libretti di consumo" saranno ritirati, controllati e quindi trasmessi in via riservata agli Uffici regionali del lavoro che provvederanno a rimmetterli con la massima sollecitudine alla Labor Sub-Commission dell'A.C.C. in Roma.

Si uniscono all'uopo n° 15 copie di "libretti di consumo" dei quali n° 10 da distribuirsi alle famiglie oggetto dell'indagine e N° 5 per eventuali necessità di sostituzione. Tutti gli esemplari dei libretti devono essere rinviati, siano essi stati utilizzati o no.

Si allega^{anche} un modulo di esempio sulla cui traccia dovrà basarsi la compilazione dei libretti.

Si resta in attesa di sollecito riscontro e di successiva comunicazione in merito alla possibilità di iniziare l'indagine alla data del 1° settembre p.v.

5594

4/8/66

LIBRETTO N. 1

Domenica 16-7-44
Presenti n. 8

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg. 1.800	1.800	5,60
Frutta	Kg.	2,-	45,-
Verdura (zucchini) . . .	Kg.	2,-	17,-
Giornale		1,-	1,-
Tram			5,-
Legna			20,-
Affitto			5,-
		Tot.	98,60
Di cui per alimentaz.			67,60

Lunedì 17-7-44
Presenti n. 3

Pane	Kg.	1.800	5,60
Ricco	Kg.	3,-	35,-
Pomodori	Kg.	1,-	35,-
3 paia di zoccolotti per			240,-
3 bambini	3	-	12,-
Legna	2	-	4,-
Tram	-	-	5,-
Affitto e luce	-	-	10,-
Un paio di lacci	-	-	
		Tot.	336,60
Di cui per alimentaz.			65,60

Martedì 18-7-44
Presenti n. 9

Pane	Kg.	1.800	5,60
Zucchini	"	2,-	17,-
Legna	"	2,-	12,-
Tram	-	-	4,-
Sigarette e fiamm.	-	-	38,-
Sole	-	0,200	70,-
Affitto e luce	-	-	5,-
Frutta (pere)	Kg.	1,500	45,-
Capelli per 3 bambini	-	-	18,-
Tram	-	-	4,-
		Tot.	219,60
Di cui per alimentaz.		5593	137,60

2)

Mercoledì 19-7-44
Presenti n. 8

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1.800	5,60
Carne in scatola	"	0,540	38,60
Fagioli	"	0,540	18,-
Luce e affitto	-	-	5,-
Bieda	Kg.	3,-	25,-
Legna	"	3,-	18,-
Liscive	-	-	50,-
Sapone	-	-	40,-
Tram	-	-	4,-
Giornale	-	-	1,-
		Tot.	203,20
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 85,20

Giovedì 20-7-44
Presenti n. 8

Pane	Kg.	1.800	5,60
Verdura (bieda)	"	3,-	22,-
Legna	"	2,-	12,-
Affitto e luce	-	-	5,-
Zucchero	Kg.	0,360	6,-
Tram	-	-	5,-
Due sigarette di filo per rammentare la biancheria.	-	-	60,-
Tram	-	-	4,-
Giornale	-	-	1,-
Barba	-	-	6,-
		Tot.	126,60
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 33,60

Venerdì 21-7-44
Presenti n. 8

Pane	Kg.	1.800	5,60
Patate	"	2,-	50,-
Affitto e luce	-	-	5,-
Legna	-	2,-	18,-
Tram	-	-	4,-
Giornali	-	-	1,-
Frutta	Kg.	1,-	22,50
Lucido per scarpe	-	1,-	10,-
		Tot.	226,10
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 84,10

5591

Sabato 22-7-44
Presenti n. 8

3)

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUALITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1.800	5,60
Legna	"	3,-	15,-
Affitto e luce	-	-	5,-
Tram	-	-	4,-
Pomodori	Kg.	1,-	31,-
Zucchini	"	2,-	34,-
Olio	"	0,400	13,-
		Tot.	107,60
di cui per alimentaz.		L.	83,60

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

nella settimana dal 16-7-44 al 22-7-44

Nome dei componenti la famiglia	Data di riscos sione	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motivo del trata e pe a cui si r
SANTOPIETRO ROCCO	22-7-44 ass.fam.	496,60 126,-	398,60	28	(Cassa Malat tie e Previ denza)	Per lavor (40. ore)
	21-7-44		1000,-			In conto
			1398,60			del 70% i gradifica zia.
			1208,30			
Uscite						

5589

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

nella settimana dal 16-7-44 al 22-7-44

Componenti Famiglia	Data di riscossione	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motivo della en- trata e periodo a cui si riferisce
ROCCO	22-7-44 ass.fam.	496,60 126,-	398,60	28	(Cassa Malat- tie e Previ- denza)	Per lavoro di (40. ore)
	21-7-44		1000,-			In conto aumento del 70% ferie e gradifica natali- zia.
			1398,60			
			1208,30			

LIBRETTO N. 2

Domenica 16-7-44
Presenti n. 3

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	0,700	2,60
Frutta (albicocche)	"	2,-	45,-
Verdura (zucchine) . .	"	1,-	8,50
Piselli secchi	"	0,180	3,80
Carne in scatola . . .	"	0,180	15,-
Giornale		1	1,-
Lacci per scarpe . . .		1 paio	10,-
Affitto casa e luce . .	-	-	14,-
Tram	-	-	4,80
Cinematografo	-	-	21,-
Bar (3 aranciate) . . .	-	-	18,-
			Tot. 143,60

Di cui per alimentaz. L. 74,80

Lunedì 17-7-44
Presenti 3

Pane	Kg.	0,700	2,60
Frutta (Pere e susine)	"	2	54,50
Verdura (zucchine)	"	1	8,50
Sale	"	0,100	35,-
Giornale	-	1	1,-
Sigarette e fiammif.	-	-	23,-
Taglio capelli al bam- bino	-	-	6,-
Affitto camera e luce			14,-
			Tot. 144,60
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 100,60

Martedì 18-7-44
Presenti 3

Pane	Kg.	0,700	2,60
Frutta (susine)	"	2	45,-
Verdure (insalata)	"	1	18,-
Giornale		1	1,-
Latte	l.	1/2	2,50
Tram			4,-
Affitto e luce			14,-
Patate	Kg.	2	45,-
Di cui per alim.			L. 132,10

588.
L.

Mercoledì 19-7-44
Presenti n° 3

2)

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	0,700	2,60
Verdura (pomodori e pat.)	"	2,-	56,50
Giornale	-	-	1,-
Frutta (pere)	Kg.	1/2	12,-
Affitto camera e luce			14,-
			Tot. 86,10
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 71,10

Giovedì 20-7-44
Presenti n° 3

Pane	Kg.	0,700	2,60
Verdura (zucchine) . .	"	2,-	17,-
Tacchi di gomma (scarpe)			45,-
Giornale		1,-	1,-
Latte	l.	1/2	2,50
Frutta (albicocche)	Kg.	1/2	12,-
Affitto camera e luce			14,-
			Tot. 94,10
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 34,10

Venerdì 21-7-44
Presenti n° 3

Pane	Kg.	0,700	2,60 3,50
Frutta (albicocche)	"	1,-	22,50
5 lamette per barba			25,-
Verdura (zucchine)	"	1	8,50
Zucchero	"	0,135	2,-
Olio	dl.	1 1/2	4,50
Giornale			1
Affitto camere e luce			14,-
			Tot. 81,-
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 41

3)

Sabato 22-7-44
Presenti n° 3

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	0,700	3,50
Frutta (fichi)	"	1,-	25,-
Latte	l.	1/2	2,50
Giornale		1	1
Tram			3
Verdura (pomodori)	Kg.	1	34,-
Affitto camere e luce			14,-
Piselli secchi	Kg.	0,180	5,80
			Tot. 88,80
Di cui per alimentazione.			70,80

5586

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA
nella settimana dal 16-7-44 al 22-7-44

Nome dei componenti la famiglia	Data di riscos sione	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	M t e
PIANA CARLO	22-7-44 19-7-44	398,50	370,60 400,- <u>770,60</u>	28	(Cassa Malat tie, Previd denza, ecc.)	
Uscite			689,30			

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

nella settimana dal 16-7-44 al 22-7-44

Componenti famiglia	Data di riscossione	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motivo della entrata e periodo a cui si riferisce
	22-7-44	398,50	370,60	28	(Cassa Malattie, Previdenza, ecc.)	Per lavoro (40 ore) Venduto 2 metri stoffa vestaglia di mia moglie.
	19-7-44		400,-			
			770,60			
			689,30			

5583

LIBRETTO N. 3

Domenica 16-7-44
Presenti n° 4

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITÀ	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	0,975	3,50
Latte	dl.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,25
Pomodori da sugo	Kg.	0,500	16,-
Verdoni	"	0,500	16,-
Zucchini	"	1,000	18,-
Patate	"	1,000	22,50
Limoni	"	1,000	25,-
Albicocche	"	1,000	23,-
Vino	l.	1	50,-
Farina (mercato nero)	Kg.	1,000	100,-
Olio (" ")	dl.	0, $\frac{1}{2}$	30,-
Pigione			6,-
Giornale		1,-	1,-
			Tot. 313,25 -
			7,-
			<u>306,25</u>

Lunedì 17-7-44
Presenti n° 4

Pane	Kg.	0,975	3,50
Latte	dl.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,25
Pomodori sugo	Kg.	0,500	16,-
Zucchine	"	2,-	35,-
Albicocche	"	1,-	23,-
Farina (mercato nero)	"	0,500	100,-
Olio (mercato nero)	dl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	30,-
Giornale		1	1,-
Sapone bucato (mercato n.)	Kg.	0,360	110,-
Soda (" ")	"	0,500	35,-
Carbone	fiasco	1,-	7,-
Carbone (mercato nero)	Kg	1,500	37,50
Medicine per ustion.			30,95
viso bambino			6,-
Pigione			
			Tot. 437,20
			L. 189,95

Di cui per aliment.

5584

2)

Martedì 18-7-44
Presenti n. 4

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITÀ	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	0,975	3,50
Latte	dl.	5 1/2	2,25
Pomodori da sugo / . .	Kg.	0,500	16,-
" verdi	"	0,500	16,-
Fagioli freschi	"	1,-	32,-
Zuccherero	"	0,180	2,80
Cipolle	"	0,500	12,50
Albicocche	"	1,-	23,-
Baccalà	"	0,400	12,60
Candela	n.	1,-	6,50
Farina (mercato nero)	Kg.	0,500	100,-
Olio " "	dl.	1/2	30,-
Carbone " "	Kg.	1 1/2	37,50
Giornale	n.	1	1,-
Pigione	-	-	6,-
			Tot 301,65
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 250,65

Mercoledì 19-7-44
Presenti n. 4

Pane	Kg.	0,975	3,50
Latte	dl.	5 1/2	2,25
Pomodori da sugo . . .	Kg.	0,500	12,50
Limoni	"	1	25,-
Fagiolini	"	1	32,-
Albicocche	"	1	23,-
Pastina (mercato nero)	"	0,130	60,-
Farina " "	"	0,500	100,-
Olio " "	dl.	1/2	30,-
giornale	n.	1	1,-
candela	n.	1	6,50
carbone	Kg.	1,500	37,50
Sale " "	"	0,500	150,-
Pigione	-	-	6,-
			Tot. 489,25
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 475,75

5583

3)

Giovedì 20-7-44
Presenti n. 4

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	0,975	3,50
Latte	dl.	5 1/2	2,25
Pomodori da sugo	"	0,500	12,50
Pere	"	1,-	23,-
Patate (mercato nero)	"	3,-	90,-
Olio	dl.	2	6,-
Legumi	Kg.	0,240	7,20
Candela	n.	1	6,50
Giornale	n.	1	1,-
Sigarette			26,-
Carbone (mercato nero)	Kg.	1,500	37,50
Pigione	-	-	6,-
		Tot.	221,45
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	181,95

Venerdì 21-7-44
Presenti n. 4

Pane	Kg.	0,975	3,50
Latte	dl.	5 1/2	2,25
Pomodori	Kg.	1	25,-
Orzo (mercato nero)	"	1	170,-
Albicocche	"	1	23,-
Melanzane	"	1	20,-
Giornale	n.	1	1,-
Farina (mercato nero)	Kg.	0,500	100,-
Sapone	"	0,400	4,40
Lisciva	"	0,400	4,40
Carbone (mercato nero)	"	2,000	50,-
Pigione			6,-
		Tot.	409,55
Di cui per alimentazione		L.	393,75

5582

4)

Sabato 22-7-44
Presenti n° 4

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	0,975	3,50
Latte L	dl.	5 1/2	2,25
Albicocche	Kg.	1,-	23,-
Uova	n.	4	72,-
Bieda	Kg.	1,-	20,-
Farina (mercato nero)	"	0,500	100,-
Carbone " "	"	2,-	50,-
Candela	n°	1	6,50
Giornali	n.	1	1
Pomodori da sugo	Kg.	0,500	12,50
Pigione	-	-	6,-
		Tot.	296,75
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	283,25

5581

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

nella settimana dal 16-7-44 al 22-7-44

Nome dei componenti la famiglia	Data di riscos- sione.	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motiv trata a cui risce
4 Comp. fam.		480	448,85	31,15		

Per mancanza di corrente presentemente le entrate sono scese a L. 377,30 (tutto c

5580

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

nella settimana dal 16-7-44 al 22-7-44

Componenti Famiglia	Data di riscos- sione.	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motivo della en- trata e periodo a cui si rife- risce.
		480	448,85	31,15		

La di corrente presentemente le entrate sono scese a L. 377,30 (tutto compreso)

LIBRETTO N° 4

Domenica 16-7-44
Presenti n° 6

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Latte	dl.	2	1,-
Pane	Kg.	1.275	4,60
Albicocche	"	2.000	45,-
Farina (mercato nero)	"	1,-	240,-
Zucchine	"	2,-	35,-
Sale	"	0,500	150,-
Giornale	n.	1,-	1-
Pomodori	Kg.	1,-	31,-
Dadi	n.	8	12,-
Carbone (mercato nero)	Kg.	1,500	37,50
Pigione			1,50
Tot.			558,60
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 556,10

Lunedì 17-7-44
Presenti n° 6

Latte	dl.	2	1,-
Pane	Kg.	1.275	4,60
Per	"	1,-	28,-
Farina (mercato nero)	"	0,500	90,-
Melanzane	"	3,-	75,-
Olio (mercato nero)	dl.	1,-	60,-
Conserva " "	Kg.	0,100	35,-
Baccalà	Kg.	0,600	15,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Mezzo di trasporto	--	--	13,-
Carbone (mercato nero)	Kg.	1,500	37,50
Pigione	--	--	1,50
Tot.			361,60
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 557,946,10

2)

Martedì 18-7-44

Presenti n° 6

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Latte	dl.	2	1,-
Pane	Kg.	1.275	4,60
Albicocche	Kg.	1.000	22,50
Pomodori	"	1,-	31,-
Farina (mercato nero)	"	0,500	80,-
Latte condens. (merc.nero)	scatola	1	100,-
Uova	n°	6	108,-
Fagioli freschi	Kg.	2	64,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Tram e mezzi di trasp.			13,-
Carbone (mercato nero)	Kg.	1,500	37,50
Pigione			1,50
Tot.			467,10
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	451,60

Mercoledì 19-7-44

Presenti n° 6

Latte	dl.	2	1,-
Pane	Kg.	1.275	4,60
Pesche	"	1,-	30,-
Farina (mercato nero)	"	0,500	80,-
Vegetina " "	pacchi	2	70,-
Olio	dl.	3	9,-
Zucchero	Kg.	0,270	3,60
Patate	"	2	46,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Mezzi trasport.	-	-	13,-
Carbone	Kg.	1,500	37,50
Pigione	-	-	1,50
Tot.			297,20
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	281,70

3)

Giovedì 20-7-44

Presenti n° 6

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Latte	dl.	2	1,-
Pane	Kg.	1,275	4,60
Albicocche	"	2	45,-
Riso (mercato nero)	Kg.	0,500	120,-
Fagiolini	"	3,-	93,-
Legumi secchi	"	0,360	12,-
Pomodori	"	1,-	31,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Mezzi trasporto			13,-
Risuolatura scarpe donna			110,-
Legna da fuoco (mercato nero)	Kg.	4	28,-
Pigione			1,50
Tot. 460,10			
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	334,60

Venerdì 21-7-44

Presenti n° 6

Latte	dl.	2	1,-
Pane	Kg.	1.275	4,60
Pesche	"	2,-	64,-
Farina (mercato nero)	"	0,500	90,-
Patate	"	2	46,-
Vino	l.	0,500	25,-
Insalata	Kg.	1,-	18,-
Aceto	l.	1,-	30,-
Legna (mercato nero)	Kg.	4,-	28,-
Sigarette			26,-
Pomodori	"	0,500	16,-
Mezzi trasporto			13,-
Pigione			1,50
Tot. 363,10			
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	322,60

4)

Sabato 22-7-44
Presenti n° 6

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Latte	dl.	2	1,-
Pane	Kg.	1,275	4,60
Fichi	"	1,-	23,-
Riso (mercato nero) . .	"	0,500	120,-
Patate	"	2	46,-
Vegetina " "	pacchi	2	70,-
Latte condens. "	"	1	100,-
Bustine lievito	n°	4	20,-
Vino	l.	1/2	25,-
Carbone (mercato nero)	Kg.	1,500	37,50
Pomodori	"	1,-	31,-
Giornali	n°	1,-	1,-
Mezzi trasporto	-	-	13,-
Pigione	-	-	1,50
		Tot.	493,60
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	478,10

5576

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

nella settimana dal 16-7-44 al 22-7-44

Nome dei componenti la famiglia	Data di riscos sione.	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute.	Motiv trata a cui risce
			420,-			
Ora percepisce L. 300,- per mancanza di corrente.						

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

nella settimana dal 16-7-44 al 22-7-44

ponenti lia	Data di riscos sione.	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute.	Motivo della en- trata e periodo a cui ² si rife- risce
			420,-			53
episce L. 300,- per mancanza di corrente.						

LIBRETTO N° 5

Domenica 16-7-44
Presenti n° 3

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITÀ	SPESA TOTALE
Albicocche	Kg.	1	23,50
Pomodori	"	1	25,-
Farina (mercato nero)	"	0,600	36,-
Pane	"	0,750	2,70
Lardo	"	0,100	40,-
Formaggio " "	"	0,100	30,-
Carbone " "	"	3,-	75,-
Patate	"	1,-	22,50
Vino	l.	1/2	30,-
Carbone	Kg.	10,-	250,-
		Tot.	534,70

Lunedì 17-7-44
Presenti n° 3

Pane	Kg.	0,700	2,70
Scopa			65,-
Olio tessera			4,50
Melanzane	"	1	25,-
Sbiancatutto (detersivo)			50,-
Riparazione scarpe . .			300,-
Susine	"	1	22,50
Riso . (borsa.nera) . .	"	1	130
		Tot.	599,70
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	184,70

Martedì 18-7-44
Presenti n° 3

Pane	Kg.	0,700	2,70
Limoni	"	1,-	32,-
Fagioletti	"	1,-	30,-
Aceto	l.	1,-	40,-
Vino	l.	1/2	30,-
Sarde	Kg.	0,100	22,50
Bicarbonato	"	0,100	510,-
Pomodori sugo	"	1	525,74
Farina . (borsa.nera) .	"	0,600	72,-
Sale	"	0,300	75,-
		Tot.	339,20
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	329,20

Mercoledì 19-7-44
Presenti n° 3

2)

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITÀ	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	0,750	2,70
Tessera tram.			10,-
Razione tabacchi			21,-
Varecchina	fiasco	1	9,-
Melanzani	Kg.	1	25,-
Candela	n°	5	50,-
Lardo . (borsa.nera)	Kg.	0,100	40,-
Conserva " "	"	0,100	23,-
Albicocche	"	1,-	22,50
Farina . . . " "	"	0,600	72,-
Dadi vegetali	n°	20	24,-
		Tot.	299,20
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	209,20

Giovedì 20-7-44
Presenti n° 3

Pane	Kg.	0,750		2,70
Riso	"	1/2	B.N.	65,-
Pomodori	"	1		25,-
Rocchetto cotone	"	1	" "	80,-
Fagioli secchi	"	0,300	" "	60,-
Lardo L	"	0,100		22,80
Aglione	N°	1 testa		5,-
Vino	l.	1/2		30,-
		Tot.		290,20
Di cui per alimentaz.		L;		210,20

Venerdì 21-7-44
Presenti n° 3

Pane	Kg.	0,750		2,70
Piselli scatola Cirio				60,-
Farina	"	1/2	B.N.	60,-
Conserva	"	0,100		23,-
Formaggio	"	0,200		60,-
Albicocche	"	1,-		22,50
Marmellata	scatola	1	B.N.	130,-
Lardo	Kg.	0,100		50
		Tot.		408,20
				5573

LIBRETTO N° 6

Domenica 16-7-44
Presenti n° 6

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1,450	5,10
Zucchine	"	2	35,-
Insalata	"	1	13,-
Albicocche	"	1	22,50
Legna da fuoco	"	3	21,-
Sangue di vitella	"	0,700	35,-
Vino	l.	1,-	50,-
Latte	gr.	150	0,75
Dadi per minestra	n°	5	7,-
Giornali	n°	1	1,-
Tram	percorsi	3	3,-
Affitto di casa			10,-
		Tot.	203,35
di cui per alimentaz.		L.	189,35

Lunedì 17-7-44
Presenti n° 6

Pane	Kg.	1,450	5,10
Baccalà	gr.	0,600	18,90
Conserva (b.n.)	"	0,50	10,-
Dadi per minestra	n.	5	7,-
Latte	gr.	150	0,75
Pepe	ustina	1	2,-
Pomodori	Kg.	0,500	15,-
Legna da fuoco	"	3,-	21,-
Tram	percorsi	3	3,-
Giornali	n°	1	1,-
Pigione			10,-
		Tot.	93,75
Di cui per alimentazi.		L.	79,75

5572

2)

Martedì 18-7-44
Presenti n° 6

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1.450	5,10
Zucchero	"	0,270	4,05
Sapone	"	0,600	8,40
Soda	"	0,600	3,-
Pere	"	1,-	32,-
Zucchine	"	2,-	36,-
Legna da fuoco	"	3,-	21,-
Tram	percorsi	4,-	4,-
Latte	gr.	150	0,75
Giornali	n°	1,-	1,-
Dadi per minestra	"	5,-	7,-
Pigione			10,-
Tot.			132,30
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 105,90

mercoledì 19-7-44
Presenti n° 6

Pane	Kg.	1.450	5,10
Latte	gr.	150	0,75
Patate	Kg.	1	23,50
Susine	"	2	44,-
Olio	gr.	300	9,-
Sigarette Nazionali	pacchetti	3	21,-
Cerini	scatole	2	3,40
Legna da fuoco	Kg.	3	21,-
Dadi per minestra	n°	5	7,-
Tram	percorsi	3	3,-
Giornali	n°	2	2,-
Candela	n°	1	18,-
Pomodori	Kg.	2	70,-
Pigione			10,-
Tot.			237,75
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 180,35

3)

Giovedì 20-7-44
Presenti n° 6

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1.450	5,10
Albicocche	"	2	46,-
Gallette e Orzo Perlato	scatola	1	18,50
Latte	gr.	150	0,75
Legna da fuoco	Kg.	3	21,-
Tram	percorsi	2	2,-
Giornali	n°	1	1,-
Dadi per minestra	n°	5	7,-
Lucido per scarpe	scatola	1	13,-
Pigione			10,-
		Tot.	124,35
Di cui per alimentaz.			L; 98,35

Venerdì 21-7-44
Presenti n° 6

Pane	Kg.	1.450	5,10
Pomodori	"	1	25,-
Zucchine	"	1	13,-
Legna	"	3	21,-
Dadi	n°	5	7,-
Sangue di vitella	Kg.	0,700	35,-
Pesche	"	1	37,50
Candela	n°	1	25,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Tram	corse	2	2,-
Aceto	l.	1/2	18,-
		Tot.	189,60
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 161,60
			5570

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

Nella quindicina dal al

Nome dei componenti la famiglia	Data di riscos sione.	Importo lordo.	Importo netto.	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motivo de trata e p a cui si risce
		853,60	809,60	44	Cassa Mutua Ass.Social. ecc.	

5569

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

Nella quindicina dal

al

Componenti a	Data di riscossione.	Importo lordo.	Importo netto.	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motivo della en- trata e periodo a cui si rife- risce
		853,60	809,60	44	Cassa Mutua Ass.Social. ecc.	

LIBRETTO N° 7

Domenica 16-7-1944
Presenti n° 5

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pigione			15,83
Tasse V.L., Radio, ecc.			1,96
Gas e Luce			0,30
Pane	Kg.	1,300	4,75
Farina grano (merc.nero)	"	1,500	300,-
Sale " "	"	0,500	130,-
Zucchine	"	2,-	36,-
Dadi	n°	5	5,50
Legna	Kg.	3	18,-
Pomodoro	"	2	50,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Tram	percorsi	4	4,-
Albicocche	Kg.	2	45,-
Vino (festivo)	l.	1	40,-
		Tot.	672,34
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	649,55

Lunedì 17-7-44
Presenti n° 5

Pigione	-	-	15,83
Tasse	-	-	1,96
Gas, luce, ecc.	-	-	0,30
Pane	Kg.	1,300	4,75
Legna	"	3,000	18,-
Giornale	n°	1	1
Tram	n°	4	3,-
Dadi	"	30	33,-
Candela	"	1	20,-
Sigarette e cerini	razione		24,20
Baccalà	Kg.	0,500	15,-
Uova	n°	5	90,-
Legumi	Kg.	0,300	9,-
Zucchero	"	0,225	3,50
Olio	l.	0,250	8,25
Patate	Kg.	1	28,-
Fichi	"	1	56,86,-
Pomodori	"	0,500	31,25

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segue : Lunedì 17-7-44)

2)

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Orzo	Kg.	0,500	22,50
Limoni	n°	2	10,-
Sapone e soda (merc.nero)	Kg.	1	160
		Tot.	525,54
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	299,25
Martedì 18-7-44			
Presenti n° 5			
Pigione	-	-	15,83
Tasse	-	-	1,96
Gas, Luce, ecc.	-	-	0,30
Pane	Kg.	1,300	4,75
Legna	"	3,-	18,-
Giornale	n°	1,-	1,-
Tram	"	4,-	3,-
Bieda	Kg.	0,500	6,25
Fagiolini	"	1,-	31,25
Zucchine	"	1,-	17,50
Pere	"	1,-	31,50
Odori	-	-	1,25
Agli (borsa nera)	"	1,-	25,-
Aceto " "	L.	1,-	25,-
Pomice	n°	1 pacco	9,-
		Tot.	191,59
Di cui per alimentaz.			160,50

Mercoledì 19-7-44
Presenti n° 5

Pigione	-	-	15,83
Tasse	-	-	1,96
Gas e Luce	-	-	0,30
Pane	Kg.	1,300	4,75
Legna	"	3	18,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Tram	percorsi	4	3,-
Candela	n°	1	20,-
Varicchina	f.	2	515,67
Farina	Kg.	2	400,-
Burro	"	0,200	140,-
Melanzane	"	2	50,-

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Segue : Mercoledì 19-7-44

3)

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Calzolaio (tacchi)	-	-	32,-
Albicocche	Kg.	1,-	22,50
Forno	-	-	6,-
Cotone (borsa nera)	n°	1 rocchetto	40,-
		Tot.	768,34
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	461,25

Giovedì 20-7-44

Presenti n° 5

Pigione	-	-	15,83
Tasse	-	-	1,96
Gas e Luce	-	-	0,30
Pane	Kg.	1,300	4,75
Legna	"	3	18,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Tram	percorsi	4	3,-
Zucchine	Kg.	1	18,-
Pomodori	"	1	25,-
Bieda	"	1,-	10,-
Susine	"	1,500	35,-
Elastico	m.	1	30,-
Lacido scarpe	1	scatola	20,-
Cipolle (mercato nero)	Kg.	1	60,-
		Tot.	242,84
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	170,75

Venerdì 21-7-44

Presenti n° 5

Pigione	-	-	15,83
Tasse	-	-	1,96
Gas e luce	-	-	0,30
Pane	Kg.	1,300	4,75
Legna	"	3	18,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Tram	percorsi	4	3,-
Barba e capelli	-	-	14,-
Ossa	Kg.	1	20,-
		5566	./.

segue : Venerdì 21-7-44

4)

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Patate (mercato nero)	Kg.	3	105,-
Albicocche	"	1	22,50
Lacci scarpe	paia	1	7,-
Tot.			213,34
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	170,25

Sabato 22-7-44

Presenti n° 5

Pigione ;	-	-	15,83
Tasse	-	-	1,96
Gas e luce	-	-	0,30
Pane	Kg.	1,300	4,75
Legna	"	3	18,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Tram	percorsi	4	3,-
Zucchine	Kg.	1	17,-
Bieda	"	1	12,-
Albicocche	"	2	46,-
Patate	"	2	56,-
Agli	"	1/2	15,-
Tot.			190,84
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	168,75

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

Nella settimana dal 16-7-44 al 23-7-44

Nome dei componenti la famiglia	Data di riscossione.	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motivazione trattata a carico
GIULIO CAMILLO		788,40	713,04	75,36	per ritenuta unica al lavoro ratore e ritenuta nuta per mensa.	
		230,80	199,65	31,15	Rit.Ass.Soc.Cont. Sind. Ass. rieb. Cassa Malattie Rit. presenza Rit. mensa	

5564

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

Nella settimana dal 16-7-44 al 23-7-44

Componenti la	Data di riscos sione.	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motivo della en- trata e periodo a cui si rife risce.
ILLO		788,40	713,04	75,36	per ritenuta unica al lavo ratore e rite nuta per mensa.	
		230,80	199,65	31,15	Rit.Ass.Soc.Cont. Sind. Ass. rieb. Cassa Malattie Rit. presenza Rit. mensa	

LIBRETTO N° 8

Domenica: 16-7-44

Presenti n° 5

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1	3,75
Susine	"	1	22,50
Patate	"	2	45,-
Pomodori	"	2	50,-
Farina bianca (mercato n.)	"	1	190,-
Tesserina tram	-	-	10,-
Tot.			321,25
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	311,25

Lunedì : 17-7-44

Presenti n° 5

Pane	Kg.	1	3,75
Pomodori	"	1	25,-
Melanzane	"	1	25,-
Cipolle (mercato nero)	"	1	60,-
Pecorino " "	"	1	400,-
Fagioli secchi " " . .	"	1	200,-
Tot.			200,- 783,75

Martedì : 18-7-44

Presenti n° 5

Pane	Kg.	1	3,75
Carbone (mercato nero)	"	10	250,-
Varecchina	fiasco	1	9,-
Albicocche	Kg.	2	45,-
Riso (mercato nero) . .	"	1	130,-
Pomodori veri	"	1	25,-
Tot.			462,75
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	453,75

5563

Mercoledì : 19-7-44
Presenti n° 5

2)

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1	3,75
Zucchine	"	2	40,-
Sale (mercato nero)	etti	3	75,-
Conserva " "	Kg.	1	200,-
Limoni	"	1	32,-
Patate	"	1	22,50
Vino	litro	1	30,-
Tot. 403,25			

Giovedì : 20-7-44
Presenti n° 5

Pane	Kg.	1	3,75
Bicarbonato	busta	1	5,-
Farina mista (mercato nero).	Kg.	1	150,-
Pomodori sugo	"	1	25,-
Cetrioli	"	1	30,-
Sapone	"	1	100,-
Tot. 313,75			
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 208,75

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

Nella settimana dal al

Nome dei componenti la famiglia	Data di riscossione.	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motiv trata a cui risce
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paga giornaliera 37,50 x 7 = 262,50

(°) più integrazione forno 18,70

(°)(Dopo 3^a informata)

5561

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

Nella settimana dal al

Componenti famiglia	Data di riscossione.	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motivo della entrata e periodo a cui si riferisce.
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paga giornaliera 37,50 x 7 = 262,50

più integrazione forno 18,70

(Dopo 3^a informata)

LIBRETTO N° 9

Domenica 16-7-44
Presenti 3

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITÀ	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1.100	4,-
Minestra	n.	3	9,-
Zucchine	Kg.	1	17,50
Albicocche	"	1	31,50
Vino	l.	2	80,-
Tram	-	3	3,60
Giornale	-	1	1,-
Pesce	Kg.	2	30,-
Patate	Kg.	1	22,50
Tot.			199,10
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 194,50

Lunedì 17-7-44
Presenti n° 3

Pane	Kg.	1;100	4,-
Minestra	n.	3	9,-
Bieda	Kg.	1	10,-
Insalata	"	0,500	7,50
Pomodori	"	1	31,50
Patate	"	2	45,-
Legna	"	3	18,-
Susine	"	1	22,50
Candela	n°	1	7,-
Fagioli (tessera)	Kg.	0,180	5,45
Zucchero (")	"	0,135	1,35
Sale (borsa nera)	"	0,300	90,-
Aceto	L.	1,-	28,+
Carbone	Kg.	2,-	44,-
Tot.			323,30
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 316,30

5560

2)

Martedì 18-7-44
Presenti n° 3

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1,100	4,-
Minestre	n°	3,-	9,-
Melanzane	Kg.	1,-	25,-
Fichi	"	0,500	12,50
Limoni	n°	2,-	8,-
Carbone (borsa nera) . .	Kg.	3,-	66,-
Surrogato caffè	"	0,300	16,50
Cotone	n.	2 (sigar.)	10,-
Fettuccia	m.	2	6,-
Tram	-	-	2,-
Giornale	-	-	1,-
Latte (borsa nera)	l.	0,500	10,-
Scarpe tela e gomma ..	paia	1	250,-
Tot.			420,-
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 151,-

Mercoledì 19-7-44
Presenti n° 3

Pane	Kg.	1,100	4,-
Minestre	n.	3	9,-
Baccalà	Kg.	0,300	10,-
Zucca	"	2	10,-
Albicocche	"	1	27,-
Legna	"	2	12,-
Uova . . (tessera) . .	n.	3	54,-
Vino	l.	2	70,-
Candela	n°	1	7,-
Varecchina	fiasco	1	8,-
Petrolio	l.	0,250	25,-
Olio	raz.	3	4,50
Pomata per eruzione	-	-	20,-
Bende	-	-	18,-
Visita all'Ambul.			
S. Gallicano	-	-	7,-
Tram.	-	-	5,-
Sapone (borsa nera) . .	pezzo	1	555,50
Tot.			326,50
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 200,50

3)

Giovedì 20-7-44
Presenti n° 3

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1.100	4,-
Minestre	n°	3	9,-
Pere	Kg.	1	28,-
Bieda	"	1	10,-
Legna	"	3	18,-
Candela	n.	1	7,-
Visita amb.Policlinico	-	-	15,-
Tram	bigl.	3	3,-
Giornale	n.	1	1,-
Sigarette (razione)	n.	30	21,-
Cottura al forno . . .	-	-	5,-
Mance al Policlinico	-	-	30,-
Tot.			151,-
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	74,-

Venerdì 21-7-44
Presenti n° 3

Pane	Kg.	1,100	4,-
Minestra	n.	3	9,-
Zucchero	Kg.	2	25,-
Fichi	"	1	15,-
Carbone (borsa nera)	"	3	98,-
Pomodori	"	1	24,-
Uova (borsa nera) . . .	n°	2	44,-
Patate (" ") . . .	Kg.	2	60,-
Carne (" ") . . .	pezzo	1	36,-
Macchina	Fiasco	1	8,-
Disinfettante	-	-	15,-
Tot.			338,-
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	279,-

5558

4)

Sabato 22-7-44
 Presenti n° 3

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1.100	4,00
Minestre	n.	3	9,-
Breda	Kg.	1	10,-
Indivia	"	1	10,-
Fichi	"	1	15,-
Albicocche	"	0,500	12,-
Tram	-	-	2,-
Sapone, saponina (tess.)	-	-	5,30
Limoni	n.	2	6,-
Uova (borsa nera) . .	-	-	22,-
		Tot.	95,30
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 88,-

5557

LIBRETTO N° 10

Domenica 16-7-44
Presenti n° 7

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1,575	5,70
Zucchine	"	3,-	54,-
Pomodori	"	1	30,-
Albicocche	"	1	23,50
Farina (mercato nero)	"	1	150,-
Olio " "	1/4 di litro		100,-
Candela	n°	1	20,-
Sale (" ")	gr.	100	26,-
Aceto	1/4 di litro		10,-
Legna	Kg.	3	24,-
Sigarette	pacchetti	3	21,-
Rocchetto	n°	1	26,-
Sapone . (Mercato nero)	Kg.	1	80,-
Varecchina	fiasci	1	7,-
Tot.			577,20
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 423,20

Lunedì 17-7-44
Presenti n° 7

Pane	Kg.	1,575	5,70
Fagioli freschi	"	2	70,-
Dadi per minestra . . .	n.	5	7,-
Giornali	"	1	1,-
Legna	Kg.	3	24,-
Tot.			107,70
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 106,70

Martedì 18-7-44
Presenti 7

Pane	Kg.	1,575	5,70
Insalata	"	2	26,-
Susine	"	1,500	27,-
Riparazione scarpe . . .	-	-	25,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Patate	Kg.	1	23,50
Legna	"	2	14,-
Tot.			122,20
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 96,20

5556

2)

Mercoledì 19-7-44
Presenti n° 7

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITÀ	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1,575	5,70
Latte (borsa nera)	l.	1,-	30,-
Pomodori	Kg.	1,500	45,-
Pere	"	1,500	48,-
Zucchine	"	1	18,-
Dadi	n°	5	7,-
Giornale	"	1	1,-
Legna	Kg.	3	22,-
Tot.			176,70
Di cui per alimentaz.	L.		175,70

Giovedì 20-7-44
Presenti n° 7

Pane	Kg.	1,575	5,70
Melanzane	"	2	40,-
Prezzemolo ecc.	mazzetto	1	5,-
Spesa di forno	-	-	6,-
Dadi	n°	3	4,50
Insalata	Kg.	1	13,-
Farina (mercato nero)	"	1	180,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Legna	Kg.	2	14,-
Tot.			269,20
Di cui per alimentaz.	L.		268,20

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3)

Venerdì 21-7-44
Presenti n° 7

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1,575	5,70
Pane (borsa nera) . . .	"	0,500	50,-
Pomodori	"	2	60,-
Limoni	"	0,500	16,25
Albicocche	"	2	45,-
Candela	n°	1	25,-
Legna	Kg.	3	21,-
Latte (mercato nero)	l.	1	30,-
Zucchine	Kg.	1,500	27,-
Tot.			279,95
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	254,95

1584

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

Nella quindicina dal al

Nome dei componenti la famiglia	Data di riscos sione.	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motivo trata a cui sce.
			699,30			

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

Nella quindicina dal al

Componenti lia	Data di riscos sione.	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura delle ritenute	Motivo della en- trata e periodo a cui si riferi sce.
			699,30			349,65 555

LIBRETTO N° 11

Domenica 16-7-44
Presenti n° 5

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1,100	4,-
Minestra aziendale . .	n°	5	15,-
Albicocche	Kg.	1	31,25
Fichi	Kg.	0,500	12,50
Insalata	Kg.	0,500	7,50
Legna	"	2,-	16,-
Bieda	"	1,-	10,-
Vino	l.	1,-	50,-
Giornale	n°	1,-	1,-
Pomodori verdi	Kg.	1,-	31,50
Patate	"	4,-	90,-
Farina . . (borsa nera)	"	2,-	320,-
Tot.			588,75
Di cui per alimentaz.	L.		587,75

Lunedì 17-7-44
Presenti n° 5

Pane	Kg.	1,100	4,-
Pane (borsa nera) . . .	-	-	60,-
Zucchine	Kg.	1	17,50
Pere	"	1	38,-
Latte (borsa nera) . . .	l.	1	15,-
Sapone (borsa nera) . . .	n°	1	36,-
Ovplina	n°	2	11,-
Carbone (borsa nera) . .	Kg.	4	100,-
Cottura verdura al forno	-	-	5,-
Candele	n°	1	15,-
Minestra aziendale . . .	n°	5	15,-
Olio (borsa nera) . . .	l.	0,500	250,-
Giornale	n°	1	1
Tot.			567,50
Di cui per alimentaz.	L.		555,50

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Martedì 18-7-44

Presenti n° 5

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura.	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1,100	4,-
Minestra	n°	5	15,-
Melanzane	Kg.	1	25,-
Bieda	"	2	20,-
Limoni	Kg.	0,500	13,-
Susine	Kg.	1	22,-
Sedano e prezzemolo	-	-	2,-
Formaggio (borsa nera)	Kg.	0,200	60,-
Iniezioni (Eustenil)	scat.	1	40,-
Ago per iniezioni. . .	n°	1	10,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Risolatura scarpe suola gomma	-	-	150,-
Tot.			362,-
Di cui per alimentaz.	L.		161,-

Mercoledì 19-7-44

Presenti n° 5

Pane	Kg.	1,100	4,-
Pane (borsa nera) . .	-	-	56,-
Albicocche	Kg.	2,-	45,-
Legna	"	2,-	16,-
Baccalà	"	0,500	16,25
Olio, zucchero, legumi	-	-	22,-
Sale (borsa nera)	Kg.	0,500	125,-
Zucchine	Kg.	2	25,-
Bieda	Kg.	2	20,-
Minestra aziendale . .	n°	5	15,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Tot.			345,25
Di cui per alimentaz.	L.		344,25

5551

3)

Giovedì 20-7-44
Presenti n° 7

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1,100	4,-
Minestra aziendale . . .	n°	5	15,-
Melanzane	Kg.	1	20,-
Indivia	Kg.	1	10,-
Pomodori	Kg.	1	25,-
Albicocche	"	1	22,50
Uova	n°	5	90,-
Scopa	n°	1	60,-
Legna	Kg.	2	16,-
Sigarette Nazionali	n°	30	21,-
Fiammiferi	-	-	1,80
Latte (borsa nera) . . .	l.	1	15,-
Vino	l.	2	70,-
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Di cui per alimentazione			Tot. 371,30 L. 287,50

Venerdì 21-7-44
Presenti

Pane	Kg.	1,100	4,-
Minestra aziendale . . .	n°	5	15,-
Zucchine	Kg.	2	25,-
Cipolle	"	0,500	10,-
Aglio	n°	2	10,-
Soda per bucato (merc.n.)	Kg.	1	85,-
Sapone (borsa nera)	n°	1	36,-
Legna	Kg.	2	16,-
Varecchina	n°	1	8,-
Aceto	l.	1	30,-
Surrogato	Kg.	0,500	27,50
Pepe	n°	2,-	4,60
Giornale	n°	1,-	1,-
Candela	n°	1,-	16,-
Di cui per alimentaz.			Tot. 288,10 L. 142,10

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4)

Sabato 22-7-44
Presenti, n° 5

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1,100	4,-
Minestra aziendale	n°	5	15,-
Albicocche	Kg.	2	45,-
Pomodori	"	1	25,-
Zucchine	"	1	12,50
Candele	n°	1	16,-
Vino	l.	1	50,-
Uova (borsa nera)	n°	2	45,-
Cottura al forno . . .	-	-	5,-
Sapone, saponina . . .	-	-	8,80
Giornale	n°	1	1,-
Tot.			227,30
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	201,50

5543

LIBRETTO N° 12

Domenica 16-7-44

Presenti n° 7

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1.625	6,-
Pomodori	"	1,-	32,-
Fichi	"	1,-	25,-
Giornali	n°	4,-	4,-
Zucchero	Kg.	0,315	4,75
Carne maiale	"	0,420	61,-
Fagioli	"	0,420	12,60
Riparaz. scarpe per 3 figli	-	-	145,-
Dadi	n°	8	20,-
Sapone (mercato nero)	Kg.	0,300	45,-
Latte evap.	scatola	2	30,-
Varecchina	fiaschi	1	10,-
Latte	l.	-	0,75
Pigione	-	-	12,-
Tot. L.408,10			
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 192,10

Lunedì 17-7-44

Presenti n° 7

Pane	Kg.	1,625	6,-
Patate	"	4	90,-
Zucchine	"	6	31,-
Fichi	"	1	25,-
Albicocche	"	1,500	35,-
Giornali	n°	2	2,-
Tram.	percorsi	2	3,-
Gelato	n°	1	5,-
Latte	-	-	0,75
Pigione	-	-	12,-
Tot. 534,8			209,75
Di cui per alimentaz.			L. 192,75

Martedì 18-7-44
Presenti n° 7

2)

6

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1,625	6,-
Olio	dl.	3,5	10,50
Baccalà	Rl.	0,700	21,-
Fichi	"	1,-	25,-
Latte	"	"	0,75
Giornale	n°	2	2
Pigione	-	-	12,-
Di cui per alimentaz.		Tot. L.	77,25 63,25

Mercoledì 19
Presenti n° 7

Pane	Kg.	1,625	6,-
Fichi	"	1,500	23,-
Forno	-	-	4,-
Bustina champoin	-	-	5,-
Taglio capelli	-	-	6,-
Lacci per scarpe	paio	1	5,-
Latte	-	-	0,75
Pigione	-	-	12,-
Di cui per alimentaz.		Tot. L.	61,75 33,75

Giovedì 20-7-44
Presenti n° 7

Pane	Kg.	1,625	6,-
Fichi e pere	"	1,500	30,-
Luce	-	-	36,75
Elemosina	-	-	6,-
Giornali	n°	4,-	4,-
Latte	-	-	0,75
Forno	-	-	4,-
Pigione	-	-	12,-
Di cui per alimentaz.		Tot. L.	99,50 40,75

5547

3)

Venerdì 21-7-44
Presenti n° 7

DESCRIZIONE DELLA SPESA	Unità di misura	QUANTITA'	SPESA TOTALE
Pane	Kg.	1,625	6,-
Fichi	"	1,500	23,-
Varecchina	fiaschi	1,-	10,-
Fette biscottate	pacchi	2,-	7,50
Orzo perlato	"	1,-	8,50
Forno	-	-	4,-
Giornali	n°	2	2,-
Automatici	dozzina	1	12,-
Pigione	"	-	12,-
		Tot.	85,-
Di cui per alimentaz.		L.	49,-

Sabato 22-7-44
Presenti n° 7

Pane	Kg.	1,625	6,-
Zucchini	"	2,-	25,-
Pere e fichi	"	2,500	52,-
Dadi	n°	2	5,-
Giornali	"	2	2,-
Latte	-	-	1,-
Inchiostro	-	-	7,50
Quaderno	-	-	7,-
		Tot.	105,50
Pigione	-	-	12,-
		Tot.	117,50
Di cui per alimentazione		L.	89,-

5516

ENTRAFE DELLA FAMIGLIA

nella settimana dal AL

Nome dei componenti la famiglia	Data di missione.-	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura del le ritenute.-	Motivo trata e a cui sce.
5 figli da 2 a 18 anni			583,30 (°)			

(°) Compresi gli assegni familiari.-

5545

ENTRATE DELLA FAMIGLIA

nella settimana dal AL

	Data di ricevuta sione.-	Importo lordo	Importo netto	Ritenute	Natura del le ritenute.-	Motivo della en- trata e periodo a cui si riferi- sce.
			583,30 (°)			

assegni familiari.-

GENERAL CRITERIA FOLLOWED IN THE CALCULATIONS

1.- Purpose and general criteria of the calculations.- We have been required to establish the approximate average daily expenditure on food of a workers' family in Rome at the present time (July 1944).

Following our first and brief exchange of views with Captain Topliss, we have established the following general criteria for the first laying out of calculations:

- a) the "average" family is supposed to be made up of 5 persons: a manual worker, his wife and 3 dependant children;
- b) the head of the family is supposed to have a food regimen corresponding to 2000/2200 calories per day (1). The average of 2100 calories has been chosen;
- c) that the other members of the family have a food regimen corresponding to 1500/1800 calories. The average of 1650 calories has been chosen.

The energetic budget of the family would have been, therefore, 8700 calories daily.

Captain Topliss proposed three calculations, based of three different assumptions:

- a) the quantities of foodstuffs in the established budget are supposed to be entirely bought at prices stated on the price-list (legal prices);
- b) the said quantities are supposed to be entirely bought at blackmarket prices;
- c) the said quantities are supposed to be bought: 1) partly at legal prices, 2) partly at black-market prices: that is, for quantities which must be added to distributed rations, in order to make up the budget quantities.

2.- Composition of the average workers' family?- From the first calculations which were made on the basis of the criteria laid down under paragraph 1, and of those that will be stated in the following paragraphs, it appeared forthwith that the average size of 5 persons for the workers'

c) that the other members of the family have a food regimen corresponding to 1500/1800 calories. The average of 1650 calories has been chosen.

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- (1) This requirement is not far from the minimum corresponding to the "maintenance ration", viz. the ration barely sufficient to avoid denutrition (which for the Roman population has already reached an advanced stage) by keeping the body, at rest, in weight equilibrium, i.e. in functional activity. PUGLIESE (Tratta to di fisiologia, 1935) estimates the said ration to 2400 calories, while the english author CATHCART (The energy requirement of the average man, 1938) reduces it to 2000 calories. For a moderate work, from 500 to 100 calories must be added, so as to get 2500-3000 calories, with a minimum of 2800 for a manual worker.

family did not correspond to the real average.

Such an average workers' family of 5 persons had been traditionally accepted in Italy and in other countries for all calculations relating to changes in the cost of living (index numbers of the cost of living) which started in 1913, and, to those ends, the choice proved always satisfactory as it did represent the various types and assortments of food consumed on the part of adults, boys and babies. For the calculation of such an index, however, the choice of the size of the family, if kept within reasonable limits, did not influence the result. When, instead, the purpose of the calculation is to assess the real money expenditure necessary to satisfy the wants of the family, the composition of the family itself, by number and age of individuals, is of chief importance, specially if it were intended to calculate, on the basis of such expenditure, a wage sufficient to cover the minimum existence requirements of the family.

Now, the average composition of a workers' family in Italy (excluding agricultural families) is, according to the last census (1936), of 4 persons; in Rome it is of 4.12 persons. We think that the size of the family should be reduced at least to 4 (1), with a requirement of 7050 calories (2100 plus 1650 x 3) (see par. 1).

3.- Choice of kinds (quantity and quality). - For the choice of the quantities and qualities of foodstuffs, the following general criteria have been followed:

a) to choose the quantities and qualities of foodstuffs preferably consumed by the Roman worker, account being taken of kinds available on the legal market (free and rationed) and on the black market.

In order to make a reasonable choice, account has been taken of food consumed in normal times, in time of war and in the first 6 months of 1944 when a condition of grave denutrition prevailed (as results from investigations made by the Central Institut of Statistics and the Rome City Corporation);

(1) Of such 4 persons, 2, 2 may in Italy (1936 Census) be considered unproductive, and therefore dependant (of them, 1, 4 under 15 years of age). Roughly speaking, 2 persons (the father and one son) might be considered as working, the other 2 (the wife

individuals, is of chief importance, especially if it were intended to calculate, on the basis of such expenditures, a wage sufficient to cover the minimum existence requirements of the family.

Now, the average composition of a workers' family in Italy (excluding agricultural families) is, according to the last census (1936), of 4 persons; in Rome it is of 4,12 persons. We think that the size of the family should be reduced at least to 4 (1), with a requirement of 7050 calories (2100 plus 1650 x 3) (see par. 1).

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a) to choose the quantities and qualities of foodstuffs preferably consumed by the Roman worker, account being taken of kinds available on the legal market (free and rationed) and on the black market.

In order to make a reasonable choice, account has been taken of food consumed in normal times, in time of war and in the first 6 months of 1944 when a condition of grave denutrition prevailed (as results from investigations made by the Central Institut of Statistics and the Rome City Corporation);

(1) Of such 4 persons, 2,2 may in Italy (1936 Census) be considered unproductive, and therefore dependant (of them, 1,4 under 15 years of age). Roughly speaking, 2 persons (the father and one son) might be considered as working, the other 2 (the wife and one son) as entirely dependant. The son who works, however, owing to his young age will, presumably, contribute only in part to his own maintenance. For the purpose of the calculation, it might therefore be supposed, that the average expenditure born by the head of the family corresponds to what is required to feed 3,5 persons, i.e. on the basis of the data agreed upon with Captain Topliss, to an energetic requirement of 6225 calories. On the basis of a more rational requirement (the one based on a minimum of 2800 calories for the adult male at work: see foot note (1) on page 1) this figure should be raised to 7800/8000 calories.

b) regarding quantities to be bought on the black market, as additions to those available on the legal market, certain choices had to be made, so as to reach the established energetic family budget.

In such choices, preference has been given to the most economical foods available on the black market, viz. to foods that cost less for every thousand calories (see table II).

The annexed tables give a concrete idea of the criteria that have been followed. For bread, to take an instance, the supplementary ration distributed to the normal worker has been made to wheat meal and, in part, to potatoes (which are less economical than wheat meal), as the quantities of rice and pasta available on the black market are negligible. Only one egg has been included in the budget, in view of the rarity of eggs, though these are largely consumed in normal times, and are indispensable for contributing animal proteins, of which there is a great deficiency owing to lack of meat, fish and cheese;

c) given the present food position, and the present season, a larger recourse has been made to consumption of vegetables and fruit notwithstanding their relatively high cost for thousand calories, of which the market has been abundantly provided (specially fruit). In such a way, the deficiency of fats increases; it is compensated, however, by a greater allowance of carbo-hydrates and vegetable proteins (see table IV, last line).

4.--Goods other than foodstuffs considered in the budget: salt and char coal.-- As no salt has been distributed, it has been thought fit to insert in the budget the minimum quantity of it necessary for livelihood.

As neither gas nor electric power are distributed for domestic use, the population has to make use of charcoal which also has not been distributed by the Authorities. We think that the related expenditure should be included in the food budget, as charcoal is indispensable for cooking the foods, viz. for rendering them apt to feeding.

Therefore, minimum daily consumption of 1,5 kilos of coal per family has been assumed, taking into account the fact that in July some of the foods do not need to be cooked.

5.-- Black market prices.-- Black market prices for July have been established without meeting special difficulties, on the basis of data gathered by several employees of the Central Institut of Statistics, by the Rome City Corporation (Governatorato di Roma) and by the Research Department.

the rarity of eggs, though these are largely consumed in normal times, and are indispensable for contributing animal proteins, of which there is a great deficiency owing to lack of meat, fish and cheese;

c) Given the present food position, and the present season, a larger recourse has been made to consumption of vegetables and fruit-- notwithstanding their relatively high cost for thousands calories-- of which the market has been abundantly provided (specially fruit). In such a way, the deficiency of fats increases; it is compensated, however, by a greater allowance of carbo-hydrates and vegetable proteins (see table IV, last line).

4.-Goods other than foodstuffs considered in the budget: salt and char coal.- As no salt has been distributed, it has been thought fit to insert in the budget the minimum quantity of it necessary for livelihood.

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Therefore, minimum daily consumption of 1,5 kilos of coal per family has been assumed, taking into account the fact that in July some of the foods do not need to be cooked.

5.- Black market prices.- Black market prices for July have been established without meeting special difficulties, on the basis of data gathered by several employees of the Central Institut of Statistics, by the Rome City Corporation (Governatorato di Roma) and by the Research department of the Bank of Italy, which had all of them already been charged, in past months, to establish such prices in a strictly private way.

6.- Instability of expenditure and calculations.- Apart from the rough approximation of the calculations, which is inherent in the subject matter, it is necessary to point out the extreme instability of calculations of expenditure. As a matter of fact, an increase in the ration of some important good is sufficient to bring about a remarkable decrease of expenditure, which on the other side will be raised strongly by a small ration, bringing with it more purchases on the black market.

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The family expenditure may vary in the proportion of 1 to 4, If the purpose of the calculations is that of fixing a normal average wage, it would be largely deluded by the instability of a family's average cost of living.

7.- Expenditures on goods other than food.- As regards the total family's expenditure, it should be kept in mind that account must be taken of rent, xine (even in minimum quantity), the daily paper, trade-union rates, tobacco and so on; so that, even if no account is taken of a minimum necessary expenditure on clothing and lightning (electric or by candles), the expenditure resulting from the annexed tables should be increased.

9 July 1944

Signed: A. Molinari

16.8.44

TRANSLATION -DI TEMPORA- INTERPRETATION OF THE COST OF LIVING -

The Labor Sub-Commission has pre-arranged the following inquiries for determining the cost of living:

- 1) formation of a rational standard alimentary budget representative of the direct regime of a standard workman's family consisting of 5 persons and equivalent to a lump energetic value of 2,200 to 2,300 calories per day for each consuming unit.
- 2) Calculation of the monthly expense in respect of said budget for each chief provincial town on the basis of the bearings on local actual prices (legal prices and black-market prices)
- 3) Calculation of monthly index numbers for each Chief Provincial Town;
- 4) Collection of signalling reports on the quantity of products distributed on the ration system and their rate of supply in each Chief provincial town;
- 5) Inquiry on the alimentary budget of 5 workman's families and 5 families of employees in each Chief provincial town to ascertain on the basis of actual bearings the effective alimentary regime of the working class and the employees;
- 6) Elaboration of the data already gathered concerning food consumption and the respective expenses for each employee's family in Rome for the month of July in the years 1941-1942-1943-1944.

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 AMCOT/5117/CS
 AMCOT HQ SICILY
 13 Sept. 1943

Rilevi Statistici sulla Composizione della Famiglia Siciliana.

Famiglie raggruppate secondo il numero dei figli		Numero delle famiglie con figli più di		Numero medio i componenti le famiglie distinte per categoria.	
7	5,795	7	40,327	Artigiani e lavoratori in proprio di tutte le industrie eccetto le agricole.	4,5
8	8,553	8	35,032	Operai salariati, come sopra	4,2
9	8,698	9	26,479	Impiegati pubblici, esercito, enti pubblici, etc.	4,4
10	9,902	10	17,781	Impiegati di aziende private non agricole	4,4
11	2,777	11	7,579		
12	2,851	12	5,102		
13	1,299	13	2,251		
14	535	14	952		
15	250	15	417		
16	87	16	187		
17	40	17	100		
18	52	18	52		
				- Agricoltura -	
				Agricoltori che lavorano in proprio	4,4
				Fittavoli	4,6
				Mezzadri	4,4
				Contadini giornalieri, pastori, boscaioli, etc.	4,2

Prepared by
 Civilian Supply Division
 Labor Section, AMCOT HQS
 Sept. 43.

Subject: Statistics on Sicilian Families.

AMCOT/5117/CS
 AMCOT HQ SICILY
 September 43.

To: All S. C. A. Os.

For your information.

Lt. Col., R. A. S. C.
 D. D. C. S. R.

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5117

AMGOT/5117/CS
AMGOT HQ SICILY
13 Sept. 1943Rilievi Statistici sulla Composizione della Famiglia Siciliana.

Famiglie raggruppate secondo il numero dei figli		Numero delle famiglie con figli più di		Numero medio i componenti le famiglie distinte per categoria.	
7	5,795	7	46,827	Artigiani e lavoratori in proprio di tutte le industrie eccetto le agricole.	4,5
8	8,553	8	35,032	Operai salariati, come sopra	4,2
9	8,698	9	26,479	Impiegati pubblici, esercito, enti pubblici, etc.	4,4
10	9,902	10	17,781	Impiegati di aziende private non agricole	4,4
11	2,777	11	7,879	- Agricoltura -	
12	2,851	12	5,102	Agricoltori che lavorano in proprio	4,4
13	1,299	13	2,251	Fittavoli	4,6
14	535	14	952	cozzadri	4,4
15	230	15	417	Contadini giornalieri, pastori, boscaioli, etc.	4,2
16	87	16	187		
17	48	17	100		
18	52	18	52		

Prepared by
Civilian Supply Division
Labor Section, AMGOT HQs
Sept. 43.

P^X
13/9/43

5538

STATISTICI SULLA COMPOSIZIONE DELLA FAMIGLIA SICILIANA

ILE COST LIVING
WALES

1/9/43

467

507/05

22

J.T.

Reo

18

PA 2/9

5137

~~09/1461~~

Famiglie raggruppate secondo
il numero dei figli

Numero delle famiglie
con figli più di

Numero medio i componenti le famiglie distinte per categoria

7	5.795	7	40.827	Artigiani e lavoratori in proprio di tutte le in-	
8	8.553	8	35.032	dustrie eccetto le agricole	4,5
9	8.698	9	26.479	Operai salariati, cono sopra	4,2
10	9.902	10	17.781	Impiegati pubblici, esercito, enti pubblici, etc.	4,4
11	2.777	11	7.879	Impiegati di aziende private non agricole	4,4
12	2.851	12	5.102	- Agricoltura -	
13	1.299	13	2.251	Agricoltori che lavorano in proprio	4,4
14	535	14	952	Fittavoli	4,6
15	230	15	417	Mezzadri	4,4
16	87	16	187	Contadini giornalieri, pastori, boscaioli, etc.	4,2
17	48	17	100		
18	52	18	52		

Prepared by
Cuban Supply Division
Index Section
Sept. 1943

2/9/43

more

Census 1931
Little Vampires Series

SUBJECT: Black Market Prices

ALGOT/9006/LAB
ALGOT HQ SICILY
10 October 43.

TO : All S. C. A. O's.

1. It is requested that the following information (based upon sources within one community) be submitted to this office as an aid to wage study now being concluded:

- a. What is the amount of the daily ration of bread and pasta?
- b. Has the distribution been regular or irregular?
- c. What were the official and black market prices for the month of September, and thus far for the month of October, for a kilogram unit of the following:
 - (1) Bread, pasta, dried beans, egg-plant, pumpkin, squash, milk, kidney beans, cheese, tomatoes, tomato paste, veal, fish and olive oil.

2. In view of the urgency of this matter, it is requested that the information be submitted at the earliest possible date.

DAM/EDG.

David A. Morse
DAVID A. MORSE
Captain, A. C.
Director, Labor Division.

1536

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

JT/tr

16 October 1944

SUBJECT: Cost of Living Statistics.

TO : Istituto Centrale di Statistica.

In order that we may be informed of the methods of collection of statistical data of Cost of Living in province administered by Italian Government we would be most obliged if you would give to the bearer of the letter - Dr. Vera Cao Pinna - a complete copy of the instruction you have sent to the Statistical Communal Offices for the purpose.

J. BABCOCK
Major SR
A.D. Director

5535

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LABOR SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

JT/tr

16 October 1944

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J. BABCOCK
Major SR
A.D. Director

Root of Billie D. Telle

~~3 mos 6000 hours~~
~~June 1964~~

~~What about money paid?~~

Subject: Cost of living index
To:

1/2 ST/

In order that we may be informed of the
methods of collection of statistical data of cost
of living in provinces administered by the
Government we would be most obliged if you
would give to the head of the letter - Di Via -
Caro Pinar - a copy complete copy of the
you have sent to the Statistical Commission Office
for the purpose.

J. BABCOCK MAY SR
A.D. DIRECTOR

5534

