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PRICE F1K
MAR.-MAY 1944

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MAR.-MAY 1944

1232

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140/6

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
A70 394

JBT/ml

140/61

29 May 1944.

SUBJECT : Schedules of Rates for Services and Prices of Commodities.

TO : Agriculture Sub-Commission
Finance Sub-Commission
Food Sub-Commission
Industry & Commerce Sub-Commission
Labour Sub-Commission
Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission
Transportation Sub-Commission —

1. Peninsular Base Section will be placed on the distribution of all orders or schedules that establish rates for services, prices for commodities and civilian labour regulationsthat may be issued by you and which are applicable to Region III.

2. Orders or schedules will be marked for the attention of the Base Purchasing Agent.

Copy to: HQ 123
ref. 10 961 EPDPA dated 26 May.

J. Bruce Thompson Maj. R.A.

J. B. THOMPSON, Major R.A.
G.S.C. 2, Economic Section

6510

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission
APC 391

LAJ/mc

28 March 1944

APC/664/PWU

Subject: Utility Rates.

To : V.P. Econ. Sec.

After prolonged study of all phases entering into or affecting utility rates this Sub-Commission has reached certain conclusions which are submitted herewith for consideration and approval so that we may now proceed along approved lines.

1. a. If rate increases are allowed today they are bound to be based upon estimated expenses and income, both of which are very apt to be quite different already in a few months, necessitating frequent revisions of rates so as not to have deficits or unduly high revenues.

b. Such a procedure would require a considerable staff, both at this headquarters and by the Ministry of Public Works, whose officials would be called upon to do much of the work in the Italian zone. Neither we, nor the Italians, have a sufficient staff for such purposes, nor are we likely to obtain it in the future.

c. As utility rates should only be changed after serious study, any rate changes established now could only be considered as a temporary expediency subject to change, and, therefore, would add to confusion rather than avoid it.

d. Inequalities are bound to be introduced in trying to solve the problem of basic rates in Italy which never were reviewed here with the same scientific care as is done in the U.S. and U.K. **65:9**

e. One of our most important worries on this subject at the moment is in connection with electricity rates in Italian territory in view of the forthcoming plan for rationing electricity. If electricity is rationed small companies in the South, who purchase their current, will have their revenues cut to a fraction of what they were and are bound to show high deficits.

f. Basic utility rates should be changed only upon extended and careful analysis, based upon some degree of economic stability.

g. In view of the present unstable condition, and in view of the above facts, we recommend that no change be made at this time in the existing utility rate structure. However, in view of the need of giving some assistance to these companies to meet monthly deficits, we ask approval on the following simple procedure:

h. Bills for utility services are rendered either every month, or

every 2, or 3 months, therefore a simple analysis, requiring a very limited personnel, is possible every 2 months for certain groups, and every 3 months for those who bill quarterly.

b. These companies should render to us a sworn statement, or one certified by a public accountant, giving all revenues and all expenses, including overhead, pro rata share of taxes and interest on operational bank loans for the 2 or 3 months period, as the case may be.

c. We to analyse these and then authorize the company to send out with the next bill to all users of services a surcharge statement, covering the deficit of the previous period, based upon a flat percentage of surcharge authorized by us on all classes of services, to be adjusted as required every 2 or 3 months, and added as a surcharge to the total charge for the period in question.

d. No allowance will be made for depreciation, interest or bonds or dividends. As to depreciation, since much plant has been destroyed any allowance would be based upon guesswork and in our opinion all depreciation and amortization and even interest on the bonds can wait until after the war when an overall settlement will have to be made.

e. The company would continue to render this essential service as it would be assured that all fair operating charges will be met.

f. No change would be made in the existing rate structure, unless, after say 6 months or more of adjustment, it is found that some reasonable economic equilibrium does exist and that a change in basic rates is then desirable and is apt to last for some time.

g. In this manner a complete periodic picture will be obtained including parent company and subsidiary relations, or the relations of distributors, who purchase wholesale, with the seller, and will permit of an adjustment of any unfair practices in this field.

6508

h. Should any company show a drastic cut in revenues due to rationing or other war causes, then, a report can be made recommending a fair surcharge to be made against the consumer, and the balance to be covered by a Government subsidy.

i. Should any property appear out of balance with others of the same category a field survey of the property can then be made to determine the reason and corrective measures taken.

j. In order to show by some typical examples of how this may be effectuated we present the following cases, using factual data where obtainable and estimates where indicated:

a. Electric Properties:

1. Societe Generale Pugliese de Elettricità
2. Societe delle Calabrie
3. Societe Iucana per Imprese Idro-elettriche

(Subsidiaries of the Societe Meridionale di Elettricità, the large company serving most of southern Italy)

h. Gas Properties:

1. Compagnia Napoletana d'Illuminazione e Scalidamento col Gas.

a. Water Properties:

1. Societa Acquedotto di Napoli

4. The day before Mr. Grady left he discussed this matter with me and expressed general approval of the method of procedure proposed herein, but he suggested that it be brought to the attention of the "Economic Committee".

5. Will you, therefore, please arrange for a conference with this Committee so that this matter may now be settled at an early date.

L. A. JENNY,
Lt. Col., C.R.C.,
Director.

Re para 2(d) - the following point was made by me: 6507
Elimination of interest will precipitate a default in payment of all interest. I do not subscribe (1) because it is not morally or economically right. (2) because this question of higher policy than the Vice Commr. should decide.

DeDale

1236

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

785021

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
INTER OFFICE MEMO

1-10/4

From: ECONOMIC SECTION

MH/sem

SUBJECT: Price Fixing

FILE No. ES/41

TO: Transportation Sub-commission

30 March 1944

Reference your letters ACC Tr/35/56 of 25 Mar and Tr/11/20 of 26 Mar 44, these are being dealt with by Mr. WADLEIGH, of Economic Section as Gen. di Raimondo's letter 1385/0.1/3.1 Segr of 21 Mar. (para 4) raises the whole question of whether the Italian Government have power to fix prices and tariffs in the area of Italy now under the Badoglio Government which is a much larger question than a mere increase in rates at the present time.

6506

M. HAY

Capt. R.A.

Staff Officer Economic Sect

Mr. Lander & Ha, London
7246
30 MAR 1944 M.H.

6507

1237

1/25/61
SUBJECT: EXHIBITING

5 March 1961

1/25/61

Urgent
URGENT SECTION
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1. The Economic Section has now reasonable for fixing the price of imports and Italian production organizations that are essential civilian importation. It will advise the Mixed Price Board, currency Board or prices to be paid by the Mixed Board for locally produced supplies so as to prevent uncompetitive buying. Consideration will also be given to public utility and transportation rates, rents and wages.
2. Italian industries are invited to submit to Italian import and control whilst the Italian Gov't is asked to publish appropriate legislation giving effect to price decisions in these areas (at present section I, II, III and IV and provisions in section III) where and more particularly to the Italian Gov't. There will be prior consultation and joint agreement with the Italian Gov't before such proposed arrangements.
3. Such price decisions will be made not merely with reference to actual cost. Their effect on the welfare of other consumers and on the general cost of living will also be considered bearing in mind the policy to reduce inflationary tendencies.
4. If, in order to avoid inflation, the prices fixed do not cover costs of production, it will be required that domestic production will tend to create unloss the producer receives a subsidy which makes production worth while or else to obtain black market prices for his products. Through subsidies may be admitted against the Italian Gov't it is unreasonable to expect uniformly still fixed price increases and export the substantial to be set by a Gov't which, at the present time, has a considerable budget deficit which above no signs of being reduced.
5. Though it is necessary to consider implications for price and rate of increase, and power of prices as to prices to be charged to producers, wholesalers, retailers and consumers, allied control commission must not permit all initiatives to come from officials. There will be a continual review of existing prices and any decision in absence of evidence that prices shall operate.
6. All sub-commissions of the Economic Section are concerned to a greater or less degree with price decisions. The knowledge of their specialist officials is required to invent and the justification of proposed increases or reductions in the prices of agricultural produce, food, imported commodities, transportation and public utility rates, and labour, and to consider the effect of the decisions taken on the cost of living and the finances of the Italian Gov't. Each sub-commission will nominate a member of a series of groups charged with the responsibility of conducting a survey of actual

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paid by the Allies forces for locally produced supplies so as to prevent
excessive buying, consideration will also be given to public utilit
and transportation routes, ports and regions.

4. Price decisions may be kept by regions under the control which the
National Gov't is asked to publish appropriate legislation giving effect
to price regulations in those areas (at present Areas I, II, III, IV, and
XII) covering in Section XII where and how each is subject to the
National Gov't. There will be prior consultation and joint agreement with
the National Gov't before such regulations are made.
5. Such price decisions will be made not solely with reference to normal
costs, such as cost of raw materials or other consumption and services and
on the general cost of living will also be considered keeping in mind
the aim policy to remain inflationary unchanged.
6. To, in order to avoid inflation, the prices fixed do not cover costs of
production, as follows that incentive production will tend to decrease while
less the producer receives a smaller return which reduces production worth while
or else is liable to obtain black market prices for his products. enough
consideration may be exhibited because the National Gov't is unacceptable to
representatives of all proposed areas because and except the circumstances
to be met by a Govt which, at the present time, has a honestiable ~~650~~
budget deficit which makes no signs of being reduced.
- ~~650~~ 650
7. Though it is necessary to consider applications for prices and costs
of raw materials, raw materials and consumption, allied control commission must
not permit all initiatives to come from outside. There will be a continual
price review by U.S. army desks in advising of supplies to
and areas that shall operate.
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8. All representations of the economic section is concerned to a greater
or less degree with raws cost. The knowledge of these applications
will be required to investigate the possibility of the cost increases
or reductions in the prices of agricultural products, food, industrial
commodities, transportation and utility rates, raw labour, and the
consider the extent of the decisions taken on the cost of living and the
expenses of the National Govt. Each sub-commission will nominate a member
of a price board charged with the responsibility of contacting other members
as and when required so that price decisions may be made quickly. Local
group meetings will be called by the vice presidents or executive officer
of the above de section. Although of the economic section will be
liaison of the sales group.
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9. Price decisions fall into different categories. The first two refer
ference held in Jun 1944 decided that fixed cost will be the basis for
the price of imported commodities. By the addition of appropriate surcharge
for handling and distribution, prices charged to wholesalers, retailers,
and consumer may thus be determined. The determination of these prices
will be made by the price section of the Industry & Economic administration.
For economic reasons, such as the property of consumers, it may be necessary
to fix a price that does not cover costs. We charge will be recorded
so Mr. Radford, controller of the price control, will then make a price recommendation to the
members of the group and will then make a price recommendation to the
U.S. president or Executive of the economic section who will
decide the price to be charged. The decision will be communicated

CONTINUATION (cont'd)

to those received by the Ministry of Economic Development, both in London and the Home Office and Ministry of Agriculture and the Home Office concerned. The records are necessary for only to ensure a consistent and uniform policy and to have a guide to future action, but on that a full justification for any policy and practice may be available when required.

3. Relations on the principles of agricultural policies are most important and complicated. In the one case it is necessary to ensure that the records will be not too much to take a large increase in the cost of living. On the other hand, in order to maintain agricultural production and exports and thus export requirements, it is necessary to ensure the avoidance of practices that will encourage soon to produce, the same type of production in agriculture as is produced in most other countries and is, in essential, therefore, such a subsidiary. The products will be placed very much above the price of the agricultural organization to stimulate its imports. Therefore, the duty of the agricultural organization to control costs of production will, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Trade and Local Government, or the central prices will be subject to the cost of living and local taxation. The variable cost of any necessary food subsidy may then be paid by the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Government or the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Government will be undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Government or the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Government will be concerned by the Price Control section of Industry and Commerce in each area sub-organization. Once the deviation is taken all controls on such prices will be measured by the Price Control section. Ministry of Commerce subsection will not be a smaller subsidiary authority separately when the price control subsection on other industrial products is being considered. Otherwise the procedure and responsibility will be the same as in the case of agricultural products.

4. Relations on monetary and public utility rates, and agriculture, will be handled by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Government. They will investigate existing rates and proposals to amend them. They will contact the appropriate members of the Parliament for advice and will bring to the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Government all new and existing legislation to the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Government.

5. Full and accurate records of current statistical information of agricultural commodities will be available in the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Government in possession by the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Government. These records will be maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Government in Cooperative sub-organization. 13. Other sub-organizations will ensure that it is obtain from each organization for their own purposes and records will be made available to the Ministry of Agriculture and Local Government to the extent of available to it, although no more than necessary to ensure records, investigations, appeals, and policy may be applied at all times.

6504

and cause sufficient space reserved for food imports, it is necessary to
offer two premiums a prime that will encourage them to compete. The
use of production in agriculture in services than in any other
industry, can it be essential, therefore, give a satisfactory life
to industry, since the agricultural products do have very limited appeal.
Mr. L. G. However, the duty or the individual manufacturer to marketing
of production and, in selling a product, the railroad says it, must
and priced well in advance of the time when the actual demand may be
known. The available space on the part of living and real values, as the
cost of the rail line, does not necessarily favor anything more than the
associations and an agreed price communication among the various rail
roads of the same route. It will facilitate record of the decision
made at the economic section will be maintained by an establishment.
Decision will be made according to the following: Government
association and others concerned by the action of Industry. A com-
mittee will be appointed by the rail line section. Industry, Commerce and
so decision will be made in a suitable category, namely when the price deter-
mination of general management products is being considered. Otherwise the
procurement and responsibility will be the same as in the case of regu-
lational products.

2. Decisions on financial creation and public utility rates, and agree-
will be treated by the Economic section in consultation with the Price
control members of the import-export commission.
will immediately establish rates and principles to govern them. They will
contact the corresponding ministry of the Italian Govt. and will make
recommendations to the Economic section which will communicate
to the Rail line sector and other authorities. It, in addition will a **F504**
main a full justification record of the decisions made.
3. Will accumulate records of current statutory and departmental actions
of financial commission and records must be available in the Economic
section. These records will be maintained by the Price section of
Finance & Economic subsection. All other subsections may
obtain such information for their own purposes. It is to
make available to the rail line section. Price section records will be made
available to it. Sufficient to that no any obstacle for control trend of
prices, investigation procedure, and economic policies to prevail.
All the price determination and policy may be upheld at all times.

D. S. MURKIN
Colonel, C. I. C.
Executive Officer
Economic section

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Executive Officer
Economic section

Information:
Agriculture
Finance (2)
Food
Internal Transportation
Industry and Commerce (2)
Labor
Public Works and Utilities
U.S. Radiological
Policy

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