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UNRRA, ECONOMIC NOTES
JAN. 1947



ECONOMIC NOTES

Published Weekly in English and Italian

— Published by The Public Information Division, UNRRA Italian Mission, Via di San Nicolò da Tolentino, 78, Rome —

CONTENTS

1. First Distribution of UNRRA Cotton Goods
2. UNRRA Veterinary Survey
3. New Prices of Solid Fuel
4. Movements of Ships

276

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA COTTON GOODS

Within the next few days registration will begin of persons entitled to cotton textile materials manufactured in Italy from 31,000 tons of UNRRA-imported raw cotton, under the plan to which reference has already been made in *Economic Notes* No. 30 of 9 August, and No. 35 of 13 September, 1946. Distribution of the materials is scheduled to start during the early part of February.

The first distribution will take place in the provinces of Massa Carrara and Reggio Calabria, where many of the 165 communes suffered heavy war damage. The initial distribution, while it is included in the over-all plan, will be in the nature of an experiment since it will afford guidance to the controlling authorities for any alterations which, in the light of actual experience, may have to be made in the procedure already established for free distribution and for sale.

150,000,000 Metres of Cloth

This unprecedented undertaking (which in the course of the next eight months will provide cotton textiles at reasonable prices to the low income groups, and at no cost to the very poor and to needy institutions) will

raw materials delivered free of charge to the Italian Government) are controlled by the UNRRA-Tessile Committee in Rome. This is an Italian Government agency, to which are attached two representatives of the UNRRA Italian Mission, in an advisory capacity.

Free Distribution

Of the 150,000,000 metres of cloth which are being produced, roughly two-thirds will be sold at controlled prices to specified categories of people. The remaining third will be distributed free.

The free goods have been allocated in the following approximate proportions:

Institutions - 40 per cent. as follows:—

24.4 per cent. to hospitals and other institutions under the High Commissariat for Public Health and Hygiene.

11.8 per cent. to homes and orphanages under the Ministry of the Interior.

1.4 per cent. to Opera Nazionale per la Protezione della Maternità e dell'Infanzia.

2.1 per cent. to prisons and reformatories under the Ministry of Justice.

.3 per cent. to children's homes under the Ministry of Education.

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The first distribution will take place in the provinces of Massa Carrara and Reggio Calabria, where many of the 165 communes suffered heavy war damage. The initial distribution, while it is included in the over-all plan, will be in the nature of an experiment since it will afford guidance to the controlling authorities for any alterations which, in the light of actual experience, may have to be made in the procedure already established for free distribution and for sale.

150,000,000 Metres of Cloth

This unprecedented undertaking (which in the course of the next eight months will provide cotton textiles at reasonable prices to the low income groups, and at no cost to the very poor and to needy institutions) will involve approximately 150,000,000 metres of cloth, equal to about one-fourth of the country's average yearly consumption in normal times.

Production, distribution and eventual sale of these cotton goods (as of woollen and leather goods, also to be manufactured from UNRRA

raw materials delivered free of charge to the Italian Government) are controlled by the UNRRA-Tessile Committee in Rome. This is an Italian Government agency, to which are attached two representatives of the UNRRA Italian Mission, in an advisory capacity.

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The free goods have been allocated in the following approximate proportions:

Institutions - 40 per cent. as follows:—
24.4 per cent. to hospitals and other institutions under the High Commissariat for Public Health and Hygiene.
11.8 per cent. to homes and orphanages under the Ministry of the Interior.
1.4 per cent. to Opera Nazionale per la Protezione della Maternità e dell'Infanzia.
2.1 per cent. to prisons and reformatories under the Ministry of Justice.
.3 per cent. to children's homes under the Ministry of Education.

Individuals - 60 per cent. as follows:—
To the unemployed, to war-distressed groups now receiving aid from the Ministry of Post-War Assistance and to persons entitled to communal relief from the Ente Comunale Assistenza.

By agreement between the Italian Government Delegation for Relations with UNRRA, the UNRRA Italian Mission and the Ministry

276
30/1/47

or agency concerned, separate distribution plans have been prepared for each of the bulk allocations referred to above.

Allocations to Institutions

Allocations to institutions are designed to meet their most urgent requirements. For example, there will be a uniform issue per bed to hospitals and lunatic asylums of: 6 bed sheets, 2 draw sheets, 3 pillow-cases and 2 towels, plus bulk issues of material for such items as nightshirts, aprons and mattress covers.

In the case of homes for invalids, orphanages, reformatories and similar institutions, the issue will also be based on the number of beds, but the scale per bed will be lower.

In all, distribution is expected to meet the needs of:

<i>Health Group:</i>	
Individuals	300,000 (babies' layettes)
Bed units	255,445
<i>Welfare Group:</i>	
Individuals	5,804,400
Institutional bed units	385,302

The bulk allocation for distribution to individuals has been sub-allocated to provinces, primarily on the basis of population but, where necessary, with extra provision for specially distressed areas.

The UNRRA-Tessile Committee, through their Distribution Office, are responsible for distributing the free goods, whether for institutional or individual use, down to the appropriate provincial authority, which will be the UNRRA Provincial Assistance Committee, the Provincial Medical Officer or the processing workshops of the Ministry of Post-War Assistance.

Supervision and Control

From this point, supervision and control of the free distribution becomes the responsibility of the local UNRRA Assistance Committees under the direction of the Italian Government Delegation for Relations with UNRRA. At the provincial level, these committees will

Committees, from the unemployed, refugees, bombed-out and displaced persons, returned prisoners of war and poor persons who are assisted by the Ente Comunale Assistenza.

For those who qualify, the individual ration will depend on their age and sex, as follows:

<i>Men:</i>	
1.5 metres of cloth for trousers, width 140 centimetres.	
5.7 metres of cloth for shirts and underclothes, width 70 centimetres.	
<i>Women:</i>	
3.5 metres of cloth for underwear, width 70 centimetres.	
4.5 metres of cloth for dresses, width 70 centimetres.	
<i>Boys (from 4 to under 16):</i>	
6 metres of cloth for shirts and underclothes, width 70 centimetres.	
<i>Girls (from 4 to under 16):</i>	
2.5 metres of cloth for underclothes, width 70 centimetres.	
2.5 metres of cloth for dresses, width 70 centimetres.	

Children (from 1 to under 4):

5 metres of cloth, width 70 centimetres.

The selected individuals having the right to free cloth will register with the Ente Comunale Assistenza, and on registration will hand in a specified coupon of the miscellaneous food ration card

Sales Procedure

For the cotton goods which are to be sold commercially, the UNRRA-Tessile Distribution Office will distribute goods to provinces, and by working successively through the Provincial Textile Committees and the Communal Textile Committees, will control the distribution right down to the consumer.

The Provincial Textile Committees are composed of the Prefect, the mayor of the Provincial capital, a representative of labour, the provincial representative of the Ministry of Finance, and the secretary of the local UNRRA Assistance Committee. In the Communal Textile Committees the voting members are the mayor, a representative of the magistrates, and a labour representative.

Both Provincial Committees will be given the

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<i>Health Group:</i>	
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Bed units	255,415
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Individuals	5,804,400
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Supervision and Control

From this point, supervision and control of the free distribution becomes the responsibility of the local UNRRA Assistance Committees under the direction of the Italian Government Delegation for Relations with UNRRA. At the provincial level, these committees will ensure that distribution to institutions is effective, and they will allot to communes their share of the provincial allocation of goods for needy persons.

Within the communes, the needy individuals who have the right to a free grant of cloth, will be selected, by the UNRRA Assistance

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Both Textile Committees will be given the benefit of the advice and experience of all the members of the local UNRRA Assistance Committees, which have been dealing with problems of the needy for almost two years.

The general rationing system has been organized by UNRRA-Tessile Distribution Office, but its operation is conducted, for the

In the fight against Newcastle disease which has been mainly responsible for reducing the poultry population in Italy (amounting to nearly 65,000,000 head) by 20 per cent. per annum, the vaccine in use in Italy has proved effective only for approximately three months.

Vaccine Virus from Greece

Substitution of this local vaccine by the India-Palestine strain of Newcastle disease vaccine conferring immunity up to a year, and the use of chick embryos for further propagation of the virus, have been strongly recommended by the UNRRA veterinary specialists, and a quantity of this strain of vaccine virus, brought from Greece, has been presented by UNRRA to the Zooprophyllactic Institute of Rome, which is now engaged on a series of experiments with it. If it should prove to be effective in this country it is confidently expected that, as soon as an adequate supply has been developed from chick embryos, the ravages of Newcastle disease among Italian poultry will be lessened very considerably.

Among instances of the practical aid given by UNRRA is the success with which a recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was checked in the Commune of Torriglia in the province of Genoa. Following notification of the outbreak on Christmas Day, the UNRRA Regional Agricultural Specialist in Genoa succeeded in obtaining a supply of vaccine in three days, in spite of holiday delays. Within 24 hours of receiving this vaccine he inoculated 50 animals, travelling through deep snow to isolated farms.

By these prompt measures it was possible immediately to localize the outbreak to four stables. A few days later a further 80 animals had been inoculated, and no additional cases have since been reported.

NEW PRICES OF SOLID FUEL

Prices of coal, both imported and domestically produced, have been increased as a result of increased costs, the impending termination

		Live per metric ton at port
<i>Anthracite:</i>		
Tout venant - ex United Kingdom		6,500
Duff		4,500
For electrodes - ex Ruhr		7,000
<i>Steam coals:</i>		
Tout venant - ex United States or South Africa		5,000
Sized (over 10 cm.)		5,500
Smalls (0 to 10 cm.)		4,500
<i>Coal for gas industry:</i>		
ex United States		3,500
ex Belgium, Poland or Ruhr		4,000
<i>Coal for coke:</i>		
ex United States		5,000
ex Belgium, Poland or Ruhr		5,500
<i>Sardinian coal:</i>		
Sized		4,000
Smalls		4,200
<i>Arva coal:</i>		
Sized		4,000
Smalls		4,000
<i>Ribolla lignite:</i>		
Sized (at pithead)		4,700
Smalls (at pithead)		4,300
<i>Petroleum coke</i>		7,000
<i>Open cast - ex United Kingdom</i>		4,000

By agreement with the Government these prices will apply whether the coal is imported on UNRRA, Italian Government or commercial account.

Need for Revision

Previously the basic price at port of UNRRA-imported coal, supplied free of charge to the Italian Government, was 3,500 lire per ton to industry and 2,600 lire per ton to public utilities and the Italian State Railways. Corresponding prices for domestically produced Sardinian coal were 3,000 lire and 2,200 lire per ton for sized coals and 2,700 lire and 2,000 lire per ton for smalls.

Coal prices were set in March, 1946, by agreement between the UNRRA Italian Mission and the Italian Government. They were based upon the estimated landed cost of imported coal on 1 October, 1946, as it was considered that by that time the UNRRA coal programme was likely to be completed, and Italy would be making its own arrangements

Steam coals:

Tout venant - ex United States or	
South Africa	5,000
Sized (over 10 cm.)	5,500
Smalls (0 to 10 cm.)	4,500
<i>Coal for gas industry:</i>	
ex United States	3,500
ex Belgium, Poland or Ruhr	4,000
<i>Coal for coke:</i>	
ex United States	5,000
ex Belgium, Poland or Ruhr	5,500
<i>Sardinian coal:</i>	
Sized	4,000
Smalls	4,200
<i>Arsa coal:</i>	
Sized	4,550
Smalls	4,000
<i>Ribolla lignite:</i>	
Sized (at pithead)	4,700
Smalls (at pithead)	4,300
<i>Petroleum coke</i>	7,000
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Since the expectation of lower prices has not been borne out, it has been necessary to revise upwards the price of coal in Italy, in order that, as UNRRA shipments draw to a close, the Italian Government's increasing imports will not be sold at a loss.

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NEW PRICES OF SOLID FUEL

Prices of coal, both imported and domestically produced, have been increased as a result of increased costs, the impending termination of UNRRA supplies and Italy's continued dependence on non-European sources for most of its imported coal.

The prices agreed by the Italian Government and the UNRRA Italian Mission (as recommended by the Joint Price Committee) are:

most part, by the Provincial and Communal Textile Committees. It has been estimated that, after allowing for the free distribution to needy persons, a small ration of cotton goods can be sold to about 40 per cent. of the population.

Since any distribution which is not available to 100 per cent. of the population involves some process of selection, it was decided that, allowing for the variable density of population, distribution should be equitable as between provinces, that there should be basic criteria for the selection of recipients and that the application of these criteria should be nationally consistent.

Priority Groups

Accordingly, allocations sufficient for slightly less than 40 per cent. of the population will be made to each province. These will be sub-allocated within the provinces to the communes, there to be sold to people in the selected categories.

The general categories of persons entitled to purchase cotton goods have been determined by the UNRRA-Tessile Committee to be:

First Priority Group:

State, para-statal, municipal and public administration employees, whether permanent or temporary.
Workers and technicians in industry, banking and insurance.
Farm workers, whether permanent or daily wage earners.
Pensioners of all categories.

Second Priority Group:

Artisan workers.
Remaining categories of agricultural workers (for example, small direct cultivators).

An income of more than 25,000 lire per month (not reckoning family allowance) will exclude wage earners from either of the above groups. The first group will have a prior right to purchase. After satisfying this group's requirements the balance will be allocated by the Communal Textile Committee to persons in the second group.

So far as the recipient is concerned, the rationing procedure falls into three phases, of which the first two will shortly be completed

by the Communal Committee. This allocation voucher, which applies to the holder and to his dependents, entitles him to register with the co-operative store or other retailer of his choice, provided the retailer has been appointed to handle sales of UNRRA-Tessile goods.

2) Selection by the individual of his retailer from among the authorized firms or co-operatives.

He surrenders to the retailer the appropriate coupons of his, and his dependents', miscellaneous food ration cards, together with one-half of his allocation voucher. The remaining half, having been stamped by the retailer as evidence of registration, will be retained by the applicant.

3) Purchase and delivery of the cloth.

This third phase comes a short time later when the cotton goods are available for sale. Eventually there will be 11 different types of cloth, for each of which a certain number of ration points per metre have been allotted.

These ration points vary from five to 15 points per metre, according to the type of cloth. Thirty points' worth of goods are allowed to each member of the family, irrespective of age. A family of four, having a total entitlement of 120 points, can make a selection ranging from a maximum of 24 metres at five points per metre to a minimum of eight metres at 15 points per metre.

Collective Allocation Voucher

In order to simplify registration procedure under Phase 1, it has also been provided that large firms and agencies can obtain a collective allocation voucher by submitting to the Communal Textile Committee a certified application stating the number of workers, dependents, pensioners, and other entitled personnel, on whose behalf the firm is acting. In such cases, detachment of the appropriate coupon from the miscellaneous food ration card will be effected by the firms. These coupons, together with the allocation voucher and an alphabetical list of recipients, will be submitted by the firms to the retailer when making collective bookings. As a general rule, such firms will collect their entitlement of cotton goods in bulk.

So far as possible, the free distribution, particularly to individuals, will be territorially in concert with the commercial distribution. The most positive link between free and commercial distribution is the registration of the

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3) *Purchase and delivery of the cloth.*

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So far as possible, the free distribution, particularly to individuals, will be territorially in concert with the commercial distribution. The most positive link between free and commercial distribution is the registration of the individual recipients, since it is necessary for the recipients of the free distribution to be identified and documented before registration for the commercial distribution can begin.

This clarifies the position in border-line cases, so that people who might conceivably qualify for free distribution are able, if they

population.

Since any distribution which is not available to 100 per cent. of the population involves some process of selection, it was decided that, allowing for the variable density of population, distribution should be equitable as between provinces, that there should be basic criteria for the selection of recipients and that the application of these criteria should be nationally consistent.

Priority Groups

Accordingly, allocations sufficient for slightly less than 40 per cent. of the population will be made to each province. These will be sub-allocated within the provinces to the communes, there to be sold to people in the selected categories.

The general categories of persons entitled to purchase cotton goods have been determined by the UNRRA-Textile Committee to be:

First Priority Group:

State, para-statal, municipal and public administration employees, whether permanent or temporary.
Workers and technicians in industry, banking and insurance.
Farm workers, whether permanent or daily wage earners.
Pensioners of all categories.

Second Priority Group:

Artisan workers.
Remaining categories of agricultural workers (for example, small direct cultivators).

An income of more than 25,000 lire per month (not reckoning family allowance) will exclude wage earners from either of the above groups. The first group will have a prior right to purchase. After satisfying this group's requirements the balance will be allocated by the Communal Textile Committee to persons in the second group.

So far as the recipient is concerned, the rationing procedure falls into three phases, of which the first two will shortly be completed in Massa Carrara and Reggio Calabria, while the third phase is scheduled for February.

These phases are:

1) *Registration of the individual with the Communal Textile Committee.*

The individual will receive an allocation voucher (buono), of which the counterfoil will be retained

January 24, 1947

do not qualify, to register for commercial distribution. Since the recipients of free cotton goods will surrender the same ration coupon at the time of registering, duplication of entitlement to both free and commercial distribution will be obviated.

Co-operatives and other retailers are required to exhibit advertising material supplied by the UNRRA-Tessile Committee, lists of maximum prices as indicated by the Committee, and the lists of points with their equivalent in centimetres.

Checks and Penalties

Checks may be made at any time by the UNRRA-Tessile Distribution Office and the Provincial and Communal Committees, to ensure that the provincial organizations, wholesale dealers and retailers are operating properly.

In addition to normal legal penalties, offenders will be liable to the following special penalties on the part of the UNRRA-Tessile Committee: (a) forfeiture of all present and future allocations of UNRRA supplies, and (b) public exposure through the Press.

Explanatory posters are now being distributed throughout Italy, showing meterage points and prices. A booklet published by the UNRRA-Tessile Distribution Office is being delivered to all distributing agencies, with a detailed description of the procedure to be followed.

UNRRA has already provided the raw material for this programme. The distribution plans and the organization for distribution are nearing completion. The Italian public will look to the manufacturers to collaborate fully in the plans which the Government and UNRRA have prepared. The value of the whole programme depends upon the speedy conversion by the manufacturers of raw cotton into useable goods.

UNRRA VETERINARY SURVEY

Far-reaching proposals for improvements in the organization of veterinary educational

A comprehensive survey of the Italian State Veterinary Service and of veterinary educational practices in Northern Italy was recently completed by Dr. Martin M. Kaplan, Veterinary Specialist, UNRRA Field Services Branch. At a conference of one of the Educational Advisory Committees attached to the Ministry of Education, Dr. Kaplan explained present educational practices in the United States, and suggested that the number of veterinary schools in Italy might be reduced from 10 to three or four, the number of school years increased from four to five, the number of teaching hours doubled and more stringent entrance requirements adopted.

During the National Veterinary Conference in Florence last November informal conferences were held by UNRRA specialists with Italian veterinary experts; and, as a result of UNRRA's suggestions, an Advisory Committee has now been set up by the National Council of Research, which will study the means of meeting, within the present framework of conditions in Italy, the need for standardizing the production of biological products and for closer collaboration between production laboratories and experimental stations.

Proposed Transfer of Functions

A further UNRRA suggestion which will be studied by the newly-formed Advisory Committee is the transfer of provincial veterinary services from the Ministry of the Interior (Commissariat of Public Health and Hygiene) to the Ministry of Agriculture, which, it has been suggested, might be the more appropriate authority to deal with animal diseases.

At the National Veterinary Conference, Dr. Kaplan explained recent developments in the treatment of Newcastle disease in poultry (which represents a grave source of loss among Italian poultry farmers) and of rinderpest among cattle, sheep and goats. Rinderpest, which has caused vast losses of livestock in Africa and Asia, has not so far appeared in Italy; but as the threat of an outbreak at any time is always present, an

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UNRRA VETERINARY SURVEY

Far-reaching proposals for improvements in the organization of veterinary educational practice in Italy, and for improved technique in the production of vaccines to combat foot-and-mouth disease, Newcastle disease of poultry and hog cholera, and of other biological products, have been put forward by the veterinary specialists attached to the Division of Agriculture in the UNRRA Italian Mission.

Veterinary Specialist, UNRRA Field Services Branch. At a conference of one of the Educational Advisory Committees attached to the Ministry of Education, Dr. Kaplan explained present educational practices in the United States, and suggested that the number of veterinary schools in Italy might be reduced from 10 to three or four, the number of school years increased from four to five, the number of teaching hours doubled and more stringent entrance requirements adopted.

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Proposed Transfer of Functions

A further UNRRA suggestion which will be studied by the newly-formed Advisory Committee is the transfer of provincial veterinary services from the Ministry of the Interior (Commissariat of Public Health and Hygiene) to the Ministry of Agriculture, which, it has been suggested, might be the more appropriate authority to deal with animal diseases.

At the National Veterinary Conference, Dr. Kaplan explained recent developments in the treatment of Newcastle disease in poultry (which represents a grave source of loss among Italian poultry farmers) and of rinderpest among cattle, sheep and goats. Rinderpest, which has caused vast losses of livestock in Africa and Asia, has not so far appeared in Italy; but as the threat of an outbreak at any time is always present, an UNRRA film was shown, in order to give Italian veterinary surgeons an opportunity of studying its symptoms and effects. Dr. Kaplan pointed out that a large stockpile of the rinderpest vaccine supplied by UNRRA and stored in Greece was available in case of need.

In the fight against Newcastle disease which has been mainly responsible for reducing the poultry population in Italy (amounting to nearly 65,000,000 head) by 20 per cent. per annum, the vaccine in use in Italy has proved effective only for approximately three months.

Vaccine Virus from Greece

Substitution of this local vaccine by the India-Palestine strain of Newcastle disease vaccine conferring immunity up to a year, and the use of chick embryos for further propagation of the virus, have been strongly recommended by the UNRRA veterinary specialists, and a quantity of this strain of vaccine virus, brought from Greece, has been presented by UNRRA to the Zooprophyllactic Institute of Rome, which is now engaged on a series of experiments with it. If it should prove to be effective in this country it is confidently expected that, as soon as an adequate supply has been developed from chick embryos, the ravages of Newcastle disease among Italian poultry will be lessened very considerably.

Among instances of the practical aid given by UNRRA is the success with which a recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was checked in the Commune of Torriglia in the province of Genoa. Following notification of the outbreak on Christmas Day, the UNRRA Regional Agricultural Specialist in Genoa succeeded in obtaining a supply of vaccine in three days, in spite of holiday delays. Within 24 hours of receiving this vaccine he inoculated 50 animals, travelling through deep snow to isolated farms.

By these prompt measures it was possible immediately to localize the outbreak to four stables. A few days later a further 80 animals had been inoculated, and no additional cases have since been reported.

NEW PRICES OF SOLID FUEL

Prices of coal, both imported and domestically produced, have been increased as a result of increased costs, the impending termination

Anthracite:		Live per metric ton at port
Tout venant - ex United Kingdom		6,500
Duff		4,500
For electrodes - ex Ruhr		7,000
Steam coals:		
Tout venant - ex United States or South Africa		5,000
Sized (over 10 cm.)		5,500
Smalls (0 to 10 cm.)		4,500
Coal for gas industry:		
ex United States		3,500
ex Belgium, Poland or Ruhr		4,000
Coal for coke:		
ex United States		5,000
ex Belgium, Poland or Ruhr		5,500
Sardinian coal:		
Sized		4,000
Smalls		4,200
Arsa coal:		
Sized		4,000
Smalls		4,000
Ribolla lignite:		
Sized (at pithead)		4,700
Smalls (at pithead)		4,300
Petroleum coke		7,000
Open cast - ex United Kingdom		4,000

By agreement with the Government these prices will apply whether the coal is imported on UNRRA, Italian Government or commercial account.

Need for Revision

Previously the basic price at port of UNRRA-imported coal, supplied free of charge to the Italian Government, was 3,500 lire per ton to industry and 2,600 lire per ton to public utilities and the Italian State Railways. Corresponding prices for domestically produced Sardinian coal were 3,000 lire and 2,200 lire per ton for sized coals and 2,700 lire and 2,000 lire per ton for smalls.

Coal prices were set in March, 1946, by agreement between the UNRRA Italian Mission and the Italian Government. They were based upon the estimated landed cost of imported coal on 1 October, 1946, as it was considered that by that time the UNRRA coal programme was likely to be completed, and Italy would be making its own arrangements

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NEW PRICES OF SOLID FUEL

Prices of coal, both imported and domestically produced, have been increased as a result of increased costs, the impending termination of UNRRA supplies and Italy's continued dependence on non-European sources for most of its imported coal.

The prices agreed by the Italian Government and the UNRRA Italian Mission (as recommended by the Joint Price Committee) are:

<i>Steam coals:</i>	
Tout venant - ex United States or South Africa	5,000
Sized (over 10 cm.)	5,500
Smalls (0 to 10 cm.)	4,500
<i>Coal for gas industry:</i>	
ex United States	3,500
ex Belgium, Poland or Ruhr	4,000
<i>Coal for coke:</i>	
ex United States	5,000
ex Belgium, Poland or Ruhr	5,500
<i>Sardinian coal:</i>	
Sized	4,000
Smalls	4,200
<i>Arsa coal:</i>	
Sized	4,000
Smalls	4,000
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Since the expectation of lower prices has not been borne out, it has been necessary to revise upwards the price of coal in Italy, in order that, as UNRRA shipments draw to a close, the Italian Government's increasing imports will not be sold at a loss.

January 24, 1947

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

CARGOES OTHER THAN COAL

(13 - 18 JANUARY INCLUSIVE)

SHIP	PORT OF ARRIVAL	DATE OF ARRIVAL	ACCOUNT	C A R G O	TONS
Okaywie (1)	Genoa	9 January	UNRRA	Minerals	500
Redgate	Leghorn	16 "	"	General	923
Thompson Likes	Genoa	17 "	"	"	887
Vittorio Veneto	Bari	18 "	It. Government	"	7,705
Total tonnage					10,015

NOTE: (1) Advice received too late for inclusion in last week's shipping list.

LATEST COAL SHIPMENTS

(13 - 19 JANUARY INCLUSIVE)

SHIP	PORT OF ARRIVAL	DATE OF ARRIVAL	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	ACCOUNT	TONS
Michael de Kovats	Savona	13 January	United States	It. Govt.	9,018
William Bawle	Palermo	"	"	UNRRA	7,634
Grover C. Hutcherson	Genoa	14 "	"	"	8,920
James K. Paulding	Civitavecchia	15 "	"	"	8,738
Elijah Cobb	Venice	"	"	"	9,382
Caterina Cerolimich	Leghorn	16 "	Germany	"	7,237
William Wilkins	Savona	17 "	Bahrain	"	8,943
William D. Mosley	Naples	"	United States	UNRRA	8,796
Asa Gray	Savona	18 "	"	"	7,568
Amabilitas	Piombino	"	"	"	5,933
Blairapey	Naples	"	Germany	"	5,601
Helen Hunt Jackson	Messina	"	"	"	8,041

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William D. Moseley	Naples	"	United States	UNRRA	8,798
Ann Gray	Savona	18 "	"	"	7,568
Amabilitas	Piombino	"	"	"	5,933
Blairspey	Naples	"	Germany	"	5,601
Helen Hunt Jackson	Messina	"	United States	"	8,041
Marshfield Victory	Catania	19 "	"	"	8,494
Total tonnage					104,305

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