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(VOL. II)

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10000/109/826
(VOL. II)

MONTHLY REPORTS, AGRICULTURE SUB-COM.
SEPT. 1944 - JAN. 1945

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b) An advance in livestock development is shown by :-

i) A Decree prohibiting the slaughter of bovines, Buffaloes and equines (Encl. 33)

ii) A circular providing for the Supply of Breeding Livestock to Damaged Farms (Encl. 31)

iii) A Directive on Hog Slaughtering Regulations and Delivery of Fats (Encl. 29)

iv) A Directive on Regulations on Delivery of Sheep (Encl. 28)

c) Yields of wheat and potato crops will be lowered many thousand quintals in coming season due to :-

i) Lack of transportation

ii) Poor quality of local seed

iii) Reduced acreage in certain war damaged areas

iv) AFHQ's decision to reduce imports of seed potatoes.

v) High price obtained for seed potatoes as food (Encl. 51)

d) Progress in "Granai del Popolo" has increased 7½ % during the month and has reached a total of 9,197,232 quintals. SICILY and CALABRIA still lag far behind (Encl. 51)

e) More than half the officer staff of the Agriculture S/Com. has been replaced by Allied civilian personnel and a civilian director appointed. (Encl. 51)

f) Foot and mouth disease in Southern Italy is causing less concern than in mid-summer (Encl. 49)

g) 37,000 quintals of wine were shipped by boat from PUGLIA to the Rome area. Though large stocks remain the situation is less serious than several months ago since the 1944 wine crop will be short in many areas (Encl. 49)

h) The Royal Forest Corps is attemptin: to carry out a programme to increase the production of fuelwood and charcoal.

H. Nason
Jlcar.

C.O.S. Office (Ext. 451)
16.11.44

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(54)

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Thank you DS/20/xi

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MINUTE SHEET

2.

Chief Staff Officer

1. At 1 is AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION's Monthly Report for Sept. 1944.

2. Points of interest are :

a) The olive oil amassing decree was followed up during the month with a price decree. The price fixed, which is nearly 4 times the 1942 price, amply covers cost to producers in nearly all regions thus eleminating excuse for black market dealing, etc. (Page 1)

b) The Granai del Popolo scheme continues favourably. The total collected at end of Sept. was 8,451,203 quintals, or 73% of the 11,600,000 quintals estimated recently that would be amassed. (Page 1)

c) Fisheries: Amassing centres are to be set up wherever there is production to make proper allocation between local consumption and major consuming centres (Page 2)

Flag Officer Western Italy has granted further relaxation of present restrictions on fishing.

d) ITALY's present agricultural organisation is now far more democratic. PWB are preparing a film to illustrate these democratic features.(Page 4)

e) A quantity of important fishing materials requisitioned last Nov. from abroad began to arrive in Sept. (Page 5)

f) The Ministry of Agriculture and Agric. S/Com. have produced a memorandum laying down a general directive ref. the lines which experimental work in Agriculture should take in the future. Detailed instructions to stations on specific projects will follow.(Page 7)

g) 1944-1945 crop production programme approved by the Italian Ministry of Agric. and Agric. Sub/Com. (Page 7)

h) Shortage of livestock for food and draft power is one of Italy's most serious problems. (Page 9)

Army animals will in future be sold en bloc to It. Ministry of Agriculture instead of by auction. With the former system, many ended up in the black market instead of in desperately short areas such as CASSINO. (Page 10)

i) All requisitions for imported requirements for winter and spring have been approved by AFHQ and forwarded to WASHINGTON. (Page 11)

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H. Mason J/cas.

C.O.S Office,
27.10.44
Ext. 451

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Chief Staff Officer

1. At 19 - 52 is AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION's Monthly Report for Oct. 1944.

2. Points of interest are :-

a) Marked progress in the acceptance of responsibility by the Italian Government has been made during the past month in all three fields, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Encl. 51)

b)/

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

Tel. 262
AGR/101

13 January 1945

JAN 16 1945

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - DECEMBER

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SECTION I

GENERAL SUMMARY

Agriculture

Close working relationships with the Ministry of Agriculture and officials in the development of an over-all agricultural program for Italy continues. Some personnel changes within the Ministry have taken place which, it is hoped, will strengthen the operational and administrative position of the technical branch of the Ministry. Frequent conferences on many different subjects continue to give a clearer mutual understanding of the problems to be faced.

Initial steps have been taken with the view of assisting the Ministry in reorientating its functions and administration so as to more effectively deal with problems of a national nature and render a greater service to its field agencies. This will involve a detailed study of operational, organizational and administrative functions, both in the National Headquarters and in the field offices.

The various seed programs have progressed with varying degrees of success. The wheat seed movements have been completed in Central and Southern Italy with a high percentage of requirements having been met. In Lazio-Umbria Region, 98% of the reported wheat seed requirements were met. 1,027 tons of seed potatoes have been moved from Avezzano to Sicily. This is only 20% of the estimated requirements. Some potatoes are now going to Apulia, but the quantity will be far short of the minimum requirements.

More than 400 head of mules were secured from the Italian Army and distributed on a lease basis to farmers in Lazio-Umbria Region. The first of a number of shipments of livestock from Sardinia to the Mainland has been delivered.

The coordinated plan of agriculture, forestry and fisheries import requirements prepared jointly by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission was completed and submitted to the Economic Section on the 30th December, 1944. It covers a period of 18 months broken down into units of 6 months. The principal items covered are; for agriculture - fertilizers, pesticides, farm power and machinery; for fisheries - thread for nets, cables, tin and marine power; for forestry - saws, axes and sawmill requirements. The total program has an estimated landed cost value of 37 million dollars.

The program for the movement of surplus citrus fruit from Sicily to Central Italy has continued with promise of quantities being available for areas other than Rome. In order to economize on transportation in the movement of citrus fruits, as well as other perishable foodstuffs, the major shippers are being asked to forecast their requirements four to six weeks in advance so as to facilitate a more orderly assignment of shipping facilities.

By the end of December, 89% of the estimated wheat collection for Liberated Italy had been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo". During the month, Abruzzi-Marche Region surpassed its amassing goal by 6%. Campania and Toscana Regions

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By the end of December, 89% of the estimated wheat collection for Liberated Italy had been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo". During the month, Abruzzi-Marche Region surpassed its amassing goal by 6%. Campania and Toscana Regions surpassed their target figure in November.

The olive oil amassing has been most unsatisfactory to date. By the end of December only 101,547 quintali had been amassed in Liberated Italy. This compares to 353,610 quintali as of the same date in 1942/43. In view of the serious condition in olive oil amassing, the Minister of Agriculture in December asked the Allied Commission for active assistance in the amassing program. The decision was that the Allied Commission would grant the request and supply around 60 Officers with transportation to assist the Italian Government in its oil amassing program.

By a Decree dated 2 December 1944, 500 million lire were appropriated for the repair and reconstruction of war damaged public reclamation areas.

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Forestry

Plans have been made with the Head of the Royal Forest Corps of the central Command at Rome to hold a three-day meeting to discuss forestry matters on the same dates as the agricultural meeting is to be held at Rome on January 23, 24 and 25. At this meeting, it is proposed to invite the 8 Legion Commanders, 8 wood producers and 8 Prefects, one of each from a Legion Command.

The subjects to be discussed are:

a. Prices of wood and charcoal

b. Transportation of vegetable fuels

c. Firewood and charcoal production in the period from 1 May to 31 October 1945

d. Timber production in the period from 1 July 1944 to 30 June 1945

e. Reforestation

f. Improvements of forest and pasture of Communes and other agencies

Fisheries

Arrangements were completed in December to send boats from the continent to the Island of Lampedusa which will deliver their catch to the consuming centers on the Mainland. The Italian Navy is now cooperating with the fishing industry by derequisitioning certain fishing vessels which have been in Navy service.

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Final preparations are being made on the program for the January 23-25 meeting in Rome of Allied and Italian agricultural, forestry and fisheries officials. The subjects to be discussed at the conference will be more confined to specific problems than was possible at a similar conference held in November 1944.

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SECTION II

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Agriculture

a. General Situation

The seeding of all principal crops in Southern and most of Central Italy can be said to have proceeded fairly satisfactorily during the fall and early winter season. Only in the areas presently or recently in the combat zone has there been serious disruption in the seeding operations. Even in some of the most forward areas normal, or practically normal seeding operations, have continued. The most serious handicap to the usual planting operations is shortage of fertilizer; some imported nitrates have been made available and in the case of Sicily, Sardinia and Southern Italy some superphosphate has been manufactured from imported rock phosphate. The available quantities have been far short of the minimum requirements. Transportation difficulties have been met in one way or another so that minimum seed requirements have been made available in most areas. The work-stock situation has limited planting in some sections but the livestock redistribution Order of the Ministry has produced commendable results in some sections, especially in Lazio-Umbria Region where the Allied Agricultural Officers have made especially good progress in assisting such movements. The livestock feed situation is extremely critical in certain of the most recently liberated areas. The Agricultural Officer, 5th Army, is taking all possible emergency steps in consideration of the military situation.

b. Liaison with the Ministry of Agriculture

Work was continued with the Ministry officials to implement the recommendations of the November 30-December 3 Conference. Circulars were sent to the Provincial Agricultural Inspectors on the cooperative use of farm machinery. Through the Inspectors, a survey is being made of all farms and agricultural establishments requisitioned by the Armed Forces.

Initial steps have been taken with the view of assisting the Ministry in reorienting its functions and administration so as to more effectively deal with its work and render a greater service to Italian agriculture. The personnel administration of the Ministry is preparing for the Sub-Commission a complete picture of the organizational set-up of the Ministry, together with their functions, both in Rome and in the field as a basis for further action.

Several meetings were held with Ministry officials to decide on the program of the January 23-25 Conference, the topics to be discussed, and the form of circulars to be sent to the field in preparation for this Conference.

Discussions were also held to decide on the work to be undertaken by the livestock and price survey parties which were sent to the field to study conditions on the spot in preparation for the Conference. Similarly, meetings were held on the return of these groups to prepare the information obtained for the final program.

c. Production

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c. Production

(1) Crops

In the field of crop production, olive harvest, pressing and oil massing have occupied first place on the farm calendar. The harvest is good in most sections, but slightly below normal in a few restricted areas. The harvest has proceeded satisfactorily, but the regular complaint is the high price that must be paid for labor.

Wheat Seed - The season for movement of wheat seed is now considered ended in Southern and Central Italy, except for relatively short hauls of spring varieties which will be planted in Emilia and upper Tuscany during the next two months if military situation permits. In Lazio-Umbria Region, 98% of the reported wheat seed requirements were met.

Vegetable Seeds - Attached as Appendix B is a "Report on the Vegetable Seed Situation in Italy," which has been distributed to all Agricultural Officers and to Foreign Trade Division of Commerce Sub-Commission for further distribution

Seed Potatoes - 1,027 tons of seed potatoes have been moved from Avezzano to Sicily; some are now being sent to Apulia but the rate of consignments by the producers in the Avezzano area is so slow that only a small part of the revised distribution program will be fulfilled. Heavy snows are further hindering consignment and movement to railheads. In view of the extremely favorable price of potatoes during 1944, there is indication that farmers in the Avezzano area will greatly increase their acreage during 1945. In all other sections, there will be a decided shortage of seed potatoes.

(2) Livestock

Through cooperation with the Armies, a quantity of horses and mules continues to be made available to farmers. During the month the Italian Army supplied more than 400 head on a lease basis to farmers in the Lazio-Umbria Region. This is an important contribution toward devestated areas of that Region. The program for the movement of cattle, horses and sheep from Sardinia to the Mainland for restocking and slaughter purposes is under way. The Transportation Sub-Commission has been most helpful in providing shipping facilities. Sardinia normally exports quite a few livestock. For the past two years none has been exported and, as a result, a fair surplus has developed, throwing the population-feed ratio out of balance. It is expected that Sardinia will contribute breeding stock for quite a number of devastated areas on the Mainland.

(3) Supply Procurement Activities

(a) Consorzio Agrario

The Commissario and the Director General made a trip through Toscana Region during the month, in order to inspect the area and coordinate the work of the various Consorzi Agrari. Considerable reorganization is indicated in certain provinces, while others are entirely satisfactory. Necessary action is being taken by the Federation.

A great many changes are being made in the directive organization of the Consorzi Agrari, but steps are being taken to prevent the wholesale transfer of directors for minor reasons, with the cooperation of the Director General of the Federation.

(b) Supply Procurement and Distribution

The coordinated plan of agriculture, forestry and fisheries import requirements, as jointly prepared by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission, was completed and forwarded to the Economic Section on 30 December 1944. It has been prepared for a period covering 18 months in units of 6 months. Broad categories of items covered include the minimum essential requirements for agricultural production, such as fertilizer, pesticides, and farm power and machinery; thread for nets, cables, tin and tin plate, and marine power for fisheries; and saws, axes, and sawmill requirements necessary for charcoal and lumber production

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Distribution of nitrogenous fertilizers is nearing completion, although arrangements have had to be made for supplementary sacks, and rail wagon shortages continue. Small quantities are being stockpiled for subsequent use in Emilia Region.

Superphosphate manufacture at Tommaso Natale and Campofranco in Sicily up to 31 December 1944 was 11,319 tons. Of this, 6,614 tons have been distributed, leaving on hand 4,705 tons yet to be distributed.

In Sicily, a farm machinery factory is now equipped for the production of small agricultur machines. The Industry Sub-Commission reports that 80

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tons are now being produced monthly. This will provide a much needed source of replacement for farm machinery parts and equipment rendered unserviceable during the last year.

The movement of surplus citrus fruit from Sicily to Central Italy areas has continued, with promise of quantities being available for areas other than Rome if the organization of the work, procurement of cases, etc., can be expanded in Sicily. A problem has arisen in connection with handling the bids of many small shippers for space to move their material direct to the consumers.

In all movement of perishable foodstuffs, the problem of screening shippers and ensuring assignment of transportation to reliable shippers requires further attention.

In order to economize on transportation, and plan for better coordination thereof, major shippers are being asked to forecast their requirements four to six weeks in advance, from which should develop a basis for protecting total requirements.

(c) Supply and Produce Control

(i) Statistics and Surveys

Wheat Amassing - At 31 December 1944, 89% of the estimated collection for Liberated Italy had come in to the "Granai del Popolo." Details of said collection are given in Appendix A-1 and Appendix A-2. Since the end of November, another Region, i.e., Abruzzi-Marche, has surpassed its goal by 6% and it is expected that Lazio-Umbria will soon reach, if not surpass, its goal as well.

Notes from the Field - Collections in the "Granai del Popolo", save for the Regions of Abruzzi-Marche, Toscana and Lazio-Umbria, have slowed down. However, in Sicily there has been an appreciable increase in the amount of grain amassed due principally to the decision of the High Commissioner that 50% of the supplementary retention of 25 Kg. per hectare for farm laborers be sent to the "People's Granaries."

There is still much grain to come in from the northern provinces of the Abruzzi-Marche Region.

In the Toscana Region (Arezzo and Pistoia area) some threshing still has to be finished and there the collection of grain has been good.

In the 5th Army, AMG, area, considerable grain has been collected in the liberated portion of Bologna Province and an additional 2,000 tons surplus of grain is reported in the presently liberated section of Forli and Ravenna Provinces.

In some parts of the 8th Army sector, as stated in the report for the previous month, grain was completely ruined, in others it was too wet for storage, while in others it was in good condition and quantities of 1943 crops still in store. Warehouses, however, had been ruined by war damage, and in

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It is estimated that about 4,000 tons of wheat are stored around Forli City.

In the Ravenna Province, large stocks of excellent wheat were found. It is estimated that this quantity amounts to about 27,600 tons.

Surveys - At the end of December, conferences were held in the Provinces of Aquila, Teramo, Foggia, Bari and Naples, with a view to obtaining information for the discussion of the agricultural price problem which will form part of the Conference to be held in Rome from January 23 to 25.

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(ii) Olive Oil Amassing

During December 1944, the amassing of olive oil in accordance with the Italian Ministry of Agriculture Decree dated 7 September 1944, proceeded most unsatisfactorily. The amount of olive oil amassed in quintals up to 31 December 1944, is as follows:

	1942/43	1944/45
All Italy	353,610	101,547
Bari Province	219,639	83,545

In the Province of Bari a fair amount of control by Italian officials, assisted by Allied Officers, has resulted in a larger proportion of oil being collected than in other provinces. Nevertheless, the figures to date fall very far short of the 1942/43 amassing and for the oil requirements for the coming year.

In view of the serious condition in the olive oil amassing, the Ministry of Agriculture decided to ask for the urgent assistance of the Allied Commission and requested 100 each of Allied Officers and NCOs, 40 cars and 40 lorries, to cooperate with and assist the amassing inspectors.

In the meantime, the Minister of Agriculture summoned an Inter-Ministerial Meeting of the Ministers of Interior, Grace and Justice and Treasury, which was attended by the Head and various members of the Agriculture Sub-Commission. The following action was taken as a result:

aa. A communique was issued to the public reminding producers of their obligation to respect the discipline of the amassing and informing all that the law would rigidly be imposed.

bb. The Minister of the Interior (Prime Minister Bonomi) in a strong telegram instructed Prefects of all provinces to ensure that the terms of the Decree were rigidly enforced. They were also to be informed to provide all such personnel of the Carabinieri and Guardie di Finanza as would be required by teams of Allied Officers and Italian officials who would be coming to assist. Furthermore, where contraband oil was found on vehicles in quantities of less than 10 litres, the oil only would be confiscated. Where amounts above the 10 litres would be found, besides confiscation of the oil, the vehicle would be requisitioned by the Prefect.

cc. The Minister of Justice instructed Magistrates that all cases of violation of the Olive Oil Decree would have priority.

dd. The Minister of Agriculture issued a further Decree increasing the retentions of Olive Oil; would, in collaboration with the other Ministers, not agree to an increase of the price of olive oil in order to prevent further inflation; promised to obtain a combined communique from

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In view of the serious condition in the olive oil amassing, the Ministry of Agriculture decided to ask for the urgent assistance of the Allied Commission and requested 100 each of Allied Officers and NCOs, 40 cars and 40 lorries, to cooperate with and assist the amassing inspectors.

In the meantime, the Minister of Agriculture summoned an Inter-Ministerial Meeting of the Ministers of Interior, Grace and Justice and Treasury, which was attended by the Head and various members of the Agriculture Sub-Commission. The following action was taken as a result:

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cc. The Minister of Justice instructed Magistrates that all cases of violation of the Olive Oil Decree would have priority.

dd. The Minister of Agriculture issued a further Decree increasing the retentions of Olive Oil; would, in collaboration with the other Ministers, not agree to an increase of the price of olive oil in order to prevent further inflation; promised to obtain a combined communique from all six political parties to the effect that the amassing was entirely non-political and of national importance; appointed 12 inspectors provided with authorization signed by himself and the Minister of Interior who would proceed with Allied Officers to the Southern Region for coordinating and controlling the amassing.

The Allied Commission for its part was not able to provide 100 officers as asked for. The number of 60 was agreed upon, 12 of which would be agricultural Officers. The latter ought to be in the field with the 12 Italian inspectors by the middle of January. It is hoped in spite of difficulties, such as provision of transport, that the full scheme will apply to the whole of Liberated Italy by the end of January.

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(d) Land Reclamation

Preparatory planning for the January 23 Conference of Compartmental Agricultural Inspectors, Genio Civile field officials, Allied Agricultural Officers, and AC and Italian Government representatives has received primary attention in recent weeks. In developing the detailed agenda for the meeting, the need became apparent for reviewing certain Government policies related to bonifica. This process has already produced constructive results, and it is hoped that before the meeting convenes, most major points of reference will have been firmly established. Mine clearance work as it relates to reclaimed areas has been discussed with Government officials, including General Crivaro, Director of the Mine Office of the Ministry of War. Considering the handicaps under which this operation is carried on, satisfactory progress is being made. Reclamation areas have been classified as public works which entitled important segments of them to preferential attention in the allocation of mine clearance crews.

By a Decree dated 2 December 1944, 500,000,000 lire were appropriated for the repair and reconstruction of war damaged public reclamation areas. A number of formal requests from Consorzi have already been received by the Government for financial assistance in prosecuting the above type of work, and the allocation of funds can now be made for the more important projects.

Agricultural Credit - First steps have been taken to obtain a full knowledge of the Italian Agrarian Credit system and the present situation with respect to its effectiveness. Also, the Ministry of Treasury has prepared at the request of the Sub-Commission a statement on the indebtedness of Italian landowners and farmers. During the coming weeks, it is planned to study this information for the purpose of determining what current needs might be unfilled and if improvements can be made in the existing system.

2. Forestry

a. Inspection Trip to Macerata Legion

Between December 20 to 24 arrangements were made by the Forestry Division of this Sub-Commission and the Agricultural Officer of Abruzzi-Marche Region for Lt. Col. Gangemi to make an inspection trip to Macerata Legion and hold a meeting with the Group Commanders to discuss the Forestry program. The Group Commanders of five provinces were unable to attend and instructions were left to hold a subsequent meeting with these Provincial Commanders to discuss subjects taken up at the first meeting.

b. Inspection trip to Rieti

On December 27 the Chief of the Division made an inspection trip to Rieti Province. It was found that the Forestali were technically on their job including 52 men and 2 officers. They were apparently doing whatever possible to increase production, but were greatly handicapped due to lack of transportation and the usual difficulties encountered in getting sufficient woodsmen to work on the production of fuelwood and charcoal. Contacts were made with the Prefect to solicit his assistance in obtaining transport for the Provincial Commander. An allotment of 3,000 sacks for charcoal had been made by the Consorzio Agrario at

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c. Charcoal in Grosseto Province

Since the Province of Grosseto supplies Apuania, Florence, Lucca, Pistoia and Rome, and is one of the most important provinces for production in the northern area, it was found necessary to allocate the present supplies between Rome and the northern provinces. Recommendations were received from the Agricultural Officer of Toscana Region as to the method of making a fair distribution between Rome and the northern provinces. In order to determine the advisability following these recommendations, an Officer from the Central Command of Rome and a

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representative of the Anona of Rome were sent to Grosseto to work out the plan with the provincial Forestali and the local AMG Supply Officer. Following this meeting, a line of demarcation has been drawn across the Province and instructions issued to the Anona in Rome that trucks coming from Rome into the Province cannot go north and west of this line. It has been reported by the local Forestali officials that 80,000 quintals are available for Rome, south and east of this line.

d. Charcoal Burners for Grosseto Province

At the time of the above meeting at Grosseto, it was discovered that the normal migration of charcoal burners from the north to Grosseto was not taking place, due to the difficulties of obtaining passes from the Army. This matter was taken up with the Agricultural Officer of AMG, 5th Army, and arrangements have been made through the assistance of the 5th Army, AMG, to facilitate this movement from Pistoia, Florence and Lucca Province. Some of these workmen had already been allowed to go to Grosseto, but at the time of this report the results of these contacts with the 5th Army are not known.

e. Charcoal to Sicily

Sicily is still without charcoal. In order to assist the movement of charcoal from Calabria to Sicily, locations of 50,000 quintals of charcoal were obtained at a meeting with the Calabrian Forestali at Catanzaro and submitted to the Transportation Sub-Commission. These amounts are located at railway stations and at the Port of Crotone and are available for immediate shipment.

f. Shipment of Charcoal from Petilia Policastro

A supply of 10,000 quintals of charcoal located at Petilia Policastro which could be shipped on a narrow gauge railroad to the Port of Crotone and thence to Sicily and used for civilian purposes. Since the charcoal is within the British restricted area in Cosenza and the railroad also controlled by the Army, a request has been made to AFHQ to release the material for civilian use and permission asked to use the railroad according to a schedule approved by 274 Works Section RE Crotone.

g. Forestry Meeting at Catanzaro

At the end of the month, the Chief of the Forestry Division left Rome to attend a conference to be held at AC, Catanzaro, on 2 January 1945, to discuss a schedule for the production of 25,000 cubic meters of timber in Calabria during the months of January, February and March. A copy of the report of this meeting is attached as Appendix C.

3. Fisheries

Arrangements were completed in December to send boats from the Continent to the Island of Lampedusa to fish and return the harvest to the consuming centers of Italy. The first boat, the Sicilia, left toward the end of the month and is expected back the first week in January with the first load.

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The Petroleum Section of AFHQ made a special allocation of Diesel oil for this fish transport service.

The Office of Flag Officer Western Italy and that of Vice Admiral Malta agreed as to the routings of these vessels. FONAM also authorized two routes from the Island of Sardinia to the Continent. They are La Maddalena to Civitavecchia and Cagliari to Ponza - Ischia - Gaeta.

The Italian Navy, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and this Sub-Commission, derequisitioned two large fishing vessels which were formerly used for fishing at high sea. A third large vessel also specially adapted to carry fresh fish was made available by a local firm in Rome. These three craft will be ready to operate shortly. Present plans being studied by the Ministry

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of Agriculture, the High Commissioner for Alimentation and this Sub-Commission is to have the vessels unload at Naples, Anzio and Civitavecchia. It is strongly believed that when these three fish carriers are in full operation there will be a drop in the price of fish at the consuming centers which will also serve as a blow to the black market on the product.

The Ministerial Circular calling for the establishment of collection centers for fish went into effect in December practically all over the territory under the Italian Government. Prefects have so notified the Ministry.

Preparations were made during the month to put in effect the Ministerial Circular on the distribution of Diesel oil by the first of the new year. The new system of distributing petroleum products will be based on the amount of fish taken by the craft to the collection centers. This will also serve as a blow to black market operators if applied correctly by the various Captains of the Port.

The Ministry of Agriculture reports that from communications received from the various provinces there has been more fish available at the Municipal Markets as a result of the establishment of the collection centers.

Two weaknesses remain in the marketing procedure. One is that part of the fish goes lost while in transit from the collection centers to the community markets, and the other is that there is no effective control on the sales to the consumers.

Both problems are outside of the jurisdiction of this Sub-Commission but nevertheless, a plan is being studied in conjunction with the High Commissioner of Alimentation to remedy the situation.

Looking ahead to the 1945 tuna production, several hemp cordage manufacturers in the Naples area are working at full speed to complete the orders by the end of January. In the meantime, the Ministry working in cooperation with the Agricultural Officer of Lazio-Umbria Region supplied the fishermen of Fiumicino with their hemp needs.

During the month a survey was made also to supply fishermen of Teramo-Chieti-Pescara. As soon as the material is ready, it will be sent to that area.

A program was prepared for the January 23-25 meeting in Rome sponsored by the Ministry and the Sub-Commission to discuss many problems with its field staff.

The marketing phase will be emphasized as a result of certain developments which occurred in December. The Prefect of Foggia, the Ministry reported, authorized such a high increase in the price of fish for the Christmas season that neither this Sub-Commission nor the Ministry could justify. The traditional Christmas fish-anguille and capitone rose from 50 to 60 lire a kilo to more than 250 lire a kilo. Notwithstanding the authorized increase by the Prefect unscrupulous speculators in the Naples area resold the traditional fish in the City of Naples at as much as 2,500 lire a kilo, according to verbal reports reaching this Sub-Commission.

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Several vessels began operation for the first time in December as the re-

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Several vessels began operation for the first time in December as the result of salvage operations. At least fifteen boats are now operating out of Fiumicino as compared with four in October. Many other vessels up and down the two coasts were being put in shape for next month. Several boats are being transferred from recently liberated areas where fishing is prohibited to zones south where fishing is permitted.

It is forecast that by next March, when big fishing season gets under way, there will be a tremendous increase in production due to the vessel-salvage program.

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SECTION III

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Personnel Changes

a. Lt. Col. W. A. Hartman, former Director of the Sub-Commission, returned to the U.S. for reassignment.

b. During the month one Italian civilian was added to the staff:

Mrs. Gertrude D'Amico (Senior Administrative Asst.)

John G. Watts Lt Col
for
LELAND G. ALIBAUGH
Director

Distribution:
RCs and SCAOs, 5th and 8th Armies
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Public Works, Transportation Sub-Commissions

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GRANAI DEL POPOLO
WHEAT COLLECTED TO 31 DECEMBER IN
LIBERATED PROVINCES OF ITALY

APPENDIX 4-1

Liberated provinces	1941 crop	1942 crop	1943 crop (x)	1944 crop	
	Collected to 31 December qls			Collectdd qls	Date of report
Forlì	966.638	406.013	586.563	40.893	23/12
Ravenna	920.573	491.736	887.036	?	
EMILIA	1.827.211	897.749	1.473.599	40.893	
Arezzo	157.925	284.920	195.856	211.511	30/12
Firenze	203.482	308.208	334.074	152.477	15/12
Grosseto	569.229	568.644	370.582	404.839	31/12
Livorno	164.166	183.641	117.154	110.207	31/12
Lucca	10.889	28.578	12.773	2.064	"
Pisa	221.083	264.565	189.047	167.807	7/12
Pistoia	17.250	48.334	25.549	2.158	31/12
Siena	504.405	556.848	130.580	583.845	31/12
TOSCANA	1.848.429	2.243.738	1.675.615	1.634.908	
Ancona	852.023	656.943	737.133	551.027	31/12
Ascoli Piceno	529.194	451.148	498.811	424.010	7/1
Macerata	803.954	665.953	747.010	713.700	7/1
Pesaro	739.984	498.573	605.430	221.270	7/1
MARCHE	2.925.155	2.272.617	2.588.384	1.910.007	
Perugia	662.431	864.139	811.617	831.348	7/12
Terni	189.456	223.114	165.095	248.321	23/12
UMBRIA	851.887	1.087.253	976.712	1.079.669	
Frosinone	30.445	47.695	13.929	11.755	30/11
Littoria	121.289	194.019	189.700	12.937	15/12
Rieti	48.131	59.868	61.300	88.670	15/12
Roma	341.371	356.100	349.313	144.333	15/12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7/12

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Forlì	966.638	406.013	586.563	40.893	23/12
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Siena	504.405	556.848	130.580	583.845	31/12
TOSCANA	1.848.429	2.243.738	1.675.615	1.634.908	
Ancona	852.023	656.943	737.133	551.027	31/12
Ascoli Piceno	529.194	451.148	498.811	424.010	7/1
Macerata	803.954	665.953	747.010	713.700	7/1
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Rieti	48.131	59.868	61.300	88.670	15/12
Roma	341.371	356.100	349.313	144.333	15/12
Viterbo	507.848	417.001	324.081	248.322	7/12
LAZIO	1.049.084	1.074.683	938.323	506.017	
Aquila	49.612	55.162	38.153	42.730	7/1
Campobasso	400.440	248.655	143.000	246.399	31/12
Chieti	225.344	104.055	99.889	68.080	7/1
Pescara	168.192	117.027	108.032	93.830	"
Teramo	381.662	301.162	286.191	280.740	31/12
ABRUZZI E M.	1.225.250	826.061	675.565	731.779	

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Liberated provinces	1941 crop	1942 crop	1943 crop (*)	1944 crop	
	Collected to 31 December qls			Collected qls	Date of report
Avellino	95.129	112.716	51.705	83.769	23/12
Benevento	103.639	163.402	49.285	95.654	31/12
Napoli	88.175	124.441	64.773	41.302	"
Salerno	50.996	93.723	41.610	39.193	"
CAMPANIA	337.939	494.282	207.373	259.918	
Bari	356.265	262.486	169.642	219.375	31/12
Brindisi	51.671	25.861	64.564	19.641	"
Foggia	1.787.390	1.408.719	885.678	1.201.214	30/12
Taranto	162.950	97.002	69.760	118.348	31/12
Lecce	35.065	17.348	75.833	17.816	"
PUGLIE	2.393.341	1.815.416	1.265.677	1.576.394	
Matera	485.350	453.019	163.857	477.753	31/12
Potenza	331.526	285.475	94.519	283.493	"
LUCANIA	816.876	738.494	258.376	761.246	
Catanzaro	276.758	247.240	90.393	109.207	31/12
Cosenza	177.802	134.650	12.507	74.829	15/12
Reggio Cal.	14.102	9.673	2.089	3.357	23/12
CALABRIA	468.662	391.563	104.989	187.393	
Agrigento	527.453	177.423	195.097	177.405	31/12
Caltanissetta	574.465	228.883	238.222	296.802	"
Catania	176.581	231.830	117.581	199.186	"
Enna	417.285	214.479	139.533	189.475	23/12
Messina	33.287	27.999	315	16.812	23/12
Palermo	433.743	145.737	121.720	182.075	31/12
Ragusa	109.263	51.106	30.388	73.211	"
Siracusa	116.159	94.801	55.582	91.657	15/12
Trapani	126.961	76.601	46.257	61.704	31/12
SICILIA	2.515.197	1.249.159	944.695	1.288.327	
Cagliari	216.884	198.342	143.570	183.888	15/12
Nuoro	34.983	28.602	8.770	25.666	15/12

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Catanzaro	276.758	247.240	90.393	109.207	31/12
Cosenza	177.802	134.650	12.507	74.829	15/12
Reggio Cal.	14.102	9.673	2.089	3.357	23/12
CALABRIA	468.662	391.563	104.989	187.393	
Agrigento	527.453	177.423	195.097	177.405	31/12
Caltanissetta	574.465	228.883	238.222	296.802	"
Catania	176.581	231.830	117.581	199.186	"
Enna	417.285	214.479	139.533	189.475	23/12
Messina	33.287	27.999	315	16.812	23/12
Palermo	433.743	145.737	121.720	182.075	31/12
Ragusa	109.263	51.406	30.386	73.211	"
Siracusa	116.159	94.801	55.582	91.657	15/12
Trapani	126.961	76.601	46.257	61.704	31/12
SICILIA	2.515.197	1.249.159	944.695	1.288.327	
Cagliari	216.884	198.342	143.570	183.888	15/12
Nuoro	34.983	28.682	8.770	25.686	15/12
Sassari	142.696	137.444	-	62.964	31/12
SARDEGNA	394.563	364.468	152.340	272.518	
GRAND TOTAL	16.688.583	13.45[illegible]	11.291.449	10.249.869	

(*) In many provinces amassing figures regarding the 1943 crop cover only part of the period under review

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GRANAI DEL POPOLO
MONTHLY AMASSING REPORT WHEAT

REGION	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept.1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric.S/C estimate collected at		Pe in
				latest report	report preceding month	31 O 19
Calabria	23/12	187.393	280.000	67	66	9
Lucania	31/12	761.246	950.000	80	80	9
Puglie	31/12	1.576.394	2.170.000	73	72	9
Campania	30/12	259.918	250.000	104	101	8
Campobasso	31/12	246.399	300.000	82	81	8
SOUTHERN		3.031.350	3.950.000	77	76	9
Sicilia	30/12	1.288.327	2.000.000	64	63	9
Sardegna	22/12	272.518	300.000	91	88	9
Lazio-Umbria	15/12	1.585.686	1.600.000	99	97	9
Abruzzi-Marche (x)	2/1	2.395.387	2.250.000	106	97	9
Toscana	23/12	1.634.908	1.500.000	109	103	9
GRAND TOTAL		+ 10.249.069	11.600.000	89	85	9

(x) Not including Campobasso
\+ Including Forlì (40,893 qls)

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GRANAI DEL POPOLO

MONTHLY AMASSING REPORT WHEAT

APPENDIX A-2

Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept.1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric.S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on		
			latest report	report preceding month	31 Oct. 1942	30 Nov. 1942	31 Dec. 1942
23/12	187.393	280.000	67	66	91	93	94
31/12	761.246	950.000	80	80	93	94	94
31/12	1.576.394	2.170.000	73	72	95	96	96
30/12	259.918	250.000	104	101	88	90	91
31/12	246.399	300.000	82	81	84	85	86
	3.031.350	3.950.000	77	76	92	93	94
30/12	1.288.327	2.000.000	64	63	93	95	96
22/12	272.518	300.000	91	88	93	94	94
15/12	1.585.686	1.600.000	99	97	93	94	95
2/1	2.395.387	2.250.000	106	97	95	95	96
23/12	1.634.908	1.500.000	109	103	93	94	95
	+ 10.249.069	11.600.000	89	85	93	94	95

Campobasso
(40,893 qls)

LELAND G. ALLBAUCH,
Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

APPENDIX B

10 December 1944

THE ITALIAN VEGETABLE SEED SITUATION*

The favorable climatic, soil and topographic conditions of certain regions of Italy make them particularly adapted to the production of vegetable seeds. This production, which was substantial in prewar years, has acquired a still greater importance in the agriculture of Italy since 1939, especially as a result of the stimulus created by heavier demands from Germany.

Production - In general, most Italian horticulturists produce enough vegetable seeds for their own needs. Commercial production, however, is limited to certain regions which, aside from having the required soil and climatic conditions, have a good supply of the specialized type of labor needed for the production of these seeds.

The principal commercial-producing regions are Venezia Euganea, in Northern Italy; Romagna and Tuscany, in Central Italy; and Campania, Puglie and Calabria, in Southern Italy.

The principal types of seeds produced, by regions, are as follows:

In Northern Italy

Venezia Euganea

Peas, beans, carrots, beets, squash, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, broccoli, chicory, celery and spinach.

In Central Italy

Romagna

Carrots, beets, beans, tomatoes, squash.

Tuscany

Peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, fennel.

In Southern Italy

Campania

Peas, beans, carrots, lettuce, chicory, garlic, squash, cauliflower, cabbage, rape, fennel, pepper, tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, radishes, basil, parsley.

Puglie

Onions, leek, garlic, celery, cauliflower, cabbage, fennel, tomatoes, melons, radishes.

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In general, most Italian horticulturists produce enough vegetable seeds for their own needs. Commercial production, however, is limited to certain regions which, aside from having the required soil and climatic conditions, have a good supply of the specialized type of labor needed for the production of these seeds.

The principal commercial-producing regions are Venezia Euganea, in Northern Italy; Romagna and Tuscany, in Central Italy; and Campania, Puglie and Calabria, in Southern Italy.

The principal types of seeds produced, by regions, are as follows:

In Northern Italy

Venezia Euganea

Peas, beans, carrots, beets, squash, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, broccoli, chicory, celery and spinach.

In Central Italy

Romagna

Carrots, beets, beans, tomatoes, squash.

Tuscany

Peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, fennel.

In Southern Italy

Campania

Peas, beans, carrots, lettuce, chicory, garlic, squash, cauliflower, cabbage, rape, fennel, pepper, tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, radishes, basil, parsley.

Puglie

Onions, leek, garlic, celery, cauliflower, cabbage, fennel, tomatoes, melons, radishes.

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Calabria

Onions, leek, tomatoes, garlic, broccoli.

There are no recent figures available on the commercial production of vegetable seeds for all of Italy. This production varies from year to year, not only because of seasonal fluctuations in climate, but also because of changes in demands for production by contract from foreign countries. Firms producing large quantities of vegetable seeds on a commercial basis estimate that normally 1/3 of their sales goes to the Italian clientele and 2/3 are exported to foreign markets. Based on 1942-43 exports, the commercial production of vegetable seeds in all of Italy during 1941-42 was approximately as follows:

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*Note: The section in this report dealing with foreign trade was approved by the Commerce Sub-Commission and Tables 1 and 2 on availability of seed for export were prepared with their cooperation.

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Type of Seed	Estimated Commercial Seed Production in 1941-42 for all of Italy: Metric Tons	Percent of Total Production
Onions	110	10.2
Leek	100	9.3
Carrots	190	17.6
Lettuce	80	7.4
Cauliflower	50	4.6
Rape	35	3.2
Cabbage	20	2.0
Cucumbers	30	2.8
Tomatoes	100	9.3
Celery	10	1.0
Others (exclusive of peas and beans)	350	32.6
	1,075	100.0

These estimates are tentative and indicate the general proportionate importance of each type of seed in the total vegetable seed production of Italy.

In the 1943-44 crop year, it is estimated that out of a total area of 6,000 hectares (about 15,000 acres) devoted to the production of vegetable seeds in all of Italy, some 3,500 hectares (about 8,700 acres), or 58 percent of the total, were planted for account of foreign purchasers. Production on such acreage normally amounted to 2/3 of the crop because seed supplied by foreign purchasers was of the high-yielding varieties.

The number of workers normally employed in the commercial production of vegetable seeds in Italy fluctuates from year to year according to the production contracts entered upon by foreign countries. It may be estimated, however, that between 20,000 and 30,000 agricultural workers are normally employed.

The following may be noted in connection with the commercial production and consumption of certain vegetable seeds in Italy:

Beets

Production was never very important in Italy. As a matter of fact, until a few years ago beet seed was imported into Italy. It is only since 1939-40, as a result of the heavy demands from Germany, that production of this seed was begun on a large scale. In 1943, the estimated commercial production of beet seed for all of Italy was about 20 metric tons, of which less than 10 metric tons were produced in Central and Southern Italy. Annual commercial consumption of beet seed in all Italy is between 1½ and 2 tons.

Carrots

This is also one of the vegetable seeds produced in recent years mainly for export to Germany. In 1942 commercial production in all of Italy amounted to about 300 metric tons, almost all of which was exported to Germany. In 1943, also as a result of large German demands, large areas in Northern Italy were devoted to the production

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	30	2.8
Tomatoes	100	9.3
Celery	10	1.0
Others (exclusive of peas and beans)	350	32.6
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Beets

Production was never very important in Italy. As a matter of fact, until a few years ago beet seed was imported into Italy. It is only since 1939-40, as a result of the heavy demands from Germany, that production of this seed was begun on a large scale. In 1943, the estimated commercial production of beet seed for all of Italy was about 20 metric tons, of which less than 10 metric tons were produced in Central and Southern Italy. Annual commercial consumption of beet seed in all Italy is between 1½ and 2 tons.

Carrots

This is also one of the vegetable seeds produced in recent years mainly for export to Germany. In 1942 commercial production in all of Italy amounted to about 300 metric tons, almost all of which was exported to Germany. In 1943, also as a result of large German demands, large areas in Northern Italy were devoted to the production of carrot seed and total production may have approximated 500 tons, of which only 50 tons (or 10 percent) were produced in Southern Italy. Consumption, which normally was also much higher in the North, increased in the last 5 years, especially as a result of the great quantities of carrots consumed by the Germans located there. Commercial consumption of seed in Southern and Central Italy, although on the increase in recent years, is still limited to about 2 tons annually.

Onions

The bulk of the commercial production of onion seed is located in Southern Italy, where in some years it reaches 100 tons, of which 80 percent is of the white varieties. The sale of onion seed in Southern Italy is very limited, mainly because most horticulturists

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produce their own needs. However, this commercial consumption totals only one ton per year. In Northern Italy, production is limited to the red, yellow, and yellow bronze varieties, which are adapted to winter storage. Southern Italy supplies Northern and Central Italy with early white and some red varieties. Normal commercial consumption of onion seed in all of Italy does not exceed 5 tons.

Lettuce

Like carrots, the production of lettuce seed has greatly increased in the last 5 years, especially as a result of heavy German demands. In 1943 commercial production amounted to 200 tons (all for German account), 2/3 of which were produced in Southern Italy. Consumption of commercial lettuce seed in all Italy approximates 10 tons annually.

Cauliflower

Total annual commercial production of cauliflower seed is between 30 and 35 tons, 9/10 of which are produced in Southern Italy. Commercial consumption amounts only to about 6 to 7 quintals. Normally, almost all of the commercial crop was exported to the U.K., France, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and South America.

Leek

Leek seed production was also stimulated in the past 5 years by heavy German demand. Commercial production approximates 60 tons, 80 percent of which are produced in the South, the balance in Northern and Central Italy. Almost all of the production is exported, because this vegetable does not normally enter in the Italian diet.

Seed Selection - The selection of vegetable seeds for commercial use is handled by a limited number of establishments. It is done in part with mobile machinery brought to the fields, although in general, the dried vegetables are hauled into seed extracting plants where the selection is carried out.

The principal establishments for the selection of vegetable seeds in Italy are found in: Naples, Torre del Greco and Andria in Southern Italy; and Cesena, Bologna, Padova, Milano and Brescia in Northern Italy. There are also a few in Central Italy. The equipment in the establishments of Central and Southern Italy is in good condition and could handle more than the present production. The condition of the equipment in the plants of Northern Italy is not known, although it is believed it might still be able to handle a somewhat normal crop.

Planting and Harvesting Seasons - Because of the mild climatic conditions which prevail in Southern Italy, the production of vegetable seeds takes place in open fields, from the planting of the seed to the final harvest. Planting and harvesting of the principal vegetable seeds generally take place as follows:

Onions (Early varieties)

The production of onion seed requires a large amount of work and

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Planting and Harvesting Seasons - Because of the mild climatic conditions which prevail in Southern Italy, the production of vegetable seeds takes place in open fields, from the planting of the seed to the final harvest. Planting and harvesting of the principal vegetable seeds generally take place as follows:

Onions (Early varieties)

The production of onion seed requires a large amount of work and over 2 years' time from the planting of the seed to its harvest. The seed is planted by the end of June and transplanting takes place in October. The bulb is harvested in March-April and planted the following September. The harvesting of the seed itself takes place the following July-August. For earlier varieties, the cycle begins one month earlier and for later varieties one month later.

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Carrots

Carrot seed is obtained within a year from the time of planting the original seed. Planting takes place in August, transplanting is done from late fall to January, and the harvest of the seed takes place the following July.

Beets

One year's time is also required to obtain beet seed from the original seed planted. The seed is planted from late spring to

late summer and transplanting takes place in the fall. The seed is harvested late during the following spring.

Lettuce

Planting occurs in October-November and transplanting in January-February. The seed is harvested the following July.

Cauliflower

The seed is planted in June-July and transplanted in August-September. The harvest of the seed takes place during the following May-June.

Leek

Planting of the seed takes place in March-April and transplanting in October. Harvesting of the new seed occurs in July-August.

Cucumbers

Cucumber seed requires the shortest period of time to be produced. Planting takes place in March and seed harvesting occurs in September-October.

Trade in Vegetable Seeds - The bulk of the vegetable seed trade of Italy is handled by about 10 producing and wholesale firms located both in the North and South. They either produce their own seed and/or contract for it with small producers and thus acquire it through agents located in the various regions. The seed is sold directly to Italian farmers and, through the means of catalogs, to foreign importers. The retail seed business is handled by specialized firms which supply the small horticulturists and which, in general, are connected with or controlled by the larger producing and wholesale establishments.

In the few years immediately preceding the collapse of the Fascist regime, most of the Italian firms dealing in vegetable seeds were members of the Campagnia Esportazione Importazione Sementi Agricole (C.E.I.S.A.) of Bologna. At the same time, some large producers were members of the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari (Federconsorzi) of Rome. The C.E.I.S.A. and the Federconsorzi assisted in working out collective contracts to produce for account of and supply foreign markets, but the execution of the contracts was left to the individual seed-producing firm.

Many foreign buyers supplied their own seed varieties and had them reproduced in Italy, under contract. Exports, therefore, were made up both of seed produced under contract and of native seed purchased directly on the Italian market. In 1942-43, some 800 tons of vegetable seeds were exported, with a total value of 60,000,000 lire. Of these, 380 tons (or about 48%) were produced under contracts, and 420 tons were purchased on the open market.

Prior to the outbreak of war the principal foreign markets for Italy's vegetable seeds were France, which took 25 percent of all exports, and Germany, with 22 Percent. Switzerland, Great Britain, the United States and the Netherlands followed, by order of importance.

From 1939 to the collapse of the Fascist regime in 1943, by far the principal foreign market was Germany, which took over 70 percent of all exports. Other important markets were France, Switzerland and the Balkans.

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[illegible] October. Harvesting of the new seed occurs in July-August.

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From 1939 to the collapse of the Fascist regime in 1943, by far the principal foreign market was Germany, which took over 70 percent of all exports. Other important markets were France, Switzerland and the Balkans.

Tables 1 and 2, attached, show the quantities, by types and varieties, of Italian vegetable seeds from the 1943 and 1944 crops which were available for export on 30 November 1944, in the liberated part of Italy south of the Pisa-Rimini Line.

Imports - Two categories of vegetable seeds are normally imported into Italy. The first group includes the selected varieties which foreign buyers wish to have reproduced in Italy for their account, and the second is made up of seed needed for consumption within the country.

Imports for contractual production normally include special varieties of beets, carrots, onions, lettuce, cucumbers, broccoli, cauliflower and leek. Imports needed for consumption in Italy, on the other hand, include broad beans, peas, spinach, radishes, cabbage.

An estimate of the 1945 import needs of vegetable seeds is indicated in Table 3, attached, showing varieties, quantities and possible source of origin. Approximately 40% of the quantities indicated would be needed for the liberated area of Italy south of the Pisa-Rimini Line.

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Table 1

VEGETABLE SEEDS FROM THE 1943 AND 1944 CROPS AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT IN LIBERATED ITALY, SOUTH OF THE PISA-RIMINI LINE AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 1944, SHOWN BY TYPE OF SEED

Type of Seed	From 1943 Crop			
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Basil	1,738		440	2,178
Beets		1,377	700	3,555
Broccoli	2,924			700
Cabbage (Savoy)	2,105			2,924
Carrots	100		700	2,805
Cauliflower	9,765	3,041	2,863	6,004
Celery	2,786	2,864	775	13,404
Celeriac		585	200	3,571
Chicory	915			
Cress			860	1,775
Cucumber			90	90
Dandelion	1,061.5	1,378	7,685	10,122.5
Eggplant		200	50	250
Fennel	814	75		889
Futterkohl (Kale)	4,966	1,450	2,100	8,516
Kohlrabi			1,200	1,200
Leek	13,881	1,060	4,780	19,724
Lettuce	16,726	2,264	17,800	36,790
Melon	19,176	9,063	6,830	35,069
Onions (Red)			50	50
Onions (White)	800	4,900	5,300	11,000
Parsley	11,500	800	5,500	17,800
Pepper	3,000		4,050	7,050
Purslane	195		50	245
Rocket			288	288
Swiss Chard			1,400	1,400
Spinach			1,750	1,750
Tomato	25,914		10,100	36,014
Turnip			100	100
			280	280

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VEGETABLE SEEDS FROM THE 1943 AND 1944 CROPS AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT
IN LIBERATED ITALY, SOUTH OF THE PISA-RIMINI LINE
AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 1944, SHOWN BY TYPE OF SEED

From 1943 Crop				From 1944 Crop	
Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 Crops
Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
1,738	1,377	440	3,555	60	3,615
2,924		700	700	2,200	2,900
2,105			2,924	1,310	4,23[illegible]
100		700	2,805	3,000	5,80[illegible]
9,765	3,041	2,863	6,004	9,800	15,804
2,786	2,864	775	13,404	19,580	32,984
	585	200	3,571	1,400	4,971
915				182	182
		860	1,775		1,775
		90	90	100	190
1,061.5	1,378	7,685	10,122.5	655	10,779.5
	200	50	250	50	300
814	75		889	180	1,069
4,966	1,450	2,100	8,516	1,400	9,916
		1,200	1,200		1,200
13,88[illegible]	1,060	4,780	19,724	13,526	33,250
16,726	2,264	17,800	36,790	25,040	61,830
19,176	9,063	6,830	35,069	4,200	39,269
		50	50	285	335
800	4,900	5,300	11,000	11,600	22,600
11,500	800	5,500	17,800	35,000	52,800
3,000		4,050	7,050	1,550	8,600
195		50	245	1,685	1,930
		288	288		288
		1,400	1,400		1,400
		1,750	1,750	200	1,950
25,914		10,100	36,014	10,000	46,014
		100	100	2,900	3,000
		280	280	2,140	2,420

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Table 2

VEGETABLE SEEDS FROM THE 1943 AND 1944 CROPS AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT IN LIBERATED ITALY, SOUTH OF THE PISA-RIMINI LINE AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 1944, SHOWN BY VARIETIES

Commodity and Variety	From 1943 Crop				F
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	D
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	
Basil					
Purple Large Leaved Naples	38			38	
Green Large Leaved Naples	500			500	
Green Small Leaved Naples					
Green Small Leaved Genoa	1,200			1,200	
Large French Improved		895		895	
Bush Small Leaved		407		407	
Bush Compact		75		75	
Sweet Large Green			400	400	
Bush Green			40	40	
Total	1,738	1,377	440	3,555	
Boots					
Crimson Globe			500	500	
Flat Egyptian			100	100	
Early Red of Leghorn			100	100	
Extra Early Flat Egyptian					
Dark Red Flat Egyptian					
Total			700	700	
Broccoli					
Very Early Calabrese Improved	949			949	
Half Late	221			221	
Late	181			181	
Early Green of Naples	70			70	
Late Purple	31			31	
Early Savona (Yellowish)	32			32	
Half Early	18			18	
Very Early White Feb. (English True Dec. Leading)	922			922	
Very Early Green Propagano	500			500	

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VEGETABLE SEEDS FROM THE 1943 AND 1944 CROPS AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT IN LIBERATED ITALY, SOUTH OF THE PISA-RIMINI LINE

AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 1944, SHOWN BY VARIETIES

iety	From 1943 Crop				From 1944 Crop	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 crops
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Neples	38			38		38
aples	500			500	30	530
eples					30	30
nce	1,200			1,200		1,200
		895		895		895
		407		407		407
		75		75		75
			400	400		400
			40	40		40
	1,738	1,377	440	3,555	60	3,615
			500	500	200	700
			100	100		100
tian			100	100		100
n					1,000	1,000
					1,000	1,000
		700	700		2,200	2,900
proved	949			949		949
	221			221		221
	181			181		181
	70			70		70
)	31			31		31
	32			32	200	232
English	18			18		18
	922			922		922
no	500			500	950	1,450

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Commodity and Variety	From 1943 Crop			
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Broccoli - continued				
Calabrese				
Late Savona or Genoa (Yellowish)				
Half Late Verona				
Total	2,924			2,924
Cabbage (Savoy)				
Green Early of Naples	420			420
Green Half Early of Naples	1,485			1,485
Green Late of Naples	200			200
Early Large of Asti Green			200	200
Half Early of Asti Green			200	200
Late Large of Asti Green			300	300
Half Early of Asti Green				
Green Globe - Early Flat Green Curled				
Dwarf Early				
Large Vertus Drumhead				
Half Late Naples				
Early of Naples				
Total	2,105		700	2,805
Carrots				
Long Giant Naples Red	100			100
Giant White Belgian		359		359
Common Feeding Lobbericher		621		621
Common Feeding Red Nocera		1,330		1,330
Common Feeding Red Giant		186		186
Common Feeding Mixed		545		545
St. Valery				
Chantenay				
Touchon (Nantes Selection)				
Sudenburger				
Reinischo				
Nantes Half Long Improved			600	600
Long Red St. Valery	1		1,200	1,200

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iety	From 1943 Crop				From 1944 Crop	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 Crops
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
(Yellowish)					25	25
					75	75
					60	60
	2,924			2,924	1,330	4,234
	420			420	200	520
Naples	1,485			1,485	100	1,585
	200			200		200
Green			200	200		200
reen			200	200		200
reen			300	300		300
lat Green Cured					1,000	1,000
					1,279	1,279
					201	201
					120	120
					150	150
					50	50
	2,105		700	2,805	3,000	5,805
	100			100		100
		359		359		359
cher		621		621		621
ora		1,330		1,330		1,330
nt		186		186		186
		545		545		545
					1,300	1,300
ion)					2,200	2,200
					2,900	2,900
					200	200
d					400	400
			600	600	1,000	1,600
			1,200	1,200		1,200

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Commodity and Variety	From 1943 Crop: Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	F... D...
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	
Carrots - continued					
Half Long Nantes Type			1,000	1,000	
Long Yellow Stump Rooted			63	63	
Guerarde					
Total	100	3,041	2,863	6,004	
Cauliflower					
Veitch's Aut. Giant December	3,129	1,466		4,595	
Early Neap. Giant January	2,005	98		2,103	
Half Early February	1,180		400	1,580	
Late Neap. Giant	600			600	
Early Jesi Creamwhite	100			100	
Early Tuscany	700			700	
All Saints Early Improved	251			251	
Primus Giant of Italy	800			800	
Nec Plus Ultra	1,000			1,000	
Early Neap. Giant		1,200		1,200	
Late Metropole		100		100	
Early Large Lenormand			200	200	
Early Tuscany Creamwhite			100	100	
All Saints Very Early (Short Stemmed)					
San Martino Improved					
Algiers Early					
Early Giant Non Plus Ultra					
Giant of Naples Half Early					
Giant of Naples Half Late					
Veitch's Autumn Giant					
Early Veitch's Autumn Giant December					
Half Early Neap. Giant January					
Primus Early Naples Tres Hatif a Piedcourt					
Eclipse					
Veitch's Self Protecting					
Primus Early					
Primus					
Very Late Metropole					

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riety	From 1943 Crop: Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	From 1943 Crop: Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	From 1943 Crop: Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	From 1943 Crop: Total	From 1944 Crop: Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 Crops
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
ge			1,000	1,000	1,500	2,500
ooted			63	63		63
					300	300
	100	3,041	2,863	6,004	9,800	15,804
December	3,129	1,466		4,595		4,595
nuary	2,005	98		2,103	1,000	3,103
	1,180		400	1,580		1,580
	600			600	600	1,200
te	100			100		100
	700			700		700
roved	251			251	2,500	2,751
y	800			800	1,000	1,800
	1,000			1,000	300	1,300
		1,200		1,200	800	2,000
		100		100		100
d			200	200		200
hite			100	100		100
y (Short Stemmed)					1,000	1,000
					1,500	1,500
					500	500
Ultra					1,000	1,000
Early					1,900	1,900
late					400	400
					2,920	2,920
Giant December					30	30
t January					30	30
res Hatif a						
					1,200	1,200
					1,300	1,300
ng					650	650
					100	100
					500	500
					200	200

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Commodity and Variety	From 1943 Crop: Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	From Un Ave Deal
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	
Cauliflower - continued					
Erfurt			15	15	
Maltais			60	60	
Purple Earliest of Sicily					
Purple Early of Sicily					
Total	2,765	2,864	775	13,404	1
Celery					
Green Neapolitan	200			200	
Cutting (Soup Celery)	2,586		200	2,786	
Golden Yellow Paris		450		450	
White Solid Pascal		135		135	
Green Curled Cutting					
Green Smooth Leaved Cutting					
Total	2,786	585	200	3,571	
Chicory					
Asparagus Catalogna	865			865	
Large Rooted Magdebury Giant	50		60	110	
Chicory Endine, Green Giant Large Leaved			300	300	
Chicory Endine Giant Winter Large Leaved			500	500	
Total	915		860	1,775	
Celeriac (Chinese Celery)					
Marktgaertner					
Magdeburger					
Alabaster					
White English					
Golden Self Branching Chemin					
Total					
Cress					
True Water			90	90	
Water Cress					
Total			90	90	

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ty	From 1943 Crop: Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	From 1943 Crop: Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	From 1943 Crop: Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	From 1943 Crop: Total	From 1944 Crop: Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 Crops
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
			15	15		15
			60	60		60
ily					75	75
					75	75
	9,765	2,864	775	13,404	19,580	32,984
	200			200		200
	2,586		200	2,786		2,786
		450		450		450
		135		135	300	435
					800	800
tting					300	300
	2,786	585	200	3,571	1,400	4,971
	865			865		865
Giant	50		60	110		110
iant Large Leaved			300	300		300
nter Large Leaved			500	500		500
	915		860	1,775		1,775
					55	55
					80	80
					28	28
					12	12
temin					7	7
					182	182
			90	90		90
					100	100
			90	90	100	190

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Commodity and Variety	From 1943 Crop				Fr
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Chses.	Total	A De
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	
Cucumber					
Delicatesse Half Long	961.5		1,000	1,961.5	
Vorgebirgetrauben Half Long	100		40	140	
Telegraph for Forcing		50		50	
Sevepeut Allemagne		440		440	
Half Long Type		888		888	
Japanese Climbing Long Green			75	75	
China Long Green			800	800	
English Prickly Spine Long Green			60	60	
Giant Schall Long Green			160	160	
Dutch Early Long Yellow			1,000	1,000	
White Delicatesse Half Long			2,000	2,000	
Vert, Half Long Type			800	800	
Bourbonne Prolific Prickling			150	150	
Danish			130	130	
Small Paris Green Gherkin Prickling			400	400	
Small Germany Green Gherkin Prickling			700	700	
Forcing Sensation			100	100	
Green Long					
Long White Paris					
Green Prolific			30	30	
Giant Long China			180	180	
White Bonneuil, Very Large			60	60	
Long White China					
Boston Pickling					
Long Delicatesse (White Spine)					
Total	1,061.5	1,378	7,685	10,122.5	
Dandelion					
Thick Leaved Impr. or Cabbaging		200	50	250	
Full Hearted Very Curled Improved					
Total		200	50	250	

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y	From 1943 Crop				From 1944 Crop	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 Crops
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
	961.5		1,000	1,961.5	200	2,161.5
Long	100		40	140		140
		50		50		50
		440		440		440
		888		888		888
Green			75	75		75
			800	800		800
Long Green			60	60		60
			160	160		160
			1,000	1,000		1,000
			2,000	2,000		2,000
Long			800	800	80	880
kling			150	150		150
			130	130		130
kin Prickling			400	400		400
rkin Prickling			700	700		700
			100	100		100
					170	170
					100	100
					100	100
			30	30		30
			180	180		180
rge			60	60		60
					50	50
					25	25
Spine)					30	30
	1,061.5	1,378	7,685	10,122.5	655	10,777.5
bbaging		200	50	250		250
Improved					50	50
		200	50	250	50	300

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Commodity and Variety	From 1943 Crop: Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	From 1943 Crop: Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	From 1943 Crop: Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	From 1943 Crop: Total	From I: Unbl. Avail. Dealer
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	K
Eggplant					
New York Purple Spineless	290			290	
Early Long Purple of Naples	328			328	
Round Purple Ordinary	44			44	
Delicatesse	132			132	
Black Beauty	20			20	
Round Purple French		75		75	
Total	814	75		889	
Fennel					
Giant Perfection Bulleri					
Farly Mammouth & Large Sweet	1,000			1,000	
Early Messina (Sicily)	1,500		500	2,000	
Early Neap. Sweet Large	1,500			1,500	
Late Giant of Rome	966			966	
Early Sweet Florence		1,450		1,450	
Mammouth, Giant			1,100	1,100	
Neapolitan			500	500	
Florence					
Total	4,966	1,450	2,100	8,516	1
Futterkohl (Kele) Purple			1,200	1,200	
Kohlrabi					
White Extra Early Prague	1,202		300	1,502	
White English Smooth	1,481			1,481	
White Goliath Extra Large	1,069		590	1,659	
Purple Goliath	1,174		50	1,224	
Very Early White Vienna Forcing	400		500	900	
Very Early Purple Viena Forcing	1,500			1,500	
Early White Vienna	1,358		500	1,858	
Purple	1,400		1,500	2,900	
Purple English	1,300			1,300	
Butter Purple	3,000			3,000	
White Dreienbrunnen		515	110	625	
White Delicatesse		274	600	874	

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ty	From 1943 Crop				From 1944 Crop	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 Crops
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
ess	290			290	30	320
aples	328			328	100	428
	44			44	50	94
	132			132		132
	20			20		20
		75		75		75
	814	75		889	180	1,069
ri					600	600
Sweet	1,000			1,000		1,000
	1,500		500	2,000		2,000
	1,500			1,500		1,500
	966			966		966
		1,450		1,450		1,450
			1,100	1,100		1,100
			500	500		500
					800	800
	4,966	1,450	2,100	8,516	1,400	9,916
			1,200	1,200		1,200
	1,202		300	1,502		1,502
	1,481			1,481		1,481
	1,069		590	1,659		1,659
	1,174		50	1,224		1,224
Forcing	400		500	900		900
Forcing	1,500			1,500		1,500
	1,358		500	1,858	1,400	3,258
	1,400		1,500	2,900	1,000	3,900
	1,300			1,300	200	1,500
	3,000			3,000		3,000
		515	110	625	200	825
		274	600	874	200	1,074

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Commodity and Variety	From 1943 Crop: Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	From 1943 Crop: Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	From 1943 Crop: Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	From 1943 Crop: Total	Fro U Av Dea
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	
Kohlrabi - continued					
Purple Delicatesse		271	130	401	
Triumph					
White Early					
Purple Early					
White Slim English					
Purple Slim English					
Purple Speck			500	500	
Large White or Green					
Large Purple					
Early White Vienna Short Leaved					
White Prague Forcing					
Purple Triumph					
Total	13,884	1,060	4,780	19,724	
Leek					
Monstrous Carentan	8,326		4,950	13,276	
American or London Flag	1,200		2,150	3,350	
Scotch Flag Musselburg	200			200	
Elephant	7,000		2,500	9,500	
Long Large Winter		943		943	
Monstrous Brabant		15	700	715	
Winter Meziers		1,000		1,000	
Yellow Poitou		306		306	
Brabandter					
Flanders					
Half Long Winter					
Winter Carentan					
Early Carentan					
Giant Elephant			3,000	3,000	
Giant Winter Long			500	500	
Elephant Carentan			4,000	4,000	
Carentan					
Gennevilliers					
Large Rouen					
Total	16,726	2,264	17,[illegible]80	36,790	

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iety	From 1943 Crop				From 1944 Crop	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 Crops
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
		271	130	401	1,400	1,801
					110	110
					400	400
					400	400
					250	250
					600	600
			500	500	3,000	3,500
					2,197	2,197
ort Leaved					739	739
					1,170	1,170
					200	200
					60	60
	13,884	1,060	4,780	19,724	13,526	33,250
	8,326		4,950	13,276	7,000	20,276
lag	1,200		2,150	3,350		3,350
g	200			200		200
	7,000		2,500	9,500	4,600	14,100
		943		943	1,000	1,943
		15	700	715		715
		1,000		1,000		1,000
		306		306	160	466
					3,600	3,600
					700	700
					1,500	1,500
					1,500	1,500
					180	180
		3,000	3,000		2,000	5,000
		500	500			500
		4,000	4,000			4,000
					1,500	1,500
					500	500
					800	800
	16,726	2,264	17,800	36,790	25,040	61,830

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Commodity and Variety	From 1943 Crop				J
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A. C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	D
Lettuce	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	
May King	2,190			2,190	
May Queen	121			121	
Ice of Leibach	471		280	751	
Brown Stonehead	2,487			2,487	
Drumhead or Malta	749			749	
Criolk	750			750	
Gallegs	650			650	
Wonder of Stuttgart	725			725	
Summer	1,025			1,025	
Rhenania	750			750	
Cos. Romaine Paris	630			630	
Cos. Balloon	208			208	
Cos. White Longstanding	300			300	
(Cutt.) American Gathering	2,835		270	3,105	
(Cutt.) Australian Curled White	4,920			4,920	
Butter	365			365	
Marvel Red Besson		600		600	
Paris Batavian		375		375	
Neapolitan (N.Y.)		1,108		1,108	
Bautzer Dauer		270	60	330	
Durable of Stuttgart		184		184	
Attraction		635		635	
Verbote Land		484		484	
Dresdner		187		187	
Furchtenicht		114		114	
Botners Treib		270		270	
Victorie		284		284	
White Cazard		17		17	
Marktgaertner		180		180	
Mortatella Winter		140		140	
Cutting Green Curled					
Cutting Yellow Australian					
Cos. Green Paris		1,550		1,550	
Cos. Kassler Red		300		300	
(Cutt.) Early Paris Crisped		2,000		2,000	

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ety	From 1943 Crop				From 1944 Crop	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 Crops
	Purchased by A. C. and Stockpiled for Lib Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A. C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
	2,190			2,190		2,190
	121			121		121
	471		280	751		751
	2,487			2,487		2,487
	749			749		749
	750			750		750
	650			650		650
	725			725		725
	1,025			1,025		1,025
	750			750		750
	630			630		630
	208			208		208
r	300			300		300
ring	2,835		270	3,105		3,105
led White	4,920			4,920		4,920
	365			365		365
		600		600		600
		375		375		375
		1,108		1,108	500	1,608
		270	60	330		330
		184		184		184
		635		635		635
		484		484		484
		187		187		187
		114		114		114
		270		270		270
		284		284		284
		17		17		17
		180		180		180
		140		140		140
					200	200
	1,550				800	800
	300			1,550		1,550
d	2,000			300		300
				2,000		2,000

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Commodity and Variety	From 1943 Crop: Purchased by A.C., and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	From 1943 Crop: Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	From 1943 Crop: Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	From 1943 Crop: Total	F
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	
Lettuce - cohtinued					
(Cutt.) Butter		365		365	
All Year Round			80	80	
Big Boston, Black Seeded			150	150	
Big Boston, White Seeded			50	50	
Yellow Stonehead			500	500	
White Batavian			500	500	
Giant of Leibach (Batavian)			800	800	
Summer of Stuttgart			500	500	
Nonpareil White Seeded			100	100	
Giant Summer Yellow Seeded			100	100	
Bautzer Dauer White Seeded			300	300	
(Cutt.) Yellow Curled Dark Seeded			1,000	1,000	
(Cutt.) Yellow Round Leaved White Seeded			1,500	1,500	
(Cos.) Green Paris White Seeded			700	700	
Trocadero, White Seeded					
Trocadero (La Proferee) Black Seeded					
Neapolitan White Seeded					
Merveille 4 Season, Black Seeded					
May King, White Seeded					
Berlin L. Yellow Black Seeded					
(Cos) Balloon Black Seeded					
(Cos) Paris Green White Seeded					
(Cutt.) Am. Gathering Red Edged White Seeded					
(Cutt.) Am. Gathering Yellow White Seeded					
(Cutt.) Early Black Seeded					
Total	19,176	9,063	6,830	35,069	
Melon					
Mixed			50	50	
Pineapple Red Fleshed					
Canteloupe Dwarf Mixed					
Crimpant Mixed					
Water Melon					
Total			50	50	

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ty	From 1943 Crop				From 1944 Crop	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 Crops
	Purchased by A.C., and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
		365		365		365
			80	80		80
ed			150	150		150
ed			50	50		50
			500	500		500
			500	500		500
			800	800		800
vian)			500	500		500
			100	100		100
ded			100	100		100
ded			300	300		300
Park Seeded			1,000	1,000		1,000
eaved White Seeded			1,500	1,500		1,500
te Seeded			700	700		700
d					150	150
) Black Seeded					200	200
d					400	400
ack Seeded					100	100
					100	100
Seeded					100	100
ded					100	100
Seeded					300	300
ed Edged White Seeded					600	600
ellow White Seeded					600	600
ded					50	50
	19,176	9,063	6,830	35,069	4,200	39,269
			50	50		50
					30	30
					120	120
					35	35
					100	100
			50	50	285	335

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Commodity and Variety	From 1943 Crop				In
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	
Onion (Red)					
Blood Red Giant Bottle Shaped	300			300	
Blood Flat Bassano	500	600		1,100	
Blood Red Giant Rocca		600		600	
Brown Giant Rocca		1,550	2,000	3,550	
Yellow Giant Rocca		800	500	1,300	
Lemon Rocca		900		900	
Yellow Vertus		450		450	
Yellow of Parma			1,000	1,000	
Copper Yellow Round Late			350	350	
Madera Flat (Rosy)			250	250	
Red Flat (Late)			1,200	1,200	
Large Brown Globe					
Long Conversation (Cuivre de Milan)					
Red Bassano					
Red Blood					
Light Yellow, Flat, Hard					
Total	800	4,900	5,300	11,000	
Onion (White)					
Marvel of Pompei	4,000			4,000	
Half Early of May	2,500		2,500	5,000	
White Maggiola (Neapolitan)	3,000			3,000	
Barletta Extra Early	1,000		1,000	2,000	
Earliest of all Pickling					
White Garganus	1,000			1,000	
Large Flat White Tripoli		500		500	
Large Flat White Lisbon		300		300	
Very Early Queen			2,000	2,000	
Late Flat Naples					
Early Nocera					
Early Vangirard					
Half Early Paris					
Prizetaken					
White Very Early Pompei					
White Very Early Nocera					

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ty	From 1943 Crop: Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	From 1943 Crop: Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	From 1943 Crop: Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	From 1943 Crop: Total	From 1944 Crop: Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 Crops
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Shaped	300			300		300
	500	600		1,100	1,500	2,600
		600		600	900	1,500
		1,550	2,000	3,550	3,000	6,550
		800	500	1,300	200	1,500
		900		900	400	1,300
		450		450		450
			1,000	1,000		1,000
te			350	350		350
			250	250		250
			1,200	1,200		1,200
					3,900	3,900
vre de Milan)					300	300
					950	950
					100	100
rd					350	350
	800	4,900	5,300	11,000	11,600	22,600
	4,000			4,000		4,000
	2,500		2,500	5,000	2,200	7,200
tan)	3,000			3,000	2,000	5,000
	1,000		1,000	2,000	6,400	8,400
s					1,000	1,000
	1,000			1,000	200	1,200
i		500		500	1,500	2,000
		300		300	800	1,100
			2,000	2,000	9,800	11,800
					1,600	1,600
					3,500	3,500
					1,000	1,000
					1,500	1,500
					100	100
					300	300
					1,000	1,000

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Commodity and Variety	From 1943 Crop: Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
Onion (White) - continued				
Paris Silverskin				
Queen				
Flat White Italian				
Total	11,500	800	5,500	17,800
Parsley				
Large Italian Improved	3,000			3,000
Giant of Naples			50	50
Giant Catalogna				
Common Italian				
Italian Giant, Large Leaved			2,000	2,000
Cutting, Small Leaved			1,000	1,000
Curled Green			1,000	1,000
Total	3,000		4,050	7,050
Pepper				
Large Neapolitan Red & Yellow	52			52
Large Neapolitan Yellow	80			80
Genoa Red	63			63
Sweet Red of Genoa				
Large Neapolitan Red			50	50
Yellow Large Early Neapolitan				
Long Red Sweet of Genoa				
Red Large of Nocera				
Golden Large of Nocera				
Red Elephant's Trunk				
Yellow & Red Large Nocera, Mixed				
Total	195		50	245
Purslane				
Green Large Leaved			128	128
White Large Leaved			160	160
Total			288	288

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iety	From 1943 Crop: Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	From 1943 Crop: Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	From 1943 Crop: Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	From 1943 Crop: Total	From 1944 Crop: Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 Crops
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
ed						
					800	800
					900	900
					400	400
	11,500	800	5,500	17,800	35,000	52,800
d	3,000			3,000	1,000	4,000
			50	50	300	350
					50	50
					200	200
Leaved			2,000	2,000		2,000
			1,000	1,000		1,000
			1,000	1,000		1,000
	3,000		4,050	7,050	1,550	8,600
& Yellow	52			52	300	352
ow	80			80	200	280
	63			63	100	163
			50	50		50
					200	200
apolitan					400	400
ea					75	75
					100	100
					150	150
					90	90
ra, Mixed					70	70
	195		50	245	1,685	1,930
			128	128		128
			160	160		160
			288	288		288

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Commodity and Variety	From 1943 Crop				From
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account, of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	Un Ava Deal
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	
Rocket					
Large Leaved Green			1,400	1,400	
Swiss Chard					
Large Green					
Lucullus					
Green Curled of Leghorn			150	150	
Green Cutting			1,400	1,400	
White Giant			200	200	
Total			1,750	1,750	
Spinach					
King of Denmark	25,914			25,914	
Gaudry Round Leaved			600	600	
Victoria Dark Green Summer			200	200	
Monstrous of Viroflay			9,500	9,500	
Total	25,914		10,100	36,014	
Tomato					
Earliest Clustered of Genoa			100	100	
Long Red S. Marzano					
Mixed					
Total			100	100	
Turnip					
Extra Early Purple Top Milan					
Purple Top White Globe					
Turnip Tops, Green Sweet Late Cabbage Headed			280	280	
"Norfolk" for fodder					
Total			280	280	

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oty	From 1943 Crop				From 1944 Crop	Total Available from both 1943 and 1944 Crops
	Purchased by A.C. and Stockpiled for Lib. Areas	Blocked for Account of, but not Purchased by A.C.	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	Total	Unblocked, Available in Dealers Whses.	
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos
			1,400	1,400		1,400
					100	100
					100	100
rn			150	150		150
			1,400	1,400		1,400
			200	200		200
			1,750	1,750	200	1,950
	25,914			25,914		25,914
			600	600		600
umner			200	200		200
			9,500	9,500	10,000	19,500
	25,914		10,100	36,014	10,000	46,014
Gonoa			100	100		100
					2,100	2,100
					800	800
		100	100		2,900	3,000
Milan					50	50
					20	20
t Late						
		280	280		70	350
					2,000	2,000
		280	280		2,140	2,420

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Table 3

VEGETABLE SEEDS NEEDED FROM ABROAD FOR CONSUMPTION IN ITALY IN 1945

Commodity	Variety	Normally Imported From	Present Possible Source of Import	Estimated Quantity Needed for all Italy * (M. Tons)
Spinach	New Zealand Victoria Triumph Improved Monstrous Viroflay Giant Nobel Winter Giant Gaudry	Holland, Hungary, Denmark	U.K. or U.S.	150
Cabbage	Early Spring Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Copenhagen Market Brunswick Short Stem Glory of Enkhuizen Quintal Late Flat Dutch	Holland, Denmark	U.K, or U.S.	2
Radishes	Forcing Deep Scarlet White Tipped Round Dark Red Early Scarlet Globe Early Scarlet White Tipped Olive Early Deep Scarlet Long Chartier Long Brightest Scarlet	U.K., Hungary, Germany, Holland, Denmark, France	U.K.	35
Peas	Dwarf Varieties Laxton William Hurst Gloire de Witham (Witham Wonder) American Wonder English Wonder Chelsea Gem Earliest of Annonay Kelvedon Wonder	U.K. or U.S.	U.K. or U.S.	200
	Tall Varieties Duke of Albany Alderman Senateur Laxton's Superb Blue Alaska Extra Early Pioneer Velocity (Rapid)	Hungary	U.K.	300

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	Giant Nobel Winter Giant Gaudry	Hungary, Denmark	or U.S.	150
Cabbage	Early Spring Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Copenhagen Market Brunswick Short Stem Glory of Enkhuizen Quintal Late Flat Dutch	Holland, Denmark	U.K. or U.S.	2
Radishes	Forcing Deep Scarlet White Tipped Round Dark Red Early Scarlet Globe Early Scarlet White Tipped Olive Early Deep Scarlet Long Chartier Long Brightest Scarlet	U.K., Hungary, Germany, Holland, Denmark, France	U.K.	35
Peas	**Dwarf Varieties** Laxton William Hurst Gloire de Witham (Witham Wonder) American Wonder English Wonder Chelsea Gem Earliest of Annonay Kelvedon Wonder	U.K. or U.S.	U.K. or U.S.	200
	Tall Varieties Duke of Albany Alderman Senateur Laxton's Superb Blue Alaska Extra Early Pioneer Velocity (Rapid) Washington Early Emperor Telephon (Telephon Grimpant) Evergreen	Hungary	U.K.	300
Broad Beans	Seville Long Pod) Aquadulce)	(Imported from North Africa, Morocco)		500

* 40% of which will be needed for the liberated areas of Italy south of the Pisa-Rimini Line.

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APPENDIX C

(58)

3 District
BASEBALL 11
331 Q

TIMBER PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

A conference was held at AC HQ CATANZARO on 2 Jan 45 to discuss difficulties that had arisen in connection with the AFHQ plan for the production of 25,000 cubic meters of timber from Calabria during the months of Jan. Feb. March 1945.

The following officers were present:

Lt. Col. EAH DOODWIN	AQMG 3 District (Chairman)
Lt. Col. FS FULLER	AC Rome
Lt. Col. RF GOSLING	ADST 52 Area (for Q 52 Area)
Ten Col. MANGANO Aurelio	Comandante Legione Forestale
Maj. RME LEWIN	CE Branch, 3 District
Maj V GUY	AC CATANZARO
Maj AD HOLLAND	274 Wks Sec RE CROTONE
Magg DE MARTINO Mario	Comandante Gruppo Forestale
Dott. ACCIARRI Raimondo	Ispettore Compartimentale dell'Agricoltura, CATANZARO
Dott. BERTUCCI Raffaele	Comandante Gruppo Foreste Demaniali Sila di CATANZARO
Capt. IR DE MARE	LRO 52 Area
Lt. JMB MARTIN	2910 Civil Labour Unit

1. The Chairman stated that military requirements of timber for essential war purposes were such that a very large programme of winter cutting had had to be drawn up. It was clear that certain difficulties would arise due to conflicting interests in the forests themselves and to the new conditions under which labour would be working. This meeting had been called so that difficulties, existing and prospective, could be brought to light and, if possible, solved. After considerable discussion the following decisions were taken.

2. Areas in which timber is to be cut are on sheets 23 and 24-1/200000 Scale Map of Italy.

(a) Areas within reference U2020-Z8030-Z2020 less that part within map reference U2080-U2500-Z2060, which is reserved for US Army.

(b) Area South and West of Grid Lines Y8030-Z2060-Z2020

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3. Requisitioning of Mills.

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Lt. Col. EAH DOODWIN	AQMG 3 District (Chairman)
Lt. Col. FS FULLER	AC Rome
Lt. Col. RF GOSLING	ADST 52 Area (for Q 52 Area)
Ten Col. MANGANO Aurelio	Comandante Legione Forestale
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2. Areas in which timber is to be cut are on sheets 23 and 24-1/200000 Scale Map of Italy.

(a) Areas within reference U2020-Z8030-Z2020 less that part within map reference U2080-U2500-Z2060, which is reserved for US Army.

(b) Area South and West of Grid Lines Y8030-Z2060-Z2020

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3. Requisitioning of Mills.

(a) Some Mills have already been directly requisitioned by CRE. Future requisitions will be sent to HQ 52 area for action with Genio Militare. Requisitions already made will be regularised through the same channels. 52 Area will notify, such requisitions for information to AC CATANZARO and Comando Gruppo Forestale of Provinces concerned.

(b) Contents of mills will be inventoried by owners and checked and signed by 9 CRE. Copies of signed inventories will be forwarded in duplicate to 52 Area for record purposes.

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4. Cutting of Timber.

(a) Forests will not be requisitioned. Records of timber cut and ownership will be maintained by personnel of Legion Forestale, who have agreed to accept responsibility. These will provide such information as may be necessary to enable the owner to make a valid claim for payment to the appropriate authority. The form will be worked out by 9 CRE with Legion Forestale.

(b) Records will be countersigned by 9 CRE and copies distributed as follows:

Owner
Forestale
Mill
52 Area (for claims)
CE 3 District (2 copies)

Disposal of his copies by CE 3 Dist will depend on the financial implications of the new method of obtaining timber.

The question of liability for payment and price to be paid for standing timber will be settled through technical channels with AFHQ for notification to those concerned.

(c) Timber will be cut to a plan worked out and agreed by 9 CRE with Comando Gruppi Forestali. This plan will, provided climatic conditions permit, prevent cutting of timber which has been or should be left standing for an essential purpose - and for reseeding or to prevent soil erosion (but not for amenity purposes.)

It will provide for the target figure of Q25000 cubic meters to be reached.

(d) It is unlikely that weather conditions will permit the complete execution of the plan. The following action will, therefore be taken.

(i) FBS will be asked to allow WD to exploit a forest in the US area at approx map ref Z1883-Z582 on either side of the road. This road must be kept clear of snow. CE 3 Dist to make necessary arrangements should FBS agree.

(ii) District ... Dist will be published asking

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Owner
Forestale
Mill
52 Area (for claims)
CE 3 District (2 copies)

Disposal of his copies by CE 3 Dist will depend on the financial implications of the new method of obtaining timber.

The question of liability for payment and price to be paid for standing timber will be settled through technical channels with AFHQ for notification to those concerned.

(c) Timber will be cut to a plan worked out and agreed by 9 CRL with Comando Gruppi Forestali. This plan will, provided climatic conditions permit, prevent cutting of timber which has been or should be left standing for an essential purpose - and for reseeding or to prevent soil erosion (but not for amenity purposes.)

It will provide for the target figure of Q25000 cubic meters to be reached.

(d) It is unlikely that weather conditions will permit the complete execution of the plan. The following action will, therefore be taken.

(i) PBS will be asked to allow WD to exploit a forest in the US area at approx map ref Z1883-Z582 on either side of the road. This road must be kept clear of snow. CE 3 Dist to make necessary arrangements should PBS agree.

(ii) District and Area Res will be published asking for existing dumps of timber to be reported to CE 3 Dist. It is believed that there are dumps at:

[illegible] (D738)
[illegible] .. (ear TRIC...ICO 8126)
Route 19 South of S.L.. CONSILINA (sleepers at rly stas.)

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(iii) The closest touch will be maintained by 9 CRE with the forestry authorities in CALABRIA with a view to developing all possible resources. Only in the last resort will destructive, cutting of timber be permitted, but in such circumstances this must be accepted.

Rep AC ROME desired that his protest against this "last ditch" cutting be placed on record.

5. Procedure

(a) To give effect to paras 3 (a), (b) and (c), 12 Italian forest guards have been allocated to mills or groups of mills. The OR responsible for the cutting of timber will call upon the forest guard allocated to him to mark, measure and record trees in the area he has selected for cutting. 9 CRE will similarly notify Comando Gruppo Forestale concerned. In the event of dispute trees will be cut except after reference to 9 CRE.

(b) Forest Guards so allocated will be rationed by WD. They will be attached for this purpose to the Allied Det working with the mill concerned. In addition they will earn a separation allowance of 50 lire Italian daily.

This para is subject to AFHQ approval.

6. (a) For purposes of liaison on this important work, it is essential that Comandante Legione Forestale Regionale should be able to visit his forestry personnel, the forest and the CRE. He has been unable to obtain tyres from Italian Government sources and it is recommended that suitable low grade tyres be made available for this purpose. 9 CRE to provide details of requirements.

7. Welfare

9 CRE will consider what can be arranged for the welfare of BORs virtually isolated for long periods in the forests. HQ 3 District will make a special grant of funds should that that appear necessary.

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8. Civilian Labour.

These forests are usually not worked in winter, conditions

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7. Welfare

9 CRE will consider what can be arranged for the welfare of BORs virtually isolated for long periods in the forests. HQ 3 District will make a special grant of funds should that that appear necessary.

877

8. Civilian Labour.

These forests are usually not worked in winter, conditions being too severe. There is no local subsistence and communications are precarious, consequently local inhabitants with their families return to their homes in the valleys. Men who are poorly fed and badly clothed cannot be expected to work under these conditions. The provision of materials for the mid-day meal for workers, plus the weekly allowance of bread for heavy workers, a pair of non waterti... boots and a gas cape US is not a sufficient inducement. The remedy is NOT an increase of wages.

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The following were considered essential:

(a) A scale of rations. 9 CRE to submit through 52 Area.

(b) Watertight boots.

(c) Third grade greatcoats.

Note

At the close of this meeting a technical conference was held between reps 9 CRE and Gruppo Forestale which resulted in a further measure of agreement on technical details.

Col
DA & QMG
E.A.H. GOODWIN

Distribution:

AFHQ
AC CATANZARO (6) (copies att for Ital Forestry Officials)
52 Area (4)
ADC for GOC
G
A
E (6)
Ord
Lab (2)
Wel
59 Claims & Hirings (2)
War Diary (2)
File

Lt Col FS Fuller - AC Rome
Maj AD Holland - 274 Wks See RE.

C of S Distribution
A Commonwealth CC

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DA & QMG
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War Diary (2)
File

Lt Col FS Fuller - AC Rome
Maj AD Holland - 274 Wks See RE.

C of S (1) & Translation
1 + Fld Cpy Esq, Cofs, CC
3 - PRB

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

Tel. 262
AGR/101

13 December 1944

18 DEC 1944

AGRICULTURE SUB COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - NOVEMBER

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a. Joint Italian-Allied Conference on Agriculture
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(2) Olive Oil
d. Land Reclamation and Improvement
e. Provincial and Communal Committees

2. Forestry

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b. Regional Meetings
c. Fuelwood for Italian Army
d. Shoes for Woodsmen
e. Six Months Production Plan for Charcoal and Fuelwood
f. Charcoal Bag Distribution

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

1. Results of the Meeting held in Rome from 30 November to 3 December 1944. on the situation of Italian Agriculture.
2. Recommendations of Allied Agricultural Officers in Northern Areas.
3. Recommendations on Fisheries and Hunting.
4. Notes for the conclusion of the Meeting - Forestry.

Appendix B

Sansa Decree issued on 16 October 1944 by Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Appendix C

Rice Price Decree issued 19 June 1944 by Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Appendix D

Granai del Popolo - Wheat collected to 30 November 1944 in Liberated Provinces of Italy.

Appendix E

Granai del Popolo - Total collections of wheat in past years, present forecast and quantity collected to date.

Appendix F

Royal Forest Corps - Letter by HQ Civil Affairs Section to RCs and SCAOs, 5th and 8th Armies.

Appendix G

Sheared wool amassed 1944 season.

Appendix H

1. Text of address by Commodore Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, at the afternoon opening session of the Agricultural Conference held at the Ministry of Agriculture, Rome, from 30 November to 3 December 1944.
2. Address by Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh at the Agricultural Conference held at the Ministry of Agriculture, Rome, from 30 November to 3 December 1944.

Appendix I

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Sansa Decree issued on 16 October 1944 by Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Appendix C

Rice Price Decree issued 19 June 1944 by Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Appendix D

Granai del Popolo - Wheat collected to 30 November 1944 in Liberated Provinces of Italy.

Appendix E

Granai del Popolo - Total collections of wheat in past years, present forecast and quantity collected to date.

Appendix F

Royal Forest Corps - Letter by HQ Civil Affairs Section to RCs and SCAOs, 5th and 8th Armies.

Appendix G

Sheared wool amassed 1944 season.

Appendix H

1. Text of address by Commodore Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, at the afternoon opening session of the Agricultural Conference held at the Ministry of Agriculture, Rome, from 30 November to 3 December 1944.
2. Address by Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh at the Agricultural Conference held at the Ministry of Agriculture, Rome, from 30 November to 3 December 1944.

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Appendix I

Agenda of meeting at the Ministry of Agriculture, Rome, held from 30 November to 3 December 1944, for the discussion of the general situation of Italian Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Appendix J

Agenda of Meeting of the Army Po Valley Group held at the Agriculture Sub-Commission offices from 30 November to 3 December 1944.

Appendix K

Prices of nitrogenous fertilizers, Italian production, approved for Central and Southern Italy and the Islands.

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Section I

GENERAL SUMMARY

The development of a closer working relationship between the field and central staff members of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission through the planning and holding of a joint conference for Liberated Italy on Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries and Hunting was the outstanding accomplishment during the past month. A clearer understanding of mutual problems, the joint development of concrete recommendations for their solution, a gain in self-confidence by Ministry representatives together with the acceptance of increased responsibilities by the Italian staff at each level resulted from the four-day conference.

The major recommendations of the conference included plans to increase production of cereals, dried legumes, potatoes, olive oil, fuelwood, charcoal, fish and game. Improvement in the controls on livestock slaughter, fish markets and motor schooner transfers were also suggested. Methods of improving the status of the personnel involved in carrying out the recommendations were suggested through the provision of legal status to Provincial and Communal Committees in Agriculture, de-militarization and improved epuration procedures for the Forestry Corps and the provision of a budget for the reorganized Fisheries Division in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Joint programming of requirements for agricultural supplies is proceeding with the Ministry of Agriculture. Preliminary estimates of requirements will be available during the coming month.

Wheat production estimates for Calabria and Sicily will be reduced one-fourth from the 1944-45 estimates made in August. Dried legumes for Italy will be one-tenth less. Lack of fertilizer and seed are the reasons given. About one-sixth of the proposed seed wheat program failed to materialize because of transportation difficulties. A report of estimated quantities of vegetable seeds for export is now available. Seed potatoes are moving to Sicily but collections in Avezzano are disappointingly low. Increased corn acreage is predicted as a means of utilizing land unplanted to wheat, hemp, sugar beet and potatoes because of plant destruction or lack of seed.

Campania and Toscana Regions have surpassed their goal in the "Granai del Popolo" with Lazio-Umbria and Abruzzi-Marche rapidly attaining theirs. The total stands at 9,313,774 quintals, or 85% of estimated collections.

Olive oil collections have started late and reached 33,303 quintals, as compared to 101,047 quintals in 1942-43, on December 1. Puglie Compartment contributed 90% of the total collections.

In collaboration with other interested Sub-Commissions, a joint program of procedures to define respective responsibilities for dealing with reclaimed land area problems is being prepared.

Regional meetings of Prefects and representatives of the Forestry Corps were arranged and held at five large consumption centers to discuss fuelwood prices. Plans were developed to make some shoes available to woodsmen and to allocate charcoal bags to the producers. 87

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The Fisheries Division secured a further relaxation of naval restrictions and planned for the distribution of recently arrived fishing supplies.

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Section II

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. **Agriculture**

General Situation

Despite many difficulties hindering normal farm operations, planting of most crops has proceeded in a fairly satisfactory manner even in the forward areas including some fighting zones. Though substitute crops will be required in some instances, it is expected that quite a high percentage of arable land will be seeded to some profitable food or feed crop. Progress of the mine clearing schools in the different sections are beginning to produce results. Favorable comment has come from a number of sources on the results of the graduates turned out. Shortage of means for moving various farm commodities continues to be one of the largest problems facing agriculture but minimum quantities of most essential items have been moved usually by the deadline dates.

a. Joint Italian-Allied Conference

Immediately upon the publication of the report entitled "1944-45 Production Program for Italian Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries," submitted as an appendix to the September report, Ministry of Agriculture and Agriculture Sub-Commission officials agreed that a conference be called to appraise the production estimates and discuss problems and means of implimenting same, in which Compartmental Agricultural Inspectors, Allied Field Agricultural Officers, Ministry of Agriculture officials, and members of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, would participate. It was felt that such a meeting, the first of its kind, would create a very desirable feeling of good-will and cooperation among all groups, to the end of benefiting the rehabilitation of Italian agriculture.

From the outset, it was fully agreed that the Conference was to be a Ministry of Agriculture responsibility, with the Sub-Commission assisting and advising in its preparation. The Conference was set for 30 November - 3 December by the Ministry who sent copies of the printed report to all Compartmental and Provincial Agricultural Inspectors, informing them of the meeting and inviting the former to attend. On 3 November, and with a follow-up reminder on 17 November, the Minister requested Compartmental Inspectors to meet with Provincial Inspectors and collect the latest pertinent information on areas planted and production estimates for 1944-45.

The Agriculture Sub-Commission also sent to Regional Commissioners and Regional Agricultural Officers the same printed publication, informed them of the Conference to be held, invited the latter to attend, and requested them to be ready to discuss the following points:

(1) Changes in the suggested provincial requirements.

(2) Problems and procedure to implement the program in cooperation with Italian officials at compartmental, provincial and communal levels.

(3) Major agricultural production problems for 1945 and 1946.

(4) Most important agricultural supply requirements (domestic

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(3) Major agricultural production problems for 1945 and 1946.

(4) Most important agricultural supply requirements (domestic and imported) for 1944-45 and 1945-46.

Because this was the first Conference of its kind to be held in Liberated Italy, both the Ministry and the Sub-Commission outlined to the press the purpose of the meetings and supplied it with a tentative program of the discussions to be held. "Basic News," and "Notizie Nazioni Unite," (English and Italian organs of the PWB), published advanced information on the Conference, which was followed up in a few Rome dailies.

The Director General of Agricultural Production of the Ministry was made Program-Chairman of the Conference, while the Chairmanship of each of its three sections - Agriculture, Forestry, and Hunting and Fisheries - was given to the appropriate Italian official of the Ministry, with their counterpart in the Sub-Commission as Co-Chairman. Similarly, the Coordinating Committees of each work session of the Conference was headed by officials of the Ministry and included representatives from both the central and field staffs of the Ministry and the Allied Commission. (See Appendix I.)

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(3) Supply Procurement Activities

a. Consorzio Agrario

As an emphasis on the immediate need for organization of Consorzi after forward areas are liberated, arrangements have been made for a functionary of the Federation of Consorzi Agrari to liaison with Eighth Army.

b. Supply Procurement and Distribution

1945-46 agricultural requirements for forward areas are now being studied jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and this Sub-Commission.

During the month 1,000 tons of ammonium nitrate were made available to the Consorzio Nazionale Canapa (Hemp Control Board) to stimulate the hemp program. Nearly all provinces of South Italy have received their full allocation of fertilizers. Quantities not yet moved are principally those that must move over military rail lines. More progress has been made in the movement of other supplies, such as sulphur and superphosphates, and also citrus from Sicily.

c. Supply and Produce Control

(1) Statistics and Surveys

Wheat Amassing - As of the end of November, 85% of the estimated collections for Liberated Italy had been delivered to the Granai del Popolo, details of which are shown in Appendix D and E, two Regions, Campania and Toscana, have surpassed their goal, and Lazio-Umbria and Abruzzi-Marche are rapidly attaining theirs. Other Regions, too, are making progress, save for Calabria, Puglie and Sicily, where deliveries are very slow.

Notes from the Field - In Abruzzi-Marche there is still considerable wheat to be consigned but the existing warehouses are insufficient to accept further important consignments.

In Sardinia, contrary to the statement made last month, only 88% of the wheat amassing target has been reached and, since the wheat campaign can be considered closed, it is not expected that the goal will be reached. Additional quantities will be amassed, but they will be negligible.

In Pistoia, Lucca and Pisa Provinces, an estimated 50% of the wheat crop has been lost due principally to adverse weather conditions. Threshing continues in some areas but the wheat is of such an inferior quality that storing for general alimentary purposes is questionable.

In the 8th Army area there appears to be an abundance of wheat, but its high moisture content is a problem. Considerable 1943 wheat is being found amassed.

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The situation was further complicated by the Cabinet crisis since the feeling of lack of control has caused a drop in morale amongst the outside agencies.

Useful service has been rendered in certain areas by Olive Oil Control Officers and it is to be hoped that their services will continue to be available.

As soon as the new Cabinet is formed it will be necessary to have a clear statement from the Government to the people that it and not the Allied Commission is responsible for olive oil amassing. At present, the popular but erroneous impression is that the Allied Commission carries this responsibility.

PWB is giving valuable publicity to the Amassing Program. For instance, in Sardinia for the month of December, twelve radio programs have been scheduled.

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d. Land Reclamation and Improvement

Since the last report primary emphasis has been placed upon setting out operational field problems and difficulties in national procedures and policies so as to establish a basis for proposals and actions intended to make more effective our efforts toward reactivation of bonifica projects. In collaboration with the other interested Sub-Commissions, a joint program of procedures is in the process of preparation which will define respective responsibilities and chart a streamline course of action for dealing with reclaimed area problems.

Also during the past month, considerable research work has been done with the following aims:

(i) to determine the potential flood damage to the agricultural economy north of the Pisa-Rimini Line

(ii) to determine the importance of agricultural production in that area with respect to the total national agricultural economy

The result of these studies are seriously impressive from a food production standpoint and will be helpful in preparing one aspect of the requirements programs and in doing advance planning for the whole forward area.

e. Committees

Considerable study has been given to the question of the reorganization of the Provincial and Communal Committees of Agriculture. At the Agricultural Conference, considerable time was given to a discussion of the question and recommendations were put forward for the consideration of the Government. The Government has appointed a Committee to make a detailed study and recommend appropriate changes in their composition and function.

2. Forestry

a. Joint Italian-Allied Conference on Forestry

One of the major accomplishments of this joint conference was the clearer understanding of the forestry problems reached by the Allied Officers and how they might assist in their solution. The assignment of definite topics for each Italian official to report on the sectional meetings did much to develop discussion, exchange of ideas, and self-confidence, as well as mutual confidence in a newly reorganized group. The Allied Officer in charge, working through an interpreter, merely helped to direct the conference and insist upon definite conclusions on important problems. The major recommendations dealt with demilitarization of the Forestry Corps, epuration, shoes and supplementary rations for woodworkers, feed allocations to work animals, increased transportation facilities for fuels, and provincial personnel. For detailed recommendations see Appendix A (4).

Results of this conference suggest similar meetings at frequent intervals, discussing fewer topics which have been assigned in advance and inviting members of other Sub-Commissions and Ministries to attend phases in which they have an interest.

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by the Regional Commissioner and Agricultural Officer, 5th Army. For Toscana Region - charcoal, 375 lire per quintal in all provinces, except Siena and Grosseto where the price will be 350 lire; fuelwood, in all provinces, 85 lire per quintal.

(2) Meeting at Naples on 15 November 1944

Those in attendance were the Prefect of Naples, S. E. Selvaggi, the Prefect of Salerno, Avellino, Benevento and Campobasso, Officers of the Royal Forest Corps, Directors of the Consorzi Agrari of the 5 provinces, representatives of the Zone Supply Office AC.

A schedule of prices were recommended for consideration by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is believed by AC Officers attending this meeting, and the Chief of Forestry Division, AC, that the prices recommended were too high and were made without sufficient study. The Forestry Division has suggested to the Head of the Royal Forest Corps that before these prices are approved by the Ministry, they should be carefully studied and revised when necessary.

(3) Other Forestry Meetings Held or Scheduled

A meeting held at Bari on 20 November was attended by the Prefects of Lucania and Lucania Region. Consigli Prov. Economic, Sepral, Head of the Compartment FF.SS Bari, representative of AC, Legion and Forest Group Commanders. At a meeting held in Reggio Calabria on 15 November, the Prefect of Reggio Calabria, Directors of Sepral and Consorzio Agrario, Group and Legion Forestry Commanders attended.

(4) Meeting at Sicily on 24 November 1944

On 24 November the High Commissioner of Sicily, Prefects of the Provinces of Sicily, Directors of Sepral and Consorzi Agrari, Legion and Group Commanders held a meeting on forestry problems.

A similar meeting has been scheduled by the Agricultural Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region, and it is planned for the Head of the Royal Forest Corps to attend this meeting.

c. Fuelwood for the Italian Army

The latest developments on this project are as follows:

(1) The Italian Army agreed to make available the 101 Forestry Company now stationed at Crotone to assist in procurement of wood.

(2) Except for the above mentioned Company, the Italian Army is unable to furnish any soldiers for the purpose of cutting wood. It was agreed that the Royal Forest Corps would obtain civilian contractors for the cutting of this wood and that the Army would furnish a supplementary ration for the woodsmen under provisions A.G./Q-4 of 26 September 1944, and also furnish shoes for the workers. Distribution of shoes and supplementary rations will be the responsibility of the Royal Forest Corps.

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Ministry of Agriculture. It is believed by AC Officers attending this meeting, and the Chief of Forestry Division, AC, that the prices recommended were too high and were made without sufficient study. The Forestry Division has suggested to the Head of the Royal Forest Corps that before these prices are approved by the Ministry, they should be carefully studied and revised when necessary.

(3) Other Forestry Meetings Held or Scheduled

A meeting held at Bari on 20 November was attended by the Prefects of Lucania and Lucania Region. Consigli Prov. Economic, Sepral, Head of the Compartment FF.SS Bari, representative of AC, Legion and Forest Group Commanders. At a meeting held in Reggio Calabria on 15 November, the Prefect of Reggio Calabria, Directors of Sepral and Consorzio Agrario, Group and Legion Forestry Commanders attended.

(4) Meeting at Sicily on 24 November 1944

On 24 November the High Commissioner of Sicily, Prefects of the Provinces of Sicily, Directors of Sepral and Consorzi Agrari, Legion and Group Commanders held a meeting on forestry problems.

A similar meeting has been scheduled by the Agricultural Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region, and it is planned for the Head of the Royal Forest Corps to attend this meeting.

c. Fuelwood for the Italian Army

The latest developments on this project are as follows:

(1) The Italian Army agreed to make available the 101 Forestry Company now stationed at Cretone to assist in procurement of wood.

(2) Except for the above mentioned Company, the Italian Army is unable to furnish any soldiers for the purpose of cutting wood. It was agreed that the Royal Forest Corps would obtain civilian contractors for the cutting of this wood and that the Army would furnish a supplementary ration for the woodsmen under provisions A.G./Q-4 of 26 September 1944, and also furnish shoes for the workers. Distribution of shoes and supplementary rations will be the responsibility of the Royal Forest Corps.

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d. Shoes for Woodsmen

A total of 250,000 pairs of shoes imported from the United States have been given to the Ministry of Industry, Labor and Commerce for distribution by the Prefects. The Forestry Division and members of the Royal Forest Corps after numerous conferences have agreed with the Ministry of Industry, Labor and Commerce that the first priority of these shoes should be given to woodsmen and charcoal burners. Instructions along these lines have been given to the Prefects and the local representative of Industry and Commerce and provincial members of the Royal Forest Corps.

e. Six Months Production Plan for Charcoal and Fuelwood

The Royal Forest Corps during the month completed a six month's production plan for the period November 1944 to April 1945. This plan states the amount of

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wood and charcoal necessary to produce in each provinces and amounts to be shipped from the producing to the deficient provinces. The plan covers all the provinces in Sicily, Sardinia, and the Mainland, including Abruzzi-Marche Region and Toscana Region.

Production figures are based on amounts sufficient to fulfill the normal civilian requirements, but it is estimated that the actual production may be only 50% of their requirements, unless a supplementary ration is furnished to the workers and a large increase is made in the allocation of transport.

f. Distribution of Charcoal Bags

A hundred thousand sacks have been allocated for charcoal. 50,000 of these sacks are being distributed in Southern Italy. Of the remaining 50,000, a part has already been distributed while the remainder will be distributed in Central Italy, Toscana and Abruzzi-Marche Region.

3. Fisheries

a. Joint Italian-Allied Conference on Fisheries and Hunting

In addition to the Captains of the Ports and representatives of the Ministry and Agriculture Sub-Commission, a few representatives of the fishing industry (production and canneries) were invited to attend the meeting. Consequently, the discussion represented both the industry and the governmental point of view. The recommendations dealt with naval regulations, budget provision for newly reorganized division, market controls, transfer of motor fishing vessels, restocking of fresh water fisheries, provision of powder for local manufacture, study of the possibility of prolonging the spring hunting season, and study of the retention of present Hunting Preserving Grounds to free those no longer serving their purpose. The viewpoint throughout the conference was to study ways and means of increasing the quantity of fish and game to be made available for alimentation with the limited means at hand.

b. Relaxation of Naval Restrictions

Another feature of the month was the routes granted by the Office of FONAM to transport fresh fish from Sardinia to the Continent. The routes will be La Maddalena to Civitavechhia and from Cagliari to Ischia to Gaeta. Routes are being studied by FONAM for fresh fish transport from Lampedusa to the Continent.

c. Supplies

Paints, nails, sailcloth and steel cables requisitioned from the United States are arriving in Italian Ports and will be distributed as soon as landed cost prices are available. The Hemp Control Board has turned over to the manufacturers the hemp cordage needs for the tuna nets of Sicily and Sardinia.

d. Motor Vessels

The Agriculture Sub-Commission called a meeting to discuss the present method of requisitioning and derequisitioning of motor fishing vessels. It asked that a study be made to determine the demands that will be made on present fishing [illegible] of the minesweeping job and by the

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Section III

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Personnel Changes

During the month two Italian civilians were added to the staff and one resigned:

Miss Vagaggini Cesarina (Statistical Clerk)
Mr. Pasquale DeFinis (Messenger to replace)
Mr. Roberto Brera (Resigned to return to school)

2. Promotions

Capt. Clayton C. Case to Major

Plans are under way for some shift in office arrangement.

Leland G. Allbaugh
LELAND G. ALLBAUGH
Director

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APPENDIX A (B)

Results of the Meeting held in Rome from November 30 to December 3, 1944, on the situation of Italian Agriculture.

The agricultural section of the Meeting was divided into six Italian-Allied Committees to study groups of crops, livestock, and the reorganization of Agricultural Committees, and a seventh group composed of Allied AMG Officers reporting on conditions in Army Areas and regions to be liberated.

As a result of all these conferences, a pretty complete picture has been obtained of general agricultural conditions up to the present fighting line. The crop outlook for 1944-45, with few exceptions, comes fairly close to the estimates set out in the publication "1944-45 Production Program for Italian Agriculture, Forestries and Fisheries," which was prepared jointly by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Allied Commission a few months ago.

In wheat, a 30% reduction in areas sown in Calabria and 22% in Sicily, as well as a substantial reduction in Puglia, are a matter of concern.

For dried legumes and other food crops, there will be a total reduction of 10% in areas planted compared with earlier estimates, due especially to difficulties of horse bean production in Sicily and to lack of potato seed supplies.

In livestock, although complete census figures were not to hand, percentage indications as against their last census were given by each Compartmental Inspector. These varied from around normal in Sicily, Calabria and Sardinia to as much as 75% loss in some war ravaged provinces.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into consideration the disruption of means of transportation, the extremely short supply of fertilizers, anti-parasiticides, farm machinery and electric power, and realizing the urgent need to make the most effective use of such limited supplies to increase agricultural production, the Conference recommends the following:

General Recommendations

1. To provide at once definite means for the removal of mines from farms, drainage of flooded areas and, where possible, the non-use of farms and agricultural land for military camps, etc.

2. To guarantee a greater degree of security on the farms in order to eliminate theft and agression.

3. To improve warehousing facilities and methods of conserving and distributing farm products in order to prevent losses.

4. To make plans at once for distribution, to the best advantage of Italian agriculture, of those means of transport and traction, both animal and mechanical, that are likely to become available at the end of the Italian war.

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Specific Recommendations

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Specific Recommendations

Cereals

1. Provincial Agricultural Inspectorates must use the maximum of propaganda and persuasion to increase late planting, even if lack of seed compels the use of spring varieties.

2. To collect in appropriate time and place the varieties of corn most suitable for specific districts.

Dried Legumes and Other Food Crops

1. As it is possible to plant legumes in various periods of the year, to intensify their production where possible.

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2. To utilize those small quantities of seed potatoes which are available to zones where [illegible]ber production could be obtained (notably Campania, Puglie, and a s[illegible]ific region of Sicily),

Industrial Crops

Governmental Directives are needed at once on what productions, if any, are desired in 1945 of hemp, sugar beet and tobacco.

Tree Crops

1. To formulate laws and increase penalties against the unnecessary cutting of olive trees.

2. To formulate laws against the unnecessary extension of vineyards.

3. To increase immediately the number of control officers, Allied and Italian police, to help maximize olive oil ammassing.

4. Issue immediately a circular defining the functions and responsibilities of provincial and compartimental officials in the oil ammassing program.

Livestock

The shortage of meat is acute except in a few areas, notably Sardinia, which is said to have a large quantity of sheep and some cattle available for export.

The shortage in work cattle, horses and mules is very grave in many parts; the price of a good pair of work oxen approachs Ls 300,000 near Florence.

To ameliorate the situation it is recommended that:

1. A proper livestock census be completed.

2. Control of slaughter in all phases be more complete.

3. Government subsidies be granted both for purchase of male stud stock and work stock for farmers in war ravaged zones.

4. Artificial insemination be extended under proper supervision to maximize the use of best stud stock available.

5. Movement of meat products from surplus zones in Italy and from abroad to consuming centers be effected.

6. Closer collaboration be brought about between the Italian Veterinary Service and Agricultural Officials and farmers.

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7. The existing regulations to control the movement of livestock from one region to another should be more rigidly enforced.

Provincial and Communal Agricultural Committees

1. Both Committees should be [illegible]

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Provincial and Communal Agricultural Committees

1. Both Committees should be continued as at present, and that they be given definite legal status.

2. A Committee be set up to study and determine the composition of these Committees and to determine and clarify their functions. This Committee to submit their report before the next agricultural meeting on 20 January 1945.

*****

The next meeting to discuss Italian agricultural problems will be held in Rome on January 20, 1945

The three principal topics of discussion in the Agricultural Session will deal with:

1. Land Reclamation (Bonifica)
2. Prices
3. Livestock

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APPENDIX A (2)

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF ALLIED AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS - NORTHERN AREAS

The following recommendations are presented for consideration with reference to Northern Areas:

A Alternative Crops and Supplies

1. That the Economic Section, A.C.C. must inform the Agriculture Sub-Commission by the 15th of December what their policy is in regards to sugar beets, and whether coal will be provided and whether certain damaged processing plants will be reactivated. Failing this, agricultural officials must discourage the planting of sugar beets.

2. In view of the shortage of seed for other alternate crops to sugar beets, it is suggested that corn should be substituted for sugar beets wherever an alternative crop is needed.

3. It is considered unnecessary to arrange a substitute for rice, since flooded rice-growing areas which become dry enough for other crops can also grow rice.

4. That priorities for planting and crop requirements be determined by the Ministry as soon as possible and widely publicized by the 15th of January 1945.

5. That the statistics of area and production per hectare as published in the 1944-45 Production Program for Agriculture should be revised in the light of possible flooding and lack of fertilizers and general war damage.

6. Since supplies for the area north of the Pisa-Rimini Line will not be available for Spring, it will be necessary to use present supplies of machinery, fertilizer, insecticides, and seeds. Regions which cannot receive their allotment through lack of transport facilities will have to permit their allocation to be distributed elsewhere.

B Agricultural Committees

7. Communal Committees to be set up immediately following the entry of spearhead AMG Officers in forward areas as presently recommended. These Committees are to be clearly indicated as a temporary body to assist in Agricultural control and organization until an elected committee can be constituted.

8. Provincial Committees to be set up immediately following occupation of provincial capital by provincial AMG teams.

9. When territory passes to Regional AMG control, plans should be made and executed for election, by popular farmer vote, of Communal Committees.

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10. The Communal Committees popularly elected by the farmer vote will in turn elect from their own membership members of the Provincial Committee.

11. Government Agricultural officials and other officials should act as

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10. The Communal Committees popularly elected by the farmer vote will in turn elect from their own membership members of the Provincial Committee.

11. Government Agricultural officials and other officials should act as technical advisors and ex-officio members of the Agricultural Committees.

12. Provisions should be made by all Agricultural Committees for hearing expression of farmer opinions at stated intervals.

13. Farmer representation on Communal and Provincial Committees should be broadened.

C Decrees and Amassing

14. It is the opinion of this meeting that as few Decrees as possible be promulgated in forward areas.

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15. No Decree relating to agricultural produce should be issued without clearance by the proper authority, i.e., the Regional Commissioner.

16. It is recommended that the Compulsory Amassing of Cereals (Ministerial Decree of May 2) be not put into effect in the forward area and that voluntary sale in that area be encouraged instead, and that the Consorzio be authorized to pay 900 lire for graded wheat.

17. That minor Cereals be unblocked (Decree of June 19) and free sale of them permitted at fixed prices.

18. That the rice price Decree should stand, subject to a free sale of the commodity.

D Consorzio Agrario

19. During early places of occupation present organization and methods of channeling supplies shall be followed.

E UPSEA

20. Statistical functions of the UPSEA and UNSEA to remain as indicated in early phases of Allied occupation.

F The following recommendations are presented for consideration in determining long time policy and are based on the experience of AC Agricultural Officers as they moved from South to North.

21. On a long time basis the policy of "return to normal trade" shall apply to handling of agricultural supplies, etc. In order that this may be accomplished it will be necessary that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and the Federation of Consorzi Agrari stimulate the shift to farmer control of Consorzi Agrari in Italian Government territory at earliest feasible time.

22. As a long term policy statistical functions of UPSEA should be absorbed by the Inspector of Agriculture and control and disciplinary functions should pass to law enforcement agencies.

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RECOMMENDATIONS ON FISHERIES AND HUNTING

APPENDIX A(3) 75

The Fisheries and Hunting Divisi of the Ministry of Agriculture ider the direction of Prof. Gustavo Brunelli deliberated on the following pertinent problems during the three-day meeting:

1. Naval Regulations
2. Condition of Boats and Equipment
3. Markets and Collections Centers
4. Fresh Water Fisheries and Inland Waters
5. Local Production
6. Percentage of Fish Destined for Local Consumption; Percentage that can be Exported to Consuming Centers and the Percentage for the Conservation Industry
7. Problems in Connection with the Salting and Canning of Fish
8. Permanent Needs for 1945-46 in Boats, Motors, Nets, Net Manufacturing Machines, Refrigeration etc.
9. Needs for Immediate Rehabilitation Work

The following recommendations are made:

Naval Regulations:

Sicily

1. That night fishing be extended from the Island of Sicily to the Island of Lampedusa.
2. That night fishing be permitted within the 500 meter strip around the coast in those zones where it is prohibited.
3. That the navigation permits be issued by naval authorities and not by Cogena insofar as fishing vessels are concerned.

Sardinia

1. That fishing be extended to a 7 mile limit.
2. That night fishing with underwater lights be permitted in zones where the activity is now prohibited. These zones are: from La Punta to Capo Sandalo - from Capo Sandalo to Punta Colonna - from Capo Sandalo to Isola Mangiabarche - from Torre Caladomestica to Capo Altura and north of Isola Asinara.

Calabria

1. That night fishing be permitted from Punta Calenizza to Torrente Bolano within 300 meters of the coast.

Campania

1. To extend the present 2-mile limit to 4 miles.
2. That day fishing be permitted in the zone from Capo Posillipo - Portici, and to prohibit fishing vessels not to approach anchored war or merchant vessels any closer than 300 feet.
3. That night fishing with underwater lights be permitted in the Gulf of Naples.
4. That night fishing be permitted in the Gulf of Salerno precisely from Punta Campanella to the Calabrian coast.
5. That both day and night fishing in the zone Punta Campanella to the Calabrian

865

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5. That both day and night fishing in the zone Punta Campanella to the Calabrian coast be extended to a 4-mile limit.

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Lazio

1. That day and night fishing be extended from 2 to 4 miles from the coast.
2. That the 4-mile strip from the coast be cleared of mines as soon as possible.

Adriatic Coast

1. That night fishing be permitted from Punta Stilo to Termoli in those zones where it is not now permitted. That it be extended to a 3-mile limit.
2. That same be permitted for the Tremiti Islands.
3. That deep sea fishing during daylight hours be permitted 14 miles out in the zone from Santa Maria di Leuca to Termoli and within the triangle Termoli-Tremiti-Pelagosa, and that motor fishing vessels operating in those areas be allowed to depart from port an hour before sunrise and return an hour after sunset.

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Northern Adriatic

1. That day fishing be permitted from Porto Recanati to Senigallia within a 2-mile limit.
2. That day fishing be permitted from Porto Recanati to Termoli within a 3-mile limit.

Statistical Survey

It is recommended that a statistical survey be completed as soon as possible on the condition of boats and equipment to ascertain immediate needs.

Fresh Water Fisheries

That the Icthyological laboratories be repaired immediately so as to be able to restock inland waters.

Transfer of Motor Fishing Vessels

That a study be completed immediately for the redistributions of motor fishing vessels to more productive areas.

Market Controls

1. It is strongly recommended that collection centers called by the recent Ministerial Decree be established immediately so as to eliminate as much as possible the black market on the product.
2. That the Ministerial Decree on the distribution of Nafta be applied and made to work by January 1, 1945.

Immediate and Permanent Needs

1. It is recommended that both the immediate and permanent needs studied in session be provided as soon as possible for the immediate and complete rehabilitation of the Italian Fishing Industry in all its phases.

Budget

1. It is most urgently requested and strongly recommended that adequate funds be approved and made available for the Ufficio Centrale della Pesca e della Caccia.
2. It is strongly requested and recommended that the present Minister's order creating the Ufficio Centrale della Pesca e della Caccia be sanctioned by a Legislative Decree.

HUNTING

The following problems in connection with Hunting were taken up:

1. Preserving Grounds
2. Seasons
3. Production
4. Needs

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HUNTING

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1. Preserving Grounds
2. Seasons
3. Production
4. Needs

The following recommendations are made:

1. To study the retention of the present Preserving grounds and to free those which are no longer serving their purpose.
2. To study the possibility of prolonging the spring hunting season.
3. To provide powder for the local manufacturers.

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APPENDIX A(4) 23

NOTES FOR THE CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING.

The Forestry Corps, which by law formerly performed technical duties primarily such as the conservation and improvement of the National Forests, the protection of watersheds, encouragement of Forestry; the Administration of the State Forest, since the beginning of the present war has been called upon to execute a particular assignment, i.e. the supply of charcoal and fuelwood.

The principal discussions of the meetings in the last few days referred to the supply of charcoal, but the problems of reorganizing the Forestry Corps was also discussed. Particular attention was given to the question of whether this Corps should become a civilian organization or remain a military one. His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture has already been informed of this question, the Director of the Forestry Service having presented to him the report on the question some time ago. During the meeting several recommendations were made for arriving at a decision on the matter. No new development or circumstances arose in the meeting such as to show marked advantage in favour of the military organization and therefore it is believed that the Royal Forest Corps should resume the status of a civilian organization. However the following considerations made by some Legion Commanders must be kept in mind:

1°) that at the present moment an immediate transformation of the Corps would bring about a crisis in the Forestry Administration at a time when it is necessary to provide for and assure the production of charcoal. Therefore the present situation should not be changed for the next six months.

On the other hand, though the study for the formulation of a new law is practically completed, the time necessary for the acceptance of the law on the part of the interested Ministries and the Allied Commission will take that length of time.

2°) A special indemnity should be granted to the Forestry personnel in view of its strenuous and uncomfortable work.

The problem concerning the epuration of the personnel was also discussed on November 30th. It was agreed both in the territory under the Italian Government and in that still under AMG administration the measures set out in the Royal Decree Law N°159 July 27th, 1944 should be adopted. This on the basis of the order of Brigadier General Lush, confirmed by the letter A.C.14616/P.S. dated November 19th 1944 from Brigadier UPCHER. This measure will eliminate the serious inconveniencies which occurred in the newly liberated areas and which could occur in the zones which will be liberated.

One of the most important points discussed in the meeting at Fra- the discussion of the distribution plan for charcoal

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the Forestry Corps was also discussed. Particular attention was given to the question of whether this Corps should become a civilian organization or remain a military one. His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture has already been informed of this question, the Director of the Forestry Service having presented to him the report on the question some time ago. During the meeting several recommendations were made for arriving at a decision on the matter. No new development or circumstances arose in the meeting such as to show marked advantage in favour of the military organization and therefore it is believed that the Royal Forest Corps should resume the status of a civilian organization. However the following considerations made by some Legion Commanders must be kept in mind:

1°) that at the present moment an immediate transformation of the Corps would bring about a crisis in the Forestry Administration at a time when it is necessary to provide for and assure the production of charcoal. Therefore the present situation should not be changed for the next six months.

On the other hand, though the study for the formulation of a new law is practically completed, the time necessary for the acceptance of the law on the part of the interested Ministries and the Allied Commission will take that length of time.

2°) A special indemnity should be granted to the Forestry personnel in view of its strenuous and uncomfortable work.

The problem concerning the epuration of the personnel was also discussed on November 30th. It was agreed both in the territory under the Italian Government and in that still under AMG administration the measures set out in the Royal Decree Law N°159 July 27th 1944 should be adopted. This on the basis of the order of Brigadier General Lush, confirmed by the letter A.C.14616/P.S. dated November 19th 1944 from Brigadier UEJCMC. This measure will eliminate the serious inconveniencies which occurred in the newly liberated areas and which could occur in the zones which will be liberated.

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One of the most important points discussed in the meeting at Friday December 1 was the discussion of the distribution plan for charcoal and firewood for the period November 1 1944 to April 1945.

This plan was prepared by the Direction of the Forestry Services for all the territory of liberated Italy, including the provinces under Allied control. It provides for the export of the above mentioned fuels from the producing provinces to the deficient areas so that the needs of the population, industry and Allied and Italian Armed Forces be met.

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Great difficulties will arise in realizing estimated quantities of fuels on account of lack of supplementary rations to to woodsmen that are subject to a heavy work in places where foodstuff is not available. There are no allotments of hay and oats for the animals assigned to the work of getting products out of the forests. Foresters cannot do any work in the mountains if they do not get adequate shoes and no sacks for transportation of charcoal are available. The cable lines that usually were a great help in getting finished products down the mountains are now of little use for lack of metallic cable; it is impossible to transfer the workers during winter season as has always been done in the past.

Legion and Group Command have no automobiles to carry out their duties.

Transportation problems have also been discussed in the meeting held on Friday December 1st.

Transpertation to consuming centers is the work of provincial Consorzi Agrari and the other commercial firms autherized by the Prefects in charge of distribution.

Lack of transportation facilities impeds distribution of forestry products and therefore greatly hinders new production. Consequently the Direction of Forestry Services has asked Transportation S./C. to give a higher priority to get assignment of railway cars and motor boats for sea transportation.

Price is another question that influences charcoal production. This subject has been reated in the meeting held on Saturday. It has been decided that in the actual conditions the best way to determine prices on a national base is to fix a price fob loading station. Prices were suggested by a group of Provinces having the same estimated costs and will be submitted to A.C. Economic S./C. for approval.

In suggesting prices we have kept in mind the idea of assuring production.

Summarizing the greatest difficulties to be solved in order to increase production of charcoal and transport to consumption areas, the following recommendations are to be made:

1° Assignment of extra rations to foresters.
2° Special feed allocations for working animals.
3° Assignment of 50,000 pairs of shoes to foresters.
4° Increase of railway cars, trucks and schooners assign-

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A great help in getting finished products down the mountains are now of little use for lack of metallic cable; it is impossible to transfer the workers during winter season as has always been done in the past.

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In suggesting prices we have kept in mind the idea of assuring production.

Summarizing the greatest difficulties to be solved in order to increase production of charcoal and transport to consumption areas, the following recommendations are to be made:

1° Assignment of extra rations to foresters.
2° Special feed allocations for working animals.
3° Assignment of 50,000 pairs of shoes to foresters.
4° Increase of railway cars, trucks and schooners assignments for transportation of fuels.
5° Assignment of at least one car to each provincial Comand.

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TRANSLATION

APPENDIX B

Decree issued the 16th October by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Article 1. The residue of olive-crushing called "sansa" viz.olive kernel huske (detriti della grupa, tritume di mandorle, frantumi di nocciuole) and the sansa residue for levigation "al frullino" (olive [illegible] and pulp), have to be used for extraction with solvents only, this concerns both domestic and imported sansa.

Article 2. All products and by-products as per article 1 which are now available or will be produced by olive mills of every cathegory or industrial plants for levigation "al frullino" are to be considered as blocked in the depots of the a/mindustrial plants and at the disposal of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, also if the stocks do not belong to the said plants; the items in question will be made available for the Consorzio Nazionale degli Industriali Produttori di Olio dalle Sanse (National Consorzio of Industrials producing oil from "sansa") This Consorzio is delegated by the a/m Ministry for the distribution of the a/mproducts to the concerned industrial plants according to a distribution plan worked out by the Consorzio Sanse; this plan will have to be approved beforehand by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

The Consorzio Nazionale degli Industriali Produttori Olio dalle Sanse, on the 1st and 15th of each month, will have to inform the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests, the Provincial Statistical and Economic Offices of Agriculture (Uffici Provinciale Statistici ed Economici della Agricoltura) as well as the concerned Consorzio Agrari Provinciali about the following:

(a) the quantities of fresh "sansa" delivered to the extraction plants;
(b) the quantities of sulphuroil of low and high acidity produced by each plant;
(c) the delivery of oil as per para.(b) during the fortnight and the balance on stock at the end of the fortnight;
(d) the produced quantities of exhausted "sansa".

Article 3. The exhausted "sansa" and the kernels which will be produced by the oil extraction plants from the residues of the "torchiatura" and the "levigazione al frullino" are blocked in the warehouses of the said plants and will be allotted to the concerned industries according to instructions given by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour in agree-ment with the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests.

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...by-products as per Article 1 which are now available or will be produced by olive mills of every cathegory or industrial plants for levigation "al frullino" are to be considered as blocked in the depots of the a/mindustrial plants and at the disposal of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, also if the stocks do not belong to the said plants; the items in question will be made available for the Consorzio Nazionale degli Industriali Produttori di Olio dalle Sanse (National Consorzio of Industrials producing oil from "sanse") This Consorzio is delegated by the a/m Ministry for the distribution of the a/mproducts to the concerned industrial plants according to a distribution plan worked out by the Consorzio Sanse; this plan will have to be approved beforehand by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

The Consorzio Nazionale degli Industriali Produttori Olio dalle Sanse, on the 1st and 15th of each month, will have to inform the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests, the Provincial Statistical and Economic Offices of Agriculture (Uffici Provinciale Statistici ed Economici della Agricoltura) as well as the concerned Consorzio Agrari Provinciali about the following:

(a) the quantities of fresh "sansa" delivered to the extraction plants;
(b) the quantities of sulphuroil of low and high acidity produced by each plant;
(c) the delivery of oil as per para.(b) during the fortnight and the balance on stock at the end of the fortnight;
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It is confirmed that it is forbidden to grind "sansa" or olive kernels, and to deal with or sell under any circumstances the flour so obtained.

Article 4. Those who import fresh or exhausted "sansa" or sulphuroil or olive skins and pulp have also to follow the rules of this decree.

Article 5. The Ministry of Agriculture & Forests and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labour, after having considered the availabilities of oil extracted from "sansa" with solvents "sulphuroil) either of domestic production or imported, will establish for each year the quantities to be refined and used as edible oil and those for industrial purpose.

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The quantities of oil as above, will be allotted through the cannel of the Consorzio Nazionale degli industriali Produttori di Olio dalle "sanse" to the firms indicated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Commerce.

Article 6. Any rules in contrast with those contained in this decree are annulled.

Article 7. Any infractions to the rules of this decree will be punished etc. etc.

21 October 1944 - KS

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APPENDIX C

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTS

BY VIRTUE OF Royal Decree-Law No. 397 of May 10, 1943 relative to the provisions governing the 1943 grain and dried beans crop;

The Ministerial Decree of May 2,1944, comprising rules governing the 1944 wheat and barley crops;

The Ministerial Decree of June 19, 1944 regarding blocking of minor cereals and seed legumes of the 1944 crop;

The Ministerial Decree date June 28,1944 regarding the prices of minor cereals and dried pulses;

CONSIDERING it advisable to fix the prices for unpolished rice of the 1944 crop, subject to regulation, in relation to present production costs;

D E C R E E S

Art. 1

The basic prices for unpolished rice subject to control as according to the Ministerial Decree of June 19, 1944 to be paid contributors are fixed as follows:

Originario (comune)	L.	445	per qtl.
" Prime grade (supercomune)	"	470	" "
Maratelli and P6 (semifino)	"	515	" "
Vialone (fino and superfino)	"	660	" "

These prices to be paid to growers at time of delivery for sound, dry, true marketable product payable at the nearest collection center, net weight, excluding all expenses relating to the organization and management costs of the "Granai del Popolo".

The aforesaid prices refer solely to the 1944 crop and apply to all liberated Italian territory.

Art. 2

This Decree becomes operative the day following its

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

The Ministerial Decree of June 19, 1944 regarding blocking of minor cereals and seed legumes of the 1944 crop;

The Ministerial Decree date June 28,1944 regarding the prices of minor cereals and dried pulses;

CONSIDERING it advisable to fix the prices for unpolished rice of the 1944 crop, subject to regulation, in relation to present production costs;

D E C R E E S

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Vialone (fino and superfino)	"	660	" "

These prices to be paid to growers at time of delivery for sound, dry, true marketable product payable at the nearest collection center, net weight, excluding all expenses relating to the organization and management costs of the "Granai del Popolo".

The aforesaid prices refer solely to the 1944 crop and apply to all liberated Italian territory.

Art. 2

This Decree becomes operative the day following its publication in the Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno.

Rome, November 14, 1944

The Minister
Fausto Gullo

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GRANAI DEL POPOLO
WHEAT COLLECTED TO 30 NOVEMBER IN
LIBERATED PROVINCES OF ITALY

APPENDIX D

Liberated provinces	1941 crop	1942 crop	1943 crop	1944 crop	
	Collected to 30 November qls.			Collected qls.	Date of report
Arezzo	148.298	279.973	195.856	194.869	30/11
Firenze	192.528	304.248	334.074	115.913	15/11
Grosseto	558.720	586.704	370.582	396.756	30/11
Livorno	161.004	182.037	117.154	106.149	23/11
Lucca	10.307	28.216	12.773	1.304	23/11
Pisa	209.405	262.145	189.047	157.640	23/11
Pistoia	16.143	47.606	25.549	1.832	30/11
Siena	463.134	546.603	130.580	567.645	30/11
TOSCANA	1.759.585	2.217.532	1.675.615	1.542.108	
Ancona	841.007	652.166	737.133	485.855	30/11
Ascoli Piceno	521.708	449.527	498.811	406.939	23/11
Macerata	779.543	662.432	747.010	693.230	19/11
Pesaro-Urbino	722.522	494.705	605.430	128.601	15/11
MARCHE	2.864.780	2.259.830	2.588.384	1.714.625	
Perugia	644.022	850.195	811.617	817.319	23/11
Terni	181.733	220.100	165.095	245.209	23/11
UMBRIA	825.755	1.070.295	976.712	1.062.528	
Frosinone	28.971	46.996	13.929	11.754	30/11
Littoria	119.994	193.184	189.700	12.899	23/11
Rieti	45.236	58.597	61.300	87.742	23/11
Roma	337.982	354.177	349.313	141.766	23/11
Viterbo	494.945	414.987	324.081	234.931	15/11
LAZIO	1.027.128	1.067.941	938.323	489.092	
Aquila degli A.	47.312	53.538	38.153	32.480	30/11

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Firenze	192.528	304.249	334.074	115.913	15/11
Grosseto	558.720	566.704	370.582	396.756	30/11
Livorno	161.004	182.037	117.154	106.149	23/11
Lucca	10.307	28.216	12.773	1.304	23/11
Pisa	209.405	262.145	189.047	157.640	23/11
Pistoia	16.143	47.606	25.549	1.832	30/11
Siena	463.134	546.603	130.580	567.645	30/11
TOSCANA	1.739.585	2.317.532	1.675.615	1.542.108	
Ancona	841.007	652.166	737.133	485.855	30/11
Ascoli Piceno	521.708	449.527	498.811	406.939	23/11
Macerata	779.543	668.432	747.010	693.230	19/11
Pesaro-Urbino	722.522	494.705	605.430	128.601	15/11
MARCHE	2.864.780	2.259.830	2.588.384	1.714.625	
Perugia	644.022	850.195	811.617	817.319	23/11
Terni	181.733	220.100	165.095	245.209	23/11
UMBRIA	825.755	1.070.295	976.712	1.062.528	
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Littoria	119.994	193.184	189.700	12.899	23/11
Rieti	45.236	58.597	61.300	87.742	23/11
Roma	337.982	354.177	349.313	141.766	23/11
Viterbo	494.945	414.987	324.081	234.931	15/11
LAZIO	1.027.128	1.067.941	938.323	489.092	
Aquila degli A.	47.312	53.538	38.153	32.480	30/11
Campobasso	382.503	245.992	143.000	243.345	30/11
Chieti	220.839	103.141	99.889	65.974	23/11
Pescara	166.241	116.572	108.032	93.390	30/11
Teramo	373.708	299.745	286.191	279.030	19/11
ABRUZZI E MOLISE	1.190.603	818.988	675.565	714.219	
Avellino	89.809	109.579	51.706	81.079	30/11
Benevento	101.977	160.551	49.285	94.023	30/11
Napoli	86.642	124.022	64.773	40.292	30/11
Salerno	49.067	93.179	41.610	38.322	30/11
CAMPANIA	327.495	487.731	207.374	253.716	

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Liberated provinces	1941 crop	1942 crop	1943 crop (x)	1944 crop	
	Collected to 30 November qls.			Collected qls.	Date of report
Bari	353.513	261.342	169.642	219.004	30/11
Brindisi	51.600	25.278	64.564	19.280	30/11
Foggia	1.760.213	1.401.065	885.678	1.195.202	25/11
Taranto	161.221	96.357	69.760	117.752	30/11
Lecce	34.115	17.106	75.833	17.607	30/11
PUGLIE	2.360.662	1.801.148	1.265.477	1.568.845	
Matera	478.375	451.216	163.857	476.094	30/11
Potenza	324.817	282.339	94.519	281.373	30/11
LUCANIA	803.192	733.555	258.376	757.467	
Catanzaro	275.011	246.075	90.393	108.429	30/11
Cosenza	175.681	134.429	12.507	73.742	23/11
Reggio Calabria	13.949	9.424	2.089	3.228	23/11
CALABRIE	464.641	389.928	104.989	185.399	
Agrigento	523.409	176.143	195.097	169.103	15/11
Caltanissetta	570.352	227.701	238.222	295.603	30/11
Catania	175.555	229.706	117.581	192.504	23/11
Enna	414.049	213.489	139.533	188.553	30/11
Messina	32.878	27.968	315	16.113	30/11
Palermo	426.573	144.657	121.720	181.534	30/11
Ragusa	105.865	50.721	30.388	69.241	23/11
Siracusa	111.810	93.348	55.582	89.696	23/11
Trapani	122.821	76.141	46.257	59.416	30/11
SICILIA	2.483.312	1.239.974	944.695	1.261.763	
Cagliari	214.317	196.933	143.570	180.639	23/11
Nuoro	34.671	27.501	8.770	23.948	23/11
Sassari	148.071	127.117	-	59.395	23/11
SARDEGNA	391.059	351.551	152.340	263.982	

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		17.10[illegible]	75.633	17.607	30/11
PUGLIE	2.360.662	1.801.148	1.265.477	1.568.845	
Matera	478.375	451.216	163.857	476.094	30/11
Potenza	324.817	282.339	94.519	281.373	30/11
LUCANIA	803.192	733.555	258.376	757.467	
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Ragusa	105.865	50.721	30.388	69.241	23/11
Siracusa	111.810	93.348	55.582	89.696	23/11
Trapani	122.621	76.141	46.257	59.416	30/11
SICILIA	2.483.312	1.239.874	944.695	1.261.763	
Cagliari	214.317	196.933	143.570	180.639	23/11
Nuoro	34.671	27.501	8.770	23.948	23/11
Sassari	148.071	127.117	-	59.395	23/11
SARDEGNA	391.059	351.551	152.340	263.982	
GRAND TOTAL	14.499.212	12.438.273	9.787.850	9.813.774	

(*) In many provinces amassing figures regarding the 1943 crop cover only part of the period under review.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Agriculture Sub-Commission

AGR/211.14

SUBJECT: Amassing Report.

REGION	Average dates of reports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept.1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Per in
				latest report	report preceding month	31 Oc 1942
Calabria	23/11	185,399	280,000	66	63	9
Lucania	30/11	757,467	950,000	80	78	9
Puglie	30/11	1,568,845	2,170,000	72	71	9
Campania	30/11	253,715	250,000	101	94	8
Campobasso	30/11	243,345	300,000	81	76	8
SOUTHERN		3,008,772	3,950,000	76	74	9
Sicilia	25/11	1,261,763	2,000,000	63	61	9
Sardegna	23/11	263.982	300,000	88	82	9
Lazio-Umbria	23/11	1,551,650	1,600,000	97	94	9
Abruzzi-Marche (*)	23/11	2,185,499	2,250,000	97	77	9
Toscana	23/11	1.542,108	1,500,000	103	90	9
GRAND TOTAL		9,813,774	11,600,000	85	78	9

(*) Not including Campobasso

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Agriculture Sub-Commission

APPENDIX E

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verage tes of eports	Collected at latest report (qls)	Agriculture S/C estimate (12 Sept.1944) (qls)	Percent of Agric. S/C estimate collected at		Percent of total amassed in 1942-43 collected on		
			latest report	report preceding month	31 Oct. 1942	30 Nov. 1942	31 Dic. 1942
23/11	185,399	280,000	66	63	91	93	94
30/11	757,467	950,000	80	78	93	94	94
20/11	1,568,845	2,170,000	72	71	95	96	96
30/11	253,715	250,000	101	94	88	90	91
20/11	243,345	300,000	81	76	84	85	86
	3,008,772	3,950,000	76	74	92	93	94
5/11	1,261,763	2,000,000	63	61	93	95	96
3/11	263.982	300,000	88	82	93	94	94
3/11	1,551,650	1,600,000	97	94	93	94	95
3/11	2,185,499	2,250,000	97	77	95	95	96
3/11	1.542,108	1,500,000	103	90	93	94	95
	9,813,774	11,600,000	85	78	93	94	95

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LELAND G. ALLDAUGH,
Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Civil Affairs Section
A.C.O 394

APPENDIX F

AC/14616/PS

15 November 1944

SUBJECT : Royal Forest Guards.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Lazio, Abruzzi-Marche, Toscana, Emilia, Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, and Venezia Regions. (Attn: R.P.S.O.).
S.C.A.O. AMG Fifth Army, (Attn: C.P.S.).
S.C.A.O. AMG Eighth Army (Attn: S.C.A.P.O.).

1. Instances have been reported of the Royal Forest Guards being disbanded in the early phase of Allied Military Government and of lack of footwear, clothing and proper rations for this body.

2. The importance of the duties performed by the Forest Guards is fully explained in memorandum AGR/403.6 dated 25th October 1944. Care will therefore be taken to ensure that the existing organisation is maintained and given every assistance in carrying out its functions efficiently.

3. In particular, the following points are brought to your attention:-

Epuration.

The normal practice as laid down in the Executive Memorandum 67 following by Epuration under D.L.L. 159 dated 27 July 1944, (when implemented in any province) will be observed. Wholesale removals are to be deprecated and render the important work of these guards ineffective.

Rations.

The scale of rations for Forest Guards is set out in Memorandum ACC/43-1/FOOD dated 18th October 1944.

Uniforms.

Requests for boots, clothing etc should be addressed through Forest Guard channels to the Italian Ministry of Industry Labour and Commerce.

Transport.

Any possible assistance in supplying transport to Legions and Groups for supervising the services should be rendered.

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By Command of Commodore STONE:

R R Crispin

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

...C.P.S.). (attn: S.C.A.P.O.).

1. Instances have been reported of the Royal Forest Guards being disbanded in the early phase of Allied Military Government and of lack of footwear, clothing and proper rations for this body.

2. The importance of the duties performed by the Forest Guards is fully explained in Memorandum AGR/CS.6 dated 25th October 1944. Care will therefore be taken to ensure that the existing organisation is maintained and given every assistance in carrying out its functions efficiently.

3. In particular, the following points are brought to your attention:-

Epuration.

The normal practice as laid down in the Executive Memorandum 67 following by Epuration under D.L.L. 159 dated 27 July 1944, (When implemented in any province) will be observed. Wholesale removals are to be deprecated and render the important work of these guards ineffective.

Ration.

The scale of rations for Forest Guards is set out in Memorandum ACC/43-1/FCG dated 16th October 1944.

Uniforms.

Requests for boots, clothing etc should be addressed through Forest Guard channels to the Italian Ministry of Industry Labour and Commerce.

Transport.

Any possible assistance in supplying transport to Legions and Groups for supervising the services should be rendered.

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By Command of Commodore STONE:

for G.R. UPJOHN Brig
VP CA Sec.
DCOS, AC

Copy to: Regional Commissioner,
Sicilia Southern, Sardinia Region.
(Attn: R.P.S.O.).
Agriculture Sub-Commission
Economic Section
Public Safety Sub-Commission

AFW/jwf

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APPENDIX G.

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SHEARED WOOL AMASSED - 1944 SEASON

The quantity of wool amassed as of 31 October 1944 in Central and Southern Italy is 1,590,000 kilograms of which only 100,000 kgs have been distributed. Apart from this there are 2,400,000 kgs remaining from the 1943 crop.

Consorzi	Tessile	Mat.Lavoro	Materasso	Totale
Livorno	5.192	---	---	5.192
Pistoia	3.951	---	---	3.951
Siena	16.648	---	---	16.648
Grosseto	69.831	---	---	69.831
Perugia	45.534	---	---	45.534
Pescara	11	---	---	11
Terni	10.395	---	---	10.395
Rieti	73.622	---	---	73.622
Roma	99.528	---	---	99.528
Viterbo	450.235	---	---	450.235
Campobasso	3.400	---	---	3.400
Chieti	232	---	---	232
Teramo	5.419	---	---	5.419
Bari	26.270	---	98.953	125.223
Brindisi	5.736	---	31.113	36.849
Foggia	79.604	---	6.789	86.393
Lecce	---	---	15.712	15.712
Matera	45.471	---	---	45.471
Taranto	58.345	---	26.960	85.305
Potenza	48.851	---	---	48.851
Catanzaro	87.467	---	---	87.467
Cosenza	6.206	---	114	6.320
Avellino	344	---	---	344
Reggio Calabria	462	---	---	462
			3.689	6.600

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	5.192	---	---	5.192
Pistoia	3.951	---	---	3.951
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Catanzaro	87.467	---	---	87.467
Cosenza	6.206	---	114	6.320
Avellino	344	---	---	344
Reggio Calabria	462	---	---	462
Catania	2.911	---	3.689	6.600
Enna	---	671	3.202	3.873
Messina	---	---	12.944	12.944
Palermo	246	1.290	6.482	8.018
Ragusa	1.377	---	197	1.574
Siracusa	---	6.808	---	6.808
Cagliari	---	203	132.788	132.991
Sassari	---	---	94.703	94.703
	1.147.341	8.972	433.651	1.589.964

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APPENDIX "A".

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TEXT OF AN ADDRESS BY

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE, USNR

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ALLIED COMMISSION, AT THE

OPENING SESSION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

HELD AT THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ROME **APPENDIX H(1)**

30 November - 3 December 1944

As this Conference opens, I wish to extend my sincere thanks and congratulations to the Ministry of Agriculture for having initiated the policy of bringing together the Italian Field Officials with the Officials of the Ministry in Rome and the agricultural experts of the Allied Commission to work out, in a spirit of true understanding and co-operation, a solution to the problems now facing Italian agriculture, forestry and fisheries. This and future meetings will not only help create a better understanding by the provincial and compartmental officials of the problems of agriculture as they affect Italy as a whole, but will also assist the Central staff of the Ministry of Agriculture in their appreciation of local problems and the place they deserve in preparing for policy.

Italian agriculture has suffered greatly from the dangerous policies of the Fascist regime and the ravages of the war brought about by that regime on this country. Yet, despite the great loss in farm homes and livestock, despite the floods unleashed by the enemy and the lack of farm machinery, seed and fertilizers, agriculture in Italy today is making a rapid recovery. Credit for a good part of this recovery goes to the group here today for planning and carrying through emergency measures of production or control. At the same time, the farmers of Italy deserve our admiration for carrying on their great work in helping to feed the nation, under what might be termed the most unfavorable conditions in Italian agricultural history.

The effect of this recovery on the economic situation of the country should not be underestimated. True, the rations are small and the bread is brown, but think of what would have happened today to the stability of Italy had not Italian farmers and their families toiled and sweated during all of last year to produce hundreds of thousands of tons of cereals, vegetables, and fruits. I have seen at close hand the industry and fortitude of the Italian farm families. I shall never forget those weeks in which they labored successfully in the areas south of Pompeii to save their crops from the ravage of the Vesuvius eruption. Our admiration goes as fully to the forester and the fisherman who have braved the elements, under terrific odds, to bring a little warmth and a better diet to their countrymen.

As you meet today to begin deliberating and planning the 1944-45 agricultural, forestry and fisheries production for Italy, your principal task will be to devise means of obtaining the greatest possible returns with the very limited supplies of fertilizers, machinery, seed, and fisheries and forestry equipment available. It will not be an easy job, but it will have to be done. For not only have the means of manufacturing these commodities within Italy been reduced or destroyed by war, but world supplies are now extremely tight, because in recent years the emphasis on the production of equipment needed for the prosecution of the war has been paramount in the great Allied industrial arsenals. Transportation also will be another limiting factor, both within Liberated Italy and outside of the country. Ships are carrying troops and war equipment instead of bringing only tractors and superphosphate. For we are still at war - and all of us at times are inclined to overlook this hard fact. On your return to your various provinces and compartments, remind your local colleagues and the farmers of this. Let them do their part, just as young men from all over the world, and the brave Italian soldiers, are doing theirs in dying to liberate the rest of Italy from the Nazi and the Fascist tyranny.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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Of course the Allies are helping to rehabilitate Italian agriculture, forestry and fisheries. For it is the interest of all that recovery be as speedy and as complete as possible. As a matter of fact, we are now working with the Ministry of Agriculture on plans to obtain more agricultural machinery, fertilizers, and forestry and fisheries needs.

But many of these commodities may not reach Italy in time to be of great value to the 1944-45 production. And this is where the combined initiative, ingenuity and planning of the group meeting here today will have to be pooled with that of experts at various levels in the field to make the most effective use of whatever small supplies are or may become available. I am sure you will succeed in this task, and I want to assure you that you have the full backing of the Allied Commission in this work.

Thank you for receiving me.

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THREE MAJOR CHALLENGES TO ITALIAN AGRICULTURE IN 1945

PRESENTED BY L. G. ALLBAUGH AT THE
AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE HELD AT THE MINISTRY
OF AGRICULTURE

APPENDIX H(2)

Rome, Italy, November 30, 1944

Three major challenges face Italian agriculture in 1945. They challenge you as the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and they challenge us as representatives of A.C. and A.M.G. They challenge the farm owner, the farm operator and the farm laborer. These challenges are important not only to those interested in agriculture, but to all the people of Italy and to the Allies who are working for their liberation.

What are these "Three challenges to Italian Agriculture in 1945"?

Challenge No.1 - Increase production with limited supplies Produce more food, including fish; fuel and certain critical war materials with the limited supplies and equipment available. This will be treated more fully later in this discussion.

Challenge No.2 - Develop cooperative and democratic procedures Develop cooperative and democratic procedures not only for maximizing the products of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, but also for maximizing the benefits to be derived through the distribution of these products to all the people of Italy.

How to develop the use of provincial and communal committees as a means of maximizing agricultural production and methods to increase olive oil ammassing will be discussed at later sessions of this conference and should bring forth concrete suggestions for answering this challenge. How and when to release controls and substitute individual initiative hits the heart of this important problem facing Italian agriculture and should receive early attention. Perhaps greater dependence upon education and information, and less dependence upon decrees, might assist in the development of democratic procedures.

Another procedure to assist in developing cooperation has already been instigated by H.E. the Minister of Agriculture, i.e. the calling of this meeting of his workers. Perhaps additional methods of developing closer relationships with provincial and communal committees and groups can be implemented when transportation and staff facilities permit.

Challenge No.3 - Plan for future basic changes in agriculture Develop plans for basic changes in post-war agricultural production in Italy to fit the world-wide agricultural situation. This challenge is of special interest to the representatives of the Experiment Station and might well be the theme of a conference at some future date.

These three challenges strike me as being of extremely high importance, although I would grant there are others which you might suggest.

However, the first challenge - to increase production with available limited supplies - should receive major emphasis at this Conference. The need - for food in 1945 is discussed by Dr. Bennett in his talk. Its importance was

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...ure, but to all the people of Italy and to the Allies who are working for their liberation.

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However, the first challenge - to increase production with available limited supplies - should receive major emphasis at this Conference. The need for food in 1945 is discussed by Dr. Bergami in his talk. Its importance was brought out by Minister Gullo.

How to maximize production in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries is the primary purpose of this four-day conference. The background for this phase of the work is found in the publication "1944-1945 Production Program for Italian Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries." This publication, propared jointly by members of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Sub-Commission indicates the estimated production in 1944-45 based on estimated supplies of fertilizers and insecticides. Since the preparation of this statement, however, some reduction in the quantities of available supplies of fertilizers, farm machinery, and insecticides has become evident. Consequently, there is need for reconsideration of the types of crops upon which the reduced supplies should be utilized. This is a major job to be accomplished during the next three days.

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Loss of contact with the outside world through normal channels of trade and communication sometimes gives an erroneous impression - a view that only conditions here may have changed. Consequently, a brief but general picture of the world situation in regard to agricultural supplies as well a statement of the various bottlenecks in securing these supplies may be in order here.

Phosphatic fertilizers. World supplies short. Raw rock phasphate in North Africa has lacked certain loading facilities and schooner transportation. Increased demand from Continental Europe for North African supplies expected this next year. Fertilizer plants in liberated Italy only partially repaired for production. Trans-ocean shipments of super-phosphates unlikely, since space for such bulky material is very limited. Present estimates of phosphates for Spring crop production are considerably reduced from publication estimates. Impooved situation for Fall crop production, if schooners become available and certain fertilizer plants are made available for operation by March 1.

Nitrogenous fertilizers - World supplies extremely short. Supplied made available so far have resulted from surplus war materials. Picture changes rapid ly and is not dependable. Nitrate manufacture in Southern Italy will be extremly limited for several years due to electric plant destruction. Real situation unknown until Northern Italy, where 90 % of Italian electric power is located, is free.

Potash fertilizers - Supplies short. Transportation short. Some possible supplies in Palestine.

Scheduling - World supplies of fertilizers (including raw rock phosphates) available to the Allies are tentatively allocated a year ahead, during March and April. Consequently, it is important that needs and justifications of requirements are clearly presented to the Allied Combined Boards in Juenuary 1945 for the 1945-46 crop year. Slight changes are made from time to time as the supply or requirement picture changes.

Copper Sulphate - World-wide shortage. Large demands from France as well as Italy. Sulphur supplies are available here but lack copper, which would arrive too late for Spring needs. Limited supplies may be available.

Carbon disulphide - Can and should be produced in Italy; while other basic items can probably be met with certain reservations as to time limits.

Farm machinery and equipment - Extremely short supplies because of competition of war equipment demands for plants, labor, and machines. The time lag in securing certain types of farm machinery from busy war plants in the United States and the United Kingdom may be as great as or greater than in securing machinery from war-torn plants here in Italy. Consequently, the types and numbers of machines to be imported should be kept to a minimum.

In many cases the kind of machines desired will not be available. This is true in the case of plows, and, to a certain extent, with binders and mowers. Caterpillar tractors are not available at all because of Army needs. Wheeled tractors are not available until the second quarter of 1945 and then, in very limited numbers. Hay balers are in extremely short supply and none are scheduled for liberated Areas prior to July 1945.

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In general, imports of machinery might well be limited to the larger and more complicated machines, leaving the simpler items to be produced or repaired in Italy.

The problem of time scheduling agricultural supplies is also important in terms of planning crop production.

Time schedule for machinery - Tractors need to be scheduled 6 to 9 months in advance of delivery F.O.B. at the factory. Other machines vary according to method of production; whether continuous or seasonal. All trans-ocean items require 60 to 120-day delivery time from factory to Italian ports and an additional 30 to 60 days for internal distribution to local warehouses.

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Fisheries equipment - Nets, twine, cordage very short. Marine engine short - expanding fisheries in Chile, Peru and Caribbean Sea.

Forestry - Only limited requirements - limited supplies can be met.

A brief summary of these statements indicates that the major dependence on Italian agricultural supplies for Spring crops will come from within Italy. However, within shipping facilities, and available supplies, every effort will be made to procure needed items, at the earliest possible date.

Also, it is important to remember that the internal transportation of agricultural supplies must be correlated with military requirements for transport, and in this sense, will not be normal as to time requirements for movement.

In view of the competition of current ocean shipments of wheat for food with agricultural supplies, and in view of the current internal transportation shortage, short range as well long range plans call for assisting in every way possible with the immediate revival of the fertilizer, fungicide, insecticide, and small machinery plants and factories in Italy. With this in mind, the Agriculture Sub-Commission is cooperating with the Industry, Commerce, Transportation, and Public Works Sub-Commission in the Allied Commission to determine what plants and industries might be revived quickly and put into efficient operation. Likewise, each Sub-Commission is cooperating with its corresponding Ministry in developing a coordinated plan of repair and rehabilitation of the various plants, in order of importance to the feeding of Italy and winning the war.

In conclusion, then, what role does the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission play in helping to meet this challenge of "Increase Production with Limited Supplies"?

1. The Agriculture Sub-Commission is responsible for assistance in securing needed agricultural supplies and machinery requirements. This step includes assistance in developing the list of needed requirements, a careful screening of these requirements in light of the world supplies and, elsewhere, the processing of the necessary requisitions to secure the materials and finally arranging for delivery to the proper Italian authorities or business concerns upon delivery to an Italian port.

2. The Agriculture Sub-Commission is also responsible for agricultural liaison work between A.M.G. and the liberated territory under Italian Government. Certain types of controls must be exercised here and certain decisions made as to the relative effect of sending supplies forward or retaining them in the Liberated areas.

3. In accordance with the role laid down recently by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, the Agriculture Sub-Commission acts in an advisory capacity to the Ministry of Agriculture on agricultural production and agricultural policy matters related to the liberated areas of Italy. It.Col. Hartman and It.Col. Dickie spent a large share of their time during the past few months preparing the way for a shift from control to an advisory and cooperative functioning basis with the Ministry.

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Finally, it is hoped that this brief discussion of the three major functions of our Sub-Commission may assist you to better understand our position as advisers trying to help you answer the three challenges: (1) "Increase Production with Limited Supplies", (2) "Develop Cooperative and Democratic Procedures", (3) "Plan for Future Basic Changes in Agriculture".

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS APPENDIX E
AND
ALLIED COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission

Meeting for the discussion of the general situation of Italian Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

To be held at the Ministry of Agriculture in Rome
30 November - 3 December 1944

OPENING SESSION

Thursday, 30 November 1944, at 10 a.m.

Program Chairman: Gr. Uff. Dott. Gustavo DeSanctis, Director General of Agricultural Production

Address by H.E. the Minister of Agriculture

Address by Commodore E. W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission

Address by L. G. Allbaugh, Director, Agriculture Sub-Commission, Allied Commission

Address by H.E. the Undersecretary of Agriculture

SECTIONAL MEETINGS

Thursday afternoon, and Friday and Saturday, 1 and 2 December 1944, will be devoted to Sectional Meetings as follows:

I Agriculture - Chairman: Gr. Uff. Dott. Gustavo DeSanctis
Co-Chairman: Lt. Col. J. G. Watts, Chief, Agricultural Division, Agriculture Sub-Commission, Allied Commission
Room: General Conference Room, 1st Floor

II Forestry - Chairman: Ten. Col. G. Gangemi, Chief, Forest Service, Ministry of Agriculture
Co-Chairman: Lt. Col. F. S. Fuller, Chief, Forestry Division, Agriculture Sub- Commission, Allied Commission
Room: The Yellow Room, 3rd Floor

III Hunting & Fisheries - Chairman: Prof. Gustavo Brunelli, Director, Hunting & Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

OPENING SESSION

Thursday, 30 November 1944, at 10 a.m.

Program Chairman: Gr. Uff. Dott. Gustavo DeSanctis, Director General of Agricultural Production

Address by H.E. the Minister of Agriculture

Address by Commodore E. W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission

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Room: The Yellow Room, 3rd Floor

III Hunting & Fisheries - Chairman: Prof. Gustavo Brunelli, Director, Hunting & Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture
Co-Chairman: Lt. Cmdr. B.C.M.F. Mulieri, Chief, Fisheries Division, Agriculture Sub-Commission, Allied Commission
Room: Conference Room No. 47, 3rd Floor

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CLOSING SESSION - GENERAL

Sunday afternoon, 3 December 1944, at 3 p.m.

Report and Recommendations of the Coordinating Committees:

a. Report on Agriculture
b. Report on Forestry
c. Report on Hunting & Fisheries

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

I AGRICULTURE

Thursday, 30 November, Afternoon Session: 3-7 p.m.

1. Cereals

   a. Report on Fall area planted and estimates of possible production.

   b. Report on Spring area to be planted and possible estimates of Spring crops.

   c. Requirements of seed, fertilizers, machinery, insecticides, fungicides, bags, transportation, etc., for total production.

Friday, 1 December. Morning Session: 9-11 a.m.

2. Dried Legumes and other Food Crops

   a. Report on Fall area planted and estimates of possible production.

   b. Report on Spring area to be planted and possible estimates of Spring crops.

   c. Requirements of seed, fertilizers, machinery, insecticides, fungicides, bags, transportation, etc., for total production.

Friday, 1 December, Morning Session: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

3. Industrial Crops

   a. Report on Fall area planted and estimates of possible production.

   b. Report on Spring area to be planted and possible estimates of Spring crops.

   c. Requirements of seed, fertilizers, machinery, insecticides, fungicides, bags, transportation, etc., for total production.

Friday, 1 December, Afternoon Session: 3-5 p.m.

4. Tree Crops

   a. Estimate of possible crop production.

   b. Suggestions for maximizing olive oil amassing.

   c. Requirements of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, machinery, implements, containers, fiscoli, etc.

Friday, 1 December, Afternoon Session: 5-7 p.m.

fungicides, bags, transportation, etc., for total production.

Friday, 1 December. Morning Session: 9-11 a.m.

2. Dried Legumes and other Food Crops

a. Report on Fall area planted and estimates of possible production.

b. Report on Spring area to be planted and possible estimates of Spring crops.

c. Requirements of seed, fertilizers, machinery, insecticides, fungicides, bags, transportation, etc., for total production.

Friday, 1 December, Morning Session: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

3. Industrial Crops

a. Report on Fall area planted and estimates of possible production.

b. Report on Spring area to be planted and possible estimates of Spring crops.

c. Requirements of seed, fertilizers, machinery, insecticides, fungicides, bags, transportation, etc., for total production.

Friday, 1 December, Afternoon Session: 3-5 p.m.

4. Tree Crops

a. Estimate of possible crop production.

b. Suggestions for maximizing olive oil amassing.

c. Requirements of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, machinery, implements, containers, fiscoli, etc.

Friday, 1 December, Afternoon Session: 5-7 p.m.

5. Livestock

a. General livestock and feed situation.

b. Problems of livestock deficit areas.

c. Measures to increase livestock population.

d. Problems of theft and livestock census.

Saturday, 2 December, Morning Session: 9-11 a.m.

6. Provincial and Communal Agricultural Committees

a. Place of the Committees in the reorganization of Italian agriculture.

b. Problems and factors involved.

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Saturday, 2 December, Morning Session: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

7. Special problems of Land Reclamation (Bonifica), as they relate to the increase in agricultural production.

Saturday, 2 December, Afternoon Session: 3-4 p.m.

8. Meeting of separate Coordinating Committees to review decisions reached.

Saturday, 2 December, Afternoon Session: 4-6 p.m.

9. Final meeting of all Coordinating Committees to determine the most effective use of the limited supplies available of seed, fertilizers, farm machinery, insecticides, etc.

Saturday, 2 December, Afternoon Session: 6-7 p.m.

10. Meeting of the Agriculture Coordinating Committee for the preparation of matters to be discussed at future conferences (especially livestock, prices, land tenure, etc.).

II FORESTRY

Thursday, 30 November, Afternoon Session: 3-7 p.m.

1. Introductory Speech by Lt. Col. G. Gangemi

   a. Purpose of the meeting and points to be discussed.

   b. Reorganization of the Royal Forest Corps with the statement of your future plans.

   c. Epuration.

   d. Discussion of the methods of handling work in AMG territory through AC channels and in Italian Government territory.

   (Distribution of letter AC/14616/PS, 13 November 1944, signed by Brig. General Upjohn, to members of this group.)

Friday, 1 December, Morning Session: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

2. 1 November 1944 to 30 April 1945, Production and Distribution Plan for Charcoal and Fuelwood

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Saturday, 2 December, Afternoon Session: 4-6 p.m.

9. Final meeting of all Coordinating Committees to determine the most effective use of the limited supplies available of seed, fertilizers, farm machinery, insecticides, etc.

Saturday, 2 December, Afternoon Session: 6-7 p.m.

10. Meeting of the Agriculture Coordinating Committee for the preparation of matters to be discussed at future conferences (especially livestock, prices, land tenure, etc.).

II FORESTRY

Thursday, 30 November, Afternoon Session: 3-7 p.m.

1. Introductory Speech by Lt. Col. G. Gangemi

   a. Purpose of the meeting and points to be discussed.

   b. Reorganization of the Royal Forest Corps with the statement of your future plans.

   c. Epuration.

   d. Discussion of the methods of handling work in AMG territory through AC channels and in Italian Government territory.

   (Distribution of letter AC/14616/PS, 13 November 1944, signed by Brig. General Upjohn, to members of this group.)

Friday, 1 December, Morning Session: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

2. 1 November 1944 to 30 April 1945, Production and Distribution Plan for Charcoal and Fuelwood

3. Ways and Means of Increasing Production

4. Transportation

   a. Proper procedures for obtaining rail and schooner transport.

Friday, 1 December, Afternoon Session: 3-7 p.m.

5. Prices

   a. Recommendations as to discrepancies in the price structure and recommendations for changes.

6. Personnel

7. Transport for the Royal Forest Corps Personnel

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Friday, 1 December, Afternoon Session: 3-7 p.m. (Continued)

8. Sawmills

a. Present status of sawmill survey in each province.
b. Ways and means of increasing production.
c. Methods of distribution of sawmills and woodsmen supplies already requisitioned and expected at an early date.

Saturday, 2 December, Morning Session: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

9. Complaints on Illegal Cutting

a. Civilian.
b. Allied Armies and Italian Army.

10. Distribution of Shoes for Woodsmen

a. Shoes which are now to be distributed by the Ministry of Industry, Labor and Commerce through the Prefects.

Saturday, 2 December, Afternoon Session: 3-6 p.m.

11. Individual Conferences with the Chief of the Royal Forest Corps

III HUNTING & FISHERIES

FISHERIES

Thursday, 30 November, Afternoon Session: 3-6 p.m.

1. Naval Regulations
2. Condition of Boats and Equipment
3. Market Sites
4. Fresh Water Fish

Friday, 1 December, Morning Session: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

5. Local Production
6. Percentage of Production Needed Locally - Percentage That Can Be Exported to Different

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9. Complaints on Illegal Cutting

   a. Civilian.

   b. Allied Armies and Italian Army.

10. Distribution of Shoes for Woodsmen

   a. Shoes which are now to be distributed by the Ministry of Industry, Labor and Commerce through the Prefects.

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11. Individual Conferences with the Chief of the Royal Forest Corps

III HUNTING & FISHERIES

FISHERIES

Thursday, 30 November, Afternoon Session: 3-6 p.m.

1. Naval Regulations

2. Condition of Boats and Equipment

3. Market Sites

4. Fresh Water Fish

Friday, 1 December, Morning Session: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

5. Local Production

6. Percentage of Production Needed Locally - Percentage That Can Be Exported to Deficit Areas

7. Fish Canning and Salting

Friday, 1 December, Afternoon Session: 3-7 p.m.

8. Future Requirements - 1945/1946

   a. Boats.
   b. Motors.
   c. Nets
   d. Nets manufacturing machines.
   e. Refrigeration
   f. Other needs.

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Saturday, 2 December, Morning Session: 9-11 a.m.

9. Immediate Needs

HUNTING

Saturday, 2 December, Morning Session: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. Preserves
2. Seasons
3. Local Production
4. Requirements

Saturday, 2 December, Afternoon Session: 3-5 p.m.

5. General Report and Recommendations of Coordinating Committee.

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AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

Conference 30 November - 3 December 1944

Will headquarters and field officers please attend group discussions as follows and serve on committees indicated after their names:

1. AGRICULTURE

a. Joint Allied-Italian Sessions (to be held at the Ministry of Agriculture)

Mr. Allbaugh
Lt. Col. Middlewood (Industrial Crops Committee)
Lt. Col. Kennedy (Agriculture Coordinating Committee - General)
Major Guy
Mr. Hazen (Agriculture Coordinating Committee - General)
Mr. Heizer (Bonifica Committee)
Major Merritt (Industrial Crops Committee)
Major Riddell (Cereals Committee)
Major Stuart (Dried Legumes & Other Food Crops Committee)
Major Sutherland (Cereals Committee)
Capt. Canham
Capt. Keim (Livestock Committee)
Capt. Lockwood (Tree Crops Committee)
Miss Passerini (Dried Legumes & Other Food Crops Committee)
(Agriculture Coordinating Committee - Statistics)
Capt. Pike

b. Northern Group Sessions (to be held in Director's office, Agriculture S/C)

Lt. Col. Andrews (Chairman)
Major White
Capt. Ault (Bonifica Committee)
Capt. Bergersen
Mr. Burcalow
Capt. Case
Capt. Cobb
Capt. Koellor
Capt. Morgan
Capt. Stringer
Capt. Taft
Lt. Cottrell
Lt. Morton
Lt. Weil

c. To alternate between (a) and (b)

Lt. Col. Watts (Agriculture Coordinating Committee)
Major Crawford (Provincial & Communal Committee) (Tree Crops Committee)
Major Hough (Provincial & Communal Committee)
Capt. Kreitler
Lt. Germann (Price Committee) (Livestock Committee)

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Lt. Col. Kennedy (Agriculture Coordinating Committee - General)
Major Guy
Mr. Hazen (Agriculture Coordinating Committee - General)
Mr. Heizer (Bonifica Committee)
Major Merritt (Industrial Crops Committee)
Major Riddell (Cereals Committee)
Major Stuart (Dried Legumes & Other Food Crops Committee)
Major Sutherland (Cereals Committee)
Capt. Canham
Capt. Keim (Livestock Committee)
Capt. Lockwood (Tree Crops Committee)
Miss Passerini (Dried Legumes & Other Food Crops Committee)
(Agriculture Coordinating Committee - Statistics)
Capt. Pike

b. Northern Group Sessions (to be held in Director's office, Agriculture S/C)

Lt. Col. Andrews (Chairman)
Major White
Capt. Ault (Bonifica Committee)
Capt. Bergersen
Mr. Burcalow
Capt. Case
Capt. Cobb
Capt. Koeller
Capt. Morgan
Capt. Stringer
Capt. Taft
Lt. Cottrell
Lt. Morton
Lt. Weil

c. To alternate between (a) and (b)

Lt. Col. Watts (Agriculture Coordinating Committee)
Major Crawford (Provincial & Communal Committee) (Tree Crops Committee)
Major Hough (Provincial & Communal Committee)
Capt. Kreitler
Lt. Germann (Price Committee) (Livestock Committee)

2. FORESTRY SESSIONS (to be held at the Ministry of Agriculture)

Lt. Col. Fuller (Forestry Coordinating Committee)
Capt. Bump

3. FISHERIES SESSIONS (to be held at the Ministry of Agriculture)

Lt. Cmdr. Mulieri (Fisheries Coordinating Committee)

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MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA E DELLE FORESTE

E

COMMISSIONE ALLEATA

Sotto Commissione dell'Agricoltura

Elenco dei Comitati di Coordinamento

Alcuni Comitati, chiamati Comitati di Coordinamento, aventi lo scopo di contribuire a riassumere con perfetta fedeltà, risultati di queste conferenze, vengano formati secondo quanto e stabilito piu sotto. Le funzioni dei comitati sono le seguenti:

1. Dirigere le discussioni e limitarle agli argomenti ad esse pertinenti relativi al programma di produzione per il 1944-45.

2. Riassumere con perfetta fedeltà i punti di maggiore importanza sviluppati nelle varie riunioni delle sezioni.

3. Illustrare e riferire le loro conclusioni ai loro rispettivi comitati generali di coordinamento.

4. I tre comitati generali di coordinamento - per l'Agricoltura, le Foreste e la Pesca - riferiranno le conclusioni e le proposte della conferenza alla seduta generale di chiusura.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS

and

ALLIED COMMISSION

Agriculture Sub-Commission

List of Coordinating Committees

Committees, called Coordinating Committees, to assist in crystalizing the results of these conferences are composed as set forth below. The functions of these committees are as follows:

1. To guide the discussions and limit them to pertinent topics relating to the 1944-45 production program.

2. To crystalize the major points developed in various sectional meetings.

3. To review and report their findings to their respective general coordinating committees.

4. The three General Coordinating Committees - Agriculture, Forestry

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1. Dirigere le discussioni e limitarle agli argomenti ad esse pertinenti relativi al programma di produzione per il 1944-45.

2. Riassumere con perfetta fedaltà i punti di maggiore importanza sviluppati nelle varie riunioni delle sezioni.

3. Illustrare e riferire le loro conclusioni ai loro rispettivi comitati generali di coordinamento.

4. I tre comitati generali di coordinamento - per l'Agricoltura, le Foreste e la Pesca - riferiranno le conclusioni e le proposte della conferenza alla seduta generale di chiusura.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS
and
ALLIED COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission

List of Coordinating Committees

Committees, called Coordinating Committees, to assist in crystalizing the results of these conferences are composed as set forth below. The functions of these committees are as follows:

1. To guide the discussions and limit them to pertinent topics relating to the 1944-45 production program.

2. To crystalize the major points developed in various sectional meetings.

3. To review and report their findings to their respective general coordinating committees.

4. The three General Coordinating Committees - Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries - to report findings and recommendations of the Conference to the closing general session.

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I AGRICOLTURA (Agriculture)

Comitato Generale di Coordinamento
General Coordinating Committee

Presidente-Chairman: Dott. Gustavo De Sanctis, Min. Agric.
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Lt. Col. J. G. Watts, Agric. S/Commission
Dott. R. Festa Campanile, Min. Agric.
Lt. Col. E. G. D. Kennedy, Toscana Region
Dr. N. W. Hazen, Agric. S/Commission
Miss Lena Passerini, Agric. S/Commission Statistic
Dott. Ferdinando De Luca, Min. Agric.

AGRICOLTURA (Agriculture)

Comitati delle Sezioni
Sectional Committees

a. Cereali (Cereals)

Presidente-Chairman: Dott. R. Festa Campanile, Ispettore Generale
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Major G. E. Riddell, Agric. Officer, Southern Region
Prof. Gioacchino Viggiani, Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale per la Lucania
Major J. R. Sutherland, Agric. Officer, Lazio-Umbria Region

b. Leguminose da granella (Dried Legumes and other Food Crops)

Presidente-Chairman: Dott. Ferdinando De Luca, Ispettore Superiore
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Major A. M. Stuart, Agric. Officer, Bari Zone
Miss Lena Passerini, Agric. S/Commission
Dott. Luigi Minafra, Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale per la Sicilia

c. Colture Industriali (Industrial Crops)

Presidente-Chairman: Comm. Dott. Amedeo Apicella, Ispettore Generale
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Lt. Col. H. Middlewood, Agric. Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region
Dott. Giuseppe Leone, Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale per la Campania
Major J. M. Merritt, Agric. S/Commission

d. Colture Arboree (Tree Crops)

Presidente-Chairman: Prof. Mariano Vacirca, Ispettore Superiore
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Capt. A.T.S. Lockwood, Abruzzi-Marche Region
Dott. Raffaele Pastore, Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale per la Puglia
Major J. R. Crawford, Agric. S/Commission

e. Bestiame (Livestodk)

Comitati delle Sezioni
Sectional Committees

a. Cereali (Cereals)

Presidente-Chairman: Dott. R. Festa Campanile, Ispettore Generale
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Major G. E. Riddell, Agric. Officer, Southern Region
Prof. Gioacchino Viggiani, Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale per la Lucania
Major J. R. Sutherland, Agric. Officer, Lazio-Umbria Region

b. Leguminose da granella (Dried Legumes and other Food Crops)

Presidente-Chairman: Dott. Ferdinando De Luca, Ispettore Superioro
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Major A. M. Stuart, Agric. Officer, Bari Zone
Miss Lena Passerini, Agric. S/Commission
Dott. Luigi Minafra, Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale per la Sicilia

c. Colture Industriali (Industrial Crops)

Presidente-Chairman: Comm. Dott. Amedeo Apicella, Ispettore Generale
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Lt. Col. H. Middlewood, Agric. Officer, Abruzzi-Marche Region
Dott. Giuseppe Leone, Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale per la Campania
Major J. M. Merritt, Agric. S/Commission

d. Colture Arboree (Tree Crops)

Presidente-Chairman: Prof. Mariano Vecirce, Ispettore Superiore
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Capt. A.T.S. Lockwood, Abruzzi-Marche Region
Dott. Raffaele Pastore, Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale per la Puglia
Major J. R. Crawford, Agric. S/Commission

e. Bestiame (Livestodk)

Presidente-Chairman: Comm. Dott. Giovanni Focaccia, Ispettore Superiore
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Capt. J. F. Keim, Lazio-Umbria Region
Comm. Prof. Vittorino De Simone, Ispettore Superiore
Lt. R. F. Germann, Agric. S/Commission
Comm. Dott. Francesco Passino, Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale per la Sardegna

f. Comitati Provinciali e Comunali dell'Agricoltura
(Provincial and Communal Agricultural Committees)

Presidente-Chairman: Dott. Emanuele Cortis, Ispettore Generale
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Major J. R. Crawford, Agric. S/Commission
Dott. Gino Passerini, Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale per la Toscana

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g. Bonifica (Land Reclamation)

Presidente-Chairman: Gr. Uff. Dott. Ugo Muzzarini, Ispettore Generale
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Mr. J. S. Boizer, Agric. S/Commission
Dott. Giovanni Battista De Rios, Ispettore Agrario Compartimentale per il Lazio e l'Umbria
Capt. C. H. Ault, Agric. S/Commission

II FORESTE (Forestry)

Comitato Generale di Coordinamento
General Coordinating Committee

Presidente-Chairman: Ten. Col. Giovanni Gangemi, Direttore Servizi Forestali
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Lt. Col. F. S. Fuller, Agric. S/Commission
Col. Giuseppe Coccia, Capo Divisione II
Dott. Rigoni Pasquale, Capo Divisione III
Dott. Scrittore Ottavio, Capo Divisione IV
Ispettore Capo Sammartino Pietro, Vice Direttore Azienda Forestale Demaniali
Maggiore Palopoli Domenico, Capo Ispettore Servizio Legnami
Col. Venerof Nicolò, Capo Personale
Segretario: Ten. Matteo Lorenzo

III PESCA E CACCIA (Fisheries and Hunting)

Comitato Generale di Coordinamento
General Coordinating Committee

Presidente-Chairman: Prof. Gustavo Brunelli, Direttore Uff. Centrale della Pesca e della Caccia, Min. Agric.
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Lt. Cmdr. B.C.N.F. Mulieri, Capo della Div. Pesca, Agric. S/Commission
Capt. Nicola Fusco, Min. Agric.

Pesca e Caccia (Fisheries and Hunting)

Comitati delle Sezioni
Sectional Committees

Parte I (Part I)
Lt. Col. Spinella Amedeo
Dott. Carbonara Guglielmo
Major Notori Guido

Parte II (Part II)
Dr. Maldura Carlo
Capt. Fusco Nicola
Capt. Milazzo Ugo
Segretario: Dr. Mariotti

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Parte III (Part III)
Capt. Fusco Nicola

Coordinating Committee

Presidente-Chairman: Ten. Col. Giovanni Cangemi, Direttore Servizi Forestali
Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Lt. Col. F. S. Fuller, Agric. S/Commission
Col. Giuseppe Coccia, Capo Divisione II
Dott. Rigoni Pasquale, Capo Divisione III
Dott. Scrittore Ottavio, Capo Divisione IV
Ispettore Capo Sammartino Pietro, Vice Direttore Azienda Forestale Demaniali
Maggiore Palopoli Domenico, Capo Ispettore Servizio Legnami
Col. Venerof Nicolo, Capo Personale
Segretario: Ten. Matteo Lorenzo

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General Coordinating Committee

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Vice Presidente-Co-Chairman: Lt. Cmdr. B.C.M.F. Mulieri, Capo della Div. Pesca, Agric. S/Commission
Capt. Nicola Fusco, Min. Agric.

Pesca e Caccia (Fisheries and Hunting)

Comitati delle Sezioni
Sectional Committees

Parte I (Part I)
Lt. Col. Spinella Amedeo
Dott. Carbonara Guglielmo
Major Motori Guido

Parte II (Part II)
Dr. Maldura Carlo
Capt. Fusco Nicola
Capt. Milazzo Ugo
Segretario: Dr. Mariotti

Parte III (Part III)
Capt. Fusco Nicola
Col. Sgherri Baldo
Col. Pumo Carlo
Segretario: Bartolini Ezio

Parte IV (Part IV)
Col. Di Bartolomei Paolo
Col. Bollo Fabio
Dr. Turli Pasquale

Parte V (Part V)
Dr. Urbani Giuseppe
Sig. Regazzini Giuseppe
Sig. Malpeli Bino
Dr. Manca Pasquale

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AGENDA APPENDIX J

Suggested Program Outline - Army - Po Valley Group Meeting

Office of Director of Agriculture Sub-Commission

2 p.m. 30 November

Chairman: Lt. Col. Stanley Andrews
Co-Chairman: Major A. R. Hough

I AGRICULTURE

Opening Remarks - L. G. Allbaugh, Director, Agriculture Sub-Commission

Crop and Livestock Production

1. Collection and Disposal of 1944 Harvest
2. 1944-45 Crop Production Plan - See Blue Book
   a. Planting trends in light of destruction of normal processing facilities; flooding of farms; shortage of equipment; fertilizer; transport; seeds and draft power.
   b. Industrial crops - rice, hemp, tobacco, silk, sugar beets.
   c. Cereals.
   d. Legumes and other food crops.
   e. Tree crops.
   f. Livestock.

10 a.m. 1 December

II FORESTRY

Address - Lt. Col. F. S. Fuller

Overall Policy and the Italian Forestry Program

1. Reactivation of Guarde Forestale - Experiment Stations, etc.
2. Wood and Charcoal; Production - Prices
3. Timber for Army Needs, Sawmills, etc. - Procedure
4. Discussion

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2 p.m. 1 December

III FISHERIES

I AGRICULTURE

Opening Remarks - L. G. Allbaugh, Director, Agriculture Sub-Commission

Crop and Livestock Production

1. Collection and Disposal of 1944 Harvest

2. 1944-45 Crop Production Plan - See Blue Book

   a. Planting trends in light of destruction of normal processing facilities; flooding of farms; shortage of equipment; fertilizer; transport; seeds and draft power.

   b. Industrial crops - rice, hemp, tobacco, silk, sugar beets.

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   d. Legumes and other food crops.

   e. Tree crops.

   f. Livestock.

10 a.m. 1 December

II FORESTRY

Address - Lt. Col. F. S. Fuller

Overall Policy and the Italian Forestry Program

1. Reactivation of Guarde Forestale - Experiment Stations, etc.

2. Wood and Charcoal: Production - Prices

3. Timber for Army Needs, Sawmills, etc. - Procedure

4. Discussion

845

2 p.m. 1 December

III FISHERIES

Address - Lt. Cmdr. B.C.F.M. Mulieri

Overall Fisheries Policy

1. Naval Regulations - Fishing Permits

2. Reorganization of the Fisheries Division Ministry of Agriculture

3. Procedure on Production and Marketing

4. Supplies for Fishing

5. Canning and Salting Fish

Discussion

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

10 a.m. 2 December

1. Italian Agricultural Organization and Activation and Use of Representative Committees

   General Discussion

2. Agricultural Control and the Introduction of the Democratic Process in Development and Issuance of Decrees Affecting Agricultural and Agricultural Producers

3. Implimentation of Italian Ministry Decrees in Army and AMG Areas

4. Issuance of Special Provincial or Regional Decrees

Saturday Afternoon - Open

Sunday, 3 December

5. General Session - all Allied Agricultural Officers

Sunday Afternoon, 3 December

6. Presentation of Recommendations of Army Group for Consideration of Agriculture Sub-Commission and Italian Ministry

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APPENDIX K (55)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

JMM/gp

AGR/ 235.33
Tel. 476707

20 November 1944

PRICES OF NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS, ITALIAN PRODUCTION, APPROVED FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ITALY, AND THE ISLANDS.

Prices ex factory or factory warehouse.

1. In consideration of the prices fixed by the competent Italian Government agencies for nitrogenous fertilizers produced by the domestic factories during the 1942/43 farming season, and recognizing the greater costs encountered by the industry for the production of the latter months of that season, the Economic Section, Allied Commission, has approved, for the sale of remaining stocks and incidental new production, the following increases in base prices previously fixed by the Italian Government, subject to terms and conditions of sale as stated below:

	Ammonium Sulfate 20/21%	Calcium Nitrate 15/16%	Ammonium Nitrate 15/16%	Calcium cyanimide 20/21% (75 kg. only)
1943 base price for 100 kg. of merchandise	148,40	163,46	153,46	154,05
° Increase	144.60	126,04	124,04	85,95
°° Selling price . . .	293,00	289,50	277,50	240,00

° The increase provides for all extraordinary expenses, and for the cost of packing and loading. The above prices are for 100 kg. (75 kg. in the case of calcium cyanimide) of merchandise including sacks of the quality that are commonly used for the various types of fertilizers, loaded on rail wagons at the shipping station, or on lorries or carts at the factory, and are applicable in Central Italy, Southern Italy and the Islands until

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Prices ex factory or factory warehouse.

1. In consideration of the prices fixed by the competent Italian Government agencies for nitrogenous fertilizers produced by the domestic factories during the 1942/43 farming season, and recognizing the greater costs encountered by the industry for the production of the latter months of that season, the Economic Section, Allied Commission, has approved, for the sale of remaining stocks and incidental new production, the following increases in base prices previously fixed by the Italian Government, subject to terms and conditions of sale as stated below:

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° The increase provides for all extraordinary expenses, and for the cost of packihg and loading. The above prices are for 100 kg. (75 kg. in the case of calcium cyanimide) of merchandise including sacks of the quality that are commonly used for the various types of fertilizers, loaded on rail wagons at the shipping station, or on lorries or carts at the factory, and are applicable in Central Italy, Southern Italy and the Islands, until revoked.

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°° The selling price will be paid by the Federation of Consorzi Agrari. The distribution of fertilizers to the consumers is in the charge of the Federation of Consorzi Agrari, who will be in direct contact with the industry to establish the system of shipping and distribut-

If compliance with the approved prices is found to result in undue hardship to any manufacturer, complaint will be presented in writing to the Agriculture Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, with detailed information regarding all items of cost, for transmission to appropriate agency for consideration.

././.

SIGNAL 23 OCT.

CONFORMING TO DISPOSITIONS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION WE COMMUNICATE PRICES FIXED WITH IMMEDIATE EFFECT FOR NITROGEN FERTILIZERS IN CENTRAL MERIDIONAL ITALY AND THE ISLANDS VALID UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE: AMMONIUM NITRATE 33/35% LIRE 1165 QUINTAL FOB STATION DESTINATION IN SACKS OF 100 LBS NET WEIGHT EQUAL TO 530 LIRE PER SACK. DOMESTIC FERTILIZERS FOB STATION DESTINATION SACKS INCLUDED TARE MERCHANDISE ARE: AMMONIUM SULFATE 20/21% LIRE 404,60 QUINTAL CALCIUM NITRATE 15½% LIRE 398,85 QUINTAL AMMONIUM NITRATE 15/16% LIRE 383,85 QUINTAL CALCIUM CYANAMIDE LIRE 327,30 FOR 75 KILOS. SELLING PRICES TO FARMERS FOB YOUR AGENCIES MUST BE FORMED BY INCREASING THE ABOVE PRICES WITH THE AVERAGE TRANSPORT AND HANDLING COSTS FROM FOB WAGON TO WAREHOUSES SHRINKAGE IN DISTRIBUTION 2%. PRICES FOB STATION DESTINATION INCLUDE YOUR COMPENSATION 7% THAT WILL BE LIQUITATED SUCCESIVELY. YOUR PRICE LISTS MUST BE PUBLISHED AND CLEARLY INDICATE PRICES FOB STATION DESTINATION AND DIFFERENT INCREASES DETERMINING THE PRICE FOB YOUR AGENCIES. ARRANGE IMMEDIATELY WITH ISPETTORATO AGRARIO FOR INITIAL DISTRIBUTION.

FEDERCONSORZI.

ORIGINAL DISTRIBUTION:
Sicily Region
Southern Region
Sardinia Region
Abruzzi Region
Lazio Region
Toscana Region
AMG HQ 8 Army
AMG HQ 5 Army.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Agriculture Sub-Commission

Tel.262
AGR/101

12 November 1944
14 NOV Recd

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT - OCTOBER

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SECTION III

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

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PA 25/11 BU 22/11 MT Noted 9. G/A 16/11

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APPENDICES

Appendix A - Granai del Popolo, total collections of wheat in past years, present forecast and quantity collected to date.

Appendix B - Granai del Popolo, wheat collected to 31 Oct. in liberated provinces of Italy.

Appendix C - Situation of Sicily's principal food crops.

Appendix D - Crop Production Program for 1944-45 Season.

Appendix E - Transportation of Seed Potatoes from Avezzano

Appendix F - Ministerial Decree "The Slaughtering of Bovines, Buffaloes and Equines is Forbidden".

Appendix G - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Circular No.13, 10 Oct. 1944."Supply of Breeding Livestock to damaged Farms".

Appendix H - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry directive No. 2742, "Hog Slaughtering Regulations and Delivery of Fats".

Appendix I - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Directive No. 2386, Regulations on Delivery of Sheep.

Appendix J - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry letter No.2925, Administrative Control of the Italian Forestry Program.

Appendix K - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Directive No. 3393 - 1 enclosure: Reorganization of Forestry Service in Areas still subject to the Allied Military Government.

Appendix L - Production of Fuelwood and Charcoal.

Appendix M_1- Control of Collection Centres for Fresh Fish Products.

Appendix M_2- Allocation of Fishing Material.

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SECTION I.

Overall Policy for Agriculture in Italy and Plans for Reconstruction of Italian Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Control.

A. General.

1. Summary.

Marked progress in the acceptance of responsibility by the Italian Government has been made during the past month in all three fields: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Programs have jointly been determined, responsibilities for securing results have been accepted, and certain personnel changes, which should ensure speedier results, have been made.

Another step in the direction of closer working relationships with the Italian Government for Kings Italy resulted from assigning greater responsibilities to the Allied Civilians who will work even more closely with the Italian Civilian representatives in the Ministry of Agriculture. During the next few months this shift will not result in the need of less personnel, but rather more, in order to place greater emphasis upon programming requirements and acting in an advisory capacity.

Agriculture

Real progress in developing a uniform livestock program was made by the Ministry through issuance of a Decree prohibiting the slaughter of bovines, buffaloes and equines, except for certain unusual conditions. In addition, a circular providing for the "Supply of Breeding Livestock to Damaged Farms", a directive on "Hog slaughtering Regulations and Delivery of Fats" and another directive on Regulations on "Delivery of Sheep" have been issued.

Lack of transportation has been an especially important problem during the month with regard both to movements of seed wheat and seed potatoes. It is now clear that yields of these crops will be lowered by many thousand quintals during the coming season due to the use of poor quality local seed and actual reduced acreage in certain war damaged areas. In addition, the decision of AFHQ to reduce the imports of seed potatoes will mean a greatly reduced production of this important food item in 1945, as local seed potatoes are not being made available because of lack of transportation and of the high prices obtained as food.

Progress of the "Granai del Popolo" continues in many areas in spite of transportation and warehousing difficulties, showing an in- [illegible] the month reaching a total of 9,197,232 quintals. [illegible] of wheat

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Progress of the "Granai del Popolo" continues in many areas in spite of transportation and warehousing difficulties, showing an increase of 7½% during the month reaching a total of 9,197,232 quintals. Three Regions have now surpassed 90% of the estimated quantity of wheat to be amassed. Sicily and Calabria are still lagging far behind. (See Appendixes A and B.) 842

Wheat amassing will be limited in the forward areas due to a large proportion being damaged by weather conditions. In some Communes it has been necessary to distribute such damp wheat as quickly as possible after occupation to all families in order to save it. In a few cases lack of warehousing has caused some damage since sufficient transport was not available.

To increase delivery of the 1944 wheat as well as giving a reward for a high proportion of the crop amassed over family retentions, a limited quantity of the available nitrogenous fertilizers in Sicily are being used on an incentive basis in accordance with plan worked out jointly with the regional personnel.

Olive Oil Amassing has now started with no reports as yet available but with estimates of production, consumption and quantities to be amassed in the process of preparation.

The prices of rice, olive oil, silk cocoons and nitrogenous fertilizers have been approved by the Price Committee, and this information is being distributed to the forward areas as well as to other Regions.

For the first time since occupation by the Allies, a limited quantity of rock phosphate imports were received on the mainland for processing during the month.

B. Further Progress in Transition from Military to Civilian Personnel and Organization.

Early last spring the Agriculture Sub-Commission, as a military organization set up a goal of working itself out of a job by: (1) locating and developing competent leaders in the Ministry of Agriculture who would accept responsibilities for developing and carrying out programs which would rehabilitate Italian agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries and (2) gradually transferring its responsibilities from military to civilian personnel in order to increase the emphasis upon the development of a more complete supplies requirement program and the advisory phase of A.C.C. duties. By this procedure it was expected to reduce gradually but markedly the control and operations phases of this Sub-Commission during a six months period.

To a considerable extent this goal has been reached during the past month with the replacement of more than half the officer staff by Allied civilian personnel and the appointment of a civilian Director. In addition, plans have been made and discussed with the Minister of Agriculture relative to acceptance by the Italian Government of the responsibility for developing agricultural supplies requirements in excess of present army requisitions. Likewise plans have been laid with the Ministry for meeting with compartmental and provincial representatives to discuss these requirements and agricultural programs and to develop such procedure as are necessary to activate them.

2. Forestry.

A "Proposed 1944/45 Forestry Program including estimates of

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A "Proposed 1944/45 Forestry Program including estimates of production and harvest input requirements" was agreed upon in Septem... 1944 by the Head of the Royal Forest Corps, and the Chief of Forest... Division. A letter AGR/405.0, October 5,1944 was sent to His Excell... the Minister of Agriculture and Forests requesting his approval to t... six point program and asking his agreement to assume the responsibil... for the carrying out of this program on the part of the Royal Forest Corps.

On October 30,1944 a letter was received from the Minister, Prot. N° 2925, Pos.I-B agreeing to the essential points of the fore... program with a statement that the Ministry would assume the responsi... for carrying out the agreed program.

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made a 7 day inspection trip in Toscana Region and the Pro- rugia. At the end of the month Col. Gangemi was on a weeks inspection trip of the Provinces and Legion Headquarters in Campania and Puglie.

3. Fisheries.

The Ministry of Agriculture through its Ufficio Centrale della Pesca e della Caccia has distributed to all Provincial prefects in Italian territory circulars directing them to put in effect two plans which would bring about national uniformity in the distribution of Nafta (Diesel oil) for motor fishing schooners and to discipline marketing centers. The circulars were prepared jointly by the fisheries division of the Ministry and the Agriculture Sub-Commission and approved by the Economic Section. The "Nafta" circular goes in effect as of January 1,1945 while the one on the discipline of marketing centers goes in effect upon receipt. The two plans are related to one another and are therefore interdependent in the sense that the assignments of Nafta and oil products depend on the amount of fish taken to the general markets or collection centers.

In interest of uniformity and planning the Sub-Commission took another important step during the month of October. That was in connection with the requisition and derequisition of fishing vessels. With the approval of the Economic Section and the aid of the Navy Sub-Commission it called a meeting to cover some of the salient points; Attending the meeting were the representatives of the Flag Officer Western Italy, Navy Sub-Commission, Transportation Sub-Commission, Priority and Movements Division of the Economic Section, the Mediterranean Shipping Board, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Agriculture Sub-Commission. FOWIT's representative agreed to take up with higher authorities not only the problem of requisition and derequisition of motor fishing vessels but also the question of jurisdiction in transfering fishing craft from one area to another in interest of increasing production. For further details attention is called to our letter of 14 October 1944 (AGR/500.2) addressed to the Economic Section Navy Sub-Commission. 841

Again in interest of uniformity the Sub-Commission presented before the Price Group of the Economic Section prices on salted fish and tuna in oil it had recommended in August but on which no action was taken. No final action has yet been taken as the matter will come up again at the first meeting of the Price Group in November.

The Food Administration, Economics and Supply Division, Lazio-Umbria Region reported that from June 5/1944 to September 30 a total of 268,332 kilograms of salted fish and tuna in oil were exported from Sicilia Region to Rome. The retail price on tuna in oil in Rome is an exaggerated one for it has reached 750 lire per kilogram at times despite recommendations and suggestions made by this Sub-Commission to keep the price in line. Similar high prices on conserved fish in general are being practiced on the continent. It was for that reason that the Sub-Commission [illegible]

Copies of these letters will be found in Appendix J.

The Royal Forest Corps with the co-operation and approval of the Forestry Division, Agriculture Sub-Commission and the Regions concerned, have made many changes in personnel during the month for the purpose of strengthening the Corps. Two of the most important ones are: Colonel Merendi, Dr. Ariberto has been named as Head of the Florence Legion. Captain Andreola Dr. Nicholantonio as Head of the Group Command of Grosseto.

Lt. Col. Gangemi in company with the Chief of Forestry Division made a 7 day inspection trip in Toscana Region and the Province of Perugia. At the end of the month Col. Gangemi was on a weeks inspection trip of the Provinces and Legion Headquarters in Campania and Puglie.

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commended a control of prices at the place of production. For further references see our letters to the Price Group: 30 October 1944 (AGR/502.6) and addendums.

In a memorandum to the Acting Head of the Economic Section the Sub-Commission made present the great need for marine motors so as to put to sea many craft the construction of which were started before the war and still on the ways because of lack of motive power. For further details see the reference Memo of 28 October 1944 (AGR 500.10).

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SECTION II

OPERATIONS.

1. Agriculture.

General.

General farming operations, particularly the planting of crops, proceeded well in many areas of liberated Italy. The heavy rains experienced in many sections, however, have delayed planting in some instances. In the more recently liberated provinces where thrashing has been delayed, grain stacked in the field has in many cases suffered 30 to 50 % loss. The heavy rains have caused flood which have destroyed highway and railroad bridges, thus impeding seed movement as well as that of other farm products. In the above mentioned forward areas where wheat has been left in shocks in the field, thrashing is being done in a piecemeal manner. The resulting wheat in many instances is of very poor quality and has such a high moisture contents that it cannot be stored. Consequently, local provincial offices have taken the emergency decision of issuing the annual supply of wheat in lieu of ration cards. This action in many cases will save wheat which otherwise would spoil.

Foot-and-mouth disease of cattle in Southern Italy is causing much less concern than in the middle summer. However, in Foggia Province there has been an outbreak of a disease of hogs which has caused some loss, but serums are available which sould prevent the outbreak from assuming serious proportions.

Several complaints have been received from olive growers in Southern Italy concerning the requisition of olive groves for the encampment of troops, thus denying an opportunity to harvest the olives. These complaints are dealt with by the Regional Agricultural Officers, who either arrange with the Army to occupy land not at present in use or secure permission for olive pickers to proceed with harvesting operations.

During the month 37,000 quintals of wine were shipped by boat from Puglia to the Rome area, which provided a much needed outlet for wine in the Puglia Region. There remain, however, large stocks of the 1943 wine crop on hand. However, this old stock is causing considerably less concern at present than several months ago because [illegible] that the 1944 wine crop will be quite short in many areas [illegible] of an adequate

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Some rock phosphate imports are now arriving from North Africa, and a small amount of super-phosphate is being manufactured and distributed to farmers. The general super-phosphate condition should improve considerably during the coming months.

A special Report on the situation of Sicily's principal food crops has been prepared for the Economic Section. A copy is attached hereto as Appendix "C", as a matter of general interest.

(a) Production.

(1) Crops.

The 1944/45 Crop Production Program mentioned in the September Report has been distributed to all interested Provincial and Compartmental Officials, both Allied and Italian. A copy of the letter from this Sub-Commission to all Regional Commissioners and Agricultural Officers is attached as Appendix "D", together with a letter from the Minister of Agriculture to the Compartmental Agrarian Inspectors.

A Meeting has been scheduled on November 30th, 1944, by the Minister of Agriculture for all Compartmental Inspectors in Rome to discuss this program, and make adjustments or corrections where necessary, and take steps to put the whole program into action. At the same time the Regional Agricultural Officers will be called to Rome for a Meeting on the same subject and one day of the Meeting, at least, will be in conjunction with the Italian Officials.

Wheat Seed.

Wheat seed is still moving but in many instances with considerable difficulty. The interrupted rail communications have seriously handicapped the schedule of wheat seed movement to devastated areas in Southern Italy. Wheat seed movement must be considered as finished as of 15th November, 1944, except for any small quantities of spring varieties which will be planted early in 1945. It is now foreseen that there will be some areas which will be considerably short of wheat seed. Other areas will be able to substitute soft wheat varieties for hard ones normally planted. Generally speaking, farmers will make every effort to devote their land to some useful purpose and this may result in considerable change in the normal farm rotation, but they have the inherent characteristic of wanting

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Vegetables Seeds,

As a result of the easier situation of world vegetable seed supplies, quantities blocked early in this calendar

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year for shipment to certain Allied countries are now available to other devastated areas. A complete picture of the present vegetable seed situation in Italy is being prepared for submission to AFHQ showing the quantity stockpiled; other quantities of 1943 stock available as well as the stocks available from the 1944 Crop. This Sub-Commission continues to work in conjunction with the Foreign Trade Division of the Commerce Sub-Commission on technical matters relating to vegetable seed exports.

Seed Potatoes.

Original plans called for collection and distribution of 20,000 tons of seed potato stock from the Avezzano district and 7,000 tons of imported seed stocks from U.K. (Distribution Plan Appendix "E"). Because of lack of transportation and a slow rate of consignment at Avezzano the 20,000 ton plans were reduced to 11,000 tons on 28th October 1944. On the same date AFHQ reduced planned imports from U.K. to 1500 tons. There is now considerable uncertainty about even the reduced plan of seed stock because of the continued uncertainties of adequate transportation and consignments. The Minister of Agriculture has issued a warning to the farmers in regard to usual available seed stocks being in short and undependable supply and advised them to explore possibilities of securing best local seed available. A greatly reduced production of potatoes for food is in prospect for 1945.

Corn and Barley.

In some of the very recently liberated areas it has been and it will be impossible to plant the normal fall wheat crop. It will, therefore, be necessary to resort to one of three alternative plans of action:-

(1) To plant spring varieties of wheat supplies which are very limited.

(2) To plant barley supplies which are uncertain.

(3) Corn offers the best possible substitute at the present moment for much of the area which would otherwise have been planted to wheat.

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the stocks available from the 1944 Crop. This Sub-Commission continues to work in conjunction with the Foreign Trade Division of the Commerce Sub-Commission on technical matters relating to vegetable seed exports.

Seed Potatoes.

Original plans called for collection and distribution of 20,000 tons of seed potato stock from the Avezzano district and 7,000 tons of imported seed stocks from U.K. (Distribution Plan Appendix "E"). Because of lack of transportation and a slow rate of consignment at Avezzano the 20,000 ton plans were reduced to 11,000 tons on 28th October 1944. On the same date AFHQ reduced planned imports from U.K. to 1500 tons. There is now considerable uncertainty about even the reduced plan of seed stock because of the continued uncertainties of adequate transportation and consignments. The Minister of Agriculture has issued a warning to the farmers in regard to usual available seed stocks being in short and undependable supply and advised them to explore possibilities of securing best local seed available. A greatly reduced production of potatoes for food is in prospect for 1945.

Corn and Barley.

In some of the very recently liberated areas it has been and it will be impossible to plant the normal fall wheat crop. It will, therefore, be necessary to resort to one of three alternative plans of action:-

(1) To plant spring varieties of wheat supplies which are very limited.

(2) To plant barley supplies which are uncertain.

(3) Corn offers the best possible substitute at the present moment for much of the area which would otherwise have been planted to wheat.

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Seed stocks should be entirely adequate although some transportation difficulties may arise. As a result of the rather important spoilage of wheat in some of these forward areas local provincial officials have ordered the amassing of corn.

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Chestnuts.

An excellent crop of chestnuts is reported in Tuscany and adjoining regions. Provincial Officials are taking measures for collecting this valuable source of food. On many of the roads in the Army zones civilian traffic is prohibited. This has impeded the movement of chestnuts to consumption centres. The result of this is that in the producing centres chestnuts are selling for 3-4 lire per kilogramme, while in the principal consumption centres they are selling for 30-35 lire per kilogramme.

(2) Livestock.

During the month the Ministry of Agriculture has made considerable progress in developing a unified livestock program. A decree was prepared and issued by the Ministry which prohibits the slaughter of bovines, equines and buffaloes, except under three conditions:-

a. Emergency slaughtering due to disease.

b. Slaughtering of injured or otherwise unfit animals.

c. Slaughtering of young cattle not suitable for breeding or work.

A copy of this Decree is attached as Appendix "F".

On October 10th Circular No.13 (Appendix "G") subject "Supply of Breeding Livestock to Damaged Farms" was issued by the Ministry. The general terms of this circular were given in the September Report. It is pleasing to note that the terms of this circular were well received by the Provincial Officials, and has succeeded in allowing movement of considerable work stock for farm purposes.

On October 12th a directive No.2742 subject: "Hog slaughtering regulations and delivery of fats" (Appendix "H") was issued by the Ministry. Recognizing widely varying conditions in different sections of the country, the Ministry did not establish any national regulations. Instead the Prefects were instructed to issue Decrees most suitable to local conditions fixing their own prices, rates of delivery, etc., and otherwise control conditions so that animal fats may be purchased at reasonable prices. The instruction provides that slaughtering should not be restricted to any particular category of people, but directs that control be exercised to ensure delivery of a certain percentage of the fats to collection centres. Slaughter for industrial purposes will be blocked by SEPRAL which exercises control over such slaughtering through UPSEA, for subsequent delivery to consumption centres.

On October 19th the Ministry of Agriculture issued a directive subject: "Regulations on Delivery of Sheep" (Appendix "I"). This directive deals with the sheep question much in the same way as the above mentioned directive deals with hogs.

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(3) Supply Procurement Activities.

a. Consorzio Agrario.

During the month considerable progress was made in the stabilization of the organization, with Inspectors moving throughout the area in the pursuit of their normal and long-delayed duties. Reports received indicate that most of the Consorzios in Southern Italy and the Islands are operating efficiently and that the personnel are now assured of a reasonable degree of permanence. In Central Italy, the situation is improving, with more changes being made, but the work usually coordinated by representatives of the Central Offices of the Federation of [illegible]

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Agrari. Much remains to be done before the organization is operating at full capacity, for personnel are scattered and therefore it is difficult to re-build the services as rapidly as the work requires but the existing staff have done well in executing the work with which they are charged.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of trained personnel, the greatest handicap to efficient operation is the lack of transport both personal and load-carrying. There are no more cars to be had with tyres, and the operational programs suffer through lack of supervision, in all parts of the country. Cars are being purchased for the most essential services, and application for tires is made HQ AC, but the supply cannot meet the requirements. Trucks (lorries) are essential to nearly all the operational programs, and reliance upon poorly controlled civil contract hauling is proving costly in time and money. The result is criticism of the Federation of Consorzi Agrari and its branches for failure of execution of loading and distribution programs, although they cannot directly control transport involved.

b. Supply Procurement and Distribution.

During the month the 1945 requirements of imported seed potatoes were forwarded to AFHQ, but returned for re-drafting and re-submission. Other requisitions were reconsidered in the light of information received as to world availabilities and planned shipments. They will be revised and modified as necessary, but the effect on the 1945 crop production as currently drafted will be considerable.

Distribution of fertilizers continues, with the nitrogen materials fairly well along, and local distribution being made of such superphosphates as are available. This is in favourable contrast to last fall, when allocations made at this time were not delivered before April. Complaints are being received that the allocations are too small, but not that they are inequitable, hence it is hoped that the allocations will prove to have been reasonably well planned.

Prices of nitrogenous fertilizers have been approved by this H.Q., and released so that sales to Farmers can proceed. Prices are sharply higher than before, but the limited quantities available reduce the inflationary effect. Prices of superphosphates have not been submitted for approval, but the principal suppliers, Montecatini, has been requested to submit proposals for approval. Initial estimates based upon the cost of small scale emergency production were suggested at 10 times normal, and the final price will doubtless be relatively high.

The requirements of other supplies are diminishing as the season progresses, although the seeding of devastated areas will be restricted by the lack of transport to move the available seed to

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The requirements of other supplies are diminishing as the season progresses, although the seeding of devastated areas will be restricted by the lack of transportation to move the available seed to the needy areas. The same situation restricts the probable 1945 crop of potatoes, although here the problem is complicated by the reluctance of the farmers to consign potatoes for food or seed, preferring to hoard them for still higher prices. The most essential needs are receiving first consideration, and basic needs are being met in most cases.

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(b) Supply and Produce Control.

'1. Statistics and Surveys.

(1). Results of the survey of livestock throughout liberated Italy is still fragmentary. Some Reports are coming in,

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from the surplus provinces. These figures are being [illegible] use of the Food and Transportation Sub-Commissions.

(3). Sets of statistics showing the production, area and quantity amassed of the principal crops by provinces for recent years have been distributed to another forward region as a background picture of what may be expected. The work on statistics concerning other forward regions is well advanced.

(4). The Economic Section AC, Chief of Staff Section AC, Public Relations Branch AC as well as the representative HQ., AAI, have been regularly supplied with Reports on the progress of Grain Collection in the "Granai del Popolo".

2. Granai del Popolo and Olive Oil.

(A) Wheat Amassing.

Tables concerning detailed figures are attached hereto.

The total grain collection during the month of October showed an increase of 7.5% over the September collection. On the whole this is not too bad, considering especially that Sicily and Calabria continue to stall. In recognition of diligent effort put forth and good results obtained it is pointed out that Campania, Toscana and Lazio-Umbria Regions have reached, and even surpassed, 90% of the estimated quantity of wheat to be amassed.

In order to induce wheat producers in Sicily to amass wheat which they are still holding out of the "Granai del Popolo" it has been decided to distribute the fertilizers allotted to Sicily by such a method as will encourage the delivery of wheat now illegally held. Unfortunately, it is not possible to foresee how successful such incentive means will be.

The wheat collection in the northern provinces of Tuscany and Marche up to the fighting line will be practically nil. Much of the wheat was left in the fields under torrential rains. Some of it has been thrashed but, since it would not keep, it was distributed among the population in this area with a view to covering the needs of the population for a year.

The preparation of the land and sowing of wheat is under way and it is expected that complete information will be available by the end of November.

Regional Reports:

Summarized statements on the "Granai del Popolo" by Regions follow:-

Sicily: Grain collection during October was very limited. On the basis of the figures indicated it appears that, after due consideration of retentions, both legal and illegal, there is a total outstanding quantity of wheat not amassed of 1,191,000 quintals

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however, and it is hoped that before the end of November it will be possible to have the complete census figures.

(2). Forecasts for crop production by provinces continued to arrive during the month. About three-fourths of the liberated provinces have sent in their completed questionnaires. These data as well as other data which are being collected on different commodities will aid in arriving at estimated quantities of food and animal feed to be moved into the deficit areas and those which can be eventually moved from the surplus provinces. These figures are being collected for the use of the Food and Transportation Sub-Commissions.

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It is felt that since this wheat is not warehoused in any one particular spot but distributed in houses throughout the Island in very small quantities the problem of collecting this grain is practically unsurpassable. As already mentioned above, it has been decided to give fertilizers to wheat producers who bring their wheat to the "Granai del Popolo".

Southern Region: During the month of October there was practically a standstill in grain collection.

Lazio and Umbria: Consignments of wheat to the "Granai del Popolo" reached 94% of the Agriculture Sub-Commission's estimated figure. Deliveries slowed down considerably but it is reasonable to expect that the 100% mark may be reached.

Abruzzi-Marche: Considerable fall in the colledtion of wheat in the Provinces recently handed over to the Italian Government has been noted.

A good enforcement team in the Region might well round up a considerable quantity of wheat. From the excellent conditions of the cattle and pigs in Teramo, Ascoli and Macerata Provinces, it is easy to deduct that they are being fed with large quantities of grain.

Sardinia: Due to the personal activity of the High Commissioner, wheat has once more begun to flow to the "Granai del Popolo". It is believed that the total wheat collection will not fall far short of the goal.

Tuscany: In the general area Arezzo across to the East coast to line at the edge of the Po Valley approximately 50% of the wheat is still in the fields in stacks or shocks. It is badly damaged by weather and while thrashing is in full progress on any clear days, the wheat resulting is not in a condition to be stored.

In the remaining Tuscany area the wheat collection has progressed well.

(B) Olive Oil Amassing.

Estimates of production, amasso and consumption prepared by Federation of Consorzi and embodied in a Report by Food Sub-Commission show an estimated deficit of 34,558 tons, taking as a basis the provision of a ration of only 200 grs. per person per month for the whole of Italy. This is half of the 1942 and 1943 ration, but in Northern Italy the 400 grammes ration was 200 grammes oil and 200 grammes other fats. This Report is being analyzed.

Convalescent Officers to aid in controlling the oil production and movement have been assigned to different zones in Southern Region and have been instructed in their duties.

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The Ministry has been contacted with a view of Rome officials giving greater help and encouragement to their field officials. It is hoped that some of themore prominent Rome Officials will get out on tour as far as transport facilities will allow, and give publicity to the olive oil amassing program.

The Ministry is considering the matter of giving Provincial and Communal Committees a legal status. This would seem to be a step of great importance and should be very encouraging to these Committees.

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(:) Price Actions.

Prices were set at four categories of agricultural commodities during the month. These are listed below:-

RICE: (Price applies to all Italy).

Rough Rice "Originario" common type	£.445.=per ql.
Rough Rice "Originario" 1st Quality	£.470.= " "
Rough Rice "Maratelli and P6 superfine	£.515.= " "
Rough Rice "Vialone" fine and superfine	£.660.= " "

OLIVE OIL: (Price applies to all Italy).

Grade	Maximum Degree of Acidity Permissible	Price per qtl.
1st	2°	6000 L.
2nd	5°	5700 L.
3rd	7°	5400 L.
Lampante	7°	5100 L.

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER:

Prices of several types of nitrogenous fertilizer delivered at provincial rail stations. Prices apply only to Central and Southern Italy.

		Price per quintal .
Ammonium Sulphate	20-21%	404,60
Calcium Nitrate	[illegible]5 %	398,85
Ammonium Nitrate	15 %	383,85
Calcium Gyanamide	15-16%	327,30
Ammonium Nitrate	33-35%	1165,00

COCOONS: (Price applies to Central and Southern Italy).

Real Yellow Cocoon, Category 1	70 lire per Kilo
" " " " 2	65 " " "
" White " " 1	90 " " "
" " " " 2	85 " " "
Yellow rejected(double and rejected generic)	40 " " "
White rejected (double and rejected generic)	50 " " "

(e) Land Reclamation and Improvement.

With respect to bonifica work primary emphasis has for the past month been laid on stimulating and assisting the Italian Government to re-examine and modify such policies and procedures as are necessary to

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(e) Land Reclamation and Improvement.

With respect to bonifica work primary emphasis has for the past month been laid on stimulating and assisting the Italian Government to re-examine and modify such policies and procedures as are necessary to attain maximum results from its program to get war damages agricultural productive facilities repaired and re-vitalized.

Administratively the most important basic handicap will only be removed when the Government creates an office clothed with authority as well as responsibility commensurate with the job to be done of directing coordinated bonifica activities.

It is hoped that our recommendation in this respect will be acted upon favourably at an early date and that the man appointed to head this work will supply the kind of aggressive leadership which is badly needed. Other aspects of the problem which have received attention are:-

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a. Maximum utilization of local funds and resources in effecting repair of damaged works.

b. Eligibility criteria for receiving government assistance.

c. Planning and conservation in the allocation of government funds to Consorzio.

d. Coordination between Ministries of Agriculture, War, Interior and Finance of functions affecting bonifica.

e. Administrative handling of project work proposals.

f. Formal Government supervision and assistance with regard to bonifica activities.

A cursory study of roads, rail and communication lines passing through reclaimed areas, sections of which might be jeopardized by flood conditions, is presently being completed by the Agriculture Sub-Commission. The potential danger zones will be shown on a map which by agreement will be turned over to the Public Works Sub-Commission for transmittal to the Regional Engineers for their review and report.

This Sub-Commission finds itself interested in flood prevention work to keep military lines of communications open because food production areas are indirectly assisted to the extent that such work is performed.

During the month an inspection was made of Bonifica areas in the compartments of Campania, Lucania and parts of Puglia. General conditions of bonifiche in the Provinces of Potenza, Matera, Taranto, Lecce, Brindisi and Bari, may be summed up by stating that operations are approximately normal. Virtually, no war damage was observed on bonifica in these provinces.

Urgent work (required to bring land into immediate production) was found in Bonifiche in the provinces of Naples, Salerno, and Foggia, and recommendations were given to Bonifica and Agricultural Officials in these provinces regarding action to take in presenting their work plans and in requesting financial assistance.

Difficulties of operation which were observed on this survey emphasize the importance of a "Coordinated Policy and Procedure Directive" from Sub-Commissions concerned with bonifica operations and their Italian counterparts. If such a directive regarding repair and re-construction of bonifica areas were outlined and distributed both to AC and Italian field units, we could feel reasonably assured that delays such as have been experienced should be avoided. Plans are underway to enlist the cooperation of the interested Sub-Commissions as well as the interested Ministries in preparing directives for use of all concerned as a guide in dealing with bonifica problems on a coordinated basis.

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The technical data Folders including Maps showing Bonifica areas and tabular data regarding location number and size of Bonifica areas and pumping stations were submitted this month to Piedmont, Southern and Lazio Regions. To date Southern, Lazio, Tuscany, Emilia, Piedmont, Lombardia and Venezia Regions have received these data.

2. Forestry.

(1) Production of Charcoal and Fuelwood.

Besides the shifting of personnel and the appointment of vari[illegible]

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Commanders as mentioned in Section I of this report, the main activity of the Royal Forest Corps and The Forestry Division of Agriculture Sub-Commission has been devoted to carrying out a program to increase the production of charcoal and fuelwood. The various steps of this program, undertaken during the month, are as follows:

a. Inspection trip in Toscana Region and Perugia Province:

Provinces visited were Grosseto, Livorno, Siena, Arezzo, Florence and Perugia. This trip was made by the Chief of the Forestry Division and the Head of the Royal Forest Corps.

In the course of the trip contacts were made with the Regional Commissioner, the Regional Agricultural Officer, and various Provincial Commissioners, Supply Officers, Agriculture Officers and Local Forestali Officials.

A detailed report was prepared on the trip with recommendations which was distributed as follows:

Economic Section, Region Toscana, Emilia, Abruzzi Marche.
A copy of this report, Prot. No.3392-3393, Oct. 16, 1944 is enclosed in Appendix K.

b. Shipment of charcoal and fuelwood from the Mainland to Sicily.

Detailed instructions as to the proper procedure for bidding for transport from the Mainland to Sicily was prepared in co-operation with the Transportation Sub-Commission, and sent out by the Royal Forest Corps.

These instructions were enclosed in circular letter October 2,1944, Prot. N°2502-VII-2 sent to His Excellency the High Commissioner of Sicily (Palermo), to Their Excellencies the Prefects of the Provinces of Palermo, Trapani, Agrigento, Siracusa, Ragusa, Enna, Catania, Messina, Caltanissetta, Cosenza, Catanzaro, Reggio Calabria; to the Forestali Legion Commands of Reggio Cal., Palermo; to the Forestali Group Commands of Cosenza, Catanzaro, Reggio Cal., Palermo, Catania, Messina; to the Federation of the Consorzi Agrari at Rome and for information to the Ministry of Interior at Rome.

Steps are now being taken to interest the Consorzio Agrario to work with the Prefects and Local Consorzio of Sicily to increase shipments of charcoal and fuelwood to Sicily.

c. Instructions issued to all Prefects.

The Royal Forest Corps is attempting to carry out a program to increase the production of fuelwood and charcoal. [illegible] program has

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were Grosseto, Livorno, Siena, Arezzo, [illegible] and Perugia. This trip was made by the Chief of the Forestry Division and the Head of the Royal Forest Corps.

In the course of the trip contacts were made with the Regional Commissioner, the Regional Agricultural Officer, and various Provincial Commissioners, Supply Officers, Agriculture Officers and Local Forestali Officials.

A detailed report was prepared on the trip with recommendations which was distributed as follows:

Economic Section, Region Toscana, Emilia, Abruzzi Marche.
A copy of this report, Prot. No.3392-3393, Oct. 16, 1944 is enclosed in Appendix K.

b. Shipment of charcoal and fuelwood from the Mainland to Sicily.

Detailed instructions as to the proper procedure for bidding for transport from the Mainland to Sicily was prepared in co+operation with the Transportation Sub-Commission, and sent out by the Royal Forest Corps.

These instructions were enclosed in circular letter October 2,1944, Prot. N°2502-VII-2 sent to His Excellency the High Commissioner of Sicily (Palermo), to Their Excellencies the Prefects of the Provinces of Palermo, Trapani,Agrigento,Siracusa,Ragusa,Enna,Catania,Messina,Caltanissetta,Cosenza,Catanzaro, Reggio Calabria; to the Forestali Legion Commands of Reggio Cal., Palermo; to the Forestali Group Commands of Cosenza, Catanzaro, Reggio Cal., Palermo,Catania,Messina; to the Federation of the Consorzi Agrari at Rome and for information to the Ministry of Interior at Rome.

Steps are now being taken to interest the Consorzio Agrario to work with the Prefects and Local Consorzio of Sicily to increase shipments of charcoal and fuelwood to Sicily.

c. Instructions issued to all Prefects.

The Royal Forest Corps is attempting to carry out a program to increase the production of fuelwood and charcoal. This program has met with considerable interference on the part of some Prefects. Several reports have been received that Prefects are obstructing the program by issuing orders and giving advice to Communes against the selling of of timber tracts.

Two circular letters Prot. N° 2469,Pos.I-I and Prot.N°2641, Pos. I-I of October 11,1944 were issued by the Minister and addressed to all Prefects, Legion and Group Commands of the Royal Forest Corps, requesting them to lend assistance to the program inaugurated by the Corps and to remove all obstacles preventing the sale of forests by the Communes.

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d. Duties and Responsibilities of the Corps.

A circular letter which places the full responsibility for the production program upon the various Legion and Group Commanders and outlines the steps to be taken by the Corps in carrying out their program, was sent to all Forest Group and Legion Commands and State Forests by the Ministry.

Letter AGR/403.6, October 1944 was sent to all Regional Commissioners and S.C.A.O's 5th and 8th Army, for Agricultural Officers, P.C.'s, Supply Officers and Police Officers for their information with the request that they lend all possible assistance to members of the Corps in the removal of any unnecessary obstacles that arise, which will prevent them from performing their duties. A copy of this letter is found in Appendix L. of this report.

(2). Charcoal workers for Sardinia.

A suggestion was made by the Regional Agricultural Officer of Sardinia that the possibility of importing charcoal burners from the Mainland to Sardinia be investigated. During normal times there was a sizable emigration of charcoal burners from the Toscana Region to Sardinia each winter. This movement involved entire families, and it is questionable whether at this time such a movement is possible or even desirable. Since all possible steps tending to increase the production of charcoal is being investigated both by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests and the Forestry Division of Agriculture Sub-Commission, an attempt is being made by the Ministry to secure workers in Toscana. A further report will be made on this proposal as soon as the information is obtained.

(3). Fuelwood for the Italian Army.

The Italian Army is a large consumer of fuelwood. The Army requested permission from the Forestali to bring to Rome a considerable quantity of fuelwood primarily designated for civilian consumption. The Royal Forest Corps requested this permission from the Forestry Division and it was refused until such a time as the Army could present a program of ways and means to make up this deficiency. This matter was called to the attention of the Army Sub-Commission with letter AGR/403.6, Oct.19,1944. The Army Sub-Commission took immediate action and called a meeting with representatives of the Army Sub-Commission, Forestry Division of Agriculture Sub-Commission, Royal Forest Corps and the Italian Army. The Italian Army agree to the program for the production of their requirements and also agreed to present a program to the Head of the Army Sub-Commission with the approval and help of the Royal Forest Corps. Since the time of the first meeting, certain objections have been raised by the Italian Army. A second meeting was held between officials of the Army Sub-Commission and the Italian Army. Result of this meeting is not known at the pres-

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Supply Officers and Police Officers for their information with the request that they lend all possible assistance to members of the Corps in the removal of any unnecessary obstacles that arise, which will prevent them from performing their duties. A copy of this letter is found in Appendix L. of this report.

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(4). Charcoal and Fuelwood Production and Allocation Plan.

The Royal Forest Corps is preparing a production and allocation plan for charcoal and fuelwood for the period November 1,1944 to April 30,1945. This plan has been delayed due to the difficulty in obtaining necessary figures from A.M.G. territories. This plan will be issued with wide distribution as soon as the necessary statistics have been obtained.

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(5). Shoes for woodsmen and charcoal burners.

A requisition has been placed with Commerce Sub-Commission for a large quantity of repaired Army shoes.

(6). Inter-Provincial Freight Movements - Fuelwood and Charcoal.

A schedule showing normal movements of fuelwood and charcoal between provinces for 5 months period, November 1st 1944 to March 31,1945 was prepared with the help of the Royal Forest Corps and submitted to Transportation Sub-Commission.

(7). Program for November.

a. Preparation and Distribution of "Production and Allocation Plan for Charcoal and Fuelwood for the period Nov. 1, 1944 to April 30,1945.

b. Inspection trip in company with a member of Central Command of R.F.C. in Region Abruzzi Marche and forward areas (Reorganization of R.F.C.)

c. Completion of Plans for distribution of saw-mill equipment and woodsmen's supplies.

3. Fisheries.

Sicilia Region continued to ship to the Continent considerable quantities of preserved fish. The Ministry's representative in Palermo was asked to forward the help needs for the tonnare. A request was made to the Ministry to have his representative come to Rome in November for a conference on future requirements for Sicily under new civilian program for Italy.

Southern Region:

The hemp cordage factories at Cava dei Tirreni continued to manufacture cordage for the repair of nets. The fisheries division has received two release orders of fifty tons each for the immediate needs.

Abruzzi and Molise Region:

A field trip took Lieutenant Commander Mulieri, Chief of our Fisheries Division and Capt. N. Fusco of the Ministry on a costal trip from Rome to Ancona, to Ascoli Piceno, to Rome.

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The Senior Naval Officer Northern Adriatic has been requested to permit the motor fishing vessels in the Ancona area to fish below Numana the northern limit of the fishing area in the Adriatic and to base at the little port of Torrette, just North of Ancona. This would permit those craft, now idle because of the restrictions against fishing at Ancona, to go back to work and produce additional food for the population. SNONA's answer to this request is forthcoming. (Reference letter 31 October 1944 - AGR 505/5/1 - signed by Commodore Ellery W.Stone,USN, Acting Chief Commissioner AC).

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Emilia Region.

To the Agricultural Officer went forward three questionnaires which would produce information needed to rehabilitate fishing there as soon as it can be permitted.

Toscana Region

Shipments of fresh fish continued to be made to Rome during the month of October from the Grosseto Province.

Lazio and Umbria Region

Rome received the first shipments of fresh fish in October from the Lakes of Cagnano-Varano and Lesina on the Adriatic coast. In cooperation with the Regional Agricultural Officer and the Ministry of Agriculture amassing centers were established at Anzio-Terracina and Gaeta.

Sardinia Region

The lowest price of all on fresh and preserved fish prevail in the island. There is a surplus of fresh fish on the island which could be made available to the continent. A report on the production and price on salted fish and tuna was made by this Sub-Commission in a letter ot the Economic Section under date of November 4/1944 (AGR/502.6).

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SECTION III

ADMINISTRATIVE

1. Office Equipment and Office Space.

During October the office space remained the same. The equipment was improved by the addition of a new typewriter furnished by the Foreign Economic Administration, U.S.A.

2. Personnel Changes

During the month two more American civilians employed by F.E.A. were assigned for duty with this Sub-Commission:

Mr. Frank V. Burcalow (Agronomist)
Miss Lena Passerini (Statistician).

The following Italian personnel completed their jobs and were removed from the payroll:

Dr. Oscar Capocci
Prof. Mario Cittadini

Changes among the Officer personnel:

M.A.M.Dickie, Lt.Col.(British) - transfer to AFHQ for assignment to another theatre.

W.A. Hartman, Lt.Col.(American) - requested Economic Section, Executive Officer to declare him surplus, ~~awaiting reassignment~~.

Stanley Andrews, Lt.Col.(American) - assigned to duty with the 5th Army to serve as agricultural representative.

H.L. Koeller, Capt. (American) - assigned to Emilia Region.

Gustave A.Welk, Pfc. (American - assigned to Venezia Region

Micheal Pompu, Pvt. (American) - assigned to Southern Region.

3. Promotions:

The following officers were promoted in rank:

Major F.S. Fuller to Lt.Col.

Major J.G.Watts to Lt.Col.

Major Stanley Andrews to Lt.Col.

Lt.H.M.Bergersen to Capt.

Lt.H.L. Koeller to Capt.

Further progress was made in building an Italian civilian clerical staff to work with the technical officers.

Leland S. Cobbs

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Leland G. Allbaugh

LELAND G. ALLBAUGH
DIRECTOR.

DISTRIBUTION:
1 Copy each R.C. and SCAO 5th and 8th Armies
1 " " Agriculture Officer HQ ACC., Agriculture S/C
1 " " Agriculture Officer Field
45 Copies Economic Section
2 " Information Division
2 Public Relations Division
1 Copy each Commerce, Finance, Food, Industry, Labour, Public Works and Transportation Sub-Commissions.

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APPENDIX A

"G R A N A I DEL P O P O L O"

TOTAL COLLECTIONS OF WHEAT IN PAST YEARS, PRESENT FORECAST AND QUANTITY COLLEC

AC REGION	TOTAL AMASSED			1944 Collection Forecast (qls)	Collected at latest report (qls)
	1940 (qls)	1941 (qls)	1942 (qls)		
Calabria	357,923	510,136	417,792	280,000	181,518
Lucania	714,410	914,641	780,085	950,000	747,033
Puglie	2,008,425	2,512,681	1,882,598	2,170,000	1,552,209
Campania	417,491	436,748	540,319	250,000	237,923
Campobasso	304,091	452,528	287,458	300,000	231,851
SOUTHERN	3,802,340	4,826,734	3,908,252	3,950,000	2,950,534
Sicilia	3,279,257	2,778,891	1,302,057	2,000,000	1,235,874
Lazio-Umbria	2,603,323	2,112,320	2,273,665	1,600,000	1,510,730
Abruzzi-Marche*	3,954,753	4,089,849	2,964,353	2,250,000	1,880,137
Sardegna	559,243	448,505	385,824	300,000	251,824
Toscana	2,312,365	2,078,792	2,363,640	1,500,000	1,368,133
GRAND TOTAL	16,511,281	16,335,091	13,197,791	11,600,000	9,197,232

* Not including Campobasso

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"G R A N A I DEL P O P O L O"

CTIONS OF WHEAT IN PAST YEARS, PRESENT FORECAST AND QUANTITY COLLECTED TO DATE

TOTAL AMASSED			1944 Collection Forecast (qls)	Collected at latest report (qls)	Average Date of Reports	Percent of Forecast Collect to date
40 ls)	1941 (qls)	1942 (qls)				
23	510,136	417,792	280,000	181,518	31/10	65
10	914,641	780,085	950,000	747,033	31/10	79
25	2,512,681	1,882,598	2,170,000	1,552,209	31/10	71
91	436,748	540,319	250,000	237,923	31/10	95
91	452,528	287,458	300,000	231,851	31/10	77
40	4,826,734	3,908,252	3,950,000	2,950,534		75
57	2,778,891	1,302,057	2,000,000	1,235,874	31/10	62
3	2,112,320	2,273,665	1,600,000	1,510,730	23/10	94
3	4,089,849	2,964,353	2,250,000	1,880,137	31/10	83
3	448,505	385,824	300,000	251,824	26/10	84
5	2,078,792	2,363,640	1,500,000	1,368,133	23/10	91
1	16,335,091	13,197,791	11,600,000	9,197,232		79

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APPENDIX B / 2.

"G R A N A I DEL P O P L O"

WHEAT COLLECTED TO 31 OCTOBER IN LIBERATED PROVINCES OF ITALY

Liberated provinces	Collected to 31 October			1944 Crop	
	1941 Crop (qls)	1942 Crop (qls)	1943 Crop (qls) (x)	Collected (qls)	Date of report
Arezzo	144.793	275.129	195.856	176.500	31/10
Firenze	189.225	302.076	334.074	56.154	15/10
Grosseto	552.834	564.199	370.582	387.597	31/10
Livorno	160.041	180.450	117.154	103,756	23/10
Lucca	9.949	27.846	12.773	560	23/10
Pisa	206.845	260.087	189.047	131.415	23/10
Pistoia	15.531	47.024	25.549	941	23/10
Sieha	454.925	540.104	430.580	511.210	15/10
TOSCANA	1.734.143	2.196.915	1.675.615	1.368.133	
Ancona	839.461	650.460	737.133	384.932	23/10
Ascoli P.	515.959	448.347	498.811	381.702	23/10
Macerata	772.853	661.563	747.010	576.974	29/10
Pesaro	714.592	491.694	605.430	77.549	31/10
MARCHE	2.842.865	2.252.064	2.588.384	1.421.057	
Perugia	639.828	844.817	811.617	791.533	23/10
Terni	180.351	218.161	165.095	239.593	23/10
UMBRIA	820.179	1.062.978	976.712	1.031.126	
Frosinone	28.185	46.451	13.929	11.250	15/10
Littoria	111.622	192.006	189.700	12.700	23/10
Rieti	42.020	57.888	61.300	85.845	23/10
Roma	336.424	352.841	349.313	138.935	31/10
Viterbo	492.841	412.785	324.081	230.874	31/10
LAZIO	1.011.092	1.061.971	938.323	479.604	
Aquila	46.794	52.463	38.153	29.739	31/10
Campobasso	375.301	243.132	143.000	231.851	31/10
Chieti	217.206	102.214	99.889	61.434	31/10
Pescara	165.535	116.250	108.032	91.807	31/10
Teramo	371.055	299.277	286.491	276.100	23/10

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[illegible]	189.225	302.076	334.074	56.154	15/10
Grosseto	552.834	564.199	370.582	387.597	31/10
Livorno	160.041	180.450	117.154	103,756	23/10
Lucca	9.949	27.846	12.773	560	23/10
Pisa	206.845	260.087	189.047	131.415	23/10
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Sieha	454.925	540.104	430.580	511.210	15/10
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Ascoli P.	515.959	448.347	498.811	381.702	23/10
Macerata	772.853	661.563	747.010	576.974	29/10
Pesaro	714.592	491.694	605.430	77.449	31/10
MARCHE	2.842.865	2.252.064	2.588.384	1.421.057	
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Aquila	46.794	52.463	38.153	29.739	31/10
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Chieti	217.206	102.214	99.889	61.434	31/10
Pescara	165.535	116.250	108.032	91.807	31/10
Teramo	371.055	299.277	286.491	276.100	23/10
ABRUZZI e MOL.	1.175.891	813.336	675.565	690.931	
Avellino	86.366	101.341	51.706	73.517	31/10
Benevento	100.826	159.975	49.285	88.578	31/10
Napoli	87.069	122.603	64.773	39.178	31/10
Salerno	48.387	91.019	41.610	36.650	31/10
CAMPANIA	322.648	474.938	207.374	237.923	

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Liberated provinces	Collected to 31 October			1944 Crop	
	1941 Crop (qls)	1942 Crop (qls)	1943 Crop (qls) (*)	Collected (qls)	Date of report
Bari	352.117	260.537	169.642	214.108	31/10
Brindisi	51.457	25.076	64.564	18.792	31/10
Foggia	1.751.747	1.393.064	885.678	1.185.077	31/10
Taranto	160.245	96.611	69.760	116.757	31/10
Lecce	33.684	16.785	75.833	17.475	31/10
PUGLIE	2.349.250	1.792.073	1.265.477	1.552.209	
Matera	466.901	447.847	163.857	469.926	31/10
Potenza	315.337	277.010	94.519	277.107	31/10
LUCANIA	782.238	724.857	258.376	747.033	
Catanzaro	269.759	241.206	90.393	106.212	31/10
Cosenza	171.234	129.668	12.507	72.357	31/10
Reggio C.	13.550	9.147	2.089	2.949	31/10
CALABRIE	454.543	380.021	104.989	181.518	
Agrigento	517.905	174.188	195.097	168.097	31/10
Caltanissetta	566.679	225.855	238.222	291.721	31/10
Catania	171.824	225.803	117.581	185.089	31/10
Enna	408.651	211.427	139.533	186.011	31/10
Messina	32.079	27.964	315	15.614	31/10
Palermo	418.229	140.831	121.720	177.420	31/10
Ragusa	104.664	49.195	30.388	68.677	23/10
Siracusa	108.233	92.421	55.582	84.863	23/10
Trapani	118.026	73.483	46.257	58.382	31/10
SICILIA	2.446.290	1.221.167	944.695	1.235.874	
Cagliari	209.617	194.204	143.570	174.872	31/10
Nuoro	33.775	27.418	8.770	22.061	23/10
Sassari	140.576	137.117	=	54.891	23/10
SARDEGNA	383.968	358.739	152.340	251.824	

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	165.245	96.611	59.760	115.757	31/10
Lecce	33.684	16.785	75.833	17.475	31/10
PUGLIE	2.349.250	1.792.073	1.265.477	1.552.209	
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Potenza	315.337	277.010	94.519	277.107	31/10
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Trapani	118.026	73.483	46.257	58.382	31/10
SICILIA	2.446.290	1.221.167	944.695	1.235.874	
Cagliari	209.617	194.204	143.570	174.872	31/10
Nuoro	33.775	27.418	8.770	22.061	23/10
Sassari	140.576	137.117	=	54.891	23/10
SARDEGNA	383.968	358.739	152.340	251.824	
GRAND TOTAL	14.323.107	12.339.059	9.787.850	9.197.232	

(*) In many provinces amassing figures regarding the 1943 crop cover only part of the period under review.

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APPENDIX C

SITUATION OF SICILY'S PRINCIPAL FOOD CROPS

23 October 1944

Of the principal food crops entering in the diet of its population, Sicily in prewar normal years was on a net import basis for wheat, rice, sugar, potatoes and meats. It imported 9% of its wheat needs (prior to the application of bread rationing), almost all of the rice consumed, all the sugar used, 30% of its potato needs, and somewhat smaller quantities of meats. Present conditions of these normally deficit crops are more serious, however, not only because imports have been almost all cut off, but because local production has decreased largely as a result of lack of fertilizers and some seed, non-planting of some of the land, and to a lesser extent, labor trouble and reduction in draft animals. This situation is further aggravated by the fact that dried beans (fava), a very important item in the Sicilian diet and of which substantial quantities were normally exported, have not been, since 1943-44, produced in enough quantities to meet normal local demands.

Net exports normally included substantial quantities of citrus fruits, wine, nuts and dried fruits, tomatoes and other vegetables, dried horse beans, and some olive oil.

Deficit Food Crops

Wheat - Almost all the wheat produced in Sicily is durum wheat. Under normal conditions, the island exchanged part of this durum wheat for soft wheat produced in Calabria and in other parts of the mainland.

In years of average wheat production, Sicily's net imports were 900,000 quintals annually. With such bumper crops as the one harvested in 1938, however, it had a surplus of some 600,000 qtls.

Date	Production	Net Imports	Total Dis-	Ammass-	Retained	Available to
Ave-	1000	1000	appearance	1000	by produc	Non-Produc-
rage	Qtls	Qtls	1000	Qtls	ing Popul	ing Popula-
			Qtls.		ation for	tion

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In years of average wheat production, Sicily's net imports were 900,000 quintals annually. With such bumper crops as the one harvested in 1938, however, it had a surplus of some 600,000 qtls.

Date Average	Production 1000 Qtls	Net Imports 1000 Qtls	Total Disappearance 1000 Qtls.	Ammassing 1000 Qtls	Retained by producing Population for seed & F.	Available to Non-Producing Population
1932-36	8,400	902	9,302	(1) 3,100	5,300	(2) 4,002
1943-44	5,473	(3) 1,514	6,987	(6) 910	4,563	(2) 2,424
1944-45	6,707	(4) 92	6,799	(5) 1,500	5,207	(2) 1,592

(1) 1936-37 only. Ammassing had not going as yet. In 1938-40, with normal crops, yearly ammassing averaged 3,900,000 qtls.
(2) Ammassing plus imports
(3) Of which 804,570 qtls. of flour and 403,470 qtls. of wheat; all shown in terms of wheat.

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(4) Imported in July 1944. No imports as yet planned by Food Sub-Commission from now until the next harvest.
(5) Target set by HQ, ACC, is 2,000,000 qtls. Amount ammassed to Oct.15, 1944: 1,200,000 qtls. Brigadier Carr, ACC Regional Commissioner at Palermo, feels that at the present rate of grain collection, it is doubtful whether even 1,500,000 qtls. would be ammassed by Dec. 31.
(6) Low ammassing resulting from interference by the war.

From this tabulation it appears that:

(a) In normal production years (1932-36), when there was no bread rationing, the non-wheat-producing population of Sicily had some 4,000,000 qtls. of wheat a year available for bread, of which 900,000 qtls. were imported. During the same period, the producing population kept 5,300,000 qtls for food and seed.

(b) In 1943-44, with a crop very much below normal, the non-producing population had roughly 2,400,000 qtls, of which 1,500,000 qtls were imported. The producing population kept 4,500,000 qtls.

(c) In 1944-45, with a sub-normal but still better crop than 1943-44, the non-producing population will have only 1,600,000 qtls of wheat for bread (only 66% of last year's and about 40% of normal), unless ammassing is more rigorously carried out or more wheat is imported. At present, it looks as if the producing population is keeping some 5,200,000 qtls. ie., 700,000 qtls more than last year's, and about the same quantities retained in normal years.

The Agriculture Sub-Commission feels that at least another 500,000 qtls of wheat (i.e., making a total of 2,000,000 qtls for the season), could still be made available to the Ammassi, without interfering in any way with seed needs or retention by producers. The wheat is available, but the means of enforcing the ammassing appears to be lacking.

The 1,200,000 qtls ammassed as of October 15, 1944, represent 18% of the estimated crop; the 1,500,000 qtls estimated by Brigadier Carr would represent 22,4% of the crop; and Agriculture Sub-Commission's ammassing target of 2,000,000 qtls totals 30%

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

(a) In normal production years (1932-36), when there was no bread rationing, the non-wheat-producing population of Sicily had some 4,000,000 qtls. of wheat a year available for bread, of which 900,000 qtls. were imported. During the same period, the producing population kept 5,300,000 qtls for food and seed.

(b) In 1943-44, with a crop very much below normal, the non-producing population had roughly 2,400,000 qtls, of which 1,500,000 qtls were imported. The producing population kept 4,500,000 qtls.

(c) In 1944-45, with a sub-normal but still better crop than 1943-44, the non-producing population will have only 1,600,000 qtls of wheat for bread (only 66% of last year's and about 40% of normal), unless ammassing is more rigorously carried out or more wheat is imported. At present, it looks as if the producing population is keeping some 5,200,000 qtls. ie., 700,000 qtls more than last year's, and about the same quantities retained in normal years.

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As regards imports:

(1) if 1,500,000 qtls of wheat (plus 135,000 qtls of barley, based on the same percentage of 22,4% of the barley crop) are ammassed by December 31, 1944, and if the uniform ration of 300 grams of bread a day (plus an estimated increase of 12½% to cover extra ration for nursing mothers, heavy workers, etc.) is maintained until July 31,1945, the Agriculture Sub-Commission estimates that about 1,650,000 qtls (165,000 metric tons) will be needed for distribution beginning early January through July 31,1945, on the

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of 275,000 qtls (27,500 metric tons) per month.

(2) if, on the other hand, 2,000,000 qtls of wheat (plus 180,000 qtls of barley, based on the same percentage of 30% of the barley crop) are ammassed by December 31, 1944, and the uniform ration of 300 grams is maintained as above until July 31, 1945, only about 1,100,000 qtls (100,000 metric tons) of wheat will be needed for distribution beginning April through July 31, 1945, also on the basis of 275,000 qtls (27,500 metric tons) per month.

I Justification of import needs if only 1,500,000 qtls are ammassed.

Bread ration in terms of wheat	
Wheat equivalent of 300 grams of bread	267 grams
Additional 12½% to cover larger ration for nursing mothers, heavy workers, etc.	33 "
Total	300
Population rationed (Food S/C estimate out of a total of 4,200,000)	3.062.000
Annual wheat needs (based on above ration)	3.300.000 qtls
Wheat ammassed by Dec. 31, 1944	1.500.000 qtls
Barley ammassed " " " "	135.000 "
Total wheat-barley ammassed Dec. 31	1.635.000 "
Wheat and barley consumption Aug. 1 to Dec.31, 1944 (basis of 275,000 qtls a month for 5 months)	1.375.000 qtls
Stocks of wheat and barley available on Dec.31, 1944	260.000 qtls (or less than enough to cover January 1945 needs)
Import needs early January to July 31,1945 (275,000 qtls by 6)	1.650.000 qtls

II Justification of import needs if 2.000.000 qtls are ammassed.

Wheat ammassed by Dec. 31, 1944	2.000.000 qtls
Barley ammassed " " "	180.000 "

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I Justification of import needs if only 1,500,000 qtls are ammassed.

Bread ration in terms of wheat		
Wheat equivalent of 300 grams of bread	267 grams	
Additional 12½% to cover larger ration for nursing mothers, heavy workers, etc.	33	"
Total	300	
Population rationed (Food S/C estimate out of a total of 4,200,000)	3.062.000	
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II Justification of import needs if 2.000.000 qtls are ammassed.

Wheat ammassed by Dec. 31, 1944	2.000.000	qtls
Barley ammassed " " "	180.000	"
Total wheat-barley ammassed	2.180.000	"
Wheat and barley consumption Aug. 1 to Dec. 31; 1944 (basis of 225,000 qtls a month for 5 months)	1.375,000	qtls
Stocks of wheat and barley available on Dec. 31, 1944	805.000 qtls (or enough to about cover Jan., Feb. March 1945)	

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Import needs

early April to July 31, 1945
(275.000 by 4) 1.100.000 qtls

The Food Sub-Commission, on the other hand, has to take a sternly realistic view and, considering the October rate of ammas=sing, is not counting on more than a total wheat-barley ammassing of 1,455,000 qtls by Dec. 31, 1944. This would leave a stock of about 80,000 qtls on January 1. 1945, barley enough to cover the first 10 days of January. For this reason, they are prepared to import some 1.925.000 qtls (192.500 metric tons) of wheat (27.500 tons a month for 7 months) to be distributed beginning January 1945, if it is decided that further pressure on the Sicilians will have little or no appreciable results.

The Agriculture Sub-Commission strongly feels that all measures should be employed in Sicily to force the ammassing of 2.000.000 qtls for the season. It is extremely necessary to point out to the Sicilian officials that imports may be impossible even in March-April unless the 2.000.000 goal is reached by December 31, because even if the proposed imports take place, the food situation in the cities of Sicily will continue to remain precarious due to the fact that the dried horse bean crop (fava), normally large enough to enable substantial exports (and part of which was milled and mixed with flour in years of short wheat crops) is not suf=ficient this year to cover even one-half of the normal consumption.

Rice - Sicily normally imported all the rice it consumed (some 200.000 qtls a year) from Northern Italy. These are of course cut off, and Food Sub-Commission states that it plans no imports from now to June 1945.

Sugar - Sicily does not produce any sugar. Normal imports (i.e., prior to the application of rationing) amounted to 108.000 qtls a year, supplied a most entirely by Northern Italy.

From July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945. Food Sub-Commission planned imports for Sicily are 48,240 net qtls. Of these, 13,030 qtls were delivered in August and 5.030 quintals are planned every month from December 1944 through June 1945, inclusive.

Potatoes - In the 1934-37 period, Sicily consumed a yearly average of 500.000 qtls of potatoes (both for seed and food), of which total production accounted for 350.000 qtls and imports for 150.000 qtls.

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Potatoes - In the 1934-37 period, Sicily consumed a yearly average of 500.000 qtls of potatoes (both for seed and food), of which total production accounted for 350.000 qtls and imports for 150.000 qtls.

In 1943-44, total potato disappearance (seed and food) was limited to 255,000 qtls, of which 208,000 qtls were produced locally and 47,000 imported from the U.K.

In 1944-45 the quantity available for consumption and seed will be about 350.000 qtls, of which production may account for 300.000 qtls and estimated imports for 35.000 qtls (20.000 qtls from U.K. and 15.000 from Avezzano).

Meats - In the 1934-37 period, Sicily consumed some 290.000 qtls of meat, of which 254.000 were locally produced and 37.000 imported.

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At present, although production may be reduced as a result of some destruction of livestock caused by the war, total available quantitities for consumption by the population may not be much lower than normal as the demands of the Italian Army will not be as great as in former years.

Surplus Food Crops

Citrus Fruits - Sicily normally produced some 5.600.000 qtls of citrus fruits (about ½ oranges and tangerines, and ½ lemons) of which it exported about 4.400.000 quintals.

The 1944-45 production is estimated at 5.250.000 qtls, which still would leave a huge surplus.

Wine - Production in 1934-37 was about 2.800.000 hectoliters a year and exports about 1.600.000 hectoliters.

Because of the large increase in acreage under vines in the past decade, production has been greatly enlarged. The 1944-45 estimates are for a wine crop of some 5.000.000 hectoliters, leaving a very large surplus indeed.

Nuts and Dried Fruits - In 1934-37, average yearly production was 980.000 qtls of which more than half, or 504,000 qtls, were exported.

The 1944-45 production is not expected to exceed 560.000 qtls. which will fully cover local consumption and leave some surplus.

Tomatoes - This was one of Sicily's principal vegetable exports. Production normally amounted to some 1.000.000 qtls of which over 400.000 qtls were exported.

The 1944.45 production is estimated at 985.000 qtls, or very nearly a normal crop. A large surplus will be available.

Dried Horse Beans - In the 3-year period 1934-36, dried horse bean production averaged 1.900,00 qtls a year, of which some 450.000 qtls were exported.

Up to the 1940-41 season, production was still in the neighborhood of 1.500.000 qtls. However, since 1943-44, because of the lack of phosphatic fertilizers, the area planted in horse beans has been cut by about one-half and the yield per hectare also

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Up to the 1940-41 season, production was still in the neighborhood of 1.500.000 qtls. However, since 1943-44, because of the lack of phosphatic fertilizers, the area planted in horse beans has been cut by about one-half and the yield per hectare also reduced, with the result that production in 1944-45 is not expected to exceed 700.000 qtls. This will hardly meet the normal needs (for seed, food and feed) which, even as late as 1940-41, were in excess of 1.000.000 qtls. 823

In this connection, the price was fixed by decree, blocking on the farms was also decreed, but an amazing program was never fully carried out.

Olive Oil - In prewar years and prior to the introduction of rationing, Sicily produced some 250.000 qtls. of olive oil, of

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which it exported about 50.000 qtls.

In 1941-42 production amounted to 335.000 qtls, of which 202.000 were ammassed or an ammassing ratio of about 60% of the crop. In 1942-43, out of a production of 145,000 qtls, 66,000 or 40% of the crop, were ammassed. These high ammassing figures resulted from the very strong pressure and enforcement measures used by the Italian Government.

The 1944-45 production is estimated at 180.000 qtls. The price has been fixed at 6.000 lire per quintal which, from all accounts, appears satisfactory for the rest of Italy. Sicilian producers, however, have already complained about it as being low, and unless strict enforcement measures are carried out, ammas= sing will not come anywhere near the results achieved in previous years.

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APPENDIX D

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

LGA/cam

Tel. 489081, Ext. 262
AGR/13.1

6 November 1944

SUBJECT: Crop Production Plan for 1944-45 Season

TO : All Regional Commissioners and Agricultural Officers

1. Enclosed is translation of a letter which H.E. the Minister of Agriculture, Fausto Gullo, sent to his compartmental and provincial representatives with "1944-45 Production Plan for Italian Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries."

2. This printed publication which was attached to the September report sets forth:

a. The objectives, policies, procedure and important factors affecting the 1944-45 Production Program.

b. Crop production plan and priorities.

c. Requirements of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and farm machinery based upon the proposed supplies.

d. Forestry program and minimum imported requirements.

e. Fisheries program and minimum imported supplies.

3. In order to implement this program, a meeting of the Regional agricultural personnel, together with the members of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, will be held in Rome on 30 November-3 December to discuss:

a. Changes in the suggested provincial requirements.

b. Problems and procedure to implement the program in co-operation with Italian officials at compartmental, provincial and communal levels.

c. Major agricultural production problems for 1945 and 1946.

d. Most important agricultural supply requirements (domestic and imported) for 1944-45 and for 1945-46.

4. At least one day of the meeting will be spent in joint conference with members of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and its field representatives at the various levels. A complete program will be forwarded to you.

5. Any assistance which will facilitate the transportation of compartmental and provincial officials to this meeting will be appreciated.

For the Chief Commissioner.

828

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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For the Chief Commissioner.

Leland G. Allbaugh
LELAND G. ALLBAUGH
Director

Enclosure:
Translation of H.E. the
Minister's letter of 3 Nov 44

Distribution:
Economic Section
Ministry of Agriculture
C of S Distribute
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3 - P.R. Br.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

TRANSLATION

CIRCULAR N°.18

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS

Rome, 3 November 1944

SUBJECT : Crop production plan for 1944-45 season.

TO : The Compartmental Agrarian Inspectorates
and for information

TO : The Provincial Agrarian Inspectorates.

In sending you the enclosed "Program for the Agricultural, Forestal and Fishery Production for the 1944-45 Season", we would call your attention to the second part n.2-3.
The day we decided upon for the meeting in Rome at this Ministry is the 30th. of November at 10 a.m. During the period intervening you will collect the necessary information from meetings with the Provincial Inspectorates to form the necessary decisions at the above called meeting.

We enclose also the forms to be filled in with the figures areas and forseen rate of production for each province and a summary for the Compartment.

Each Inspector will send to the Prefect a copy of the program with the accompanying letter.

THE MINISTER
Fausto Gullo

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

FVB/cam

APPENDIX E

28 October 1944

Tel. 262
AGR/72.1

SUBJECT: Transportation of Seed Potatoes from Avezzano

TO : Transportation Sub-Commission

1. Reference is made to letter AGR/72.1, dated 12 October 1944, subject as above.

2. Subsequent investigation of the situation at Avezzano indicates that the program as outlined in Mr. Elder's report, and agreed upon at the Potato Conference, HQ ACC, 11 August, cannot be realized in full, due to the following factors:

a. The rate of consignment of potatoes has not permitted movement beginning as of 1 October, as planned. It is now planned to commence movement of seed at the rate of 75 tons per day as from Wednesday, 25 October, this being half of the expected availability of potatoes. The rate should increase to 100 tons per day the following week. The most optomistic rate of consignment cannot exceed 150 tons per day due to inability of local officials to enforce consignment at a higher rate. The difficulty will increase as the harvest finishes and the consignment must come from potatoes stored in houses, etc.

b. To effect the movement of 20,000 tons of seed would require transportation at the rate of 150 tons per day for 133 days, and the passes are closed much of the time after 15 December. This transportation, in addition to that required for food potatoes, is not in prospect. In view of these factors, allocations previously planned must be reduced. Appendix A indicates the revised allocations.

3. Possible means of movements - plans suggested at the Potato Conference, HQ ACC, 11 August, are herewith changed to conform with reduced allocations and reconsiderations:

a. Sicily (1,500 tons for 1st consideration) by road from Avezzano to Rome, by rail from Rome to Reggio and by schooner from Reggio to Sicily. By 10 November, this amount should be shipped from Rome.

Sicily (1,000 tons for 2nd consideration). Rate of delivery of seed potatoes from Avezzano to Rome will determine possibility of sending this additional amount to

828

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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a. The rate of consignment of potatoes has not permitted movement beginning as of 1 October, as planned. It is now planned to commence movement of seed at the rate of 75 tons per day as from Wednesday, 25 October, this being half of the expected availability of potatoes. The rate should increase to 100 tons per day the following week. The most optomistic rate of consignment cannot exceed 150 tons per day due to inability of local officials to enforce consignment at a higher rate. The difficulty will increase as the harvest finishes and the consignment must come from potatoes stored in houses, etc.

b. To effect the movement of 20,000 tons of seed would require transportation at the rate of 150 tons per day for 133 days, and the passes are closed much of the time after 15 December. This transportation, in addition to that required for food potatoes, is not in prospect. In view of these factors, allocations previously planned must be reduced. Appendix A indicates the revised allocations.

3. Possible means of movements - plans suggested at the Potato Conference, HQ ACC, 11 August, are herewith changed to conform with reduced allocations and reconsiderations:

a. Sicily (1,500 tons for 1st consideration) by road from Avezzano to Rome, by rail from Rome to Reggio and by schooner from Reggio to Sicily. By 10 November, this amount should be shipped from Rome.

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Sicily (1,000 tons for 2nd consideretion). Rate of delivery of seed potatoes from Avezzano to Rome will determine possibility of sending this additional amount to Sicily during December in time for planting.

b. Sardinia (500 tons for 1st consideration). This amount should be delivered in Rome by truck from Avezzano by 20 November and reshipped by rail to ports at Naples or Civitavecchia for transport by schooner to Sardinia. Whether or not 300 tons for secondary consideration can be shipped on from Rome in December or January depends on rate of delivery into Rome from Avezzano.

c. Puglie (3,000 tons for 1st consideration) and Campania. (1,500 tons for 1st consideration) will have to be brought by road from Avezzano to Rome for shipment by rail to destination. Trucking facilities in the Rome area will not

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be able to take care of this amount between the period 10 November and 3 December when they should be on their way for distribution in time for planting. If the Southern Region could provide trucks to take care of at least a part of the job of getting seed potatoes from Avezzano to the Rome railhead, it would increase the chances of getting the 3,000 tons for 1st consideration distributed in time for proper planting. The arrival of the 1,500 tons for 2nd consideration in time for proper planting will be dependent entirely upon help in the way of supplementary trucking services provided by the Southern Region for this job.

d. Lazio-Umbria (4,500 tons) - these will be hauled by road from Avezzano to Rome during January, February and March.

4. Inasmuch as each ton of seed potatoes that can be delivered to deficit areas and properly used in time can be expected to produce 8 to 15 tons of food, it is of utmost importance that delivery of these reduced allocations be made as scheduled. The reduction in food as a result of the necessary reduced allocations already made will amount to approximately 65,000 tons.

W. A. HARTMAN
Lt. Col.
Director

Enclosure:
Appendix A

Distribution:
Economic Section
Food Sub-Commission
Sicilia Region
Sardegna Region
Southern Region
Lazio-Umbria Region
Abruzzi-Marche Region
Agriculture Files

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APPENDIX A

Province	Reduced Allocation from Avezzano		Previous Allocation from Elder's Report		Distribution	
	1st Consideration	2nd Consideration	From Avezzano	Import U.K.*	1941/42	1942/43
Frosinone	500				400	1,500
Littoria	450				400	1,100
Rieti	50				200	
Roma	2,500				1,900	1,600
Viterbo	1,000				1,100	200
LAZIO	4,500		6,500		4,000	4,400
Napoli	1,300	1,000			6,300	4,400
Salerno	200				600	1,600
CAMPANIA	1,500	1,000	2,500	5,000	6,900	6,000
Bari	1,500				2,200	2,500
Brindisi	50					600
Foggia	650				200	1,500
Taranto	50				150	500
Lecce	750				300	1,100
PUGLIE	3,000		5,000		2,850	5,300
Agrigento		50			60	
Caltanissetta		50			75	100
Catania	1,000	500			450	
Enna		50			10	100
Messina	200	50			550	500
Palermo	100	100			200	500
Ragusa		100			12	200
Siracusa	200					400
Trapani		100			45	130
SICILIA	1,500	1,000	5,000	2,000	1,402	2,030
Cagliari	300				650	270
Nuoro	150				300	300
Sassari	50					
SARDEGNA	500	300	1,000		950	570
TOTAL	11,000 tons	2,300 tons	20,000 tons	7,000 tons		

* Plans for imports from U.K. have not been altered

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APPENDIX A

Reduced Allocation from Avezzano		Previous Allocation from Elder's Report		Distribution		Seeding Date	Average Yield per Hectare
1st Consideration	2nd Consideration	From Avezzano	Import U.K.*	1941/42	1942/43		
500				400	1,500		
450				400	1,100		
50				200			
2,500				1,900	1,600		
1,000				1,100	200		
4,500		6,500		4,000	4,400	Feb-Mar	10 ton
1,300	1,000			6,300	4,400		
200				600	1,600		
1,500	1,000	2,500	5,000	6,900	6,000	Feb-Mar	10-15 ton
1,500				2,200	2,500		
50					600		
650				200	1,500		
50				150	600		
750				300	1,100		
3,000		5,000		2,850	6,300	Jan	8 ton
	50			60			
	50			75	100		
1,000	500			450			
	50			10	100		
200	50			550	500		
100	100			200	500		
	100			12	200		
200					400		
	100			45	130		
1,500	1,000	5,000	2,000	1,402	2,030	Dec	8 ton
300				650	270		
150				300	300		
50							
500	300	1,000		950	570	Feb-Mar	8 ton
11,000 tons	2,300 tons	20,000 tons	7,000 tons				

ave not been altered

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APPENDIX F

BY VIRTUE of R.L.D. No.1716 of December 27, 1940, converted with amendements, into Law No.385 of April 24,1941.containing provisions for the regulation of the procurement, distribution and consumption of foodstuffs.

BY VIRTUE of R.L.D. No.30/B of December 28, 1943 con= cerning the institution of the Office of the Commissioner General for Alimentation.

BY VIRTUE of R.L.D. No.63 of February 25,1944 concern= ing the placing of the Office of the Commissioner General for Alimentation under the Control of the Ministry of Agriculture

IN CONSIDERATION of the necessity of taking measures designed to safeguard and increase bovine, buffalo and equine livestock seriously dipleted by reason of war and ellegal slaughter, while awaiting for a census of livestock:

HEREBY DECREES

Art. 1

The slaughtering of bovines, buffaloes and equines is forbidden.

Art. 2

Contrary to the provisions of the foregoing art.1 the following is authorized subject to the rules contained in this decree:

a) emergency slaughtering due to desease or other reasons,
b) slaughtering of rejected or unfit cattle,
c) slaughtering of young cattle ~~not~~ suitable for breeding OR FOR WORK WHEN MATURED

Art. 3

Emergency slaughters as perletter a) of art.2, subject to the provisions of Royal Decree No.3298 of December 28, 1928, shall be authorized by Communal vet or other sanitary author= ities only in cases of proven necessity, and the correspond= ing meat shall be distributed to consumers in accordance with the procedure laid down by the proper Section of Sezione Pro= vinciale dell'Alimentazione (SEPRAL) who must be notified by the Mayor of the Commu=

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...ruary 29, 1944 concern=
...ding of the Office of the Commissioner General
for Alimentation under the Control of the Ministry of Agriculture

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a) First and last name of the owner of the slaughtered animal.
b) Species, breed, class, age, live weight, grade and yield.
c) Report by sanitary authority, on the strength of which the slaughter was authorized.
d) Price and procedure under which meat is distributed to consumers.

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Art.4

Holders of cattle as per letters b) and c) of art.2 must report to the Ufficio Provinciale Statistico-Economico dell'Agricoltura (UPSEA) the heads of cattle which they intend to slaugher

The report, which must be filed at the Commune in which the cattle is registered, must contain the following information:

a) first and last name of the holder of cattle, and his address,
b) species, breed, class and age of cattle,
c) reason why animal is to be slaughtered.

Art.5

The Mayor of the Commune must transmit immediately the report mentioned in the preceding art. 4 to UPSEA who, in compliance with the instructions issued by Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione and on the strength of the reports received orders and organizes special assemblies or allots the heads of cattle to allottees direct whenever it is not found practical to order assemblies due to the limited number of heads or to the fact that they are spread over a wide area.

UPSEA, moreover, must serve prior notice upon the holder of cattle concerning the date and place of assembly or of the allotment of cattle ordered, in which case the name of the allottee must be furnished.

Art.6

The appraisal of cattle must be made in accordance with a special table prepared by the SEPRAL in each Province and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests - in case of assemblies where decisions cannot be appealed, the appraisal shall be made by a special Commission of experts appointed by the Prefect and composed of:

a representative of the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture, as President,
a farmers' representative,
a butchers' representative,

a) first and last name of the holder of cattle, and his address,
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a representative of the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture, as President,
a farmers' representative,
a butchers' representative,

- in case of direct allotments, the appraisal shall be made in agreement with the holder of cattle and the purchasing allottee, where an agreement cannot be reached, the appraisal is performed by the Veterinary of the Commune where the cattle is registered, and his decision shall be final.

Art.7

The Board of Experts charged with the appraisal of cattle shall satisfy itself that the animals to be appraised meet the

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specifications required under b) and c) of the foregoing art.2, for their slaughter; should the specifications of the animals be such as to make possible their further use to good advantage, it shall surrender them - if so requested - to purchasers by the Provincial Inspectorate of Agriculture, to be used for re= population. In such case the prices to be paid are to be increased by 20% with regard to those fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests in the appropriate tables.

Art.8

Animals to be slaughtered shall be delivered at the place of assembly to the bodies or persons designated by the "Sezioni dell'Alimentazione" of the provinces in whose favor allotments were ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest

Art.9

For each Assembly there shall be drawn up a special report in triplicate containing all particulars concerning the appraisal, which (report) shall be surrendered to the Ispettorato Agrario, to UPSEA and to the buyer, respectively.

Payment on the part of the purchasing allottee shall be made at the place of assembly direct to the consignor of the cattle.

Art.10

Expenses required to keep the Board in operation shall be borne by the purchaser and shall be paid - in the amount and manner prescribed by the Prefect - at the place of assembly to the President of the Board who will refund transportation expenses and the daily allowance to the members of said Board.

Art.11

Sales prices for meat shall be set by the Sezioni dell'Ali= mentazione of the consuming provinces on the basis of the purchase price of the cattle, the expense for appraisal, transportation, etc. as well as of the normal business profit.

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Art.12

The distribution of meat to consumers is regulated by the

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823

Art.12

The distribution of meat to consumers is regulated by the Sezione dell'Alimentazione of the consuming provinces on the strength of instructions issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests.

Art.13

Any provisions which in any way conflict with those set forth in this Decree are abrogated.

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Art.14

Any violation of provisions contained in this Decree is punishable under R.L.D. No.245 of April 22, 1943.

Art.15

This Decree shall become effective on the 15th day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom.

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THE MINISTER

Rome, ...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

IS/eg

CIRCULAR Nº 13 r.

APPENDIX G

1 October, 1944

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
& FORESTS.

Division V.
No. 7667.

TO: The Prefects
Agricultural Provincial
Inspectorates
and for knowledge: Avrarian Compartmental Inspectors.

SUBJECT: Supply of breeding livestock to damaged Farms.

Incl. 3.

This Ministry, in order to facilitate the supply of breeding livestock to the Farms who have undergone serious loss of livestock through waroperations, in agreement with Allied Authorities, issues the following dispositions:-

1. Those who carry on the above mentioned Farms, and who intend to see to the purchase of livestock, must present a proper application to the Agricultural Inspectorate of the Province in which the Farms in question are situated, providing data as per inclosure Mod. A.

Should the purchase not take place through the farmer directly concerned, the person delegated will need the approval of the Agricultural Inspectorate, in order to have an authorization issued as per the following Art. 2.

2. The Agricultural Inspectorate, in examining the various applications, will bear in mind the amount of damage undergone and the productive necessities of the damaged Farms, so as to decide upon the number of animals and their category, endeavouring to assist in the best way possible the Farms and farmers most needy of help.

The authorisation for purchase will be in accordance with Inclosure Mod. B. In the case of bovines it cannot be granted for a total number larger than that approved by the Ministry, and which is communicated separately.

The Agricultural Inspectors of the exporting provinces shall communicate to this Ministry (General Management for Agricultural Production) informing the Agricultural Inspectors of the importing provinces, concerned in the transactions, and which also are referred to separately, in the quickest possible way, the dates and localities of the markets, and common or special (Cattle) Shows, with the number of animals which it is

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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The Inspectors of the importing provinces, taking as a basis the above mentioned information, by means of a perusal in comparing the various applications, will decide upon granting the authorization, communicating the results in the best way possible both to the Ministry and the exporting provinces.

The Ministry will bear in mind the above said indications in settling with the Allied Command, which is strongly interested

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in the matter, the procedure for the transport both of the persons and of the animals, granting priority to the purchases which have been effected on the markets or (Cattle) Shows, be they usual or special, or which at any rate are given assistance or are organized by the Agricultural Provincial Inspectorates. It is obvious that theintervention of the Ministry, owing to the present difficulties, will be limited to arranging such transports only in the case of precise and timely request on the part of the exporting provinces.

3. At special markets, in view of its aim, only the Farmers who are in possession of the agreed upon authorization can take part.

The Provincial Inspectorates shall see to the correct going of the markets be they usual or special ones, so as to avoid unjustified increases in price, and furthermore to keep them on a level corresponding to the necessities of the moment and for reaching the goals which it was intended to reach.

4. After the transaction has been effected, the parties concerned will have to call at the Agricultural Inspectorate, which in addition to ascertaining that purchases have been kept within the limit of the quantity authorized for each Farmer, will write on the authorization the nil-obsta for the exportation of the animals from the province, and this movement of animals, as will be hereafter mentioned, will be regulated by special dispos= itions. Together with the nil obsta the Inspector will also indicate the control post through which the animals will have to pass.

5. The Prefects of the exporting provinces will set up along the most important points of outlet from the province, control posts, insofar as this has not already been done for different reasons from those for which these provisoes are stipulated. At said control posts the authorization will have to be approved on the passing through of the animals, and thereupon will be written, in an indelible way, in addition to the day and hour of the transit, also the signature of the Agent and a special stamp.

The control posts shall be instituted in accordance with powers conferred upon the Prefects as per Art. 19 of the Law 3rd March, 1934.

The authorization completed as above, will serve as an accompanying document; it must therefore accompany the animals to their destination, and on request be produced to the officials of the Agricultural Inspectorates and to the Police Force.

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The authorization completed as above, will serve as an accompanying document; it must therefore accompany the animals to their destination, and on request be produced to the officials of the Agricultural Inspectorates and to the Police Force.

6. In the case of infringement of the dispositions regard= ing blocking, in addition to the normal sanctions stipulated by the communal and provincial law against transgressors, the Prefects have authority to requisition animals which have not the accompanying document or that have evaded the block, fixing the price and every other procedure regarding requisition= ing itself, according to Art. 34 of the R.D. 18 August 1940, No. 1741, with reference to Art. 1, letter b) of the R.D.L. 27 December 1940, No. 1716.

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7. The authorization form will have to be given back to the Agricultural Inspectorate of the province which issued it within five days of the arrival of the animals, which will communicate to this Ministry every 15 days the summary of data (kind, breed, number and category of the animals, original buy= ing and selling prices, province of origin) concerning the animals imported, and with a view of checking, to each of the Insepcto= rates of the exporting provinces, in addition to the aforesaid data, also the full name, birthplace, age, address, etc. of the seller.

8. In the case of purchases effected through commissioners, these must call at the Agricultural Inspectorate of the import= ingprovince, which in addition to checking the assignments to the different parties of the animals purchased, will also indi= cate the selling price, which is to be calculated according to original prices, increased by transport expenses and fair profit in the case of professional traders.

9. The Agricultural Provincial Inspectorates will effect periodically an inspection over the damaged Farms which have seen to importing animals in accordance with dispositions as above mentioned so as to ascertain that the obligations undertaken on making the request as per Art. 1 have been maintained.

In case of infringement of such obligations, the infring= ers will be excluded from the financial contributions which the Ministry of Agriculture will grant in favour of the re-establish= ment of the livestock production of the damaged areas, apart from the contributions for indemnity of a general character, regarding all war damages.

10. The markets and (Cattle) Shows shall be resumed without limitations whatsoever rendering null and void every other restriction heretofore emanated.

Lastly, I deem it proper to state that the proceedings of purchase will be met by a specialform of agrarian credit, If the transactions with the Treasury have good results, it is foreseen that a good contribution by the State will be forthcoming, the conditions of which it is hoped will be able to be brought to the knowledge of the parties concerned very soon.

So that the present project may meet with success, and be therefore liable to further developments in order to lay the basis for a gradual reconstruction of agricultural activities in the areas which have been badly

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So that the present project may meet with success, and be therefore liable to further developments in order to lay the basis for a gradual reconstruction of agricultural activities in the areas which have been badly damaged by the war, the Ministry of Agriculture call for a spirit of collaboration on the part of the Authorities concerned, as well as of sufficiently broad-understanding so that any difficultiesthat might arise out of a too restricted vision of local necessities may be eliminated, so as to give way to a greater appreciation of national needs, which rely practically entirely on agriculture for possibility of reconstruction.

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS

APPENDIX H

General Direction for Food Consumption

Secretary

Rome, 12 October 44

Prot. No. 2742

SUBJECT: Hog Slaughtering Regulations and Delivery of Fats

TO: LL.EE. GLI ALTI COMMISSARI PER LA SICILIA E LA SARDEGNA

LORO SEDI

LL.EE. I PREFETTI PRESIDENTI DELLA SEPRAL

PROVINCIE LIBERATE

and for information TO: FOOD SUB-COMMISSION, A.C.

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION, A.C.

U.N.S.E.A. (Uff. Naz. Stat. Econ. Agric.)

ROMA

AGLI ISPETTORATI COMPARTIMENTALI DELL'AGRICOLTURA

AGLI ISPETTORATI PROVINCIALI DELL'AGRICOLTURA

PROVINCIE LIBERATE

CONFEDERAZIONE GENERALE DEGLI AGRICOLTORI

ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE ALLEVATORI

ROMA

DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLA PRODUZIONE AGRICOLA

SEDE

With the hog slaughtering season rapidly approaching, the Ministry does not see the possibility of issuing regulations bearing a national character; it considers, however, necessary to draw attention to some points of view and to issue regulations to be applied by individual provinces regarding hog slaughter and pork fat delivery.

The necessity for issuing regulations governing this problem is obvious, one needs only think of the distribution of fats to satisfy the requirements of the people whose financial conditions do not allow them to buy meat for family consumption, and of the impossibility of hog breeding either individually or in co-partnership.

820

Accordingly, it is imperative that a fixed quantity of fat for each slaughtered hog be delivered for family consumption,

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LL.EE. I PREFETTI PRESIDENTI DELLA SEPRAL

PROVINCIE LIBERATE

and for information TO: FOOD SUB-COMMISSION, A.C.

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U.N.S.E.A. (Uff. Naz. Stat. Econ. Agric.)

ROMA

AGLI ISPETTORATI COMPARTIMENTALI DELL'AGRICOLTURA

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PROVINCIE LIBERATE

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820

Accordingly, it is imperative that a fixed quantity of fat for each slaughtered hog be delivered for family consumption.

With this end in view, every prefect will issue respective regulations and will take care to ensure the necessary organization, which should be the simplest and the cheapest possible, for ensuring deduction, preservation and distribution of fats supplied.

Taking for granted that M.D. of June 16, 1943, and circular No. 366 of August 14, 1943, will be kept in mind, the said Ministry draws particular attention to the following points:

a. Slaughter for family consumption:

1. Untimely slaughter must be prohibited in order to avoid loss of fats. The prefectorial decree must therefore provide measures to the effect that slaughtering is not practiced before a given date which should

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be fixed according to local conditions.

2. Slaughtering for family consumption can be practiced by anybody.

3. In order to increase the quantity of lard to be delivered it is suggested that meat supply should not be included (ham, shoulders).

4. The quantity of fat to be collected must not be less than the amount fixed by M.D. 16/6/43, and the delivery must be effected at the nearest collection center of the Commune where slaughtering has taken place by the person entitled to the slaughter intended for family consumption. Payment will be effected on consignment at the prices established by the Prefect.

5. In case the person in charge of the slaughter for family consumption lives in a place other than where the slaughter takes place, he should apply to the Syndaco for a permit for meat and fat transport. The Syndaco will then inform the Communal Food Supply Office where he is living in order to have the food stamps of the ration card removed.

b. <u>Slaughter for industrial purposes:</u>

1. All fattened hogs slaughtered for industrial purposes will be blocked by the Sepral which exercises the control over them through U.P.S.E.A. Thus, every purchase with this end in view and every export from the province is subject to the respective authorization from the Sepral.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests will then decide upon the percentage to be allocated for transport to ensure the supply of large consumption centers.

   In order to facilitate such supply the Ministry will provide for coordinate action between the provinces of production and those of consumption. The two Sepral's concerned will establish after common agreement, the measures governing hog retention and will adopt such procedure as will secure that prices will be maintained in the interest of the supplier and the consumer.

3. In case the Sepral of the province where slaughter has taken place decides to sell fresh meat, the delivery of fats for every slaughtered hog for industrial purposes should be complete (lard, bacon, suet, etc.). Should the sale of sausages be authorized, the quantity of fats to be delivered by the butcher will be proportionately reduced by the Sepral according to the amount required for sausage production.

Attention is drawn to the facts that:

1. The prices to be paid to hog breeders as well as for fats and in certain cases for meat, will be fixed by the Provincial Authority; the Sepral must transmit these prices to the Ministry for prior approval.

   The same holds forth for prices of consumption products.

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5. In case the person in charge of the slaughter for family consumption lives in a place other than where the slaughter takes place, he should apply to the Syndaco for a permit for meat and fat transport. The Syndaco will then inform the Communal Food Supply Office where he is living in order to have the food stamps of the ration card removed.

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Attention is drawn to the facts that:

1. The prices to be paid to hog breeders as well as for fats and in certain cases for meat, will be fixed by the Provincial Authority; the Sepral must transmit these prices to the Ministry for prior approval.

   The same holds forth for prices of consumption products.

2. All collected fats will be blocked by the Sepral and the Ministry reserves the right to issue orders for the sale of such fats.

   The Sepral should record, therefore, within the 15th of each month, the fat situation in their provinces beginning at midnight of the last day of the previous month.

3. The said Ministry is awaiting to receive copy of the Decree which will be issued by each Prefect insisting on the urgent character of the provision.

THE MINISTER

FAUSTO GULLO

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

IS/ge

TRANSLATION

APPENDIX I

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
& FORESTS

IV Inspectorate
Prot. A/IV/2386

ROME, 19 October, 1944

TO: Their Excellencies The High Commissaries for Sicily and Sardinia
Their Offices

Their Excellencies the Prefects Presidents of the SEPRAL
Liberated Prov.

And for knowledge of : Food Sub-Commission, ACC
Agriculture Sub-Commission, ACC
National Agricultural Statistical Economic Office - UNSEA -
R O M E

Agricultural Compartmental Inspectorates
Agricultural Provincial Inspectorates
Liberated Prov.

General Confederation of Agriculturists
National Asscciation of Breeders
R O M E

General Management of Agricultural Products
Head Office

SUBJECT: Regulations on delivery of sheep.

Also with regard to regulations in the slaughter of sheep, this Ministry, withxreference to what has already set out in the letter of the 12th instant No.2742, regarding the discipline in the slaughter of swine and distribution of fats, is of the opinion that it would be well for the moment to put off issuing instructions of a national character.

This is principally in relation to the various situations which have been determined in the several provinces, following the events which have taken place in the last few months.

In fact, for the present, the most important and urgent problem which faces us in the breeding of sheep, is to determine

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for Sicily and Sardinia

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Their Excellencies the Prefects Presidents of the SEPRAL

Liberated Prov.

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This is principally in relation to the various situations which have been determined in the several provinces, following the events which have taken place in the last few months.

In fact, for the present, the most important and urgent problem which faces us in the breeding of sheep, is to determine with great care the most favourable conditions for reconstituting the sheep flocks of each province, and in particular in those areas in which the flocks have undergone the most serious losses.

Consequently, suggestions are made in this letter regarding the procedures on which provisoes of a provincial character could be based, if not already provided, for the issuance of instructions regarding the slaughter of sheep, in view of the imminence of the lambing season.

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The Prefect shall therefore, by own Decree, issue instructions for the execution of such discipline of a provincial character bearing in mind the following fundamental points:-

1. This Ministry is of the opinion that in the actual circumstances no reference at all can be made to the minimum percentages blocked to which refers Art.1 of the Ministerial Decree of 28 September 1942, regarding discipline of sheep and goats.

It is in fact necessary for the moment to renounce any blocked percentage so as to enable the breeders to destine young animals for the reconstitution of the flocks, be they males or females, in accordance with individual requirements.

Therefore the slaughter of young animals will automatically have to be limited to those, particularly males, in excess of such necessary reconstitution of sheep flocks and consequently which are spontaneously put at disposal of the breeder for slaughter.

2. It is necessary that the Prefectual Decree shall arrange for the block to be made in favour of the SEPRAL of all the livestock for slaughter, authorizing the SEPRAL to execute such block through the UPSEA which will see to collecting the statements by the Breeders, who are liable to send in through the communal offices of the UPSEA the number of animals which will be sent for slaughter.

The same Decree shall prohibit the exportation from the producing province both of livestock and slaughtered animals, fixing the exceptions in which exportation may be permitted. These are as follows:-

a. For livestock destined for breeding purposes, the authorizations for exportation will have to be released by the Provincial Agrarian Inspectorate;
b. For livestock destined instead for slaughter the authorization for its exportation is left to SEPRAL and such decisions shall be exercised in relation to the joint plan between the producing province and the consumption province which will be established by this Ministry;
c. For the animals slaughtered the authorization for exportation is also a matter for the SEPRAL to decide.

3. In order to supply centres of greatest consumption needs, this Ministry will establish the joint relationship between the consumption province and the producing province establishing the number of sheep that shall be exported. The two SEPRALS concern- will agree upon the procedure to be effected for the taking that will

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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c. For the animals slaughtered the authorization for exportation is also a matter for the SEPRAL to decide.

3. In order to supply centres of greatest consumption needs, this Ministry will establish the joint relationship between the consumption province and the producing province establishing the number of sheep that shall be exported. The two SEPRALS concerned will agree upon the procedure to be effected for the taking over of the sheep for slaughter, making arrangements that will ensure the maintenance of prices both in the interest of the breeders and of the consumers.

Such a joint system of compelled collaboration will bring about a beneficial effect also for the producing province itself, insofar as the disorderly influx of purchasers to the producing market will be prevented. This would cause an increase in prices to the detriment of local supplies, as well as the plan for increasing as rapidly as possible the number and size of flocks.

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As a consequence of such joint collaboration the SEPRAL of the producing province will grant to the persons responsible for the purchases of the consumption province with which she has been connected, the authorizations for exporting within the numerical limits previously established by the Ministry and within the period of time which shall be agreed upon by the two SEPRALS concerned for taking over the animals.

The consuming province instead shall furnish with proper authorization the persons responsible for taking over the sheep in the producing province to which she has been referred.

In regard to the system to be adopted to collect the sheep for slaughter, it is not thought necessary to issue instructions as each province will be able to act according to circumstances; in fact it would be possible to effect direct taking over on the part of the collectors, duly authorized, on the farms themselves, or else by organization of proper meetings, according to the instructions in due time issued in circular No.464 of the 2nd Oct. 1942.

The prices to be established for sheep be they for slaughter, re-production or consumption, will be settled by the provincial authorities; the SEPRAL shall communicate such prices to this Ministry for previous approval.

This Ministry awaits copy of Decree which shall be issued by each Prefect and Points out the necessity that the matter be dealt with as urgently as possible.

THE MINISTER

FAUSTO GULLO

p.c.c.

THE ACTING GENERAL DIRECTOR
sd.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

T R A N S L A T I O N

APPENDIX J.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS
DIRECTION OF FOREST SERVICE

30 Oct.1944

To: H.Q.A.C. - Rome
Agriculture S/C/
APO 394

Pos.2925, Pos.I-B

SUBJECT: Administrative Control of the Italian Forestry Program.

This Ministry wishes to thank you for the very appreciative expressions used in your letter, which we are answering, concerning the activity carried out by the R.F.C.; we feel sure that your words will be an encouragement to us and that, with the collaboration of Lt. Col.Fuller of your Sub-Commission, the re-organization of our services will continue to progress.

This Ministry agrees with you upon the essential points of the forestry program, but it wishes to point out since now:

1.) that the productive capacity of woods is not adequate to the internal needs of the Country and therefore so much the less it can satisfy the war needs;

2.) that in the areas still under A.M.G. control the intervention of the Forestry Corps is limited; therefore many regulations issued by the Allied Authorities upset its normal activity, specially insofar as the production of vegetable fuels is concerned;

3.) that the situation of the national territory is undergoing a steady evolution: therefore the passing of new provinces on to the Italian Government causes continual changes in the program set forth for a determined area. Thus it happens that the needs of the provinces that hand by hand are liberated interfere with the problems already examined and solved of the provinces that have already been liberated.

Thus, for instance, the production program of vegetable fuels, now being studied for the Italian free territory, shall be influenced by the situation of the provinces of the Emilia Region, that are soon going to be liberated;

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4.) that there is a very small possibility of supplying the woodmen, owing to the present deficiencies of foodstuffs and raw materials for equipment.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

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4.) that there is a very small possibility of supplying the woodmen, owing to the present deficiencies of foodstuffs and raw materials for equipment. 817

Outside of such interferances and difficulties this Ministry takes upon itself the responsibility of carrying out the program agreed upon.

The Minister

signed:Fausto Gullo.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

APPENDIX K.

Distribution:
Economic Section.

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS
DIRECTION OF FORESTRY SERVICES
Prot. N° 3393 - 1 Inclosure

To: Allied Control Commission
Agriculture Sub-Commission
Forestry Division
Major Fuller - ROME

Subject: Reorganisation of Forest Service in areas still subject to the Allied Military Government.

The Director of the Forest Service of this Ministry has submitted the attached report to me concerning the above matter, outlining the difficulties observed during his trip through territory controlled by the Allies and suggesting means for a prompt reorganization of said Forest Service.

Since present difficulties have an important effect on the production of vegetable fuels and in view of the fact that this problem causes serious concern insofar as the position of large cities during the coming winter is concerned, I hereby request your Commission to examine the attached report carefully and to do everything possible in order that the production of fuelwood and charcoal may be stimulated at the earliest possible moment.

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The Minister
signed: Gullo.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ROYAL FOREST CORPS
Office of the Director of the Forest Corps.

N° 3392 - Pos. Rome, Oct.15,1944.

To: His Excellency the Minister

SUBJECT: Reorganization of the Forest Service in areas still subject to the Allied Military Government.

In agreement with the Allied Commission I toured several provinces in Central Italy together with Major Fuller during the period from the 5th to the 12th inst.; these provinces are still under the control of the Allied Military Government and the purpose of the trip was to establish contact with the forest personnel and with Allied authorities in order to acquaint myself with conditions in the forest service and adopt measures designed to reorganize the same.

Contacts were made with the forest officials or persons in charge of the following offices:

Grosseto, Follonica, Siena, Firenze, Arezzo, Perugia.

Information obtained locally disclosed the following difficulties:

1.) In Grosseto province immediately after liberation Allied authorities discharged all forest personnel and are asking for the approval of the Provincial Committee of Liberation before re-hiring it; it was only later, i.e. at the beginning of October, that these authorities ordered the re-employment of about 20 persons comprising officers, non-coms and guards belonging to the former force (consisting of about 42 men).

The list of personnel to be re-employed does not include Col. Santicoioli, and it seems that he will be dismissed. Col. Santiccioli is now administrator of the important forest at Follonica from which a substantial amount of fuel may be obtained if that administration is provided with a capable head.

2.) In Perugia province, of 97 forest officials only 38, consisting of officers, non-coms and guards, were left on duty. The others were discharged by the Allied Control Commission of the Lazio Region.

3.) Lack of footwear and clothing for forest guards and forest workers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

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3.) Lack of footwear and clothing for forest guards and forest workers.

4.) Insufficiency of the food ration for forest workers engaged in very heavy work.

5.) A shortage of feed for animals engaged in the transportation of forest products.

6.) Lack of weapons for the personnel of the Forest Service in some provinces.

7.) A lack of means of transportation to be used by Legion and Group Commands for the coordination of the various services.

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fats per month; potatoes and legumes according to the Sepral availabilities.

e. It will be necessary to make allotments of feed for animals angaged in the transportation of forest products, in an amount of at least 60 kilos of oats per month, and of as much hay as may be required by the provincial forest Commands.

f. Furnish weapons to forest personnel in accordance with the requirements to be submitted by the Group Commands.

g. Furnish Legion and Group Commands with cars or authorize the requisition thereof; and furnish some subordinate Commands with bicycles.

h. Call a meeting at the Florence Legion Command, of their Excellencies the Prefects of the provinces comprising the territory of the Legion, with the attendance of the representatives of Sepral, of the Consorzi Agrari and of the Forest Group Commands, for the purpose of adopting a uniform policy in fixing remunerative prices so that unwarranted differences between provinces may be avoided; organize a system of transportation and fix maximum production figures for fuels, removing any obstacles which might be raised by bodies or private parties to impede the cutting of timber.

The Director of Forestry Services

signed: Gangemi Dr.Giovanni

T R A N S L A T I O N

"UFFICIALE GAZZETTA" N° 41 of 29 July 1944

ORDER OF THE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

I. Brigadier General Maurice Stanley Lush,C.B.E.,M.C.,Executive Commissioner,hereby order that all decrees and other provisions contained in the Official Gazetta N°41 of July 29,1944 shall become applicable and shall have the full force and effect of law in each Province of the territory controlled by the Allied Military Government on and after the date on which the Prefect of such Province shall receive a copy of the above-mentioned number of the Gazzetta Ufficiale from the Allied Control Commission.

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July 29,1944

signed: M.S.LUSH
Brigadier General
Executive Commissioner

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

8.) Establishment of prices for charcoal and fuelwood out of proportion with costs of production and discrepancy of these prices between provinces.

It is my duty to point out to Your Excellency that the difficulties reported cause an insufficiency and complete lack of surveillance, wherefore in many Communes stocks of coal and fuelwood have remained at the mercy of the population; cutting is done in an irrational manner, grazing is disorderly and undisciplined; poaching is practiced extensively; and there is a stoppage in the granting of (permits for) private cutting of timber and in estimates of communal woods, with a consequent slowing down of production of vegetable fuels.

At this time when production is below consumption, while in the more important cities trasportation is being organized and the liberation of other large cities is anticipated, which will increase even further the consumption of these fuels, a solution of the problem of production during the coming winter appears to be most urgent and of extreme importance.

The provinces mentioned above represent mostly those where production and exportation of wood and coal are highest, wherefore the elimination of all factors retarding production should be attended to with the utmost speed and attention.

In view of the foregoing the writer believes that insofar as defascistization is concerned, a single policy should be followed, both in regard to territory already returned to the Italian Government and to that still controlled by the Allied Troops, which is in accordance with the order of Brig. Gen. Maurice Stanley Lush, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazetta N°41 of July 29,1944.

Such order should constitute a basic policy, since at the present time the ideas contained in Lt.Decree N°159 of 7/27/44 are applied in the Italian territory, while in the controlled territory the various provinces follow different policies with regard to personnel whose position, for purposes of epuration, is after all, the same.

In order to stimulate the production of fuels, the following will be necessary - always with reference to controlled territory:

a. Recall into service all forest personnel which was not suspended by the Italian Government or for military security reasons.

b. Forest guards should be equipped with shoes and clothing; there is need for 500 pairs of shoes and as many uniforms, even if used.

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a. Recall into service all forest personnel which was not suspended by the Italian Government or for military security reasons.

b. Forest guards should be equipped with shoes and clothing; there is need for 500 pairs of shoes and as many uniforms, even if used.

c. There is need for at least 12,000 pairs of shoes (even if repaired) for forest workers.

d. It will be necessary to fix a food ration for forest workers in the amount indicated below and for the number (of workers) which will be indicated by the Group Commands. By way of approximation, about 12,000 forest workers may be figured.

Ration: 600 grams of bread per day; 3,200 grams of "minestra" ingredients per month; 100 grams of cheese per day; 1,000 grams of fish or meat per month; 400 grams of

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APPENDIX L.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

FSF/ht

25 October 1944

Tel. 262
AGR/403.6

SUBJECT: Production of Fuelwood and Charcoal

TO : All Regional Commissioners and S.C.A.O.'s 5th and 8th Army, for Agricultural Officers, P.C.'s, Supply Officers and Police Officers

1. The current production of fuelwood and charcoal is far below the requirements of the civilian population and is cause for grave concern. Unless steps are immediately taken to increase this production, a serious situation will occur this winter.

2. The production of these fuels is the responsibility of the Royal Forest Corps and you should do everything within your power to assist them in increasing production.

3. Enclosed is a letter, No. 2567 Pos. I/3, 10 October 1944, prepared by the Acting Head of the Royal Forest Corps, Lt. Col. G. Gangemi, which is being sent by him to the Legion, Group and State Forests Commands in all provinces, both those controlled by the Italian Government and those controlled by the Allied Military Government. This letter clearly outlines the responsibilities of the Corps and the necessary steps for them to take to secure the maximum production obtainable at the present time, in spite of the well known difficulties.

4. Sufficient copies are enclosed for all Provincial Agricultural, Supply and Police Officers. This letter is for their information and guidance, in order that they may give all possible assistance to members of the Corps in the removal of any unnecessary obstacles that arise which will prevent them from performing their duties.

[redacted]

John G. Watts

JOHN G. WATTS
Lt. Col.
Acting Director

Enclosures:
Copies of letter from the
Royal Forest Corps for:

Distribution to:
Regional Commissioners: Agricultural Officers, Supply Officers and Police Officers, Southern Region, Sicily, Sardegna, Abruzzi-Marche, Lazio-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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S.C.A.O.'s 5th and 8th Army

Lt. Col. Andrews, Agricultural Officer, 5th and 8th Army

Food Sub-Commission

Economic Section

Public Safety Sub-Commission

Ministry of Agriculture, attention of Lt. Col. G. Gangemi

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS
DIRECTION OF FOREST SERVICES
R O M E

No. 2567, Pos. I/3

Rome, 10 October 1944

To: Forest Legion Headquarters
Forest Group Headquarters
State Forest Administrations

SUBJECT: Production of Vegetable Fuels

From figures which we were able to arrive at only now due to delays in the transmission of mails and to the rather recent creation of the Office of the Director of the Forest Service, it has been found that consumption of Vegetable fuels is at present in excess of production and is depleting stocks on hand, wherefore there is grave danger that next winter the population will be unable to meet its minimum requirements.

In order that production may be maximized, you are hereby requested to do everything possible to solve this pressing and important problem, bearing in mind that responsibility for failure of production to materialize rests with the Royal Forest Corps, which is directly engaged in the fulfilment of this task.

Your attention is called specifically to the necessity of:

1. Looking into the possibility of utilizing forests of Communes, other bodies and private parties in order to meet not only the needs of the province - if possible - but also to make available for export the largest possible amounts.

2. Stepping up production of the State Forests Administration by adding to current projects and submitting immediately plans to the Head Office of the Forest Service for new sales.

3. Instituting auction sales or competitive bidding rather than resorting to requisition.

4. Extending to State Forests the system of auction sales in preference to projects conducted directly by the Corps.

5. Speeding up the rescission of contracts involving projects conducted directly, and, where such rescission was carried out, insure the continuance of production or the resumption thereof.

6. Securing immediately for each Legion and Group Command, by means of requisition, a car and, if necessary, a motorcycle for necessary surveys and for the delivery of urgent correspondence.

7. Endeavoring to persuade local Allied Commands to try to ob-

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6. Securing immediately for each Legion and Group Command, by means of requisition, a car and, if necessary, a motorcycle for necessary surveys and for the delivery of urgent correspondence.

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7. Endeavoring to persuade local Allied Commands to try to obtain concessions for forestals personnel and forest workers, because the efforts of this Head Office have thus far not been successful insofar as obtaining a preferential food ration is concerned.

8. Requisitioning Communal forests in the event of refusal on the part of (public) bodies to utilize their forests immediately despite pressure by the Prefect.

9. Requisitioning privately-owned forests in the event that notices to cut remain unanswered.

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10. Reporting to the Office of the Director of the Forest Service by the quickest possible means any opposition to production, from either Communes or private owners, specifying the body or private owner, the name of the forest, the Commune in which same is located, the extent of the project, etc., so that the Office of the Director of the Forest Service may bring pressure to bear in the right direction.

It seems more or less unnecessary to reiterate that the responsibility which in a general way is attributed to the Royal Forest Corps, actually rests upon the various Legion and Group Commanders.

It seems likewise unnecessary to confirm that this Office is fully acquainted with all existing difficulties, but the writer is, on the other hand, convinced that with the firm support of everybody concerned an improvement in the above situation can be achieved.

To this end there has been called a meeting of the Prefects of all Provinces comprising each Legion, as is evidenced by letter No. 2641 dated October 7, 1944.

However, it will be necessary for Legion Commanders to get in touch with Group Commanders in order to prepare the figures for the new production plan, to determine the stocks on hand, and the price and transport situation. In order that the figures of the new production plan may correspond to reality, Legion Commanders shall require of Group Commanders a list of forests from which provincial Commanders intend to derive the contemplated production.

Lastly, it will be necessary for Legion Commanders to call a meeting of the various Group Commanders before the meetings contemplated in letter No. 2641 are held, in order to avoid possible disagreement and useless discussion at the Prefects' meeting.

Your acknowledgment will be appreciated.

Director of Forest Services

Signed: Gangemi

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APPENDIX M1

- To Their Exc. th PREFECTS

and for information,

The SEPRAL
HOME OFFICE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Fisheries Division
R O M E

SUBJECT: Control of collection centres for fresh fish products.

In view of supply difficulties and in order to obtain, as far as possible, the most adequate distribution of fish products, this Min= istry deems it necessary and advisable to renew control of collection centres for fresh fish products.

To this end the rules to which the Authorities concerned will have to conform are specified:

1. - The Prefects, Presidents of the Provincial Food Supplies Sections, will arrange, in the fishing centres of the respective provinces where there is no wholesale fish market, for the establish= ment of special collection centres to which it will be compulsory to bring the entire fish production.

The Provincial Food Supplies Sections will have to intensify action in eliminating cornering on sea and land and, for the purpose, will come to an agreement with the R.Harbour Police Force, the in= spection service of the RR.Guardie di Finanza, the RR.CC. and other police authorities.

2. - Control of the collection centres will be effected by the mayors through the Communal Sub-Committees for the regulation of prices, and rationing supervision.

3. - In the collection centres sales will be effected at fixed prices according to the lists compiled and published by the prefect- oral authorities.

4. For the operation of the collection centres, the producers may be charged a fixed fee equivalent to 2.50 per cent. which they will pay for the consignments of fish sold on the spot.

5. - At the collection centres entry is only allowed to produc- ers, dealers, their agents and industrial canners. 812

6. - In every province the Prefects, Presidents of the Sepral, and control, presided

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ers, dealers, their agents and industrial canners.

6. - In every province the Prefects, Presidents of the Sepral, will institute a Commission for regulation and control, presided over by them or by their representative and composed of:

a representative of the Commune
" " " " Producers
" " " " Consumers

The task of this Commission will be to determine, for every collection centre, the following:

(a) percentage of fish to be allotted for consumption at the

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producing centre;

(b) percentage of fish to be allotted to the various consumption centres of the province;

(c) percentage of fish to be allotted to the consumption centres of other provinces indicated by the Ministry.

The Ministry of Agriculture has the right to fix, for certain collection centres, the percentage of the product which will have to be sent to the large consumption centres.

(d) the percentage of fish to be allotted the canning industries;

(e) verification that all sales deals are carried out according to the prices and terms and conditions fixed by the local lists;

(f) supervision of those connected with fishing (producers, wholesalers, agents, retailers) whose conduct has to be judged in basis of the laws and regulations in force and in direct relation with the regular course of supplies and prices;

7. - All sales operations between the producers and dealers (wholesalers and retailers) and industrial canners have to be carried out at the collection centres.

8. Hawkers are only allowed to sell products acquired at the markets or at the collection centres. The retailer must be able at all times to present the permit issued by the competent authority.

9. - The collection centres will have to inform this Ministry and the different Sepral of the usual zones of absorption of their product in order to allow maximum coordination in supplying the large consumption centres, so as to facilitate normal course of supplies, regulation of prices and to avoid speculation ensuing from all uncertain realization in relations between production and consumption.

10. - The Prefects and the Mayors will supervise the activity of the producers in order that nothing may be neglected to ensure the country the maximum of production. Therefore, they are responsible for the working of the collection centres, in relation to production and sale.

11. - The capacity and conduct of the dealers (wholesalers, retailers and hawkers) as well as of agents are considered the responsibility of the local authorities which, therefore, are requested to check rigorously the lists of the local dealers.

Integrative rules for collection centres

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Integrative rules for collection centres

(1) For every collection centre, the Prefect, President of the Sepral, will appoint a Commission which besides supervising observa= tion of the laws and regulations in force and of this circular, will be required to enforce compliance with the following provisions:

(a) the product may be taken away from the collection centre only if accompanied by copy of the Market invoice which should indi= cate: quantity, quality, unit price and destination;

(b) forwarding of consignments by rail or by other means of

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transport is not allowed without presentation of the market invoice, which will have to be transmitted to the market where bound for together with other transport documents. Consequently, purchasers will have to see that they are issued as many market invoices as there are destinations.

(c) another copy of the aforesaid document will have to be sent directly to the central collection centre or to the arrival centres. The arrival centre in turn will re-dispatch the said copy with a visa attesting the actual arrival of the product. Sale on the consumption markets is prohibited in the case of consignments not accompained by the market invoice and consequently these consignments will be confiscated and sold on behalf of the competent authorities.

(2) The dealers should be classified, at the collection centres, as follows:

(a) retail dealers authorized to sell only in the locality of production;

(b) retail dealers authorized to sell in the consumption centres of the province where the production district is located;

(c) wholesale dealers who export to home consumption centres outside the province of production.

(3) Communities, restaurants and hotels are authorized to purchase direct from the collection centres, the quantity recognized as strictly necessary for their requirements and compatible with the provisions applying to other consumers.

(4) Communities, restaurants and hotels are prohibited entirely from reselling the fresh products purchased for their own requirements

Price regulations.

The prices of the fresh fish products to be paid the producers will be established by the local Prefect for his province.

Functionaries of the Ministry of Agriculture will be called upon from time to time to check up on the working of the collection centres.

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THE MINISTER

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THE MINISTER

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APPENDIX M2

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS

Central Fisheries Office

Circular No.

Rome,

TO: The Maritime Departments

and, for their information:

-The Allied Control Commission-Fisheries Division ROME

-Their Exc. the Prefects.

SUBJECT: Allocation of fishing material.

This Ministry has decided to make use of its Fishery Aid and Supply Institution, organizetion under its direct control, for the distribution of fishing material, under restricted sale, required by industrial fishery firms and operators. The following rules have to be observed:

(1) Applications, on official stamped paper, addressed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests - Central Fisheries Office - should indicate the half-yearly requirements starting from the date of this Circular. Applications should be vised by the local Maritime Authorities and contain information as according to the following paragraphs.

(2) The Maritime Authorities besides certifying the application as regards advisability of the quantities of goods requested, will ascertain whether the applicant firm, in the quarter preceding the said application, regularly delivered fish products to the wholesale markets or to the local collection centres. Full details on the question will be given on the application by the said authorities.

(3) Besides details on the material requested (nets, ropes, hemp yarn, cables, etc.) the applications should indicate the following information: Christian name and surname of the applicant - register number of the boat in the shipping register - tonnage and name of the boat - h.p. of the engine of the motor boat - usual equipment base and collection centre where the fish is delivered.

(4) In applying for ropes, the numbers required should be indicated. In requesting nets, the type of net, width of mesh expressed in millimetres, mesh number should be indicated and whether reinforced netting ready for fishing or merely canvas is required.

[illegible] to indicate number of yarn, ro[illegible]

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-The Allied Control Commission-Fisheries Division
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For hemp goods it is necessary to indicate number of yarn, rope number and diameter of the cables expressed in millimetres.

(5) The goods requested will be consigned to applicants by the Fishery Institution, or sent, by order of this Ente, by the manufacturing plants.

(6) Payment of the goods will generally be in cash, but the Fishery Aid and Supply Institution, in conformity with its constitutional aims, has the power of granting payment by instalments ther

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it considers it advisable for production.

The local Maritime Authorities are advised to assist and supervise fishing operators as regards drawing up of applications. Any subsequent allocation of material to operators will depend on the favourable verification of the Maritime Authorities in respect of delivery of fish products to the collection centres and of the prices demanded.

The said Authorities, therefore, should carry out a more effective control of the activities of the aforesaid firms and operators. Finally, every effort should be made for the applications in question, containing the required information, to be turned in at the earliest possible moment.

To this end, the fishery firms and operators should be informed, in a prompt and suitable manner, of these rules, at the same time pointing out - as is obvious - that applications can only be met according to the material and quantities available.

Under Secretary

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Appendix "A" not attached - held up
because of printing difficulties.
Will be forwarded as soon as received.

4203 H4

MAMD/mr

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission.
A.P.O. 394

Tel.262
AGR/101

13 October 1944

25 Oct Recd

AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1944

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AGRICUL..RE SUB-COMMISSION MONTHLY EPORT

SEPTEMBER 1944.

SECTION I.

Overall Policy for Agriculture in Italy and Reconstruction of Italian Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Control.

A. General

1. Summary.

Some of the Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture are beginning to show that they may eventually function effectively in controlling and directing agriculture. The development of initiative and forcefulness is, however, slow.

Progress is speedier in the field offices. Many of the compartmental and provincial inspectors are finding their feet and are anxious to do constructive work. As we get further north, there seems to be less of the cowed condition to overcome, but it is surprising to what extent some of the officials in the south have recovered self-confidence with the help and backing afforded them by our agricultural officers in the field.

The olive oil amassing decree was followed up during the month with a price decree for that important commodity. (Appendix D). It is considered that while a blanket price to cover costs in all regions was difficult to arrive at without unduly raising the cost of the ration to consumers, the price as fixed, at nearly four times the 1942 price, amply covers cost to producers in nearly all regions and there is, consequently, no possible excuse for evasion or black market dealing. It is suggested that those areas which have extra high cost for reasons of transport difficulties, shortage of labor, power, etc., should have priority of assistance in the supply of controlled materials such as olive baskets (fiscoli) or filters (dischi), fuel, power, etc. The Ministry of Agriculture has been asked to work out a full plan of campaign.

Progress of the Granai del Popolo scheme continues good in many areas in spite of the usual difficulties, lack of transport, etc., emphasized in previous reports. By the end of September the total collection amounted to 8,451,203 quintals or 73% of the 11,600,000 quintals most recently estimated that will be amassed. The previous target figure, based on Regional Commissioners' local campaigns, had been 13 million quintals. The harvest collections compare favourably with Fascist years, when it is remembered that the Allies-sponsored Granai del Popolo has operated in the immediate rear of intensive military operations. (For details see Section II 1(b) and appendices

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All regions and AMG 5th and 8th Armies, also Italian Ministry of Agriculture, have been informed that the National price of Wheat grown in 1944 based on Lire 900/1000, shall be effective in recently occupied areas in Italy, including Lazio, Abruzzi, Marche, Toscana, Emilia, Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia and Venezia, for all wheat delivered after Allied occupation. Stocks of usable wheat found in Consorzio Warehouses upon Allied occupation and which were delivered

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under contract with the Republican Government but not paid for, will be paid for on base of Republican Government's contract price. Any claims which wheat growers may present for 1944 deliveries made prior to Allied occupation will be a matter to be resolved by the grower and the Italian Government.

The production plan for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries for 1944-45 has been completed and is attached as Appendix A. It deals with many aspects of planning in considerable detail and is for the whole of Italy, province by province. It will be discussed by officials from all Liberated Italy who will meet shortly in Rome for the first time since the invasion of Italy and the plan will form a hard core for detailed programs and procedures.

It is proposed to follow up the Granai del Popolo film with one illustrating the democratic features of Italy's new agricultural organization. There should also be a brief news film as a follow-up on the Granai del Popolo film and an olive oil amassing film. The difficulty will be, as noted later in this report, to procure transport for PWB.

Forestry.

Approval of the Sub-Commission was given to a Decree placing Administrative Committee and Commands of the State Forests under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Royal Forest Corps.

The Forestry Directorate of the Ministry is beginning to make its presence felt, even in AMG areas. The Acting Head of the Royal Forest Corps has co-operated with the Agriculture Officer in one forward region in reorganizing Legion and Provincial Offices; this involved dismissal of the Head of the Legion and the placing of the Senior technical officer in Command.

Fisheries.

This Division has succeeded in getting a decree promulgated establishing an organization charged with the responsibility of distributing fishery requirements. Under the direct control of this Ministry, it will have storage places at major fishery centers and so simplify transportation problems.

Steps are being taken (a) to establish amassing centers wherever there is production so that proper allocation of supplies may be made as between local consumption and major consuming centers; (b) to allocate mafta strictly on basis of quantity of fish unloaded.

At the instance of this Sub-Commission Flag Officer Western

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At the instance of this Sub-Commission, Flag Officer Western Italy granted further relaxation of present restrictions on fishing.

2. Democratic Control - and the need for a truck.

The Agriculture Sub-Commission recognised at the outset that an effective re-habilitation program in Italy would be seriously handicapped from both military and long time points of view, unless every effort was made to harness Italy's most important physical and human resources.

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From the point of view of providing employment in Italy, those resources were in normal times, and must be in the future, responsible for the livelihood of the major portion of Italy's population. Were it not for those resources, Italy would not have developed its extensive fertilizer and food processing industries. Furthermore, without the development of those industries, there would have been less incentive to develop an extensive electric power system in Italy.

Unfortunately, even prior to Fascism, the actual tillers of the soil and their families, along with those who work in the forests and in the fisheries, played little or no part in the formulation of policies and procedures and programs, established to exploit those physical resources. Under Fascism, that large segment of the population engaged in agricultural, forestry and fishery activities, had even less opportunity to help formulate policies. Fascist laws were enacted more or less interms of a self-sufficient economy, based on visionary military objectives. Scores of Governmental Organizations, radiating directly from Rome down to the farmer, operated more or less independently of, and competitively with, each other. Volumes of schedules, and a disgraceful number of Fascist Party Agents, forced the tillers of the soil into submission.

On the basis of the above and related ideas, it was concluded that effective re-habilitation in Italy would be impossible unless organizations were created which would enlist the active cooperation of farm operators themselves in the formulation and execution of future agriculture policies and programmes.

Although it will possibly take a generation or more to establish truly democratic functioning organization to replace dictatorial procedures of the past, this Sub-Commission is firmly convinced that substantial roots have already been planted. Whether or not those roots grow and bear fruit, is dependent upon vision, conviction and activities of Italian Officials at all levels, and also of the Vatican and of Allied Officials responsible for supervisory activity in Italy during the post-war period.

The broad outlines of a new Italian Agricultural Organization from national communal levels, was prepared and agreed upon by the Ministry and this Sub-Commission in late December 1943. A few of the essential features of the organization agreed upon were that channels of authority and responsibility would radiate to and from the Minister of Agriculture to Compartment Agricultural Inspectors, to Provincial Agricultural Inspectors, to Voluntary Provincial Committees, on which farmers hold a majority membership, to Communal voluntary Committees on which farmers hold a majority membership.

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Details of the final draft of the organization plan agreed upo , reproduced and distributed to Italian and Allied Officers in the fiel , are contained on pages 35 to 45 of publication entitled; "Re-activati of Italian Agriculture" which formed an appendix to the July report. Copies of this publication have been distributed down to communal levels. They are made available to Allied Officers and to Italian Agricultural Officials and to others in areas almost as rapidly as occupation takes place.

The democratic idea of communal and provincial Committees has proven to be a popular and effective factor in the organization to obtain results both in Army and in Italian Government areas. Possibly

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for the first time in the history of Italy, Italian farm operators are actually depended upon not only to execute programs, but to play an important part in the formulation of policies and procedures. Since the organization created is responsible for all aspects of the agricultural industry, these voluntary communal and provincial Committees provide opportunities to the farmers to become an increasingly potent vocal force in Italy. With that end in mind, steps have already been taken with P.W.B. to prepare a special film illustrating the democratic features of Italy's present agricultural organization. Finances have already been approved for the completion of that film, but lack of availibilty of one truck, for a period of two months or three, may frustrate present plans. If those plans are cancelled, it is the firm opinion of this Sub-Commission, that the Allies will have lost an opportunity to make an invaluable contribution towards the re-habilitation of Italy. The "Granai del Popolo" film was our initial attempt to illustrate the importance of active voluntary Committees to maximise the collection of grain. Plans already initiated to produce a brief news film as a follow-up on the "Granai del Popolo" film, and also an Olive Oil amassing film, will likewise be cancelled if necessary transport can not be made available to P.W.B.

B. Progress in Development of Efficient Organizations and in Handing-over Executive Functions to Italians.

1. Agriculture.

As indicated above, progress in the provinces is good. On national level there is steady, if slow, improvement. In the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Directorates and some of the others are showing initiative and, under steady pressure, are taking over more and more responsibility. The Federation of Consorzi shows marked improvement in efficient control and planning.

As of this date, the total number of employees, presumably agriculture, forestry and fisheries combined, in the Ministry of Agriculture, is 750. It is interesting to compare this with the numbers in Salerno days - a dozen or so, of whom only one was a trained technician and no one had experience on a national level. On the Allied side, on national level there have never been more than 10 officers involved and normally five or six. Agriculture now has one officer on all phases of production, one for statistical planning and two for liaison with the Consorzi Agrari for all Italy; Forestry and Fisheries each have one officer only.

2. Forestry.

a). The plan entitled "1945 Forestry Program and Essential

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2. Forestry.

a). The plan entitled "1945 Forestry Program and Essential minimum imported Forestry requirements" was completed in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

The "1945 Forestry Program" may be divided into lines of action to obtain the following major objectives: 1. Re-establishment of the Royal Forest Corps.- 2. Re-establishment of wood using industries to a level consistent with the productivity of available forest resources.- 3. Preparation of a program for the production and distribution of fuelwood and charcoal. -4. Distribution of sawmill and woodsmen's supplies.- 5. Other forestry activities.

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b). A three day trip was made by the Acting Head of the Royal Forest Corps in Abruzzi Marche Region (A.M.G.). This trip was made at the request of the Regional Agriculture Officer and for purpose of re-organizing the Legion and Provincial offices. The Colonel at the Head of the Legion was removed and the senior technical officer was placed in command. It has been decided to leave Legion Headquarters at Macerata. The following provinces were visited: Aquila, Macerata, Ancona, and Terni.

c). Following instructions were issued to Legion Headquarters: "In order to stimulate the production of vegetable fuels, the sale of communal woods shall be accelerated and facilitated. Therefore, appraisals shall be prepared, preferably for small lots, and auctions shall be instituted according to communal and provincial law. If there is opposition on the part of the Communes, the law of April 1943 shall be applied. Prefects shall be kept informed of any opposition encountered from the Communes, in order that requisitions may be made only after the Prefects' intervention has shown no results.

Private owners shall be ordered to effect the necessary cutting and a definite time-limit shall be set for such timber operations; in the event of non-compliance the aforementioned law of April 1943 shall be applied."

3. Fisheries.

A quantity of materials requisitioned last November from abroad began to arrive in September and soon they will be distributed at production centers in Italy, Sardinia and Sicily. Among the materials are nails, sailcloth and steel cables, all badly needed in the rehabilitation of boats and fishing equipment. The arrival of cotton for the repair of nets, paints for the upkeep of fishing craft, and hooks, is awaited.

While the materials are being unloaded from transatlantic steamers, the Ministry of Agriculture, in accord with the Sub-Commission, had the Luogotenente sign a decree establishing the "Fondazione Assistenza e Rifornimenti per la Pesca", an organization which will be charged with the responsibility for distributing the materials.

Under the direct control of the Ministry, the Fondazione will have storage places at Livorno, Civitavecchia, Naples, Reggio , Palermo, Catania, Crotone, Bari, Ancona, Cagliari and Alghero. By having warehouses scattered thus, many of the problems in connection with the transportation of the items will either be eliminated or simplified.

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The Fondazione has not yet begun to function but it is expected to start within a few days and its central offices will be located at Via della Conciliazione, Roma, in the same building which houses the Ufficio Centrale della Pesca e della Caccia. The latter office is the Headquarters for all Fishing and Hunting activities of the Ministry.

In order to exercise more control on harvested fish, the Ministry is preparing two circulars, one establishing amassing centers wherever there is production, and the other establishing uniformity in assigning nafta to boats. They are being presented to the sub-commission for approval, before they are put in effect in all the territory under the Italian Government.

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By establishing amassing centers, the local port and municipal authorities can exercise a greater control over the marketing of fish. The collection centers already exist in many places but they are not operated uniformly. The new measure would establish them where needed, and would regularize those already in existence. It requires that all of the product be taken to the amassing centers where it will be divided. A percentage will be retained for local consumption and the remainder will be shipped to deficit consuming centers.

The circular on the allotment of Nafta is related to the other in that the Captains of the Ports, who are charged with the responsibility of screening the request for petroleum products, will make no recommendation for allocation unless each applicant shows in writing the amount of fish unloaded at the amassing center.

During the month of September the Flag Officer Western Italy granted further relaxation on the present restrictions It is now possible to fish within two miles of the coast as far up as Port Ercole. Night fishing restrictions were lifted as far north as Port Ercole with the exception of a few specified areas.

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SECTION II.

OPERATIONS.

1. Agriculture.

General.

Italian agriculture is undergoing the stresses that might be expected at this time of year in view of the effects of war in various parts of Italy. In Southern Italy and Sicily farmers are anxious about plowing, wheat seed, planting and the distribution of fertilizers, but full speed ahead is generally speaking the order of the day. As the northern fighting lines are approached these same problems are uppermost in the minds of farmers plus the getting rid of the 1944 harvest.

Generally speaking, save in the immediate war zones, and in specific areas totally devastated, planting and plowing in all areas is well advanced. Even in Cassino Province where practically everything was destroyed and what was not destroyed was mined, a substantial amount of farm work is going ahead. This is true even though there is practically no work stock in all of the Cassino, Frosinone, Pontecorvo, and Rapido valley areas.

Agricultural and Livestock experiment stations in Italy have in many instances been badly damaged by war and their work often disrupted by the military utilizing their facilities for war purposes. These stations before the war, under government orders, were pressing their work toward the production of plants and animals which would make Italy self sufficient in all things regardless of cost or the economics involved. The new government of Italy is shaping its policy toward Italy becoming a part of a family of nations whereby the crops which she can produce best and most economically will be featured rather than the previous Fascist plan to "produce regardless of cost". As a guide on future activity on experiment stations the Ministry of Agriculture and this Sub-Commission have completed a memorandum, which will be distributed, laying down a general directive on the lines which experimental work in Agriculture should take in the future. This will be followed by detailed instructions to all stations on specific projects.

(a) Production.

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(1) Crops.

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The month of September saw final formal approval of the 1944-45 crop production program by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Sub-Commission. The plan is attached as Appendix I. At an early date a meeting of Italian Agricultural officials from the liberated provinces in Italy will meet with the Minister and his staff to go over details and make further plans for developing and fitting the crop production plan into each commune of Italy. This will be the first general meeting of Italian Agricultural officials under the auspices of the new government of Italy and the first held since Allied Armies invaded Italy.

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Wheat Seed.

Every effort is being made to facilitate the movement of wheat seed to seed deficient areas, but first of all to war devastated areas. Harvest control officers are being used in some provinces to facilitate this movement, with gratifying results. A rather large quantity of seed has yet to be moved and the full cooperation of all provincial and regional officers concerned will be required for its successful completion.

Vegetable Seed.

Vegetable seed for export will be dealt with in the future entirely by Commerce Sub-Commission, except where technical advice is necessary.

Instructions have been issued to the regional Agricultural Officers that domestic vegetable seed requirements should be handled directly between local seed merchants and commercial producers in the Naples, Bari or other seed producing areas.

Corn (Maize)

The time of harvest for this crop has arrived, and since it plays an important part in Italian Agriculture it is thought advisable to mention a few facts about this crop, for the benefit of officers in the field.

Nationally speaking corn is second to wheat as a source of human food; some 10% of all calories of the Italian diet is secured from this crop. Corn is the leading livestock feed and quantities consumed by livestock are considerably greater than those consumed by man. The area under corn covers 10% of the total arable land. Although corn is used on the farm either for human food or animal feed, large quantities were sold in former years off the farm.

Feeding to hogs is the main form of corn disappearance and this feeding is done principally in the production areas. The by-products of processing corn such as corn germ and corn bran are other sources of livestock feed. Total livestock consumption is around 20,000,000 quintals.

Human consumption of corn is especially important amongst that part of the agriculture population which grows it. By far the greatest per capita consumption is found in Veneto and Lombardia, and there is very much greater consumption among the agricultural people than among other groups. It is calculated, that in Lombardia per capita consumption in normal years amounts to some 148 lbs. of corn, while in some farming areas of the same compartment it reaches about 450 lbs.

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Corn as a human foodstuff in normal years is consumed for the greater part in the form of "polenta". For this purpose corn of flint variety is preferred. Some also is used for corn bread and during the last 8 or 9 years, a considerable amount was used for mixture in bread. For the mixture with bread any varieties are suitable. The quantity calculated for human consumption is approximately 9,500,000 qtls in Italy as a whole.

There are some industrial uses for corn such as alcohol, starch etc., but they consume a comparatively small portion of the total crop.

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During the past year some regions which formerly depended on northern provinces for seed were cut off from their supplies. There has always been some transfer of corn seed from one province to the other. This transfer of seed should be anticipated in advance by the Italian agriculture officials so that seed shortages may be overcome.

(2) Livestock.

Livestock, or rather the shortage of livestock, for food and for draft power is one of the most serious problems in Italy and as the fighting line moves forward into the more heavily livestock-populated areas this becomes more and more serious. There is probably an overall shortage of livestock reaching 35 to 40 per cent. below normal, but in some areas livestock has been almost obliterated.

In an effort to develop a workable scheme for dealing with the matter of livestock rehabilitation a number of lengthy conferences were held with Ministry of Agriculture officials to agree on a plan whereby the required amount of control over the matter may be retained by the government yet at the same time permitting the greatest possible freedom of movement of animals for agricultural purposes. Most of the plans submitted by the Ministry officials called for a rather complicated set of permits and controls by both importing and exporting provinces. Because of the very great need for work stock for the preparation of land for planting within the very near future, it was felt necessary to have as few restrictions as possible on voluntary, free trade for strictly agricultural purposes. The plan finally agreed upon and which will be issued as a Ministerial decree or directive is broadly as follows: A farmer requiring cattle for work will apply in person to his Provincial Inspector of Agriculture for a permit that he be allowed to purchase a specified number of a specified type of workstock. This certificate will serve as a way-bill to transport the livestock. The Inspector will keep a roster of such persons requiring workstock. Provinces having a surplus of livestock will dispose of them through organized "livestock fairs" held at specified locations and on specified dates. Based on the livestock census farmers will be required to sell at the fair a specified number of their cattle under instructions from the Inspector. Prices are not to be fixed but will be agreed upon between the seller and buyer. The Inspector of Agriculture of such a surplus province will notify the Inspector of a deficit province that a specified number of cattle will be sold at a fair at a given place and date. The latter Inspector will then select from his roster of authorized buyers only such number as will take up the animals to be offered for sale at the fair in question. This should have a tendency to hold the price down by controlling the demand. Only those with the specified authority are permitted to buy or transport livestock. Through this scheme exports can be easily supervised by the Inspector of Agriculture and the Veterinarian.

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A somewhat similar scheme for the sale, for slaughter, of animals which are no longer fit for work or breeding is under discussion by the Ministry and this Sub-Commission and the final plan should be completed in the near future.

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Army Salvage Animals.

Recently agreement was worked out between the Allied Armies and the A.C.C. whereby salvage army animals suitable for work on farms will be sold en bloc to the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and resold to Italian farmers. This will by-pass the present system of disposing of army animals by auction and will permit some of these animals to go to such desperately short areas as Cassino. Under the auction system most animals go to black market operators for slaughter and prices range all the way from 20,000 lire to 85,000 lire per animal.

(3) Supplies.

During the month of September imports declined and the emphasis shifted to the work of distribution to provinces in accordance with allocations. The Federation of Consorzi Agrari has this responsibility, obtaining information from the provinces as to the deliveries direct from port of discharge, and scheduling shipments from domestic stocks and terminal warehouses to complete the allocation. Rail transportation is being used almost exclusively, due to the extremely high cost of road transport. Provinces that are not yet served by rail are to be supplied later. 152 wagons of domestic nitrogen fertilizer were shipped during the month, and lesser quantities of imported nitrogen, and superphosphates.

The program will extend through the month of November, but will provide more equitable distribution than has been possible since the fall of 1942. Sicily will receive its allocation direct from imports, for during the month arrangements were made to divert ships there for unloading 5000 tons.

Attention is being directed to the distribution of other supplies available in lesser quantity, in an effort to decrease the time required for distribution, and bean seed, lead arsenate, nails, baling wire, and spray oil will soon be available to the farmers.

During the month the problem of treatment of grain seed for smut developed, and it was decided to use the remaining copper sulfate stocks for this, the procedure being familiar to the farmers, even though they have recently been using dusts for that work. The stocks on hand were ascertained, and as they are all in the southern provinces, arrangements were made for the shipment of wagons to grain areas in central Italy from stocks reserved for that purpose by the Federation of Consorzi Agrari.

Likewise the storage of new grain with old, and the holding of unthreshed grain in the field for long periods, raised the problem of fumigation in storage against insects, and the demand for carbon

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Likewise the storage of new grain with old, and the holding of unthreshed grain in the field for long periods, raised the problem of fumigation in storage against insects, and the demand for carbon bisulfide was heavy. 390 tons were located and made available for that work, and all but 77 tons were drawn by the Regions concerned. The work is handicapped by the great number of improvised storages, and the lack of transport to move the grain to central storages where it can be properly cared for, but it is believed that the cooler weather will soon reduce the rate of destruction by insects.

Final requirements of sacks for movement of grain to storages were met, and the late threshing programs completed without too much difficulty when the POL requirements were released. The season's

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work, due to scarcity of supplies and POL, is still late, with baling of hay and straw yet to be provided for, and the tilling for the fall planting proceding slowly, and none too thoroughly, due to the lack of tractor repairs, tractors, and some scarcity of POL.

During the month of September, all requisitions placed for the imported requirements of the winter and spring season were approved at AFHQ and forwarded to Washington. Plans are being laid for their handling and distribution upon arrival in December and January, and it is hoped that distribution can be expedited in order to have these supplies used most effectively in the crop production program.

The appointment of a new Commissario for the Federation of Consorzi Agrari, Avv. Francesco Spezzano, and his subsequent appointment of Rag. Leonidas Mizzi as acting Director General, were the most significant changes in the personnel of the organization. It is expected that the trend will soon be toward a more co-operative type of organization, as that has been recognized by the Minister of Agriculture, and the Commissario, as extremely important.

(b) Supply and Produce Control.

(1) Statistics and Surveys.

1. Early in September the Ministry of Agriculture planned a survey of livestock throughout liberated Italy. After approving the general plan, this Sub-Commission assisted by forwarding the instructions for Italian officials in AMG territory through the Allied agriculture officers in AMG territory.

2. Not since May 15 had there been a forecast of crop production by provinces, and then only south of the Winter Line. Therefore, it was suggested to the Ministry that a questionnaire be sent to the Provincial Agricultural Inspectors during September. The form used requested area, unit yield, total production, provincial needs, and provincial surpluses of all principal crops. One copy of the questionnaire was to be prepared for this Sub-Commission; by the end of the month forecasts had been received from several of the provinces.

3. The process of furnishing forward regions with agricultural materials and survey schedules continued. Such things as directives regarding "Granai del Popolo" reports with samples, distribution plan and packages of the book "Reactivation of Italian Agriculture" supplies and instructions for the "Fogli Quindicinali d'Informazioni" or fortnightly agricultural report, and sets of questionnaires designed to obtain a picture of agricultural conditions from the provincial agricultural inspectors and the provincial consorzi agrari, were

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...used most effectively in the crop production program.

The appointment of a new Commissario for the Federation of Consorzi Agrari, Avv. Francesco Spezzano, and his subsequent appointment of Rag. Leonidas Mizzi as acting Director General, were the most significant changes in the personnel of the organization. It is expected that the trend will soon be toward a more co-operative type of organization, as that has been recognized by the Minister of Agriculture, and the Commissario, as extremely important.

(b) Supply and Produce Control.

(1) Statistics and Surveys.

1. Early in September the Ministry of Agriculture planned a survey of livestock throughout liberated Italy. After approving the general plan, this Sub-Commission assisted by forwarding the instructions for Italian officials in AMG territory through the Allied agriculture officers in AMG territory.

2. Not since May 15 had there been a forecast of crop production by provinces, and then only south of the Winter Line. Therefore, it was suggested to the Ministry that a questionnaire be sent to the Provincial Agricultural Inspectors during September. The form used requested area, unit yield, total production, provincial needs, and provincial surpluses of all principal crops. One copy of the questionnaire was to be prepared for this Sub-Commission; by the end of the month forecasts had been received from several of the provinces.

3. The process of furnishing forward regions with agricultural materials and survey schedules continued. Such things as directives regarding "Granai del Popolo" reports with samples, distribution plan and packages of the book"Reactivation of Italian Agriculture" supplies and instructions for the "Fogli Quindicinali d'Informazioni" or fortnightly agricultural report, and sets of questionnaires designed to obtain a picture of agricultural conditions from the provincial agricultural inspectors and the provincial consorzi agrari, were distributed. Also in process, and already sent to one region, are sets of statistics showing the production, area and quantity amassed of the principal crops by provinces for recent years.

4. Reports of the progress of grain collection in the "Granai del Popolo" program received from the field were tabulated, summarized and presented in numerous reports to Economic Section ACC, Chief of Staff Section ACC and Public Relations Branch ACC. These reports are then the basis for the further reports to higher headquarters. Statistics regarding grain amassing for other years, various estimates of production and collection were made for various offices.

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(2) Granai del Popolo and Olive Oil

(A) Olive-Oil Control

A letter has been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture requesting the preparation of a detailed oil collection and publicity campaign for the season now beginning. The part to be played by ACC in this campaign was outlined and preliminary suggestions made of suitable arguments to be used in publicity. Olive-Oil decree formed an Appendix to August Report.

Copies of this letter were sent to Economic Section, Industry, Food, Public Works and Utilities and Public Relations Sub-Commissions for necessary action and suggestions.

Olive-Oil Price Decree.

The English translation of this decree with a covering letter has been sent to all Allied officers concerned in the field (attached as Appendix D.)

Public Relations were advised on publicity policy in connection with the release of the Price Decree.

(B) "Granai del Popolo".

Reference has been made to progress in the first section of this Report. Detailed figures are given in Appendix B.

The overall grain collection picture is generally good, but in the Northern and more recently liberated areas much of the grain is not threshed yet - the fall rains have come - some even is still in the field in the shock, and the threshed wheat is moving into the Grain Collection centers with great difficulty, first because of the general shortage of transport and other facilities and second because of the lack of storage space due to the inability to get surplus wheat moved to deficit centers. As a case in point the Province of Ascoli Piceno might be cited. Normally by the end of September 20,000 tons of wheat have been moved out of that province to Rome. At this time hardly any has moved and school-houses and churches are being requisitioned to store the wheat as it comes from the farm. Northern farmers no less than those in other sections are needing carbon bisulphide for killing insects which affect the wheat storage; copper sulphate with which to disinfect wheat from smut. Limited supplies of these items are on hand and have been allocated to various Regions some of which have been able to draw their supplies, other of which have not. Thirty-five further officers from convalescent depot No.11 have been applied for to replace the 26 at present doing harvest control work in the provinces but liable to recall shortly.

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Regional Reports - A brief statement on the Granai del Popolo by regions follows:-

Sicily: There was a serious falling off in grain collection towards the end of the month, partly due to the removal of 700 Carabinieri. It has become more than ever apparent that the collection of grain in this region is in direct relation to the severity of enforcement of the Decree.

Southern Region:- Grain collection slowed down somewhat as consignment on the plains neared completion. The lack of road transport in the

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south hampered collection from hill districts, and it was feared that grain would not be consigned by many farmers owing to the physical difficulty of transporting it to Consorzio warehouses. Collection improved in Campania "believed largely due to work of extra enforcement officers attached".

Lazio and Umbria:- Collection was generally very satisfactory during September . The original goal in Rieti Province was exceeded. Farmers generally were well satisfied with the price and were cooperating well in the Granai scheme.

Abruzzi and Marche:- Collection proceeded rapidly during September but was very late compared with a normal year. Most of the grain was threshed but some was lost in the stack from rain where proper stacks had not been built. In the newly liberated territory most grain was not threshed owing to conscription of labour by Germans and deliberate obstruction by partisans and farmers. In Macerata Province despite use of churches and schools, no further storage space could be found in many districts, and much grain was either being lost or would escape collection owing to the inability of Consorzio to accept further quantities. The assignment of a G.T. Company to Ancona in early October to assist movement of grain to railhead for railing to Rome should enable some grain to move out and escape destruction, but 25,000 tons of 1943 and 1944 crop wheat has to be moved out urgently from Macerata Province alone.

Sardinia:- Collection came almost to a standstill in September and only energetic enforcement, for which officers are not available, could obtain anything like the expected total of grain.

Tuscany:- The price is generally considered satisfactory and collection proceeded rapidly in October, with very satisfactory results. Little grain was lost owing to German occupation, but threshing has yet to be completed in the north. The reduced allocation of POL for October is having a serious effect on threshing and ploughing activities. Railing of grain south is relieving the tight storage situation in Grosseto Province, but the Siena storage position remains serious and some grain may be lost.

(c) Land Reclamation and Improvement.

1. The organization of the "National Association for Bonifica" referred to in last month's report has been completed. The statute for the new organization has been approved and printed for distribution. A meeting of the Provisional Committee was held 26 September 1944 to discuss the educational phases of the program and the desired place of Bonifica in the Agricultural Repair and Reconstruction program. As a result of the meeting special committees are being formed

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2. Progress on the formation of a general Secretariat for Bonifica under the Ministry has been very slow. The need for an organization with the will and ability to act on this important question, is recognized by most Italian and Allied Officials.

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3. Bonifica data regarding names, locations and maps, also pumping station data have been prepared and submitted to Lombardia Region. Pumping station data have been submitted to Emilia and Veneto Regions and to the Public Utilities Sub-Commission.

4. An inspection trip was made on Bonifica areas of Toscana Region South of the Arno River. The Engineering phases of the work, which must be done before actual agricultural operations start, are progressing very well over all of the Region. The Regional Engineer Reports that all Bonifiche in Grosseto have submitted work plans for urgent work; these have been approved and the initial work financed. North of the Army line all work is under the 5th Army, with whom the Regional Engineer has developed splendid working relationships and all major work on canals and rivers is progressing at a good rate, with army equipment, material and labor. This work is being done as "Flood Control" not Repair and Reconstruction and accordingly it receives every consideration from the army.

With the large jobs under control and receiving army co-operation, Toscana presents a favorable picture at this time; Italian Officials at Montepulciano, Arezzo and Grosseto report that local people will care for small repair work if sufficient assistance can be obtained from the Allies for the major works requiring equipment and material available only to the army. The Regional Agricultural Officer has been working very closely with the Engineers, and his assistance has aided materially in the progress made in the flood control program to date.

Engineer Intelligence Siena was contacted upon request of Italian Intelligence and provided with information on critical flood points along the Adige River and information on roads in the Po Section.

5. While it will be impossible to replace most of the damaged machinery on many of the large bonifica previously flooded in the Southern areas of Italy, much progress is being made toward restoring maximum amount of this land to production. Seed for reviving these areas is a serious problem and is receiving constant attention.

2. Forestry.

(1) The Chief of the Division in company with an officer from the Royal Forest Corps visited Rieti for the purpose of locating fuelwood and charcoal supplies for Rome City. After contacting local A.M.G. forestali and the Prefect it seemed desirable to call a meeting in Ro for all parties interested in the procurement and supplies of fuelwood and charcoal for Rome City. This matter was discussed with the Region and it was decided to hold the meeting on September 23.

Those in attendance were a representative of the Division of the Economic Supply, Lazio Region, Forestali Headquarters officials, Prefects and Forestali of the provinces of Rieti, Terni, Rom, Viterbo

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(2) The Forestry Division has discussed with the Ministry many ways and means of increasing production for wood and charcoal. It has been suggested that meetings similar to the one held in Rome should be scheduled for other localities. The Head of the Royal Forest Corps has decided to order such meetings to be held in Naples, Bari, Sardinia, and at other Legion Headquarters.

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It is believed by this office that this is an important step and should result in acquainting the producing provinces with the necessity of increasing production for the large centers of population which depend upon other provinces for their supplies.

(3) Fuelwood for Sicily

In the past the provinces of Sicily have been unable to get transportation for shipment of fuelwood and charcoal from Calabria. At the request of the Forestry Division the Transportation Sub-Commission prepared instructions for bidding for schooners for transportation of the above mentioned fuelwoods. These instructions were given to the Ministry of Agriculture who is having them mimeographed for distribution to the Prefects, Consorzio Agrario and Forestali officials stationed in the provinces of Calabria and Sicily.

(4) Fuelwood in Sardinia.

According to the figures prepared by the Royal Forest Corps Sardinia has a surplus of fuelwood. Detailed information as to the actual amounts on hand is being obtained by the Royal Forest Corps, and if subsequent information shows that the amounts on hand are ample, the possibility of exporting either fuelwood or charcoal to the mainland will be investigated.

(5) Wood for the Italian Army.

The Italian Army has applied to the Ministry for permission to obtain wood in the provinces of Terni, Rieti and Viterbo. Approval of A.C.C. has been asked for by the Ministry. Up to the present time permission has not been granted and the suggestion has been made to the Ministry that a program be worked out between them and the Italian Army for the Army to arrange to have this wood cut by their own contractors and to form forestry companies for production of their own wood rather than taking civilian requirements needed for Rome. This has been one of the causes of shortages in both fuelwood and charcoal in the past.

3. Fisheries.

Detailed activities during the month of September centered in the areas recently liberated and in providing Rome with a greater quantity of fish to alleviate the food shortage. Attention, therefore, was focused firstly on recovering all sunken fishing vessels in Region IV and Region VIII and secondly on providing necessary fuel for those craft which were able to operate. The "Comitato Italiano Petroli" (CIP) which distributes Nafta, gasoline, etc. for AFHQ was requested to provide sufficient

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With the co-operation of the Agricultural Officer of Region IV and the Ministry of Agriculture, amassing centers were established at Anzio, Terracina, Gaeta, Fiumicino and Santa Marinella.

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Work by Regions:

Region I. - Sicilia Region -

Due to lack of suitable transportation the fresh fish project Lampedusa to Rome (See monthly report, August) failed to get under- way as scheduled. The schooners made available by the Transportation Sub-Commission lacked ice boxes. Efforts are now being made to have ice boxes installed on these craft and, if these efforts are successful, fresh fish arrivals in Rome and in other large consuming centers in the inland in the North will increase considerably. There is an extensive production in waters between Sicily and Lampedusa that could be made available at consuming centers.

Salted fish and tuna in oil continued to be exported from Sicily in September but the prices in force at consuming centers, such as Rome, were almost prohibitive. This was due mainly to lack of control by the Italian alimentation authorities.

Southern Region.-

A car load of zappino (a tanning material for the conservation of fishing nets) was moved from Trebisacce (Cosenza) to Naples. The movement was made under the auspices of the Transportation Sub-Commission and Southern Regional Authorities. The zappino was purchased by a cooperative of fishermen and the distribution will be made under the surveillance of the Ministry of Agriculture in order to control the price.

The hemp manufacturers in Frattamaggiore continued to make fishing lines. Fisheries Division requested, and was granted, an allotment of fifty tons monthly, for the next four months, of raw hemp for the manufacture of proper cordage for distribution to fishermen.

Region IV.-

Formia and Gaeta:- Five motor fishing vessels were put in operation during the month. Work on recovering these craft which had been sunk started within a few days after the liberation of Rome.

Terracina:- One motor fishing vessel was put to work during the month. Several smaller craft with gasoline motors worked practically the entire month with their night fishing equipment.

Anzio:- Three fishing schooners and 14 motor boats were in operation in September. An amassing center was organized by the Sindaco and a goodly part of the harvest was sent to Rome.

Fiumicino:- Activities here were slow as the canal leading to the sea is still obstructed. The concern which has the contract to [illegible] proper equipment with which to

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Fiumicino:- Activities here were slow as the canal leading to the sea is still obstructed. The concern which has the contract to clear the stream does not have the proper equipment with which to move the obstruction. The Ministry of Agriculture can secure the aid of the Italian Navy to clear the Fiumicino canal and this has been reported to Region IV authorities. Equipment of the Royal Italian Navy has aided in recovering vessels and removing obstructions in other ports.

Because of the salvage activities which permitted vessels to turn to sea again, the City of Rome received a greater influx of fish during the month, and some of the arrivals at the Mercati Generali were upwards of 200 quintals a day.

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Region V.

San Benedetto del Tronto:- This has always been one of the largest fishing centers on the Adriatic Coast. Fishing vessels which took refuge further south have now returned to San Benedetto and are resuming their normal fishing activity. San Benedetto used to furnish Rome with part of its harvest and has already resumed the activity on a small scale.

The Ministry of Agriculture has made arrangements with two large firms to import to Rome part of the surplus production of the Lakes of Cagnano-Varano and Lesina and the first arrivals should take place in October.

Region VIII.

Porto Ercole: Ten motor fishing schooners have been salvaged and some of these returned to sea during September. Part of the harvest was sent to Rome.

Porto Santo Stefano:- Fifteen motor fishing vessels were locked in the Canal of Santa Liberata. Units of the Allied Navies cleared the canal and freed the craft. Only a very small portion of the harvest has been sent to Rome from Santo Stefano. Local elements, for political reasons, it was said, did not favor sending fish to the Italian capital

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SECTION III.

Administration.

1. Office Equipment.

During September the organization of the office remained the same, and continued with comparatively smooth operation.

2. Personnel Changes.

During the month the following American Civilians from F.E.A. were assigned for duty with this Sub-Commission:-

Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh
Mr. N. William Hazen
Mr. James S. Heizer
Miss Caroline A.Malone

Progress has steadily continued towards building up an Italian Civilian Clerical Staff. Besides this Clerical Staff several Technicians continue to work in the various agricultural fields.

W.A. HARTMAN
Lt. Colonel
Director.

DISTRIBUTION:

1 Copy each R.C. and SCAO 5th and 8th Armies.
1 " " Agriculture Officer HQ ACC., Agriculture S/C
1 " " Agriculture Officer Field.
40 Copies Economic Section.
2 " Information Division.
2 " Public Relations Division.
1 Copy each Commerce, Finance, Food, Industry, Labour, Public Works and Transportation Sub-Commissions.

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" GRANAI DEL POPOLO " APPENDIX B (1)

WHEAT COLLECTED TO 30 SEPTEMBER IN LIBERATED PROVINCES OF ITALY

Liberated Provinces	Collected to 30 September			1944 Crop	
	1941 Crop (ql)	1942 Crop (ql)	1943 Crop (ql)	Collected (ql)	Date of Report
Arezzo	134.328	268.305	195.856	133.873	30/9
Firenze	181.234	298.032	344.074	54.038	30/9
Grosseto	546.038	561.518	370.254	364.770	30/9
Livorno	158.701	118.894	117.000	98.640	30/9
Lucca	9.362	27.010	12.626	135	30/9
Pisa	203.060	256.050	139.047	103.198	30/9
Pistoia	15.063	46.169	25.549	=	=
Siena	444.545	531.907	428.371	466.608	30/9
TOSCANA	1.692.336	2.107.885	1.682.777	1.221.262	
Ancona	836.653	646.774	737.133	309.874	30/9
Ascoli Piceno	508.818	447.382	493.811	333.852	30/9
Macerata	767.325	658.757	744.175	435.847	30/9
Pesaro	702.121	479.156	604.523	4.875	30/9
MARCHE	2.814.917	2.232.069	2.584.642	1.084.448	
Perugia	627.458	839.338	804.771	742.625	30/9
Terni	172.817	215.315	165.095	234.169	30/9
UMBRIA	800.275	1.054.653	969.866	976.794	
Frosinone	26.566	44.022	13.929	11.011	30/9
Littoria	113.490	190.923	139.700	12.523	30/9
Rieti	39.970	56.541	61.135	83.380	30/9
Roma	329.744	344.362	349.194	135.081	30/9
Viterbo	487.956	409.469	324.031	221.325	30/9
LAZIO	997.726	1.045.317	938.039	463.320	
Aquila	39.973	50.785	38.153	30.296	30/9
Campobasso	343.045	231.821	109.375	212.909	30/9
Chieti	209.105	98.128	99.889	48.796	30/9
Pescara	154.266	115.122	108.031	67.750	30/9

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[illegible]	[illegible]	258.305	195.856	133.873	30/9
Grosseto	181.234	298.032	344.074	54.038	30/9
Livorno	546.038	561.518	370.254	364.770	30/9
Lucca	158.701	118.894	117.000	98.640	30/9
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	444.545	531.907	428.371	466.608	30/9
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Ancona	836.653	645.774	737.133	309.874	30/9
Ascoli Piceno	508.818	447.382	498.811	333.852	30/9
Macerata	767.325	658.757	744.175	435.847	30/9
Pesaro	702.121	479.156	604.523	4.875	30/9
MARCHE	2.814.917	2.232.069	2.584.642	1.084.448	
Perugia	627.458	839.338	804.771	742.625	30/9
Terni	172.817	215.315	165.095	234.169	30/9
UMBRIA	800.275	1.054.653	969.866	976.794	
Frosinone	26.566	44.022	13.929	11.011	30/9
Littoria	113.490	190.923	139.700	12.520	30/9
Rieti	39.970	56.541	61.135	83.380	30/9
Roma	329.744	344.362	349.194	135.091	30/9
Viterbo	487.956	409.469	324.031	221.325	30/9
LAZIO	997.726	1.045.317	938.089	463.320	
Aquila	39.873	50.795	38.153	30.296	30/9
Campobasso	243.045	231.821	109.375	212.909	30/9
Chieti	209.105	98.128	99.839	18.796	30/9
Pescara	154.266	115.122	108.031	87.750	30/9
Teramo	368.212	298.647	296.113	267.359	30/9
ABRUZZI e MOL.	1.124.501	794.503	641.561	651.724	
Avellino	79.373	94.619	8.487	51.507	30/9
Benevento	94.312	157.905	49.285	75.432	30/9
Napoli	85.131	121.595	64.773	35.957	30/9
Salerno	46.873	85.947	14.378	31.756	30/9
CAMPANIA	306.189	460.065	136.923	194.652	

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Liberated Provinces	Collected to 30 September			1944 Crop	
	1941 Crop (ql)	1942 Crop (ql)	1943 Crop (ql)	Collected (ql)	Date of Report
Bari	350.271	257.935	88.344	209.208	30/9
Brindisi	51.052	23.931	54.564	18.213	30/9
Foggia	1.748.836	1.381.710	571.287	1.241.603	30/9
Taranto	32.862	94.573	32.926	111.718	30/9
Lecce	158.229	15.772	13.584	17.132	30/9
PUGLIE	2.341.250	1.773.971	770.705	1.597.874	
Matera	430.570	437.323	141.681	456.333	30/9
Potenza	277.291	228.067	53.287	262.545	30/9
LUCANIA	707.361	665.390	194.968	718.878	
Catanzaro	261.316	232.999	90.393	99.743	30/9
Cosenza	155.411	125.824	12.507	69.120	30/9
Reggio Calabria	12.358	7.945	2.089	2.400	30/9
CALABRIE	429.085	366.768	104.989	171.263	
Agrigento	507.438	168.733	195.097	162.381	30/9
Caltanissetta	544.485	216.943	238.222	280.569	30/9
Catania	169.480	213.556	117.581	167.523	30/9
Enna	391.834	150.807	139.533	181.818	30/9
Messina	28.917	27.749	=	14.486	30/9
Palermo	369.277	125.758	=	144.081	23/9
Ragusa	102.793	46.087	30.817	68.327	30/9
Siracusa	103.386	77.259	=	82.243	30/9
Trapani	114.086	71.456	46.150	50.948	15/9
SICILIA	2.331.696	1.098.348	767.400	1.152.376	
Cagliari	197.986	172.898	143.570	160.126	30/9
Nuoro	32.774	26.412	8.770	20.711	30/9
Sassari	135.418	132.883	=	51.686	23/
SARDEGNA	366.178	332.193	152.340	232.523	
GRAND TOTAL	13.912.014	11.931.162	8.944.210	8.465.114	

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	51.052	23.931	54.564	18.213	30/9
Foggia	1.748.836	1.381.710	571.287	1.241.603	30/9
Taranto	32.862	94.573	32.926	111.718	30/9
Lecce	158.229	15.772	13.584	17.132	30/9
PUGLIE	2.341.250	1.773.971	770.705	1.597.874	
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Enna	391.834	150.807	139.533	181.818	30/9
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Siracusa	103.386	77.259	=	82.243	30/9
Trapani	114.086	71.456	46.150	50.948	15/9
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Cagliari	197.986	172.898	143.570	160.126	30/9
Nuoro	32.774	26.412	8.770	20.711	30/9
Sassari	135.418	132.883	=	51.686	23/9
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

APPENDIX 3 (2) "GRANAI DEL POPOLO"

TOTAL COLLECTIONS OF WHEAT IN PAST YEARS, PRESENT FORECAST AND QUANTITY COLLECTED

ACS REGION	TOTAL ASSESSED			1944 Collection Forecast (qls)	Collected at latest report (qls)
	1940 (qls)	1941 (qls)	1942 (qls)		
Calabria	357,923	510,136	417,792	200,000	171,263
Lucania	714,410	914,641	780,095	950,000	719,878
Puglie	2,003,425	2,512,581	1,382,598	2,170,000	1,597,874
Campania	417,491	436,743	340,319	250,000	204,813
Campobasso	304,091	452,528	287,458	380,000	212,909
Southern	3,802,340	4,826,734	3,908,252	3,950,000	2,903,737
Sicily	3,279,257	2,778,891	1,302,057	2,000,000	1,152,376
Lazio	2,403,323	2,112,320	2,273,665	1,600,000	1,440,114
Abruzzi-Marche	3,954,753	4,089,849	2,961,353	2,250,000	1,603,499
Sardegna	559,243	448,505	385,824	300,000	232,523
Toscana	2,312,365	2,078,792	2,363,640	1,500,000	1,221,262
T O T A L	16.511,291	16,335,091	13,197,791	11,600,000	8,353,511

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" [illegible] A N A T DEL [illegible]

[illegible]TIONS OF WHEAT IN PAST YEARS, PRESENT FORECAST AND QUANTITY COLLECTED TO DATE

TOTAL ASSESSED			1944 Collection Forecast (qls)	Collected at latest report (qls)	Average Date of Reports (qls)	Percent of Forecast Collected to date
s)	1941 (qls)	1942 (qls)				
67,923	910,135	417,792	200,000	171,253	30/9	61
14,410	914,641	780,095	950,000	710,878	30/9	75
8,425	2,512,581	1,382,598	2,170,000	1,597,874	30/9	73
97,491	436,743	540,319	250,000	202,813	3/10	81
04,091	452,528	287,458	300,000	212,909	30/9	71
2,340	4,826,734	3,908,252	3,950,000	2,903,737	30/9	73
9,257	2,778,891	1,302,057	2,000,000	1,152,376	29/9	57
3,323	2,112,320	2,273,665	1,600,000	1,440,114	30/9	90
4,753	4,089,849	2,961,353	2,250,000	1,603,499	5/10	71
9,243	448,505	385,824	300,000	232,523	29/9	77
2,365	2,078,792	2,363,640	1,500,000	1,221,262	30/9	81
1,281	16,335,091	13,197,791	11,600,000	8,553,511		74

APPENDIX C

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

1 OCTOBER 1944

PRB/R1/112

Press Release - Immediate

The Granai del Popolo campaign to ammass Italy's wheat in order to provide as large a stock as possible of this basic food from Italy's own resources, has been a "qualified success," considering the tremendous difficulties encountered, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

With the harvest season virtually over - although last-minute deliveries, after delays caused by transport difficulties, are expected to add to the collection total this month - at last field report, 67 per cent. or 7,815,953 qtl. of the estimated 11,600,000 qtl. crop to be ammassed has been delivered to the Granai del Popolo, the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the ACC said. The collections should stand at 75 per cent. when Sept. 30 field reports are in,it was added.

The basic statistics estimated of the wheat harvest in Liberated Italy in 1944 are as follows :

TOTAL CROP PRODUCED	-	33,345,440 qtl.
CROP TO BE AMMASSED	-	11,600,000 qtl.
FOOD RETENTIONS	-	11,477,000 qtl.
SEED RETENTIONS	-	6,000,000 qtl.

The remainder of the estimated crop is believed to be have been illegally retained - a total amounting to some 4,200,000 qtl., despite strict enforcement of the ammassing rules which, in actuality, varied in severity from province to province.

The 11,600,000 qtl. slated to go into the Granai del Popolo, and of which 90 per cent. is expected to be collected by the end of October, with the rest dribbling in during November and December, will be issued to approximately 18,000,000 ration card holders in a population of nearly 24,000,000 in Liberated Italy. The remainder retain enough wheat to feed themselves, although in some cases ration cards have to be issued for those who do not raise enough wheat to feed themselves the year around.

797

The collections, ACC officials said, compare favorably with those in Fascist years, despite conditions which made the harvest-[illegible] after the well-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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797

The collections, ACC officials said, compare favorably with those in Fascist years, despite conditions which made the harvesting one series of crises after another, especially after the wellnigh complete breakdown of Italian efforts to collect the harvest in 1943 during the period after the fall of Mussolini, the formation of a new Italian Government and the invasion of the Allied Forces.

Fundamental handicaps facing the successful harvest were the hard facts of continuance of military operations, with their inevitable first and absolute priority (which account for the lateness of the collection in the forward areas),and the necessary growing

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pains of Italian administration which [illegible] ly nothing to organize its machinery and which resulted in late starts in field organisation. Practical difficulties were headed, as usual, by shortage of transport, in addition to lack of storage space, shortage of fuel for threshing machines, destruction of railroads and bridges for communications, lack of power for mills, delays in financial arrangements in some parts, temporary labor shortages and delays in deliveries of binder twine and sacks.

An over-all factor was the reduced acreage caused by destroyed farms, mined fields and German flooding. Comparisons with other years -1943 statistics are unreliable because of previously described circumstances - indicate that the Italian farmer produced to the fullest extent possible as far as tillable ground was concerned whatever may have been the eventual harvest and delivery to the Granai del Popolo. Total crops produced in past years in the same area as Liberated Italy were 34,894,130 qtl. in 1942; 41,297,770 qtl. in 1941; 42,520,520 qtl. in 1940, and 43,964,420 qtl. in 1939.

The estimate of 11,500,000 qtl. to be ammassed is the most recent downward and realistic estimate of the collections as made by the Agriculture Sub-Commission in view of conditions met. The original estimate last spring was 43 per cent. which was later cut to 38 per cent. and a target figure set at 13,045,175 qtl. for collections by regional commissioners of the ACC. The regional target has been kept so as not to interfere with previously arranged plans, although it was patently an aspiration rather than a calculation. In many instances, however, due to the energy of ACC officers and Italian officials in the field, even this higher target figure has been met.

Totals ammassed in other years in the area under review are not out-of-line, keeping war conditions in mind, with the total collected this year. In 1942 ammassing brought in 13,197,797 qtl.; 16,335,091 qtl. in 1941; 15,511,281 qtl. in 1940, and 17,070,800 qtl. collected on the average in the years 1936-1938.

Anticipated, or rather hoped for, is ammassing of from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000 qtl. of wheat in the northern regions once they are liberated. Farmers in the Po Valley areas are reported to be hoarding their wheat for sale once the Allied and Italian Government officials arrive. The price paid by the Germans and Fascist Republicans is said to be between 265 and 350 lire a quintal. The Allied-Italian price of 900 lire a quintal for [illegible] quintal for hard wheat. The Po Val-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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In supervising and helping make the Granai del Popolo as much of a success as it is, the Allied Control Commission made available to the Italian agricultural administrative machinery with a large number of items for sale to the farmers, for all crops, including wheat. These included 50,000 pairs of repaired shoes to communes meeting weekly and monthly goals: 25,000 tons of chemicals fuel oil, parts of machinery, 1,500 tons of binder twine, 250 tons of baling wire, nearly 750,000 sacks, trucks and space in railroad cars, at the same time as it found storage sha-

ce by ie-requisitioning buildings.

ACC Agriculture officers also organized special devices, besides constant field trips by headquarters officers, in order to assist the harvest collections. Convalescent officers from combat units and from the Middle East by special arrangements were detailed to work as harvest control officers, aiding the Italian officials on the ground. Nearly 50 such trouble-shooting officers were used. As one ACC regional commissioner remarked, one harvest control officer was good for 10,000 tons or 100,000 quintals' worth of grain as a result of the help and encouragement he was able to give.

The communal and provincial committees set up as an integral part of the Granai del Popolo campaign have played a noteworthy part in the campaign, officials asserted. Often the success of the local campaign was in direct proportion to the activities of the civic committees which, selected democratically, had the responsibility of supervising and advising on most practical and equitable methods of furthering the harvest for the common good of producers and consumers alike. On the other hand, success often depended on the extent to which Allied officers and Italian officials from the national level, who, at most, were very few, could energize and organize the local farmers and officials, many of whom were confused, dispirited and distrustful.

The lack of transport for hauling often delayed transfers of the grain from the field to the threshing machine to the Granai and thence to the deficiency areas, not to mention the fact that Allied officers and key Italian officials themselves often had no transport to get out into the field for the mobile inspections which were of the first importance for a successful collection.

The rich, surplus provinces of Foggia, Matera and Macerata, for example, have done exceedingly well, while Sicily and Sardinia have fallen below expectations, as is known. Sardinia suffered lack of binder twine until too late and also a reduced acreage due to lack of seed wheat in the spring. Sicily, with a problem of a different sort, had 10,000 arrests and 20,000 quintals of wheat confiscated by a fully mobilized Carabinieri, with the result that the flow of wheat into the Granai accelerated.

In Foggia and Southern Italy wheat smut provided a late problem as did September rains and lack of chemical rust preventatives in the northern regions. Earlier, Foggia faced a labor shortage problem 748 met by importation of 10,000 Italian soldiers as emergency labor

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A table showing the latest collections follows :

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Region	Average Rates of Reports	Collected at latest report (Ql)	Agriculture S/C Estimate (12 Sept; 44) (Ql)	Percent total estim collect
1. (Sicilia)	21/9	1.127.578	2.000.000	56
2. Southern	20/9	2.820.433	3.950.000	71
(Calabria)	20/9	(165.668)	(280.000)	(
(Lucania)	23/9	(700.377)	(950.000)	(
(Puglie)	23/9	(1.575.532)	(2.170.000)	(
(Campania)	23/9	(175.306)	(250.000)	(
(Campobasso)	23/9	(203.550)	(300.000)	(
4. (Lazio-Umbria)	15/9	1.388.830	1.600.000	79
5. (Abruzzi-Marche)	21/9	1.248.021	2.250.000	55
6. (Sardegna)	16/9	226.700	300.000	74
8. (Toscana)	15/9	1.004.391	1.500.000	66
T O T A L		7.815.953	11.600.000	66

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

	Average Rates of Reports	Collected at latest report (Q1)	Agriculture S/C Estimate (12 Sept; 44) (Q1)	Percent of total estimate collected	Percentage of 1942 total amassing to 30 Sept
9	21/9	1.127.578	2.000.000	56	87
	20/9	2.820.433	3.950.000	71	88
ria)	20/9	(165.668)	(280.000)	(59)	(87)
ia)	23/9	(700.377)	(950.000)	(73)	(83)
e)	23/9	(1.575.532)	(2.170.000)	(72)	(94)
nia)	23/9	(175.306)	(250.000)	(70)	(84)
basso)	23/9	(203.550)	(300.000)	(67)	(79)
mbria)	15/9	1.388.830	1.600.000	79	91
-Marche)	21/9	1.248.021	2.250.000	55	94
i)	16/9	226.700	300.000	74	85
	15/9	1.004.391	1.500.000	66	92
		7.815.953	11.600.000	66	90

APPENDIX D

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
Agriculture Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel: 262

AGR/138.2 28 September, 1944.

SUBJECT : Olive Oil Price Decree.

TO : All RCs for PCs, Supply Officers, Agricultural and Harvest Control Officers, SCAO 5th and 8th Armies.

1. Enclosed is a translation of the Olive Oil Price Decree, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. It should be noted that this price was agreed upon after a careful comparison of field Reports, received both by this Sub-Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture, and after weighing up the various factors in favour of a relatively high or low price.

3. It is considered that, while a blanket price to cover costs in all Regions is difficult to arrive at without unjustly raising the cost of the ration to consumers, the price as fixed, at nearly four times the 1942 price, amply covers costs to producers in nearly all Regions, and there is consequently no possible excuse for evasion or black market dealing.

4. It is suggested that those areas which have extra high costs for reasons of transport difficulty, shortage of labour, power, etc., should have priority of assistance in the supply of controlled materials such as olive baskets (fiscoli) or filters (dischi), fuel, power, etc.

5. The importance of the success of the Olive Oil amassing campaign, to ensure an adequate oil ration to the Italian people, is again emphasized.

FOR ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

W.A. Hartman

W.A. HARTMAN
Lt. Col.
Director.

795

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785013

TO : All RCs for PCs, Supply Officers, Agr...
Harvest Control Officers, SCAO 5th and 8th Armies.

1. Enclosed is a translation of the Olive Oil Price Decree, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. It should be noted that this price was agreed upon after a careful comparison of field Reports, received both by this Sub-Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture, and after weighing up the various factors in favour of a relatively high or low price.

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FOR ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

W.A. Hartman

W.A.HARTMAN
Lt. Col.
Director.

795

INCL.
Translation of Olive Oil Price Decree.

DISTRIBUTION:

Sicily Region	(22)	Lombardia Region	(2)
Southern "	(38)	Venezia "	(3)
Lazio "	(19)	SCAO 5th Army	(15)
Abruzzi/Marche Region	(22)	SCAO 8th Army	(15)
Sardinia Region	(10)	Economic Section	( )
Toscana "	(23)	Ministry of Agriculture	( )
Emilia "	(21)	Food Sub-Commission	(1)
Liguria "	(12)	Industry Sub-Commission	(1)
Piemonte "	(18)	Public Relations S/C	(2)
		File	(2)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

MINISTERIAL DECREE 19 SEPTEMBER 1944.

Prices to be paid to Producers of Olive Oil delivered to the Collection Centres (1944-45 Season's Oil Crop).

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS

By virtue of the Ministerial Decree 7th September, 1944, published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" 12th September, 1944, No.54, regarding regulations governing 1944-45 Season's Oil Crop;

Whereas it is absolutely necessary to establish new prices for olive oil governed by the regulations on account of the actual cost of production;

HEREBY DECREES:

Art. 1

The prices to be paid to Producers of olive oil delivered to Collection Centres, by virtue of the M.D. 7th September, 1944, for the 1944-45 Season's Oil Crop, are fixed as follows:-

Olive Oil 1st Class, of up to 2° acidity,	L. 6000	per qtl.
" " 2nd " " " " 5° "	L. 5700	" "
" " 3rd " " " " 7° "	L. 5400	" "
Lamp Oil of 7° basic acidity	L. 5100	" "
Washed, heated and scalded oil of basic 7° acidity	L. 4800	" "

The said prices will be paid to the Producers net weight, delivered to Collecting or Producer's Store.

Art. 2

For edible oil the prices are referring to produce free from organic defects not filtered and containing moisture and impurity not exceeding 0.20%. The moisture and impurity percentage exceeding 0.20% will be totally deducted from the weight of delivered oil.

For edible oil containing a percentage of moisture and impurity below 0.20% a compensation of L.10 for each quintal will be paid to the Producer, intended to reimburse filtering expenses.

For lamp oil or for washed, heated and scalded oil, of an acidity other than the basic 7°, the price will be increased or decreased by 1% for each lower or higher degree of acidity.

For the said oils a moisture and impurity allowance of 0.50% is admitted. The moisture and impurity percentage exceeding the 0.50% will be integrally deducted from the weight of the oil.

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olive oil governed by the regulations on account of the actual cost of production;

HEREBY DECREES:

Art. 1

The prices to be paid to Producers of olive oil delivered to Collection Centres, by virtue of the M.D. 7th September, 1944, for the 1944-45 Season's Oil Crop, are fixed as follows:-

Olive Oil 1st Class, of up to 2° acidity,	L. 6000	per qtl.
" " 2nd " " " " 5° "	L. 5700	" "
" " 3rd " " " " 7° "	L. 5400	" "
Lamp Oil of 7° basic acidity	L. 5100	" "
Washed, heated and scalded oil of basic 7° acidity	L. 4800	" "

The said prices will be paid to the Producers net weight, delivered to Collecting or Producer's Store.

Art. 2

For edible oil the prices are referring to produce free from organic defects not filtered and containing moisture and impurity not exceeding 0.20%. The moisture and impurity percentage exceeding 0.20% will be totally deducted from the weight of delivered oil.

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For the said oils a moisture and impurity allowance of 0.50% is admitted. The moisture and impurity percentage exceeding the 0.50% allowance, will be integrally deducted from the weight of the oil.

Art. 3

The Present Decree enters into force the day following the day of the publication in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of the Kirgdom.

Rome, 19th September, 1944.

THE MINISTER

Gullo.

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APPENDIX "E".

MSE/eg

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

Tel: 478801

28 September 1944

AGR/403.6

SUBJECT: Fuel for Rome City

TO : RC: Lazio Region, Economics and Supply. Attention: Major Horne

1. It was decided between the Division of Economics and Supply, Lazio Region, and the Forestry Section, Agriculture Sub-Commission, ACC, that it would be advisable to hold a meeting of all parties interested in supplying charcoal and fuelwood to Rome City. It was also agreedthat the meeting would be conducted by Lazio Region and that the meeting would be called by invitations sent out from the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. This meeting was held at 1430 hour on Saturday, 23September 44, at the Rome Office of the Central Command of the Royal Forest Corps. Those in attendence were Captain Lester, Lazio Region, Forestali Headquarters officials, Prefects and Forestali of the Provinces of Rieti, Viterbo, Rome, Terni, Frosinone, representatives of the "Annona" (Food Rationing Office) of Rome and a representative of ACC Agriculture Sub-Commission.

3. The meeting lasted from 1430 to 1800 hours and although much irrelevant discussion took place, it is believed that the meeting was decidedly constructive and that many worthwhile suggestions were made. It is believed that from the information obtained at this meeting, if followed through by both the Region and the Royal Forest Corps, a workable plan can be evolved which will materially help the fuelwood and charcoal situation as it applies to Rome City.

4. The following subjects were discussed:

a. Prices of fuelwood and charcoal at roadside points - there seems to be a great variation of prices in the provinces. The Provincial Forestali officers recommended the following average prices:

	Average Prices per Quintal	
	Fuelwood (lire)	Charcoal (lire)
Rome	114	516
Rieti	70-80	502
Viterbo	70	430-450
Terni	70	380
Frosinone	55	425

It is recommended that the Region set up a scale of maximum prices for fuelwood and charcoal in each province. At the present time, the Prefects are attempting to buy wood for their own provinces as cheaply as possible. It is believed that these prices, in some instances, are too low to deli-

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It is recommended that the Region set up a scale of maximum prices for fuelwood and charcoal in each province. At the present time, the Prefects are attempting to buy wood for their own provinces as cheaply as possible. It is believed that these prices, in some instances, are too low to deliver a sufficient quantity above the amounts required by the provinces to supply Rome City. The established prices must be agreed upon by the Prefects and the local Forestali. If the prices quoted above are fair and equitable. It appears that there is too much of a spread between the prices in the provinces and the selling price in Rome. Either the provincial prices are too low or the retail price in Rome is too high.

b. Estimated supplies on hand available for export to Rome and estimated production figures on exportable surpluses for the period 1 November 19[illegible] to 30 April 19[illegible].

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	Fuelwood		Charcoal	
	Stocks on Hand	Est. Prod.	Stocks on Hand	Est. Prod.
Rome	4,500	325,000	20,000	150,000
Viterbo	8,000	30,000	10,000	10,000
Rieti	40,000	70,000	10,000	32,000
Frosinone	17,000	5,000	4,800	2,400
Terni	-	20,000	-	5,000
	69,500	255,000	44,800	179,400
		69,500		44,800
	Total	324,500	Total	224,200

The absolute minimum requirements for Rome for 6 months are estimated to be 324,500 quintals of fuelwood and 360,000 quintals of charcoal. This provides wood only for the use of bakers and nothing for heating purposes. It is evident from the figures above that the entire requirements for Rome cannot be met from the provinces listed.

In addition to the provinces in Lazio Region, Rome also imports from Aquila and Grosseto. Since these provinces are not in Lazio Region, the Prefects and Forestali were not invited, but in preparing a fuelwood plan for the city the production from Aquila and Grosseto will be included, although from figures obtained since the meeting it appears Aquila will have very little to export.

c. Restrictions against export which now prevent normal distribution - in the liberated portion of Italy a decree has been issued by the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom prohibiting the placing of restrictions preventing the normal flow of goods between provinces and regions. It is recommended that Lazio Region issue the same orders to their AMG provinces regarding fuelwood and charcoal. It should be noted at this point that according to the Italian law it is necessary to secure permits from the Forestali to transport fuel from one province to another. This is not in disagreement with the decree mentioned above, but we believe has been misunderstood by the agency transporting fuel to Rome.

d. Measures for increasing production - it is reported by members of the Royal Forest Corps that certain Prefects are advising their communes not to sell their timber tracts for economic reasons and giving as a reason that timber tracts are a good hedge against inflation. Prefects should be instructed by the Lazio Region not to issue such advice and to place no restrictions preventing the carrying out of the production plan which is prepared in each province by the Forestali.

The following are the steps in carrying out the Forestali production plan:

(1) At the beginning of each month the Forestali at each Station prepare an inventory of all timber operations in the process of execution. By this means, it is determined whether the production plan is being carried out.

(2) If the figures obtained in step (1) show that insufficient production is being obtained, the mayors of the communes involved are requested to sell additional timber and institute new projects.

(3) If the communes do not take the proper action to increase production, the Forestali may requisition [illegible]

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	Total	224,200

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(2) If the figures obtained in step (1) show that insufficient production is being obtained, the mayors of the communes involved are requested to sell additional timber and institute new projects.

(3) If the communes do not take the proper action to increase production, the Forestali may requisition suitable tracts and arrange for its exploitation. Constructors are notified concerning these new projects and bids are requested and a minimum stumpage price is set for payment to the communes. The contract is awarded to the bidder who names the highest price above the minimum set.

(4) If no bid is received for the new project, the Forestali, according to the law, may requisition a contracting firm and necessary laborers. This law is not being used at the present time and is not recommended by the Royal Forest Corps for the following reason. It is believed that if a contracting firm and its laborers were requisitioned that it would be impossible to carry out the project due to lack of transport. It appears from the above that the machinery for obtaining necessary production is amply covered by law.

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At the present time the Royal Forest Corps believes that the only way to increase production is by setting fair prices, removing restrictions mentioned under (d), providing additional transportation and increased rations to workers.

e. Production and distribution plan - the Royal Forest Corps will prepare a production and distribution plan for Rome City, both from the provinces in Lazio Region and for Aquila and Grosseto. This plan will show the amounts to be produced and the amounts to be shipped from each province.

The recommandations are for action on the part of the region. The "Production and Distribution Plan" to be prepared by the Forestali is the responsability of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Forestry Division will assume responsability that this action is taken.

5. It is recommended that after the Forestali have prepared the production and distribution plan that another meeting should be held with the Prefects and an agreement reached as to (1) prices, (2) restrictions against export and cutting of timber tracts, (3) methods for increasing production.

6. It was suggested that the "Annona" should buy both fuelwood and charcoal direct form the contractors in the provinces concerned and provide its own transportation. It was also suggested that the "Annona" be the sole agency charged with procurement of fuelwood and charcoal. This is a matter to be decided by the Region.

FOR THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Wm A Hartman

W. A. HARTMAN
Lt. Colonel
Director

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Distribution:
Economic Section
Captain Lester, Lazio Region
Major Horimar, Food Sub-Commission

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